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Labour Market

Statistics Bulletin

Northern Ireland Census of Employment September 2007

19 December 2008



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Department of Enterprise,
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Northern Ireland Census of Employment September 2007

19 December 2008

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Northern Ireland

Census of Employment

September 2007

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- The Census of Employment is conducted every two years in Northern Ireland and provides survey information on the nature and characteristics of non-agricultural businesses, which are primarily identified on the basis that they have either a VAT or PAYE registration.
- The total number of employee jobs in September 2007 was 722,060, an increase of 26,645 (3.8%) jobs since September 2005.
- At September 2007, the Service Sector accounted for 79.4% of jobs in Northern Ireland. Manufacturing (12.1%), Construction (6.1%) and Other Industries (2.4%) accounted for the remainder of the employee jobs.
- Between September 2005 and September 2007, the Service sector grew by 3.9% (21,382 jobs), jobs in the Construction sector increased by 15.6% (5,989 jobs), while there was a slight decline of 0.1% (46 jobs) in Manufacturing.
- Between September 2005 and September 2007, the Private sector grew by 6.0% (28,374 jobs), while there was a decline of 0.8% (1,729 jobs) in the Public sector.
- Nearly three-quarters (74.1%) of the increase in employee jobs since 2005 has been in full-time work.
- Over three-fifths (62.2%) of the total increase in jobs is accounted for by posts held by males.
- All of the 26 District Council Areas recorded an increase in the number of employee jobs since 2005, with fourteen of these showing a percentage rise in jobs above the Northern Ireland average.
- All of the 18 Parliamentary Constituency Areas recorded an increase in the number of employee jobs since 2005, with eight of these showing a percentage rise in jobs above the Northern Ireland average.



Contents

1

Executive Summary
Page 1

2

Employee Jobs September
2007
Page 2

3

Changes in Employee Jobs
Since 2005
Page 3

4

Employee Jobs by District
Council Area
Page 5

5

Employee Jobs by Sex,
Working Pattern & Sector
Page 7

6

Private/Public Sector Split
Page 8

7

Historical Data
Page 9

8

Revised Quarterly Employment
Estimates
Page 10

9

Annex 1: Employee Jobs by
SIC 2003 Section
Page 11

10

Notes to Editors
Page 12

Executive Summary

1

1. Introduction

This Bulletin provides information from the 2007 Census of Employment for Northern Ireland. The Census provides detailed employee jobs estimates for Northern Ireland as a whole, sub-NI level data (i.e. District Council Area, Parliamentary Constituency and ward level) and detailed industrial activity breakdowns.

The units to be surveyed were drawn from the IDBR (Inter-departmental Business Register), which is a register held by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), combining information from the VAT based business register and the HM Revenue and Customs' computerised PAYE system.

All units considered to be live at September 2007 were selected and the effective response rate for actual live units was 93%. Employment for non-respondents was estimated on the basis of previous returns and/or information held on the IDBR.

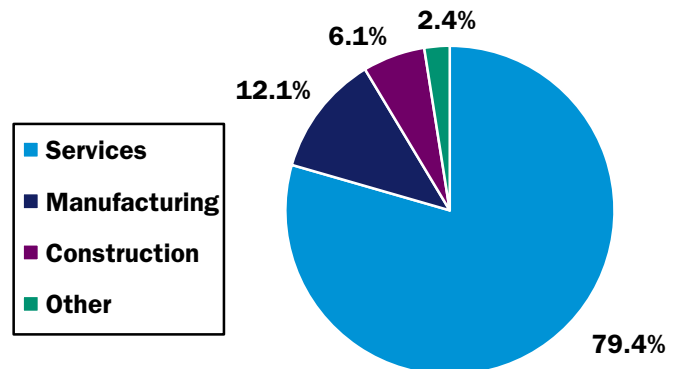
It should be noted that the survey counts the number of jobs rather than the number of persons with jobs. For example, a person holding both a full-time job and part-time job, or someone with two part-time jobs, will be counted twice.

2. Main Results - September 2007

The September 2007 Census of Employment employee jobs figure stands at 722,060, an increase of some 26,645 jobs (or 3.8%) compared to the previous Census held in September 2005.

At September 2007, the Service Sector accounted for 79.4% of jobs in Northern Ireland. Manufacturing (12.1%), Construction (6.1%) and Other Industries (2.4%) accounted for the remainder of the employee jobs.

Fig 1.1: Employee Jobs by Broad Industry Sector



3. Changes 2005-2007

The overall rise between September 2005 and September 2007 was 26,645 jobs. 74.1% of this increase has been in full-time work and over three-fifths (62.2%) of the increase occurred in male jobs.

There were increases of 21,382 and 5,989 in the Service Sector and Construction Sector, while there were falls of 680 and 46 in the Other and Manufacturing Sectors respectively.

The entire 26,645 (3.8%) rise in jobs between September 2005 and September 2007 was due to rises in private sector jobs. Indeed, the rise of 28,374 (6.0%) in private sector jobs was in contrast to the change in the public sector which showed a decrease of 1,729 (0.8%) between September 2005 and September 2007.

4. Sub-NI results

All of the 26 District Council Areas (DCAs) showed an increase in employee jobs since the last Census in 2005, with fourteen Council Areas showing a percentage rise in jobs above the Northern Ireland average.

The changes between 2005 and 2007 ranged from a 0.4% increase in Moyle DCA, to a 12.2% increase in Cookstown and Dungannon DCAs.

Employee Jobs September 2007

2

The Census of Employment is conducted every two years in Northern Ireland and provides survey information on the nature and characteristics of non-agricultural businesses, which are primarily identified on the basis that they have either a VAT or PAYE registration.

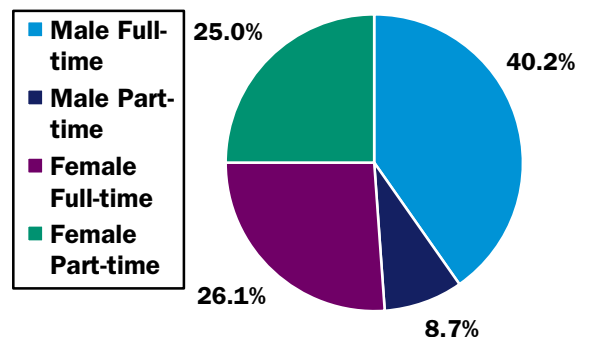
The reference date for the Census is 3rd September 2007 and taken in conjunction with the June 2007 Farm Census (which is conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development), the combined total provides an estimate of the total number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland.

The Census allows changes in the structure of employment in Northern Ireland to be tracked over time by counting the number and type of jobs as distinct from the number of persons with a job. The Census reached some 50,000 workplaces and achieved a 93% response.

The survey collects information on the number of males/females in full-time and part-time employment by business activity. The results are then collated into industry classes using the 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 2003).

At September 2007 the total number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland was 722,060. This represents an increase of 26,645 jobs (or 3.8%) compared to the last Census of Employment held in September 2005. The 2007 jobs total comprised 290,273 male and 188,386 female full-time employee jobs and 62,753 male and 180,648 female part-time employee jobs (see Fig 1.2).

Fig 1.2: Composition of Employee Jobs at September 2007



Nearly three in every four jobs at September 2007 were full-time (i.e. they were held by an employee who worked over 30 hours per week). Male full-time employees accounted for the largest proportion of jobs (40.2%), with female full-time jobs representing the next largest category (26.1%). In 2007, over eighty percent (82.2%) of male jobs were full-time whilst female jobs were quite evenly split between full-time and part-time.

Changes in Employee Jobs Since 2005

3

Table 1 contains the results of the 2005 and 2007 Census of Employment by sex and working pattern. 74.1% of the increase in employee jobs since 2005 has been in full-time work with approximately three-fifths (62.2%) of the total increase occurring in male jobs. There has been a similar change in the number of male part-time employee jobs and male full time jobs both increasing by 4.9% between September 2005 and September 2007.

Table 1: Employee Jobs, Male/Female, Full/Part-Time Split

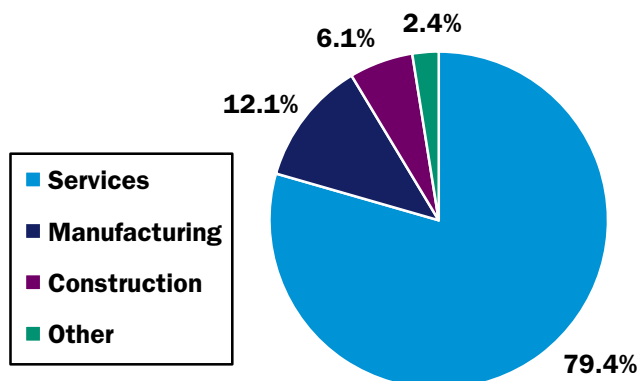
		Census September 2005	Census September 2007	Change	% Change
Male:	Full-Time	276,616	290,273	13,657	4.9
	Part-Time*	59,825	62,753	2,928	4.9
	Total	336,441	353,026	16,585	4.9
Female:	Full-Time	182,287	188,386	6,099	3.3
	Part-Time*	176,687	180,648	3,961	2.2
	Total	358,974	369,034	10,060	2.8
All Employee Jobs		695,415	722,060	26,645	3.8

* Persons working 30 hours or less per week are normally regarded as in part-time employment.

Employee Jobs by Sector – September 2007

Fig 1.3 illustrates the breakdown of employee jobs in Northern Ireland by broad industry sector. At September 2007, the Service sector accounted for almost four out of every five jobs in Northern Ireland. Manufacturing (12.1%), Construction (6.1%) and Other Industries (2.4%) accounted for the remainder of the employee jobs.

Fig 1.3: Employee Jobs by broad Industry Sector at September 2007



Changes in Employee Jobs by Sector Since 2005

Fig 1.4: Changes in Employee Jobs by Broad Industry Sector, September 2005 to September 2007.

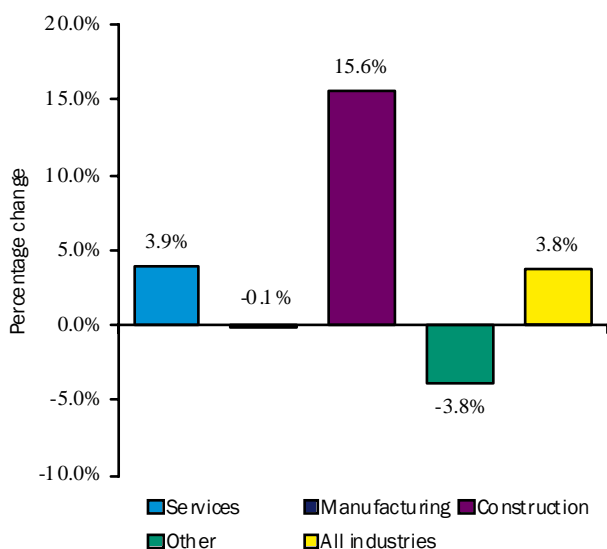


Fig 1.4 illustrates the percentage change in the number of employee jobs by broad industry sector.

Between September 2005 and September 2007 the number of employee jobs increased by 26,645 (3.8%).

There was an increase of 21,382 (3.9%) and 5,989 (15.6%) in the Service Sector and Construction Sector respectively, while there was a fall of 680 (-3.8%) and 46 (-0.1%) in the Other Sector and Manufacturing Sector respectively.

The majority of the fall in the Other Sector was due to a decrease in jobs in SIC Section A; Agriculture. This fell by 1,015 employee jobs over the two year period.

Table 2: Employee Jobs at September 2005 and 2007 by Sector

Sector	SIC 2003 Section	Census September 2005	Census September 2007	Change	% Change
Manufacturing	D	87,697	87,651	-46	-0.1%
Construction	F	38,339	44,328	5,989	15.6%
Services	G-O	551,618	573,000	21,382	3.9%
Other*	A, B, C & E	17,761	17,081	-680	-3.8%
All Industries	A-O	695,415	722,060	26,645	3.8%

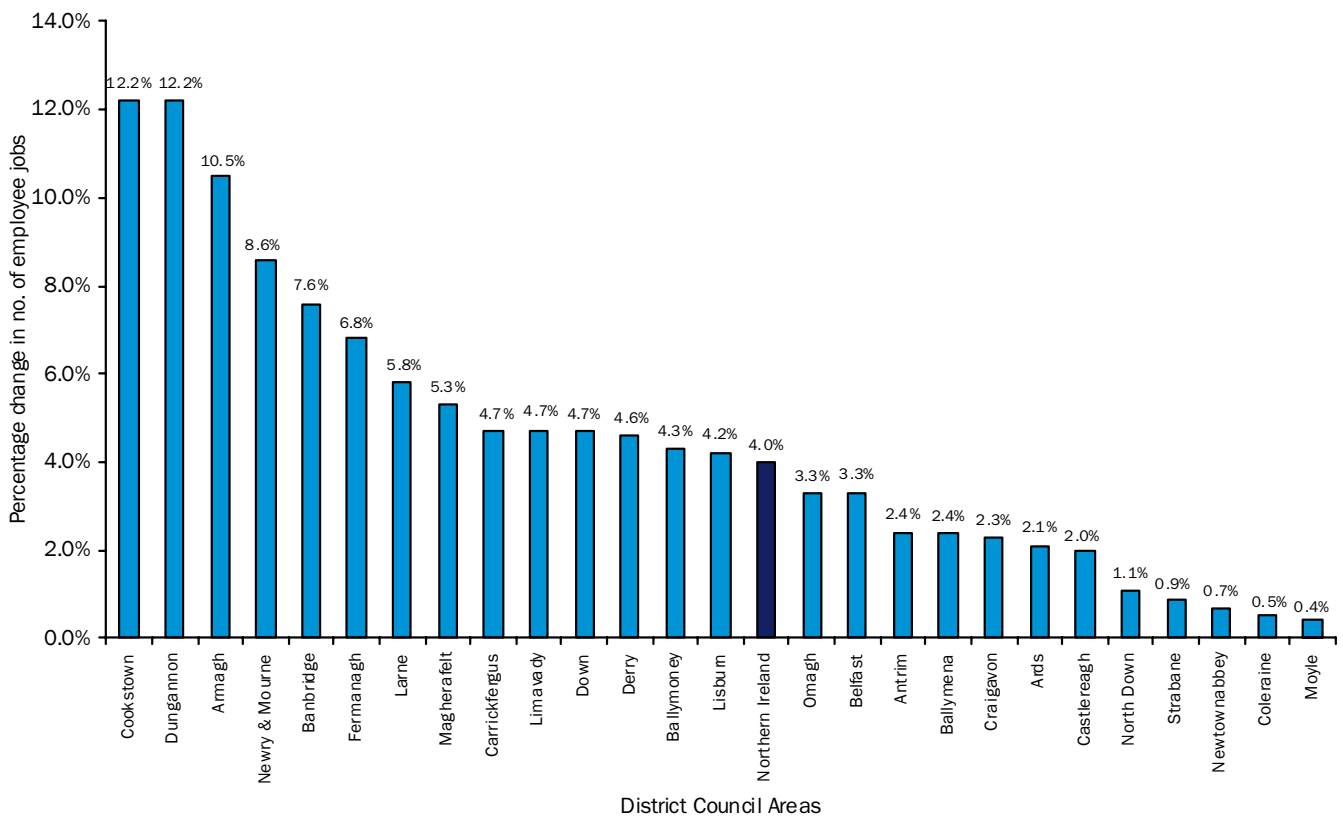
* Covers Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing, Mining & Quarrying and Electricity, Gas & Water supply.

Employee Jobs by District Council Area (DCA)

4

All District Council Areas (DCAs) showed an increase in employee jobs since the last Census in 2005, see Fig 1.5. The inter-censal changes ranged from a 0.4% increase in Moyle DCA, to a 12.2% increase in the Cookstown and Dungannon DCAs. Fourteen District Councils showed a percentage rise in jobs above the Northern Ireland average of 4.0% (figure excludes agriculture).

Fig 1.5: Percentage Change in the Number of Employee Jobs* by District Council Area, September 2005 to September 2007



* Figures exclude Agriculture but include animal husbandry service activities and hunting, trapping and game propagation.

The Census is based on the actual location of the jobs or the location where pay records are held, not on the home address of employees. The re-location or change of reporting procedures by large employers can therefore affect the Census of Employment sub-NI analysis when making inter-censal comparisons. Table 3 overleaf includes results from the 2005 and 2007 Census of Employment by District Council Area (DCA). The total for all District Councils differs from the Northern Ireland total quoted earlier as any sub-NI analysis from the Census of Employment excludes the Agriculture estimates from the Farm Census (see Notes to Editors for further details).

Table 3: Change in Employee Jobs* by District Council Area September 2005 to September 2007

District Council Area	Census September 2005	Census September 2007	Change	% Change
Antrim	24,061	24,637	+576	+2.4
Ards	17,313	17,668	+355	+2.1
Armagh	18,111	20,005	+1,894	+10.5
Ballymena	29,236	29,924	+688	+2.4
Ballymoney	7,229	7,542	+313	+4.3
Banbridge	11,013	11,847	+834	+7.6
Belfast	192,447	198,796	+6,349	+3.3
Carrickfergus	8,057	8,439	+382	+4.7
Castlereagh	25,192	25,694	+502	+2.0
Coleraine	22,774	22,881	+107	+0.5
Cookstown	10,465	11,744	+1,279	+12.2
Craigavon	36,667	37,517	+850	+2.3
Derry	40,840	42,710	+1,870	+4.6
Down	17,365	18,182	+817	+4.7
Dungannon	19,332	21,687	+2,355	+12.2
Fermanagh	20,227	21,595	+1,368	+6.8
Larne	8,108	8,576	+468	+5.8
Limavady	9,109	9,538	+429	+4.7
Lisburn	38,560	40,196	+1,636	+4.2
Magherafelt	14,013	14,751	+738	+5.3
Moyle	3,430	3,445	+15	+0.4
Newry & Mourne	30,876	33,528	+2,652	+8.6
Newtownabbey	30,325	30,524	+199	+0.7
North Down	21,760	21,996	+236	+1.1
Omagh	17,688	18,277	+589	+3.3
Strabane	8,856	8,939	+83	+0.9
All DCAs	683,054	710,638	+27,584	+4.0

* Figures exclude Agriculture but include animal husbandry service activities and hunting, trapping and game propagation.

Fourteen District Councils had a percentage rise in the number of non-agricultural employee jobs above the Northern Ireland average of 4.0%.

Employee Jobs by Sex, Working Pattern and Sector – September 2007

5

Fig 1.6 shows the male/female, full-time/part-time split for each broad industry sector within Northern Ireland. It highlights the large proportion of employee jobs in the Manufacturing and Construction Sectors that are occupied by male full-time employees (75.9% for Manufacturing, 86.0% for Construction).

In contrast, females occupy 59.8% of the 573,000 employee jobs within the Service Sector. These female jobs within Services are in turn divided evenly between full-time (49.2%) and part-time (50.8%) workers.

Ninety-nine percent of the part-time males in the Other Sector are employees in SIC Sector A; Agriculture.

Fig 1.6: Employee jobs Male/Female, Full-time/Part-time split, September 2007.

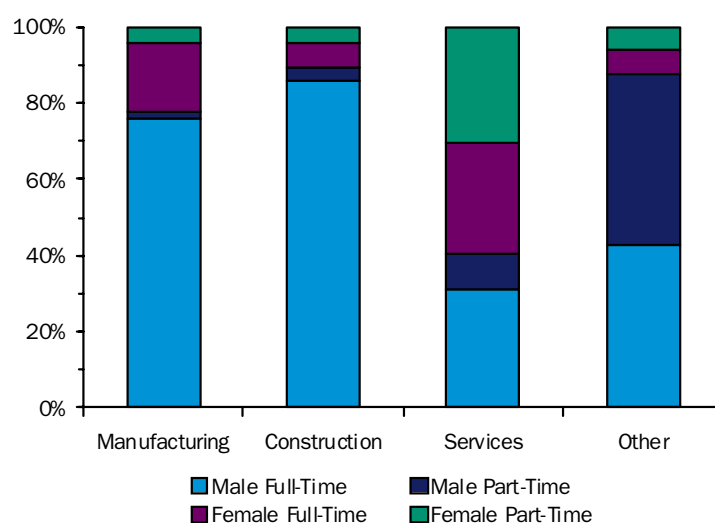


Table 4: Employee Jobs – September 2007*

Sector	SIC 2003 Section	Male Full-time	Male Part-time ¹	Female Full-time	Female Part-time ¹	Total
Manufacturing	D	66,566	1,686	15,807	3,592	87,651
Construction	F	38,132	1,402	3,013	1,781	44,328
Services	G-O	178,259	51,996	168,521	174,224	573,000
Other ²	A, B, C & E	7,316	7,669	1,045	1,051	17,081
All Industries	A-O	290,273	62,753	188,386	180,648	722,060

¹ Persons working 30 hours or less per week are normally regarded as in part-time employment.

² Covers Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing, Mining & Quarrying and Electricity, Gas & Water supply.

* For a more detailed breakdown of 'Services' and 'Other' see Table 9 (Annex 1).

Private/Public Sector Split

6

Table 5 shows the male/female, full-time/part-time split for public and private sector jobs within Northern Ireland at each of the last two Censuses and the change between these dates. From the table it can be seen that 30.1% of jobs in Northern Ireland at September 2007 were public sector jobs. This proportion has decreased since September 2005 where 31.5% of all employee jobs were in the public sector. Of those employees in the public sector, 64.8% were females compared to 35.2% of males in September 2007.

There is a noticeable difference between males and females in the proportion of jobs in the private sector. At September 2007, 78.3% of all male jobs were in the private sector, whereas 61.8% of female jobs in Northern Ireland were in the private sector. There were almost twice as many full-time male employees (224,980) than full-time female employees (113,718) in the private sector at September 2007.

Table 5: Employee Jobs, Male/Female, Full/Part-Time Split, September 2005 to September 2007 by Public/Private Sector

	Census September 2005			Census September 2007			Change		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Male:									
Full-Time	66,951	209,665	276,616	65,293	224,980	290,273	-1,658	15,315	13,657
Part-Time*	10,959	48,866	59,825	11,348	51,405	62,753	389	2,539	2,928
Total	77,910	258,531	336,441	76,641	276,385	353,026	-1,269	17,854	16,585
Female:									
Full-Time	74,510	107,777	182,287	74,668	113,718	188,386	158	5,941	6,099
Part-Time*	66,983	109,704	176,687	66,365	114,283	180,648	-618	4,579	3,961
Total	141,493	217,481	358,974	141,033	228,001	369,034	-460	10,520	10,060
All Employee Jobs:	219,403	476,012	695,415	217,674	504,386	722,060	-1,729	28,374	26,645

* Persons working 30 hours or less per week are normally regarded as in part-time employment.

The table also shows where the increases and decreases have occurred in the period between the two Censuses. The overall rise between September 2005 and September 2007 was 26,645. All of this was due to rises in private sector jobs, which was reduced by a fall of 1,729 in public sector jobs. Of the 28,374 increase in the private sector, 62.9% (17,854) was due to an increase in the number of male employee jobs and 37.1% (10,520) was due to an increase in female jobs over the two-year period.

Almost three-quarters (-1,269 or 73.4%) of the decrease in the public sector was due to falls in male employee jobs.

77.5% (15,315) of the increase in full-time jobs since September 2005 (19,756) was due to rises in the number of private sector male full-time jobs.

Historical Data – Employee Jobs September 1993 to September 2007

7

Table 6 shows headline results for each Census since 1993.

Table 6: Employee Jobs, Male/Female, Full/Part-Time Split September 1993 to September 2007

	Male Full-time	Male Part-time	Males	Female Full-time	Female Part-time	Females	All jobs
Census 1993	238,606	37,425	276,031	157,167	115,337	272,504	548,535
Census 1995	243,522	42,118	285,640	159,037	128,661	287,698	573,338
Census 1997	252,076	47,292	299,368	161,548	140,181	301,729	601,097
Census 1999	262,297	51,641	313,938	165,601	150,589	316,190	630,128
Census 2001	265,432	54,952	320,384	171,316	159,720	331,036	651,420
Census 2003	267,771	59,782	327,553	175,820	169,537	345,357	672,910
Census 2005	276,616	59,825	336,441	182,287	176,687	358,974	695,415
Census 2007	290,273	62,753	353,026	188,386	180,648	369,034	722,060

The number of jobs has risen in each category (male/female, full-time/part-time) between each Census in the fourteen-year period 1993-2007. However, there have been some notable shifts in the structure of employee jobs over the period. In September 1993, there were more male jobs (276,031 or 50.3%) than female jobs (272,504 or 49.7%). The opposite has been the case in every Census since, and at September 2007, there were some 16,008 more female jobs than male jobs. However, much of this has been due to a significant increase in female part-time jobs over the fourteen-year period (a rise of 65,311 or 56.6%). Indeed, male full-time jobs and female full-time jobs have increased at similar rates (22% and 20% respectively) between September 1993 and September 2007 (51,667 and 31,219 respectively).

Table 7: Employee Jobs, Split by Sector, September 1993 to September 2007

	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Other	All jobs
Census 1993	99,629	24,537	399,573	24,796	548,535
Census 1995	103,968	23,743	421,685	23,942	573,338
Census 1997	107,924	28,138	442,299	22,736	601,097
Census 1999	105,810	33,100	470,417	20,801	630,128
Census 2001	100,186	36,089	495,518	19,627	651,420
Census 2003	91,884	36,010	525,533	19,483	672,910
Census 2005	87,697	38,339	551,618	17,761	695,415
Census 2007	87,651	44,328	573,000	17,081	722,060

Table 7 shows that the industry breakdown of jobs in Northern Ireland has also changed over the fourteen-year period. Jobs in the Service sector have risen steadily over the period and the considerable rise in all jobs between 1993 and 2007 of 173,525 is primarily due to the increase in this sector (173,427). However, different patterns of change can be seen in the other sectors. Manufacturing jobs peaked in 1997 and there were over 20,000 fewer jobs in this sector in Northern Ireland in September 2007 than at the peak, while Construction jobs have increased by 80.7% (or 19,791 jobs) since September 1993. Employee jobs have fallen steadily in the Other Sector (by 7,715 or 31.1%) over the same period.

Revised Quarterly Employment Estimates

8

The Census results provide a benchmark for the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) employee jobs series, which had previously estimated the September 2007 employee jobs figure to be 719,239. Table 8 shows that the Census figure is 2,821 (0.4%) higher than the previous published Quarterly Employment Survey estimate for September 2007.

Table 8: Revised Quarterly Employment Estimates

	SIC 2003 Section	Previously Published Quarterly Estimate for September 2007	Census of Employment September 2007	Difference	% Difference
Manufacturing	D	88,445	87,651	-794	-0.9%
Construction	F	44,790	44,328	-462	-1.0%
Services	G-O	569,087	573,000	3,913	0.7%
Other*	A, B, C & E	16,917	17,081	164	1.0%
All Industries	A-O	719,239	722,060	2,821	0.4%

* Covers Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing, Mining & Quarrying and Electricity, Gas & Water supply.

The quarterly estimates for the period December 2005 to September 2007 will be revised in light of these Census results and the new estimates will be published in the Labour Market Report (LMR) publication on Wednesday 18 March 2009. In addition, following these Census results, the QES sample will be reselected and revised estimates for the period December 2007 to March 2009 will be published on Wednesday 17 June 2009.

Further Information

More detailed results from the 2007 Census of Employment are now available, including information on District Council Areas (DCA's) which can be downloaded from the branch website as given below. Further data, including detailed industrial breakdowns (disaggregated Standard Industrial Classification data) and ward level totals will be available early in the New Year via the web-site, subject to confidentiality constraints. If you require further help, please contact:

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Annex 1: Employee Jobs by SIC 2003 Section

9

Table 9: Northern Ireland Employee Jobs by SIC 2003 Section at September 2007

	SIC 2003 Section	Male Full Time	Male Part Time	Male	Female Full Time	Female Part Time	Female	Total
Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry & Fishing	A/B	2,937	7,616	10,553	504	959	1,463	12,016
Mining & Quarrying	C	1,953	47	2,000	209	51	260	2,260
Manufacturing	D	66,566	1,686	68,252	15,807	3,592	19,399	87,651
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	E	2,426	6	2,432	332	41	373	2,805
Construction	F	38,132	1,402	39,534	3,013	1,781	4,794	44,328
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	G	41,816	16,150	57,966	24,815	42,875	67,690	125,656
Hotels & Restaurants	H	8,874	9,710	18,584	8,238	16,564	24,802	43,386
Transport, Storage & Communication	I	20,168	3,047	23,215	4,932	2,894	7,826	31,041
Financial Intermediation	J	5,841	382	6,223	8,486	3,707	12,193	18,416
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	K	34,388	6,592	40,980	22,320	14,787	37,107	78,087
Public Administration and Defence	L	28,483	2,464	30,947	20,738	6,599	27,337	58,284
Education	M	12,833	3,911	16,744	24,586	27,807	52,393	69,137
Health & Social Work	N	15,037	4,691	19,728	46,665	49,617	96,282	116,010
Other Service Activities	O	10,819	5,049	15,868	7,741	9,374	17,115	32,983
Services	G-O	178,259	51,996	230,255	168,521	174,224	342,745	573,000
Total	A-O	290,273	62,753	353,026	188,386	180,648	369,034	722,060

Notes to Editors

10

Note 1

A Census of Employment was conducted annually between 1971 and 1978. However, in order to reduce costs and the form-filling burden on businesses, a Census is now only carried out every 2 years.

Note 2

The Census of Employment is conducted by means of a postal enquiry and a full response is sought in order to obtain an accurate count of the number of employee jobs at the Census date. Census forms are sent to the addresses where employers hold their pay records and employers are asked to return the numbers of employees and the business activity for each address where they have employees. The latest Census of Employment figures relate to 3rd September 2007.

Note 3

For the September 2007 Census, the units to be surveyed were drawn from the IDBR (Inter-departmental Business Register), which is a register held by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), combining information from the VAT based business register and the HM Revenue and Customs' computerised PAYE system. All units considered to be live at September 2007 were selected and the effective response rate for actual live units was 93%. Employment for non-respondents was estimated on the basis of previous returns and/or information already held on the IDBR.

Note 4

Quarterly employment estimates for sectors other than Agriculture are based on the Quarterly Employment Survey, which is also a postal survey. From December 1992, the survey was extended to cover smaller firms and the sample size has been chosen in order that estimates of total employment should be accurate to within +/- 1% of the Census total. Quarterly Employment Survey estimates are published in DETI's monthly Labour Market Report.

Note 5

Overall employment (i.e. employee and self-employment) estimates for the agricultural sector are provided, on an annual basis, from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development's (DARD) Farm Census. This employee figure includes all workers in agricultural businesses other than (a) part-time farmers and partners and (b) farmers' spouses. It includes full-time, part-time and casual workers, both paid and unpaid.

The Farm Census estimate for Agriculture is only included in the employee jobs figures for the whole of Northern Ireland. It is not included in the District Council Area estimates on pages 5 and 6.

Note 6

Sub-Northern Ireland analysis from the Census of Employment is primarily based on the location of the jobs, not on the home address of the employees. However, in a small number of instances where employers were not able to provide figures by actual location, the employees were allocated to the address where pay records were held.

The re-location or change of reporting procedures by large employers can therefore affect the Census of Employment sub-NI analysis when making inter-censal comparisons. In addition, an updated Central Postcode Directory (CPD) has been used for the 2007 Census of Employment. The CPD is used to allocate the postcodes of businesses to administrative boundaries (i.e. ward, District Council, Parliamentary Constituency etc.). This update has caused some postcodes to be reallocated to a different administrative boundary compared to previous Censuses.

Note 7

Both the Census of Employment and the Quarterly Employment Survey record jobs rather than the number of people in these jobs. Thus an employee who has a full-time and a part-time job with different employers will be recorded under both.