

2 People out of Work

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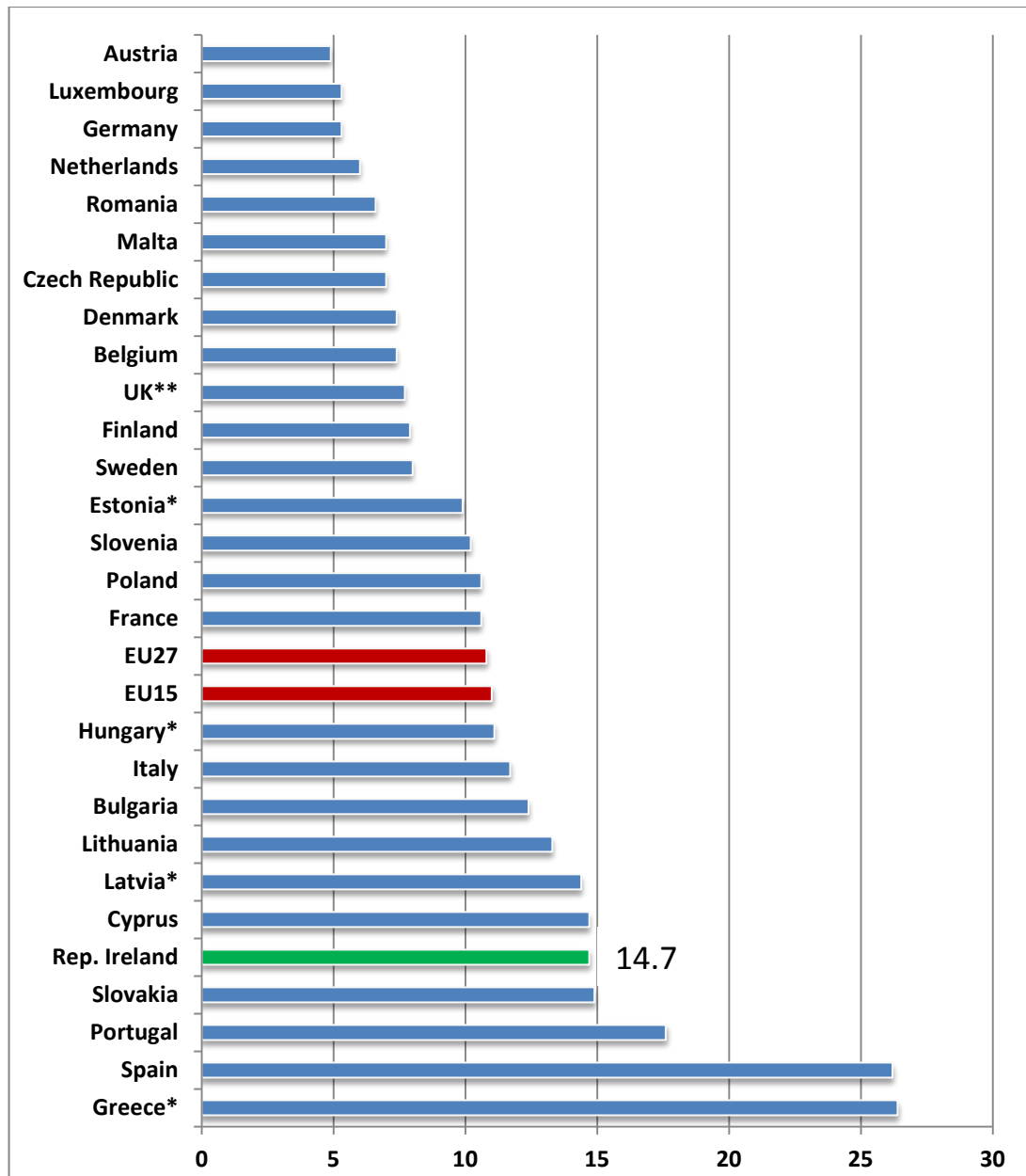
Indicator 2.1 The Rate of Unemployment across European Union Member States

Indicator defined

Seasonally adjusted total unemployed as a percentage of the Labour Force (ILO definition)

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is January 2013. Data extracted on 19 March 2012. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

Chart 2.1 Rates of Unemployment in the EU, January 2013



Note: *Data from Dec 2012 ; **Data from Nov 2012

Table 2.1 Rates of Unemployment in the EU, January 2013

Country	%	Country	%
Greece*	26.4	Slovenia	10.2
Spain	26.2	Estonia*	9.9
Portugal	17.6	Sweden	8.0
Slovakia	14.9	Finland	7.9
Rep. Ireland	14.7	UK**	7.7
Cyprus	14.7	Belgium	7.4
Latvia*	14.4	Denmark	7.4
Lithuania	13.3	Czech Rep.	7.0
Bulgaria	12.4	Malta	7.0
Italy	11.7	Romania	6.6
Hungary*	11.1	Netherlands	6.0
EU15	11.0	Germany	5.3
EU27	10.8	Luxembourg	5.3
France	10.6	Austria	4.9
Poland	10.6		

Note: *Data from Dec 2012 ; **Data from Nov 2012

Interpretation

The rate of unemployment varied considerably across EU Member States. The average across the whole European Union was just in excess of 10% while in the Republic of Ireland the rate was 14.7%.

Technical Notes

The standard definitions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) are used by Eurostat to compare rates of economic activity in the labour market in European Union Member States. Data refer to all unemployed persons aged 15 to 74 who were not employed during the reference week, had actively sought work during the past four weeks and were ready to begin working immediately or within two weeks. Employed persons are all persons who worked at least one hour for pay or profit during the reference week or were temporarily absent from such work. The unemployment rate is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. Data is seasonally adjusted

Source(s)

Eurostat online database <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu> (code une_rt_m)

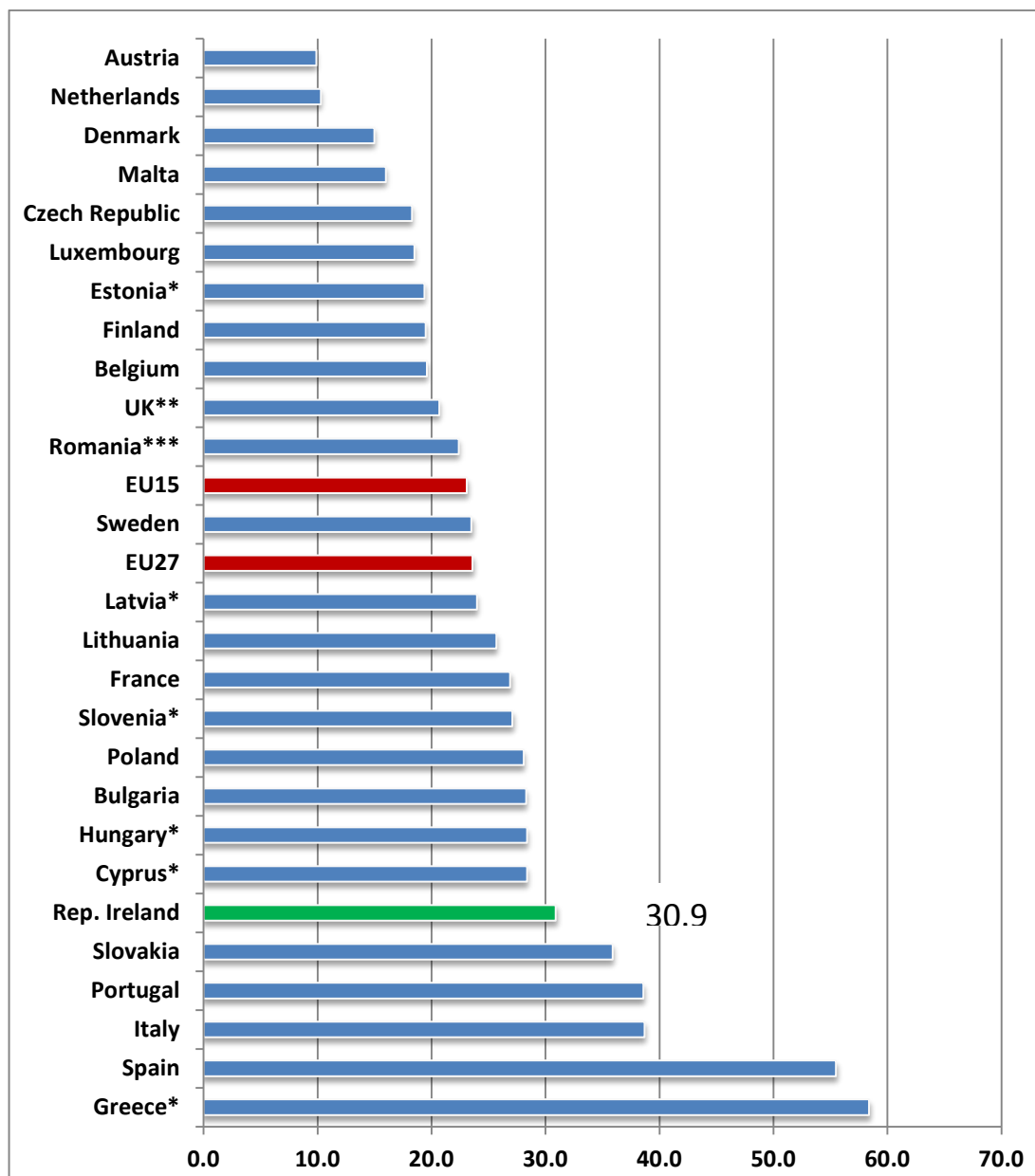
Indicator 2.2 Rates of Unemployment among Young People across European Union Member States

Indicator defined

Total unemployed under the age of 25 as a percentage of the corresponding Labour Force (ILO definition)

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is January 2013. Data extracted on 19 March 2013. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

Chart 2.2 Rates of Unemployment persons aged < 25 years, January 2013



Notes: *Data from Dec 2012; **Data from Nov 2012; ***Data from Sept 2012

Table 2.2 Rates of Unemployment among persons aged < 25, September 2012

Country	%	Country	%
Greece*	58.4	Sweden	23.5
Spain	55.5	EU15	23.1
Italy	38.7	Romania***	22.4
Portugal	38.6	UK**	20.7
Slovakia	35.9	Belgium	19.6
Rep. Ireland	30.9	Finland	19.5
Cyprus*	28.4	Estonia*	19.4
Hungary*	28.4	Luxembourg	18.5
Bulgaria	28.3	Czech Rep.	18.3
Poland	28.1	Malta	16.0
Slovenia*	27.1	Denmark	15.0
France	26.9	Netherlands	10.3
Lithuania	25.7	Austria	9.9
Latvia*	24.0	Germany	7.9
EU27	23.6		

Notes: *Data from Dec 2012; **Data from Nov 2012; ***Data from Sept 2012

Interpretation

The rate of youth unemployment (for persons under the age of 25) is, on average, over twice the rate for all persons. However, in some Member States it is currently almost one half of the entire young labour force.

Technical Notes

See notes for Indicator 2.1, above.

Source(s)

Eurostat online database <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu> (code une_rt_m).

Indicator 2.3 Long-term Unemployment Trends (Republic of Ireland)

Indicator defined

Long-term unemployed as a percentage of all unemployed

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is Q3 of 2012. Data extracted on 19 March 2012. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

Chart 2.3 Rates of Long-term Unemployment (>12 months) as a % of total unemployment

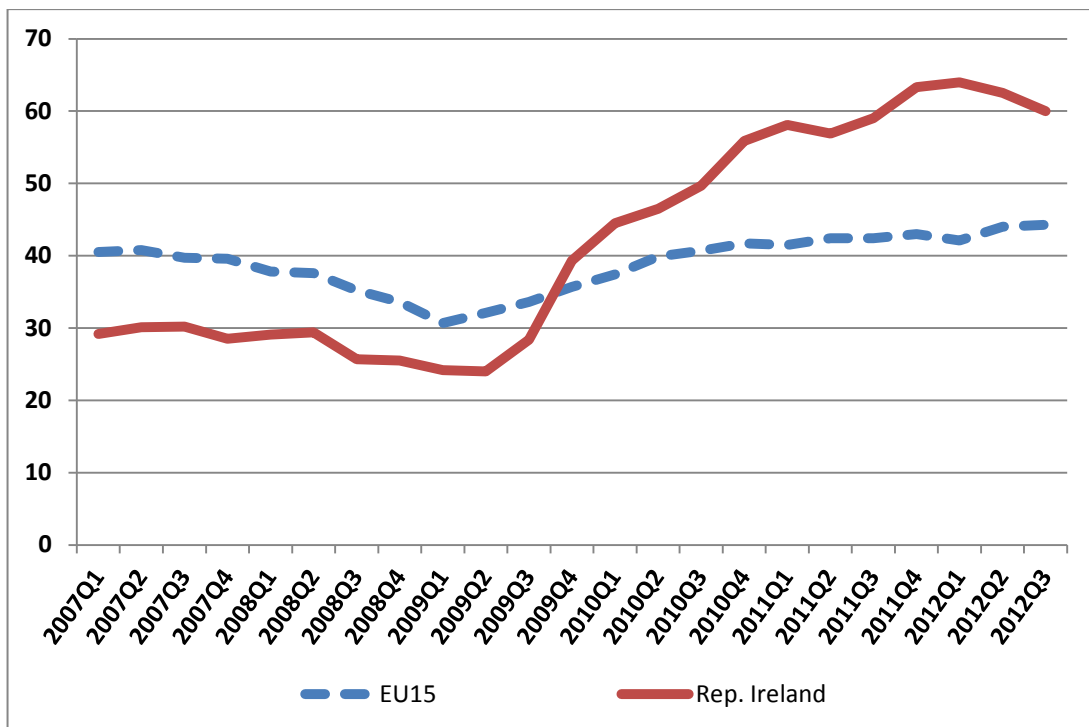


Table 2.3 Rates of Long-term Unemployment (>12 months) as a % of total unemployment

Period	Rep Ireland LT U%	EU 15 LT U%
2007 Q1	29.2	40.5
2007 Q2	30.1	40.8
2007 Q3	30.2	39.7
2007 Q4	28.5	39.6
2008 Q1	29.1	37.8
2008 Q2	29.4	37.6
2008 Q3	25.7	35.3
2008 Q4	25.5	33.6
2009 Q1	24.2	30.7
2009 Q2	24.0	32.1
2009 Q3	28.4	33.6
2009 Q4	39.3	35.7
2010 Q1	44.5	37.4
2010 Q2	46.5	39.9
2010 Q3	49.7	40.7
2010 Q4	55.9	41.7
2011 Q1	58.1	41.5
2011 Q2	56.9	42.4
2011 Q3	59.0	42.4
2011 Q4	63.3	43.0
2012 Q1	64.0	42.1
2012 Q2	62.5	44.0
2012 Q3	60.0	44.3

Interpretation

As total unemployment rates have increased across Europe the proportion of total unemployed who are long-term unemployed has increased especially since the first Quarter of 2009. The rate in the Republic of Ireland has risen sharply and overtook the EU 15 average in the last quarter of 2009. Currently, long-term unemployed account for 60% of all unemployed in the Republic compared to just fewer than 30% in 2007.

Technical Notes

See notes for Indicator 2.1, above.

Source(s)

Eurostat online database <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu> (code une_ltu_q).

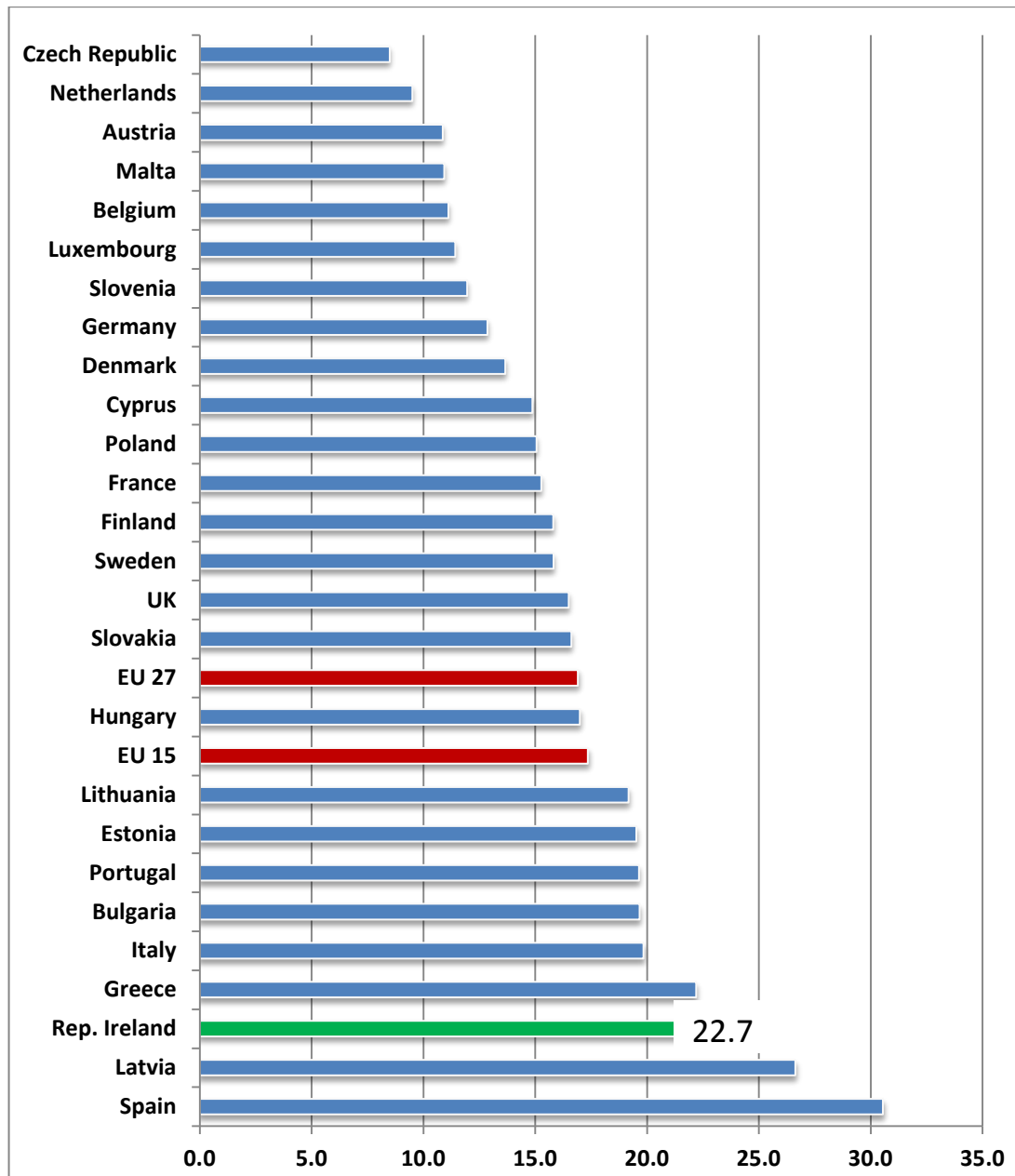
Indicator 2.4 Under-employment across European Union Member States

Indicator defined

Rates of unemployment and under-employment as percentage of 'wide labour force'

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is 2011. Data extracted on 20 March 2012.
Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

Chart 2.4 Rates of Unemployment/Under-employment, 2011



Notes: Data for Romania unavailable

Table 2.4 Rates Unemployment/Under-employment, 2011

Country	%	Country	%
Spain	30.6	Sweden	15.8
Latvia	26.6	Finland	15.8
Rep. Ireland	23.0	France	15.3
Greece	22.2	Poland	15.1
Italy	19.8	Cyprus	14.9
Bulgaria	19.7	Denmark	13.7
Portugal	19.6	Germany	12.9
Estonia	19.5	Slovenia	12.0
Lithuania	19.2	Luxembourg	11.4
EU 15	17.4	Belgium	11.1
Hungary	17.0	Malta	10.9
EU 27	16.9	Austria	10.9
Slovakia	16.6	Netherlands	9.5
UK	16.5	Czech Rep.	8.5

Notes: Data for Romania unavailable

Interpretation

As job opportunities narrow an increasing number of workers drop out of the labour market, defined as all persons at work or actively seeking, and available for, work. Adding together all persons in employment including under-employed, unemployed (ILO definition), persons available for work but not actively seeking work (discouraged workers) and persons not immediately available but seeking work it is possible to estimate the total rate of unemployment and under-employment as a proportion of the 'wide labour force'.

Technical Notes

Underemployed part-time workers are persons working part-time who wish to work additional hours and are available to do so. Part-time work is recorded as self-reported by individuals.

Persons seeking work but not immediately available are the sum of persons neither employed nor unemployed who: (a) are actively seeking work during the last 4 weeks but not available for work in the next 2 weeks; or (b) found a job to start in less than 3 months and are not available for work in the next 2 weeks; or (c) found a job to start in 3 months or more; or (d) are passively seeking work during the last 4 weeks and are available for work in the next 2 weeks.

Persons available to work but not seeking are persons neither employed nor unemployed who want to work, are available for work in the next 2 weeks but are not seeking work.

Source(s)

Eurostat online database <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu> (codes lfsa_ugan, lfsi_act_a, lfsi_sup_age_a).

Indicator 2.5a Under-employment over Time (Republic of Ireland)

Indicator defined

Rates of unemployment (ILO definition) and total under-employment including unemployment

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is Q4 of 2012. Data extracted on 20 March 2013. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

Chart 2.5a Rates of Under-employment and Unemployment since 2008 – ROI

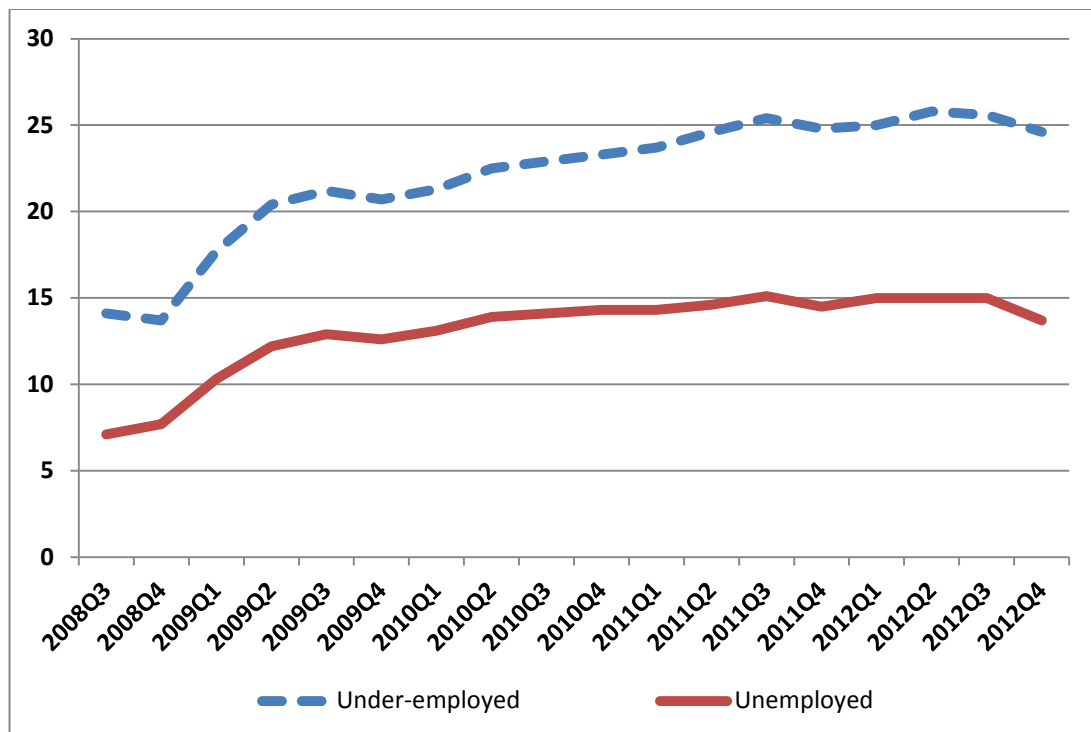


Table 2.5a Rates of Under-employment and Unemployment since 2008 - ROI

Period	Unemployed	Under-Employed S3
2008 Q3	7.1	14.1
2008 Q4	7.7	13.7
2009 Q1	10.3	17.7
2009 Q2	12.2	20.4
2009 Q3	12.9	21.2
2009 Q4	12.6	20.7
2010 Q1	13.1	21.3
2010 Q2	13.9	22.5
2010 Q3	14.1	22.9
2010 Q4	14.3	23.3
2011 Q1	14.3	23.7
2011 Q2	14.6	24.6
2011 Q3	15.1	25.4
2011 Q4	14.5	24.8
2012 Q1	15.0	25.0
2012 Q2	15.0	25.8
2012 Q3	15.0	25.6
2012 Q4	13.7	24.6

Interpretation

As job opportunities narrow an increasing number of workers drop out of the labour market defined as all persons at work or actively seeking, and available for, work. Adding together all persons in employment including under-employed, unemployed (ILO definition) and persons available for work but not actively seeking work (discouraged workers) and persons not immediately available but seeking work it is possible to estimate the total rate of unemployment and under-employment as a proportion of the 'wide labour force'.

Technical Notes

The underemployment (PLS4) Indicator is unemployed persons plus Potential Additional Labour Force plus others who want a job, who are not available and not seeking for reasons other than being in education or training plus part-time underemployed persons as a percentage of the Labour Force plus Potential Additional Labour Force plus others who want a job, who are not available and not seeking for reasons other than being in education or training. This Indicator is broadly comparable to the previously published S3 indicator.

Source(s)

CSO Statbank. www.cso.ie/en/databases/ (code QNQ20 and QNQ32).

Indicator 2.5b Under-employment over Time (Northern Ireland)

Indicator defined

Number of workers who work part-time because they could not find full-time work and numbers of workers who are unemployed

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is Q4 of 2012. Data extracted on 20th March 2013. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

Chart 2.5b Numbers of involuntary part-time workers and unemployed workers 2008-12

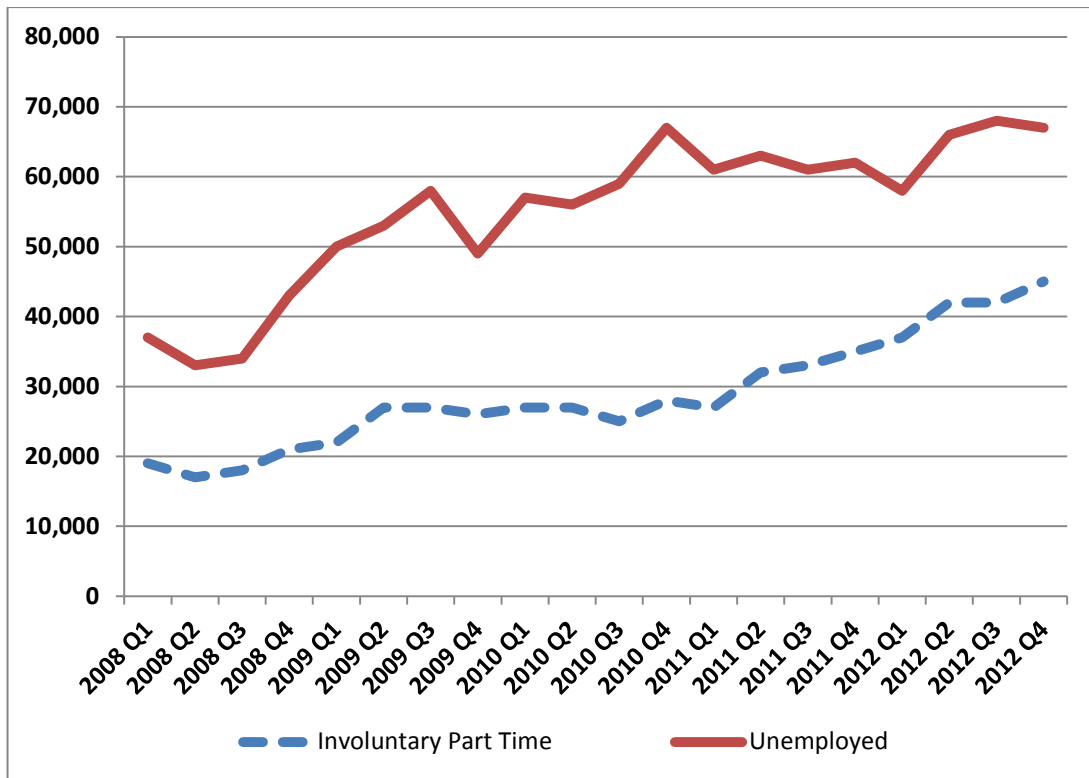


Table 2.5b Numbers of involuntary part-time workers and unemployed workers, 2008-12

Period	Involuntary Part Time	Unemployed
2008 Q1	19,000	37,000
2008 Q2	17,000	33,000
2008 Q3	18,000	34,000
2008 Q4	21,000	43,000
2009 Q1	22,000	50,000
2009 Q2	27,000	53,000
2009 Q3	27,000	58,000
2009 Q4	26,000	49,000
2010 Q1	27,000	57,000
2010 Q2	27,000	56,000
2010 Q3	25,000	59,000
2010 Q4	28,000	67,000
2011 Q1	27,000	61,000
2011 Q2	32,000	63,000
2011 Q3	33,000	62,000
2011 Q4	35,000	62,000
2012 Q1	37,000	58,000
2012 Q2	42,000	66,000

Interpretation

This indicator shows the number of part-time workers who state their reason for working part-time as not being able to find full-time work. These workers will be counted as employed for national statistics but they are not employed to the level they wish to be. This is distinct from workers who chose part-time as a lifestyle choice such as a parent with young children or students in higher education. Also shown is the numbers unemployed, showing that while traditional unemployment measures may be stabilising this not the only measure of labour market health.

Technical Notes

The measure of underemployment that this indicator refers to is time related underemployment and is ILO defined as those who, during the reference period used to define employment, were willing to work additional hours, were available to work additional hours, and whose hours actually worked in all jobs during the reference period were below a threshold to be determined according to national circumstances.

Source(s)

Northern Ireland LFS Quarterly Supplement [here](#)

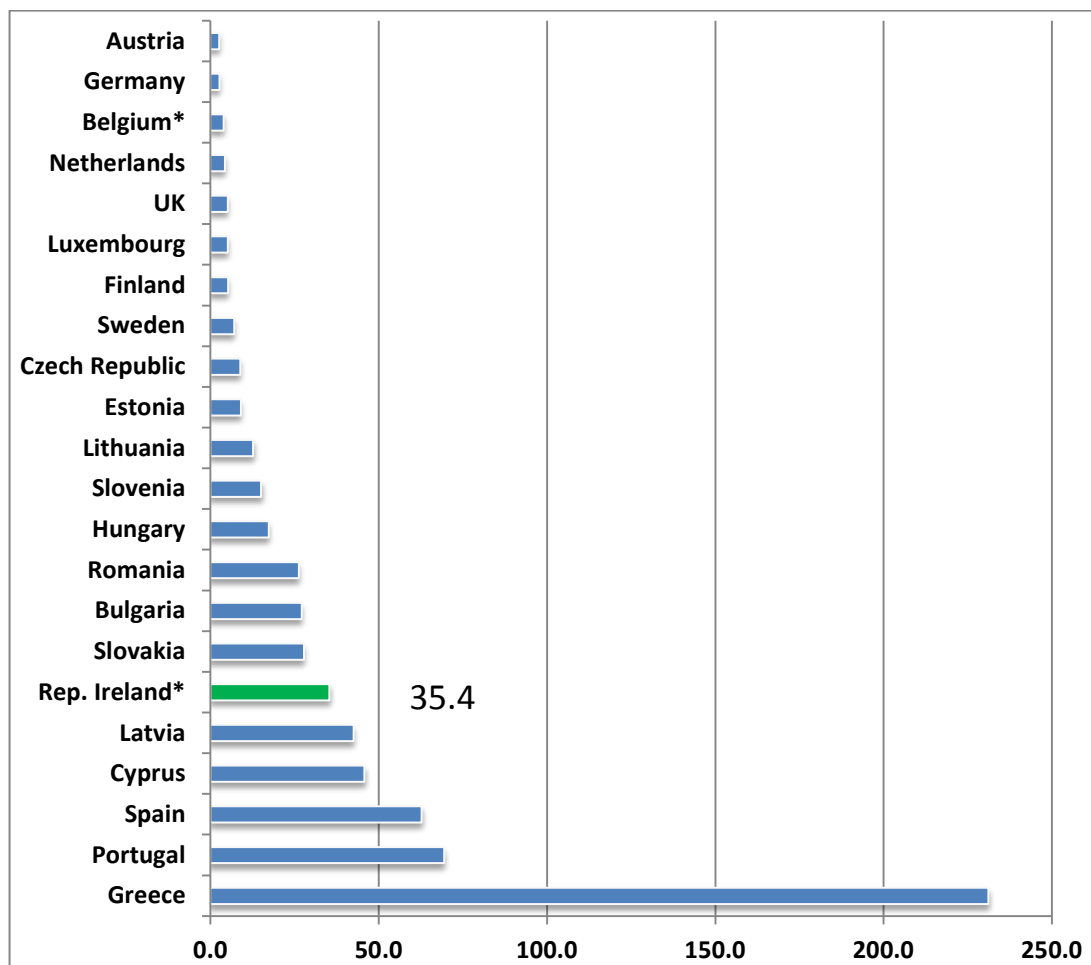
Indicator 2.6 Unemployed Persons per Job Vacancy (Republic of Ireland)

Indicator defined

Ratio of the number of unemployed to the number of job vacancies

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is Q3 of 2012. Data extracted on 20 March 2013. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

Chart 2.6 Ratio of unemployed to job vacancies in the third quarter of 2012



Notes: *Irish and Belgian vacancies are inferred from the vacancy rate.

Table 2.6 Ratio of unemployed to job vacancies in the third quarter of 2012

Country	Ratio	Country	Ratio
Greece	231.2	Lithuania	12.7
Portugal	69.5	Estonia	9.1
Spain	62.8	Czech Rep.	8.9
Cyprus	45.8	Sweden	7.0
Latvia	42.6	Finland	5.2
Rep. Ireland*	35.4	Luxembourg	5.2
Slovakia	27.8	UK	5.2
Bulgaria	27.1	Netherlands	4.4
Romania	26.3	Belgium*	4.0
Hungary	17.4	Germany	2.7
Slovenia	15.1	Austria	2.6

Notes: *Irish and Belgian vacancies are inferred from the vacancy rate.

Interpretation

The ratio of unemployed to job vacancies is an inverse measure of the extent of labour market tightness. The higher the ratio, the less opportunity unemployed individuals have to find employment.

Technical Notes

Data are published by the European Commission on a quarterly basis. Two sources are used for this indicator: the EU Job Vacancy survey and the Labour Force Survey (both undertaken by Eurostat).

Stock of *unemployed*: unadjusted, age 15-74. ILO definition.

Stock of *job vacancies*: number of paid posts that are newly created, unoccupied, or about to become vacant for which the employer is taking active steps and is prepared to take further steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise concerned, and which the employer intends to fill either immediately or within a specific period of time. Agriculture is excluded from the stock of job vacancies. Data are not available for Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Malta and Poland.

Source(s)

Eurostat online database <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu> (codes jvs_q_nace2 and lfsq_uغان)

Indicator 2.7 Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs), ROI and NI

Indicator defined

Percentage of young people aged 18-24 not in employment and not in any education and training from 2000-2011.

Latest data available for year 2011 released 6th of March 2013. Next update due o

Chart 2.7 NEETs Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland

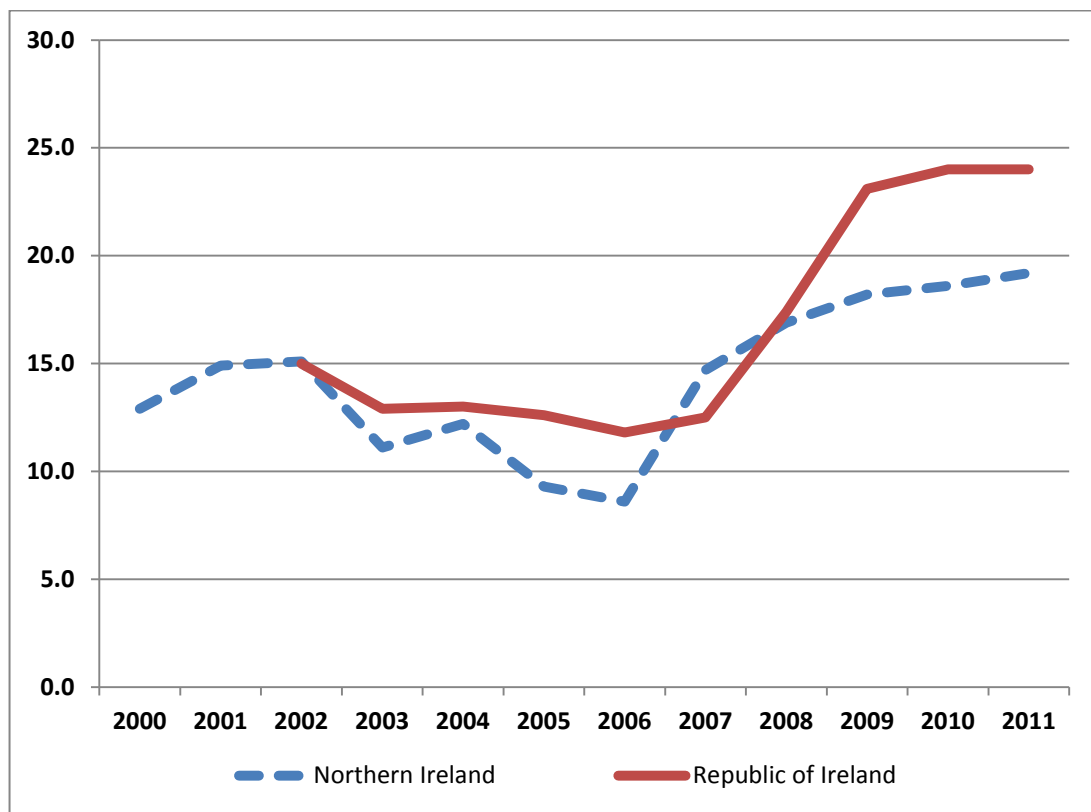


Table 2.7 NEETs Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland

Year	NI	Rep. of Ireland
2000	12.9	-
2001	14.9	-
2002	15.1	15
2003	11.1	12.9
2004	12.2	13.0
2005	9.3	12.6
2006	8.6	11.8
2007	14.7	12.5
2008	16.9	17.4
2009	18.2	23.1
2010	18.6	24.0
2011	19.2	24.0

Interpretation

NEET statistics describe a situation where young people who are unemployed and not engaged in any education or training. This situation could lead to a state of permanent detachment from the labour market as the individual lacks experience or the training and skills necessary to gain employment. The NEET rate as described in the graph and table above shows that on both sides of Island the number of young people who find themselves in this situation has increased markedly since before the economic downturn. While the rate remains higher at present in Republic of Ireland, the overall increase to date has been broadly similar in both jurisdictions.

Technical Notes

The indicator corresponds to the percentage of the population of a given age who are not employed and not involved in further education or training. The numerator of the indicator refers to persons who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. The denominator is the total population.

Source(s)

Eurostat online database <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu> (code: edat_lfse_22)