



Statistical Fact Sheet

Employment Vacancies Notified to the Department for Employment & Learning – Quarter 3 2014/15 Financial Year

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Issued By:
Analytical Services
Department for Employment
& Learning
4th Floor
Adelaide House
39/49 Adelaide Street
Belfast
BT2 8FD

Public Enquires:
Analytical Services
(028) 90 257514

Statistician:
Eugene Curran

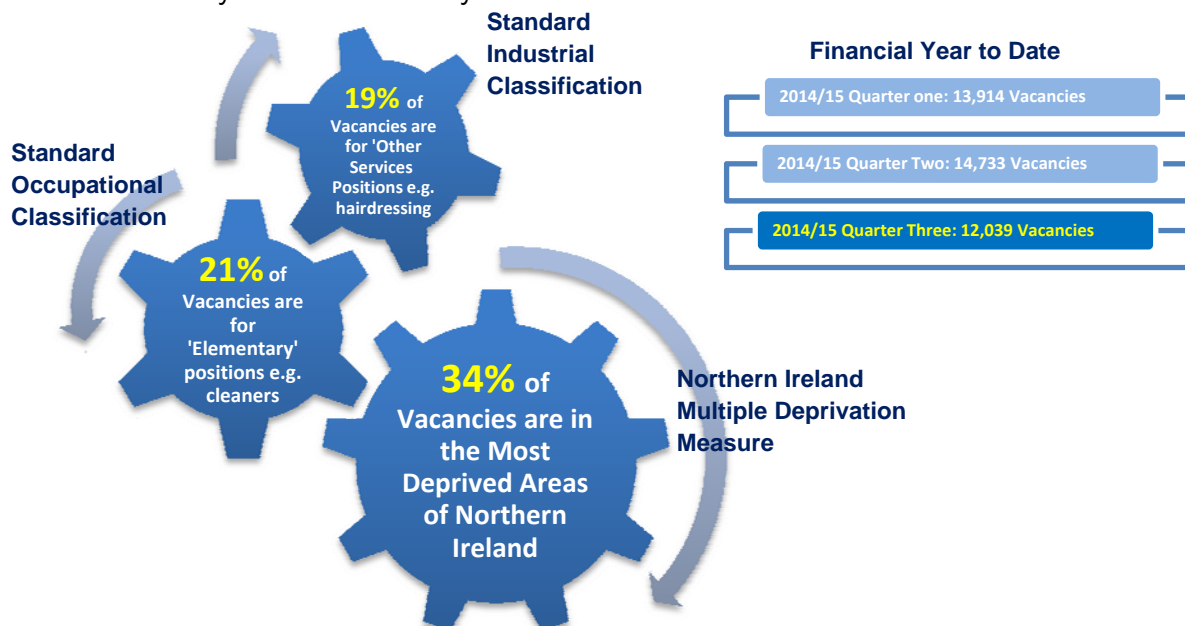
Email:
analyticalservices@delni.gov.uk

Internet:
<http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/statsandresearch>

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[Statistical Tables](#)
[Notes to Readers](#)

This Statistical Fact Sheet, which is published three times a year (along with a more detailed annual bulletin), presents key information on job vacancies which have been notified to the Department for Employment & Learning (DEL) Job Centre / Jobs & Benefits Offices (J&BOs). 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 DEL.

In December 2013 improvements were made to the methodology for recording and validating data on vacancies placed through the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL). These changes led to a break in the time series for vacancy statistics. This publication is the first quarterly statistical release containing vacancy data from the new time series. As such, data within this publication should not be directly compared with those from previous statistical releases. As the series builds, quarterly and annual trends in vacancy data will be analysed.



When the **12,039** vacancies notified to the Department for Employment & Learning in Quarter 3 are broken down into Full Time, Part Time and Casual vacancies there are;



6,981 Full Time Vacancies (58%)

4,089 Part Time Vacancies (34%)

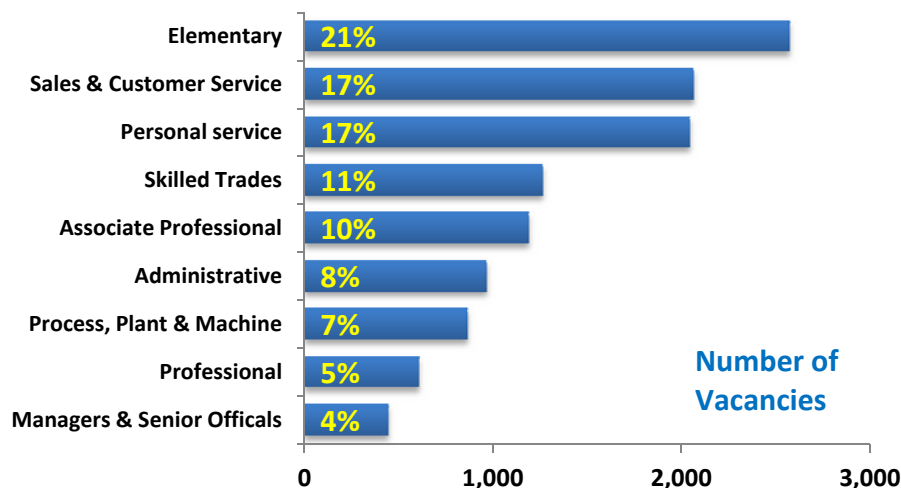
969 Casual Vacancies (8%)

- Quarter 3 is made up of October, November & December, which includes the Christmas period.
- The majority of vacancies notified to the department are Full Time Vacancies.
- The proportion of full time/part time/casual vacancies has remained relatively constant over the first three quarters of the 2014/15 financial year.



Standard Occupational Classification

The graph opposite presents the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC 2000) used to organise vacancies notified to the J&BOs into jobs groups according to skill level and skill specialisation. Further info, including definitions, relating to the Standard Occupational Classification (2000) can be found [here](#).



Standard Industrial Classification

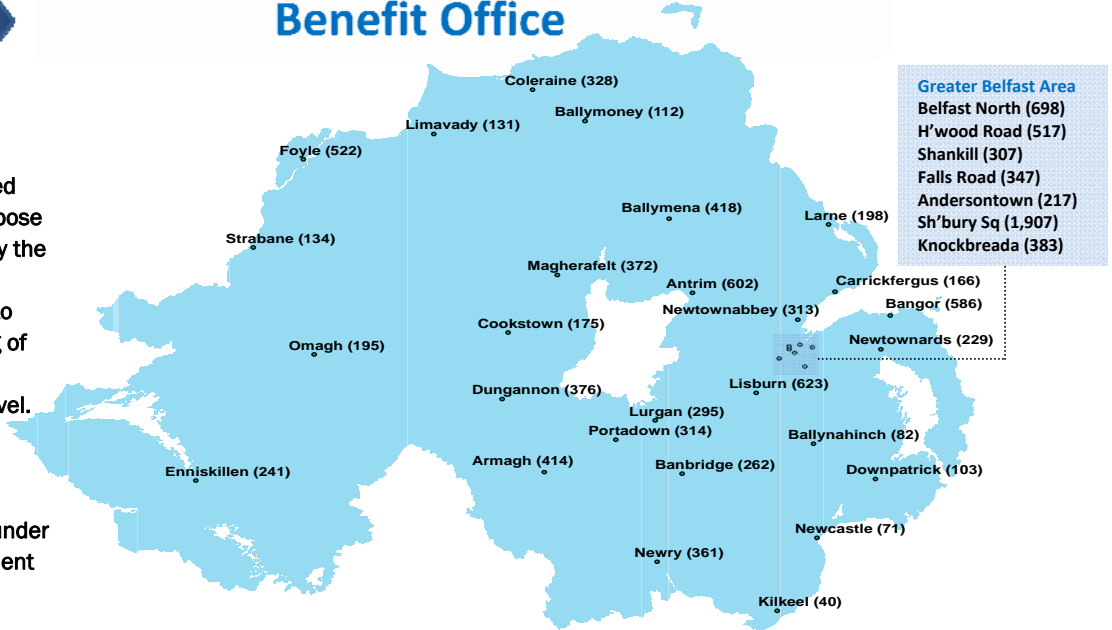
In this section the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007) is used to organise vacancies notified to the J&BOs by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. Vacancies are assigned the SIC 2007 code of the employer that notified them. Further info, including definitions, relating to the SIC 2007 can be found [here](#).

- In Quarter 3 financial year 2014/15, a total of **12,039** vacancies were notified, with the greatest number assigned to Other Services 2,245 (19%) and Administrative and Support Services 2,237 (19%).
- The 'Other Services' category includes the activities of membership organisations; personal service activities such as hairdressing; and the repair of personal and household goods such as computers.
- The sectors showing the lowest number of vacancies were, Mining & Quarrying with 39, activities of Extraterritorial Organisations with 22 and Real Estate with 22; less than 1% each.
- 'Extraterritorial Organisations' include organisations such as the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.



Northern Ireland JobCentre / Jobs & Benefit Office

Notified vacancies (in brackets) are presented here by J&BO, the purpose is not to rank J&BOs by the number of notified vacancies, but rather to gain an understanding of the spread of notified vacancies at a local level. This is particularly important given the increase in size of the geographical regions under the new local government districts.

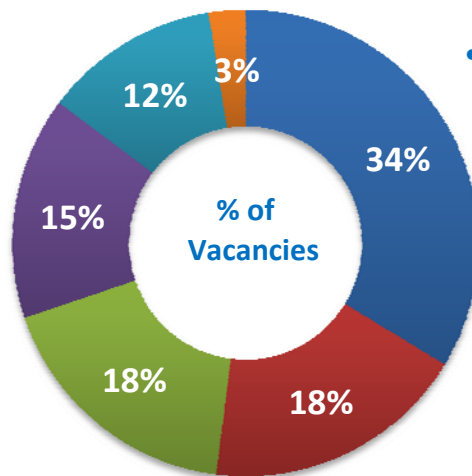


- In the third Quarter of 2014/15 the J&BOs with the largest numbers of vacancies were; Shaftesbury Square with 1,907 (16%), Belfast North with 698 (6%), Lisburn with 623 (5%), Antrim with 602 (5%), and Bangor with 586 (5%).
- Of the 34 J&BOs, 4 have recorded an increase in the number of vacancies notified to them from Quarter two of 2014/15 to Quarter three (which includes the traditionally quieter festive period); Knockbreeda up from 284 to 383, Magherafelt up from 346 to 372, Shankill up from 266 to 307, and Ballynahinch up from 63 to 82.



Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure

This Deprivation Measure divides Northern Ireland into 890 super output areas; each area is assigned a rank according to its level of deprivation, 1 being the most deprived and 890 the least. Vacancies notified to the J&BOs are assigned by their location to each deprivation area. Further information relating to the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (2010), including information about how 'deprivation' is calculated can be found [here](#).



- 1-178 (Most Deprived)
- 179-356
- 357-534
- 535-712
- 713-890 (least Deprived)
- Not Known

- In the third Quarter of the 2014/15 financial year the data suggests the greatest proportions of vacancies are occurring in the most deprived areas of Northern Ireland. Some 34% of vacancies were listed in the most deprived 20% areas compared to 12% vacancies for the most affluent 20% of areas.