

2 People out of Work

<i>Indicator 2.1</i>	The Rate of Unemployment across European Union Member States
<i>Indicator 2.2</i>	Rates of Unemployment among Young People across European Union Member States
<i>Indicator 2.3</i>	Long-term Unemployment Trends (Republic of Ireland)
<i>Indicator 2.4</i>	Under-employment across European Union Member States
<i>Indicator 2.5a</i>	Under-employment over Time (Republic of Ireland)
<i>Indicator 2.5b</i>	Under-employment over Time (Northern Ireland)
<i>Indicator 2.6</i>	Unemployed Persons per Job Vacancy (Republic of Ireland)
<i>Indicator 2.7</i>	Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs), ROI and NI

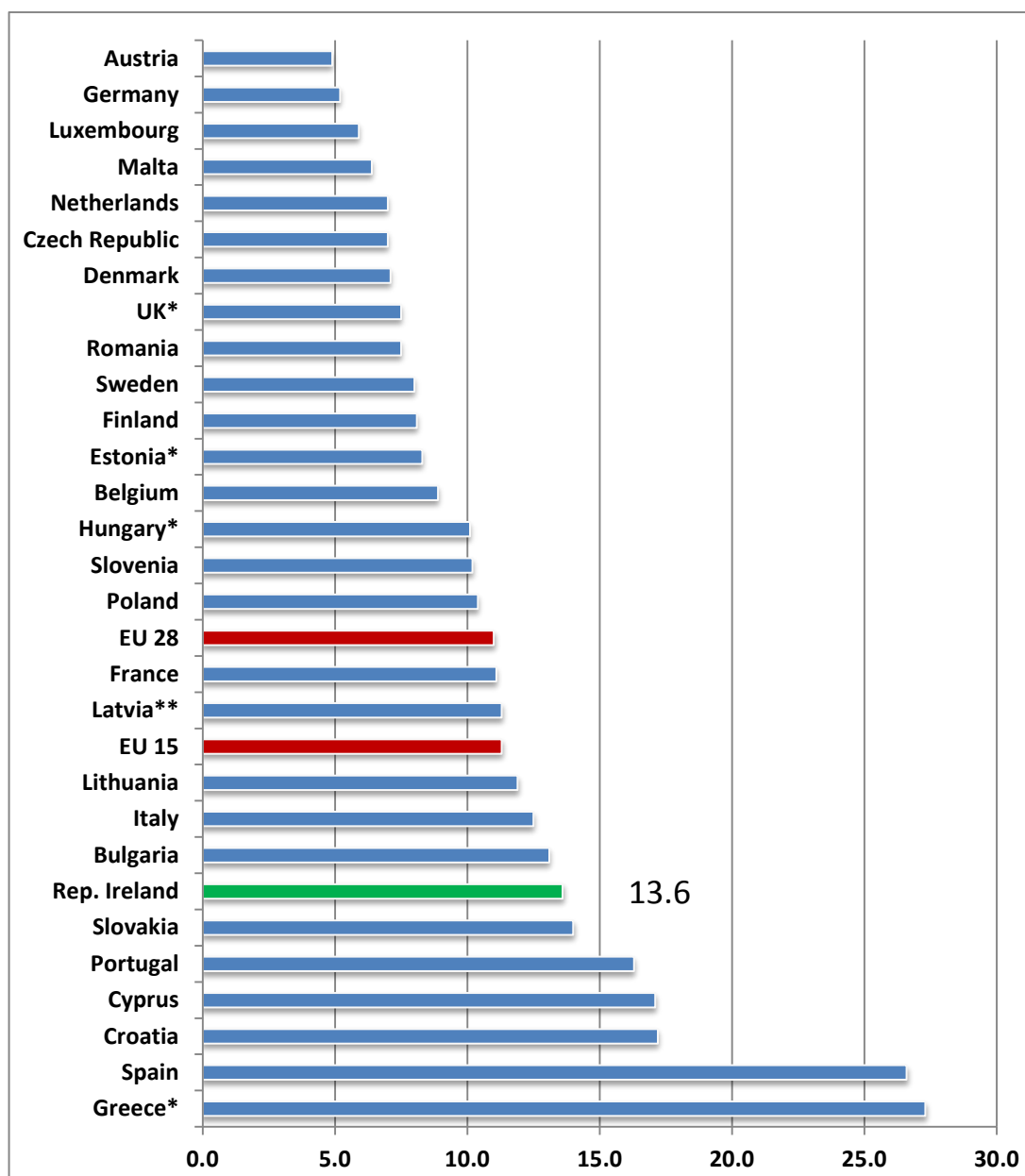
Indicator 2.1 The Rate of Unemployment across European Union Member States

Indicator defined

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

Data is the latest available as of 28 November 2013

Chart 2.1 Rates of Unemployment in the EU, September 2013



Note: *Data from August 2013 ; **Data from June 2013

Table 2.1 Rates of Unemployment in the EU, September 2013

Country	%	Country	%
Greece*	27.3	Slovenia	10.2
Spain	26.6	Hungary*	10.1
Croatia	17.2	Belgium	8.9
Cyprus	17.1	Estonia*	8.3
Portugal	16.3	Finland	8.1
Slovakia	14.0	Sweden	8.0
Rep. Ireland	13.6	Romania	7.5
Bulgaria	13.1	UK*	7.5
Italy	12.5	Denmark	7.1
Lithuania	11.9	Czech Republic	7.0
EU 15	11.3	Netherlands	7.0
Latvia**	11.3	Malta	6.4
France	11.1	Luxembourg	5.9
EU 28	11.0	Germany	5.2
Poland	10.4	Austria	4.9

Note: *Data from August 2013 ; **Data from June 2013

Interpretation

The rate of unemployment varied considerably across EU Member States. The average across the whole European Union was 11% while in the Republic of Ireland the rate was 13.6%.

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)

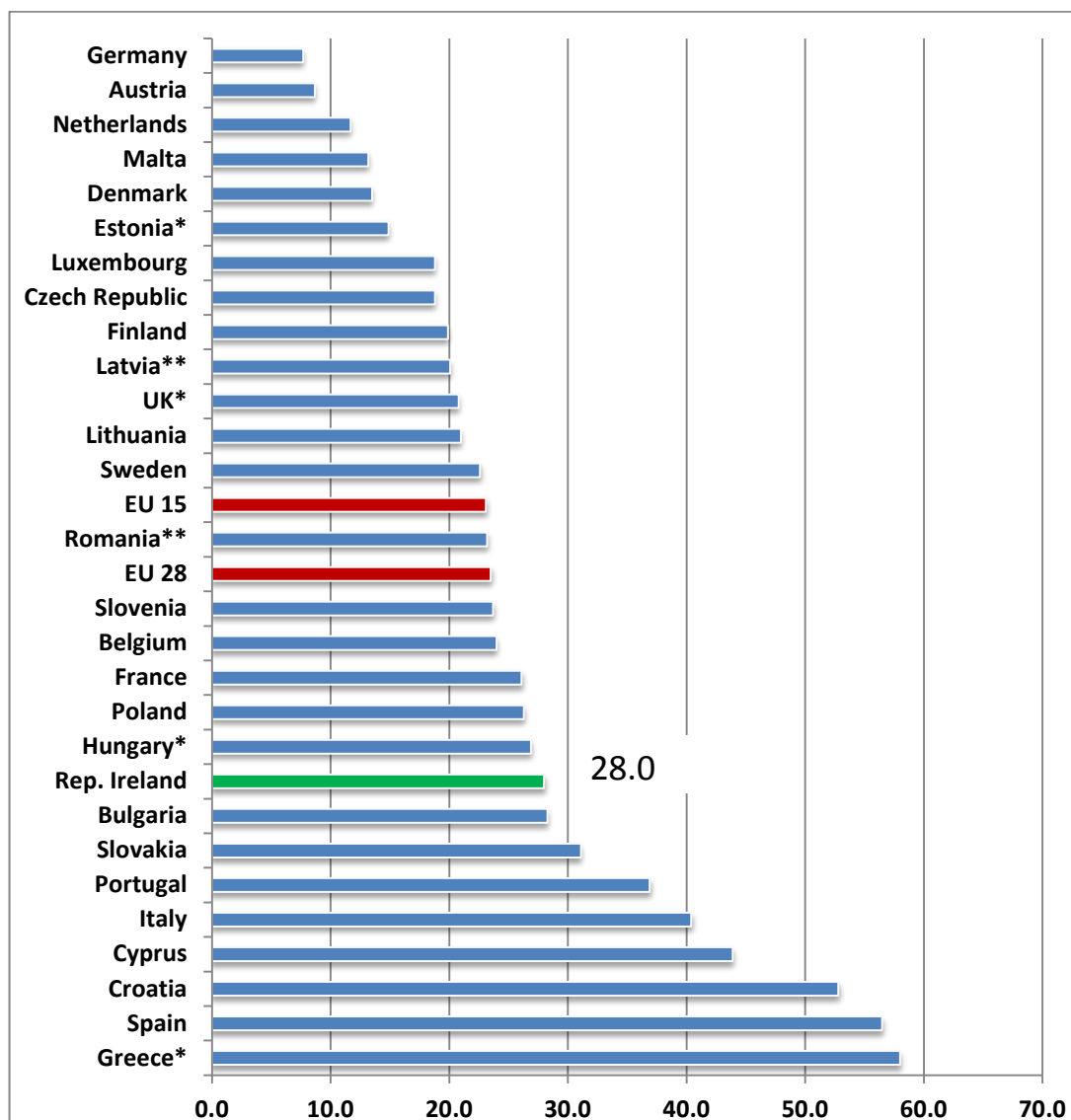
Indicator 2.2 Rates of Unemployment among Young People across European Union Member States

Indicator defined

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

Data is the latest available as of 28 November 2013

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



Notes: *Data from August 2013; **Data from June 2013

Table 2.2 Rates of Unemployment among persons aged < 25, September 2013

Country	%	Country	%
Greece*	58.0	Romania**	23.2
Spain	56.5	EU 15	23.1
Croatia	52.8	Sweden	22.6
Cyprus	43.9	Lithuania	21.0
Italy	40.4	UK*	20.8
Portugal	36.9	Latvia**	20.1
Slovakia	31.1	Finland	19.9
Bulgaria	28.3	Czech Republic	18.8
Rep. Ireland	28.0	Luxembourg	18.8
Hungary*	26.9	Estonia*	14.9
Poland	26.3	Denmark	13.5
France	26.1	Malta	13.2
Belgium	24.0	Netherlands	11.7
Slovenia	23.7	Austria	8.7
EU 28	23.5	Germany	7.7

Notes: *Data from August 2013; **Data from June 2013

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 over 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

Data is the latest available as of 28 November 2013.

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

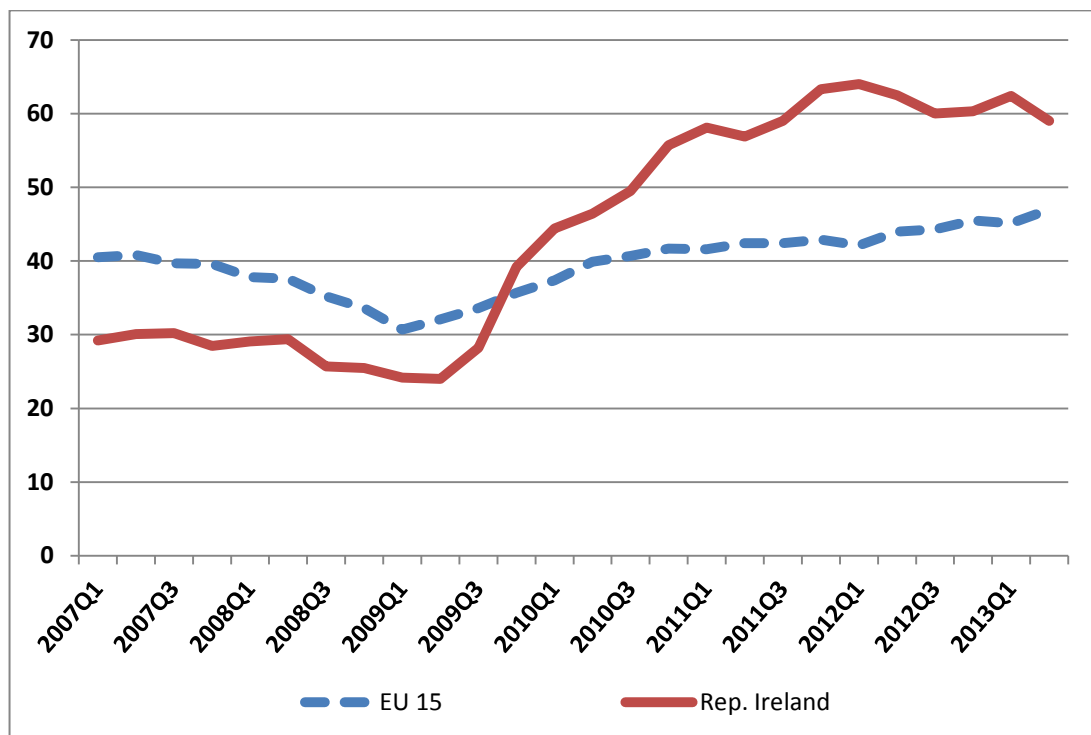


Table 2.3 Rates of Long-term Unemployment (>12 months) as a % of total unemployment

Period	Rep Ireland %	EU 15 %
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
2012 Q4	60.3	45.5
2013 Q1	62.4	45.1
2013 Q2	59.0	47.0

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 59% 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).

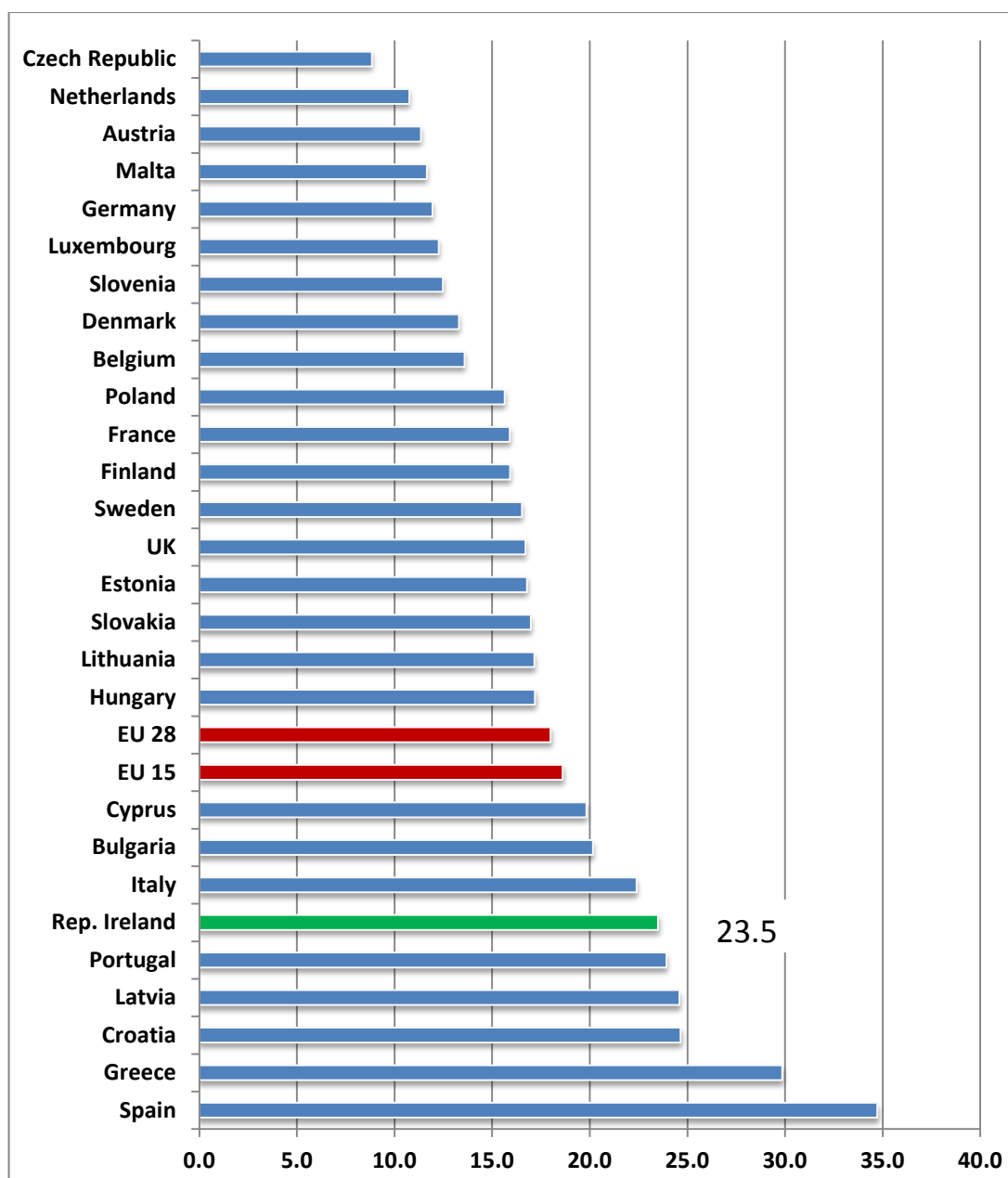
Indicator 2.4 Under-employment across European Union Member States

Indicator defined

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

Data is the latest available as of 28 November 2013.

Chart 2.4 Rates of Unemployment/Under-employment, 2012



Notes: Data for Romania is unavailable

Table 2.4 Rates Unemployment/Under-employment, 2012

Country	%	Country	%
Spain	34.7	UK	16.7
Greece	29.9	Sweden	16.5
Croatia	24.7	Finland	15.9
Latvia	24.5	France	15.9
Portugal	23.9	Poland	15.6
Rep. Ireland	23.5	Belgium	13.6
Italy	22.4	Denmark	13.3
Bulgaria	20.2	Slovenia	12.5
Cyprus	19.8	Luxembourg	12.3
EU 15	18.6	Germany	12.0
EU 28	18.0	Malta	11.7
Hungary	17.2	Austria	11.4
Lithuania	17.1	Netherlands	10.8
Slovakia	17.0	Czech Republic	8.9
Estonia	16.8		

Notes: Data for Romania is 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

Data is the latest available as of 28 November 2013.

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

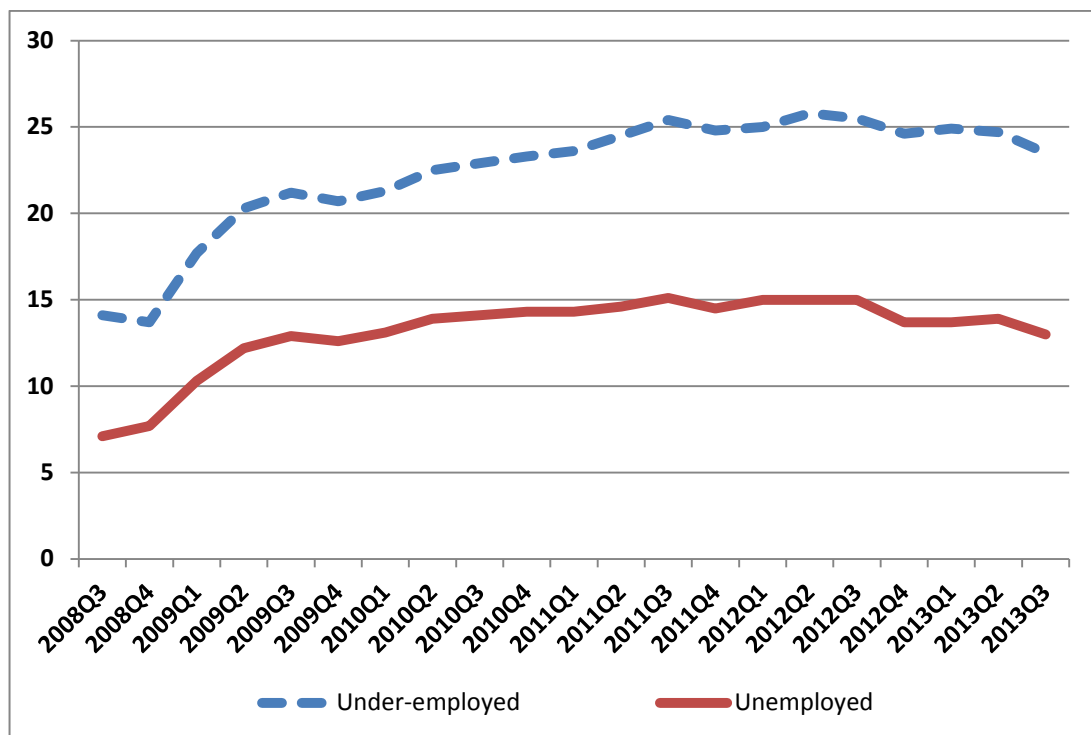


Table 2.5a Rates of Under-employment and Unemployment since 2008 - ROI

Period	Unemployed	Under-Employed PLS4
2008 Q3	7.1	14.1
2008 Q4	7.7	13.7
2009 Q1	10.3	17.7
2009 Q2	12.2	20.3
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	23.6
2011 Q2	14.6	24.5
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	25.5
2012 Q4	13.7	24.6
2013 Q1	13.7	24.9
2013 Q2	13.9	24.7
2013 Q3	13.0	23.5

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

Chart 2.5b Numbers of involuntary part-time workers and unemployed workers 2008-13

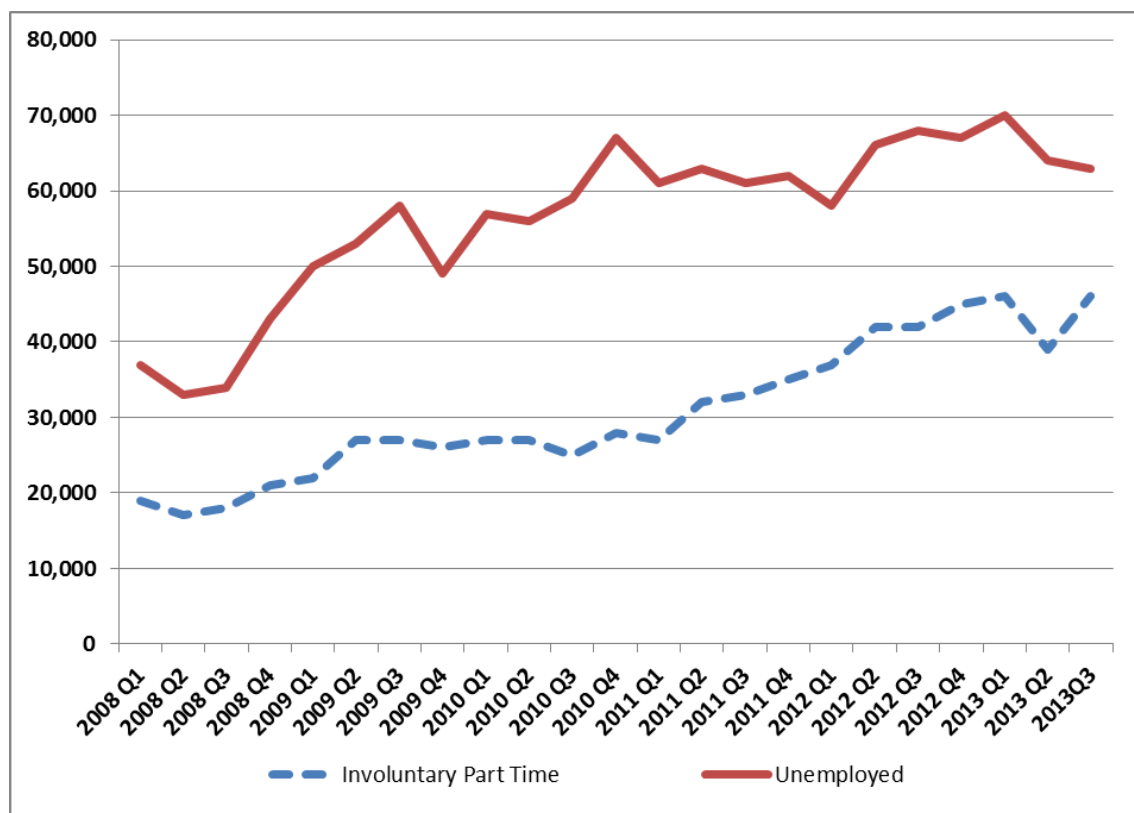


Table 2.5b Numbers of involuntary part-time workers and unemployed workers, 2008-13

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
2012 Q3	42,000	68,000
2012 Q4	45,000	67,000
2013 Q1	46,000	70,000
2013 Q2	39,000	64,000
2013 Q3	46,000	63,000

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. The level of unemployment is included to give a full picture of the health of the labour market.

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](#)

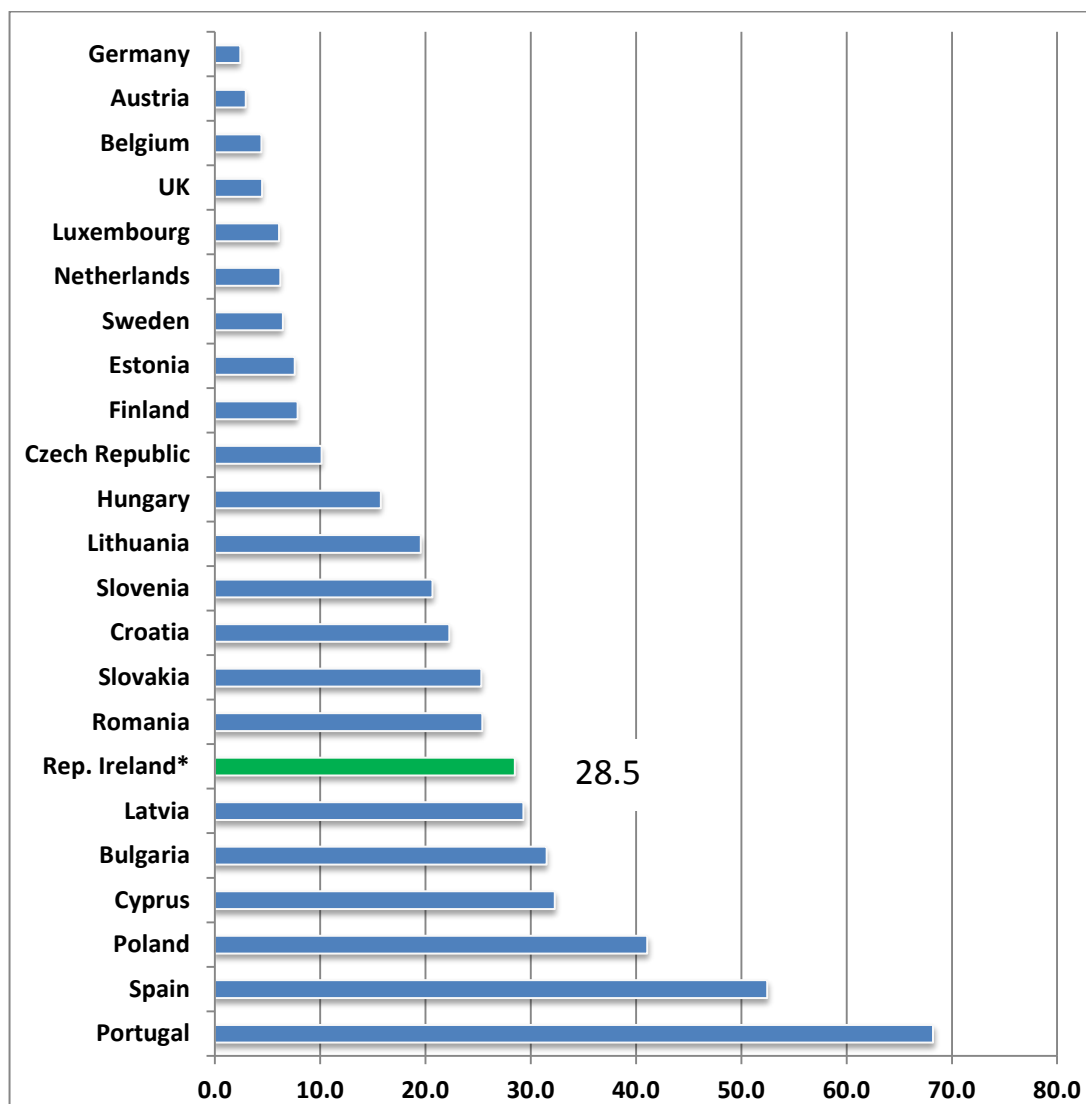
Indicator 2.6 Unemployed Persons per Job Vacancy (Republic of Ireland)

Indicator defined

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

Data is the latest available as of 13 November 2013.

Chart 2.6 Ratio of unemployed to job vacancies in the second quarter of 2013



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

Table 2.6 Ratio of unemployed to job vacancies in the second quarter of 2013

Country	Ratio	Country	Ratio
Portugal	68.2	Hungary	15.8
Spain	52.5	Czech Republic	10.2
Poland	41.1	Finland	7.9
Cyprus	32.3	Estonia	7.6
Bulgaria	31.5	Sweden	6.5
Latvia	29.3	Netherlands	6.2
Rep. Ireland*	28.5	Luxembourg	6.1
Romania	25.4	UK	4.5
Slovakia	25.3	Belgium	4.4
Croatia	22.3	Austria	2.9
Slovenia	20.7	Germany	2.4
Lithuania	19.6		

Notes: *Irish 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 Denmark, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Poland or Finland.

Source(s)

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

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

Data is the latest available as of 3 December 2013

Chart 2.7 NEETs Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland

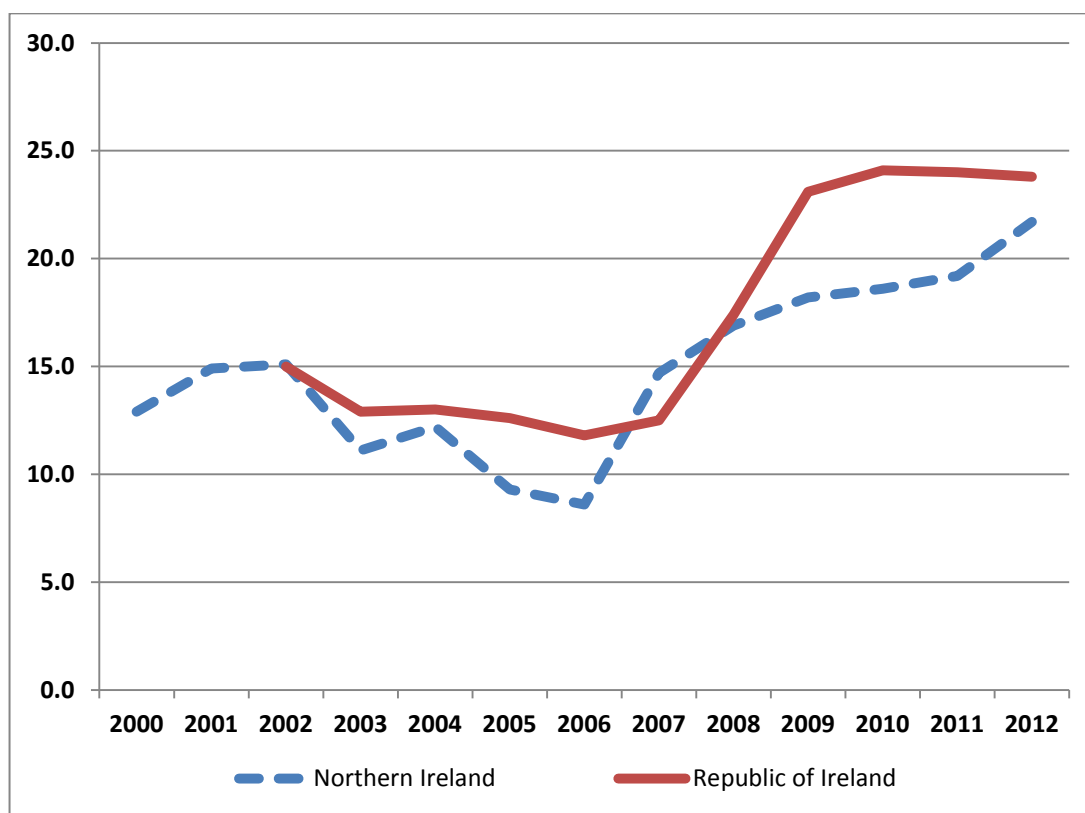


Table 2.7 NEETs Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland

Year	NI	Rep. of Ireland
2000	12.9	-
2001	14.9	-
2002	15.1	15.0
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	24.1
2011	19.2	24.0
2012	21.7	23.8

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)