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of temporary agency labour in the UK

# Fast Facts- Employment Survey



# Annual Employment Statistics: Business Register Employment Survey 2009

de Poel has received the first publication of the results from the Business Register Employment Survey (BRES), which has replaced the Annual Business Inquiry part 1 (ABI/1). From this, we can review the statistics and facts for the employment market during 2009. Figures for 2008, issued as part of this release, are based on the same data as ABI/1 but processed using the BRES methodology.

Comparison between periods is based on Great Britain employees as BRES estimates are unavailable for Northern Ireland for 2008.

- There were 26.9 million employees in the United Kingdom in September 2009. Of this 18.3 million (68 per cent) were full-time and 8.7 million (32 per cent) part-time.
- The employment level for 2009 was 28.7 million.
- The number of employees in Great Britain for 2009 was 26.2 million. This has fallen by 783,000 (2.9 per cent) compared with 2008. Full-time employees showed a decrease of 669,000 and part-time employees showed a decrease of 114,000 between 2008 and 2009.

## Annual Employment Figures: United Kingdom (thousands)

	2008			2009		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total Employees	Full-time	Part-time	Total Employees
England	16,009	7,322	23,331	15,420	7,246	22,666
Scotland	1,668	795	2,463	1,619	764	2,382
Wales	787	408	1,196	756	402	1,158
Northern Ireland	---	---	---	457	252	709
GB	18,464	8,526	26,990	17,795	8,411	26,206
UK	---	---	---	18,251	8,663	26,915

## Regional

The government office regions with the largest number of employees were London with 4.1 million (15.1 per cent of UK employees) and the South East with 3.7 million (13.6 per cent). Northern Ireland had the lowest number of employees with 709,000 (2.6 per cent of the UK employees) followed by the North East with 1.0 million (3.7 per cent).

London has the largest proportion of full-time employees at 74.1 per cent with all other regions less than 70 per cent.

### Employment figures by Region, 2009 (thousands)

Government Office Region	Full-time	Part-time	Total Employees	Total Employment
North East	672	335	1,007	1,056
North West	2,014	949	2,963	3,132
Yorkshire and The Humber	1,439	760	2,199	2,338
East Midlands	1,241	629	1,870	1,998
West Midlands	1,530	734	2,264	2,411
East of England	1,582	798	2,380	2,557
London	3,010	1,051	4,060	4,286
South East	2,482	1,170	3,653	3,913
South West	1,450	819	2,270	2,479
Wales	756	402	1,158	1,271
Scotland	1,619	764	2,382	2,529
Northern Ireland	457	252	709	773
Great Britain	17,795	8,411	26,206	27,971
United Kingdom	18,251	8,663	26,915	28,744

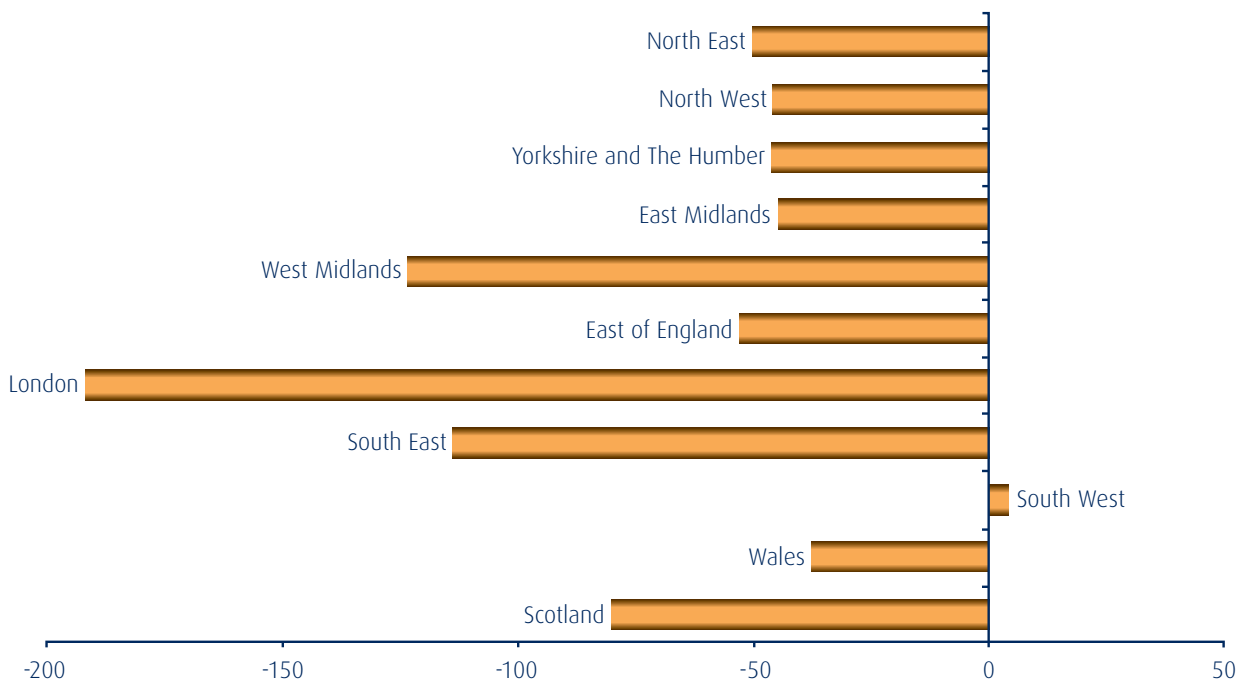
# Regional

The government office region that has shown the largest decrease in the number of employees between 2008 and 2009 is London. The region showed a decrease of 192,000 to 4.1 million. Most industrial sectors within London showed a fall in employees during this period, with the largest being 'Business Administration and Support Services' (50,000) and 'Finance & Insurance' (34,000).

The West Midlands was the region with the next largest fall (124,000). The two industrial groupings contributing the most to this fall were 'Manufacturing' and 'Business Administration and Support Services'.

**The only region that showed an increase in the number of employees between 2008 and 2009 was the South West of England, with a growth of 4,000 employees.**

## Annual growth of employees between 2008 & 2009; Great Britain (thousands)



## Sub-regional – local authority district

**The City of Westminster is the local authority district with the largest number of employees working there, at 594,000. This is followed by Birmingham and Glasgow with 452,000 and 407,000 respectively. The lowest number of employees was in the Isle of Scilly, at 1,000.**

Within Great Britain, in percentage terms, Tandridge local authority district showed the greatest decrease between 2008 and 2009, with a fall of 14.7 per cent (5,000 employees).

The local authority district with the largest decrease in employees between 2008 and 2009 was Birmingham, with a fall of 41,000. The industrial sectors that contributed the most to this fall were 'Manufacturing' (a 9,000 fall between 2008 and 2009) and 'Accommodation and Food Services' (8,000). Leeds and the City of Westminster were the local authorities with the next largest fall of employees, with 27,000 and 23,000 respectively.

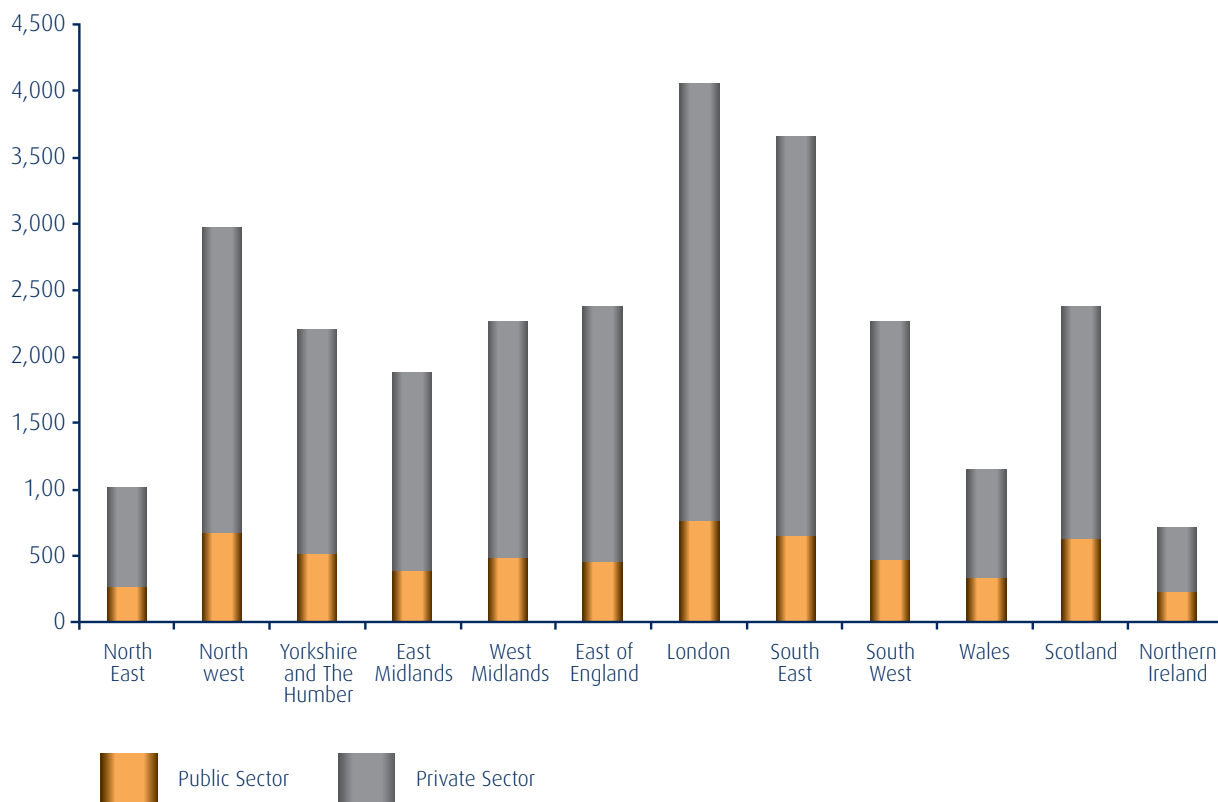
There were 86 districts (out of 408 in Great Britain) that showed an increase in the number of employees between 2008 and 2009. The largest of these was Surrey Heath, with an increase of 6,000 employees.



# Public / private sector analysis

Definitive figures of public sector employment are available from the Public Sector Employment Survey. The employee figures from the Business Register Employment Survey allow an analysis of public and private sector employees at the sub-regional level.

## Public & Private breakdown by Government Office Region, 2009 (thousands)



Northern Ireland was the government office region with the largest percentage of public sector employees, at 31.3 per cent. The South East of England had the lowest percentage of public sector employees, with 18.1 per cent.

The local authority district with the largest percentage of public sector employees was Castle Morpeth, with 55.2 per cent. One other local authority district had more than half of its employees in the public sector, namely Copeland. The district with the smallest proportion of public sector employees was the City of London, with 5.8 per cent.

**Caution should be used when comparing public/private sector estimates between 2008 and 2009 due to the reclassification of some banks from the private sector into the public sector.**

## Industry level – United Kingdom

In 2009 the Health sector had the largest number of employees, with 3.5 million (13.2 per cent of the whole of the UK). The 'Agriculture, forestry & fishing' sector had the smallest number of employees, with 217,000 (0.8 per cent of the whole economy).

The 'Mining and Quarrying and Utilities' industrial grouping sector had the largest proportion of fulltime employees, with 93.0 per cent. The Retail sector had the largest percentage of part-time employees, with 57.3 per cent.

### Employment Figures by Industry, 2009 (thousands)

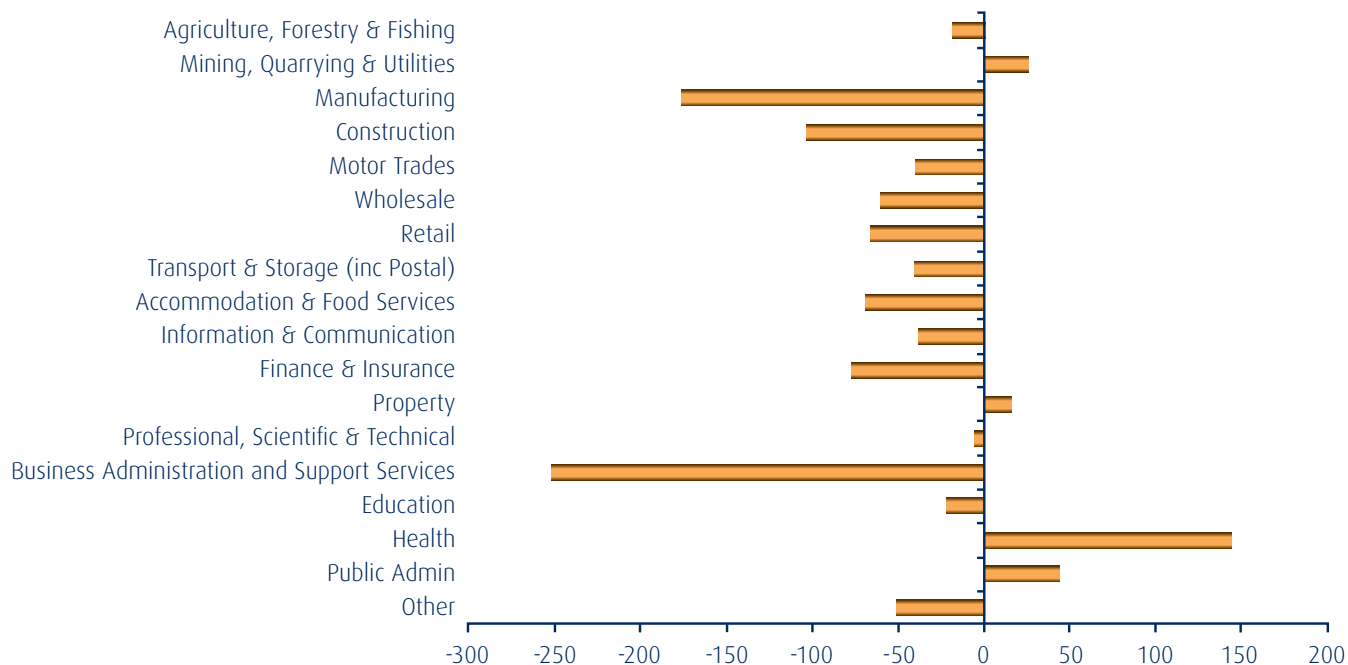
Broad Industrial Grouping	Full-time	Part-time	Total Employees	Total Employment
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	152	65	217	536
Mining, Quarrying & Utilities	306	23	329	334
Manufacturing	2,241	192	2,433	2,517
Construction	1,167	132	1,299	1,518
Motor Trades	388	62	450	504
Wholesale	942	143	1,085	1,154
Retail	1,212	1,627	2,840	3,030
Transport & Storage (inc Postal)	1,026	211	1,237	1,300
Accommodation & Food Services	780 7	1,027	1,807	1,929
Information & Communication	848	141	989	1,063
Finance & Insurance	865	189	1,054	1,079
Property	296	108	405	488
Professional, Scientific & Technical	1,499	349	1,848	2,100
Business Administration & Support Services	1,339	722	2,062	2,141
Education	1,324	1,238	2,561	2,578
Health	2,015	1,528	3,543	3,620
Public Admin	1,182	361	1,544	1,544
Other	667	546	1,214	1,309
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,251</b>	<b>8,663</b>	<b>26,915</b>	<b>28,744</b>

## Industry level – United Kingdom

For Great Britain, the industrial grouping with the largest decrease in employees between 2008 and 2009 was the 'Business Administration and Support Services' sector, which saw a fall of 252,000 employees. The manufacturing sector had the next largest decrease in employees of 176,000.

The health sector showed an increase of 144,000 between 2008 and 2009, with the largest increase being seen in hospital activities.

### Employee growth by industry between 2008 & 2009, Great Britain (thousands)





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