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 and Learning (DEL) JobCentres / 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 the first quarter of 2015/16 there were 12,705 vacancies notified to J&BOs, a decrease of 9% when compared against the same period in the 2014/15 financial year. This decline can be partially explained by the discontinuation (April 2015) of employer subsidy programmes which accounted for 11% of the number of vacancies notified in the first quarter of 2014/15. These include employer subsidy vacancies within the Youth Employment Scheme and First Start.
When the **12,705** vacancies notified to the Department for Employment and Learning in Quarter 1 2015/16 are broken down into full-time, part-time and casual vacancies there are:

- **7,114 Full-Time Vacancies (56%)**
- **4,413 Part-Time Vacancies (35%)**
- **1,178 Casual Vacancies (9%)**

- Quarter 1 is made up of April, May and June, which includes the Easter period.
- The majority of vacancies notified to the department are Full Time Vacancies.
- The proportion of full-time/part-time/casual vacancies continues to remain relatively constant from the last quarter of 2014/15 into the first quarter of the 2015/16 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 job groups according to skill level and skill specialisation. Further information, including definitions, relating to the Standard Occupational Classification (2000) can be found [here](#).

![Graph showing Standard Occupational Classification](#)

### 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 in to twenty one categories. Vacancies are assigned the SIC 2007 code of the employer that notified them. Further information, including definitions, relating to the SIC 2007 can be found [here](#).

![Graph showing Standard Industrial Classification](#)

The top 5 industrial classifications make up 77% (9,836) of the total number of vacancies notified in this quarter.

**Top 5 Categories**
- Other Services - **2,542**
- Administration/Support Services - **2,187**
- Human Health/Social Work - **1,823**
- Accommodation/Food Services - **1,745**
- Wholesale/Retail Trade - **1,539**

Employment Vacancies Statistical Fact Sheet, 29th July 2015.
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. Vacancies notified to Lisnagelvin J&BO are coded under Foyle J&BO on CMS; they are therefore grouped together in this publication.

- In the first Quarter of 2015/16 the J&BOs with the largest numbers of vacancies were; Shaftesbury Square with 1,909 (15%), Lisburn with 815 (6%), Antrim with 718 (6%), Bangor with 714 (6%) and Holywood Road with 589 (5%).
- Of the 35 J&BOs, 12 have recorded an increase in the number of vacancies notified to them in Quarter 1 of 2015/16 when compared with Quarter 1 2014/15 including; Knockbreda 486 compared to 188, Lisburn 815 compared to 592, Falls Road 430 compared to 387, Coleraine 568 compared to 529 and Ballynahinch 78 compared to 40.

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.

In the first Quarter of the 2015/16 financial year the data suggests the greatest proportions of vacancies occurred in the most deprived areas of Northern Ireland. Some 31% of vacancies were listed in the most deprived 20% of areas compared to 14% of vacancies for the most affluent 20% of areas.