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Business Activity Statistics Bulletin

Northern Ireland Annual Business Inquiry (Experimental) 2009

20 April 2011

National Statistics

Northern Ireland Statistics & Research agency

Northern Ireland
Statistics & Research Agency (NISRA)

Northern Ireland Annual Business Inquiry (Experimental) 2008 and 2009 Results on a Local Unit Basis

20 April 2011

From the 1st April 2011, the responsibility for the collection of data and production of official labour market and economic statistics transferred from the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment to the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), an agency of the Department of Finance and Personnel (DFP). This transfer mirrored the position in Great Britain where most business surveys and labour market data collection and statistical production have been transferred from the departments with policy responsibilities to the Office for National Statistics (ONS). However, it is important to note that there are no planned changes to the production of economic and labour market statistical publications and outputs as a result of the transfer.

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Business Activity Statistics Bulletin

NORTHERN IRELAND ANNUAL BUSINESS INQUIRY (Experimental) 2008 and 2009 results on a Local Unit basis

Published 20/04/11

The 2009 Northern Ireland Annual Business Inquiry (NIABI) collects both employment and financial information from businesses and other establishments and covers about two thirds of the economy. This includes the Production, Construction, Distribution and Service industries in Northern Ireland but excludes public sector activity for the most part.

Please note that the information presented throughout this bulletin is based on "local unit" (individual site) information, and is therefore not directly comparable with the December 2010 NIABI bulletin, which is based on "reporting unit" (head office) information. A number of methodological improvements have been introduced in the production of Annual Business Inquiry results for 2008 and 2009. In order to take due account of user feedback in terms of ongoing development these statistics have therefore been described as "experimental", although they are considered to meet National Statistics standards (see background notes for further details).

- Turnover by businesses in Northern Ireland is estimated to be worth £55,081 million in 2009 (excluding VAT); a decrease of 4.5% compared to 2008.

- Total Approximate Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices for 2009 is £17,237 million representing a decrease of £232 million (1.3%) compared to 2008.
  - Manufacturing GVA decreased over the year by £197 million (4.5%) to £4,170 million in 2009.
  - The Construction sector reported a decrease in GVA of £293 million (12.1%) over the year to £2,125 million.
  - Service sector GVA (£10,135 million) increased by £229 million (2.3%) in the period 2008-2009.
    - The largest increase occurred in Transport and Storage, where GVA increased over the year by £197 million (19.3%) to £1,219 million in 2009.

- GVA per person in employment was £33,392 in 2009 compared to £31,063 in 2008 in Northern Ireland.

- Employment costs decreased by 1.5% over the year from £9,268 million in 2008 to £9,133 million in 2009.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Northern Ireland Statistics & Research agency

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INTRODUCTION

The 2009 Northern Ireland Annual Business Inquiry (NIABI) collects both employment and financial information from businesses and other establishments and covers about two thirds of the economy. This includes the Production, Construction, Distribution and Service industries[1] in Northern Ireland but excludes public sector activity for the most part. Coverage also includes Agriculture (support activities), Hunting, Forestry and Fishing. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has responsibility for the production of the UK national estimates for 2009, as well as regional 2009 estimates (scheduled for release in July 2011).

Please note that the information presented throughout this bulletin is based on local unit information, and is therefore not directly comparable with the December 2010 NIABI bulletin which reported on reporting unit activity. Reporting and local unit definitions can be found at: http://www.detini.gov.uk/stats_bus_register_3.doc

A number of methodological improvements have been introduced in the production of Annual Business Inquiry results for 2008 and 2009. In order to take due account of user feedback in terms of ongoing development these statistics have therefore been described as "experimental", although they are considered to meet National Statistics standards (see background notes for further details).

NORTHERN IRELAND TURNOVER, GROSS VALUE ADDED AND BUSINESS COSTS

Turnover[2] by businesses in Northern Ireland was estimated to be worth £55,081 million in 2009 (excluding VAT); a decrease of 4.5% compared to 2008. After expenditure on goods and services was accounted for, this represented a total figure of £17,237 million in terms of approximate Gross Value Added (GVA). GVA, which is a measure of the value of economic activity generated by businesses, decreased by 1.3% (£232 million) over the year. The impact of falling sales in the private sector was offset to some extent by a reduction in the total value of purchases, which fell by 8.0% and in employment costs, which fell by 1.5% over the period.

SHARE OF TURNOVER AND GVA BY INDUSTRY

The relative importance of the main industry sectors in terms of GVA and changes between 2008 and 2009 can be seen in Figure 1. The Service sector accounted for approximately 59.1% of businesses' turnover and 58.8% of GVA in 2009, reflecting its continuing importance to the Northern Ireland economy. Manufacturing also continued to play a key role with the sector being responsible for 27.8% of turnover and 24.2% of GVA.

The Service sector accounted for 58.8% of GVA (£10,135 million) in 2009 compared to 56.7% (£9,906 million) in 2008.

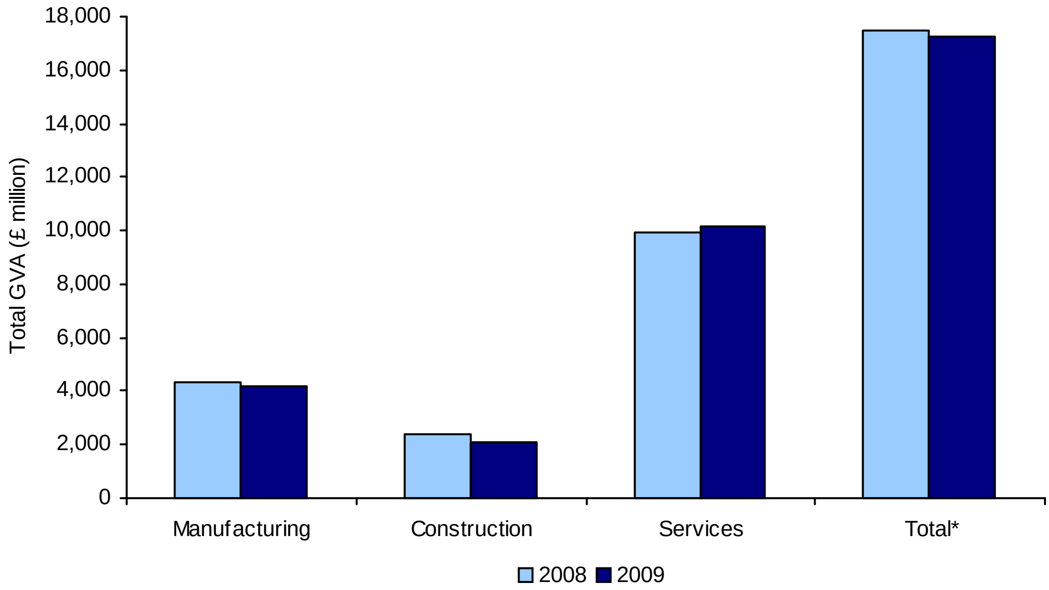
Manufacturing accounted for 24.2% of GVA (£4,170 million) in 2009 compared to 25.0% (£4,367 million) in 2008.

In 2009, 12.3% (£2,125 million) of total GVA was accounted for by the Construction sector. This compared to 13.8% (£2,418 million) in 2008.

[1] Full details regarding ABI sectoral coverage can be found in the background notes.

[2] Turnover is defined as the value of total sales and work done.

Figure 1: Total GVA at basic prices[3], 2008- 2009



* Please note the Total shown here, and throughout the report, includes SIC 2007 sections that do not fall under Manufacturing, Construction and Services. See page 15 for further details.

CHANGES IN GVA 2008 - 2009

The £232 million decrease in GVA was largely due to a 12.1% (£293 million) decrease in Construction GVA to £2,125 million, and a 4.5% (£197 million) decrease in Manufacturing GVA to £4,170 million. This was partially offset by the increase in Service sector GVA, by 2.3% (£229 million) to £10,135 million. Although Service sector GVA increased, it should be noted that total turnover fell by 2.3% over the period. The fact that the fall in turnover did not translate into an equivalent fall in GVA is likely due to the reduced value of purchases in the sector, which fell by 3.6% over the period.

ANNUAL CHANGES WITHIN SECTOR

The largest increase in GVA (in both value terms and relative terms) across the sectors was in Transport and Storage, where GVA increased over the year by £197 million (19.3%) to £1,219 million in 2009. GVA in the Wholesale and Retail sector also increased by £159 million, despite a fall of 4.2% (£887 million) in turnover between 2008 and 2009. However, the value of inputs both in terms of purchases of goods and services, and employment costs fell more markedly than turnover enabling growth in GVA over the year.

After Construction and Manufacturing, the largest value decrease in GVA was in Accommodation and food service activities, with a decrease of £105 million (14.3%).

In Manufacturing the largest increase in GVA was in Manufacture of other transport equipment, up £279 million (101.7%) to £ 553 million. The largest value decrease in Manufacturing GVA was recorded in the Manufacture of electrical equipment, down £179m (62.4%) to an estimated £108m.

EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

The NIABI provides estimates of employment based on working proprietors and employees in those businesses paying VAT and/or PAYE. Estimates of employee jobs are also provided by the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES), and these can be found on the DETI website at: http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index.htm. Differences in coverage between the ABI and QES are outlined in the background notes.

Employment at the Northern Ireland level in mainly private sector businesses was estimated to have fallen by 8.2% from September 2008 to September 2009. Employment in Construction fell by 15.6% to 48,913, by 8.4% in Manufacturing to 78,786, and by 7.3% in the Service sector to 378,483.

GVA PER HEAD

The NIABI allows estimates of both the value added per person[4] in employment (GVA per head) and employment costs per head to be calculated across different industries. Total GVA per head at basic prices was £31,063 in 2008 compared to £33,392 in 2009 in Northern Ireland. Over the same period, GVA per head increased in the Manufacturing sector by 4.3% to £52,929, by 4.2% in Construction to £43,445, and by 10.4% in the Service sector to £26,779.

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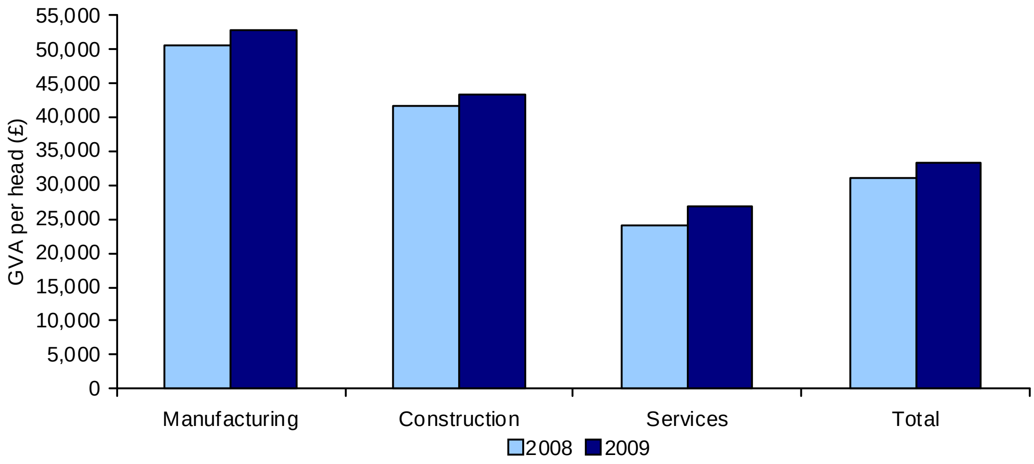
[3] Basic prices reflect the amount received by a producer for a unit of goods and services minus any taxes payable on the product such as VAT.
[4] The ABI does not distinguish between full- and part-time jobs when calculating per head values.

Figure 2: GVA at basic prices per head, 2008-2009



GVA PER HEAD WITHIN MAIN SECTORS
There is considerable variation in terms of GVA per head between sectors, reflecting different value added contributions per person in employment and differences in the extent of part-time employment of which the per head measure does not take account.

Service sector GVA per head was highest in Professional, scientific and technical activities, increasing by 20.5% over the period to £48,917 in 2009.

GVA per head in Transport and Storage increased by 17.2% in the period 2008-2009.

Despite a 30.1% decrease during the period, the Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products division continued to have the highest GVA per head (£97,120) across the Manufacturing divisions in 2009.

The largest increase in GVA per head (in both value terms and relative terms) was outside of the main sectors. In Mining and quarrying, GVA increased by 32.8% to £53,695 in 2009.

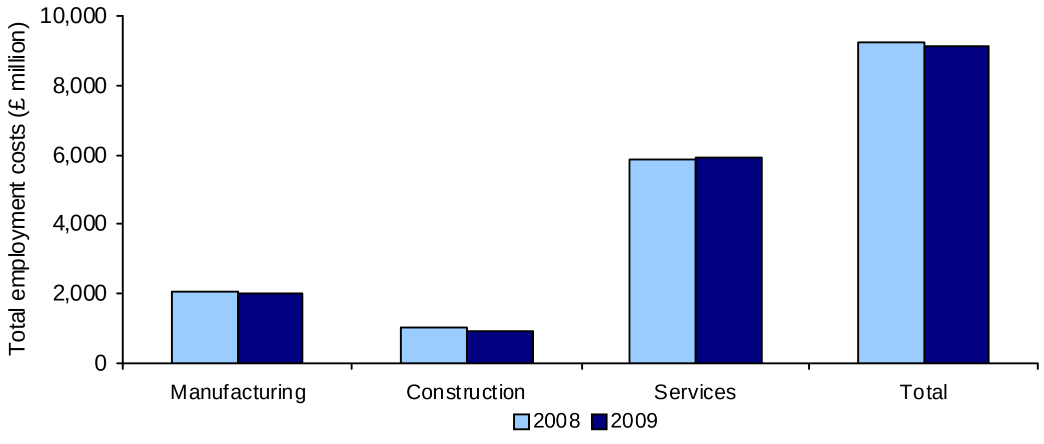
EMPLOYMENT COSTS
The marginal decrease in GVA (of 1.3%) was similar to the 1.5 % decrease reported in wages and salary costs and payments on behalf of employees. Theses costs decreased from £9,268 million in 2008 to £9,133 million in 2009 – see Figure 3.

Sixty-five percent of such payments for employees were accounted for by the Service sector and were worth £5,941 million in 2009, which was similar to 2008 (£5,906 million).

The value of Construction salaries was down 12.8% (£134 million) on 2008 and was worth £909 million in 2009.

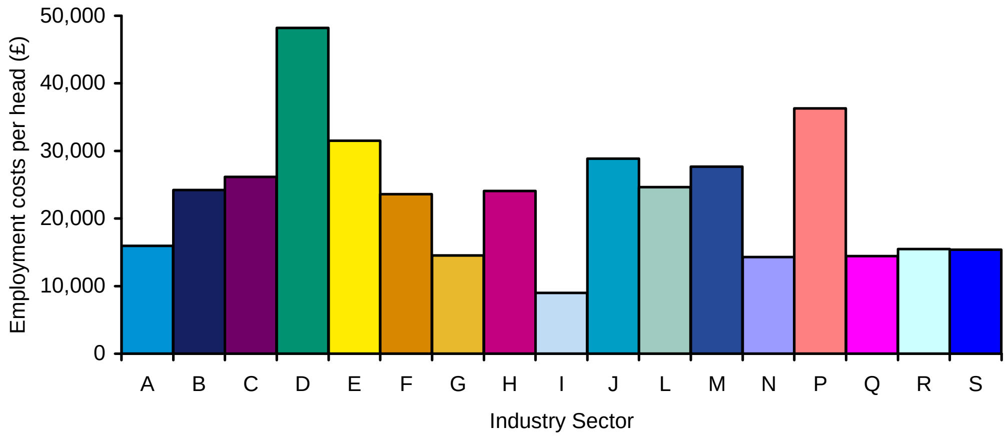
The value of Manufacturing salaries and employee payments decreased by £42 million (2.1%) over the year, to be worth £1,993 million to the NI economy in 2009.

Figure 3: Total employment costs, 2008-2009



Employment costs per head varied considerably by SIC section, from £48,220 in Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply, to £8,968 in Accommodation and Food Service Activities – see Figure 4.

Figure 4: Employment costs per head by section, 2009



See Notes (below) for industry classifications.

PURCHASES
Total Purchases represent the value of all goods, materials and services purchased during the year. In 2009, total purchases were £35,086 million, which represented a decrease of 8.0% from 2008. Construction purchases decreased sharply in the period 2008-2009 (by 26.8%).

Purchases per head showed little change from 2008 (£67,848) to 2009 (£67,968).

FURTHER NIABI RESULTS
More detailed sectoral analysis for 2009 will be placed on the DETI website when available and revised results for 2009 will be published with provisional results for 2010.

NOTES
Users should note that the NIABI methodology is currently under review, more details of which can be found in the background notes.

It should also be noted that the employment information is at a fixed point in time, whereas the financial information is over an annual period. The data are not preferred measures of competitiveness and productivity, which are instead based on Regional Accounts measures of GVA.

The UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 2007 (SIC 2007) sections are as follows:

A Agriculture (part), forestry and fishing
B Mining and quarrying
C Manufacturing
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F Construction
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles
H Transport and storage
I Accommodation and food service activities
J Information and communication
L Real estate activities
M Professional, scientific and technical activities
N Administrative and support service activities
P Education
Q Human health and social work activities
R Arts, entertainment and recreation
S Other service activities

Results by Industry

2

Coefficient of Variation (CV) Key

	CV <= 5%
	CV > 5% and <= 10%
	CV > 10% and <= 20%
	CV > 20%

Table 1: NIABI results by Industry, 2008 and 2009

YEAR	STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	TURNOVER (£MILLION)	TURNOVER PER HEAD (£)	GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) AT BASIC PRICES (£MILLION)	GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) AT BASIC PRICES PER HEAD (£)	EMPLOYMENT COSTS (£MILLION)	EMPLOYMENT COSTS PER HEAD (£)	PURCHASES (£MILLION)	PURCHASES PER HEAD (£)	EMPLOYMENT
2008	A[5]	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	102	76,062	41	30,806	13	15,377	59	43,695	1,343
2009			95	76,618	30	23,842	14	15,940	66	53,501	1,238
% change			-7.2	0.7	-28.7	-22.6	3.0	3.7	12.8	22.4	-7.8
2008	B	Mining and quarrying	312	140,557	90	40,427	52	24,724	226	101,905	2,221
2009			257	137,199	101	53,695	43	24,221	162	86,162	1,875
% change			-17.6	-2.4	12.1	32.8	-18.0	-2.0	-28.6	-15.4	-15.6
2008	C	Manufacturing	15,735	182,892	4,367	50,758	2,035	24,627	8,266	96,080	86,034
2009			15,305	194,265	4,170	52,929	1,993	26,161	7,527	95,535	78,786
% change			-2.7	6.2	-4.5	4.3	-2.1	6.2	-8.9	-0.6	-8.4
2008	D[6]	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	715	751,352	279	292,841	47	50,081	443	465,432	951
2009			616	518,411	247	207,782	57	48,220	374	314,707	1,187
% change			-13.9	-31.0	-11.4	-29.0	20.7	-3.7	-15.6	-32.4	24.8
2008	E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	394	71,117	369	66,608	172	31,908	408	73,650	5,543
2009			388	67,715	430	74,983	178	31,517	388	67,694	5,733
% change			-1.5	-4.8	16.4	12.6	3.0	-1.2	-4.9	-8.1	3.4
2008	F	Construction	7,079	122,134	2,418	41,714	1,043	22,218	4,965	85,652	57,964
2009			5,845	119,504	2,125	43,445	909	23,619	3,632	74,258	48,913
% change			-17.4	-2.2	-12.1	4.2	-12.8	6.3	-26.8	-13.3	-15.6
2008	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	21,303	146,774	3,842	26,470	1,861	14,021	17,553	120,935	145,143
2009			20,416	154,684	4,001	30,314	1,768	14,524	16,565	125,505	131,987
% change			-4.2	5.4	4.1	14.5	-5.0	3.6	-5.6	3.8	-9.1

Table 1 (continued): NIABI results by section, 2008 and 2009

YEAR	STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	TURNOVER (£MILLION)	TURNOVER PER HEAD (£)	GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) AT BASIC PRICES (£MILLION)	GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) AT BASIC PRICES PER HEAD (£)	EMPLOYMENT COSTS (£MILLION)	EMPLOYMENT COSTS PER HEAD (£)	PURCHASES (£MILLION)	PURCHASES PER HEAD (£)	EMPLOYMENT
2008	H	Transport and storage	2,488	97,493	1,022	40,056	549	23,823	1,516	59,380	25,525
2009			3,108	119,697	1,219	46,965	571	24,061	1,952	75,163	25,966
% change			24.9	22.8	19.3	17.2	4.0	1.0	28.8	26.6	1.7
2008	I	Accommodation and food service activities	1,540	30,560	734	14,565	414	8,977	798	15,832	50,383
2009			1,377	31,044	629	14,177	371	8,968	750	16,901	44,352
% change			-10.6	1.6	-14.3	-2.7	-10.3	-0.1	-6.0	6.8	-12.0
2008	J	Information and communication	1,367	73,878	805	43,499	464	26,541	578	31,237	18,504
2009			1,343	81,480	775	47,009	447	28,844	579	35,158	16,480
% change			-1.8	10.3	-3.8	8.1	-3.5	8.7	0.2	12.6	-10.9
2008	L[7]	Real estate activities	665	78,766	378	44,849	161	26,131	287	34,061	8,437
2009			786	83,613	398	42,340	178	24,645	373	39,674	9,406
% change			18.4	6.2	5.3	-5.6	10.8	-5.7	29.9	16.5	11.5
2008	M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,138	66,594	1,304	40,606	630	23,298	838	26,099	32,110
2009			1,917	66,893	1,402	48,917	667	27,658	652	22,752	28,661
% change			-10.3	0.4	7.5	20.5	5.9	18.7	-22.2	-12.8	-10.7
2008	N	Administrative and support service activities	1,493	32,167	848	18,258	586	13,014	685	14,752	46,427
2009			1,351	32,552	847	20,408	560	14,279	562	13,536	41,511
% change			-9.5	1.2	-0.1	11.8	-4.4	9.7	-18.0	-8.2	-10.6
2008	P[8]	Education	179	14,641	*	*	276	24,465	136	11,101	12,232
2009			206	19,088	*	*	390	36,273	203	18,809	10,789
% change			15.0	30.4	*	*	41.3	48.3	49.4	69.4	-11.8
2008	Q[9]	Human health and social work activities	799	18,498	536	12,398	596	14,178	303	7,020	43,208
2009			672	16,419	462	11,298	583	14,424	215	5,255	40,912
% change			-16.0	-11.2	-13.7	-8.9	-2.1	1.7	-29.1	-25.1	-5.3
2008	R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,037	83,706	347	28,010	193	16,191	797	64,316	12,393
2009			1,038	78,775	344	26,086	195	15,466	772	58,611	13,176
% change			0.1	-5.9	-1.0	-6.9	1.2	-4.5	-3.1	-8.9	6.3
2008	S	Other service activities	339	24,246	*	*	177	14,772	299	21,429	13,973
2009			360	23,634	*	*	209	15,360	314	20,629	15,244
% change			6.3	-2.5	*	*	17.9	4.0	5.0	-3.7	9.1

Table 1 (continued): NIABI results by section, 2008 and 2009

YEAR	STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	TURNOVER (£MILLION)	TURNOVER PER HEAD (£)	GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) AT BASIC PRICES (£MILLION)	GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) AT BASIC PRICES PER HEAD (£)	EMPLOYMENT COSTS (£MILLION)	EMPLOYMENT COSTS PER HEAD (£)	PURCHASES (£MILLION)	PURCHASES PER HEAD (£)	EMPLOYMENT
2008	NI	Total of Above	57,687	102,574	17,470	31,063	9,268	18,045	38,157	67,848	562,391
2009			55,081	106,702	17,237	33,392	9,133	19,249	35,086	67,968	516,215
% change			-4.5	4.0	-1.3	7.5	-1.5	6.7	-8.0	0.2	-8.2
2008	Services	Services – G, H, I, J, L, M, N, P, Q, R and S	33,349	81,672	9,906	24,260	5,906	15,759	23,790	58,261	408,333
2009			32,575	86,067	10,135	26,779	5,941	16,956	22,937	60,604	378,483
% change			-2.3	5.4	2.3	10.4	0.6	7.6	-3.6	4.0	-7.3

[5] Excludes farming (groups 01.1, 01.2, 01.3, 01.4 and 01.5).
[6] Please note that differences between these Local Unit (LU) results and Reporting Unit (RU) results from the December 2010 NIABI bulletin are partially due to differences between RU and LU SIC codes.
[7] Please note that differences in section L are partially due to business SIC changes during 2008-2009.
[8] Excludes local authority and central government bodies.
[9] Excludes local authority and central government bodies, and Medical and Dental Practice Activities (group 86.2).
* Data suppressed to avoid disclosure.

COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION

The coefficient of variation (cv) is the ratio of the standard deviation (σ) to the mean (μ):

$$Cv = \sigma / \mu$$

It can be multiplied by 100 to be expressed as a percentage. The greater the coefficient of variation, the greater the variability in the data being measured.

Table 2: NIABI results by manufacturing division, 2008 and 2009

YEAR	STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	TURNOVER (£MILLION)	TURNOVER PER HEAD (£)	GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) AT BASIC PRICES (£MILLION)	GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) AT BASIC PRICES PER HEAD (£)	EMPLOYMENT COSTS (£MILLION)	EMPLOYMENT COSTS PER HEAD (£)	PURCHASES (£MILLION)	PURCHASES PER HEAD (£)	EMPLOYMENT
2008	10-12	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	7,059	377,354	1,254	67,028	405	22,202	2,690	143,802	18,706
2009			7,690	400,406	1,320	68,721	413	21,834	2,829	147,320	19,206
% change			8.9	6.1	5.3	2.5	2.0	-1.7	5.2	2.4	2.7
2008	13	Manufacture of textiles	152	88,214	54	31,470	34	20,632	98	56,676	1,724
2009			218	103,781	68	32,459	43	21,625	150	71,173	2,104
% change			43.6	17.6	25.9	3.1	25.6	4.8	53.2	25.6	22.0
2008	14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	70	63,840	32	29,308	17	16,231	38	34,727	1,103
2009			85	92,419	36	39,235	16	18,347	47	51,613	917
% change			20.3	44.8	11.3	33.9	-5.7	13.0	23.5	48.6	-16.9
2008	15	Manufacture of leather and related products	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	*
2009			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
% change			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	345	86,635	125	31,477	80	21,680	226	56,877	3,978
2009			322	92,072	111	31,830	70	21,634	205	58,446	3,501
% change			-6.5	6.3	-11.0	1.1	-12.1	-0.2	-9.6	2.8	-12.0
2008	17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	274	148,650	106	57,204	51	27,703	175	94,784	1,845
2009			231	137,773	90	53,479	46	27,662	140	83,610	1,679
% change			-15.6	-7.3	-14.9	-6.5	-8.7	-0.1	-19.7	-11.8	-9.0
2008	18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	155	77,692	77	38,789	39	20,674	78	39,051	1,989
2009			146	74,296	64	32,422	39	21,164	84	42,584	1,970
% change			-5.3	-4.4	-17.2	-16.4	1.3	2.4	8.0	9.0	-0.9
2008	19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	91	705,223	8	65,356	5	43,328	*	*	129
2009			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
% change			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	318	221,057	200	138,852	42	29,704	125	86,781	1,440
2009			361	201,040	175	97,120	50	27,806	182	101,096	1,797
% change			13.5	-9.1	-12.7	-30.1	18.9	-6.4	45.4	16.5	24.8
2008	21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	196	114,715	79	46,062	44	25,998	114	66,848	1,706
2009			172	101,611	73	43,511	43	25,773	102	60,285	1,688
% change			-12.3	-11.4	-6.5	-5.5	-1.1	-0.9	-10.8	-9.8	-1.0

Table 2 (continued): NIABI results by manufacturing division, 2008 and 2009

YEAR	STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	TURNOVER (£MILLION)	TURNOVER PER HEAD (£)	GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) AT BASIC PRICES (£MILLION)	GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) AT BASIC PRICES PER HEAD (£)	EMPLOYMENT COSTS (£MILLION)	EMPLOYMENT COSTS PER HEAD (£)	PURCHASES (£MILLION)	PURCHASES PER HEAD (£)	EMPLOYMENT
2008	22	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	818	133,917	305	49,877	149	25,204	538	87,983	6,110
2009			674	125,848	227	42,420	136	25,941	437	81,556	5,356
% change			-17.6	-6.0	-25.5	-14.9	-8.4	2.9	-18.8	-7.3	-12.4
2008	23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	726	121,494	265	44,360	144	24,904	452	75,612	5,972
2009			539	114,946	215	45,831	115	25,138	310	66,225	4,686
% change			-25.8	-5.4	-18.9	3.3	-20.4	0.9	-31.3	-12.4	-21.5
2008	24	Manufacture of basic metals	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009			12	69,712	6	35,819	3	18,641	6	33,629	177
% change			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	802	94,738	371	43,852	188	24,313	441	52,158	8,463
2009			844	96,981	340	39,106	231	28,442	488	56,031	8,701
% change			5.3	2.4	-8.3	-10.8	22.6	17.0	10.5	7.4	2.8
2008	26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	734	175,021	194	46,321	117	28,127	577	137,591	4,195
2009			700	199,724	302	86,020	106	30,396	400	114,065	3,507
% change			-4.6	14.1	55.3	85.7	-9.2	8.1	-30.7	-17.1	-16.4
2008	27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	945	191,459	288	58,317	135	27,552	663	134,267	4,935
2009			525	166,233	108	34,263	79	25,348	397	125,626	3,161
% change			-44.4	-13.2	-62.4	-41.2	-41.5	-8.0	-40.1	-6.4	-36.0
2008	28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	996	190,251	307	58,707	146	29,182	704	134,469	5,236
2009			974	173,409	187	33,254	142	26,226	724	128,923	5,616
% change			-2.2	-8.9	-39.2	-43.4	-2.5	-10.1	2.8	-4.1	7.3
2008	29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	434	107,620	140	34,766	92	23,372	303	75,175	4,029
2009			370	124,801	96	32,232	65	22,560	270	91,049	2,964
% change			-14.7	16.0	-31.8	-7.3	-29.2	-3.5	-10.9	21.1	-26.4
2008	30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	880	128,487	274	40,089	206	30,147	514	75,135	6,846
2009			979	152,287	553	86,094	296	45,964	491	76,412	6,429
% change			11.3	18.5	101.7	114.8	43.2	52.5	-4.5	1.7	-6.1
2008	31	Manufacture of furniture	225	66,843	89	26,539	55	18,411	136	40,338	3,372
2009			260	80,129	93	28,580	57	19,650	169	52,061	3,240
% change			15.2	19.9	3.5	7.7	3.9	6.7	24.0	29.1	-3.9

Table 2 (continued): NIABI results by manufacturing division, 2008 and 2009

YEAR	STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	TURNOVER (£MILLION)	TURNOVER PER HEAD (£)	GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) AT BASIC PRICES (£MILLION)	GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) AT BASIC PRICES PER HEAD (£)	EMPLOYMENT COSTS (£MILLION)	EMPLOYMENT COSTS PER HEAD (£)	PURCHASES (£MILLION)	PURCHASES PER HEAD (£)	EMPLOYMENT
2008	32	Other manufacturing	150	86,293	94	54,121	34	21,839	58	33,257	1,742
2009			86	86,656	53	52,900	19	22,050	34	33,794	998
% change			-42.5	0.4	-44.0	-2.3	-45.1	1.0	-41.8	1.6	-42.7
2008	33[10]	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	312	157,135	90	45,420	44	23,693	222	111,786	1,985
2009			108	105,318	52	50,422	23	24,729	57	55,504	1,026
% change			-65.4	-33.0	-42.6	11.0	-47.1	4.4	-74.3	-50.3	-48.3

[10] Please note that differences in SIC 33 are partially due to business SIC changes during 2008-2009.
* Data suppressed to avoid disclosure.

COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION

The coefficient of variation (cv) is the ratio of the standard deviation (σ) to the mean (μ):

$$Cv = \sigma / \mu$$

It can be multiplied by 100 to be expressed as a percentage. The greater the coefficient of variation, the greater the variability in the data being measured.

Background Notes for Northern Ireland Annual Business Inquiry (NIABI) (Experimental) 2009

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The NIABI is a statutory survey and data are collected from Northern Ireland based companies by the Economic and Labour Market Statistics Branch of the Department of Finance and Personnel (DFP) under the Statistics of Trade and Employment (Northern Ireland) Order 1988.

COVERAGE AND SAMPLING
The results for 2009 cover most sectors within the NI economy. The main areas excluded are Public Administration and Defence (section O), and Financial and Insurance Activities (section K). Local authority and central Government bodies in Education (section P) and Human Health and Social Work Activities (section Q) have also been excluded from this publication, as has 86.2 (Medical and Dental Practice Activities) within section Q. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (section A) excludes farming (groups 01.1, 01.2, 01.3, 01.4 and 01.5).

The UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 2007 (SIC 2007) sections covered by the 2009 NIABI data are as follows:

A Agriculture (support activities), forestry and fishing
B Mining and quarrying
C Manufacturing
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F Construction
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (Distribution Industries)
H Transport and storage
I Accommodation and food service activities
J Information and communication
L Real estate activities
M Professional, scientific and technical activities
N Administrative and support service activities
P Education (excludes local authority and central government bodies)
Q Human health and social work activities (excludes local authority and central government, and medical and dental practice activities (group 86.2))
R Arts, entertainment and recreation
S Other service activities

Information on SIC 2007 is available on the National Statistics website at:
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14012

SAMPLE DESIGN AND COVERAGE
To optimise survey precision, a Neymann allocation approach to sampling was utilised. The sample was designed to provide estimates of employment accurate to within +/ 2.5% of the true population value at industry section (A-S), with the exception of Manufacturing, where design precision was 0.35%. The survey universe was stratified by 2 digit SIC code and employee size band for the purposes of the Neymann allocation, and all businesses with 50+ employees, or 20+ employees and more than one local unit, were fully enumerated. Businesses falling below the threshold of complete enumeration are selected on a random stratified basis.

The Annual Business Inquiry estimates of both employment and financial variables are based on population coverage of all businesses that had a live record on the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) at headquarters level (i.e. Reporting Unit). The ABI can also be used to produce estimates of employee jobs, but it should be noted these may differ from the equivalent private sector employee jobs estimates from the Quarterly

Employment Survey (QES). This is because the QES coverage does not include businesses unless they have a live record on the IDBR at site (Local Unit) level.

NISRA will be providing estimates of employee jobs from the 2009 Census of Employment (currently produced in line with the QES approach) on the ABI basis in summer 2011. This will allow users to quantify the impact of the two different approaches to coverage. NISRA will ultimately move the QES to the definition used by the ABI, which is in line with the UK Business Register Employment Survey (BRES) methodology. Further information can be obtained at the contact points listed below.
BRES: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=15390&Pos=&ColRank=1&Rank=256
QES: http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-surveys/stats-qes.htm .

NEW RESULTS SYSTEM - IMPLICATIONS
Please note that the information presented throughout this bulletin is based on local unit information, and is therefore not directly comparable with the December 2010 NIABI bulletin which reported on reporting unit activity. Reporting and local unit definitions can be found at:
http://www.detini.gov.uk/stats_bus_register_3.doc

To better meet user needs, and in consultation with ONS Methodology Consultancy Service, DETI has moved to producing results using Statistics Canada's Generalized Estimation System. This has allowed DETI to produce estimates with an associated measure of quality for the first time.

The series has been developed to National Statistics standards but the 2008 and 2009 statistics should be considered as experimental in nature. As such, these are statistics that are subject to ongoing development and hence some caution should be used when interpreting results. In particular, users are advised to take into account the quality indicators associated with the estimates, when considering the significance of annual changes. Ongoing development of the methodology will be informed by user feedback, both in terms of the usefulness and reliability of the estimates and their comparability with other sources. Any comments should be sent to
Brian.Spence@dfpni.gov.uk

These statistics are new but still subject to testing in terms of their volatility and ability to meet customer needs. High volatility within the Distribution Industries (section G) has made it necessary for DETI to report on representative businesses only from within the NIABI 2008 sample.

RESPONSE RATE
A total of 3,785 returns were received by the Department (79.4% of those sampled).

METHOD
The Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) is the sampling frame used for the NIABI. The register consists of companies, partnerships, sole proprietors, public authorities, central government departments, local authorities and non-profit making bodies in the UK. The reporting units on IDBR hold the addresses to which the NIABI form is sent and may cover one or more local units. A local unit is an individual site (factory, shop, office etc.) at which business is conducted. The forms were issued by and returned to Statistics Research Branch. Data validation was carried out on the returned forms ensuring internal consistency within the form, checking data fell within expected limits or by contacting the company for clarification where appropriate. For non-returns above a selected employment threshold, data were imputed using a methodology which takes account of previous returned data and the performance of other similar businesses. The returned and imputed data are at reporting unit level, which may cover a number of local units. This information is then grossed up to the reporting unit population (with calibration at local unit level), to ensure that results are representative of the sampled population. Information regarding the IDBR is available at:
http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-surveys/stats-inter-dept-bus-register.htm

PERIOD COVERED
For the 2009 ABI, businesses were asked to make returns for the calendar year 2009. Where this was not possible, returns for business years ending between 6 April 2009 and 5 April 2010 were accepted. Similar procedures operated in previous years. Returns covering fewer than twelve months were accepted for businesses, which had started or ceased trading during the year.

DISCLOSURE
The inquiry is conducted under the Statistics of Trade and Employment (Northern Ireland) Order 1988 and great care is taken to avoid disclosing information about individual enterprises (in line with the stipulations in Article 7 of the Order). Figures which would be likely to disclose particulars relating to an enterprise are not published (i.e. they are suppressed).

DEFINITIONS
Approximate Gross Value Added at Basic prices represents the income generated by businesses, out of which is paid wages and salaries, the cost of capital investment and financial charges before arriving at a figure for profit. It includes taxes on production (e.g. business rates), net of subsidies but excludes subsidies and taxes on products (e.g. VAT and excise duty). This is an output-based measure of GVA. All published GVA is given at basic prices. Please find below calculation applied to derive GVA.

The calculations used in the NIABI are:

- GVA AT BASIC PRICES: GVA at factor cost + business rates + vehicle excise duty

- GVA AT MARKET PRICES: Total turnover + insurance claims + change in stocks + own account capital expenditure – total purchases
- GVA AT FACTOR COST: GVA at market prices + subsidies – total taxes + customs & excise drawback

(Please note that GVA at basic prices is the only published GVA from the NIABI.)

Turnover is defined as total sales and work done. This is calculated by adding to the value of sales of goods produced, goods purchased and resold without further processing, work done and industrial and non-industrial services rendered.

Purchases represent the value of all goods, materials and services purchased during the year.

NORTHERN IRELAND ABI, UK NATIONAL ESTIMATES AND THE ONS REGIONAL ABI
The current Northern Ireland Annual Business Inquiry report has been produced using separate business sites ("Local Units") as the unit of analysis for key variables whereas the UK National estimates (including the Northern Ireland component) published on the 16th November 2010, treats multi-site organisations as single entities (i.e. based on "Reporting Units"). NIABI information is included into the UK National (and later Regional) ABI estimates and since 2002 is constrained to NI Reporting Unit totals.
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/abi1110.pdf

ABI "APPROXIMATE GROSS VALUE ADDED" AND "REGIONAL GROSS VALUE ADDED"
The financial information from the Regional ABI provides a measure of approximate GVA, which is ultimately used to contribute to the picture of the whole economy to be built up for National Accounts purposes at the United Kingdom level. When regional economic accounts are subsequently derived, the resulting measure of Regional Gross Value Added (GVA) is a much broader based measure relating to the whole economy in a region, taking into account information from a series of economic and labour market surveys. The results of the ABI only comprise one element of the regional economic account figures, and a number of adjustments are made in line with National Accounts methodologies before estimates of Regional GVA are produced. The most recent Regional GVA estimates for Northern Ireland at industry level by ONS relating to 2009 were released on 8th December 2010. The ABI provides more detailed industry information than is possible in Regional Accounts measures.
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/gva1210.pdf

DATE OF NEXT PUBLICATION
ABI results for 2010 will be published in December 2011.

PLANNED FUTURE REVISIONS
The DETI revisions policy can be found at:
http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti_revisions_policy-3.pdf

PUBLICATIONS POLICY
All DETI statistical publications are available to download free of charge from the website:
http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index.htm

The NIABI bulletin is available at:
http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-surveys/stats-annual-business-inquiry.htm

The DETI statistics publication schedule is also available at:
http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index.htm

The list of people given pre-release access to this publication is available at:
http://www.detini.gov.uk/publication pre-release_access_list-13.pdf

FURTHER INFORMATION
The data released in the summary results in the current report cover the basic variables by standard industrial classification at section level. There are further variables and more detailed industrial breakdowns available (subject to confidentiality constraints). There is also a facility to provide bespoke analysis on request.

If you wish to register your interest for some further analysis:

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