

Press Release

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[A previous press release on this subject appeared on March 29, 2011](#)

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Supply and Demand in the Labor Market in Israel in January-March 2011

Based on a Joint Analysis of Data from Job Vacancy Survey and Labour Force Survey

- The demand for Engineers and Architects (code 02) accounted in this quarter for half of all job vacancies among Academic Professionals (approximately 3,230 jobs). Supply to demand ratio remained unchanged in the last three quarters and stood at 0.9¹
- The demand for Computer technicians and programmers (code 130) accounted for more than 40% of all job vacancies among Associate Professionals and Technicians (approximately 2,500 jobs) and the supply to demand ratio declined to 0.6¹ (compared with 1.2 in the previous quarter).
- The demand for Workers in Lodging and Restaurant Services (code 44) accounted for approximately 32% of all job vacancies among Agents, Sales Workers and Service Workers (approximately 5,200 jobs) and the supply to demand ratio declined to 2.2 (compared with 3.7 in the previous quarter). Out of them, the highest demand was for Waiters and bartenders (code 444) and the supply to demand ratio declined to 2.1 (compared with 3.2 in the previous quarter).

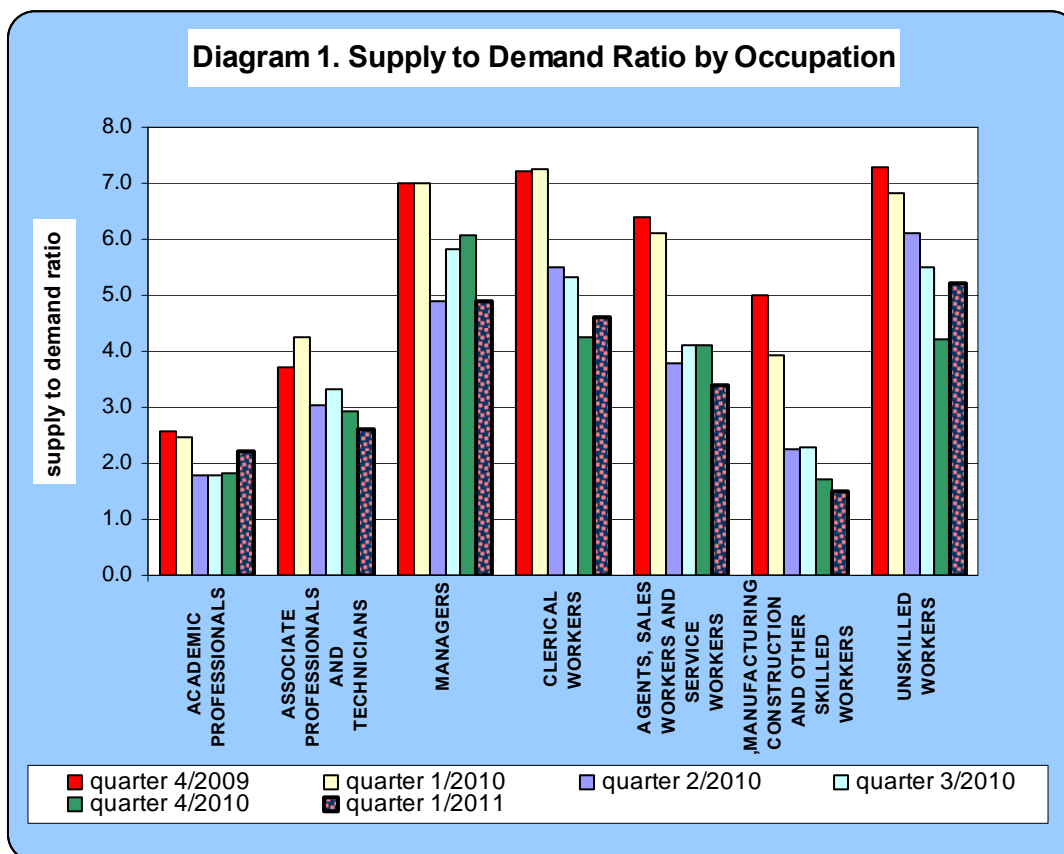
In this press release we show findings from a joint analysis of data from Job Vacancy Survey and Labour Force Survey.

We compared between the labor supply and the labor demand.

Labour Supply – employees (including members of cooperatives) who worked in the last 12 months and sought work. Including: those who usually work part-time involuntarily, unemployed persons and those not in the civilian labour force.

Labour Demand – the number of job vacancies.

¹ Supply to Demand ratio less than 1 - demand for workers surpasses the supply (i.e., in those occupations the number of job vacancies surpasses supply)



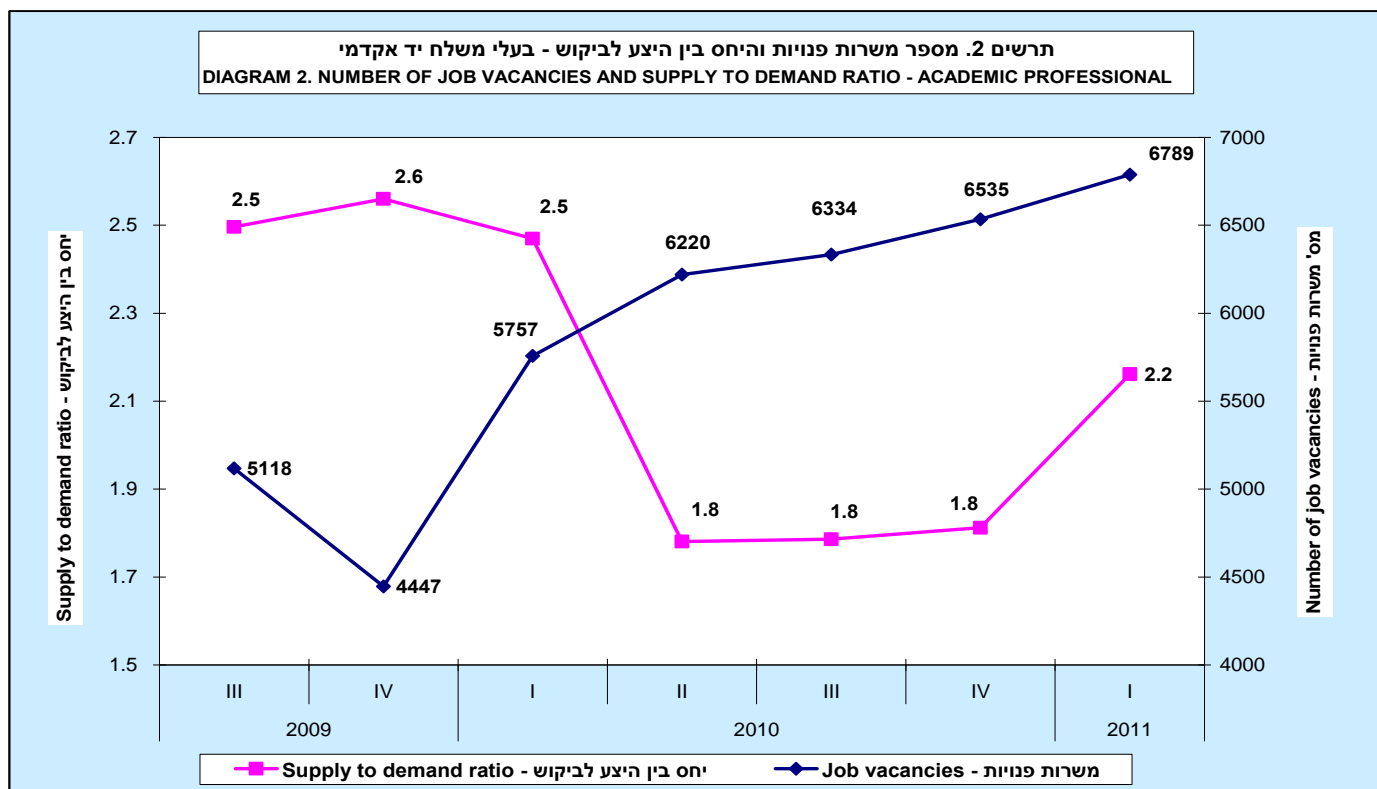
It can be seen from the diagram that in the 1st quarter of 2011 the supply to demand ratio among **Academic professionals**, among **Clerical workers** and among **Unskilled workers** rose compared with the previous quarter. The supply to demand ratio among all the other groups declined compared with the previous quarter.

Supply to demand ratio by outstanding occupations January-March 2011

Supply to Demand ratio <u>less than 1</u> - demand for workers surpasses the supply (i.e., in those occupations the number of job vacancies surpasses supply)	Supply to Demand ratio <u>more than 10</u> - supply is relatively large than demand
Engineers - Civil, Electrical and electronics, Mechanical, Computer	Office equipment operators
Psychologists	Child care workers
Accountants	Unskilled hand sorters
Electronic engineering technician	
Computer technicians and programmers	
Production managers (in all fields)	
Supervisory clerks of cashiers, tellers and credit company clerks	
Travel, insurance and advertising clerks	
Cosmeticians	
Metal moulders and engravers	
Electrical mechanics and fitters (Incl. maintenance of electrical equipment)	
Floor layers and tile setters, Stone cutters, Plasterers, Iron workers (in construction), Prefabricated elements assemblers and Scaffolders	
Bus drivers	

Main findings by occupations for the 1st quarter of 2011 (January-March):

Academic professionals



It can be seen from the diagram the connection between the number of job vacancies and the supply to demand ratio.

In the 1st quarter of 2011 the number of job vacancies among **Academic professionals** rose to approximately 6,800 jobs (compared with approximately 6,500 job vacancies in the 4th quarter of 2010).

The supply to demand ratio rose compared with the previous quarter and stood at 2.2.

Year	Quarter	Engineers and Architects (code 02)				Medical Doctors, Pharmacists and Veterinarians (code 03)			
		Number of job vacancies	% of all job vacancies*	Supply to demand ratio	Percentage of all employed persons	Number of job vacancies	% of all job vacancies*	Supply to demand ratio	Percentage of all employed persons
2009	3 rd quarter	1,996	38.9	1.8	3.0	567	11.1	2.8	1.8
	4 th quarter	1,641	36.9	1.9		504	11.3	2.3	
2010	1 st quarter	3,079	53.5	0.8	3.1	657	11.4	4.6	1.9
	2 nd quarter	3,225	51.8	1.1		643	10.2	2.4	
	3 rd quarter	3,303	52.1	0.7		643	10.2	2.4	
	4 th quarter	3,499	53.5	0.9		617	9.4	2.9	
2011	1 st quarter	3,228	47.5	0.9		648	9.6	3.1	

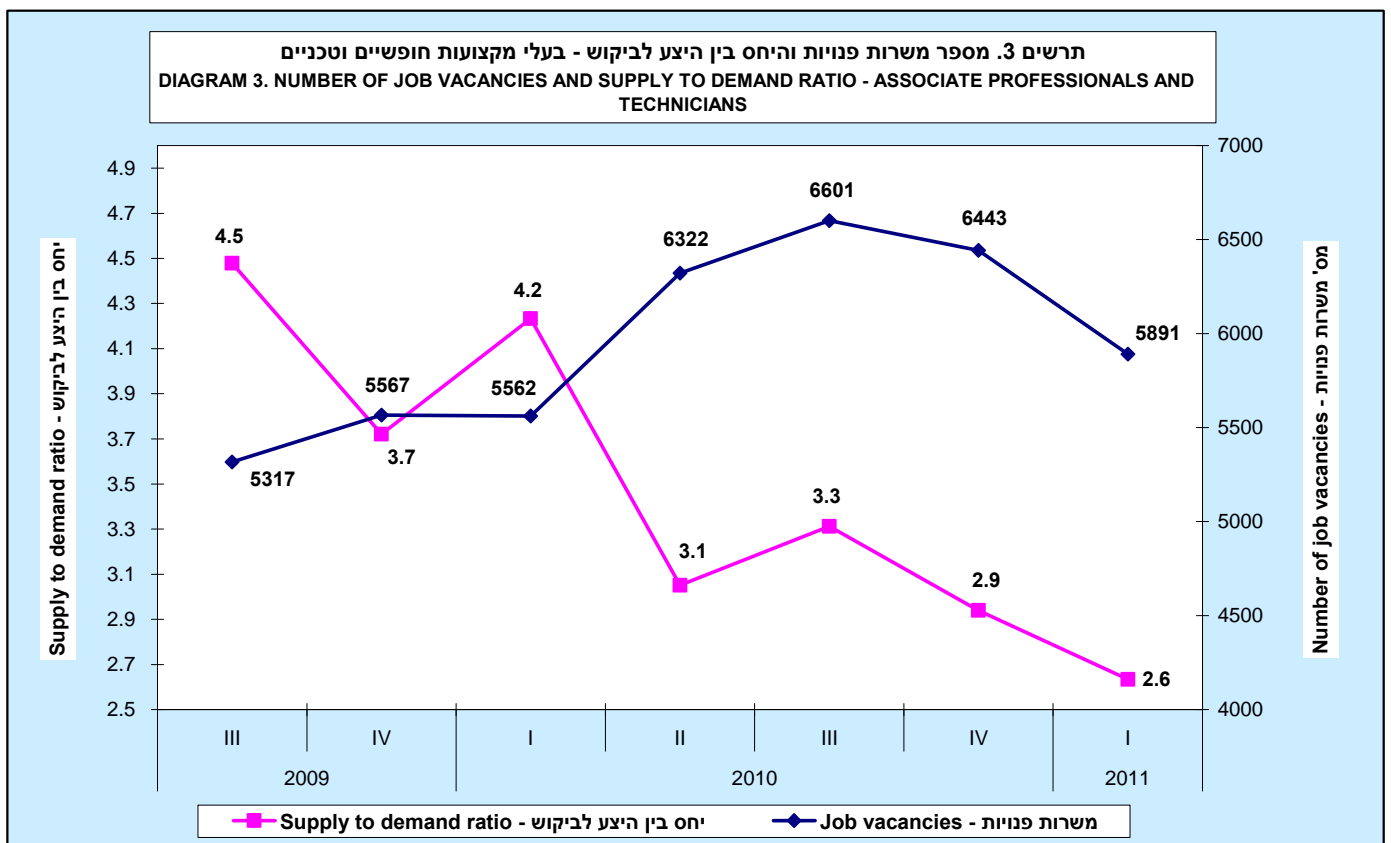
*among Academic Professionals

As in previous quarters, the demand for **Engineers and Architects** (code 02) accounted in the current quarter for approximately 50% among Academic professionals. The supply to demand ratio remained unchanged and stood at 0.9.

Supply to demand ratio among **Medical doctors, Pharmacists and Veterinarians** (code 03) slightly increased in the 1st quarter of 2011. To be noted that, the share of self-employed persons in medical academic occupations is relatively high compared with all employed persons in these occupations, and therefore the supply in these occupations is probably underestimated.

In the 1st quarter of 2011, in the following occupations the supply to demand ratio was less than 1, which means that in these occupations the demand for workers surpasses the supply: **Civil engineers** (code 021); **Electrical and electronics engineers** (code 023); **Mechanical engineers** (code 024); **Computer engineers** (code 027); **Psychologists** (code 051); **Accountants** (code 055);

Associate Professionals and Technicians



In the 1st quarter of 2011 the number of job vacancies among **Associate Professionals and Technicians** declined to approximately 5,900 jobs (compared with approximately 6,400 job vacancies in the 4th quarter of 2010). The supply to demand ratio declined to 2.6 (compared with 2.9 in the previous quarter).

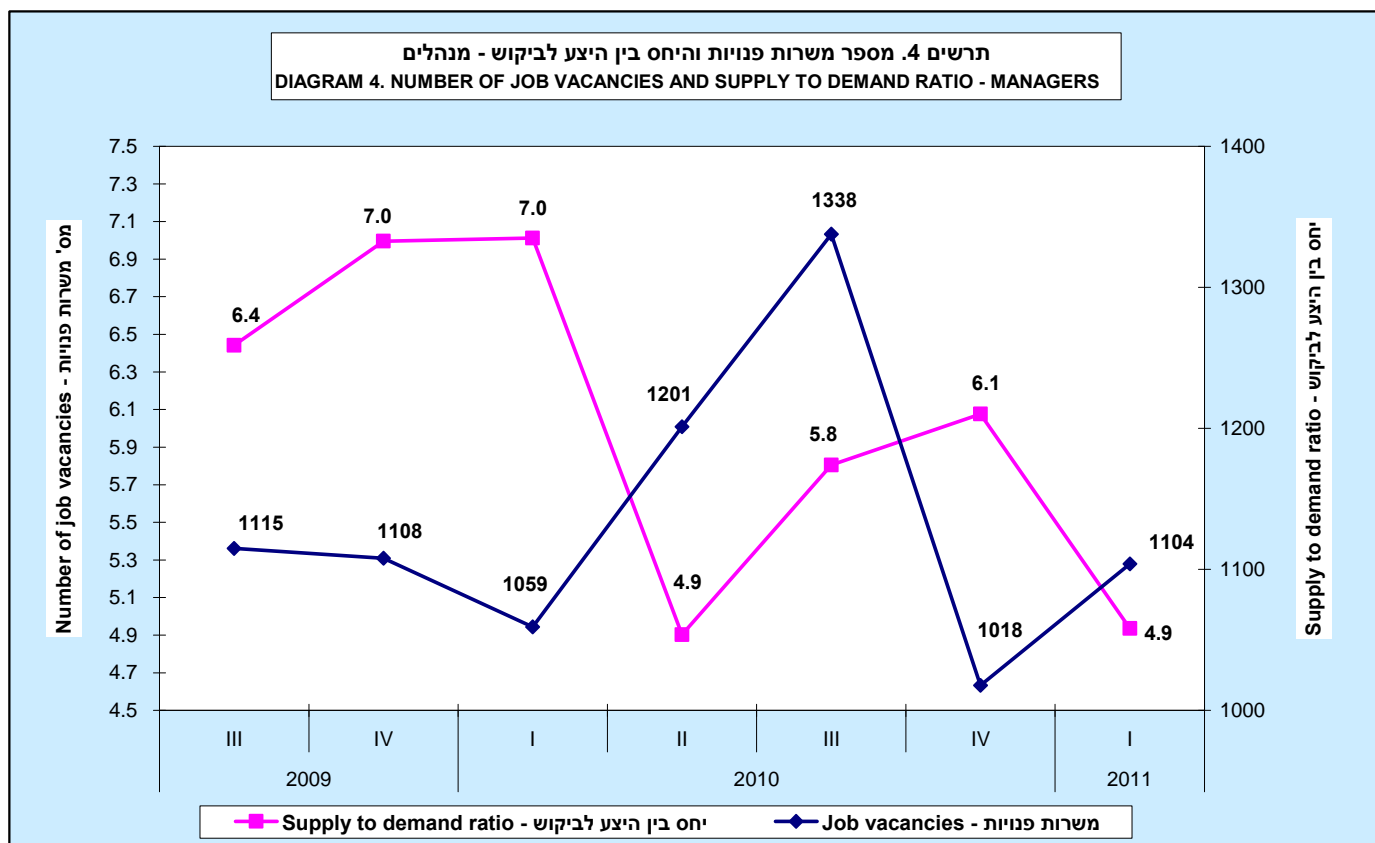
Year	Quarter	Computer technicians and programmers (code 130)				Medical Laboratory Workers, Nurses and Other Paramedical Professions (code 15)			
		Number of job vacancies	% of all job vacancies*	Supply to demand ratio	Percentage of all employed persons	Number of job vacancies	% of all job vacancies*	Supply to demand ratio	Percentage of all employed persons
2009	3 rd quarter	1,519	28.6	2.4	2.4	1,305	24.5	3.3	1.9
	4 th quarter	2,079	37.3	2.3		1,127	20.2	2.3	
2010	1 st quarter	1,720	30.9	1.5	2.3	1,480	26.6	1.7	2.0
	2 nd quarter	2,444	38.7	1.2		1,312	20.8	3.3	
	3 rd quarter	2,480	37.6	1.6		1,459	22.1	2.5	
	4 th quarter	2,295	35.6	1.2		1,259	19.5	2.0	
2011	1 st quarter	2,562	43.5	0.6		1,342	22.8	3.2	

*among Associate Professionals and Technicians

The demand for **Computer technicians and programmers** (code 130) accounted for more than 40% of all job vacancies among Associate Professionals and Technicians, and the supply to demand ratio declined to 0.6 (compared with 1.2 in the previous quarter).

The demand for **Medical Laboratory Workers, Nurses and Other Paramedical Professions** (code 15) accounted for approximately a fifth of all job vacancies among Associate Professionals and Technicians, and the supply to demand ratio rose. Among **Registered nurses** (code 151) the supply to demand ratio rose to 1.8 (compared with 0.7 in the previous quarter).

Demand for **Electrical, Electronic, Mechanical and Other Engineering Technicians and Associate Professionals** (code 12) accounted for approximately a tenth of all job vacancies among Associate Professionals and Technicians, and the supply to demand ratio gradually declined from 5.6 in the 4th quarter of 2009 to 0.7 in the 1st quarter of 2011. To be noted that, a supply to demand ratio of less than 1, which means that the demand for workers surpasses the supply, was found in the following occupations: among **Electronic engineering technicians** (code 121) and among **Computer technicians and programmers** (code 130).



In the 1st quarter of 2011 the number of job vacancies among **Managers** rose to approximately 1,100 job vacancies (compared with approximately 1,000 job vacancies in the 4th quarter of 2010).

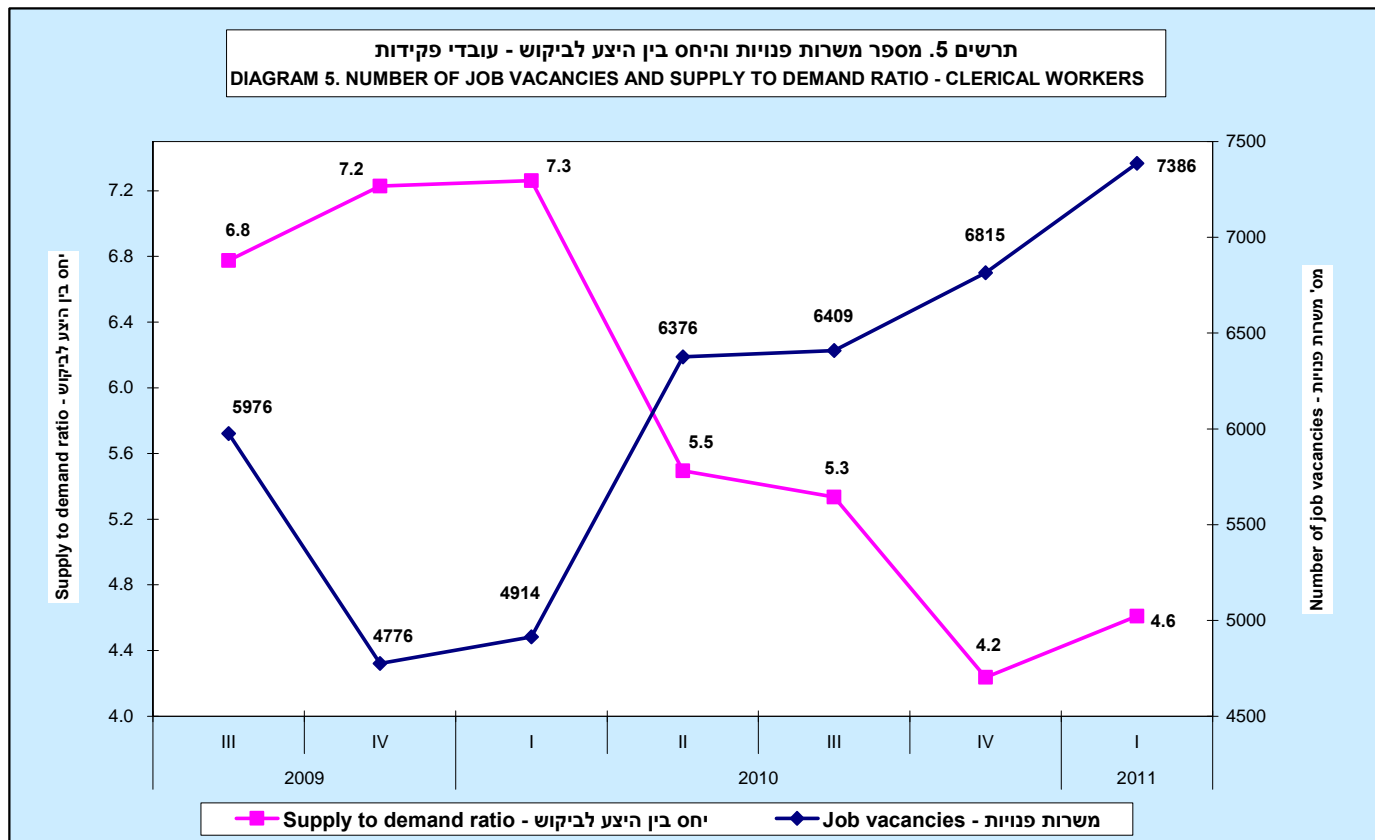
The supply to demand ratio declined to 4.9 (compared with 6.1 in the previous quarter).

Year	Quarter	Senior Managers (code 22)			
		Number of job vacancies	% of all job vacancies*	Supply to demand ratio	Percentage of all employed persons
2009	3 rd quarter	627	56.2	7.6	3.5
	4 th quarter	602	54.3	9.5	
2010	1 st quarter	633	59.8	9.3	4.0
	2 nd quarter	756	63.0	6.6	
	3 rd quarter	915	68.4	6.1	
	4 th quarter	682	67.0	6.2	
2011	1 st quarter	758	68.7	4.2	

*among Managers

The demand for **Senior Managers** (code 22) accounted for approximately two thirds of the demand for Managers, and the supply to demand ratio declined. To be noted that, in the current quarter there was no supply among production managers (code 220).

Clerical Workers



In the 1st quarter of 2011 the number of job vacancies among **Clerical Workers** increased to approximately 7,400 jobs (compared with approximately 6,800 job vacancies in the 4th quarter of 2010).

The supply to demand ratio rose to 4.6 (compared with 4.2 in the previous quarter).

Year	Quarter	Secretaries and Keyboard Operating Clerks (code 33)				Customer Services Clerks and Office Equipment Operators (code 36)			
		Number of job vacancies	% of all job vacancies*	Supply to demand ratio	Percentage of all employed persons	Number of job vacancies	% of all job vacancies*	Supply to demand ratio	Percentage of all employed persons
2009	3 rd quarter	804	13.5	10.6	3.5	2,096	35.1	3.1	2.2
	4 th quarter	537	11.2	15.6		1,616	33.8	2.7	
2010	1 st quarter	450	9.1	14.6	3.4	1,783	36.3	3.1	2.2
	2 nd quarter	709	11.1	12.6		2,092	32.8	3.3	
	3 rd quarter	746	11.6	13.2		1,749	27.3	3.2	
	4 th quarter	1,073	15.7	5.9		2,028	29.8	1.8	
2011	1 st quarter	1,079	14.6	7.7		2,448	33.1	2.5	

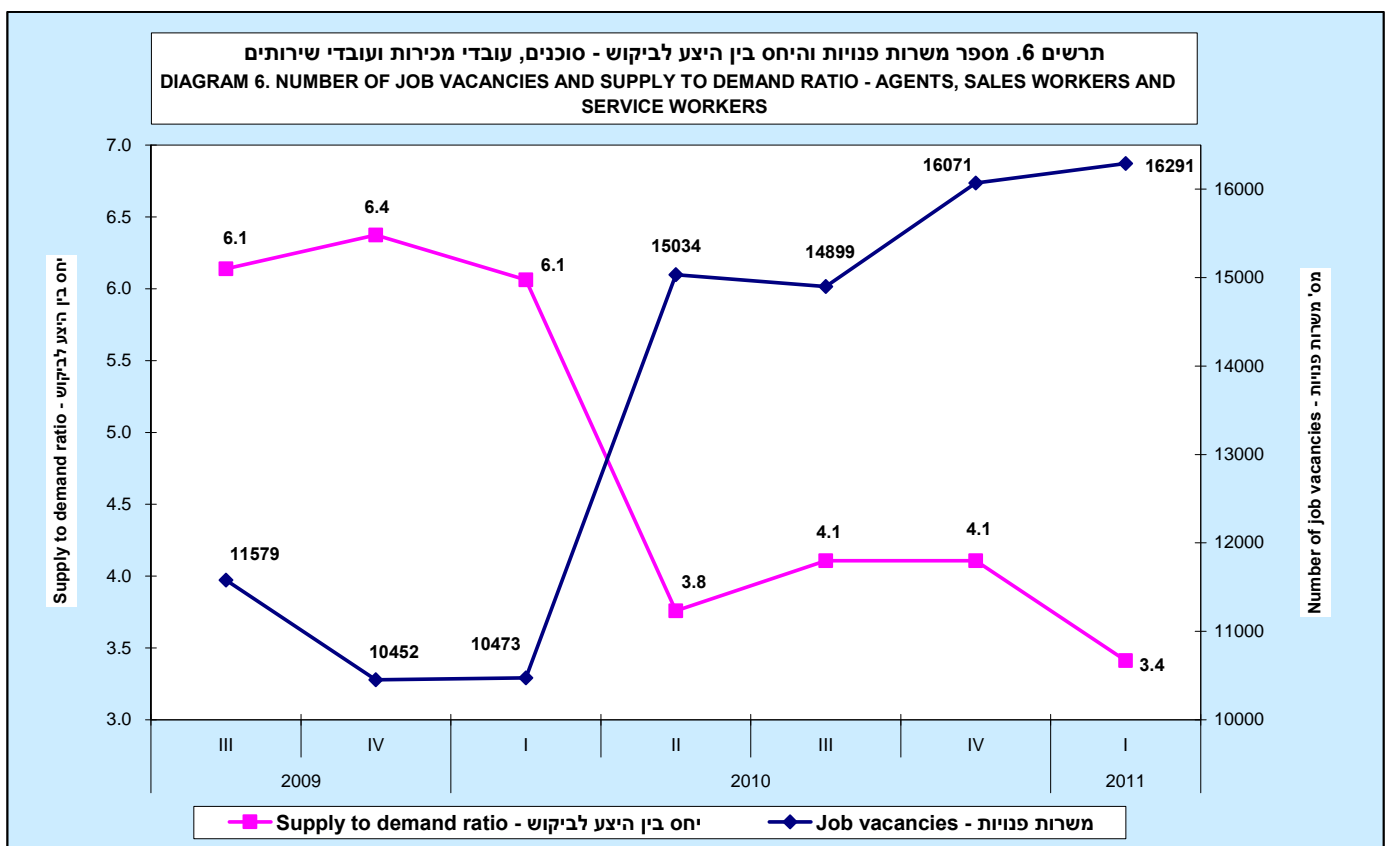
*among Clerical Workers

The supply to demand ratio among **Secretaries and Keyboard Operating Clerks** (code 33) rose. Out of them, the highest demand was among Secretaries (code 331), and the supply to demand ratio in that occupation rose to 7.8 (compared with 5.8 in the previous quarter).

The demand for **Customer Service Clerks and Office Equipment Operators** (code 36) accounted for approximately a third of the demand for all Clerical Workers, and the supply to demand ratio rose. Out of them, the highest demand was for **Customer service clerks** (code 361) and the supply to demand ratio in this occupation remained almost unchanged and reached 1.5 (compared with 1.4 in the 4th quarter of 2010).

To be noted that, a supply to demand ratio of less than 1, which means that the demand for workers surpasses the supply, was found in the following occupations: among **Supervisory clerks of cashiers, tellers and credit company clerks** (code 320) and among **Travel, insurance and advertising clerks** (code 362).

Agents, Sales Workers and Service Workers



In the 1st quarter of 2011 the number of job vacancies among **Agents, Sales Workers and Service Workers** increased to approximately 16,300 jobs (compared with approximately 16,000 job vacancies in the 4th quarter of 2010).

The supply to demand ratio declined to 3.4 (compared with 4.1 in the previous quarter).

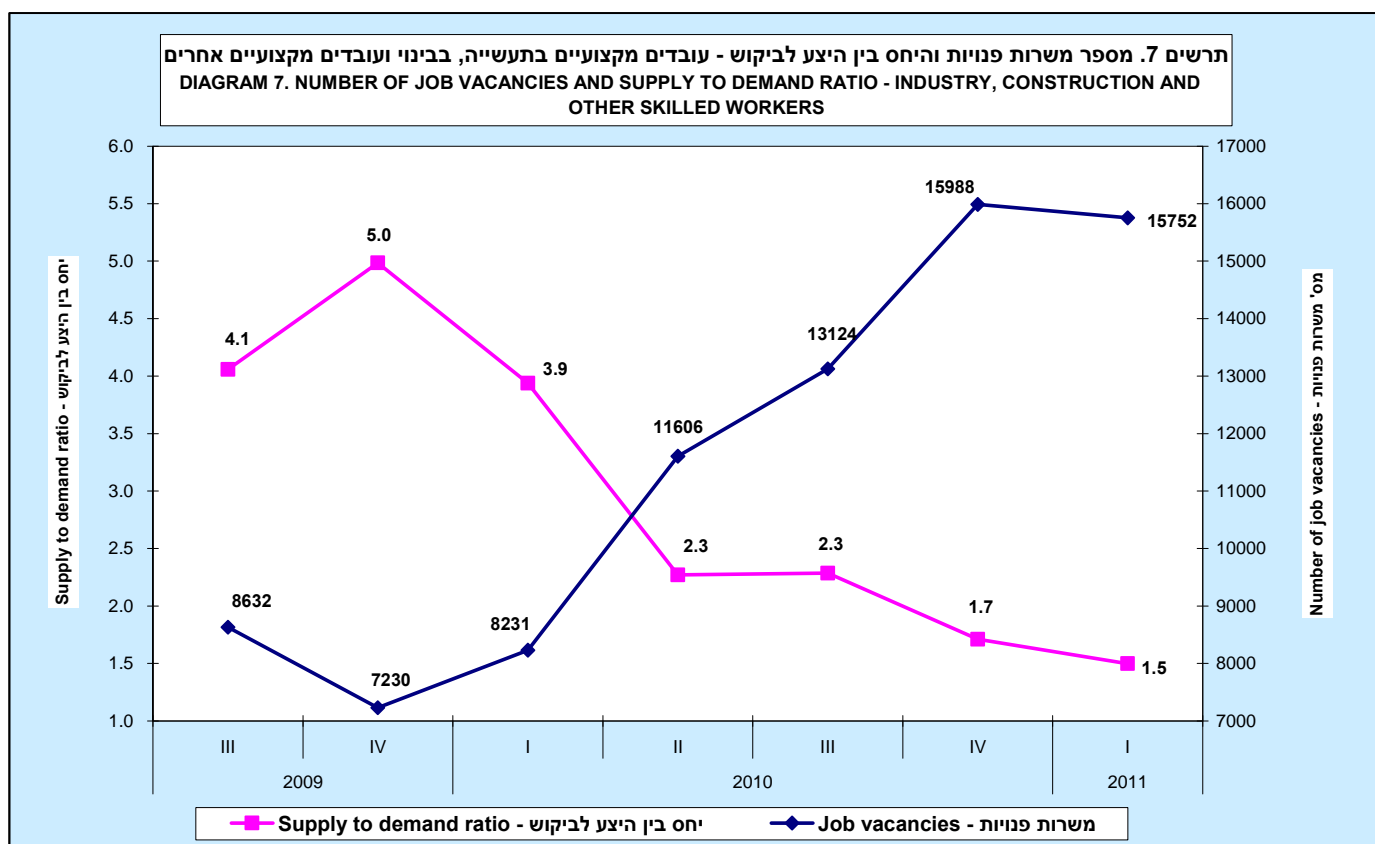
Year	Quarter	Workers in Lodging and Restaurant Services (code 44)			
		Number of job vacancies	% of all job vacancies*	Supply to demand ratio	Percentage of all employed persons
2009	3 rd quarter	3,375	29.2	4.6	3.5
	4 th quarter	2,651	25.4	4.8	
2010	1 st quarter	2,843	27.2	4.6	3.2
	2 nd quarter	4,614	30.7	2.2	
	3 rd quarter	4,632	31.1	3.4	
	4 th quarter	5,184	32.3	3.7	
2011	1 st quarter	5,201	31.9	2.2	

*among Agents, Sales Workers and Service Workers

The demand for **Workers in Lodging and Restaurant Services** (code 44) accounted for approximately 32% of the demand for Agents, Sales Workers and Service Workers, and the supply to demand ratio declined. Out of them, the highest demand was for **Waiters and bartenders** (code 444) and the supply to demand ratio declined to 2.1 (compared with 3.2 in the previous quarter).

In the 1st quarter of 2011 there was no supply among Cosmeticians (code 471).

Industry, Construction and Other Skilled Workers



In the 1st quarter of 2011 the number of job vacancies among **Industry, Construction and Other Skilled Workers** declined to approximately 15,800 job vacancies (compared with approximately 16,000 job vacancies in the 4th quarter of 2010).

In these occupational major groups (codes 6-8) the supply to demand ratio declined to 1.5 (compared with 1.7 in the 4th quarter of 2010). As in the previous quarter, that ratio was the lowest compared with other occupational major groups, and gradually declined from 5.0 in the 4th quarter of 2009 to 1.5 in the current quarter.

Year	Quarter	Welders, Tinsmiths, Locksmiths and Other Metal Articles Foremen (code 61)				Electrical and Electronics Equipment Mechanics and Fitters (code 64)			
		Number of job vacancies	% of all job vacancies*	Supply to demand ratio	Percentage of all employed persons	Number of job vacancies	% of all job vacancies*	Supply to demand ratio	Percentage of all employed persons
2009	3 rd quarter	1,542	17.9	2.9	2.1	836	9.7	5.4	2.7
	4 th quarter	679	9.4	5.3		1,072	14.8	4.2	
2010	1 st quarter	913	11.1	2.5	1.9	1,137	13.8	4.5	2.7
	2 nd quarter	1,744	15.0	1.7		1,387	11.9	2.3	
	3 rd quarter	2,098	16.0	1.3		1,586	12.1	1.9	
	4 th quarter	2,304	14.4	1.4		1,986	12.4	1.7	
2011	1 st quarter	1,669	10.6	1.3		1,580	10.0	2.0	

*among Industry, Construction and Other Skilled Workers

The demand for **Welders, Tinsmiths, Locksmiths and Other Metal Articles Foremen** (code 61) accounted for approximately 10% of the demand for Industry, Construction and Other Skilled Workers, and the supply to demand ratio slightly declined.

The demand for **Electrical and Electronics Equipment Mechanics and Fitters** (code 64) accounted for approximately 10% of the demand in these occupational major groups (6-8), and the supply to demand ratio rose.

Year	Quarter	Builders and Construction Workers (code 69)				Drivers (code 84)			
		Number of job vacancies	% of all job vacancies*	Supply to demand ratio	Percentage of all employed persons	Number of job vacancies	% of all job vacancies*	Supply to demand ratio	Percentage of all employed persons
2009	3 rd quarter	2,392	27.7	3.0	1.9	1,266	14.7	3.6	3.2
	4 th quarter	1,868	25.8	2.9		1,474	20.4	5.7	
2010	1 st quarter	1,823	22.1	3.2	2.0	2,002	24.3	3.0	3.5
	2 nd quarter	2,436	21.0	1.4		2,088	18.0	3.0	
	3 rd quarter	2,623	20.0	2.7		2,950	22.5	1.9	
	4 th quarter	3,876	24.2	0.9		3,006	18.8	1.4	
2011	1 st quarter	4,584	29.1	0.9		3,647	23.2	1.8	

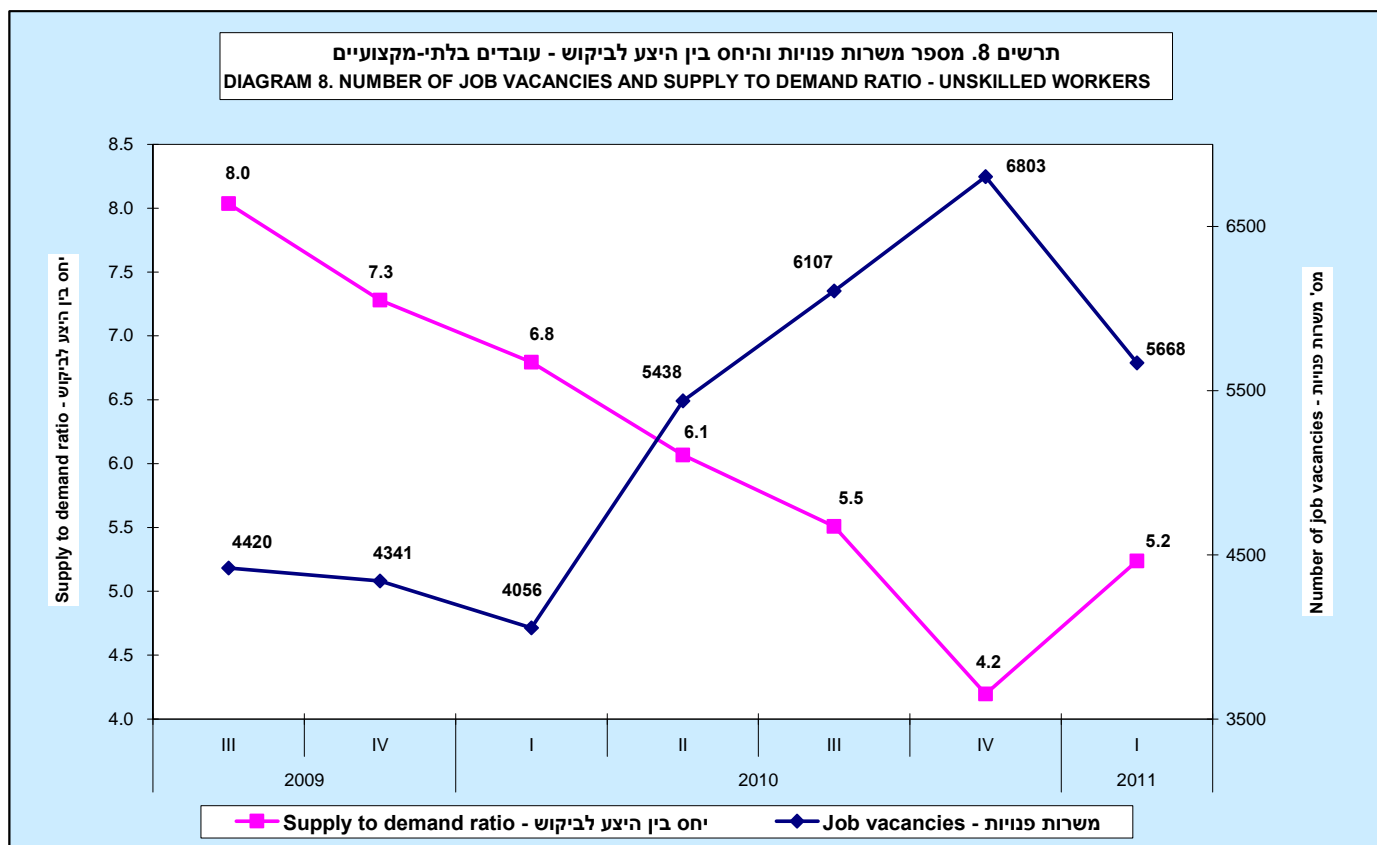
*among Industry, Construction and Other Skilled Workers

The demand for **Builders and Construction Workers** (code 69) accounted for approximately 30% of all the demand for Industry, Construction and Other Skilled Workers, and the supply to demand ratio remained unchanged compared with the previous quarter.

The demand for **Drivers** (code 84) accounted for approximately 23% of the demand in these occupational major groups (6-8), and the supply to demand ratio rose. A particularly low supply to demand ratio in this occupation was found among **Bus drivers** (code 843) – 0.4 - and demand rose to approximately 1,200 job vacancies (compared with 1,000 in the previous quarter). Meaning, in this occupation the demand for workers surpasses the supply.

In addition, in the following occupations the supply to demand ratio was less than 1, which means that in these occupations the demand for workers surpasses the supply: among **Metal moulders and engraves** (code 611), **Electrical mechanics and fitters (Incl. maintenance of electrical equipment)** (code 641), **Floor layers and tile setters, Stone cutters, Plasterers, Iron workers (in construction), Prefabricated elements assemblers and Scaffolders** (codes 692-697).

Unskilled Workers



In the 1st quarter of 2011 the number of job vacancies among **Unskilled Workers** declined to approximately 5,700 job vacancies (compared with approximately 6,800 job vacancies in the 4th quarter of 2010).

The supply to demand ratio increased to 5.2 (compared with 4.2 in the previous quarter).

Year	Quarter	Domestic and Related Helpers, Cleaners and Launderers (code 91)				Watchpersons, Messengers and Ushers (code 93)			
		Number of job vacancies	% of all job vacancies*	Supply to demand ratio	Percentage of all employed persons	Number of job vacancies	% of all job vacancies*	Supply to demand ratio	Percentage of all employed persons
2009	3 rd quarter	1,938	43.9	10.9	3.6	1,125	25.5	3.8	0.9
	4 th quarter	1,555	35.8	11.7		1,368	31.5	2.9	
2010	1 st quarter	1,295	31.9	11.4	3.7	1,193	29.4	3.7	0.8
	2 nd quarter	2,117	38.9	9.0		1,436	26.4	2.5	
	3 rd quarter	2,168	35.5	7.1		1,725	28.2	2.9	
	4 th quarter	2,809	41.3	5.7		1,794	26.4	0.9	
2011	1 st quarter	2,291	40.4	6.4		1,086	19.2	2.0	

*among Unskilled Workers

The demand for **Domestic and Related Helpers, Cleaners and Launderers** (code 91) accounted for approximately 40% of the demand for Unskilled Workers, and the supply to demand ratio rose. To be noted that, the demand accumulates mostly among **Kitchen workers and cleaners in offices and in institutions** (code 911) which accounts for approximately 84% of the demand for Domestic and Related Helpers, Cleaners and Launderers (code 91).

The demand for **Watchpersons, Messengers and Ushers** (code 93) accounted for approximately a fifth of the demand for workers among Unskilled Workers, and the supply to demand ratio rose, as **Watchpersons** (code 930) accounted for approximately 90% of all the demand in this group (code 93). The supply to demand ratio among Watchpersons (code 930) rose to 1.4 (compared with 0.8 in the 4th quarter of 2010).

DEFINITIONS AND OTHER EXPLANATIONS

Definitions:

Labour supply – employees (including members of cooperatives) who worked in the last 12 months and sought work. Including: employees working part time involuntarily (i.e., those who searched for full-time or additional work but did not find), unemployed persons and those not in the civilian labour force, by the relevant occupations.

Labour demand – the number of job vacancies, by the relevant occupations.

Supply to demand ratio – a ratio between the number of employees (including members of cooperatives) who worked in the last 12 months and sought work, and the number of job vacancies, by the relevant occupations.

To be noted –

- The labour supply by occupations is underestimated. That estimate does not cover the following populations:
 1. Persons who worked in the past (before the last 12 months) or did not work in Israel at all (immigrants, housewives, students who recently finished school, etc.) and sought work.
 2. Employed persons who usually work in a full-time job and sought other work.
- There might be an overestimate in the quarterly analysis of labour supply data. Not in all populations, searching for a work is limited to a specific quarter.
- The Job Vacancy Survey population does not include small businesses (less than 5 employees), the Public Sector and the 'Agriculture' industry. According to an evaluation survey which was conducted in June-July of 2008, the number of job vacancies in small businesses was approximately 17% of all job vacancies in the Business sector, and the number of job vacancies in the Agriculture industry was less than 3% of all job vacancies in the Business sector. Therefore, job vacancies data is an underestimate to labour force demand in the Business sector. The Job Vacancy Survey population does not include also 'Services for Households by Domestic Personnel' industry.
- Labour supply estimates relate to the entire economy, whereas the labour demand is estimated only for the Business sector, excluding the populations mentioned above.
- The data is not seasonality adjusted and is not adjusted to festival and trading day factors.
- The data in this press release is presented for occupations in which there were at least 10,000 employed persons and over (in any of the quarters related) according to Labour Force Survey estimates.
- In uncommon occupations (less than 500 job vacancies) there might be volatility over time, which will affect the supply to demand ratio.

- No data is published for occupations in which there are less than 100 job vacancies in a quarter.
- In most occupational major groups, the data published in the table covers over 95% of all job vacancies.

Labour Force Survey

Characteristics of the civilian labour force

Weekly civilian labour force: persons aged 15 and over who were “employed” or “unemployed” during the “determinant week”, according to the definitions given below:

The “determinant week”: is the week ending on the Saturday preceding the visit of the interviewer to the household in the Labour Force Survey.

Employed persons: worked for at least one hour during the determinant week, at any type of work, for pay, profit or other remuneration; all those working in kibbutzim (whether in services or any other industry); family members who worked without pay for more than 15 hours during the investigation week; persons in institutions who worked more than 15 hours during the week, persons who were temporarily absent from their work.

Employed persons are divided into three sub-groups:

- Worked full time - all those who worked 35 hours or more during the determinant week (including preparation hours).
- Worked part time - persons who worked 1-34 hours during the determinant week (including preparation hours).
- Temporarily absent from work - this group includes all those who were temporarily absent from their regular work during the entire determinant week, due to illness, vacation, reserve army service, decrease in the extent of work, labour dispute, temporary disruption of work (for up to 30 days), etc. The definition does not include persons who were absent for only part of the determinant week.

Note: Usually worked full time / usually worked part time – determined by the workers’ usual number of work hours (not in the determinant week).

Unemployed persons: all those who did not work for even one hour during the determinant week and who actively sought work during the last four weeks, by registering with the Labour Exchange of the Employment Service or by application to employers, either in person or in writing, or by another methods, and could have started work in the determinant week, had suitable work been offered (“availability to work”).

Note: A person who was not available to work during the determinant week due to illness/reserve duty is considered unemployed.

Unemployed persons are divided into two sub-groups:

- a. Unemployed persons who did work in Israel during the twelve months preceding the determinant week.
- b. Unemployed persons who did not work in Israel during the twelve months preceding the determinant week.

Not in the weekly civilian labour force: all persons aged 15 and over who were neither “employed” nor “unemployed” during the determinant week. This group includes: students; non-paid volunteers; persons who cared for children, family members, or the household and did not work for even one hour outside of the home; persons not fit to work, and persons living off their pensions or other income and who did not work for even one hour during the determinant week. Also included in this group are soldiers in the regular army (compulsory service or permanent army), family members who worked without pay less than 15 hours per week, persons in institutions who worked less than 15 hours during the determinant week.

Characteristics of the annual civilian labour force

Annual civilian labour force (during the year): all persons aged 15 and over who were in the weekly civilian labour force, as well as those who worked during the year, but were not in the weekly civilian labour force.

Employed during the year (annually employed): all persons aged 15 and over who worked in Israel **for at least one day** during the 12 months preceding the survey. People who worked less than one month are considered as those who worked for one month.

Not in the annual civilian labour force: not in the weekly civilian labour force, and did not work at all during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Job Vacancy Survey population

The survey population includes the businesses in all of the economic activities excluding:

- Small businesses with less than five employees permanently.
- Agriculture (ISIC-Code A).
- Administration (ISIC-Code J) includes public administration and local authorities. Government hospitals are including in job vacancy survey population in health services.
- Pre-primary education institutions (kindergartens and child day-care activities), public primary and secondary education institutions. The population includes higher education institutions (postsecondary and academic institutions).
- Services for households by domestic personal (ISIC-Code N).

Adjustments of definitions between Labour Force Survey and Job Vacancy Survey:

In order to perform a suitable comparison between the two surveys, there is a need to adjust the definitions of the surveys populations as possible. Below are listed the clauses in which an adjustment of Labour Force Survey population was not possible:

- Labour supply data relate to the entire economy, whereas demand estimates relate only to the Business sector, in accordance with the definition of the Job Vacancy Survey population, and particularly to employers of more than 5 workers.
- Group 861 – 'Welfare and social work activities without accommodations', is included entirely in the supply side, even though class 8611 ('Child day-care activities in home') is not included in the demand side.
- Division 73 – 'Research and Development' is included entirely in the supply side, even though research and development institutions classified in the Public Sector were not included in the demand side.
- Division 74 – 'Labour recruiting and provision of personnel' is included entirely in the supply side, even though labour recruiting and provision of personnel agencies classified in the Public Sector were not included in the demand side.
- Data analysis did not restrict the age of the employed person, not in the Job Vacancy Survey and not in the Labour Force Survey.

TABLE 1. - EMPLOYED PERSONS, JOB VACANCIES AND SUPPLY-TO-DEMAND RATIO, BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS (1) (minor group - two digits, unit group - three digits)

Code	Occupation	2009					2010					2011					
		Total	Quarter III	Quarter IV	Total	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	Quarter I	Quarter I						
		Percentage out of total employed persons (2)	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Percentage out of total employed persons (2)	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio				
0	ACADEMIC PROFESSIONALS	13.6	5,118	2.5	4,447	2.6	14.3	5,757	2.5	6,220	1.8	6,334	1.8	6,535	1.8	6,789	2.2
01	Chemists, Physicists, Mathematicians and Related Professionals	1.1	789	2.2	730	1.2	0.9	905	1.0	645	0.7	878	0.6	797	0.7	674	2.5
015	Systems analysts and related computer professionals	0.8	670	1.9	647	1.4	0.7	709	0.6	510	0.4	735	0.7	674	no supply	573	1.5
02	Engineers and Architects	3.0	1,996	1.8	1,641	1.9	3.1	3,079	0.8	3,225	1.1	3,303	0.7	3,499	0.9	3,228	0.9
020	Architects, including town planners	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	1.5	..	..
021	Civil engineers	0.4	236	no supply	304	0.9	0.5	392	no supply	320	2.2	271	no supply	400	1.1	356	no supply
023	Electrical and electronics engineers	0.7	461	1.8	318	2.8	0.7	549	0.7	532	1.1	490	0.9	494	2.7	510	0.7
024	Mechanical engineers	0.3	241	4.5	187	2.0	0.3	230	1.7	224	1.3	259	2.2	275	0.8	273	0.9
027	Computer engineers	0.6	734	1.3	584	0.3	0.5	1,462	0.5	1,662	0.4	1,632	0.2	1,516	0.1	1,303	0.8
028	Industrial and efficiency engineers	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.4	287	2.3	333	2.5	347	0.7	337	no supply	444	1.8
03	Medical Doctors, Pharmacists and Veterinarians	1.8	567	2.8	504	2.3	1.9	657	4.6	581	3.5	643	2.4	617	2.9	648	3.1
030	Medical doctors	0.8	234	0.8	211	no supply	0.9	268	1.6	273	no supply	329	0.4	248	2.2	170	4.1
039	Other health professionals	0.6	209	4.5	227	no supply	0.6	299	6.7	236	4.5	242	4.7	275	3.4	387	1.6
04	Judges and Lawyers	1.2	253	0.8	..	..	1.4	207	1.1	211	3.1	152	9.7	122	12.1	215	6.2
041	Lawyers	1.1	245	0.8	..	..	1.3	206	1.1	202	3.3	151	8.4	112	13.1	200	6.0
05	Economists, Psychologists, Accountants and Related Professionals	2.6	591	3.4	646	3.9	2.8	625	6.0	788	1.5	699	3.5	1,064	1.7	1,115	2.5
050	Economists and related professionals	0.8	195	1.3	372	1.4	0.9	261	4.1	452	0.8	321	1.4	439	1.3	419	2.4
051	Psychologists	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	no supply
053	Social work professionals	0.6	229	5.1	178	3.7	0.7	229	6.9	200	4.0	230	5.4	311	2.6	213	6.4
055	Accountants	0.6	147	no supply	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	105	no supply	277	no supply	288	0.8
06	Humanities Professionals	0.4	113	7.2	..	..	0.4	..	..	275	3.2	118	6.4	..	..	..	..
07	University and Higher Education Teaching Professionals	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	12.5	..	..
08	Post-Secondary and Post-Primary Teaching Professionals	2.5	707	1.0	667	2.2	2.6	..	..	334	1.3	280	0.7	124	9.4	584	1.2
1	ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS AND TECHNICIANS	15.3	5,317	4.5	5,567	3.7	14.8	5,562	4.2	6,322	3.1	6,601	3.3	6,443	2.9	5,891	2.6
10-11	Natural Sciences and Civil Engineering Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.5	142	no supply	102	2.1	0.4	126	3.2	..	..	..	..	195	1.2	..	..
12	Electrical, Electronic, Mechanical and Other Engineering Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.3	665	2.7	422	5.6	1.2	597	5.0	654	1.9	588	1.1	773	0.9	604	0.7
121	Electronic engineering technicians	0.4	..	..	124	7.8	0.3	275	no supply	269	1.8	204	0.8	198	no supply	166	no supply
122	Mechanical engineering technicians	0.4	357	2.5	163	4.5	0.4	175	5.9	178	2.9	231	0.8	351	no supply	247	1.3
13	Practical Computer Engineers and Technicians	2.4	1,519	2.4	2,079	1.0	2.3	1,720	1.5	2,444	1.2	2,480	1.6	2,295	1.2	2,562	0.6
130	Computer technicians and programmers	2.4	1,519	2.4	2,079	1.0	2.3	1,720	1.5	2,444	1.2	2,480	1.6	2,295	1.2	2,562	0.6
14	Communications and Medical Equipment Operators and Photographers	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	106	1.5	..	..	..	..
15	Medical Laboratory Workers, Nurses and Other Paramedical Professions	1.9	1,305	3.3	1,127	2.3	2.0	1,480	1.7	1,312	3.3	1,459	2.5	1,259	2.0	1,342	3.2
151	Registered nurses	1.0	721	2.9	754	1.1	1.0	868	1.3	874	0.9	912	1.2	743	0.7	717	1.8
159	Other paramedical workers	0.4	288	3.1	184	8.7	0.4	392	2.0	242	3.4	127	8.9	150	8.2	294	2.7
16	Teaching Associate Professionals in Primary Schools and in Kindergartens, and Social Counselors	6.1	965	6.8	1,117	6.6	6.0	1,013	7.0	704	8.1	1,021	7.7	1,276	6.7	576	8.6
164	Teachers at other institutions	1.0	..	..	315	12.8	1.0	465	5.9	164	16.5	386	8.1	598	6.4	..	..
166	Social and community youth instructors	0.8	816	3.4	718	4.6	0.7	530	7.6	486	4.3	618	6.7	641	6.3	488	4.1
17	Journalists and Workers in Arts and Sports	2.2	478	11.6	556	7.3	2.1	461	13.2	955	3.9	723	6.5	490	5.8	560	5.4
170	Journalists and screenwriters	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	8.4
171	Graphic artists and related professionals	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	157	3.5	183	6.9	139	3.7	170	2.1
172	Designers and related professionals	0.3	..	..	150	3.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	2.1
177	Athletes and related professionals	0.5	238	9.7	141	10.7	0.5	..	..	536	2.9	420	6.4	215	5.4	..	..

TABLE 1. - cont.

Code	Occupation	2009					2010					2011					
		Total	Quarter III		Quarter IV		Total	Quarter I		Quarter II		Quarter III		Quarter IV		Quarter I	
		Percentage out of total employed persons (2)	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Percentage out of total employed persons (2)	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio
2	MANAGERS	6.3	1,115	6.4	1,108	7.0	6.8	1,059	7.0	1,201	4.9	1,338	5.8	1,018	6.1	1,104	4.9
21	Directors General and Chief Executives	1.3	..	..	127	2.2	1.4	231	2.7	172	1.4	142	6.2	..	..	..	..
211	Company directors and directors general in the business sector (including government owned companies)	1.2	..	..	127	2.2	1.3	231	2.7	172	1.4	142	4.6	..	..	..	..
22	Senior Managers	3.5	627	7.6	602	9.5	4.0	633	9.3	756	6.6	915	6.1	682	6.2	758	4.2
220	Production managers (in all fields)	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	101	5.5	222	1.3	101	5.9	113	no supply
221	Managers of financial and tax services	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	108	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
222	Personnel and human resource managers	0.4	..	..	111	5.0	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
223	Advertising and marketing managers	1.1	373	2.0	229	9.9	1.1	340	5.8	397	3.0	409	6.4	312	7.8	295	5.6
224	Supply managers	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Secretaries of Local Authorities and Other Managers	1.6	421	1.4	378	4.6	1.4	195	4.8	273	2.5	281	4.5	279	6.3	269	5.9
239	Other managers	1.6	421	1.4	378	4.6	1.4	195	4.8	273	2.5	281	4.5	279	6.3	269	5.9
3	CLERICAL WORKERS	16.3	5,976	6.8	4,776	7.2	16.3	4,914	7.3	6,376	5.5	6,409	5.3	6,815	4.2	7,386	4.6
31	Accounts Workers	2.4	587	8.3	293	14.1	2.3	468	5.8	638	5.2	588	4.9	707	5.1	623	5.5
310	Bookkeepers	2.1	520	6.6	287	11.7	1.9	447	4.2	625	4.9	572	4.7	676	2.7	593	5.6
311	Accounts workers	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Cashiers, Bank Clerks and Credit Company Clerks	2.1	606	8.8	679	8.5	2.2	769	8.6	941	6.2	1,126	3.6	799	3.8	948	4.7
320	Supervisory clerks of cashiers, tellers and credit company clerks	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	144	4.4	149	no supply	101	4.3	110	no supply
321	Cashiers	0.8	479	8.2	502	6.3	0.9	599	9.0	660	6.2	828	3.5	605	3.9	684	5.2
322	Tellers and credit company clerks	0.9	..	..	122	16.8	0.9	..	..	138	7.8	150	7.8	..	..	154	5.6
33	Secretaries and Keyboard Operating Clerks	3.5	804	10.6	537	15.6	3.4	450	14.6	709	12.6	746	13.2	1,073	5.9	1,079	7.7
330	Secretarial workers supervisors	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
331	Secretaries	2.8	765	9.0	495	14.5	2.8	430	14.3	666	12.1	669	13.4	953	5.8	951	7.8
34	Stock and Transport Clerks	1.8	854	1.8	505	5.2	1.9	508	7.7	939	2.1	669	3.6	774	2.9	696	4.1
340	Stock and transport clerks supervisors	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
341	Stock clerks	1.3	757	1.8	486	4.3	1.3	492	6.8	879	2.1	618	3.4	741	2.4	614	2.6
36	Customer Service Clerks and Office Equipment Operators	2.2	2,096	3.1	1,616	2.7	2.2	1,783	3.1	2,092	3.3	1,749	3.2	2,028	1.8	2,448	2.5
360	Information clerks and office equipment operators supervisors	0.4	162	1.5	145	3.2	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
361	Customer service clerks	0.9	1,210	3.8	1,024	2.1	1.1	1,317	2.0	1,563	3.1	1,148	1.4	1,467	1.4	1,869	1.5
362	Travel, insurance and advertising clerks	0.5	257	3.3	263	2.5	0.4	306	3.1	273	2.6	385	2.1	360	2.1	388	0.4
363	Office equipment operators	0.4	467	1.6	184	5.7	0.4	116	13.7	214	5.6	166	2.7	157	2.7	149	16.0
37	Other Clerks	3.6	1,013	12.4	1,131	7.3	3.6	890	10.3	993	6.7	1,476	6.9	1,372	6.9	1,526	4.9
370	Other clerks supervisors	0.9	286	7.5	143	8.2	0.8	111	8.4	157	4.2	124	3.4	250	3.4	183	7.7
372	Office clerks	2.2	691	10.0	886	5.6	2.3	744	6.5	666	7.2	862	7.9	793	7.9	1,062	4.5

TABLE 1. - cont.

Code	Occupation	2009					2010					2011					
		Total	Quarter III		Quarter IV		Total	Quarter I		Quarter II		Quarter III		Quarter IV			
		Percentage out of total employed persons (2)	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Percentage out of total employed persons (2)	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio		
4	AGENTS, SALES WORKERS AND SERVICE WORKERS	21.2	11,579	6.1	10,452	6.4	20.7	10,473	6.1	15,034	3.8	14,899	4.1	16,071	4.1	16,291	3.4
40	Financial and Business Services Agents	1.3	208	10.3	..	..	1.3	215	4.4	175	15.4	..	..	..	..	332	1.2
401	Estate agents	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
402	Insurance representatives	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Wholesalers and Trade Dealers	2.8	2,821	2.5	2,506	2.3	2.7	2,864	1.8	3,757	1.6	3,611	1.3	4,182	1.3	3,898	1.1
410	Wholesalers, importers and exporters	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
411	Technical and commerce sales representatives	2.0	2,768	2.1	2,467	2.1	1.9	2,784	1.5	3,634	1.5	3,485	1.2	4,092	1.3	3,828	1.2
42	Salespersons and Models	5.1	2,310	9.0	2,316	8.6	4.8	2,126	8.3	2,750	5.6	3,035	6.5	2,638	6.2	3,154	5.3
420	Shop and department store salespersons	4.8	1,975	9.7	1,908	9.4	4.5	1,948	7.8	2,382	6.4	2,596	6.8	2,294	6.5	2,731	5.4
421	Other salespersons	0.3	335	5.0	408	4.7	0.4	178	13.7	368	0.5	439	4.7	344	4.4	423	4.8
43	Tour Guides and Stewards	0.3	146	0.9	..	..	0.3	123	10.9	634	0.9	107	6.6	319	2.3	102	2.7
44	Workers in Lodging and Restaurant Services	3.5	3,375	4.6	2,651	4.8	3.2	2,843	4.6	4,614	2.2	4,632	3.4	5,184	3.7	5,201	2.2
442	Restaurant services workers	0.6	296	2.0	289	3.8	0.6	..	..	260	0.5	350	3.3	167	12.6	393	4.5
443	Cooks	0.7	738	4.0	510	3.0	0.7	915	3.7	908	1.2	960	1.4	1,134	3.8	960	1.4
444	Waiters and bartenders	2.0	2,334	4.8	1,843	5.4	1.7	1,811	4.8	3,434	2.4	3,302	3.9	3,863	3.2	3,816	2.1
45	Personal Care Workers	5.4	1,772	11.4	1,656	13.1	5.5	1,642	11.2	2,096	8.2	2,167	7.2	2,015	9.2	1,948	9.6
450	Child care workers (3)	2.5	227	26.7	116	49.1	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	42.9
451	Institution and home-based personal care workers	2.9	1,525	9.3	1,533	10.4	3.0	1,578	9.0	2,042	6.4	2,086	5.2	1,935	6.5	1,823	7.5
46	Protective Workers	2.0	941	4.7	1,135	4.1	2.1	587	10.5	858	3.3	1,164	2.1	1,505	2.6	1,536	2.0
463	Other protective workers	1.5	902	4.3	1,131	3.9	1.4	586	10.5	857	3.3	1,164	2.1	1,500	2.6	1,516	2.0
47	Other Services Workers	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	151	11.7	..	..	165	4.6	120	2.0
470	Barbers	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
471	Cosmeticians	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	2.1	120	no supply
6-8	INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER SKILLED WORKERS	16.7	8,632	4.1	7,230	5.0	16.8	8,231	3.9	11,606	2.3	13,124	2.3	15,988	1.7	15,752	1.5
61	Welders, Tinsmiths, Locksmiths and Other Metal Articles Foremen	2.1	1,542	2.9	679	5.3	1.9	913	2.5	1,744	1.7	2,098	1.3	2,304	1.4	1,669	1.3
611	Metal moulders and engravers	0.4	121	11.5	104	5.3	0.3	345	0.6	358	1.4	433	no supply	326	0.9	333	0.7
616	Locksmiths	0.9	662	3.5	256	7.2	0.8	231	3.4	636	2.3	667	1.8	822	0.4	562	2.4
62	Machinery Mechanics and Fitters	1.1	170	8.3	131	18.7	1.0	211	10.4	255	3.7	367	1.4	491	2.0	279	1.9
621	Motor vehicles mechanics	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.6	123	11.6	176	1.4	127	4.0	233	3.1	153	3.5
64	Electrical and Electronics Equipment Mechanics and Fitters	2.7	836	5.4	1,072	4.2	2.7	1,137	4.5	1,387	2.3	1,586	1.9	1,986	1.7	1,580	2.0
640	Foremen in electricity, production and installation of electrical goods and electronics	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
641	Electrical mechanics and fitters	1.0	455	3.0	604	4.1	1.1	619	3.3	689	1.9	1,004	1.3	1,312	1.1	993	0.9
646	Electronic equipment production workers	0.5	104	11.2	142	5.1	0.4	305	4.1	472	1.1	412	0.8	388	2.8	228	6.5
67	Earth Moving, Paving and Lifting Plant Operators	0.7	..	..	310	2.6	0.7	378	2.1	489	1.4	214	3.6	532	3.5	336	2.5
69	Builders and Construction Workers	1.9	2,392	3.0	1,868	2.9	2.0	1,823	3.2	2,436	1.4	2,623	2.7	3,876	0.9	4,584	0.9
690	Construction foremen	0.4	204	2.5	..	..	0.3	..	..	201	no supply	108	2.6	..	..	..	..
691	Builders	0.7	836	5.9	568	6.6	1.0	727	4.8	1,137	2.3	1,336	3.3	2,321	0.9	2,401	1.2
692-697	Floor layers and tile setters, Stone cutters, Plasterers, Iron workers (in construction), Prefabricated elements assemblers and Scaffolders	0.7	1,352	1.3	1,078	1.1	0.6	1,013	1.8	1,050	0.7	1,107	2.2	1,396	0.5	2,046	0.4

TABLE 1. - cont.

Code	Occupation	2009					2010					2011					
		Total	Quarter III		Quarter IV		Total	Quarter I		Quarter II		Quarter III		Quarter IV		Quarter I	
		Percentage out of total employed persons (2)	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Percentage out of total employed persons (2)	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio	Number of job vacancies	Supply - to - demand ratio
70	Plumbers and Pipe Workers	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.4	161	1.2	179	3.2	321	1.2	571	0.7	534	1.5
701	Plumbers and metal and non-metal pipe fitters	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.4	158	1.3	152	2.6	294	1.3	569	0.7	482	1.7
71	Painters	0.3	729	no supply	346	no supply	0.3	413	1.7	429	0.4	402	3.7	401	3.4	587	1.6
72	Woodworkers and Carpenters	0.6	174	5.5	151	3.5	0.7	275	2.2	272	5.0	285	2.8	273	4.0	343	1.9
722	Cabinet makers	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.4	155	1.8	173	4.9	105	5.7	158	4.1	247	1.7
73	Food Processing and Related Workers	0.9	692	4.3	339	8.4	1.1	195	19.3	755	3.6	597	4.2	560	4.0	573	2.8
731	Bakers, conditors and dough cofectionary makers and pastry production workers	0.4	389	3.5	..	..	0.5	..	..	261	3.3	180	3.9	220	4.1	157	4.4
75	Tailors and Dressmakers	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Printing Workers	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	103	1.7	..	..	..	..
79	Chemical Processing Plant Operators (except plastic and rubber)	0.3	138	8.8	134	1.8	0.3	147	no supply	337	0.6	310	no supply	265	0.8	224	1.1
80	Plastic, Rubber and products Processors	0.5	109	12.8	117	10.1	0.5	..	..	358	1.2	239	3.9	496	no supply	309	1.2
804	Plastic product manufacturers	0.4	..	..	112	7.9	0.4	..	..	263	1.7	215	4.4	404	no supply	257	1.4
84	Drivers	3.2	1,266	3.6	1,474	5.7	3.5	2,002	3.0	2,088	3.0	2,950	1.9	3,006	1.4	3,647	1.8
841	private and commercial car drivers	0.7	207	7.1	115	27.6	0.7	123	12.8	220	10.9	..	..	347	4.4	341	3.5
842	Cab drivers	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.7	316	1.6	222	no supply	787	0.5	330	0.6	208	2.8
843	Bus drivers	0.5	572	0.9	637	0.3	0.5	576	1.3	567	0.9	919	0.5	1,003	no supply	1,250	0.4
844	Truck, semi-trailer and trailer drivers	1.2	377	4.0	544	5.3	1.3	667	4.0	773	4.3	673	2.6	904	2.4	1,346	2.1
9	UNSKILLED WORKERS	8.0	4,420	8.0	4,341	7.3	7.8	4,056	6.8	5,438	6.1	6,107	5.5	6,803	4.2	5,668	5.2
91	Domestic and Related Helpers, Cleaners and Launderers	3.6	1,938	10.9	1,555	11.7	3.7	1,295	11.4	2,117	9.0	2,168	7.1	2,809	5.7	2,291	6.4
910	Domestic helpers and cleaners	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
911	Kitchen workers and cleaners in offices and in institutions	2.7	1,770	9.7	1,376	10.4	2.6	1,068	8.6	1,729	7.3	1,863	6.0	2,435	4.8	1,927	5.1
92	Janitors, Caretakers and Other Cleaners	1.2	140	13.5	133	13.4	1.1	297	3.5	186	6.5	233	10.1	233	5.8	322	5.0
920	Janitors and caretakers	0.9	133	9.4	105	11.2	0.8	215	2.1	176	3.8	201	10.7	177	4.9	193	5.0
93	Watchpersons, Messengers and Ushers	0.9	1,125	3.8	1,368	2.9	0.8	1,193	3.7	1,436	2.5	1,725	2.9	1,794	0.9	1,086	2.0
930	Watchpersons	0.6	980	2.8	1,297	1.8	0.5	930	2.2	1,100	2.0	1,391	1.5	1,268	0.8	968	1.4
94	Porters and Dockers	0.3	121	8.8	..	..	0.2	123	7.9	311	4.1	367	3.5	346	5.3	356	1.8
95	Unskilled Workers in Fruit Picking, Packing, Sorting and Goods Arranging	1.3	571	4.8	423	8.2	1.3	706	5.6	538	10.6	737	8.6	871	6.8	556	13.5
951	Unskilled hand fruit packers	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.5	115	9.6	193	8.9	115	11.1	248	6.1	142	29.4
953	Goods arrangers	0.7	389	3.2	362	7.8	0.6	515	5.5	345	11.6	621	8.2	623	7.1	413	6.8
97	Other Unskilled Workers	0.6	523	6.4	665	3.1	0.5	371	4.9	723	2.7	877	3.5	363	3.8	545	4.1
972	Unskilled industrial workers	0.4	116	10.2	..	..	0.3	238	4.2	140	6.0	345	4.7	195	3.6	295	2.0

(1) The table presents occupations with at least 10,000 employed persons in one of the quarters.

(2) The data in this column resents the proportion of employes persons in each occupation of all employed persons in that year.

(3) Partial estimation, because privet households are not included in "Job Vacancy" survey population.