

Statistical Bulletin

Employment Vacancies Notified to the Department for Communities

2021/22 Financial Year

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This Statistical Bulletin, which is published once a year (along with three statistical factsheets), presents key information on job vacancies which have been notified to the Department for Communities (DfC). The statistics presented here do not relate to the total unsatisfied demand for staff by employers, but to only those vacant positions that have been notified by employers to DfC.

In the 2021/22 financial year there were 91,087 vacancies notified to DfC, this was an annual high since the current time series began in 2014/15. There was an increase of 99% when compared against the 2020/21 financial year which was impacted by COVID-19 pandemic lockdown restrictions.

This bulletin presents the number of notified vacancies to DfC during the last financial year by Northern Ireland Jobs & Benefits Offices (JBOs), Local Government District 2014 (LGD2014), Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC 2000), Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007), vacancy placing method and Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (2017).

Monthly statistics are also presented to highlight the trends in Full-time, Part-time, and Casual Notified Vacancies from April 2021 to March 2022.

Employment Vacancies: 2021/22 Financial Year

91,087

Employment Vacancies Notified to the Department for Communities.

27%
Are for Personal Services Occupations

Standard Occupational Classification (2000)



30%
Are in the most Deprived Areas

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation (2017)



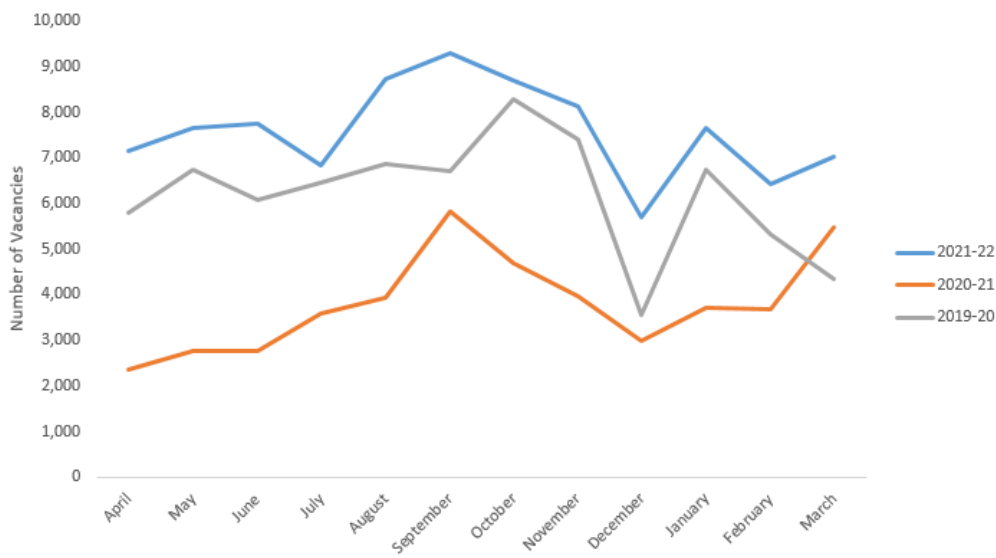
25%
Are for Administrative /Support Positions

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)



29%
Were located in Belfast LGD

Local Government District (2014)



Full-Time
Part-Time
Casual



99%
of Vacancies
Placed Online

67% of Vacancies are for Full-Time Positions

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Introduction

Background

In December 2013 improvements were made to the methodology for recording and validating data on vacancies placed through what was formally known as the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL). These changes led to a break in the time series for vacancy statistics.

In addition to improving data quality processes the Department also took the opportunity to reconsider how vacancy statistics are published, and how those statistics are used by customers. Through an internal user consultation and in line with recommendations, the Department revised the statistical bulletin, with the aim of producing more user friendly publications which provide more timely data.

This publication is the eighth DfC annual Statistical Bulletin containing vacancy data from the new time series. As such, data within this publication should not be directly compared with those from statistical bulletins released before the break in the time series.

A new Replacement Vacancy Management System (RVMS) went live on 31 March 2022. This project has amalgamated the websites for employer vacancy notification and employment searches for jobseekers into a single website (www.jobapplyni.com). The aim of RVMS was to provide employers, jobseekers and all users with an efficient, modern system to advertise, search and apply for jobs.

There were digital transfer processes that required the closing of the legacy vacancy management system on 28 March 2022. Note that this 2021/22 Annual Bulletin was impacted by this in that it was not possible to record notified vacancies between 28 and 31 March 2022 due to this essential preparatory work.

Coverage

This bulletin presents vacancies notified to DfC. The statistics presented do not relate to total unsatisfied demand for staff by employers, only those vacant positions notified by employers to the Department. Detailed total stock analysis at Northern Ireland (NI) level is not currently available.

Department for Communities (DfC) statisticians are currently engaged with staff in the Department of Finance (DoF), Department of Economy (DfE) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) in assessing survey/web scraping options to analyse NI 'market share' vacancy data. Such information will potentially be a valuable supplement to the stock of knowledge about the frequency, location and nature of vacancies in the local sector and would support analysis for the whole economy as well as correlation against other economic indicators.

A small proportion of vacancies notified to the Department are based in other areas of the UK or in the Republic of Ireland (ROI).

This bulletin presents the number of notified vacancies during the last financial year (1 April 2021 - 28 March 2022) by Northern Ireland JBOs, Local Government District 2014 (LGD 2014), Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC 2000), Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007), vacancy placing method and Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM 2017).

Monthly statistics are also presented to highlight the trends in Full-time, Part-time, and Casual Notified Vacancies from April 2021 to March 2022.

Further information on the methodology and definitions used in the production of this bulletin are provided in the section entitled 'Notes to Readers'.

Who will be interested in this bulletin?

Statistics presented within this bulletin and those derived from it are currently used by a wide variety of stakeholders. For example, by DfC policy officials to monitor performance and to inform future policy decisions; by other government departments such as the Department of Finance (DoF) and by researchers and academics to help understand the underlying trends in the labour market.

Limitations of data

DfC offers a free of charge vacancy placement service to employers. The vacancy management statistics reported in this bulletin relate to the service that was offered through the digital platform of the Employers Online (EROL) service. The JobApplyNI service launched on 31 March 2022 has since replaced Employers Online.

Vacancy details used for this Bulletin are recorded on the Client Management System (CMS), an IT system used to facilitate the interface with the Department's customers. The relevant data are extracted from CMS each month to form a vacancies database which is maintained by the Department's Professional Services Unit. The data presented in this Statistical Bulletin are derived from the vacancies database.

Over time, as more information becomes available, estimates can be revised to improve quality and accuracy, this will provide a better picture of that being measured. Any necessary revision will therefore be incorporated into future vacancy statistical bulletins. Revisions are expected to be minimal and may be due to database changes applied or to amendments to vacancies which are live on the recent count date.

Key Statistics

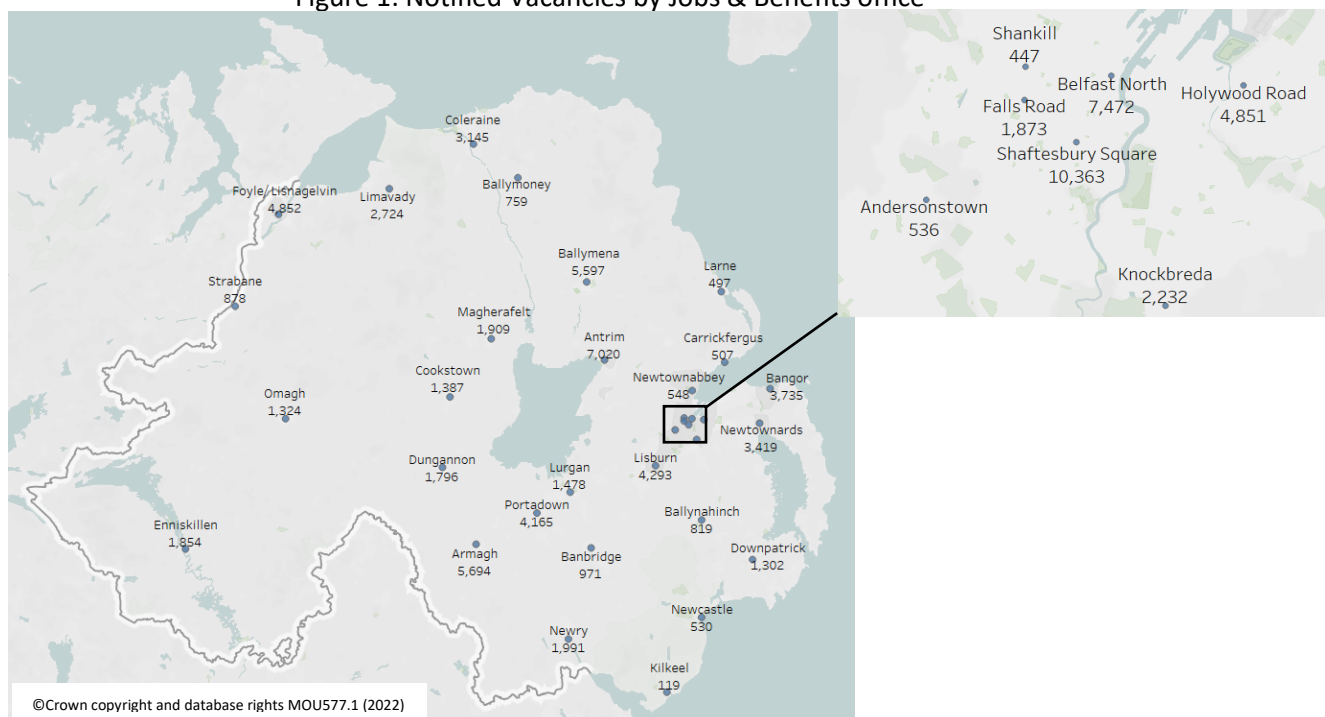
- In the 2021/22 financial year there were 91,087 vacancies notified to DfC, an increase of 99% or almost double when compared against the 2020/21 financial year.
- In 2021/22 the JBOs with the largest numbers of notified vacancies were; Shaftesbury Square with 10,363 (11%), Belfast North with 7,472 (8%), Antrim with 7,020 (8%), Armagh with 5,694 (6%), Ballymena with 5,597 (6%), Foyle/ Lisnagelvin with 4,852 (5%) and Hollywood Road with 4,851 (5%).
- There were 60,866 notified vacancies for full-time positions (67%), 21,995 notified vacancies for part-time positions (24%) and 8,226 notified vacancies for casual positions (9%).
- Belfast was the LGD with the highest number of vacancies notified to the Department in 2021/22 (with 26,642 vacancies, or 29% of all notified vacancies) which equates to 77.4 vacancies per 1,000 head of population. The LGD with the lowest number of vacancies was Fermanagh and Omagh with 3,135 which was 26.5 vacancies per 1,000 head of population.
- The most frequently notified occupation types (SOC 2000) for vacancies during the 2021/22 financial year were 'Personal Service Occupations' with 24,260 (27%) and 'Elementary Occupations' with 17,121 (19%).
- In the financial year 2021/22, the SIC (2007) with the largest number of notified vacancies was 'Administrative and Support Services' accounting for 22,456 vacancies (25%), followed by 'Other Services' with 20,299 (22%) and Human Health and Social Work with 17,619 (19%).
- In the 2021/22 financial year the data shows that the greatest proportion of vacancies occurred in the more deprived areas of Northern Ireland, 30% (27,669) of vacancies were listed in the most deprived 20% of areas.

Annual Statistics

Northern Ireland Jobs & Benefit Office

The map below presents vacancies assigned to Jobs & Benefit Offices (JBOs). The purpose is not to rank JBOs by the number of notified vacancies, but rather to gain an understanding of the spread of notified vacancies at a local level which are assigned to the JBO closest to the employer account placing the vacancy.

Figure 1: Notified Vacancies by Jobs & Benefits office



In 2021/22 the JBOs with the largest numbers of notified vacancies were; Shaftesbury Square with 10,363 (11%), Belfast North with 7,472 (8%), Antrim with 7,020 (8%), Armagh with 5,694 (6%), Ballymena with 5,597 (6%), Foyle/ Lisnagelvin with 4,852 (5%) and Holywood Road with 4,851 (5%).

In 2021/22, all of the thirty five¹ JBOs reported an increase in the number of notified vacancies when compared with 2020/21 – a trend which should be viewed in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the re-opening of the economy from restrictions.

¹ Vacancies notified to Lisnagelvin JBO are coded under Foyle JBO on CMS; they are therefore grouped together in this publication

Vacancy Placement Method

It is important to understand how the employers who place their vacancies through DfC interact with the Department. A key indicator of that interaction is the method by which employers place their vacancies. Analysis of this data will allow the Department to prioritise the more effective means of communication to deliver the most efficient placement method for employers.

As shown in Table 1, the online method of placing vacancies is by far the most popular with employers, 99% (90,290) of notified vacancies being placed in this manner during 2021/22, an increase of 2 percentage points from 2020/21. It has been a specific aim of the Department to promote the use of the online vacancy placement method.

Less than one percent of vacancies were notified to DfC by Phone Call (405 vacancies), the proportion of vacancies notified to DfC by Phone in was 2% in 2020/21. Those placed by E-mail accounted for less than one percent of vacancies notified (384) of the total, down from 694 in 2020/21.

Table 1: Notified Vacancies by Placement method

Vacancy Placement Method	Notified Vacancies 2020/21		Notified Vacancies 2021/22	
	No	%	No	%
Online	44,207	97%	90,290	99%
Phone In	874	2%	405	0%
E-mail	694	2%	384	0%
Phone Out	1	0%	7	0%
Visit to Employer	6	0%	1	0%
Visit From Employer	2	0%	0	0%
Not Known	-	-	-	-
Total	45,784	100%	91,087	100%

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Local Government District (2014)

Table 2 presents notified vacancies for the financial year 2020/21 and 2021/22 by Local Government District (LGD).

Table 2: Notified Vacancies by LGD

Local Government District (2014)	Notified Vacancies by Financial Year (2)				
	2020/21		2021/22		% Change
	No	Per 1,000 resident population (3)	No	Per 1,000 resident population (3)	
Belfast	12,090	35.1	26,642	77.4	120%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	6,758	30.7	12,042	54.6	78%
Antrim and Newtownabbey	4,013	27.8	8,231	57.0	105%
Causeway Coast and Glens	3,468	23.9	6,700	46.2	93%
Lisburn and Castlereagh City	2,982	20.0	6,530	43.8	119%
Mid and East Antrim	2,565	18.3	6,298	45.0	146%
Ards and North Down	4,393	27.0	5,748	35.3	31%
Derry City and Strabane	2,678	17.7	5,711	37.7	113%
Mid Ulster	3,306	21.9	5,081	33.6	54%
Newry, Mourne and Down	2,233	12.1	4,336	23.6	94%
Fermanagh and Omagh	940	7.9	3,135	26.5	234%
Not Known	358	-	633	-	-
Total	45,784	24.0	91,087	47.7	99%

Local Government District 2021 mid-year population projections from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) were used to derive per 1,000 resident population figures.

There was a sizeable increase in vacancies notified to the Department between 2020/21 and 2021/22, this was experienced in all 11 LGDs although again this must be viewed in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the re-opening of the economy from restrictions.

The data shows that Belfast is the LGD with the largest number of notified vacancies in 2021/22 (26,642). This equates to 77.4 notified vacancies per 1,000 head of population. Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon reported 12,042 notified vacancies equating to 54.6 per 1,000 head of population.

The LGD of Fermanagh and Omagh reported the lowest number of notified vacancies with, 3,135 which equated to 26.5 per 1,000 head of population. Newry, Mourne and Down had the second lowest number of notified vacancies at 4,336, which is 23.6 vacancies per 1,000 head of population.

Caution must be shown when interpreting local level trends as in some cases, these trends may be distorted by the activity of a single employer.

Figure 2: Notified Vacancies by Local Government District 2021/22

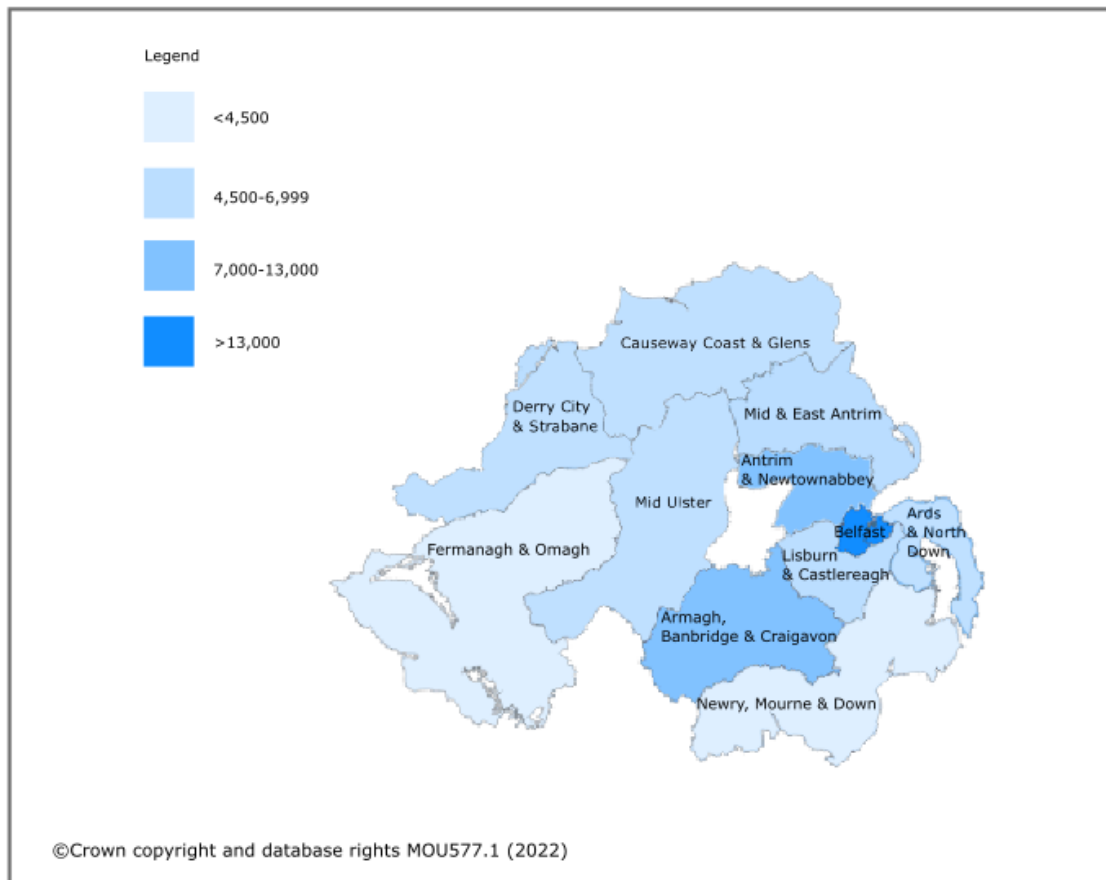
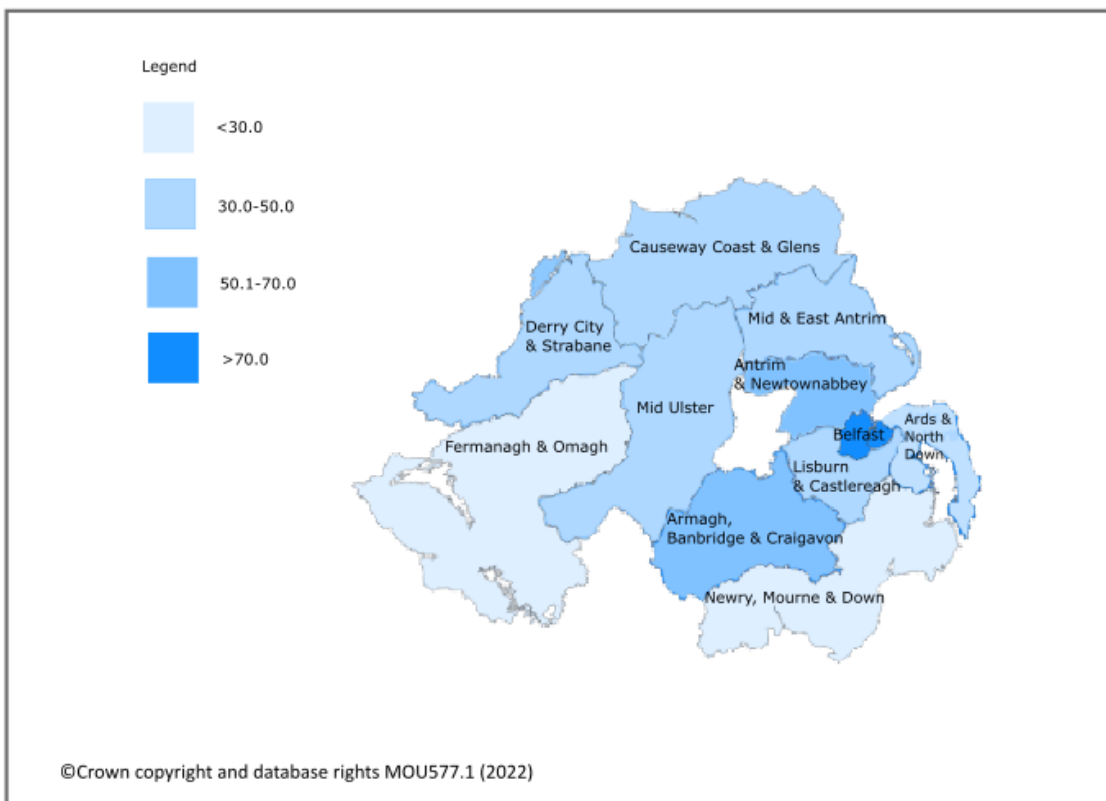


Figure 3: Notified Vacancies per 1,000 resident population by Local Government District 2021/22



Standard Occupational Classification (2000)

Standard Occupational Classifications (SOC 2000) are used to classify vacancies into 'job' categories. Jobs are classified into groups according to skill level and skill specialisation. Occupational information serves a variety of purposes. It informs the job matching activities undertaken by employment agencies; it provides a framework for the provision of career information; and yields guidance for the development of labour market policies, especially those which relate to the promotion of work based training.

Table 3: Notified Vacancies by SOC (2000)

SOC 2000 Major Group	Notified Vacancies by Financial Year				% Change
	2020/21		2021/22		
	No	%	No	%	
Personal Service	13,220	29%	24,260	27%	84%
Elementary	5,859	13%	17,121	19%	192%
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	5,296	12%	10,998	12%	108%
Associate Professional & Technical	6,388	14%	10,011	11%	57%
Sales and Customer Service	3,890	8%	8,977	10%	131%
Skilled Trades	3,842	8%	7,134	8%	86%
Administrative & Secretarial	2,588	6%	5,508	6%	113%
Professional	3,237	7%	4,175	5%	29%
Managers & Senior Officials	1,464	3%	2,903	3%	98%
Total	45,784	100%	91,087	100%	99%

There were increases across the board in terms of the occupational codes of notified vacancies between 2020/21 and 2021/22. The largest increases were experienced in the occupation codes; 'Elementary', 'Sales and Customer Service' and 'Administrative and Secretarial' with increases of 192%, 131% and 113% respectively.

The most frequently notified occupation type for vacancies during the 2021/22 financial year was 'Personal Service Occupations' with 24,260 (27%), up from 13,220 in 2020/21. The second most frequently notified occupation type was 'Elementary Occupations' with 17,121 (19%), up from 5,859 in 2020/21.

The least frequently notified occupation types for vacancies were in 'Managers and Senior Officials' with 2,903 (3%), this was also the least frequently notified occupation type in 2020/21 with 1,464 (3%).

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

The Standard Industrial Classification was introduced for use in classifying business establishments by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. The classification provides a framework for the collection, presentation and analysis of data, while also promoting uniformity. It can also be used for administrative purposes as a convenient way of classifying industrial activity into a common structure.

Table 4: Notified Vacancies by SIC (2007) Sections

SIC 2007 Section	Notified Vacancies by Financial Year				% Change
	2020/21		2021/22		
	No	%	No	%	
Administrative & Support Service	11,965	26%	22,456	25%	88%
Other Services	10,107	22%	20,299	22%	101%
Human Health & Social Work	9,903	22%	17,619	19%	78%
Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	3,049	7%	6,797	7%	123%
Accommodation & Food Services	1,826	4%	6,650	7%	264%
Manufacturing	3,599	8%	5,774	6%	60%
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	722	2%	2,333	3%	223%
Education	1,176	3%	2,074	2%	76%
Construction	1,189	3%	1,979	2%	66%
Transportation & Storage	512	1%	1,150	1%	125%
Professional, Scientific & Technical	385	1%	816	1%	112%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	120	0%	560	1%	367%
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation	171	0%	547	1%	220%
Information & Communication	420	1%	515	1%	23%
Financial & Insurance	119	0%	407	0%	242%
Mining & Quarrying	78	0%	368	0%	372%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	222	0%	266	0%	20%
Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply	60	0%	134	0%	123%
Activities of Households; Goods- & Services-Production for Own Use	84	0%	131	0%	56%
Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations & Bodies	31	0%	110	0%	255%
Real Estate	41	0%	94	0%	129%
Not known	5	0%	8	0%	60%
Total	45,784	100%	91,087	100%	99%

There were universal increases in vacancies notified to the Department when analysing by SIC codes between 2020/21 and 2021/22 – with the reopening of the economy after pandemic restrictions.

In the financial year 2021/22, the SIC (2007) group with the largest number of notified vacancies was ‘Administrative and Support Services’ which accounted for 22,456 (25%) notified vacancies, up from 11,965 vacancies in 2020/21. Administrative and Support Service activities are those which support general business operations, such as office administration and support, cleaning and security.

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (2017)

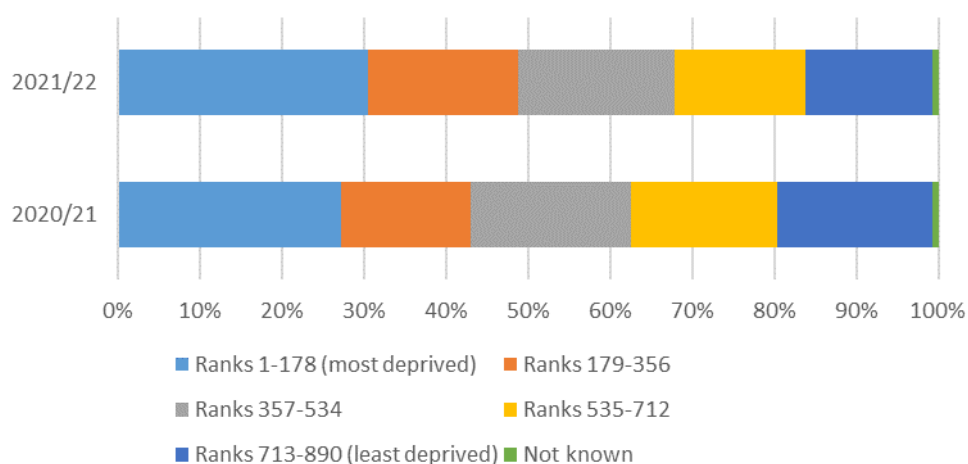
The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM 2017) comprises seven domains of deprivation, each measuring a distinct type; income, employment, health & disability, education skills & training, access to services, living environment and crime & disorder. Northern Ireland's 890 Super Output Areas (SOA) are ranked in terms of deprivation level, which in turn, are grouped into five equal bands known as quintiles. Measures of deprivation have been used to inform policy and target areas of need in Northern Ireland since the 1970s.

Table 5: Notified Vacancies by NIMDM (2017) quintiles

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017 quintiles	Notified Vacancies by Financial Year			
	2020/21		2021/22	
	No	%	No	%
Ranks 1-178 (most deprived)	12,451	27%	27,669	30%
Ranks 179-356	7,239	16%	16,762	18%
Ranks 357-534	8,937	20%	17,322	19%
Ranks 535-712	8,135	18%	14,534	16%
Ranks 713-890 (least deprived)	8,664	19%	14,167	16%
Not known	358	1%	633	1%
Total	45,784	100%	91,087	100%

The data in Table 5 shows that in the 2021/22 financial year the greatest proportion of vacancies occurred in the more deprived areas of Northern Ireland, 30% of vacancies were listed in the most deprived 20% of areas compared to 16% vacancies for the least deprived 20% of areas.

Figure 4: Percentage share of Notified Vacancies by NIMDM (2017) quintiles



Monthly Notified Vacancies- Full-time, Part-time, Casual

Figure 5 presents monthly vacancy statistics for the financial year 2021/22. In order to provide a more detailed analysis, statistics have been broken down to 'Full-time', 'Part-time' and 'Casual' vacancies. Presenting vacancies in this manner allows for analysis of the in-year vacancy trends, which is useful information for the labour market. In-year trends for each vacancy type are explained below.

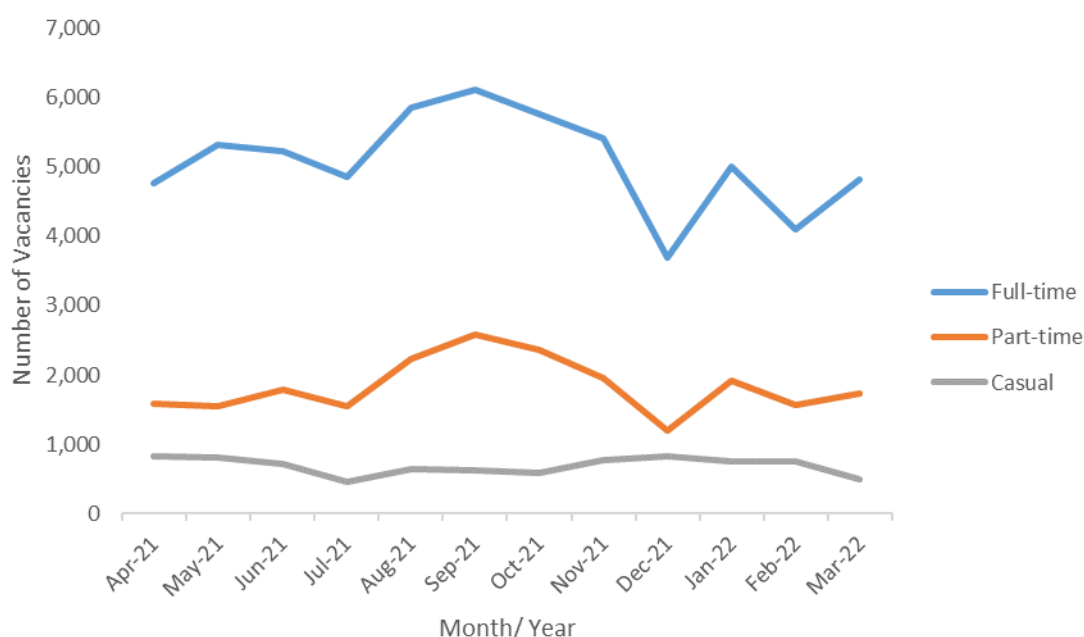
The number of vacancies notified to the Department fluctuates during a financial year as the demand for labour increases during seasonal peaks and decreases during off seasons.

In the 2021/22 financial year full-time vacancies peaked in September when 6,102 were notified, with the smallest number recorded in December (3,696).

The highest number of part-time notified vacancies were also recorded in September (2,576), while the lowest number recorded in 2021/22 was in December with 1,192 notified vacancies.

The data shows that December (828) and July (450) recorded the highest and lowest number of vacancies respectively for casual vacancies in 2021/22.

Figure 5: Monthly Notified Vacancies



While the reopening after COVID-19 pandemic restrictions led to a surge in vacancies notified to the Department, seasonal variation in vacancies has remained largely constant with previous years. When all vacancy types are combined the September peak in vacancies (9,297 vacancies notified) may reflect future demand for labour in the Christmas period, as vacancies are normally advertised months in advance of employment start date.

Notes to Readers

Replacement Vacancy Management System

A new Replacement Vacancy Management System (RVMS) went live on 31 March 2022. This project has amalgamated the websites for employer vacancy notification and employment searches for jobseekers into a single website (www.jobapplyni.com). The aim of RVMS was to provide employers, jobseekers and all users with an efficient, modern system to advertise, search and apply for jobs.

There were digital transfer processes that required the closing of the legacy vacancy management system on 28 March 2022. Note that this 2021/22 Annual Bulletin was impacted by this in that it was not possible to record notified vacancies between 28 and 31 March 2022 due to this essential preparatory work.

Methodology and Definitions

Vacancy details are recorded on the Department for Communities (DfC) Client Management System (CMS) which is installed in each of the 35 Jobs & Benefits Offices (JBOs) throughout Northern Ireland. This is an IT system which is used to facilitate the interface with the Department's customers.

The centralisation of vacancy taking services for all local offices took place in January 2019, impacting all data from April 2019 onwards. This process established a consistent approach to recording all employer registrations and vacancies, including the accurate record of the number of available positions within each vacancy registration. Caution should therefore be exercised when comparing data from the 2019/20, 2020/21 & 2021/22 financial years with that from previous years.

The relevant data are extracted from CMS each month to form a vacancies database maintained by the Department's Professional Services Unit. The data presented in this statistical bulletin are derived from the vacancies database.

The 2021/22 statistics presented in this bulletin are derived from data extracted from CMS on 29 March 2022. Data for the 2020/21 financial year were extracted from CMS on 3 April 2021.

Vacancies advertised by other means (e.g. newspapers, internet) are not included in the figures presented in this bulletin. The statistics therefore do not provide comprehensive measures relating to all vacancies available to jobseekers in Northern Ireland. The proportion of vacancies which are notified by employers to DfC varies over time, according to the occupation and industry of the vacancies and also by geographical area.

The following notes explain the definitions underlying the data presented in this statistical bulletin.

Notified Vacancies (Inflow): All vacancy positions notified to DfC.

Count date: The first Friday after the first Thursday of every month.

Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC 2000):

DfC assigns each vacancy the SOC 2000 code which best reflects the main duties of the post. Vacancies are broken down by SOC 2000 Major Group level. The nine Major Group levels are outlined, with examples, at a general level below in terms of qualifications, training and experience required. Further examples and information can be found in the Standard Occupational Classification 2000: Volume 1 Structure and descriptions of unit groups.

Managers and Senior Officials: Considerable knowledge and experience of the production processes associated with the efficient functioning of organisations and businesses (e.g. customer care managers; managers in construction; pharmacy managers).

Professional occupations: Degree level qualification usually needed and some occupations require a postgraduate level qualification and/or experience related training (e.g. chemists; software professionals; dental practitioners).

Associate Professional and Technical Occupations: Typically a higher level vocational qualification is required, which will usually involve a substantial period of training/further study. Task related training is usually provided during the induction period (e.g. nurses; graphic designers; sports players).

Administrative and Secretarial Occupations: For most jobs, general education of a good standard is essential and further training to a well-defined standard may be required (e.g. civil service executive officers; library assistants; school secretaries).

Skilled Trades Occupations: Often a substantial period of training is provided via a work based training programme (e.g. farmers; pipe fitters; motor mechanics).

Personal Service Occupations: General education of a good standard is expected, and further vocational training provided by means of a work based training programme may be required (e.g. nursery nurses; travel agents; dental nurses).

Sales and Customer Service Occupations: General education and sales related work based training are normally required. Some posts that require special knowledge are included in this category because the primary job duty is selling (e.g. sales and retail assistant; call centre agents/operators).

Process, Plant and Machine Operatives: Jobs in this category tend to need knowledge and experience of how to operate mobile machinery such as vehicles, to operate and supervise industrial plant and equipment, assembly products in accordance with regulations. Most occupations require that a minimum level of competence should be reached and that a formal period of experience related training should be completed (e.g. coal mine operatives; van

drivers).

Elementary Occupations: Usually require education to be completed to compulsory level. Some occupations may require short periods of work related training in areas such as health and safety (e.g. farm workers; bar staff; cleaners).

UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 2007 (SIC 2007):

Employers are assigned the SIC 2007 code which best reflects their dominant activity by staff in DfC. All vacancies are assigned the SIC 2007 code of the employer that notified them. Vacancies are broken down by SIC 2007 section level. Brief descriptions of the SIC 2007 sections are provided below. More information about SIC 2007 is available in the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 2007 (SIC 2007): Structure and Explanatory Notes manual.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing: Activities involving vegetable and animal natural resources (e.g. growing crops and breeding animals).

Mining and Quarrying: This section includes the extraction of minerals via methods such as mining and well operation, and the preparation of crude materials for marketing.

Manufacturing: Transformation of materials, substances or components into new products via chemical or physical means (e.g. milk pasteurising; processing and preserving of fish; manufacture of bread).

Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply: Includes provision, through a permanent infrastructure, of electric power, natural gas, steam and hot water.

Water supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities: Covers activities related to the management of various forms of waste (e.g. waste collection) and activities of water supply.

Construction: General and specialised construction activities for buildings and engineering works (e.g. demolition and site preparation).

Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles: Sale, without transformation, of any type of goods; the supply of services that are incidental to the sale of merchandise; and the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Transportation and Storage: Provision of freight or passenger transport by rail, pipeline, road, water or air and associated activities (e.g. parking; cargo handling).

Accommodation and Food Service Activities: Covers the provision of short stay accommodation, and complete meals and drinks which are fit for immediate consumption.

Information and Communication: Includes activities such as motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing; programming and broadcasting; telecommunications.

Financial and Insurance Activities: Activities include insurance; reinsurance and pension funding activities; and activities to support financial services.

Real Estate Activities: Acting as agents and/or brokers in areas such as selling or buying real estate.

Professional Scientific and Technical Activities: These activities require a substantial amount of training, and make specialised skills and knowledge available to users (e.g. legal activities; accounting; veterinary activities).

Administrative and Support Service Activities: Activities that support general business operations (e.g. renting and leasing; employment agency activities).

Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security: Included in this section are activities that are governmental in nature (e.g. regulation of activities which provide health care, education and cultural services).

Education: Covers education at all levels (e.g. pre-primary, primary, secondary and further) and for all professions.

Human Health and Social Work Activities: Example activities include hospital; residential nursing care; and social work without accommodation.

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation: Creative, arts and entertainment activities; libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities; gambling and betting; and sports activities, amusement and recreation activities are included in this section.

Other Service Activities: This residual category covers the activities of membership organisations; repair of computers and personal household goods; and other personal service activities such as hairdressing.

Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods- and Services-Producing Activities of Households for Own Use: Includes employment of domestic personnel such as maids and cooks; production of goods or services by private households for the purpose of subsistence.

Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies: Activities of organisations such as the United Nations.

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017 ([NIMDM 2017](#)):

The NIMDM 2017 replaced the NIMDM 2010 as the official measure of deprivation in Northern Ireland and provides a relative measure of deprivation in small areas. NIMDM 2017 gives an overall measure of seven types of deprivation:

Income Deprivation Domain

Employment Deprivation Domain

Health Deprivation & Disability Domain

Education, Skills & Training Deprivation Domain

Access to Services Domain

Living Environment Domain

Crime & Disorder Domain

Vacancy statistics are presented by Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure quintile bands: ranks 1-178 (most deprived), ranks 179-356, ranks 357-534, ranks 535-712 and ranks 713-890 (least deprived). Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure ranks are based on the Super Output Area (SOA) classification of the vacancy. SOA classifications are assigned to vacancies using the Central Postcode Directory (July 2021) based on the postcode of the employers account. When a valid employer's account postcode is not available, the postcode of the vacancy is used. Although an employer's account is within a particular SOA, the job may be based elsewhere in Northern Ireland, in the UK or in the Republic of Ireland.

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