



A Statistics Research Branch Publication

FACTS AND FIGURES FROM THE INTER DEPARTMENTAL BUSINESS REGISTER (IDBR) - EDITION SIX

Published 28/05/2004

- The Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) contains information on all businesses in the United Kingdom which are VAT registered or operating a PAYE scheme. The register is comprised of approximately 2.1 million UK businesses, Northern Ireland accounts for just over 3% of the UK total.
- - In January 2004, the IDBR estimated that there were 64,815 businesses registered for VAT or PAYE in Northern Ireland. This represented a small increase of 0.91% over the year and a nominal decline of 0.21% over the 3 year period (2001 to 2004).
 - The number of VAT registered businesses in Northern Ireland increased by 0.5% over the year compared to 0.3% for the UK as a whole.
 - The largest increase over the year (in absolute terms) in the number of VAT registered businesses occurred within the Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities classification where 370 new businesses have registered for VAT, this represents an increase of 6.1%.
- - The most recent figures from the DTI Small Business Service show that Northern Ireland continues to have one of the lowest VAT registration rates across the 12 UK regions (ranked 10th in 2002). However, once registered, Northern Ireland businesses have higher than average survival rates, with 72.4% of businesses in Northern Ireland surviving for at least 3 years, compared to a UK average of 66.5%.
 - In 2003, there were approximately 631 foreign owned VAT and PAYE registered businesses, operating in Northern Ireland, this signifies an increase of 28% over the period, 2000 to 2003. In 2003, it was estimated that the Republic of Ireland owned approximately 37% of foreign owned businesses.

Facts and Figures from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) Executive Summary

DETI Statistics Research

28th May 2004

BACKGROUND

This publication brings together information on Northern Ireland businesses from two main sources: the UK Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) and the Department of Trade and Industry's Small Business Service.

The IDBR contains information on all businesses in the UK which are registered for VAT or operating a PAYE scheme. The register is located in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Newport but the NI element of the register is maintained within Statistics Research Branch, DETI. The IDBR is the sampling frame used for the vast majority of Government statistical surveys to businesses. The IDBR covers most of the economy, including the agriculture, production and service sectors in Northern Ireland. It does not, however, include very small businesses which fall below the VAT and PAYE thresholds.

The report covers information from a number of different sources, which use the IDBR and accordingly reference periods and definitions may differ between these sources. IDBR figures also inevitably include some enterprises reported as active that were actually de-registered for VAT purposes, or who may have closed at the time the results are extracted. Similarly, the IDBR will exclude some new start-ups because of delays in notification.

This publication provides a detailed analysis on the number, size and structure of businesses in Northern Ireland. Information on the proportion of employees and employment that the businesses account for has also been included. The employee and employment proportions are based on September 2001 Census of Employment and are only updated to include changes in employment related to business births and deaths.

Contents	Page
<i>Executive Summary</i>	1
<i>Profile of all Northern Ireland businesses 2001-2004</i>	3
<i>Sectoral profile of all VAT registered business</i>	8
<i>District council profile of all VAT registered businesses</i>	13
<i>VAT registration and de-registration and business survival rates</i>	18
<i>Foreign ownership analyses</i>	21

Facts and Figures from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) Executive Summary

DETI Statistics Research

28th May 2004

The Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) contains information on all businesses in the United Kingdom which are VAT registered or operating a PAYE scheme. The register comprises of approximately 2.1 million UK businesses with Northern Ireland accounting for just over 3% of the UK total.

Businesses in Northern Ireland

At January 2004, the IDBR estimated there to be 64,815 businesses in Northern Ireland that were either VAT registered or operating a PAYE scheme. This represented a small increase of 0.91% over the year and a nominal decline of 0.21% over the 3 year period (2001 to 2004). Northern Ireland remains a small business economy with micro businesses (those businesses with less than 10 employees) accounting for 88.41% of the Northern Ireland total. There has been a slight rise in the proportion of micro businesses that had employees over the last 3 years, increasing from 51.38% in 2001 to 56.95% in 2004.

Private and Public Sector Businesses

Of the 64,815 businesses on the register in January 2004, 64,565 (99.61%) were within the private sector. The public sector accounts for a very small proportion (0.39%) of the total number of businesses in Northern Ireland but accounts for almost a third of employees (29.81%). Northern Ireland has a higher proportion of public sector businesses than England (0.21%), Scotland (0.13%) or Wales (0.34%).

Legal status of businesses

Northern Ireland has a much greater proportion of businesses registered as

“Sole Proprietor” (54.24%) compared to England (27.93%), Scotland (33.27%) or Wales (34.93%).

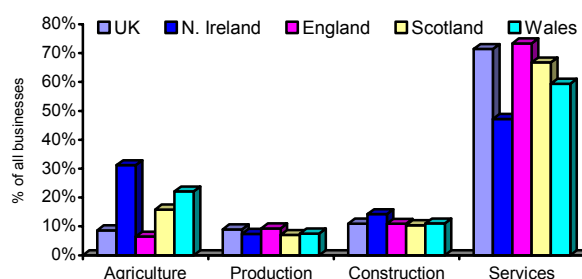
VAT registered businesses

Examining only those businesses that were registered for VAT purposes (i.e. those who had a turnover that exceeded the VAT threshold of £55,000) in 2003, there were an estimated 53,770 such businesses in Northern Ireland, this represented a slight increase on the previous year of 0.5% compared to 0.3% for the UK as a whole.

Sectoral profile of VAT registered businesses

The largest increase over the year (in absolute terms) in the number of VAT registered businesses occurred within the Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities classification where 370 new businesses have registered for VAT. The Agriculture sector has retained its dominant position, in terms of the number of VAT registered businesses, accounting for 30.8% of all VAT registered businesses in Northern Ireland, this is much higher than the comparable proportion (8.65%) for the UK. The Service sector accounts for 47.19% of businesses in Northern Ireland, this is relatively low when compared to England (73.4%), Scotland (66.8%) and Wales (59.41%) as seen in figure (i).

Figure (i)



In 2003, 53.1% of VAT registered businesses in Northern Ireland had a turnover of less than £100,000, compared with 40.7% of such businesses in the UK. Only 1.7% of businesses in Northern Ireland had a turnover of £5,000,000 or more, the highest concentration of businesses within this turnover category were found within the Production grouping.

District Council Profile

Belfast accounts for the largest proportion of businesses (11.33%), employees (33.67%) and employment (30.51%) in Northern Ireland. The next biggest District Council in terms of the number of businesses is Newry and Mourne (6.37%).

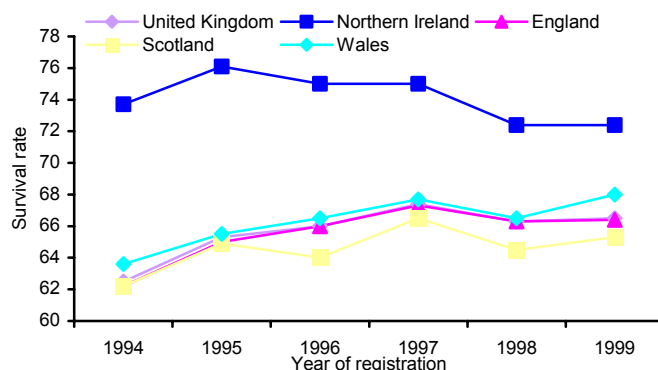
VAT registration and de-registration rates and business survival rates

Statistics from DTI's Small Business Service showed that, during 2002, there were 27 VAT registrations¹ for every 10,000 people aged over 16 in Northern Ireland. Although Northern Ireland lagged behind the UK registration rate of 37, it was above the rate of the North East (21) and Wales (26).

The rate of de-registration in Northern Ireland fell from 27 in 2001 to 24 in 2002, with Northern Ireland displaying a lower rate of de-registration than England, Scotland or Wales. Northern Ireland and Scotland were the only two UK regions to improve their de-registration rates over the period 1999-2002.

Northern Ireland has a much higher rate of survival than England, Scotland or Wales with 72.4% of Northern Ireland businesses surviving for at least three years, this compares to a UK average of 66.5% (comparisons between the UK, Northern Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales are displayed in figure (ii)). DTI suggest that the trend in registration and survival in Northern Ireland is characteristic of a risk adverse culture where, because fewer people are taking risks, there is a higher chance of business survival.

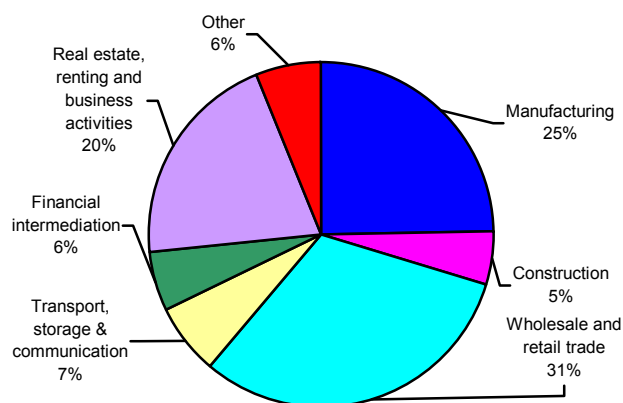
Figure (ii) Three year survival rates of VAT registered businesses



Foreign owned businesses operating in Northern Ireland in 2003

In 2003, there were approximately 631 foreign owned businesses operating in Northern Ireland, this signifies an increase of 28% over the period, 2000 to 2003. The Republic of Ireland owned 37% of the foreign owned businesses operating in Northern Ireland. The Wholesale and Retail Trade classification accounted for the highest proportion (31%) of foreign owned businesses whilst the Manufacturing sector accounted for 1 in every 4 foreign owned businesses (see figure (iii)).

Figure (iii) Proportion of foreign owned businesses by key industry groups



¹VAT registrations are not synonymous with business start-ups: some registrations are the results of changes in ownership or legal status of a business.

1. PROFILE OF ALL NORTHERN IRELAND BUSINESSES ON THE IDBR 2001 – 2004

In January 2004, the IDBR estimated there to be 64,815 businesses in Northern Ireland that were either VAT registered or operating a PAYE scheme. This represented a small increase of 0.91% over the year and a nominal decline of 0.21% over the 3 year period (2001 to 2004). Table 1 states the number of VAT and PAYE businesses at January of each year from 2001 to 2004.

Table 1 Number of VAT and PAYE businesses in Northern Ireland January 2001 to January 2004

	January 2001	January 2002	January 2003	January 2004	% change over last year	% change over last 3 years
Number of businesses	64,950	65,995	64,230	64,815	0.91%	- 0.21%

Table 2 shows the structure of businesses at January 2004 in relation to size where size is defined in terms of the number of employees. It can be seen that Northern Ireland is a small business economy with micro businesses (those businesses with less than 10 employees) accounting for 88.41% of the Northern Ireland total.

Table 2 Number of VAT and PAYE businesses in Northern Ireland by employee sizeband January 2004

(a) All VAT and PAYE businesses

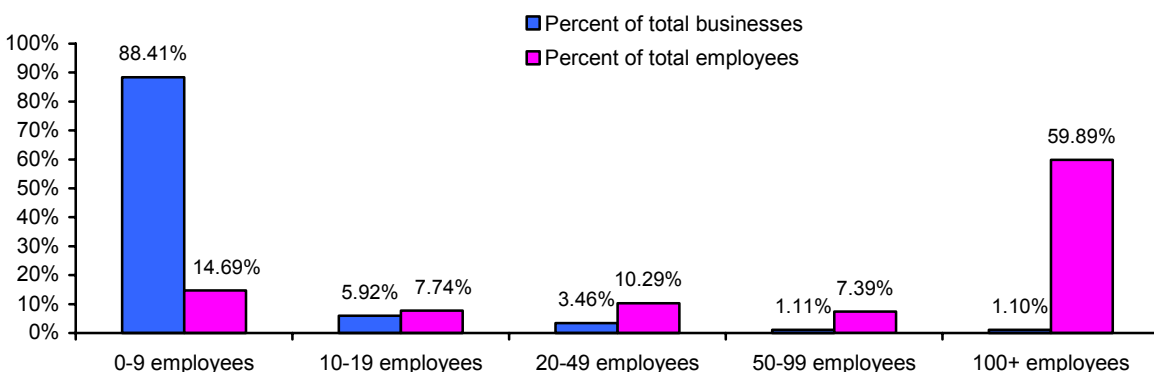
Employee Sizeband	0 ⁺	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-249	250-499	500+	All
Number of Businesses	24,670	32,630	3,840	2,245	720	360	60	150	140	64,815
Percent of total businesses	38.06%	50.34%	5.92%	3.46%	1.11%	0.56%	0.09%	0.23%	0.22%	100.00%
Percent of total employees	0.00%	14.69%	7.74%	10.29%	7.39%	7.49%	2.00%	7.68%	42.72%	100.00%

⁺ This sizeband includes sole proprietors and partnerships, holding companies and those companies that are not yet trading, for example, if a factory is under construction.

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Although the largest companies (those with 100 or more employees) account for a very small proportion of the number of businesses in Northern Ireland (1.1%), they account for the largest proportion of employees (59.89%). Figure 1, illustrates the proportion of total businesses against the proportion of total employees by employee sizeband.

Figure 1 – VAT and PAYE businesses, proportion of total businesses and employees by employee sizeband



There has been little change in the proportion of businesses employing fewer than 10 persons, over the last 3 years (88.41% in 2004 compared to 89.01% in 2001). However, microbusinesses were somewhat more likely to have employees in 2004 than in 2001 (56.95% of microbusinesses had employees in 2004 compared to 51.38% in 2001). Thus, over the years 2001 to 2004, there has been a slight rise in the proportion of businesses employing between 1 and 9 persons from 45.73% in 2001 to 50.34% in 2004. In contrast, there has been a decline in the proportion of VAT and PAYE businesses with 0 employees¹ from 43.28% in 2001 to 38.06% in 2004 (figure 2). Although microbusinesses have been more likely to have employees than previously, there has been no overall increase in their share of employment compared to larger businesses over the same period. Businesses employing between 1 and 9 employees accounted for 14.45% of employees in 2001 and this has changed little (14.69%) in 2004.

Figure 2 – Proportion of all businesses by employee sizeband 2001- 2004

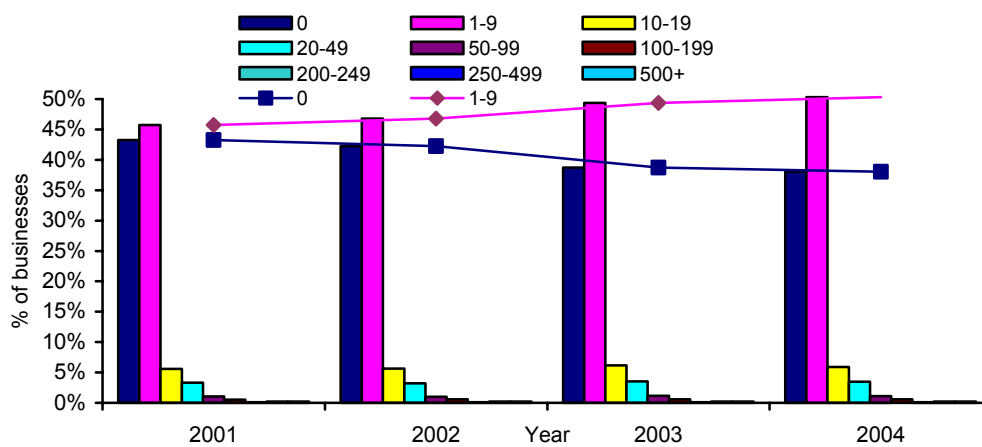
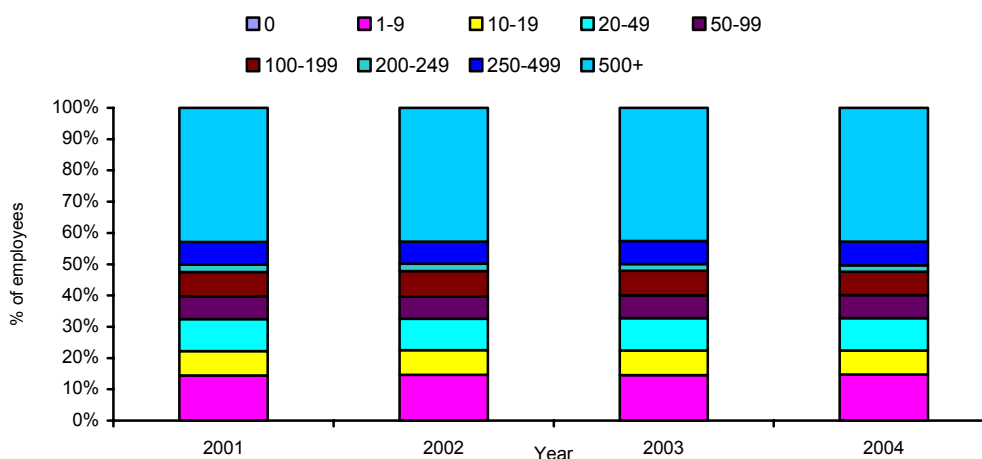


Figure 3 – Proportion of all employees by employee sizeband 2001-2004



¹ The 0 employee sizeband includes sole proprietors and partnerships, holding companies and those companies that are not yet trading, for example, if a factory is under construction

Comparison of private sector and public sector businesses in 2004

Of the 64,815 businesses on the register, 64,565 (99.61%) are within the private sector. Table 3(a) provides information on private sector businesses in Northern Ireland. In terms of the number of businesses, the 0 and 1 to 9 employee sizebands dominate the private sector. In terms of employees, the 1 to 9 employee sizeband accounts for more than a fifth (21.02%) of the employees within the private sector, this is almost equal to the proportion which the 500+ employee sizeband accounts for (22.48%). The equal distribution of employees between the 1 to 9 and 500+ employee sizebands in the private sector is in contrast to Northern Ireland as a whole (as seen in table 2) where the 1 to 9 employees account for 14.69% of the total and the 500+ sizeband accounts for 42.72% of the total, reflecting the role of organisations with 500 or more employees in the public sector.

Table 3(a) Private sector businesses

Employee Sizeband	0 ⁺	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-249	250-499	500+	All
Number of Businesses	24,670	32,605	3,815	2,195	690	335	50	115	85	64,565
Percent of private sector businesses	38.21%	50.50%	5.91%	3.40%	1.07%	0.52%	0.08%	0.18%	0.13%	100.00%
Percent of private sector employees	0.00%	21.02%	11.02%	14.32%	10.09%	9.94%	2.43%	8.55%	22.48%	100.00%

⁺ This sizeband includes sole proprietors and partnerships, holding companies and those companies that are not yet trading, for example, if a factory is under construction.

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Whilst the public sector (table 3(b)) in terms of the number of businesses represents a relatively small proportion of the Northern Ireland total (0.39%), it accounts for almost a third of employees in Northern Ireland (29.81%). Northern Ireland has a higher proportion of public sector businesses than England (0.21%), Scotland (0.13%) or Wales (0.34%).

Table 3(b) Public sector businesses

Employee Sizeband	0 ⁺	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-249	250-499	500+	All
Number of Businesses	0	20	25	50	35	25	10	30	60	255
Percent of public sector businesses	0.00%	7.84%	9.8%	19.61%	13.73%	9.80%	3.92%	11.76%	23.53%	100.00%
Percent of public sector employees	0.00%	0.04%	0.16%	0.87%	1.13%	1.75%	0.99%	5.52%	89.55%	100.00%

⁺ This sizeband includes sole proprietors and partnerships, holding companies and those companies that are not yet trading, for example, if a factory is under construction.

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Figures 4 and 5 clearly illustrate the vast contrast between the private and public sector in terms of the spread of employees between different employee sizebands.

Figure 4 – Private Sector employees by employee sizeband

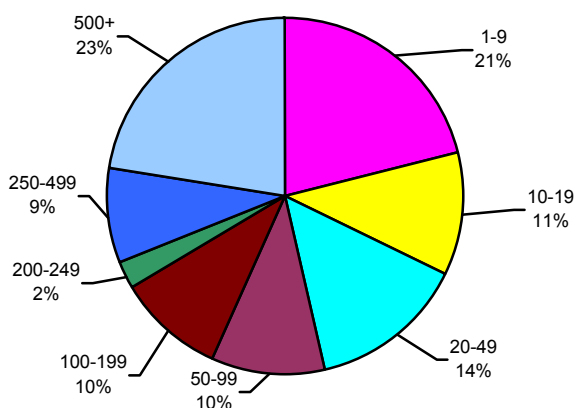
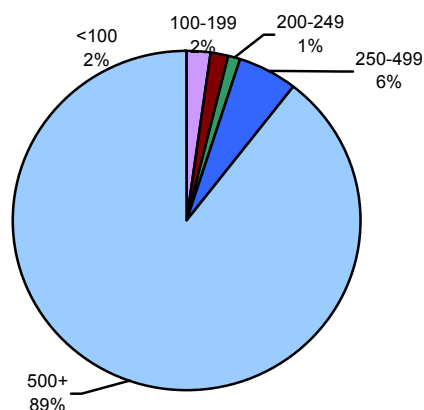


Figure 5 – Public sector employees by employee sizeband



Legal status of businesses

Table 4 shows the distribution of Northern Ireland businesses by their legal status, over the period 2001 to 2004. There has been little variation in the share of businesses in each of the different types of legal category, as might be expected over such a short time span. There was a slight decrease in the proportion of businesses registered as “Sole Proprietor” but this group consistently accounted for the highest proportion of businesses in Northern Ireland, representing on average, 56.08% of businesses over the period, 2001 to 2004. In 2001, 17.28% of businesses were registered as a “Company” and this increased to 20.98% in 2004.

Table 4 Proportion of VAT and PAYE businesses in Northern Ireland by legal status January 2001 to January 2004

Legal Status	2001	2002	2003	2004
1 Company	17.28%	18.00%	19.29%	20.98%
2 Sole Proprietor	57.51%	56.97%	55.60%	54.24%
3 Partnership	20.45%	20.25%	20.23%	19.85%
4 Public corporation	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%
5 Central Government	0.18%	0.18%	0.19%	0.19%
6 Local Authority	0.18%	0.17%	0.18%	0.18%
7 Non profit making organisation	4.37%	4.39%	4.47%	4.55%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 5 provides further information on the structure of Northern Ireland businesses according to legal status. This table shows that at January 2004, over half the businesses in Northern Ireland had a legal status of “Sole Proprietor”, businesses within this group accounted for 9.70% of Northern Ireland employees and 13.75% of employment. Northern Ireland had a higher proportion of “Sole Proprietors” than any other country within the UK (a comparison of the structure of businesses in terms of legal status, can be found in table 6). Those businesses with a legal status of “Company” accounted for the highest proportion of employees and employment, 47.20% and 43.23% respectively.

Table 5 VAT and PAYE businesses in Northern Ireland by legal status at January 2004

Legal Status	Number of Businesses	% of all businesses	Employees as % of total	Employment as % of total
1 Company	13,595	20.98%	47.20%	43.23%
2 Sole Proprietor	35,155	54.24%	9.70%	13.75%
3 Partnership	12,865	19.85%	8.28%	11.14%
4 Public corporation	15	0.02%	1.45%	1.33%
5 Central Government	120	0.19%	25.44%	23.29%
6 Local Authority	115	0.18%	3.29%	3.01%
7 Non profit making organisation	2,950	4.55%	4.64%	4.25%
Total	64,815	100%	100%	100%

Figure 6 – Proportion of businesses, employees and employment in Northern Ireland by legal status January 2004

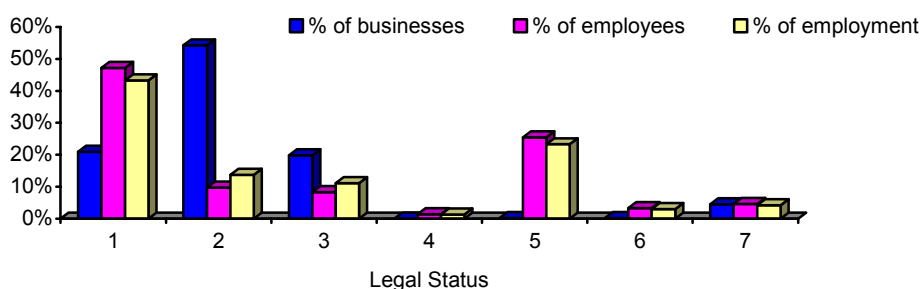
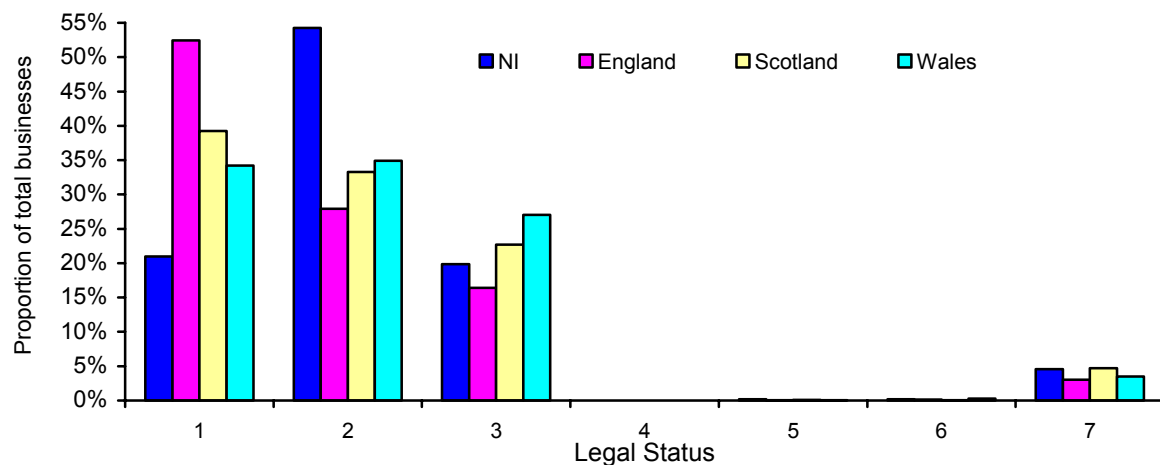


Table 6 and figure 7 show the variation in legal statuses across the countries within the UK (Northern Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales). The figures provided show that the majority of businesses in Northern Ireland have a legal status of “Sole Proprietor” whilst the majority of businesses in both England and Scotland have a legal status of “Company”. Northern Ireland has a slightly higher proportion of “Non profit making organisations” (4.55%) than England (3.01%) or Wales (3.48%).

Table 6 VAT and PAYE businesses as by legal status in Northern Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales at January 2004

Legal Status	NI %	England %	Scotland %	Wales %
1 Company	20.98	52.44	39.23	34.23
2 Sole Proprietor	54.24	27.93	33.27	34.93
3 Partnership	19.85	16.40	22.68	27.03
4 Public corporation	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
5 Central Government	0.19	0.05	0.07	0.06
6 Local Authority	0.18	0.15	0.05	0.26
7 Non profit making organisation	4.55	3.01	4.69	3.48
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 7 - Comparison of Northern Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales by legal status at January 2004



2. SECTORAL PROFILE OF ALL VAT REGISTERED BUSINESSES

Table 7 provides information relating to the number of VAT registered businesses in Northern Ireland within each of the industrial sectors for 2002 and 2003. Overall, there has been only a small change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in Northern Ireland, from 53,515 in 2002 to 53,770 in 2003, this represents an increase of 0.5% over the year and compares to a 0.3% increase in the UK as a whole.

The Agricultural sector has maintained its dominant position, in terms of the number of VAT registered businesses in Northern Ireland, accounting for almost one third of businesses in Northern Ireland, this is much higher than the comparable figure for the UK as a whole, of 8.65%. The largest increase in absolute terms is witnessed within the Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities classification with the number of VAT registered businesses rising from 6,105 in 2002 to 6,475 in 2003, this represents a percentage increase of 6.1% and an actual increase of 370.

Table 7 Change in the number of VAT registered businesses in Northern Ireland by broad industry group over the year

SIC(92) Section	2002		2003		% change
	Businesses	% of total	Businesses	% of total	
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	17,045	31.9%	16,585	30.8%	-2.7%
B Fishing	215	0.4%	215	0.4%	0.0%
C Mining and Quarrying	90	0.2%	100	0.2%	11.1%
D Manufacturing	3,850	7.2%	3,845	7.2%	-0.1%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	20	0.0%	20	0.0%	0.0%
F Construction	7,265	13.6%	7,630	14.2%	5.0%
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	11,665	21.8%	11,530	21.4%	-1.2%
H Hotels and Restaurants	2,910	5.4%	2,945	5.5%	1.2%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	2,115	4.0%	2,170	4.0%	2.6%
J Financial Intermediation	135	0.3%	125	0.2%	-7.4%
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	6,105	11.4%	6,475	12.0%	6.1%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	15	0.0%	15	0.0%	0.0%
M Education	135	0.3%	145	0.3%	7.4%
N Health and Social Work	245	0.5%	260	0.5%	6.1%
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	1,680	3.1%	1,710	3.2%	1.8%
Total	53,515	100.0%	53,770	100.0%	0.5%

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Table 8 and figure 8 provide a further breakdown of VAT registered businesses in 2003 to include information on the employees and employment within each sector as a proportion of the total.

Table 8 VAT registered businesses, employees and employment in Northern Ireland by industrial classification, October 2003

SIC(92) Section	Businesses	As a % of total	Employees as a % of total	Employment as a % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	16,585	30.8%	1.3%	5.7%
B Fishing	215	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%
C Mining and Quarrying	100	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
D Manufacturing	3,845	7.2%	23.5%	21.2%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	20	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%
F Construction	7,630	14.2%	9.2%	9.8%
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	11,530	21.4%	22.5%	22.3%
H Hotels and Restaurants	2,945	5.5%	9.2%	8.8%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	2,170	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%
J Financial Intermediation	125	0.2%	2.0%	1.8%
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	6,475	12.0%	11.9%	11.6%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	15	0.0%	4.3%	3.8%
M Education	145	0.3%	3.3%	2.9%
N Health and Social Work	260	0.5%	2.7%	2.4%
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	1,710	3.2%	5.1%	4.7%
Total	53,770	100%	100%	100%

Figure 8 groups together some of the main industrial categories to compare the proportions each of the categories account for in terms of: the number of businesses as a percentage of all VAT businesses; the number of employees as a percentage of all VAT employees and the employment as a percentage of total employment within VAT registered businesses. Figure 8 clearly demonstrates that although the Agriculture sector accounts for the largest proportion of businesses in Northern Ireland, it accounts for a very small proportion of employees and employment, 1.3% and 5.7%, respectively.

Figure 8 Proportion of businesses, employees and employment in Northern Ireland by broad industrial categories, October 2003

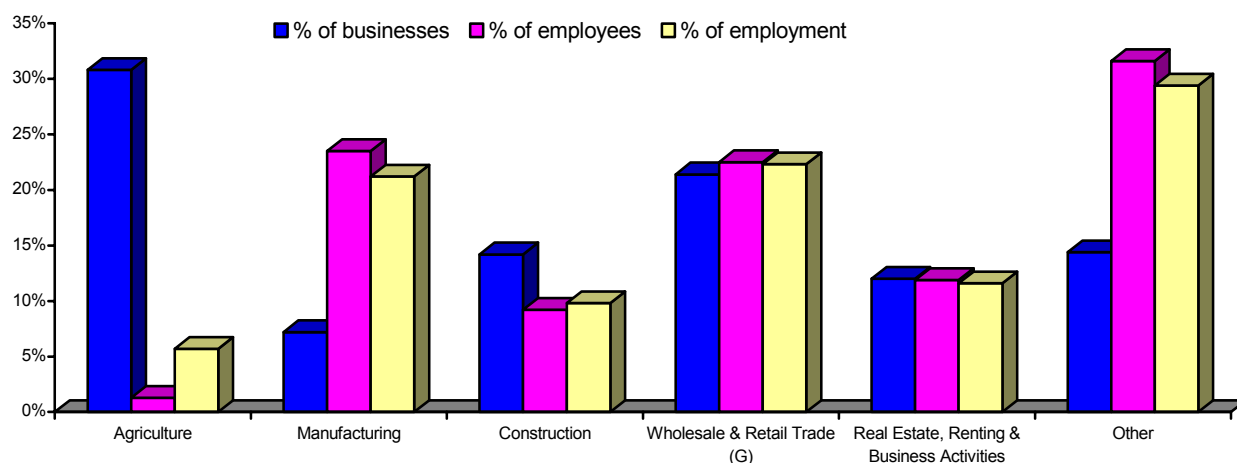


Table 9 and figure 9 show that in Northern Ireland, agricultural businesses account for a much greater share of total businesses than the comparable share of businesses in the other countries within the UK. 31.24% of businesses in Northern Ireland are classified within the agricultural sector, this compares to a UK average of 8.65%. The Construction and Property and Business Services sectors also occupy relatively large proportions of the business population in Northern Ireland, 14.19% and 12.04% respectively.

Table 9 Percentage of VAT registered businesses by industrial classification and UK region, February 2003

Sector	UK	N. Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales
Agriculture	8.65%	31.24%	6.46%	15.84%	22.14%
Production	8.97%	7.37%	9.27%	6.95%	7.48%
Construction	10.97%	14.19%	10.89%	10.41%	10.97%
Motor Trades	4.05%	4.18%	4.05%	3.62%	4.72%
Wholesale	6.56%	5.90%	6.82%	4.81%	4.81%
Retail	11.67%	11.35%	11.54%	12.81%	12.40%
Hotels and Catering	6.79%	5.48%	6.54%	9.00%	8.90%
Transport	3.66%	3.64%	3.66%	3.57%	3.84%
Post and Telecommunications	0.97%	0.40%	1.03%	0.63%	0.68%
Finance	0.65%	0.23%	0.71%	0.41%	0.26%
Property and Business Services	27.20%	12.04%	28.77%	22.06%	16.67%
Education	0.63%	0.27%	0.65%	0.62%	0.52%
Health	0.58%	0.48%	0.58%	0.55%	0.57%
Public Administration & Other Services	8.68%	3.21%	9.03%	8.70%	6.05%

Figure 9 compares the chief industrial sectors across the countries of the UK and shows that although the Service sector accounts for a large proportion (47.19%) of the total number of businesses in Northern Ireland, this represents a smaller proportion of businesses than any of the other UK countries with the overall UK Service sector accounting for 71.41% of all businesses.

Figure 9 – Comparison of the proportion of businesses in the chief industrial sectors across the countries within the UK

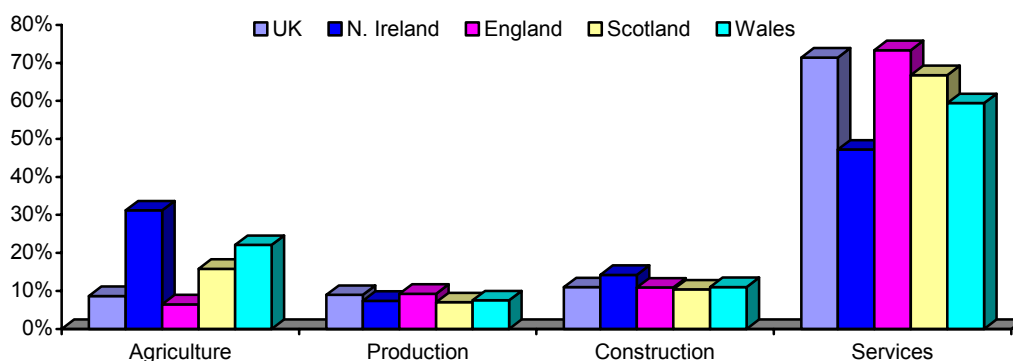


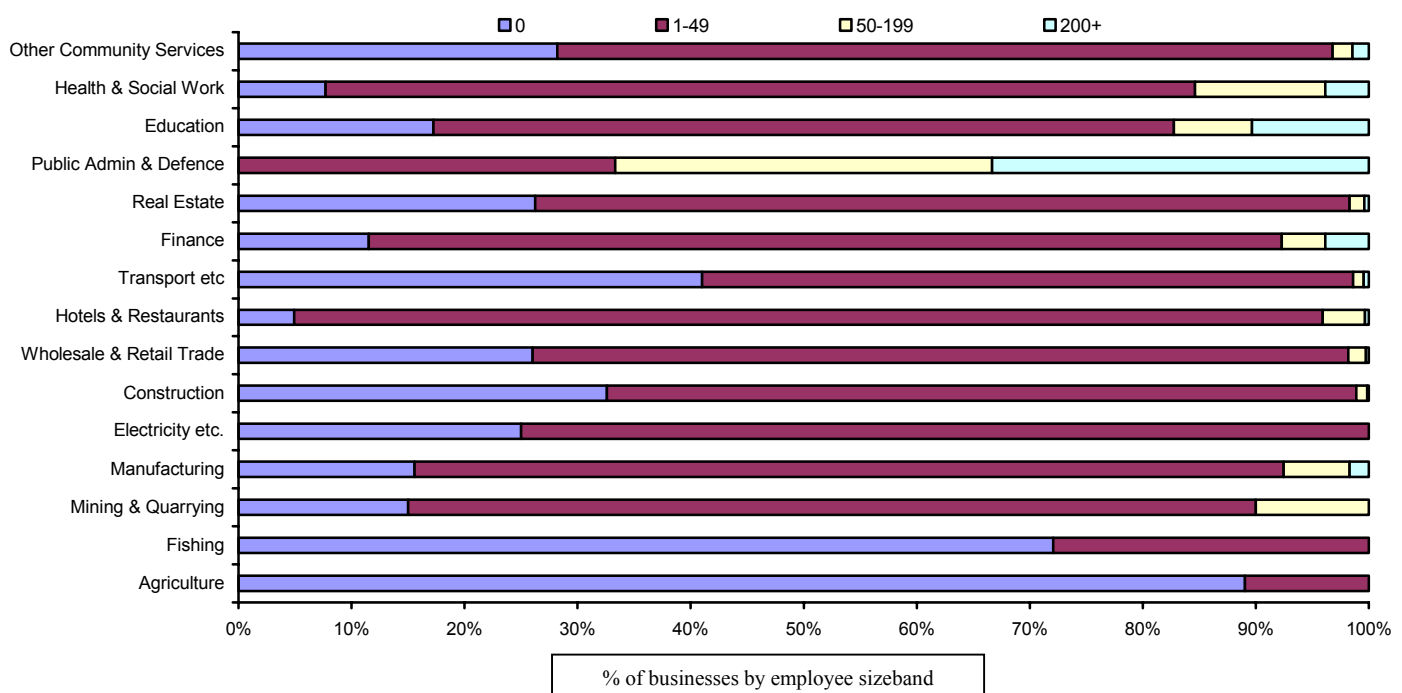
Table 10 and figure 10 show the number of businesses by broad industry group within each employee size band. Those businesses which employ between 1 and 49 persons account for 53% of all VAT registered businesses in Northern Ireland. Large companies (those employing more than 200 employees) are concentrated within the Manufacturing sector which accounts for 33% of businesses employing 200 or more employees.

Table 10 VAT registered businesses by industrial classification and employee size band, October 2003

Industrial classification	Employee sizeband				
	0 ⁺	1-49	50-199	200+	Total
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	14,765	1,820	*	*	16,585
Fishing	155	60	*	*	215
Mining and Quarrying	15	75	10	*	100
Manufacturing	600	2,960	225	65	3,845
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	5	15	*	*	20
Construction	2,490	5,060	75	10	7,630
Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles & Personal & Household Goods	3,000	8,320	180	30	11,530
Hotels & Restaurants	145	2,680	110	10	2,945
Transport, Storage & Communication	890	1,250	20	10	2,170
Financial Intermediation	15	105	5	5	125
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	1,700	4,665	85	25	6,475
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	5	5	5	15
Education	25	95	10	15	145
Health & Social Work	20	200	30	10	260
Other Community Services, Social & Personal Service Activities	485	1,180	30	25	1,710
Total	24,305	28,475	790	200	53,770

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.
 * Figure not shown due to there being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints.
 * This sizeband includes sole proprietors and partnerships, holding companies and those companies that are not yet trading, for example, if a factory is under construction.

Figure 10 - VAT registered businesses by broad industry group and employee sizeband, October 2003



The greatest proportion of those businesses with a turnover of more than £5,000,000 can be found within the Production sector which has 245 businesses with a turnover of more than £5,000,000, this accounts for 26.2% of the VAT registered businesses within that turnover category.

The highest incidence of businesses with a turnover of less than £50,000 occurs in Agriculture with more than 6 out of every 10 agricultural businesses recorded as having a turnover of less than £50,000.

53.1% of VAT registered businesses in Northern Ireland have a turnover of less than £100,000, this compares to 40.7% of businesses in the UK falling within this turnover category.

Table 11 VAT registered businesses by broad industry group and turnover sizeband, 2003

Industrial classification	Turnover (£000)							Total
	0-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1,000-4,999	5,000+	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	11,080	2,900	2,130	490	130	65	5	16,800
Production:	560	675	920	565	430	565	245	3,965
Of which, Mining/Quarrying & Utilities	15	10	20	15	20	25	15	120
Of which, Manufacturing	545	665	900	550	410	540	235	3,845
Construction	1,745	1,820	1,885	880	620	570	110	7,630
Motor Trades	260	385	475	305	280	435	110	2,250
Wholesale	460	465	675	415	400	585	185	3,175
Retail	560	1,130	1,795	1,165	800	570	90	6,105
Hotels & Catering	175	735	1,120	460	260	175	15	2,945
Transport	340	635	450	190	135	155	50	1,955
Post & Telecommunications	70	55	45	20	10	10	5	215
Finance	35	20	20	15	15	10	15	125
Property & Business Services	1,660	1,675	1,560	710	430	365	75	6,475
Education	35	40	20	10	15	10	10	145
Health	50	45	55	40	35	30	5	260
Public Admin & Other Services	430	505	400	185	100	90	20	1,725
Northern Ireland	17,460	11,085	11,550	5,450	3,655	3,640	935	53,770
Source: Size Analysis of United Kingdom Businesses (Business Monitor PA1003), 2003								
Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.								

3. DISTRICT COUNCIL PROFILE OF ALL VAT REGISTERED BUSINESSES IN NORTHERN IRELAND, 2003

For every business held on the IDBR, a District Council Area (DCA) is allocated based on the address where the business is registered for VAT (normally the head office, if the business has a number of work sites). Thus a business with a head office in Belfast is included in the figures for Belfast, even though it may have work sites in other District Council areas – for example, banks. Similarly, businesses that have their United Kingdom headquarters in Great Britain will be included only in the region where their head office is based. Therefore many multi-national businesses are excluded from these tables.

Table 12 shows the number of VAT registered businesses by District Council. The proportions which each of the District Councils account for in terms of the number of businesses, the employees and employment in Northern Ireland, are given for comparison purposes. Belfast accounts for the largest proportion of businesses (11.33%), employees (33.67%) and employment (30.51%) in Northern Ireland. The next biggest District Council in terms of the number of businesses is Newry and Mourne (6.37%), in terms of employees, it is Derry (5.44%) and in terms of employment it is Lisburn (5.31%).

Table 12 VAT registered enterprises by District Council, 2003

District Council	Number of businesses	% of total businesses	% of total employees	% of total employment
Antrim	1,620	3.01%	2.62%	2.68%
Ards	2,170	4.04%	2.25%	2.52%
Armagh	2,650	4.93%	2.48%	2.83%
Ballymena	2,265	4.21%	3.38%	3.54%
Ballymoney	1,165	2.17%	1.08%	1.26%
Banbridge	1,775	3.30%	1.72%	1.96%
Belfast	6,090	11.33%	33.67%	30.51%
Carrickfergus	575	1.07%	1.04%	1.03%
Castlereagh	1,070	1.99%	2.36%	2.30%
Coleraine	1,805	3.36%	3.98%	3.92%
Cookstown	1,835	3.41%	1.48%	1.74%
Craigavon	2,100	3.91%	4.94%	4.80%
Derry	1,975	3.67%	5.44%	5.15%
Down	2,290	4.26%	2.32%	2.60%
Dungannon	2,690	5.00%	2.78%	3.09%
Fermanagh	3,210	5.97%	2.65%	3.12%
Larne	945	1.76%	1.40%	1.47%
Limavady	1,045	1.94%	1.23%	1.34%
Lisburn	2,970	5.52%	5.31%	5.31%
Magherafelt	2,080	3.87%	2.19%	2.41%
Moyle	730	1.36%	0.47%	0.61%
Newry & Mourne	3,425	6.37%	4.93%	5.11%
Newtownabbey	1,560	2.90%	4.20%	3.99%
North Down	1,455	2.71%	2.78%	2.74%
Omagh	2,650	4.93%	1.64%	2.10%
Strabane	1,625	3.02%	1.67%	1.87%
Northern Ireland	53,770	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals

Table 13 reports the number of VAT registered enterprises according to employee sizeband throughout the District Councils in Northern Ireland. It is evident from the table below that the 0 employee band accounts for the largest proportion of businesses in all the District Councils, followed closely by the 1 to 9 employee sizeband. Fermanagh has the highest proportion of businesses with 0 employees accounting for 64.95% of all businesses in Fermanagh, this greatly outweighs the Northern Ireland average of 45.20%. The largest employee enterprises (those employing 500+ employees) are found in Belfast which accounts for 35 (53.85%) of the 65, 500+ employee enterprises in Northern Ireland.

Table 13 VAT registered enterprises by employee sizeband and District Council, February 2003

District Council	Employee sizeband									Total
	0+	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-249	250-499	500+	
Antrim	770	685	90	45	15	10	5	5	*	1,620
Ards	905	1,070	130	40	15	5	*	*	*	2,170
Armagh	1,460	1,000	95	70	15	10	*	5	*	2,650
Ballymena	1,215	820	125	75	20	5	*	5	5	2,265
Ballymoney	640	435	45	40	5	5	*	*	*	1,165
Banbridge	990	640	90	35	15	5	*	*	*	1,775
Belfast	960	3,745	635	460	140	70	10	35	35	6,090
Carrickfergus	190	300	45	25	5	5	*	*	*	575
Castlereagh	335	575	85	50	20	5	*	5	5	1,070
Coleraine	750	830	115	80	20	10	*	5	*	1,805
Cookstown	1,070	625	90	45	10	*	*	*	*	1,835
Craigavon	760	1,035	165	75	30	25	*	10	*	2,100
Derry	650	1,005	190	80	30	10	*	5	5	1,975
Down	1,070	1,025	110	60	10	5	*	*	*	2,290
Dungannon	1,505	965	120	65	15	10	*	5	*	2,690
Fermanagh	2,085	925	100	70	10	10	*	5	*	3,210
Larne	505	355	55	20	5	*	*	*	*	945
Limavady	540	415	50	30	5	5	*	*	*	1,045
Lisburn	1,130	1,420	235	120	40	15	*	5	5	2,970
Magherafelt	1,145	800	60	45	20	10	*	5	*	2,080
Moyle	460	225	25	15	*	*	*	*	*	730
Newry and Mourne	1,600	1,485	205	105	20	5	*	5	5	3,425
Newtownabbey	470	820	125	90	30	15	5	5	*	1,560
North Down	425	840	95	70	15	10	*	5	*	1,455
Omagh	1,715	805	80	50	10	5	*	*	*	2,650
Strabane	970	550	60	30	5	5	*	*	*	1,625
Northern Ireland	24,305	23,380	3,210	1,890	525	265	30	105	65	53,770

* Figures not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints.
 Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.
 † This sizeband includes sole proprietors and partnerships, holding companies and those companies that are not yet trading, for example, if a factory is under construction.

Table 14 details the number of VAT registered businesses according to turnover size band throughout the District Councils in Northern Ireland. Belfast has the largest number (255) of £5,000,000+ turnover enterprises, Newtownabbey has 65 such businesses and Craigavon has 55. Those District Councils with the lowest turnover, of less than £50,000, are in rural and border District Councils, such as: Armagh; Fermanagh and Omagh, these District Councils have a large agricultural population with few employees and relatively low turnover. Further information regarding sectoral breakdowns within District Council Areas can be found in annex 1.

Table 14 VAT registered enterprises by turnover sizeband and District Council, February 2003

District Council	Turnover sizeband (£000)							Total
	1-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1,000-4,999	5,000+	
Antrim	485	355	390	155	100	110	30	1,620
Ards	510	545	580	260	120	145	20	2,170
Armagh	1,030	570	525	215	150	135	25	2,650
Ballymena	825	480	465	195	130	135	35	2,265
Ballymoney	395	265	265	115	55	65	10	1,165
Banbridge	680	405	330	140	105	95	15	1,775
Belfast	745	1,110	1,600	955	680	740	255	6,090
Carrickfergus	145	130	135	65	50	40	15	575
Castlereagh	210	255	245	125	105	110	25	1,070
Coleraine	545	375	405	195	120	135	30	1,805
Cookstown	740	365	355	145	120	90	25	1,835
Craigavon	500	430	555	235	170	155	55	2,100
Derry	520	385	465	240	170	165	30	1,975
Down	765	495	500	260	145	115	20	2,290
Dungannon	1,115	515	515	210	155	140	40	2,690
Fermanagh	1,785	500	450	215	120	115	25	3,210
Larne	360	220	195	80	45	35	5	945
Limavady	360	215	230	105	65	60	10	1,045
Lisburn	755	635	655	335	250	270	70	2,970
Magherafelt	885	420	385	145	110	110	25	2,080
Moyle	320	165	140	50	30	20	5	730
Newry and Mourne	1,160	715	715	345	220	225	45	3,425
Newtownabbey	305	330	365	175	140	185	65	1,560
North Down	295	375	370	175	105	115	25	1,455
Omagh	1,330	515	405	170	120	85	20	2,650
Strabane	700	320	310	150	80	55	10	1,625
Northern Ireland	17,460	11,085	11,550	5,450	3,655	3,640	935	53,770

Source: Size Analysis of United Kingdom Businesses (Business Monitor PA1003), 2003

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Figure 11 shows the relative importance of the broad industry groups (expressed as a percentage of the total VAT registered businesses in the DCA) in each of the DCAs in Northern Ireland.

Figure 11(a) VAT registered businesses within the agricultural sector, 2003

More than half of the VAT registered businesses within Fermanagh, Moyle, Omagh and Strabane DCAs are within the agricultural sector.

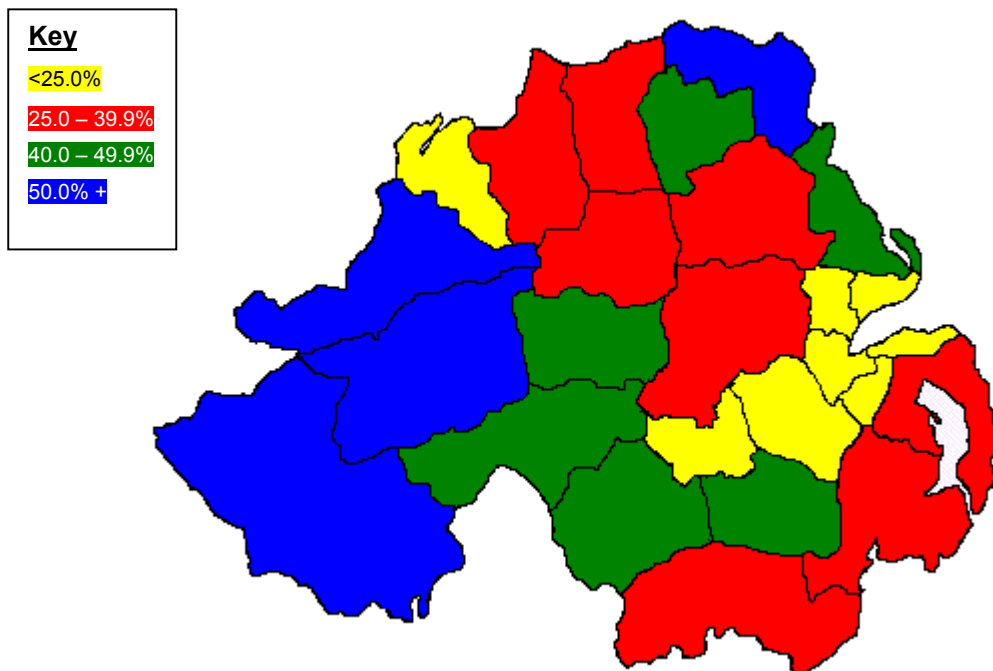


Figure 11(b) VAT registered businesses within the production sector, 2003

More than 10% of all VAT registered businesses in Carrickfergus and Craigavon DCAs are within the Production sector.

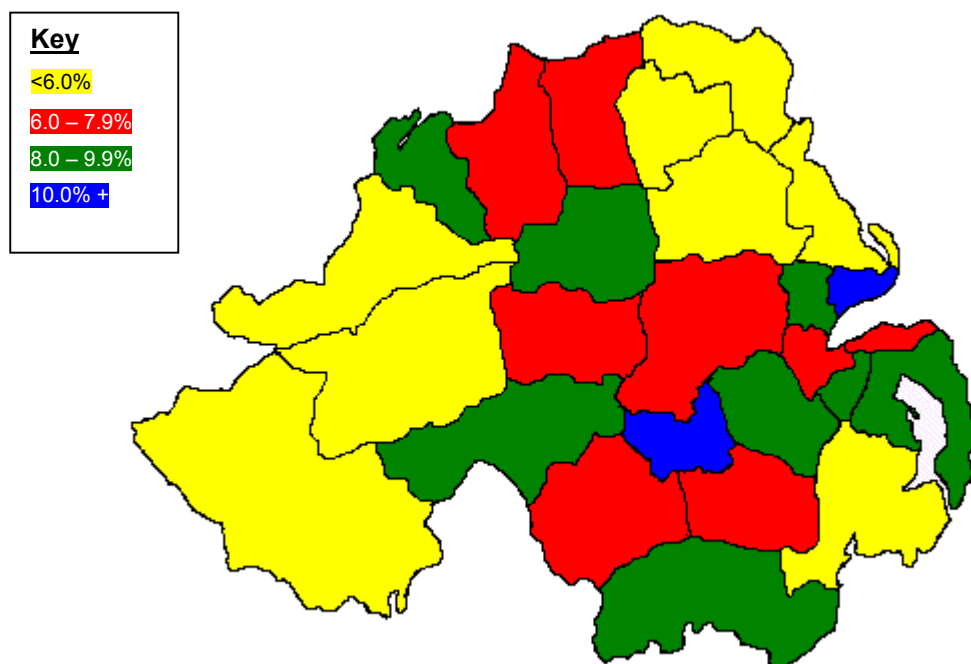


Figure 11(c) VAT registered businesses within the construction sector, 2003

More than one in six of all VAT registered businesses in Banbridge, Castlereagh, Derry, Down, Limavady, Lisburn and Magherafelt are in the construction industry.

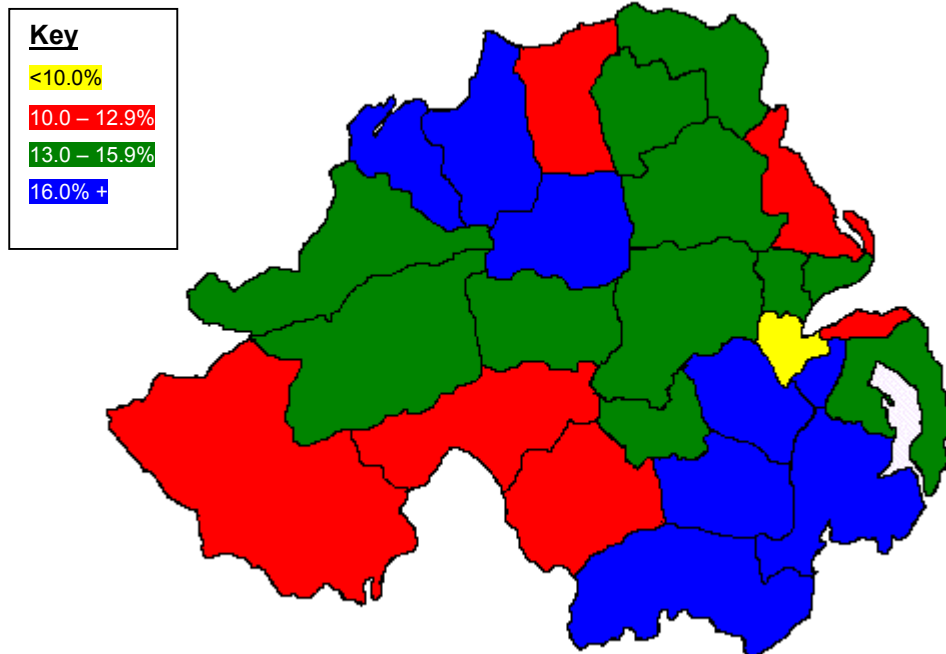
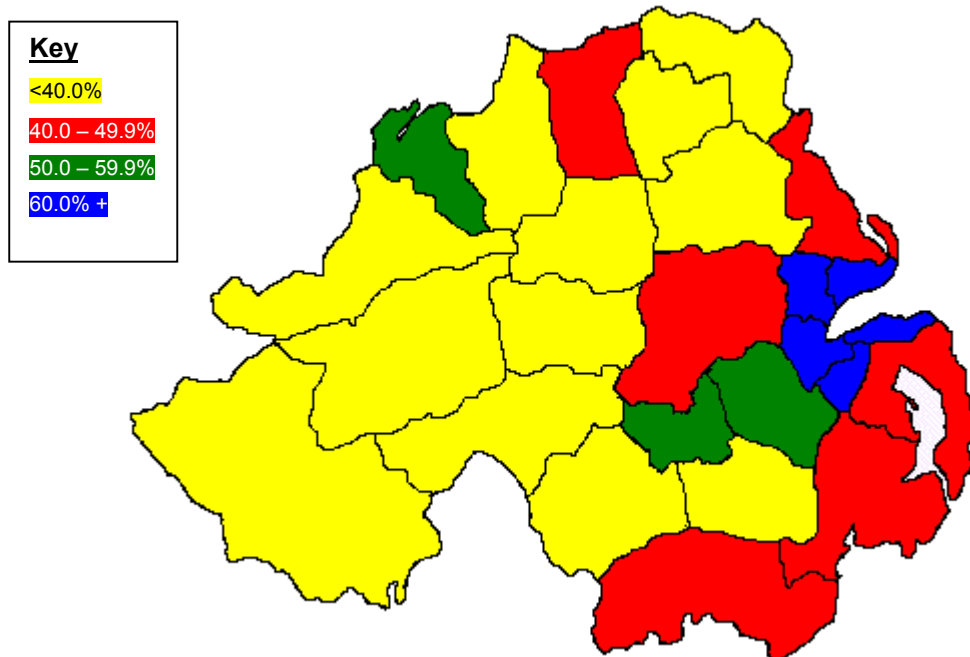


Figure 11(d) VAT registered businesses within the service sector, 2003

The highest proportion of service sector businesses are concentrated within the Greater Belfast area. More than half of all VAT registered businesses within Craigavon, Derry and Lisburn are within the service sector.



4. VAT REGISTRATION AND DE-REGISTRATION AND BUSINESS SURVIVAL RATES

The Department of Trade and Industry's Small Business Service annually publish statistics on VAT registrations and de-registrations for UK regions, having taken the information from the IDBR. The statistics are the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures. Coverage includes both companies and self-employed run businesses but excludes those businesses that operate below the VAT threshold – for example, most of the very smallest one-person businesses.

Registration rates provide an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship and of the health of the business population. Many factors influence the pattern of business start-ups. Among the most important are economic growth (encouraging new ventures and creating demand for business and personal services), the level of industrial restructuring and contracting out, and the stock of people with management or small business experience.

It should be noted that VAT registrations are not synonymous with business start-ups; some registrations are the results of changes in ownership or legal status of a business. DTI have estimated that in Great Britain the total number of business start-ups is around twice the number of registrations for VAT. Businesses de-registering from VAT do so due to closure, or (in a minority of cases) because turnover has fallen below the registration threshold. Closure does not necessarily involve bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, which make up only around one in four closures throughout the UK.

Table 15 VAT registration and de-registration rates by UK region, 1999 - 2002

Region ¹	1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Reg.	De-reg.	Reg.	De-reg.	Reg.	De-reg.	Reg.	De-reg.
North East	21	20	22	20	20	22	21	20
North West	34	31	34	31	33	31	33	33
Yorks & The Humber	31	29	31	32	34	32	36	33
East Midlands	35	32	36	32	34	32	36	33
West Midlands	35	32	35	31	34	32	34	34
East of England	41	35	43	37	40	39	41	40
London	68	55	67	58	59	56	57	60
South East	46	38	46	39	44	40	44	42
South West	40	36	40	37	36	35	37	38
England	41	36	42	37	39	37	39	39
Wales	27	29	27	27	26	26	26	29
Scotland	29	28	28	28	28	28	28	27
Northern Ireland	29	29	27	29	28	27	27	24
United Kingdom	39	35	39	35	37	35	37	37

¹ Rates are per 10,000 resident adults aged 16+ at the middle of each year.

Source: Small Business Service, DTI

Table 15 shows VAT registrations and de-registrations rates per 10,000 people aged over 16 throughout the United Kingdom for the period 1999-2002. In 2002, the rate of VAT registration in Northern Ireland was 27 registrations for every 10,000 people aged over 16 in Northern Ireland. Although Northern Ireland lagged behind the UK registration rate of 37, it was above the rate of the North East (21) and Wales (26).

The rate of de-registration in Northern Ireland fell from 27 in 2001 to 24 in 2002, with Northern Ireland displaying a lower rate of de-registration than England (39), Scotland (27) or Wales (29). Northern Ireland and Scotland were the only two UK regions to improve their de-registration rates over the period 1999-2002.

Figure 12 shows Northern Ireland consistently lagging behind England and the UK rates of registration whilst figure 13 shows Northern Ireland to have a lower rate of de-registration than all the other countries within the UK in 2002.

Figure 12 – VAT Registration Rates 1999-2002

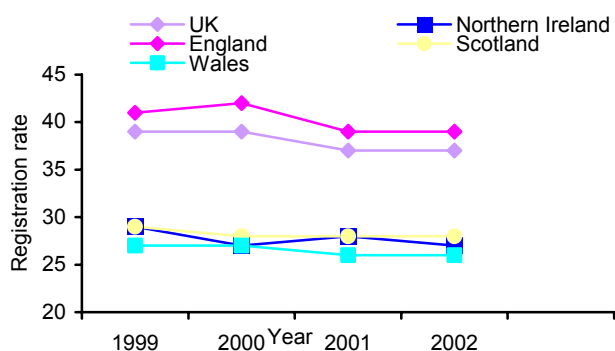
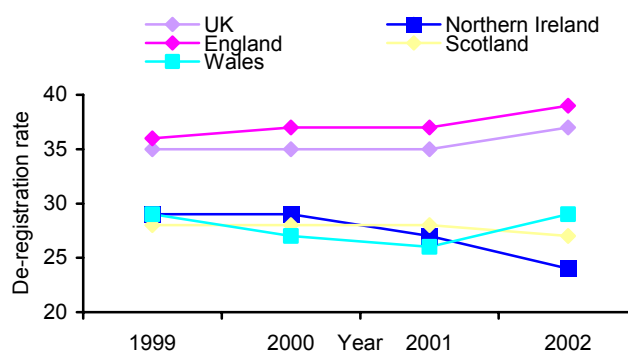


Figure 13 – VAT De-registration rates 1999-2002



Business survival rates

The Department of Trade and Industry’s Small Business Service annually publish business ‘survival rates’ that show the percentage of businesses that are still trading (i.e. remaining registered for VAT) a certain number of years after they first registered for VAT. These rates are not ‘actual’ survival rates, as some businesses registering may already have been in existence but below the VAT threshold, while some businesses de-registering may remain in business but with a turnover below the VAT threshold. The figures, therefore, tend to over-estimate survival rates because they do not include over one million of the smallest businesses (throughout the UK) with the lowest survival rates. Those that are no longer trading should not be presumed to be failures. Some will have closed for other reasons - the owner may have retired; the business may have been taken over, it might simply have fully exploited the available market; or it may have completed a time-limited task (for example a company formed by the organisers of an exhibition or a trade fair).

Table 16 and figure 14 show Northern Ireland’s much higher survival rate compared to the UK, England, Scotland and Wales, with 72.4% of businesses in Northern Ireland surviving for at least 3 years. The high survival rates in Northern Ireland can be contrasted with a lower than average start-up rate (estimated using the registration rate, shown in table 15). In 2002 there were 27 VAT registrations in Northern Ireland for every 10,000 people aged 16 or over, compared to a rate of 37 for the UK as a whole. DTI have put forward the theory that this trend in registration and survival is characteristic of a risk-averse culture

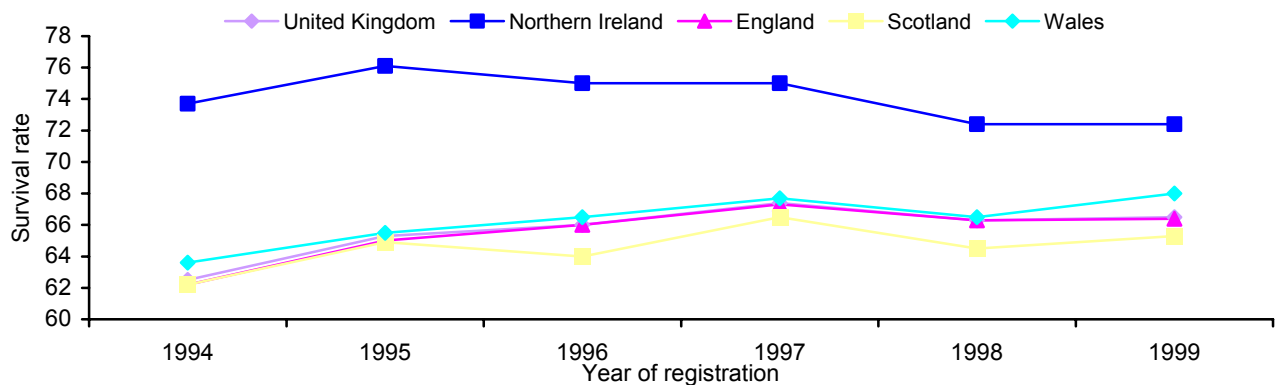
where, because fewer people are taking risks, there is a higher chance of business survival.

Table 16 Three year survival rates of VAT registered businesses, by region

Region	Year of registration						Change 1994-1999
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
North East	58.6	62.4	64.7	66.4	66.2	65.5	6.9
North West	59.8	62.7	63.6	64.2	65.1	64.9	5.1
Yorks & The Humber	61.3	64.3	64.3	66.7	65.1	66.1	4.8
East Midlands	61.9	65.0	65.2	67.1	66.6	67.7	5.8
West Midlands	61.9	63.1	64.7	65.9	66.4	66.5	4.6
East of England	64.2	67.1	68.5	69.8	68.8	68.1	3.9
London	60.8	62.6	63.3	64.2	62.5	62.8	2.0
South East	64.3	68.3	69.5	70.7	69.6	69.7	5.4
South West	64.6	68.1	68.6	70.2	68.7	68.0	3.4
England	62.2	65.0	66.0	67.3	66.3	66.4	4.2
Wales	63.6	65.5	66.5	67.7	66.5	68.0	4.4
Scotland	62.2	64.9	64.0	66.5	64.5	65.3	3.1
Northern Ireland	73.7	76.1	75.0	75.0	72.4	72.4	-1.3
United Kingdom	62.5	65.3	66.0	67.4	66.3	66.5	4.0

Source: Small Business Service, DTI

Figure 14 - Three year survival rates of VAT registered businesses across the main regions of the UK



5. FOREIGN OWNERSHIP ANALYSES, 2003

The market information company Dun and Bradstreet supply the Office for National Statistics (ONS) with information on foreign owned businesses operating in the United Kingdom annually. This information is then loaded onto the IDBR. Statistics Research Branch, DETI supplement this with information from two sources: (i) Invest Northern Ireland's list of client companies (a list which gives details of businesses which have received financial assistance from Invest NI) and (ii) a list of publicly traded US companies with subsidiaries, affiliates or branch offices employing more than ten people in Northern Ireland, published by the Investor Responsibility Research Center, Washington D.C. (The IRRC is an independent, non-profit making research firm founded in 1972.) The following tables show some of the analyses from these combined sources.

Figure 15 displays the core foreign countries, which own businesses operating in Northern Ireland. In 2003 there were approximately 631 foreign owned businesses in Northern Ireland, this represented a slight fall on the previous year but signifies an increase of 28% over the period, 2000 to 2003.

The Republic of Ireland accounts for 37% of foreign owned businesses, followed by the USA which accounts for 24%.

Figure 15 - Foreign owned businesses, core countries of ownership in 2003

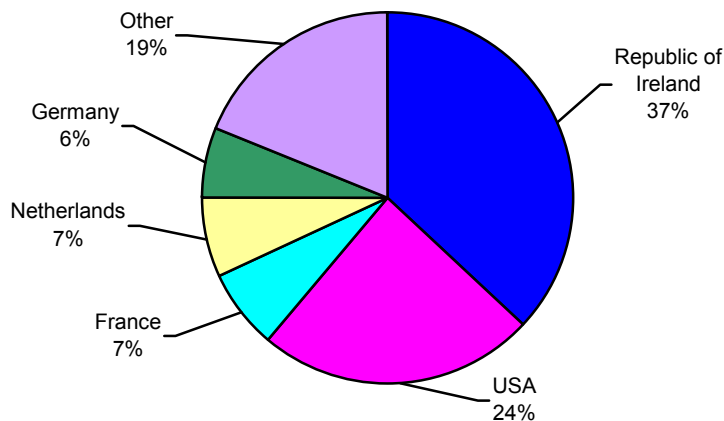


Table 17 shows the countries of ownership of foreign owned businesses from 2000 to 2003.

Table 17 - Foreign owned businesses operating in Northern Ireland

Country ¹	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Businesses	% of total ²	Businesses	% of total ²	Businesses	% of total ²	Businesses	% of total ²
Republic of Ireland	165	33.47%	199	32.62%	232	36.42%	232	36.77%
USA	146	29.61%	161	26.39%	160	25.12%	154	24.41%
France	36	7.30%	45	7.38%	45	7.06%	47	7.45%
Germany	26	5.27%	41	6.72%	36	5.65%	37	5.86%
Netherlands (incl. Netherlands Antilles)	26	5.27%	36	5.90%	34	5.34%	41	6.50%
Channel Islands	5	1.01%	18	2.95%	18	2.83%	6	0.95%
Japan	14	2.84%	14	2.30%	14	2.20%	12	1.90%
Switzerland	7	1.42%	11	1.80%	12	1.88%	12	1.90%
Canada	10	2.03%	13	2.13%	11	1.73%	8	1.27%
Denmark	12	2.43%	13	2.13%	11	1.73%	13	2.06%
Australia	5	1.01%	7	1.15%	8	1.26%	9	1.43%
Sweden	3	0.61%	10	1.64%	8	1.26%	8	1.27%
South Korea	7	1.42%	7	1.15%	8	1.26%	6	0.95%
Finland	5	1.01%	6	0.98%	7	1.10%	9	1.43%
Norway	9	1.83%	5	0.82%	5	0.78%	4	0.63%
Belgium	3	0.61%	4	0.66%	4	0.63%	3	0.48%
Bermuda	0	0.00%	5	0.82%	4	0.63%	8	1.27%
Isle of Man	3	0.61%	2	0.33%	4	0.63%	1	0.16%
South Africa	3	0.61%	4	0.66%	4	0.63%	3	0.48%
Taiwan	1	0.20%	2	0.33%	3	0.47%	3	0.48%
Luxembourg	1	0.20%	1	0.16%	2	0.31%	2	0.32%
Cayman Islands	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.16%	1	0.16%
India	0	0.00%	1	0.16%	1	0.16%	1	0.16%
Italy	0	0.00%	1	0.16%	1	0.16%	2	0.32%
Liechtenstein	0	0.00%	1	0.16%	1	0.16%	1	0.16%
Portugal	4	0.81%	2	0.33%	1	0.16%	1	0.16%
Spain	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.16%	2	0.32%
Virgin Islands	0	0.00%	1	0.16%	1	0.16%	2	0.32%
Austria	1	0.20%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.16%
Bahamas	1	0.20%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Malaysia	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Kuwait	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.16%
Greece	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.16%
Total	493	1000.00%	610	100.00%	637	100.00%	631	100.00%

¹ Figures are not directly comparable as there is a time lag for Statistics Research Branch, DETI to become aware of the country of ownership of businesses on the IDBR.

² The total represents all foreign owned businesses only.

Table 18 Foreign owned businesses by world region, 2002 – 2003

World region	% of foreign owned businesses in 2002	% of foreign owned businesses in 2003	% of employees in foreign owned businesses in 2002	% of employees in foreign owned businesses in 2003
Europe	66.25%	68.30%	46.54%	46.79%
North America	27.00%	25.83%	42.50%	42.91%
South East Asia	3.92%	3.33%	5.66%	5.42%
Rest of the World	2.83%	2.54%	5.31%	4.88%

Figure 16 displays foreign owned businesses by industry as a proportion of all foreign owned businesses. The Wholesale and Retail Trade classification accounted for the highest proportion (31%) of foreign owned businesses whilst the Manufacturing sector accounted for 1 in every 4 foreign owned businesses in 2003.

Figure 16 - Proportion of foreign owned businesses by key industry groups, 2003

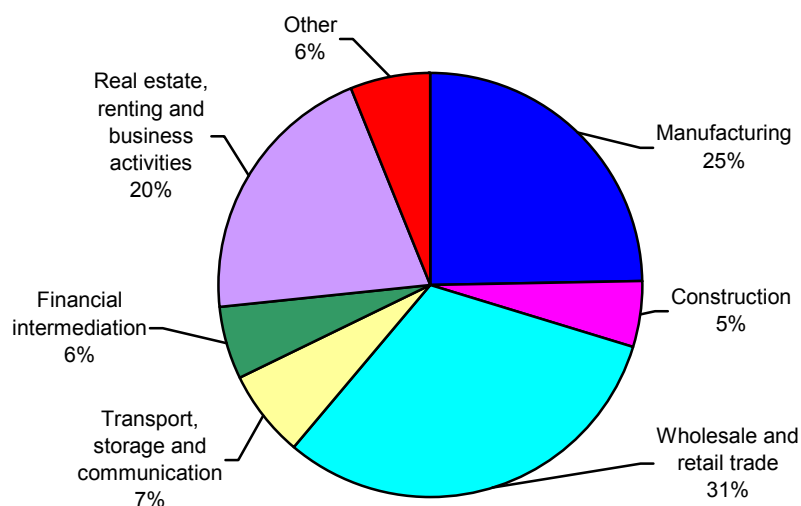


Table 19 reports the structure, in terms of employee size, of those companies which are foreign owned. The majority of foreign owned companies employ between 1 and 9 persons

Table 19 - Number of foreign owned businesses by employee sizeband, 2003

Sizeband	0	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-249	250-499	500+	Total
Businesses	2	238	87	113	64	53	13	32	29	631
% of foreign owned businesses	0.32%	37.72%	13.79%	17.91%	10.14%	8.40%	2.06%	5.07%	4.60%	100%

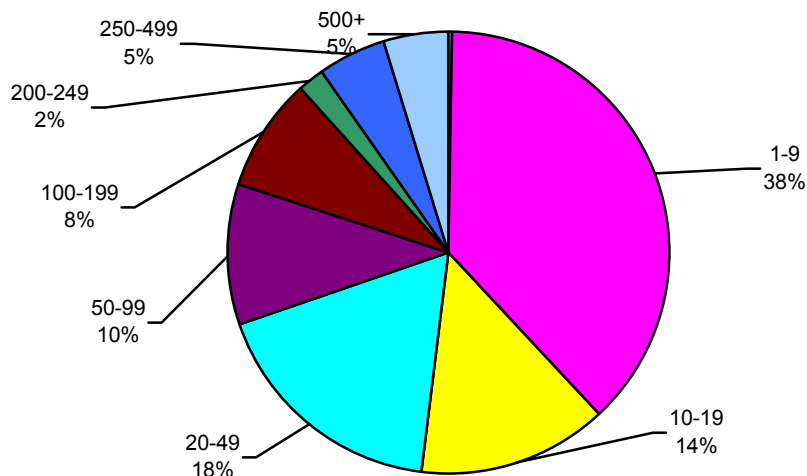
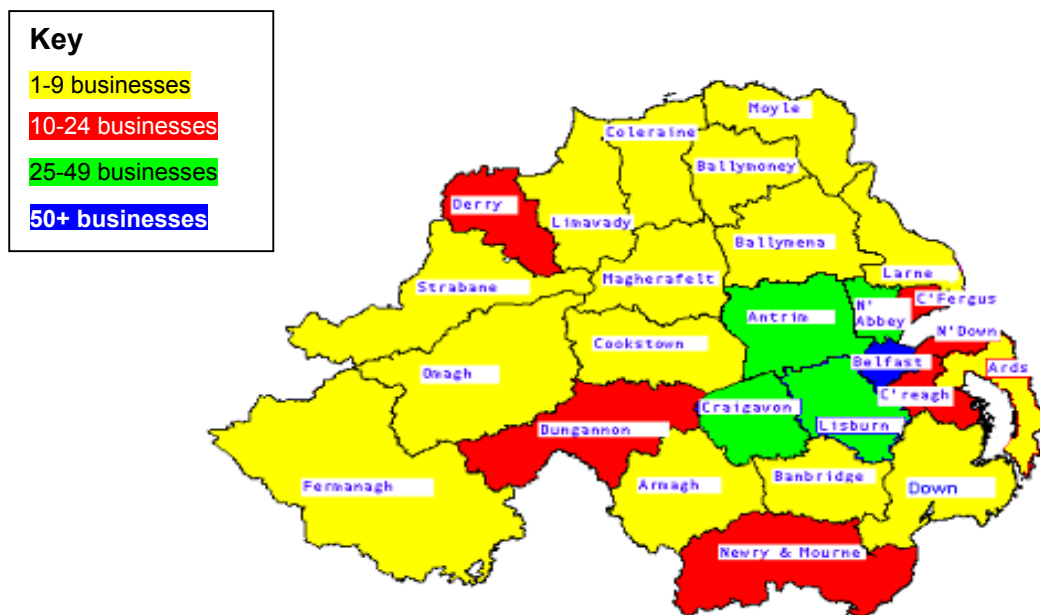


Figure 17 shows Belfast and the surrounding District Councils (including Antrim, Lisburn and Craigavon) to have the largest concentration of foreign owned businesses.

Figure 17 - Number of foreign owned businesses by District Council, 2003



FURTHER INFORMATION

If you have any further questions about the IDBR:

Contact: Helen Shilliday,
Statistics Research Branch, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment,
Netherleigh, Massey Avenue, Belfast BT4 2JP

Telephone: 028 9052 9437 Fax: 028 9052 9459
E-mail: helen.shilliday@detini.gov.uk

If you would like ad-hoc analyses run from the IDBR:

Contact: Business Registers Unit, Room 1.016, Office for National Statistics,
Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport South Wales NP10 8XG

Telephone: 01633 812293 Fax: 01633 812477
E-mail: andrew.sage@ons.gsi.gov.uk

Please note that ONS will charge for this service and data will be subject to disclosure checks before being released. For further details of the analyses/samples available from the IDBR, see Annex 3, or visit <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/idbr/idbr.asp>

The publication “Size Analysis of UK Businesses (Business Monitor PA1003)” can be downloaded, from <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=933>

The publication contains detailed information on VAT registered enterprises in the UK including size, classification and location. This information is also available to local unit (site) level for the manufacturing sector.

If you have any queries about this publication, please contact Andrew Sage in the Office for National Statistics at the address shown above.

If you have any further questions about VAT registrations and de-registrations or business survival rates:

Contact: Ian Kay or Paula Maratos, Analysis and Statistics Section, Small Business Service, Level 1, St Mary’s House, c/o Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ

Telephone: 0114 259 7537 or 0114 259 4593 Fax: 0114259 7505
E-mail: ian.kay@sbs.gsi.gov.uk or paula.maratos@sbs.gsi.gov.uk
Website www.sbs.gov.uk/statistics

Annex 1

VAT registered businesses, employees¹ and employment by industrial sector and District Council, 2003

Antrim

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	510	31.5%	2.4%	7.7%
B Fishing	5	0.3%	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	*	*	*	*
D Manufacturing	120	7.4%	31.3%	27.5%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	250	15.4%	12.9%	13.2%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	305	18.8%	12.0%	13.0%
H Hotels and Restaurants	75	4.6%	8.3%	7.9%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	140	8.6%	9.1%	8.9%
J Financial Intermediation	*	*	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	150	9.2%	11.2%	10.4%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	5	0.3%	*	*
N Health and Social Work	10	0.6%	1.2%	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	60	3.7%	12.4%	11.1%
Total	1,620	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Ards

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	510	23.5%	3.5%	9.0%
B Fishing	55	2.5%	0.2%	0.8%
C Mining and Quarrying	*	*	*	*
D Manufacturing	190	8.8%	20.4%	17.5%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	330	15.2%	12.8%	13.2%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	540	24.9%	30.1%	29.0%
H Hotels and Restaurants	130	6.0%	12.6%	11.3%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	75	3.5%	2.0%	2.2%
J Financial Intermediation	5	0.2%	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	240	11.1%	7.1%	7.5%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	5	0.2%	*	*
N Health and Social Work	5	0.2%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	90	4.1%	9.85%	8.4%
Total	2,170	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

¹The Census of Employment for Northern Ireland provides full details on the number of jobs by District Council

Armagh

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,200	45.2%	4.3%	15.0
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	10	0.38%	*	*
D Manufacturing	180	6.8%	18.0%	15.0
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	300	11.3%	11.4%	11.1
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	480	18.1%	30.3%	27.2%
H Hotels and Restaurants	115	4.3%	7.7%	7.0
I Transport, Storage and Communication	170	6.4%	9.3%	8.5
J Financial Intermediation	*	*	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	145	5.5%	9.4%	8.3
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	*	*	*	*
N Health and Social Work	5	0.2%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	55	2.1%	8.4%	6.8%
Total	2,650	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Ballymena

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	895	39.5%	1.7%	8.9%
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	*	*	*	*
D Manufacturing	135	6.0%	18.2%	18.8%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	335	14.8%	12.0%	12.4%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	455	20.1%	21.8%	21.6%
H Hotels and Restaurants	110	4.9%	8.0%	7.5%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	75	3.3%	2.8%	2.8%
J Financial Intermediation	5	0.2%	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	195	8.6%	24.05%	21.2%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	5	0.2%	*	*
N Health and Social Work	5	0.2%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	60	2.6%	7.0%	6.1%
Total	2,265	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Ballymoney

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	530	45.5%	3.8%	15.7%
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	5	0.4%	*	*
D Manufacturing	60	5.1%	19.1%	15.6%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	180	15.4%	20.1%	18.5%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	215	18.4%	23.6%	22.3%
H Hotels and Restaurants	40	3.4%	7.3%	6.4%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	55	4.7%	9.1%	7.9%
J Financial Intermediation	*	*	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	70	6.0%	10.6%	9.0%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	*	*	*	*
N Health and Social Work	5	0.4%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	15	1.3%	*	*
Total	1,165	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Banbridge

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	760	42.8%	3.3%	13.7
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	5	0.3%	*	*
D Manufacturing	110	6.2%	19.8%	16.3
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	300	16.9%	18.8%	18.2
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	290	16.3%	27.0%	24.3
H Hotels and Restaurants	70	3.9%	11.8%	10.0
I Transport, Storage and Communication	75	4.2%	5.6%	5.1
J Financial Intermediation	*	*	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	115	6.5%	6.6%	6.3
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	*	*	*	*
N Health and Social Work	10	0.6%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	50	2.8%	5.3%	4.6%
Total	1,775	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Belfast

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	25	0.4%	*	0.1%
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	5	0.1%	*	*
D Manufacturing	425	7.0%	12.1%	11.9%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	5	0.1%	*	*
F Construction	510	8.4%	3.3%	3.5%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	1,815	29.8%	21.1%	21.5%
H Hotels and Restaurants	530	8.7%	8.8%	8.8%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	225	3.7%	4.9%	4.8%
J Financial Intermediation	60	1.0%	5.8%	5.6%
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	1,995	32.8%	18.5%	19.1%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	5	0.1%	*	*
M Education	40	0.7%	4.1%	4.0%
N Health and Social Work	65	1.1%	3.6%	3.5%
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	500	8.2%	24.3%	23.7%
Total	6,090	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Carrickfergus

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	75	3.0%	0.4%	2.5%
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	*	*	*	*
D Manufacturing	65	11.3%	30.2%	27.8%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	85	14.8%	7.1%	8.0%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	160	27.8%	20.1%	21.2%
H Hotels and Restaurants	50	8.7%	14.2%	13.5%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	25	4.3%	12.3%	11.4%
J Financial Intermediation	*	*	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	80	13.9%	5.2%	5.7%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	*	*	*	*
N Health and Social Work	5	0.9%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	30	5.2%	6.7%	6.3%
Total	575	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Castlereagh

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	90	8.4%	1.3%	2.4
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	*	*	*	*
D Manufacturing	100	9.3%	29.0%	27.0
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	200	18.7%	13.1%	13.7
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	320	29.9%	20.3%	21.3
H Hotels and Restaurants	50	4.7%	8.1%	7.8
I Transport, Storage and Communication	40	3.7%	1.8%	2.1
J Financial Intermediation	5	0.5%	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	190	17.8%	9.7%	10.2
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	5	0.5%	*	*
N Health and Social Work	10	0.9%	*	0
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	70	6.5%	16.4	15.4
Total	1,070	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Coleraine

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	570	31.6%	1.4%	5.5%
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	*	*	*	*
D Manufacturing	120	6.7%	23.7%	21.6
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	220	12.2%	7.0%	7.5%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	415	23.0%	16.3%	17.1%
H Hotels and Restaurants	135	7.5%	12.0%	11.6%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	55	3.0%	1.6%	1.7%
J Financial Intermediation	*	*	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	205	11.3%	6.4%	24.6%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	5	0.3%	*	*
N Health and Social Work	10	0.5%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	75	4.2%	30.3%	27.2%
Total	1,805	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Cookstown

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	840	45.8%	4.1%	16.2%
B Fishing	20	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%
C Mining and Quarrying	5	0.3%	*	*
D Manufacturing	140	7.6%	26.6%	21.0%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	250	13.6%	16.5%	15.6%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	320	17.4%	22.6%	21.0%
H Hotels and Restaurants	70	3.8%	11.2%	9.4%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	70	3.8%	3.0%	3.1%
J Financial Intermediation	*	*	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	90	4.9%	8.7%	7.4%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	*	*	*	*
N Health and Social Work	5	0.3%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	30	1.6%	7.0%	5.4%
Total	1,835	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Craigavon

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	435	20.7%	1.4%	3.8%
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	*	*	*	*
D Manufacturing	215	10.2%	47.2%	43.2%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	330	15.7%	9.4%	10.0%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	550	26.2%	19.6%	20.2%
H Hotels and Restaurants	115	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	100	4.8%	2.4%	2.7%
J Financial Intermediation	5	0.2%	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	255	12.1%	8.2%	8.6%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	5	0.2%	*	*
N Health and Social Work	10	0.5%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	95	4.5%	6.2%	5.9%
Total	2,100	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Derry

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	345	17.5%	0.3%	2.1%
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	*	*	*	*
D Manufacturing	165	8.3%	45.8%	42.7%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	335	17.0%	7.9%	8.4%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	505	25.6%	15.9%	16.8%
H Hotels and Restaurants	155	7.8%	9.4%	9.3%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	65	3.3%	1.6%	1.8%
J Financial Intermediation	5	0.3%	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	305	15.4%	11.8%	11.9%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	5	0.3%	*	*
N Health and Social Work	5	0.3%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	90	4.6%	6.8%	6.5%
Total	1,975	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Down

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	710	31.0%	2.9%	10.0%
B Fishing	30	1.3%	0.2%	0.5%
C Mining and Quarrying	5	0.2%	*	*
D Manufacturing	125	5.5%	13.5%	11.5%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	465	20.3%	17.1%	17.8%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	475	20.7%	28.8%	27.1%
H Hotels and Restaurants	145	6.3%	13.0%	11.6%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	40	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%
J Financial Intermediation	5	0.2%	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	210	9.2%	5.9%	6.2%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	5	0.2%	*	*
N Health and Social Work	10	0.4%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	85	3.7%	16.1%	13.1%
Total	2,290	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Dungannon

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,240	46.1%	3.1%	13.1%
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	5	0.2%	*	*
D Manufacturing	250	9.3%	35.4%	29.4%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	310	11.5%	8.9%	9.3%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	455	16.9%	30.2%	27.4%
H Hotels and Restaurants	100	3.7%	5.7%	5.5%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	90	3.4%	2.9%	3.0%
J Financial Intermediation	5	0.2%	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	175	6.5%	5.2%	5.2%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	5	0.2%	*	*
N Health and Social Work	10	0.4%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	60	2.2%	7.0%	5.9%
Total	2,690	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Fermanagh

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,790	55.8%	1.9%	16.5%
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	5	0.2%	*	*
D Manufacturing	130	4.0%	32.6%	25.1%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	330	10.3%	12.4%	11.6%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	495	15.4%	20.4%	19.2%
H Hotels and Restaurants	135	4.2%	11.8%	10.0%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	75	2.3%	3.7%	3.2%
J Financial Intermediation	5	0.2%	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	160	5.0%	4.4%	4.3%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	5	0.2%	*	*
N Health and Social Work	20	0.6%	4.5%	3.5%
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	90	2.8%	11.5%	9.0%
Total	3,210	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Larne

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	370	39.1%	0.9%	8.1%
B Fishing	10	1.1%	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	*	*	*	*
D Manufacturing	45	4.8%	45.2%	38.5%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	5	0.5%	*	*
F Construction	100	10.6%	5.7%	6.4%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	180	19.0%	19.0%	19.1%
H Hotels and Restaurants	55	5.8%	8.3%	7.8%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	70	7.4%	4.1%	4.5%
J Financial Intermediation	*	*	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	75	7.9%	4.3%	4.6%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	5	0.5%	*	*
N Health and Social Work	5	0.5%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	35	3.7%	6.1%	5.5%
Total	945	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Limavady

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	395	37.8%	2.6%	10.7%
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	*	*	*	*
D Manufacturing	65	6.2%	29.2%	24.3%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	220	21.0%	19.9%	19.7%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	185	17.7%	23.0%	22.1%
H Hotels and Restaurants	60	5.7%	11.4%	10.3%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	30	2.9%	0.8%	1.2%
J Financial Intermediation	*	*	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	75	7.2%	4.0%	4.3%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	5	0.5%	*	*
N Health and Social Work	*	*	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	25	2.4%	8.8%	7.4%
Total	1,045	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Lisburn

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	595	20.0%	1.7%	4.7%
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	5	0.2%	*	*
D Manufacturing	285	9.6%	30.4%	27.5%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	480	16.2%	11.7%	12.2%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	225	24.4%	25.8%	25.6%
H Hotels and Restaurants	140	4.7%	8.9%	8.5%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	135	4.5%	2.1%	2.4%
J Financial Intermediation	5	0.2%	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	440	14.8%	10.0%	10.3%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	10	0.3%	*	*
N Health and Social Work	15	0.3%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	165	5.6%	8.6%	8.0%
Total	2,970	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Magherafelt

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	800	38.5%	1.5%	10.1%
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	5	0.2%	*	*
D Manufacturing	170	8.2%	34.3%	28.5%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	480	23.1%	23.1%	22.7%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	300	14.4%	21.6%	20.1%
H Hotels and Restaurants	65	3.1%	6.2%	5.7%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	95	4.6%	1.9%	2.3%
J Financial Intermediation	*	*	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	130	6.3%	3.8%	4.1%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	*	*	*	*
N Health and Social Work	5	0.3%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	30	1.4%	4.2%	3.5%
Total	2,080	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Moyle

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	370	50.7%	3.5%	20.0%
B Fishing	5	0.7%	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	*	*	*	*
D Manufacturing	20	2.7%	11.7%	12.0%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	100	13.7%	14.5%	13.7%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	125	17.1%	30.6%	26.5%
H Hotels and Restaurants	55	7.5%	21.9%	17.4%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	15	2.0%	*	*
J Financial Intermediation	*	*	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	30	4.1%	5.2%	4.3%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	*	*	*	*
N Health and Social Work	5	0.7%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	15	2.0%	*	*
Total	730	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Newry and Mourne

SIC(03) Section	Businesses ¹	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,040	30.4%	1.1%	6.5%
B Fishing	75	2.2%	0.2%	0.6%
C Mining and Quarrying	20	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
D Manufacturing	260	7.6%	25.0%	22.0%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	565	16.5%	13.6%	14.1%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	685	20.0%	33.6%	31.3%
H Hotels and Restaurants	185	5.4%	8.1%	7.7%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	200	5.8%	4.5%	4.6%
J Financial Intermediation	5	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	270	7.9%	4.3%	4.6%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	5	0.1%	*	*
N Health and Social Work	15	0.4%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	110	3.2%	8.6%	7.7%
Total	3,425	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Newtownabbey

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	190	12.2%	1.0%	2.3%
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	*	*	*	*
D Manufacturing	140	9.0%	20.4%	19.2%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	210	13.5%	10.6%	10.8%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	490	31.4%	28.2%	28.6%
H Hotels and Restaurants	95	6.1%	6.3%	6.4%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	110	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
J Financial Intermediation	5	0.3%	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	255	16.3%	8.2%	8.5%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	5	0.3%	*	*
N Health and Social Work	5	0.3%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	70	4.5%	17.9%	16.7%
Total	1,560	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

North Down

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	65	4.5%	0.8%	1.5%
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	*	*	*	*
D Manufacturing	115	7.9%	17.0%	15.8%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	175	12.0%	8.5%	8.9%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	405	27.8%	18.6%	19.8%
H Hotels and Restaurants	115	7.9%	21.8%	20.4%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	45	3.1%	2.1%	2.2%
J Financial Intermediation	10	0.7%	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	395	27.1%	11.5%	13.1%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	10	0.7%	*	*
N Health and Social Work	10	0.7%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	135	9.3%	18.9%	17.6%
Total	1,455	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Omagh

SIC(03) Section	Businesses ¹	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,410	53.2%	4.2%	20.7%
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	10	0.4%	*	*
D Manufacturing	130	4.9%	19.7%	14.9%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	355	13.4%	20.2%	17.7%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	395	14.9%	25.1%	22.0%
H Hotels and Restaurants	80	3.0%	8.1%	6.4%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	50	1.9%	1.2%	1.4%
J Financial Intermediation	5	*	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	165	6.2%	7.8%	6.9%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	*	*	*	*
N Health and Social Work	5	0.2%	*	*
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	50	1.9%	12.8%	9.1%
Total	2,650	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

Strabane

SIC(03) Section	Businesses	% of total	Employees % of total	Employment % of total
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	820	50.4%	3.2%	14.5%
B Fishing	*	*	*	*
C Mining and Quarrying	5	0.3%	*	*
D Manufacturing	85	5.3%	48.0%	38.3%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	*	*	*
F Construction	220	13.5%	15.5%	15.0%
G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	265	16.3%	17.9%	17.6%
H Hotels and Restaurants	75	4.6%	5.1%	5.4%
I Transport, Storage and Communication	50	3.1%	2.2%	1.9%
J Financial Intermediation	*	*	*	*
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	60	3.7%	3.0%	2.8%
L Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	*	*	*	*
M Education	*	*	*	*
N Health and Social Work	5	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
O Other Community Services, Social and Personal Service Activities	40	2.5%	4.6%	3.9%
Total	1,625	100%	100%	100%

* Figure not shown due to there either being no businesses in the cell or due to confidentiality constraints. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and thus may not add to totals.

ANNEX 2 FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE IDBR

Why is the IDBR needed?

The IDBR enables Government to conduct efficient and cost effective surveys/inquiries whilst minimising the burden on businesses. It is used for national accounts and labour market statistics, as well as providing basic information on the structure of the economy (for example, business births and deaths). In short, it is used in four main ways:-

- to select the businesses to be included in the surveys/inquiries,
- to mail forms,
- to enable estimates to be made for businesses who do not respond (imputation) or who were not asked to participate in any particular inquiry (grossing), and
- to produce analyses of business activity.

The register must therefore be comprehensive in coverage, accurate, up-to-date and contain the minimum amount of duplication.

Business information held on the IDBR

The main data held for each business are name, address, standard industrial classification (SIC(2003)), number of employees, employment and turnover (updated either from annual returns to HM Customs and Excise or from inquiry information). This information is supplemented by:

- Legal Status (company, sole proprietor, partnership, public corporation/nationalised body, central government department, local authority and non-profit making organisation etc.).
- Parent company information.
- Country of ownership details.
- Company registration number (CRN).
- Value of goods traded with EU Member States from Intrastat.
- Inquiry history - what statistical inquiries the business has been selected for since the IDBR became fully operational.
- Inquiry specific address - a business may have two distinct sites, for example, one for production activity and the other for research and development. The business may want inquiry forms solely relating to research and development to be sent directly to that site and thus inquiry specific address details are stored on the IDBR.
- Special sampling facilities - markers to identify when a business should be included or excluded from a specific inquiry.

The information held on the IDBR is classified as “Restricted-Commercial”, and thus data on individual businesses may not be disclosed. Disclosure of information without the consent of the undertaking (business) is an offence under the Statistics of Trade and Employment (Northern Ireland) Order 1988. However, various analyses of aggregate data can be run from the IDBR and samples of such data are shown in this booklet.

How the IDBR is maintained?

The main administrative sources for the IDBR are HM Customs and Excise for VAT information and Inland Revenue for PAYE information. HM Customs and Excise send ONS weekly information on VAT registrations and de-registrations and once a month a list of ‘births’ is forwarded to DETI. Similarly Inland Revenue send ONS quarterly information

on all PAYE schemes operating in the United Kingdom and DETI receive a list of those that are births in Northern Ireland. From these lists, IDBR section in Statistics Research Branch, DETI continually "prove" new businesses in Northern Ireland. Approximately 5,000 forms per annum are issued to such businesses in order to obtain industry and employment details - in other words, to "prove" their existence for statistical purposes. Additional forms are issued as and when IDBR section becomes aware of new businesses opening, from sources such as the media and local knowledge. Once these businesses are proved, they immediately become available for selection for various Government statistical surveys to businesses.

The IDBR is a dynamic register which is updated daily to reflect up-to-date information collected from the above-mentioned surveys. Employee figures for Northern Ireland held on the IDBR come from two main sources – (i) the biennial Northern Ireland Census of Employment and (ii) regular and miscellaneous proving exercises.

Who uses the IDBR?

The following Government Departments currently make use of the IDBR. However access is restricted to those staff that require the use of the IDBR in their daily jobs, for example, those staff working in a statistics branch.

- Office for National Statistics - for UK statistical inquiries and analysis.
- Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment - for statistical inquiries and analysis.
- Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (GB) and the Department of Finance and Personnel (NI) - for construction inquiries.
- Department of Trade and Industry - for statistical inquiries and analysis, mainly relating to small firms.
- Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (GB) - for analysis.
- The National Assembly for Wales - for statistical inquiries and analysis.
- The Scottish Executive - for analysis.
- Department for Work and Pensions - for statistical inquiries.

Who can use the IDBR?

- Central Government (GB and NI) - for statistical and analytical purposes.
- Local authorities (GB only) - for planning purposes. Northern Ireland District Councils are currently prohibited from accessing the live register to either view or use individual company details due to legislative constraints. They are, of course, able to use aggregate data as per other external customers and members of the public.
- Government contractors (usually research organisations) - they receive information for surveys and analysis as specified in their contracts.
- General public - analysis and publications that have undergone disclosure checks.

ANNEX 3 IDBR STRUCTURE

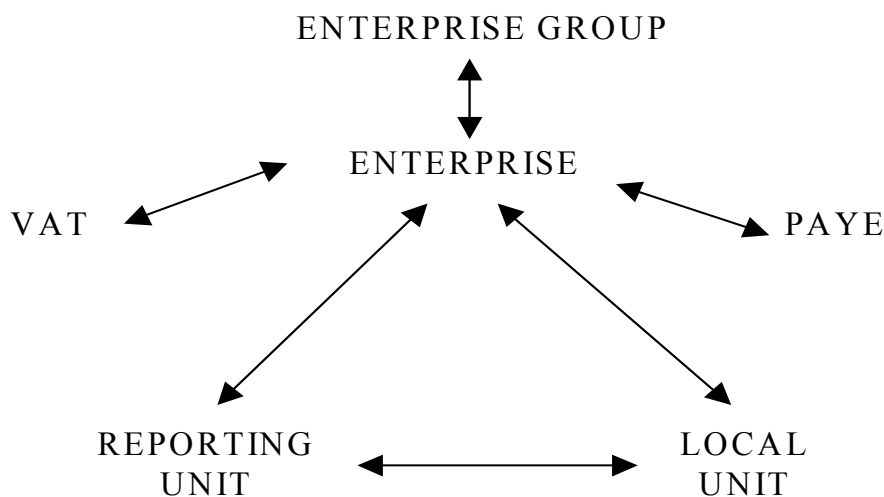
Business structures are complex and are based on administrative procedures that are often not suitable for statistical inquiries. The VAT unit is there simply to facilitate the collection of VAT and some employers maintain separate PAYE schemes for salaried and non-salaried workers, giving two administrative units for the same workplace. For these reasons the administrative data are mapped onto statistical units for the purpose of statistical inquiries.

Thus there are three types of business units on the IDBR - the administrative unit, the statistical unit and the reporting unit. The administrative units are the VAT traders and PAYE employers from which the statistical units (enterprise group, enterprise and local unit(s)) are generated. Finally the reporting unit holds the mailing address to which inquiry forms are sent, and displays summary information, such as the latest turnover figure, the number of local units and employees within the enterprise and a contact name and telephone/fax number (if available).

The structure of a business can be thought of as being made up of "layers," with the enterprise group forming the "top layer," therefore providing the overall picture of all enterprises within the group. The enterprise forms the next "layer" with data for an individual business collected from the administrative units ("lower layers") attached.

Information is received from the data sources (i.e. VAT, PAYE and local units) and fed up to the enterprise, and up to the enterprise group. The links between the various units can be seen in the diagram below and they are described in further detail in Annex 3.

STRUCTURE OF THE IDBR (showing links between units)



ANNEX 4 GLOSSARY OF IDBR TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The IDBR uses a number of terms to describe a business, which are explained below. The statistical units (the enterprise group, enterprise and local unit) are defined precisely in the EU Regulation on Statistical Units (696/93), as shown in italics.

Enterprise Group

“An enterprise group is an association of enterprises bound together by legal and/or financial links. A group of enterprises can have more than one decision-making centre, especially for policy on production, sales and profits. It may centralize certain aspects of financial management and taxation. It constitutes an economic entity which is empowered to make choices, particularly concerning the units which it comprises.” On the IDBR, an enterprise group is a group of legal units/enterprises under common ownership. It contains aggregate information on the number of companies and employees in the group, as well as the total turnover and foreign ownership details. For example, Short Brothers plc and Belfast City Airport are in the same enterprise group.

Enterprise

“The enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units that is an organizational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations. An enterprise may be a sole legal unit.” On the IDBR, the enterprise is the statistical unit that most closely equates to a business. It holds aggregated information gathered from administrative and statistical sources within that enterprise to give an overall picture of what is going on in the business. For example, Short Brothers plc is an enterprise. The terms “businesses” and “enterprises” are used synonymously throughout this booklet.

VAT

HM Customs and Excise notifies ONS of all new businesses which are above the VAT threshold (currently an annual taxable turnover limit of £54,000) and those businesses that are below the threshold but have chosen to register voluntarily for VAT. IDBR section in Statistics Research Branch, DETI receives a monthly list of such businesses in Northern Ireland and issues proving forms to them. Once the information is received, the IDBR is updated and the business then becomes available for selection for statistical inquiries.

PAYE

Inland Revenue notifies ONS of all employers with employees earning above the income tax threshold (i.e. operating PAYE schemes). IDBR section in Statistics Research Branch, DETI receives a quarterly list of such businesses in Northern Ireland and proves them in the same way as for VAT traders.

Local Unit

“The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which - save for certain exceptions - one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise.” On the IDBR, a local unit is an individual site (factory, shop, office, etc.) at which an enterprise conducts its business. For example, the Queens Island site of Short Brothers plc is a local unit.

Reporting Unit

The reporting unit holds the mailing address to which inquiry forms are sent, and displays summary information, such as the latest turnover figure, the number of local units and employees within the enterprise and a contact name and telephone/fax number (if available). It also holds information on what statistical inquiries the enterprise has been selected for. There are two types of reporting units in Northern Ireland - (i) an enterprise reporting unit reports for all the local units within the enterprise (for example, Short Brothers plc will include local units for the Queen's Island, Dunmurry and Newtownards sites) and (ii) a local unit list reporting unit reports on a specified list of local units and these usually distinguish multinational companies operating in Northern Ireland. For example, Marks and Spencer have one reporting unit for activity in Great Britain and another for activity in Northern Ireland.

Proved/Proven Unit

A proved/proven unit is any enterprise on the IDBR which has a live local unit attached to it. The employee information for the local unit(s) comes from sources such as the Northern Ireland Census of Employment, the Northern Ireland Quarterly Employment Survey, regular and miscellaneous proving exercises and other surveys conducted by Statistics Research Branch, DETI and ONS. Other proved/proven units include those enterprises which are limited companies but have 0 employees, the business being conducted by working directors or staff paid by another business which the parent enterprise owns. Such enterprises are proven, as are self-employed persons and partnerships who may also have 0 employees.

Unproved/Unproven Unit

Conversely, an unproved/unproven unit is any enterprise on the IDBR that does not have a local unit attached to it and which has not been selected for the Northern Ireland Census of Employment or regular and miscellaneous proving exercises.

IDBR section in Statistics Research Branch continually proves new businesses and also issue forms to those businesses that are imputed (from VAT and/or PAYE information) to have 10 or more employees.

Employees/Employment

Employees are paid full and part time workers. Employment figures are the sum of the employees plus any working proprietors (owners directly involved in the business). On the IDBR, working proprietors are recorded as 0 for a company, 1 for a sole proprietor and 2 for a partnership.

ABBREVIATIONS

DCA District Council Areas
DETI Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment
DTI Department of Trade and Industry
IDBR Inter Departmental Business Register
(ONS) (Office for) National Statistics
PAYE Pay As You Earn
SIC Standard Industrial Classification
VAT Value Added Tax

ANNEX 5 ANALYSES AND SAMPLES FROM THE IDBR

1. STANDARD ANALYSES FROM THE IDBR – Non-disclosive data

Analyses that are produced as part of this service are at the same level at which the business statistical surveys are conducted – i.e. business level or local unit (work site) level.

Data available

Tables can be produced at two levels:

- Business level
- Local unit (work site) level

Variables available are:

- Count
- Employment
- Employees
- Turnover (at business level only)

The table can be based on:

- Employment/employees/turnover sizebands
- Classification (SIC92)
- Status (public/private sector)
- Location (e.g. government office region, district council, postcode etc).

Disclosure

All data must be non-disclosive (i.e. must not lead to the identification of an individual business). All figures will, therefore, be rounded to the nearest 5. Where the count is less than 20 and employment/employees/turnover are shown, the employment/employees/turnover will be removed. Where NS removes one in a row or column, another will be automatically removed to avoid disclosure by deduction.

Other Issues

- **Charging**

Charges for work done are in line with NS charging policy, which is currently £60 per hour (plus VAT where applicable). Additional charges will be made for data that will be published commercially or for resale.

- **Timeliness of data**

Annual extracts are taken from the IDBR. These are available to analyse once the “PA1003 Size Analysis of United Kingdom Businesses” has been published. The latest published data is 2003.

- **Timescale**

NS aims to despatch the standard analysis within 2 weeks from confirmation of job. The timescale for special requirements would be subject to discussion.

2. STANDARD ANALYSES FROM THE IDBR – Samples (disclosive data)

Samples

The easiest way to select a sample is to use the standard sampling suite of programs on the IDBR. This selects units from the register at the reporting unit (RU) level (i.e. business level). However, following an increasing number of requests from users for samples at the local unit (LU) level (i.e. site level) a sampling suite of programs on the IDBR has been developed to allow selection of LUs.

Stratification of an RU or LU sample should be at the RU/LU level respectively. The user should indicate how they would like the sample to be split from the following three options:

- Employment/employee sizebands
- Classification (SIC92) ranges
- Government Office Region (GOR) range

The standard RU sampling suite runs selections overnight on Tuesday and weekend nights. The LU sampling suite is likely to only be able to run selections on the weekends; this is because of the size of the files involved in this process and therefore an increased run time is needed.

Population counts (for grossing) will be taken at the same time as the sample.

Data Available

Data for standard analyses are available at RU/LU level, corresponding to the sample method chosen. Variables available for each unit selected in the sampling process are:

Reference number

Name

Trading Style

Address and postcode

Legal status

Employment

Employees

Turnover - (not at LU level)

Classification (SIC2003)

Location (also lower levels are available e.g. county, district, unitary authority)

In addition, if sampling at the LU level a further employee split is available of male/female and full/part time.

Legal Issues

- Disclosive data can only be released to authorised outside bodies and contractors working for government departments.
- A form must be signed which confirms that:
 - the data will only be used for the purpose agreed with NS.
 - the data will be kept secure.
 - the data will not be disclosed to any third party without NS' permission.
 - **legal sanctions against unlawful disclosure will be imposed.**

Other Issues

- **Charges**

Current NS charges are £60 per hour (plus VAT if required electronically). Additional charges will be made for data that will be published commercially or for resale.

- **Timeliness of data**

Data are provided from the live IDBR at the time of request or from fixed extracts that are taken once a year in April. Population counts are produced to be consistent with those timescales.

- **Timescale**

Data will be despatched within 4 weeks from confirmation of job.

3. STANDARD ANALYSES FROM THE IDBR – Disclosive data

Data available

Data for standard analyses are available at business level. Variables available are:

Reference number

Name

Trading Style

Address and postcode

Legal status

Employment

Employees

Turnover

Classification (SIC2003)

Location (e.g. government office region, county, district, unitary authority etc)

Legal Issues

- Disclosive data can only be released to authorised outside bodies and contractors working for government departments.

- A form must be signed which confirms that:
 - the data will only be used for the purpose agreed with NS.
 - the data will be kept secure.
 - the data will not be disclosed to any third party without NS' permission.
 - **legal sanctions against unlawful disclosure will be imposed.**

Other issues

- **Charges**

Current NS charges are £60 per hour (plus VAT if required electronically).

- **Timeliness of data**

Data are provided from the live IDBR at the time of request or from fixed extracts that are taken once a year in April. Population counts are produced to be consistent with those timescales.

- **Release of data**

Data can be sent as hard copy, disk or CD. Disclosive data cannot be sent by email or fax because of confidentiality issues. Once data has been passed from NS, it becomes the responsibility of the recipient. If confidential data is being passed to a third party under contract, then NS wishes to see all legal contracts before releasing the data.

- **Timescale**

NS aims to despatch the standard analysis within 2 weeks from confirmation of job. The timescale for special requirements would be subject to discussion.

For further information on analyses please contact Andrew Sage on ☎+ 44 (0) 1633 812293 or e-mail andrew.sage@ons.gsi.gov.uk

For further information on samples please contact Claire Powell on ☎+ 44 (0) 1633 813269 or e-mail claire.powell@ons.gsi.gov.uk

For general IDBR queries please contact Susan Wilmott on ☎+ 44 (0) 1633 813229 or e-mail idbr.helpdesk@ons.gsi.gov.uk

Or visit the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk, where you should click on the "Commerce, Energy and Industry" theme, followed by "Guide to the IDBR". (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=195>).