

Statistical Bulletin

Employment Vacancies Notified to the Department for Communities – 2019/20 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.

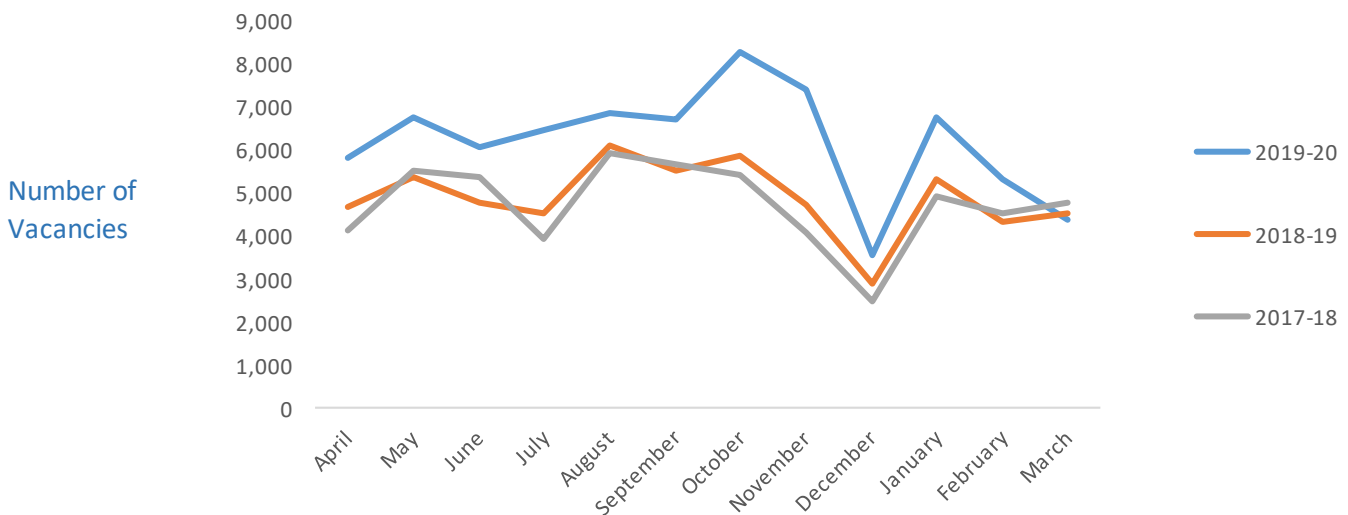
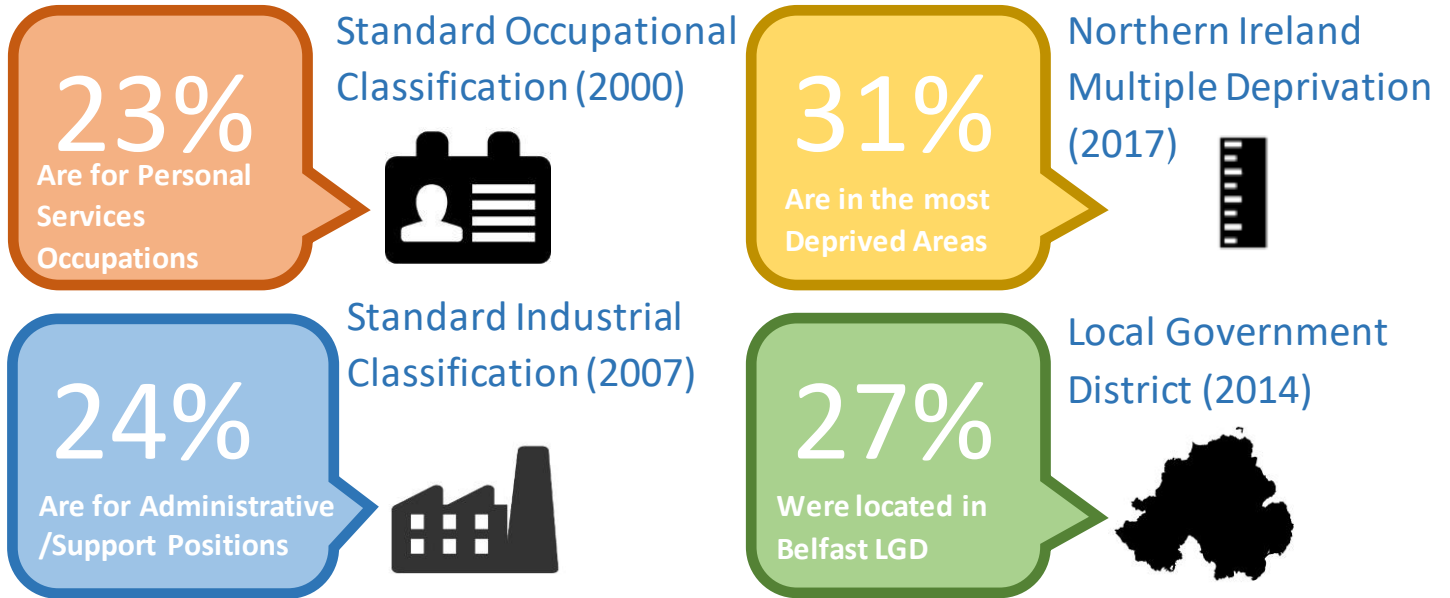
In the 2019/20 financial year there were 74,293 vacancies notified to DfC, an increase of 27% when compared against the 2018/19 financial year.

This bulletin presents the number of notified vacancies to DfC during the last financial year by Northern Ireland JobCentre/Jobs & Benefits Offices (JCs/J&BOs), Local Government District 2014 (LGD2014), Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC 2000), Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007), 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 2019 to March 2020.

Employment Vacancies: 2019/20 Financial Year

74,293 Employment Vacancies Notified to the Department for Communities.



* Centralisation of vacancy taking services for all local offices commenced in January 2019, impacting all data from April 2019 onwards.



68% of Vacancies are for Full Time Positions

96% of Vacancies Placed Online

Department for Communities
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NISRA
 Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
 Gníomhaireacht Thaisceart Éireann um Staitistic agus Talghóid

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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 in turn, how those statistics are used by customers. Through an internal user consultation and in line with recommendations, the Department has revised the statistical bulletin, with the aim of producing more user friendly publications which provide more timely data.

This publication is the sixth 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.

Coverage

Vacancy statistics are viewed throughout the United Kingdom (UK) as valuable indicators in evaluating economic performance. Detailed total stock regional analysis at Northern Ireland (NI) level is not currently available. Over the past couple of years, Department for Communities (DfC) statisticians engaged with staff in the Department of Finance (DoF) using guidance from Office for National Statistics (ONS) in agreeing the addition of a specific question about the number of vacancies available to the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES). This survey data is currently being collated with analysis for 2018 and 2019 expected later this year. This information will be a valuable supplement to the stock of knowledge about the frequency, location and nature of vacancies in the local sector. This will then allow comprehensive analysis for the whole economy and correlation against other economic indicators.

For the present, this Statistical Bulletin presents key information on job vacancies which have been notified to DfC. A small proportion of vacancies notified are based in other areas of the UK or in the Republic of Ireland (ROI). 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. Research published in November 2017 – [UK Commission's Employer Perspectives Survey 2016](#) suggested that the vacancy component notified to DfC accounted for 55% of market share vacancies for NI.

This bulletin presents the number of notified vacancies during the last financial year (1st April 2019- 31st March 2020) by Northern Ireland JCs/J&BOs, Local Government District 2014 (LGD

2014), Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC 2000), Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007), 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 2019 to March 2020.

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 people. 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) as an input into the Northern Ireland Monthly Labour Market Report; 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. This service is offered through the digital platform of the Employers Online (EROL) service [Employers Online \(EROL\) service](#).

Vacancy details are recorded on the Client Management System (CMS), an IT system which is used to facilitate the interface with the Department's customers. 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.

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. As the vacancy database is built and updated from a live administrative system there is potential for some revision of statistics in the future. 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 2019/20 financial year there were 74,293 vacancies notified to DfC, an increase of 27% when compared against the 2018/19 financial year.
- In 2019/20 the JCs/J&BOs with the largest numbers of notified vacancies were; Shaftesbury Square with 9,915 (13%), Holywood Road with 6,956 (9%), Armagh with 6,491 (9%), Belfast North with 5,279 (7%), Foyle/Lisnagelvin with 4,377 (6%), Antrim with 4,225 (6%) and Ballymena with 3,491 (5%).
- There were 50,322 notified vacancies for full-time positions (68%), 17,412 notified vacancies for part-time positions (23%) and 6,559 notified vacancies for casual positions (9%).
- Belfast was the largest LGD listing notified vacancies in terms of actual vacancies, of which there were 20,227, equating to 58.9 vacancies per 1,000 head of population. This is an increase in notified vacancies of 25% when compared to 2018/19.
- The most frequently notified occupation types (SOC 2000) for vacancies during the 2019/20 financial year were 'Personal Service Occupations' with 17,091 (23%) and 'Associate Professional and Technical Occupations' with 13,540 (18%).
- In the financial year 2019/20, the SIC (2007) with the largest number of notified vacancies was 'Administrative and Support Services' accounting for 18,000 vacancies (24%), followed by 'Other Services' with 17,219 (23%).
- In the 2019/20 financial year the data shows that the greatest proportion of vacancies occurred in the more deprived areas of Northern Ireland, 31% (22,815) of vacancies were listed in the most deprived 20% of areas.

Annual Statistics

Northern Ireland JobCentre / Jobs & Benefit Office

Notified Vacancies

The map below presents vacancies by JC/J&BO. The purpose is not to rank JCs/J&BOs 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 JC/J&BO closest to the employer account placing the vacancy,

Figure 1: Notified Vacancies by JobCentre / Jobs & Benefits office



In 2019/20 the JCs/J&BOs with the largest numbers of notified vacancies were; Shaftesbury Square with 9,915 (13%), Hollywood Road with 6,956 (9%), Armagh with 6,491 (9%), Belfast North with 5,279 (7%), Foyle/Lisnagelvin with 4,377 (6%), Antrim with 4,225 (6%) and Ballymena with 3,491 (5%).

In 2019/20, twenty one of the thirty five¹ JCs/J&BOs reported an increase in the number of notified vacancies when compared with 2018/19.

¹ Vacancies notified to Lisnagelvin J&BO are coded under Foyle JC/J&BO 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 the 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, 96% (71,650) of notified vacancies are placed in this manner, an increase of 8 percentage points from 2018/19. This has been a specific aim within the department so it is worth noting this substantial increase. Notified vacancies placed by Phone Calls to DfC accounted for 2% (1,827), down from 4% in 2018/19. Those placed by E-mail accounted for 1% (744) of the total, down from 6% in 2018/19. No vacancies were notified by phone out, fax or letter out in 2019/20.

Table 1: Notified Vacancies by Placement method

Vacancy Placement Method	Notified Vacancies 2018/19	%	Notified Vacancies 2019/20	%
	No		No	
Online	51,730	88%	71,650	96%
Phone In	2,375	4%	1,827	2%
E-mail	3,788	6%	774	1%
Visit to Employer	214	0%	27	0%
Visit from Employer	352	1%	10	0%
Letter In	38	0%	5	0%
Phone Out	49	0%	-	0%
Fax	15	0%	-	0%
Letter Out	1	0%	-	0%
Not Known	1	0%	-	0%
Total	58,563	100%	74,293	100%

Local Government District (2014)

Table 2 presents notified vacancies for the financial year 2018/19 and 2019/20 by Local Government District (LGD).

Table 2: Notified Vacancies by LGD

Local Government District (2014)	Notified Vacancies by Financial Year				
	2018/19		2019/20		% Change
	No	Per 1,000 resident population	No	Per 1,000 resident population	
Belfast	16,192	47.4	20,227	58.9	25%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	9,418	44.0	10,298	47.6	9%
Ards and North Down	3,368	20.9	9,014	55.7	168%
Mid Ulster	4,396	29.8	5,339	35.9	21%
Derry City and Strabane	3,551	23.6	5,102	33.7	44%
Antrim and Newtownabbey	4,149	29.1	5,091	35.5	23%
Lisburn and Castlereagh City	4,413	30.6	4,734	32.4	7%
Mid and East Antrim	3,160	22.8	4,167	29.9	32%
Causeway Coast and Glens	3,558	24.7	3,916	27.0	10%
Newry, Mourne and Down	3,130	17.4	3,256	18.0	4%
Fermanagh and Omagh	2,288	19.6	2,005	17.1	-12%
Not Known	940	-	1,144	-	-
Total	58,563	31.3	74,293	39.7	27%

Local Government District 2018 mid-year population estimates (MYE) from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) published by NISRA in 2019 were used to derive per 1,000 resident population figures for 2018/19. Local Government District 2019 MYE published by NISRA in 2020 were used to derive per 1,000 resident population figures for 2019/20.

The data shows that Belfast is the LGD with the largest number of notified vacancies in 2019/20 (20,227). This equates to 58.9 notified vacancies per 1,000 head of population. Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon reported 10,298 notified vacancies equating to 47.6 per 1,000 head of population.

The LGD of Fermanagh and Omagh reported the lowest number of notified vacancies with, 2,005 which equated to 17.1 per 1,000 head of population. Newry, Mourne and Down had the second lowest number of Vacancies per 1,000 head of population reporting 18.0.

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 2019/20

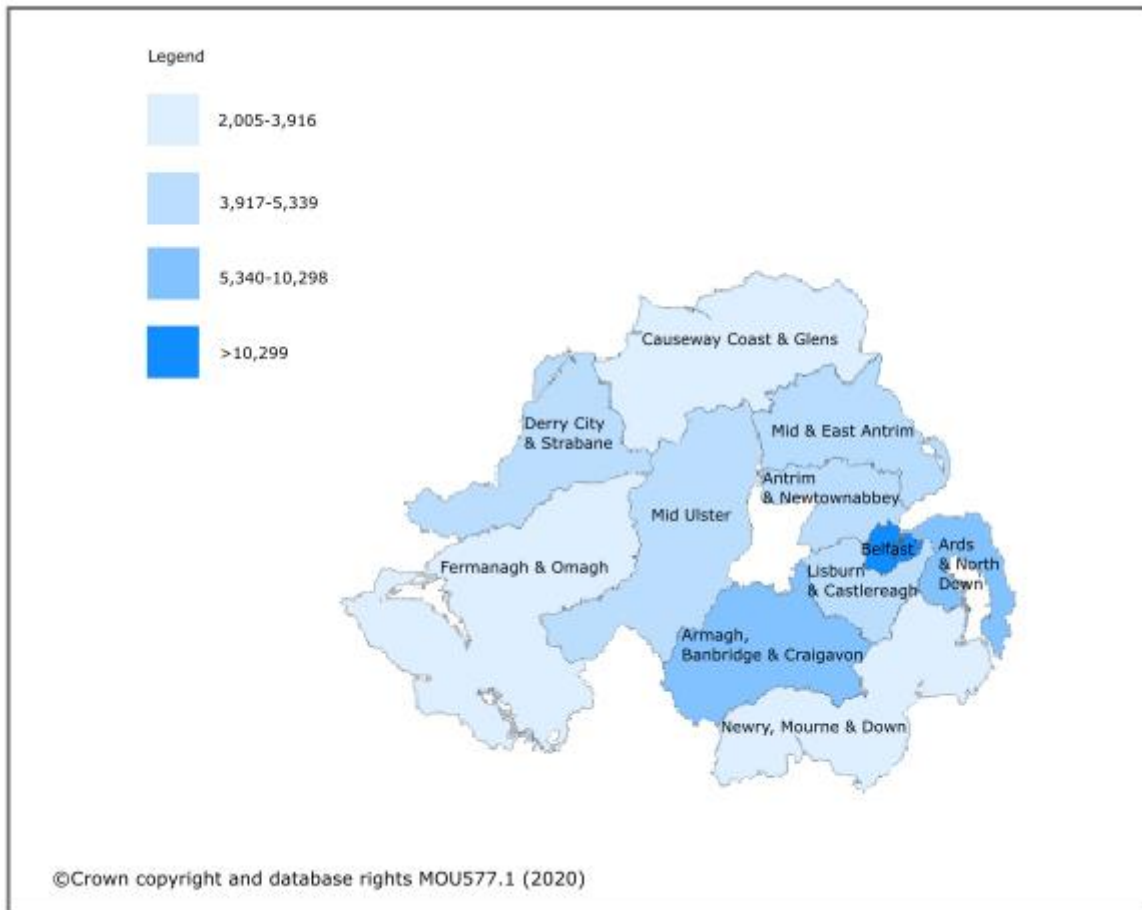
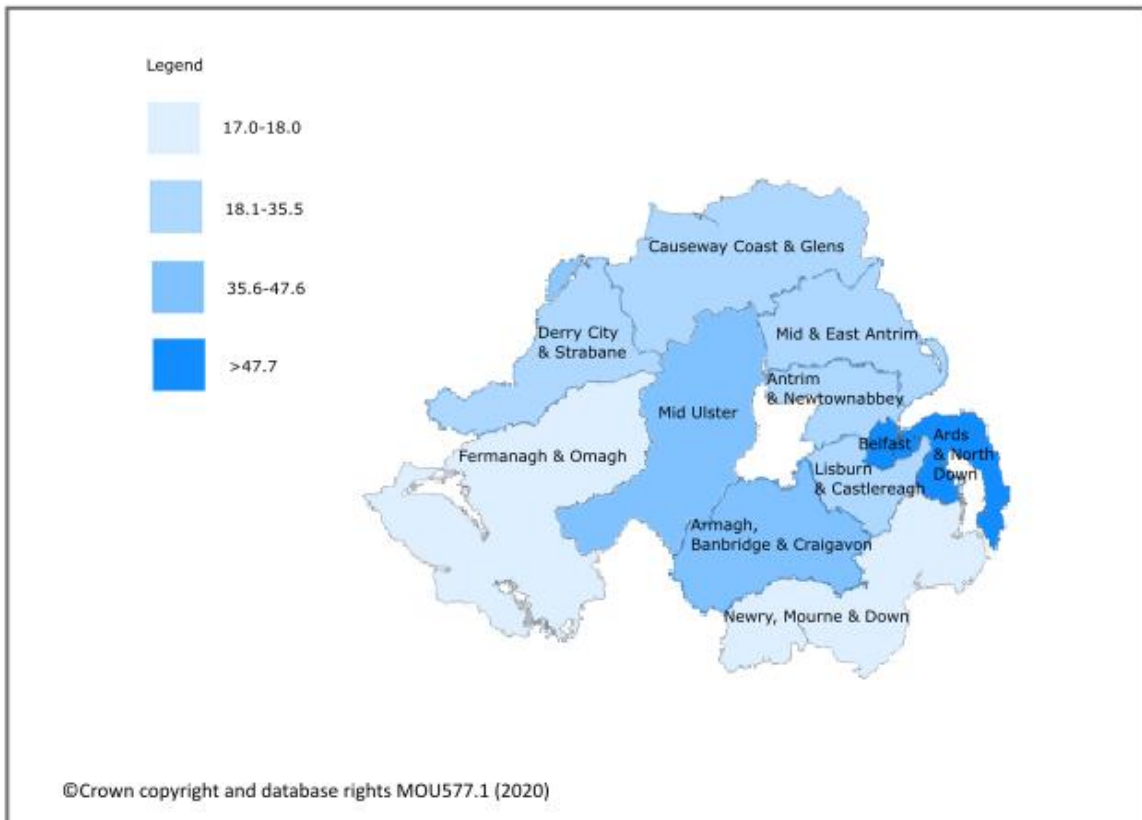


Figure 3: Notified Vacancies per 1,000 resident population by Local Government District 2019/20



Standard Occupational Classification (2000)

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000) is 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
	2018/19		2019/20		
	No	%	No	%	
Personal Service	9,746	17%	17,091	23%	75%
Associate Professional & Technical	7,373	13%	13,540	18%	84%
Elementary	13,387	23%	11,777	16%	-12%
Sales and Customer Service	6,053	10%	8,447	11%	40%
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	5,610	10%	7,052	9%	26%
Skilled Trades	6,265	11%	6,104	8%	-3%
Administrative & Secretarial	3,814	7%	4,261	6%	12%
Professional	4,128	7%	4,236	6%	3%
Managers & Senior Officials	2,187	4%	1,785	2%	-18%
Total	58,563	100%	74,293	100%	27%

The most frequently notified occupation type for vacancies during the 2019/20 financial year was 'Personal Service Occupations' with 17,091 (23%), up from 9,746 in 2018/19. The second most popular occupation type was 'Associate Professional and Technical Occupations' with 13,540 (18%), up from 7,373 in 2018/19. 'Associate Professional and Technical Occupations' increased by 84% between 2018/19 and 2019/20; this was the largest percentage change of any SOC 2000 Major Group. 'Personal Services Occupations' experienced the second largest percentage increase in positions notified with a 75% increase between 2018/19 and 2019/20. 'Elementary Occupations' were the third most popular occupation type with 11,777 (16%), down from 13,387 in 2018/19; this was a decrease of 12%.

The least frequently notified occupation types for vacancies were in 'Managers and Senior Officials' with 1,785 (2%), this was also the least frequently notified occupation type in 2018/19 with 4% (2,187). The largest percentage fall on the figures from the preceding financial year was in 'Managers and Senior Officials' with a decline of 18% in the number of notified vacancies. In 2019/20 'Professional Occupations' had 4,236 (6%) notified vacancies, this percentage is in line with the previous year (7% in 2018/19).

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
	2018/19		2019/20		
	No	%	No	%	
Administrative & Support Service	14,202	24%	18,000	24%	27%
Other Services	12,869	22%	17,219	23%	34%
Accommodation & Food Services	7,534	13%	6,429	9%	-15%
Human Health & Social Work	6,865	12%	10,068	14%	47%
Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	6,342	11%	5,846	8%	-8%
Manufacturing	3,089	5%	3,800	5%	23%
Education	1,736	3%	1,850	2%	7%
Construction	1,671	3%	1,574	2%	-6%
Transportation & Storage	702	1%	740	1%	5%
Professional, Scientific & Technical	550	1%	584	1%	6%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	498	1%	305	0%	-39%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	470	1%	492	1%	5%
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	469	1%	4,898	7%	944%
Information & Communication	466	1%	1,239	2%	166%
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation	243	0%	188	0%	-23%
Mining & Quarrying	227	0%	109	0%	-52%
Financial & Insurance	211	0%	615	1%	191%
Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations & Bodies	148	0%	123	0%	-17%
Activities of Households; Goods- & Services-Production for Own Use	100	0%	64	0%	-36%
Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply	87	0%	98	0%	13%
Real Estate	81	0%	49	0%	-40%
Not known	3	0%	3	0%	0%
Total	58,563	100%	74,293	100%	27%

In the financial year 2019/20, the SIC (2007) group with the largest number of notified vacancies was 'Administrative and Support Services' which accounted for 18,000 (24%) notified vacancies. This 18,000 vacancies advertised in 'Administrative and Support Service' activities was an increase of 27% on 2018/19. Administrative and Support Service activities are those which support general business operations, such as office administration and support, cleaning and security.

The five industrial groups reporting the largest number of vacancies in 2019/20 were 'Administrative & Support Services', 'Other Services', 'Human Health & Social Work',

'Accommodation & Food Services' and 'Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles'. These industrial classifications were also the top five in 2018/19.

Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security was the industrial sector that experienced the largest year on year growth between 2018/19 and 2019/20 with an increase of 944%. This can be largely explained by 3,370 Army jobs that were advertised at Hollywood Road JBO between October and November 2019. Other growth industries in terms of advertised vacancies were Financial and Insurance (191%) and Information and Communication (166%).

Mining and Quarrying saw the biggest proportional decline in job vacancies advertised through the Department between 2018/19 and 2019/20 (-52%), although the numbers advertised were relatively small compared to other industries. Real Estate (-40%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (-39%) also experienced declines in the number of vacancies advertised.

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (2017)

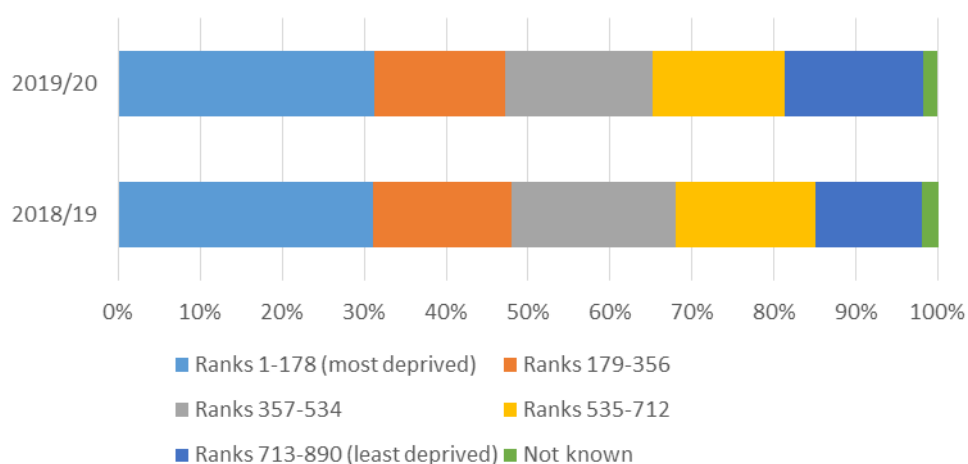
The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM 2017) comprises seven domains of deprivation, each measuring a distinct type; income, employment, health & disability, education skills & training, access to services, living environment and crime & disorder. Northern Ireland's 890 Super Output 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			
	2018/19		2019/20	
	No	%	No	%
Ranks 1-178 (most deprived)	18,297	31%	22,815	31%
Ranks 179-356	9,910	17%	12,124	16%
Ranks 357-534	11,842	20%	13,243	18%
Ranks 535-712	10,027	17%	12,033	16%
Ranks 713-890 (least deprived)	7,547	13%	12,934	17%
Not known	940	2%	1,144	2%
Total	58,563	100%	74,293	100%

The data in Table 5 shows that in the 2019/20 financial year the greatest proportion of vacancies occurred in the more deprived areas of Northern Ireland, 31% of vacancies were listed in the most deprived 20% of areas compared to 17% vacancies for the least deprived 20% of areas. As we can see from Figure 4, there has been little change from the previous year, although there was an increase of 4 percentage points in vacancies advertised in the least deprived quintile.

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 2019/20. 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.

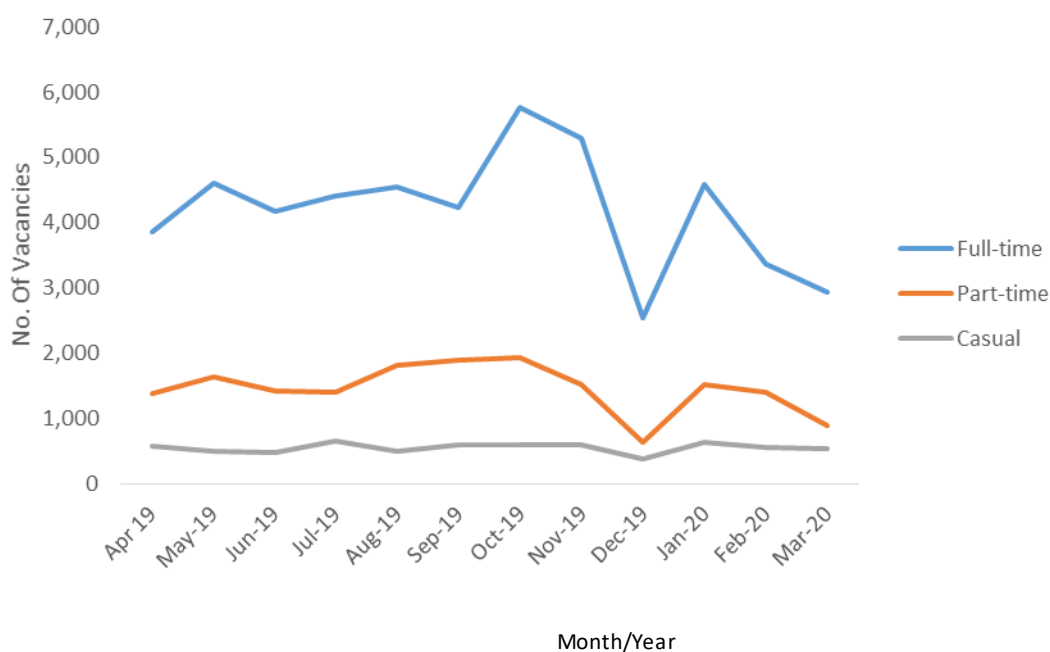
The number of vacancies notified to the Department fluctuates during a financial year as the demand for labour increases during seasonal peaks and decreases during off seasons.

In the 2019/20 financial year full-time vacancies peaked in October when 5,758 were notified, with the smallest number recorded in December (2,542).

The highest number of part-time notified vacancies was recorded in October (1,922), while the lowest number recorded in 2019/20 was in December with 632 notified vacancies.

The data shows that July (648) and December (372) recorded the highest and lowest number of vacancies respectively for casual vacancies in 2019/20.

Figure 5: Monthly Notified Vacancies



When all vacancy types are combined the October peak in notified vacancies reflects the future demand for labour in the Christmas period, as vacancies are normally advertised months in advance of an employment start date.

Notes to Readers

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 JobCentre/Jobs & Benefits Offices (JCs/J&BOs) 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 commenced in January 2019, impacting all data from April 2019 onwards. This process establishes 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 financial year with that from previous years. The DfC vacancy taking service remained operational throughout the coronavirus (COVID-19) lockdown but data for March 2020 was likely to be impacted through employers placing fewer vacancies.

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 2019/20 statistics presented in this bulletin are derived from data extracted from CMS on 9th April 2020. Ongoing validation work and changes made to this live database may result in data revisions. Data for the 2018/19 financial year were extracted from CMS on 5th April 2019.

Vacancies advertised by other means (e.g. newspapers, internet) are not included in the figures presented in this factsheet. 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.

Note, data from the 2019/20 financial year is impacted by a large volume of Army recruitment jobs totalling 3,370 positions.

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

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 most 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 replaces 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 2019) 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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