

1 People in Paid Work

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Indicator 1.1a Employment and Unemployment Trends (Republic of Ireland)

Indicator defined

Share of employed, unemployed and economically inactive in population of working age in the Republic of Ireland

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is 2012. Data extracted on 28 May 2012. Next update due early 2014.

Chart 1.1a Share of employed, unemployed and 'economically inactive'

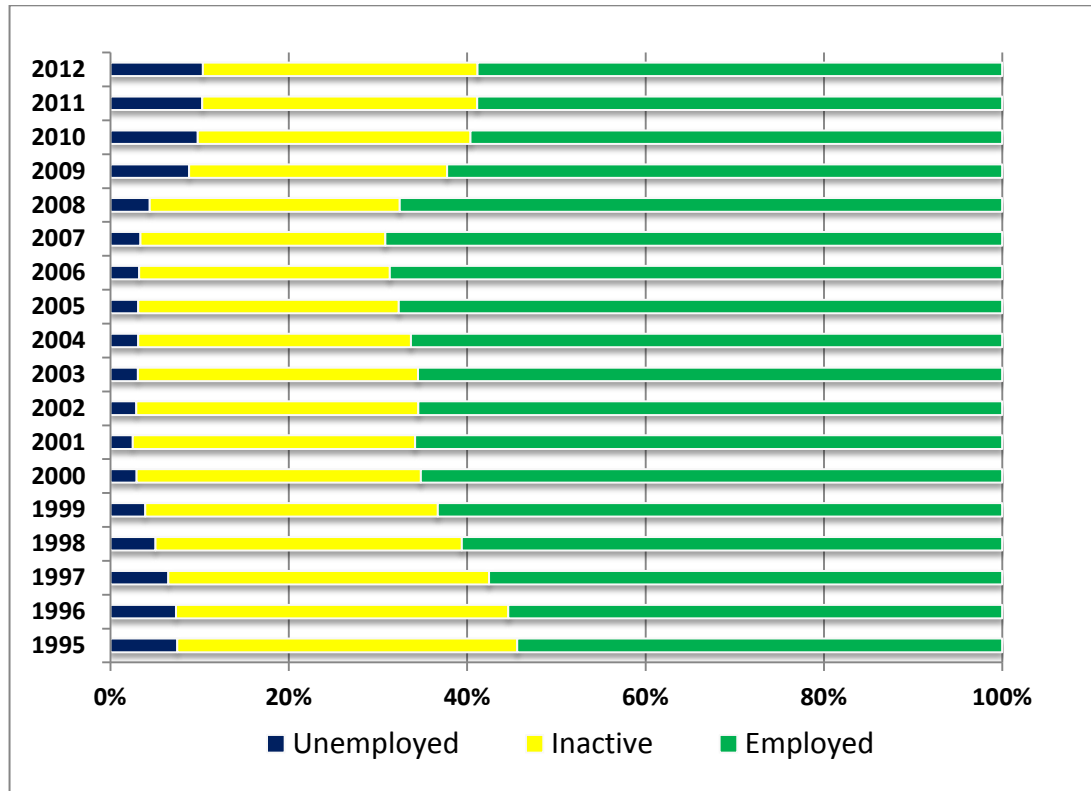


Table 1.1a Total population and share of employed, unemployed and 'economically inactive'

	Total aged 15-64 '000s	Employed	Inactive	Unemployed
1995	2,284.2	54.4%	38.1%	7.5%
1996	2,334.8	55.4%	37.3%	7.4%
1997	2,387.8	57.6%	35.9%	6.5%
1998	2,457.2	60.6%	34.4%	5.1%
1999	2,502.7	63.3%	32.8%	3.9%
2000	2,546.2	65.2%	31.9%	3.0%
2001	2,600.6	65.8%	31.7%	2.5%
2002	2,660.8	65.5%	31.6%	2.9%
2003	2,711.2	65.5%	31.4%	3.1%
2004	2,761.3	66.3%	30.6%	3.1%
2005	2,831.0	67.6%	29.2%	3.1%
2006	2,919.3	68.7%	28.1%	3.2%
2007	2,996.9	69.2%	27.5%	3.4%
2008	3,041.1	67.6%	28.0%	4.4%
2009	3,028.3	62.2%	28.9%	8.8%
2010	3,080.9	59.6%	30.6%	9.8%
2011	3,063.6	58.9%	30.8%	10.3%
2012	3,042.0	58.8%	30.8%	10.4%

Note: Percentages are for the total population. The unemployment rate is calculated as a percentage of the labour force (see part 2 of this publication).

Interpretation

Since 1995 there has been a gradual decline in the proportion of 'economically inactive' people. This trend has been partially reversed by the recession. The term 'economically inactive' is used by economists and statisticians to refer to persons who are not in paid employment (for typically more than one hour in the previous week at the time of survey). It is not intended, here, to imply that persons actively engaged in activities that are not remunerated in the labour market are not contributing very significantly to economic and social well-being.

Technical Notes

There is a statistical discrepancy between total population aged 15-64 (as recorded in the Quarterly National Household Survey) and the sum of employed, unemployed and the economically inactive. The actual percentages (of population) are presented in the table, while in the graph economically inactive is treated as a residual. The discrepancy is at its largest in 1997, at 1% of the population.

Source(s)

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

Indicator 1.1b Employment and Unemployment Trends (Northern Ireland)

Indicator defined

Share of employed, unemployed and economically inactive in population of working age in Northern Ireland

Data is the latest available as of 28 May 2013

Chart 1.1b Share of employed, unemployed and 'economically inactive'

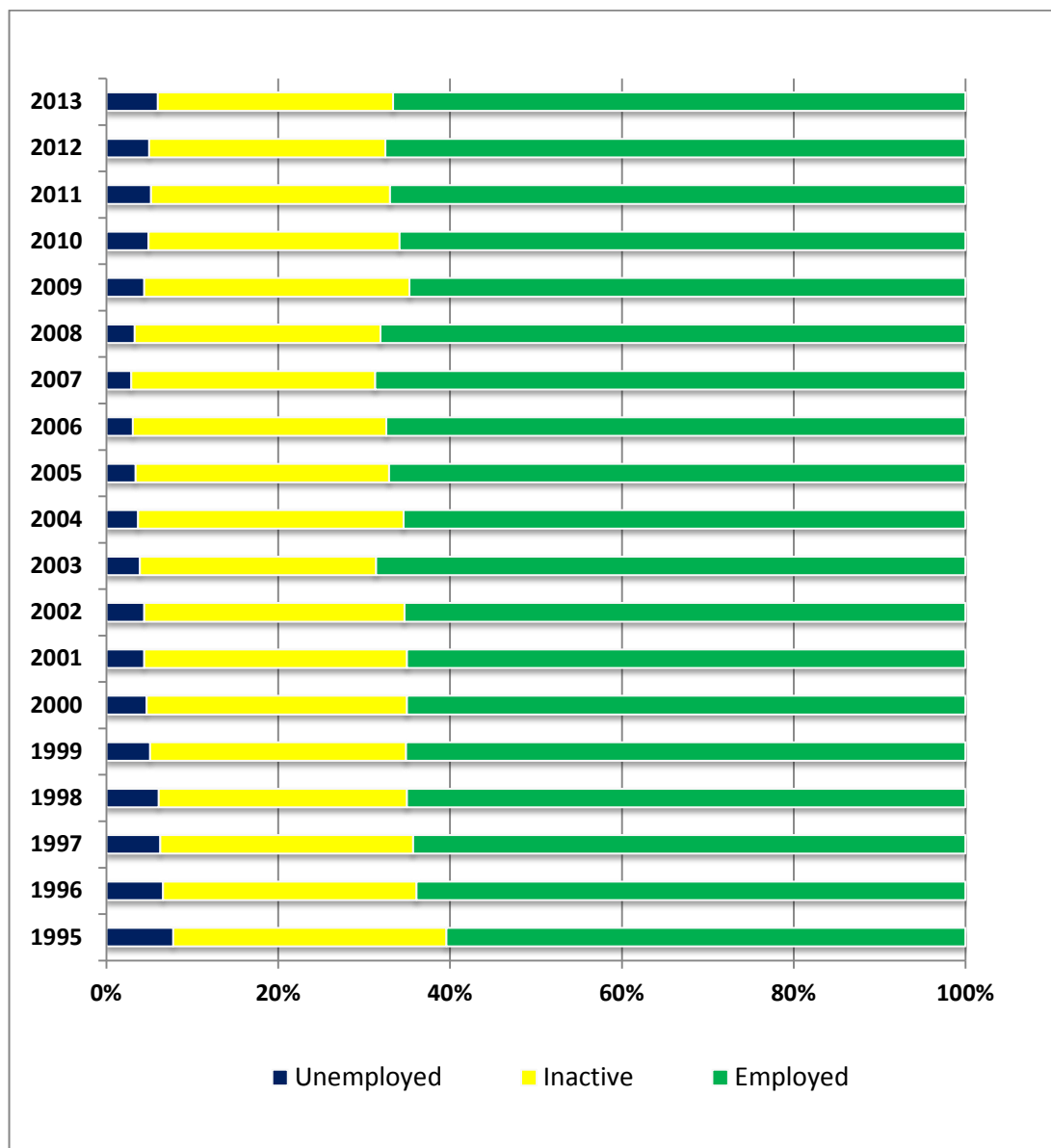


Table 1.1b Total population and share of employed, unemployed and economically inactive

Year	Total 16-64	Employment	Economically Inactive	Unemployed
1995	1003	60.40%	31.80%	7.80%
1996	1013	63.90%	29.50%	6.60%
1997	1024	64.30%	29.40%	6.30%
1998	1032	65.00%	28.90%	6.10%
1999	1039	65.10%	29.80%	5.10%
2000	1045	65.00%	30.30%	4.70%
2001	1055	65.00%	30.60%	4.40%
2002	1064	65.30%	30.30%	4.40%
2003	1072	68.60%	27.50%	3.90%
2004	1080	65.40%	30.90%	3.70%
2005	1092	67.10%	29.50%	3.40%
2006	1107	67.40%	29.50%	3.10%
2007	1121	68.70%	28.40%	2.90%
2008	1131	68.10%	28.60%	3.30%
2009	1139	64.70%	30.90%	4.40%
2010	1146	65.80%	29.20%	4.90%
2011	1152	66.90%	27.80%	5.20%
2012	1157	67.50%	27.50%	5.00%
2013	1162	66.60%	27.40%	6.00%

Notes: Data is for the period January-March of each year. Percentages are for the total population. The unemployment rate is calculated as a percentage of the labour force (see part 2 of this publication).

Interpretation

As shown above Northern Ireland has seen increases in both unemployment and economic inactivity. While the rate of economic inactivity has returned to pre-crisis levels, the level of unemployment remains at rates not seen since 1999. Northern Ireland still has a level of economic inactivity that is considerably higher than that of the UK as whole and thus direct comparisons can be misguided.

Technical Notes

Economic Activity, Employment and Unemployment rate are all calculated as a percentage of the working age population. The term 'working-age' refers to the 16-64 population for both males and females. Unemployment and economically inactive are calculated as residuals from employment and economically active.

Source(s)

Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey Key data Historical Series available at www.detini.gov.uk/stats-pubs-35

Indicator 1.2a Employment Change by Sector in the Republic of Ireland – Peak to Present

Indicator defined

Employment at NACE 2 sectoral level comparing the level in Q1 2008 with current employment levels (seasonally adjusted).

Data is the latest available as of 3 December 2013

Chart 1.2a Employment by sector between the peak to the latest available data in 2013 in the Republic of Ireland, (seasonally adjusted)

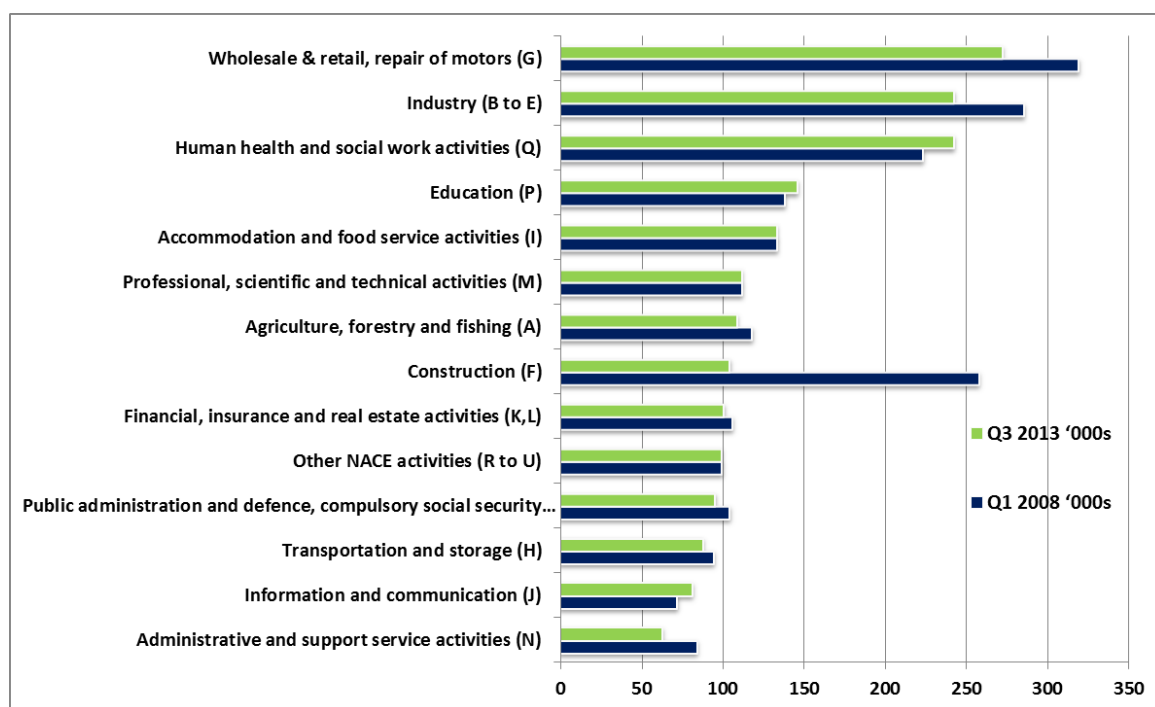


Table 1.2a Employment trends

	Q1 2008 '000s	Q3 2013 '000s
Administrative and support service activities	84.3	62.8
Information and communication	71.9	81.4
Transportation and storage	94.7	87.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	118.2	95.4
Public admin and defence, compulsory social security	104.4	99.2
Other NACE activities	99.7	100.8
Construction	257.7	104.5
Financial, insurance and real estate activities	106	108.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	112	111.7
Accommodation and food service activities	133.2	133.3
Education	138.4	146.1
Industry	285.5	242.5
Human health and social work activities	223.5	242.6
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motors /motorcycles	319.6	272.4

Interpretation

The wholesale and retail sector has remained the largest employment sector throughout the boom and the recession, notwithstanding the loss of over 47,000 of all jobs in the sector since peaking in Q1 2008. Three out every five construction jobs have been lost during the period Q1 2008 to Q3 2013.

Technical Notes

The CSO's *Quarterly National Household Survey* is conducted each week over a total sample of 39,000 households and is published on a quarterly basis. The households are surveyed over five consecutive quarters. The *ILO definition of the labour force* includes all those employed and unemployed over the age of 15, but excludes the inactive population. The *NACE codes* are employment sector classifications. *Seasonally adjusted data* is data that has been treated for calendar effects, seasonal variations etc. and is arrived using the X-12-ARIMA model. The seasonally adjusted factor is revised each quarter for all previous quarters.

In November 2012 the CSO revised estimates for previous periods.

Source(s)

CSO Statbank. www.cso.ie/en/databases (Code QNQ03)

Indicator: 1.2b Employment Change by Sector in Northern Ireland – Peak to Present

Indicator defined

Workforce jobs by industry (SIC 2007) - seasonally adjusted: all persons comparing the level in March 2008 with the most recently reported period.

Data is the latest available as of 3 December 2013

Chart 1.2b Employment by sector, comparisons between 2008 and the latest available data for Northern Ireland

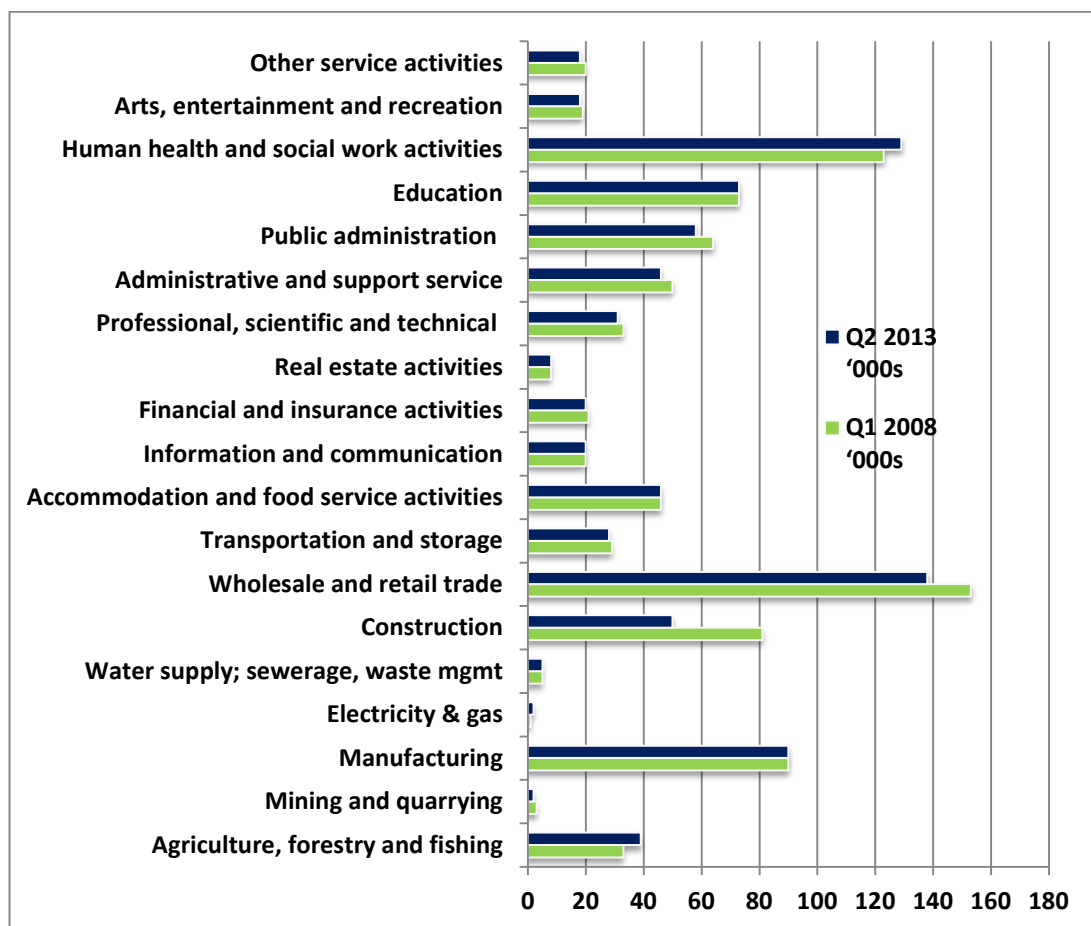


Table 1.2b Employment by sector, comparisons between 2008 and the latest available data for Northern Ireland

Industry	Q1 2008 '000s	Q2 2013 '000s
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33	39
Mining and quarrying	3	2
Manufacturing	90	90
Electricity & gas	1	2
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt	5	5
Construction	81	50
Wholesale and retail trade	153	138
Transportation and storage	29	28
Accommodation and food service activities	46	46
Information and communication	20	20
Financial and insurance activities	21	20
Real estate activities	8	8
Professional, scientific and technical	33	31
Administrative and support service	50	46
Public administration	64	58
Education	73	73
Human health and social work activities	123	129
Arts, entertainment and recreation	19	18
Other service activities	20	18
Total	869	819

Interpretation

Overall total workforce jobs have fallen by 6% over the period from Q1 2008 to Q2 2013. The fall in construction of 38% remains the largest of all sectors. Mining and Quarrying has seen a fall of 33.3% in the same period. Agriculture has seen an increase of 18% over the period.

Technical Notes

Total workforce jobs is the sum of; employee jobs (measured by employer surveys), self-employment jobs (derived from the Labour Force Survey), government-supported trainees (from administrative sources) and HM forces (from Ministry of Defence records).

Source(s)

ONS workforce jobs by industry (SIC 2007) - seasonally adjusted

Indicator: 1.3 Numbers Employed in the Wide Public Sector (OECD countries)

Indicator defined

Total numbers employed in General Government and Public Corporations as a proportion of total Labour Force.

Data is the latest available as of 3 December 2013

Chart 1.3 Numbers Employed in the Wide Public Sector as % of Total Labour Force – OECD Countries (2011)

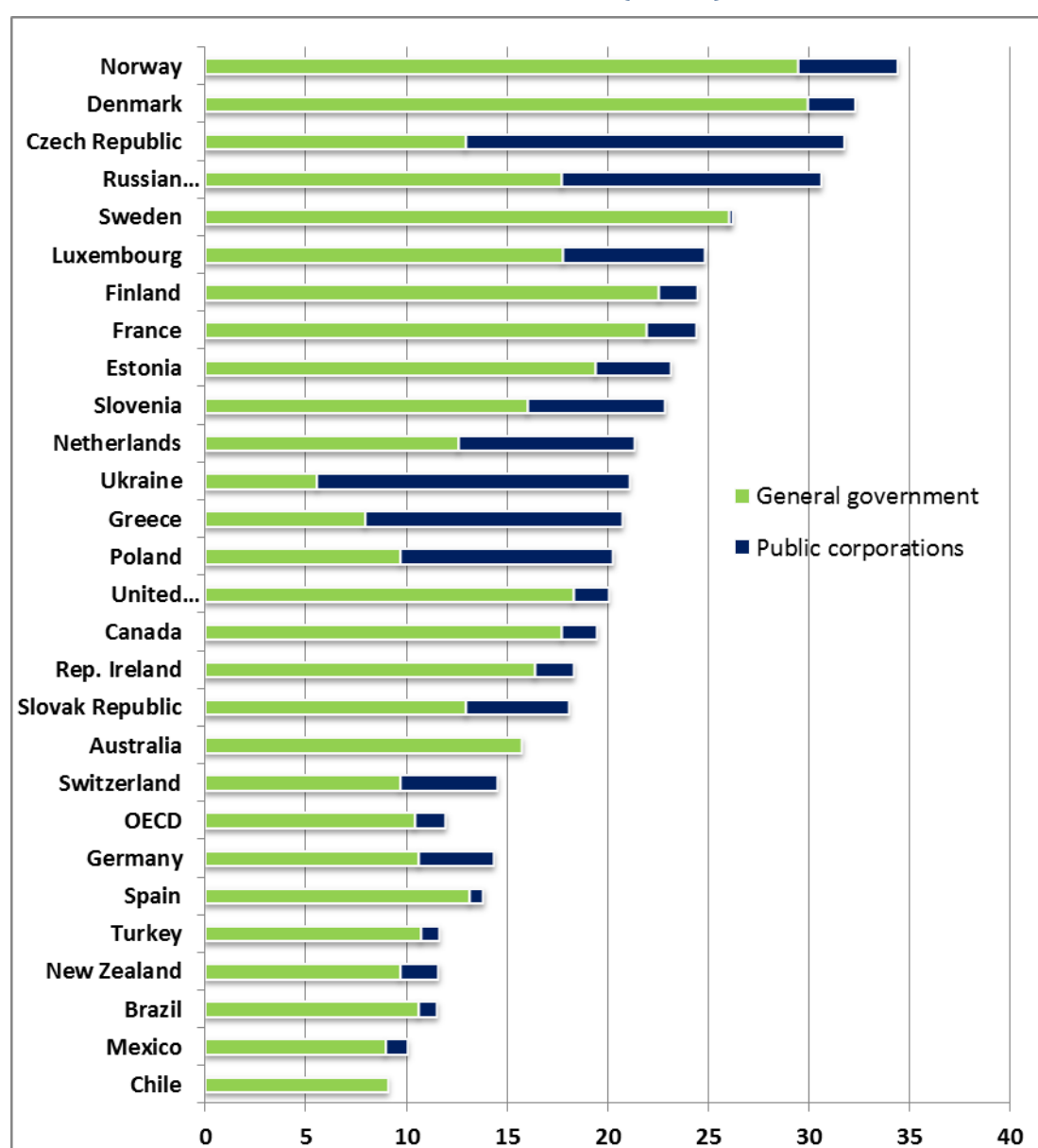


Table 1.3 Numbers Employed in the Wide Public Sector as % of Total Labour Force – OECD Countries (2011)

Country	Gen. Gov.	Pub. Corps.	Total Pub Sector	Country	Gen. Gov.	Pub. Corps.	Total Pub Sector
Chile	9.1	-	9.1	Greece	7.9	12.8	20.7
Mexico	9.0	1.1	10.0	Ukraine	5.5	15.5	21.0
Brazil	10.6	0.9	11.5	Netherlands	12.6	8.8	21.3
New Zealand	9.7	1.9	11.6	Slovenia	16.0	6.8	22.8
Turkey	10.7	0.9	11.6	Estonia	19.4	3.8	23.1
Spain	13.1	0.7	13.8	France	21.9	2.5	24.4
Germany	10.6	3.7	14.3	Finland	22.5	1.9	24.4
Switzerland	9.7	4.8	14.5	Luxembourg	17.8	7.0	24.8
Australia	15.7	-	15.7	Sweden	26.0	0.2	26.2
Slovak Republic	13.0	5.1	18.0	Russian Fed.	17.7	12.9	30.6
Rep. of Ireland	16.4	1.9	18.3	Czech Republic	12.9	18.8	31.7
Canada	17.7	1.7	19.4	Denmark	29.9	2.3	32.2
United Kingdom	18.3	1.7	20.0	Norway	29.5	4.9	34.4
Poland	9.7	10.5	20.2	OECD	14.8	3.6	18.4

Interpretation

Ireland's 'wide public sector' share of total employment, as published by the OECD in 2013 was 18.3% for the year 2011. This was just above the OECD country average of 14.8% in 2011 for those countries reporting data. However, this proportion has increased from 16.7% for Ireland from 2008 as the total size of the labour force contracted significantly over the same period. More recent data are not available for other OECD countries in respect of the 2009-2011 period.

Technical Notes

OECD *Government at a Glance* was last published by the OECD in 2013 and shows total employment in general government and public corporations in 2011 and earlier years. The OECD use the International Labour Organization LABORSTA database as the source for information on public sector employment (see laborsta.ilo.org). The laborsta database contains information for some OECD countries in 2009 and 2010 that are not displayed above.

General Government is defined as all levels of government (e.g. central, state, regional and local) and includes core Ministries, agencies, departments and non-profit institutions that are controlled and mainly financed by public authorities. Public corporations are defined as legal units mainly owned or controlled by the government which produce goods and services for sale in the market. Examples of public corporations in some OECD countries include post offices, railways and mining operations. Public corporations also include quasi-corporations.

Source(s)

OECD Government at a Glance (2013): [Employment in general government and public corporations](#)

Indicator: 1.4 Trends in Numbers Employed in the Public Sector in the Republic of Ireland

Indicator defined

Total numbers employed in the public sector over time.

Data is the latest available as of 3 December 2013

Chart 1.4 Trends in Numbers Employed in the Public Sector in the Republic of Ireland (2008-2013)

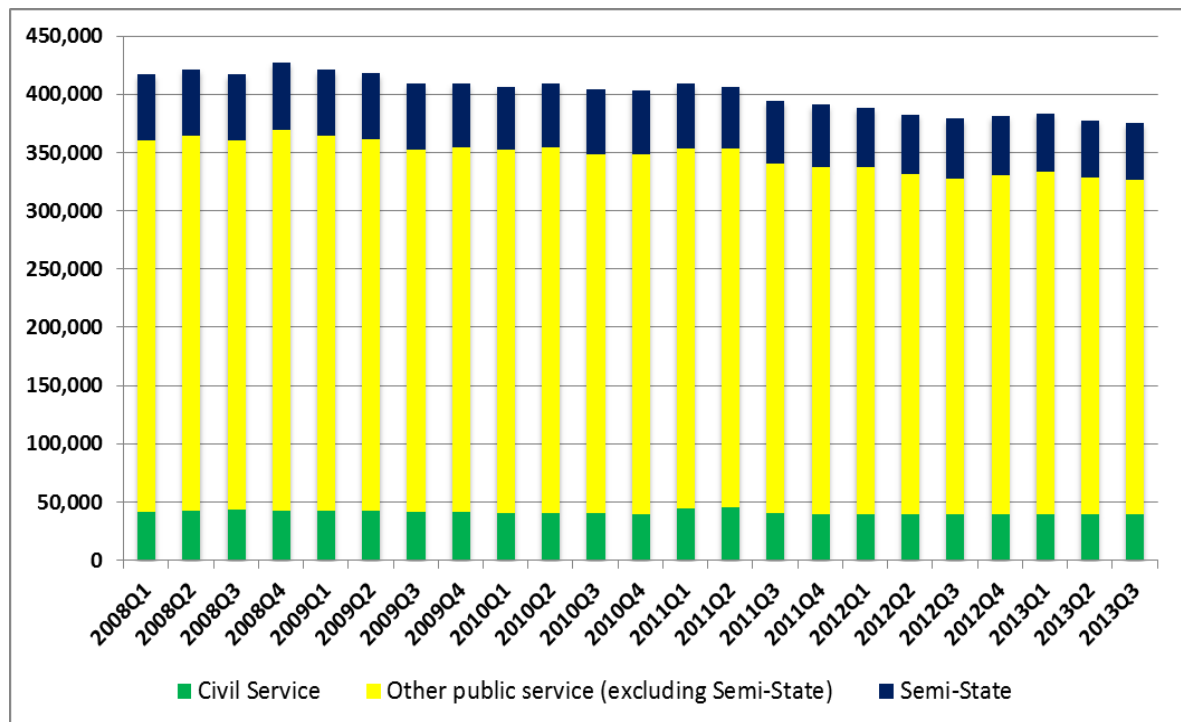


Table 1.4 Trends in Numbers Employed in the Public Sector in the Republic of Ireland (2008-2013)

	Civil Service	Other public service (excluding Semi-State)	Semi-State	Total excluding Semi-State	Overall Total Public Sector
2008Q1	41,700	318,900	56,400	360,600	417,000
2008Q2	42,700	321,800	56,900	364,500	421,400
2008Q3	43,000	316,900	57,000	359,900	416,900
2008Q4	42,700	326,800	57,800	369,500	427,300
2009Q1	42,200	321,900	56,900	364,100	421,000
2009Q2	42,100	319,400	56,100	361,500	417,600
2009Q3	41,600	310,900	56,300	352,500	408,800
2009Q4	40,900	313,000	55,200	353,900	409,100
2010Q1	40,100	312,500	53,600	352,600	406,200
2010Q2	40,100	313,700	55,100	353,800	408,900
2010Q3	40,000	308,800	55,000	348,800	403,800
2010Q4	39,600	308,400	55,300	348,000	403,300
2011Q1	44,500	309,100	55,100	353,600	408,700
2011Q2	45,000	308,100	53,500	353,100	406,600
2011Q3	39,900	300,900	53,300	340,800	394,100
2011Q4	39,700	297,900	53,300	337,600	390,900
2012Q1	39,700	297,400	51,400	337,100	388,500
2012Q2	39,300	291,900	51,500	331,200	382,700
2012Q3	39,500	288,200	51,200	327,700	378,900
2012Q4	39,400	290,900	50,900	330,300	381,200
2013Q1	39,200	293,700	50,600	332,900	383,500
2013Q2	39,400	289,000	49,200	328,400	377,600
2013Q3	39,400	286,700	48,900	326,100	375,000

Interpretation

The CSO's data on trends in numbers employed in the public services shows a decrease in total numbers between 2012Q3 and 2013Q3. The 2013Q3 figures recommence the decline in numbers in the public sector that began in 2008. The recent increase at the end of 2012 has been arrested.

Technical Notes

The data published by the CSO and used in this indicator refer to a headcount of all full-time and part-time workers as well as contract workers. The numbers reported by the CSO are not comparable to public sector numbers used by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform which publishes full-time equivalent numbers.

Source(s)

Central Statistics Office online database (refer to [table EHQ10](#))