

Statistical Bulletin

Employment Vacancies Notified to the Department for Communities

2020/21 Financial Year

Date of Publication:

5th May 2021

Frequency of Publication:

Annual

Issued By:

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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 2020/21 financial year there were 45,784 vacancies notified to DfC, a decrease of 38% when compared against the 2019/20 financial year. This time period was impacted by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Further information is contained in the Notes to Readers section.

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), 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 2020 to March 2021.

Employment Vacancies: 2020/21 Financial Year

45,784

Employment Vacancies Notified to the Department for Communities.

29%
Are for Personal Services Occupations

Standard Occupational Classification (2000)



27%
Are in the most Deprived Areas

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation (2017)



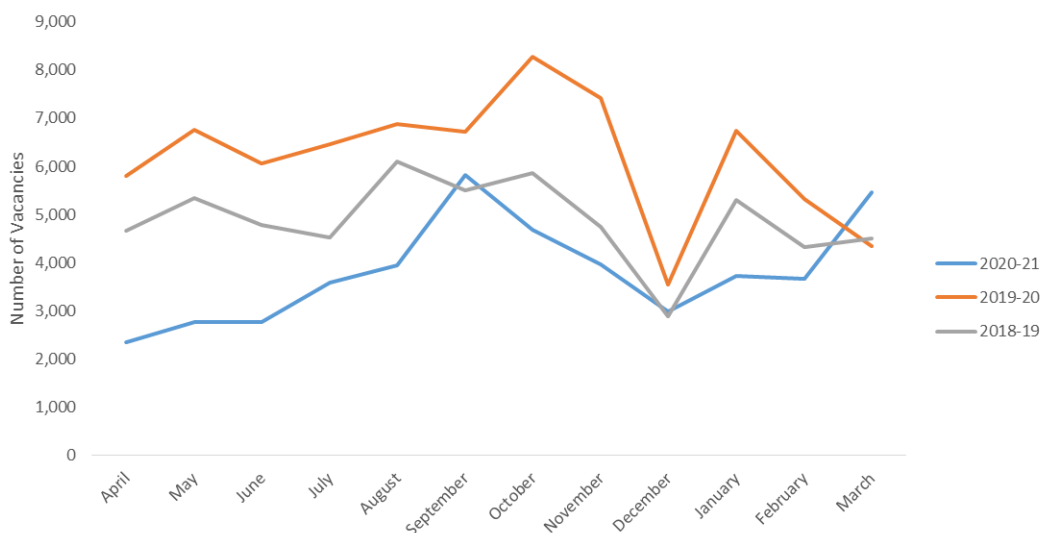
26%
Are for Administrative /Support Positions

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

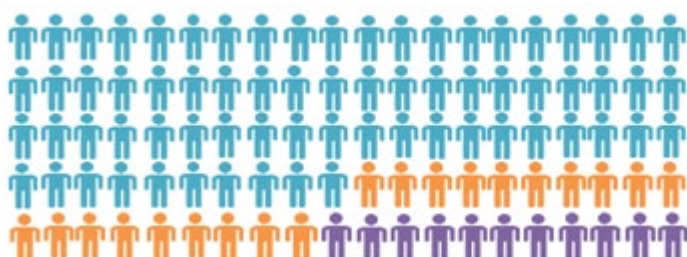


26%
Were located in Belfast LGD

Local Government District (2014)



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



Full-Time
 Part-Time
 Casual



97%
of Vacancies Placed Online

69% 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 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 seventh 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 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 2020- 31st March 2021) by Northern Ireland JCs/J&BOs, 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 2020 to March 2021.

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 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. 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

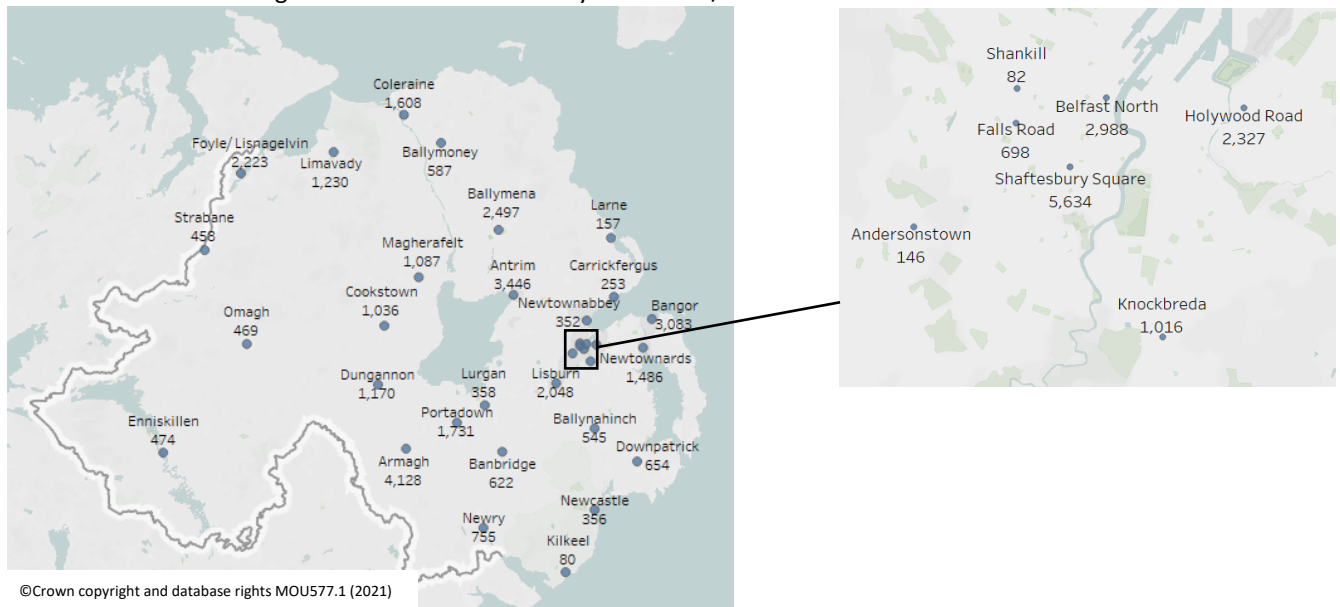
- In the 2020/21 financial year there were 45,784 vacancies notified to DfC, a decrease of 38% when compared against the 2019/20 financial year.
- In 2020/21 the JCs/J&BOs with the largest numbers of notified vacancies were; Shaftesbury Square with 5,634 (12%), Armagh with 4,128 (9%), Antrim with 3,446 (8%), Bangor with 3,083 (7%), Belfast North with 2,988 (7%), Ballymena with 2,497 (5%) and Hollywood Road with 2,327 (5%).
- There were 31,819 notified vacancies for full-time positions (69%), 8,738 notified vacancies for part-time positions (19%) and 5,227 notified vacancies for casual positions (11%).
- Belfast was the largest LGD listing notified vacancies in terms of actual vacancies, of which there were 12,090, equating to 35.1 vacancies per 1,000 head of population. The LGD with the lowest number of vacancies was Fermanagh and Omagh with 940 which was 7.9 vacancies per 1,000 head of population.
- The most frequently notified occupation types (SOC 2000) for vacancies during the 2020/21 financial year were 'Personal Service Occupations' with 13,220 (29%) and 'Associate Professional and Technical Occupations' with 6,388 (14%).
- In the financial year 2020/21, the SIC (2007) with the largest number of notified vacancies was 'Administrative and Support Services' accounting for 11,965 vacancies (26%), followed by 'Other Services' with 10,107 (22%) and Human Health and Social Work with 9,903 (22%).
- In the 2020/21 financial year the data shows that the greatest proportion of vacancies occurred in the more deprived areas of Northern Ireland, 27% (12,451) of vacancies were listed in the most deprived 20% of areas.

Annual Statistics

Northern Ireland JobCentre / Jobs & Benefit Office

The map below presents vacancies assigned to JC/J&BO's. 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 2020/21 the JCs/J&BOs with the largest numbers of notified vacancies were; Shaftesbury Square with 5,634 (12%), Armagh with 4,128 (9%), Antrim with 3,446 (8%), Bangor with 3,083 (7%) and Belfast North with 2,988 (7%).

In 2020/21, a majority of the thirty five¹ JCs/J&BOs reported a decrease in the number of notified vacancies when compared with 2019/20 – a trend which should be viewed in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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 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, 97% (44,207) of notified vacancies are placed in this manner, an increase of 1 percentage point from 2019/20. It has been a specific aim of the Department to promote the use of the online vacancy placement method, so it is worth noting its dominance.

Notified vacancies placed by Phone Calls to DfC accounted for 2% (874), the proportion of vacancies notified to DfC by Phone in was also 2% in 2019/20. Those placed by E-mail accounted for 2% (694) of the total.

Table 1: Notified Vacancies by Placement method

Vacancy Placement Method	Notified Vacancies 2019/20	%	Notified Vacancies 2020/21	%
	No		No	
Online	71,650	96%	44,207	97%
Phone In	1,827	2%	874	2%
E-mail	774	1%	694	2%
Visit to Employer	27	0%	6	0%
Visit From Employer	10	0%	2	0%
Phone Out	-	-	1	0%
Letter In	5	0%	-	-
Not Known	-	-	-	-
Total	74,293	100%	45,784	100%

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Local Government District (2014)

Table 2 presents notified vacancies for the financial year 2019/20 and 2020/21 by Local Government District (LGD).

Table 2: Notified Vacancies by LGD

Local Government District (2014)	Notified Vacancies by Financial Year				
	2019/20		2020/21		% Change
	No	Per 1,000 resident population	No	Per 1,000 resident population	
Belfast	20,227	58.9	12,090	35.1	-40%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	10,298	47.1	6,758	30.7	-34%
Ards and North Down	9,014	55.6	4,393	27.0	-51%
Antrim and Newtownabbey	5,091	35.4	4,013	27.8	-21%
Causeway Coast and Glens	3,916	27.0	3,468	23.9	-11%
Mid Ulster	5,339	35.6	3,306	21.9	-38%
Lisburn and Castlereagh City	4,734	32.1	2,982	20.0	-37%
Derry City and Strabane	5,102	33.7	2,678	17.7	-48%
Mid and East Antrim	4,167	29.8	2,565	18.3	-38%
Newry, Mourne and Down	3,256	17.8	2,233	12.1	-31%
Fermanagh and Omagh	2,005	17.0	940	7.9	-53%
Not Known	1,144	-	358	-	-
Total	74,293	39.1	45,784	24.0	-38%

Local Government District population projections from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) were used to derive per 1,000 resident population figures for financial year 2019/20 and 2020/21. These were published in April 2020.

There was a sizeable decrease in vacancies notified to the Department between 2019/20 and 2020/21, and this was experienced in all 11 LGDs although again this must be viewed in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The data shows that Belfast is the LGD with the largest number of notified vacancies in 2020/21 (12,090). This equates to 35.1 notified vacancies per 1,000 head of population. Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon reported 6,758 notified vacancies equating to 30.7 per 1,000 head of population.

The LGD of Fermanagh and Omagh reported the lowest number of notified vacancies with, 940 which equated to 7.9 per 1,000 head of population. Newry, Mourne and Down had the second lowest number of notified vacancies at 2,233, which is 12.1 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 2020/21

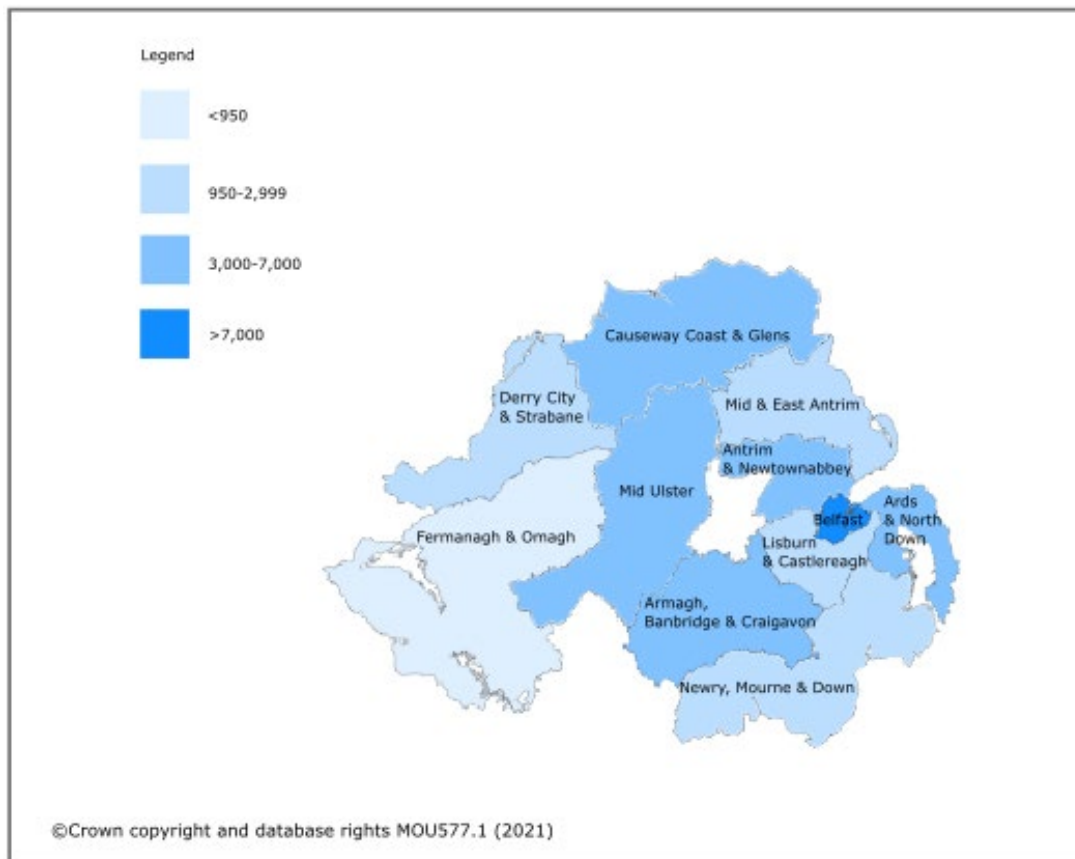
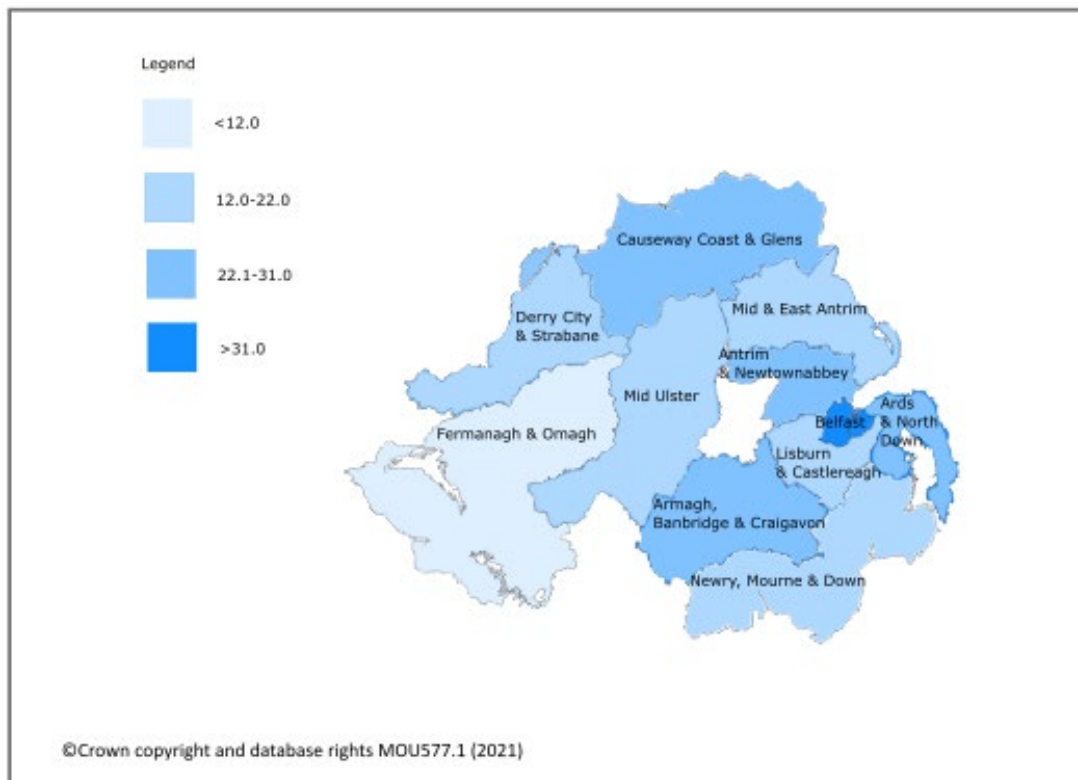


Figure 3: Notified Vacancies per 1,000 resident population by Local Government District 2020/21



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
	2019/20		2020/21		
	No	%	No	%	
Personal Service	17,091	23%	13,220	29%	-23%
Associate Professional & Technical	13,540	18%	6,388	14%	-53%
Elementary	11,777	16%	5,859	13%	-50%
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	7,052	9%	5,296	12%	-25%
Sales and Customer Service	8,447	11%	3,890	8%	-54%
Skilled Trades	6,104	8%	3,842	8%	-37%
Professional	4,236	6%	3,237	7%	-24%
Administrative & Secretarial	4,261	6%	2,588	6%	-39%
Managers & Senior Officials	1,785	2%	1,464	3%	-18%
Total	74,293	100%	45,784	100%	-38%

There were decreases across the board in terms of the occupational codes of notified vacancies between 2019/20 and 2020/21. The largest decreases were experienced in the occupation codes; 'Sales and Customer Service', 'Associate Professional and Technical' and 'Elementary' with decreases of 54%, 53% and 50% respectively.

The SOC 2000 Major Groups with the smallest declines between 2019/20 and 2020/21 were 'Managers and Senior Officials' (-18%), 'Personal Services' (-23%) and 'Professional' (-24%).

The most frequently notified occupation type for vacancies during the 2020/21 financial year was 'Personal Service Occupations' with 13,220 (29%), down from 17,091 in 2019/20. The second most frequently notified occupation type was 'Associate Professional and Technical Occupations' with 6,388 (14%), down from 13,540 in 2019/20.

The least frequently notified occupation types for vacancies were in 'Managers and Senior Officials' with 1,464 (3%), this was also the least frequently notified occupation type in 2019/20 with 2% (1,785).

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
	2019/20		2020/21		
	No	%	No	%	
Administrative & Support Service	18,000	24%	11,965	26%	-34%
Other Services	17,219	23%	10,107	22%	-41%
Human Health & Social Work	10,068	14%	9,903	22%	-2%
Manufacturing	3,800	5%	3,599	8%	-5%
Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	5,846	8%	3,049	7%	-48%
Accommodation & Food Services	6,429	9%	1,826	4%	-72%
Construction	1,574	2%	1,189	3%	-24%
Education	1,850	2%	1,176	3%	-36%
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	4,898	7%	722	2%	-85%
Transportation & Storage	740	1%	512	1%	-31%
Information & Communication	1,239	2%	420	1%	-66%
Professional, Scientific & Technical	584	1%	385	1%	-34%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	305	0%	222	0%	-27%
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation	188	0%	171	0%	-9%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	492	1%	120	0%	-76%
Financial & Insurance	615	1%	119	0%	-81%
Activities of Households; Goods- & Services-Production for Own Use	64	0%	84	0%	31%
Mining & Quarrying	109	0%	78	0%	-28%
Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply	98	0%	60	0%	-39%
Real Estate	49	0%	41	0%	-16%
Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations & Bodies	123	0%	31	0%	-75%
Not known	3	0%	5	0%	67%
Total	74,293	100%	45,784	100%	-38%

There were also almost universal decreases in vacancies notified to the Department when analysing by SIC codes between 2019/20 and 2020/21 – with the impact of the pandemic undoubtedly a factor.

There was one SIC code that experienced an increase between 2019/20 and 2020/21 in vacancies notified to the Department; ‘Activities of Households; Goods- & Services-Production for Own Use’ (31%). Although it is important to note that there were a relatively small number of vacancies notified for this SIC code (84 vacancies).

Large industries in terms of employees such as 'Human Health & Social Work' (-2%), and 'Manufacturing' (-5%) recorded only small declines in vacancy notifications as significant components remained operational throughout the pandemic.

In the financial year 2020/21, the SIC (2007) group with the largest number of notified vacancies was 'Administrative and Support Services' which accounted for 11,965 (26%) notified vacancies. This was down from 18,000 vacancies advertised in 'Administrative and Support Service' activities in 2019/20. 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 2020/21 were 'Administrative & Support Services', 'Other Services', 'Human Health & Social Work', 'Manufacturing' and 'Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles'. 'Accommodation and Food Services' was in the top five in 2019/20, but this industry classification dropped out of the top 5 industrial codes by vacancies notified during 2020/21.

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (2017)

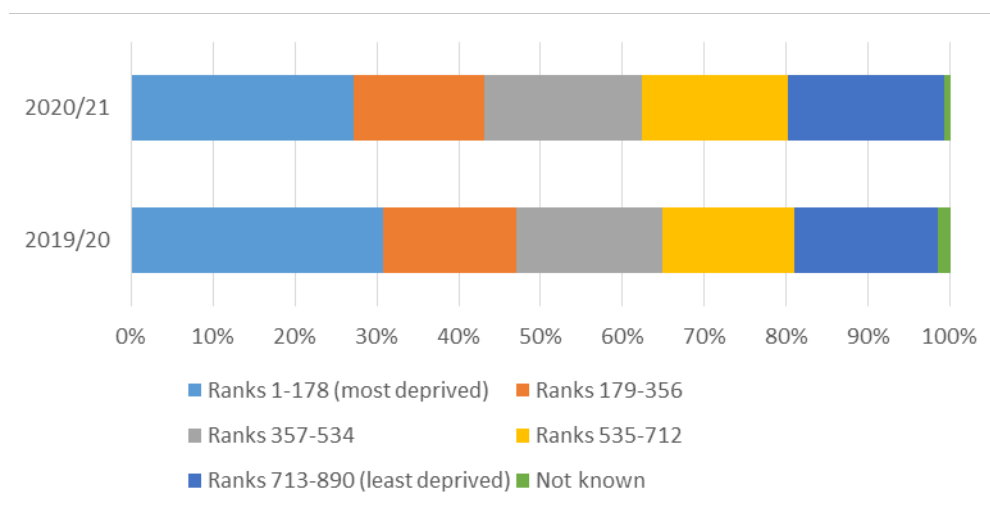
The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM 2017) comprises seven domains of deprivation, each measuring a distinct type; income, employment, health & disability, education skills & training, access to services, living environment and crime & disorder. Northern Ireland's 890 Super Output 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			
	2019/20		2020/21	
	No	%	No	%
Ranks 1-178 (most deprived)	22,815	31%	12,451	27%
Ranks 179-356	12,124	16%	7,239	16%
Ranks 357-534	13,243	18%	8,937	20%
Ranks 535-712	12,033	16%	8,135	18%
Ranks 713-890 (least deprived)	12,934	17%	8,664	19%
Not known	1,144	2%	358	1%
Total	74,293	100%	45,784	100%

The data in Table 5 shows that in the 2020/21 financial year the greatest proportion of vacancies occurred in the more deprived areas of Northern Ireland, 27% of vacancies were listed in the most deprived 20% of areas compared to 19% 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 2020/21. 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.

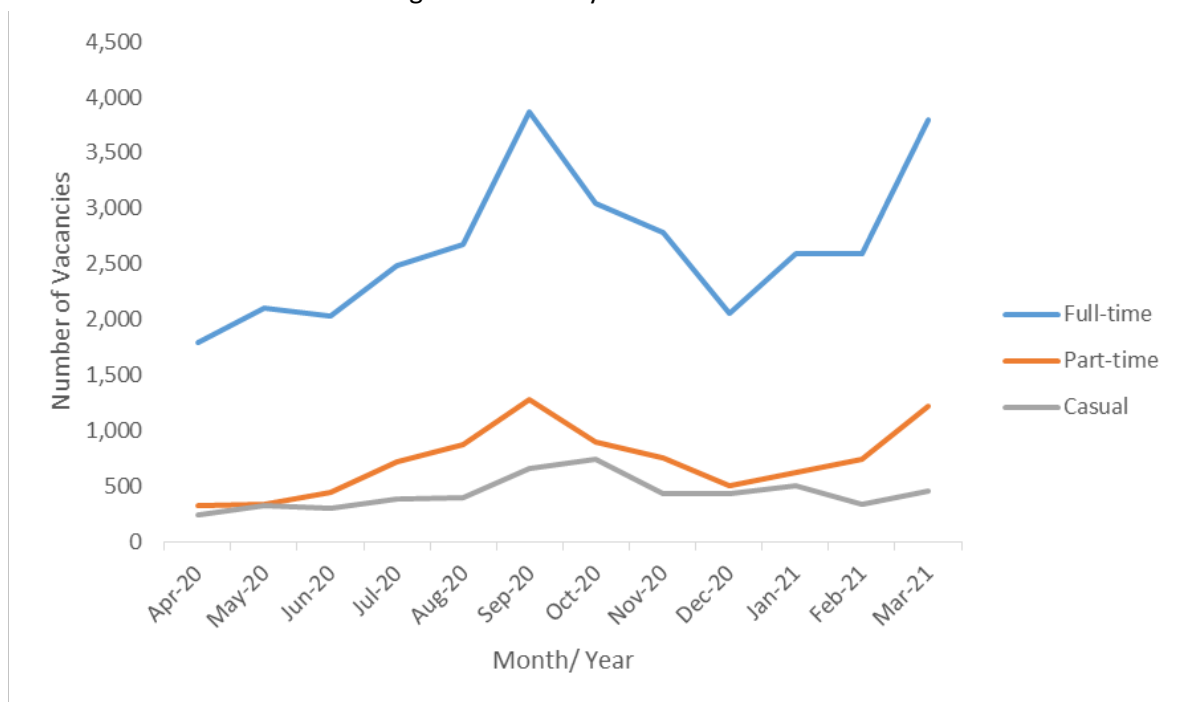
The number of vacancies notified to the Department fluctuates during a financial year as the demand for labour increases during seasonal peaks and decreases during off seasons.

In the 2020/21 financial year full-time vacancies peaked in September when 3,863 were notified, with the smallest number recorded in April (1,792).

The highest number of part-time notified vacancies were also recorded in September (1,285), while the lowest number recorded in 2020/21 was in April with 329 notified vacancies.

The data shows that October (739) and April (238) recorded the highest and lowest number of vacancies respectively for casual vacancies in 2020/21.

Figure 5: Monthly Notified Vacancies



While the number of vacancies notified to the Department has been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, seasonal variation in vacancies notified to the Department has remained largely constant with previous years. When all vacancy types are combined the September peak in vacancies reflects future demand for labour in the Christmas period, as vacancies are normally advertised months in advance of employment start date. March recorded second highest monthly vacancies for 2020/21.

Notes to Readers

Impact of COVID-19

The DfC vacancy taking service remained operational throughout the coronavirus (COVID-19) lockdown but data was impacted through employers placing fewer vacancies. There has been a significant decrease in the number of vacancies notified to the Department in 2020/21 when compared to 2019/20 (-38%).

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected a range of labour market indicators and trends during the 2020/21 financial year, as well as employment vacancies notified to the Department and therefore 2020/21 data should be viewed in this context.

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 & 2020/21 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 2020/21 statistics presented in this bulletin are derived from data extracted from CMS on 3rd April 2021. Ongoing validation work and changes made to this live database may result in data revisions. Data for the 2019/20 financial year were extracted from CMS on 9th April 2020.

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 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 (January 2020) 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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