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Labour market & earnings statistics: North & South: Concepts & Data

NERI Conference

23 May 2023



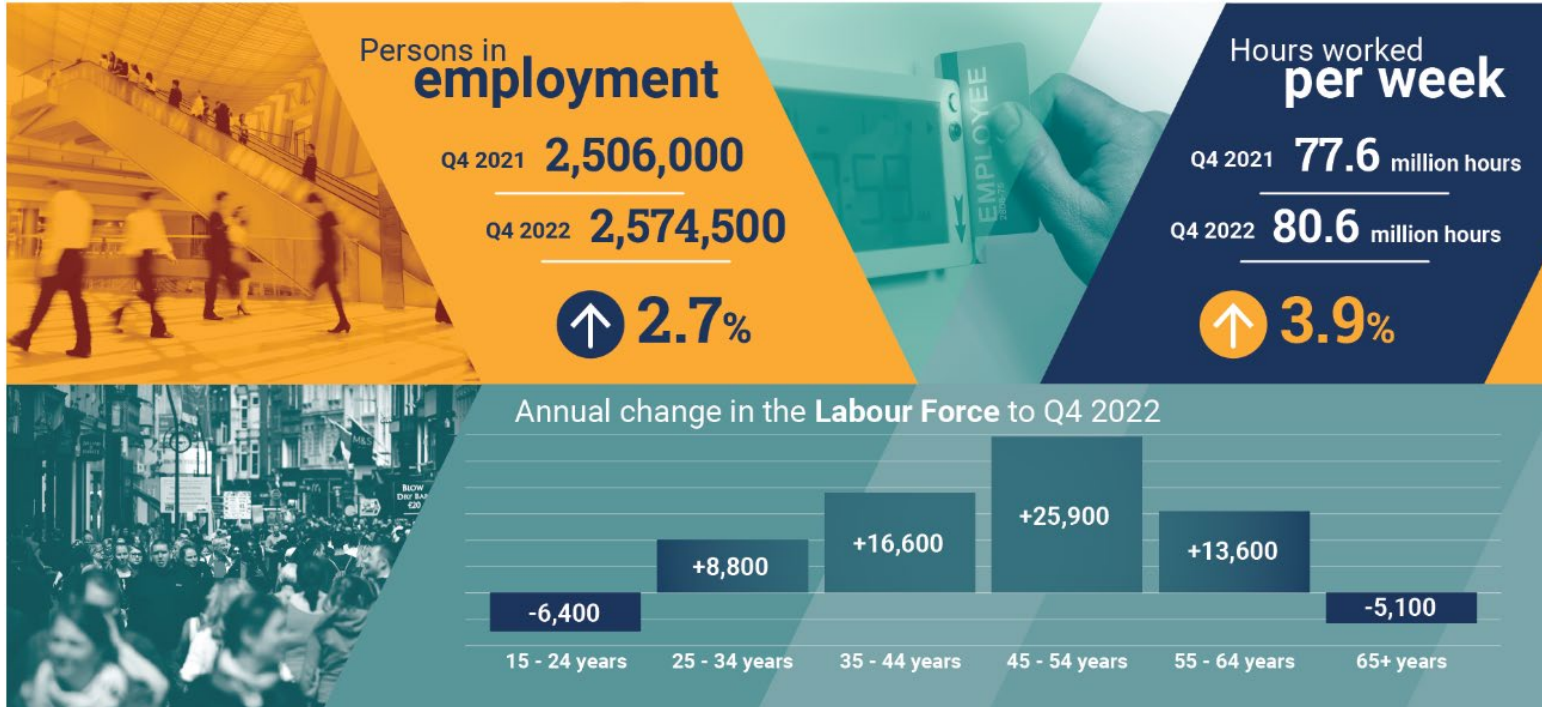
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Survey (Labour Force Survey)



Headline Statistics



Concepts & Data

- Mixed mode data collection is used for the LFS, that is, a mix of face-to-face and phone interviews.
- In Employment (ILO):
 - Persons who worked in the week before the survey for one hour or more for payment or profit, including work on the family farm or business and all persons who had a job but were not at work because of illness, holidays etc. in the week. It should be noted that as per Eurostat's operational implementation, the upper age limit for classifying a person as employed is 89 years.
- Unemployed (ILO):
 - Persons who, in the week before the survey, were without work and available for work within the next two weeks, and had taken specific steps, in the preceding four weeks, to find work. It should be noted that as per Eurostat's operational implementation, the upper age limit for classifying a person as unemployed is 74 years.
- Inactive Population (not in labour force):
 - All other persons.





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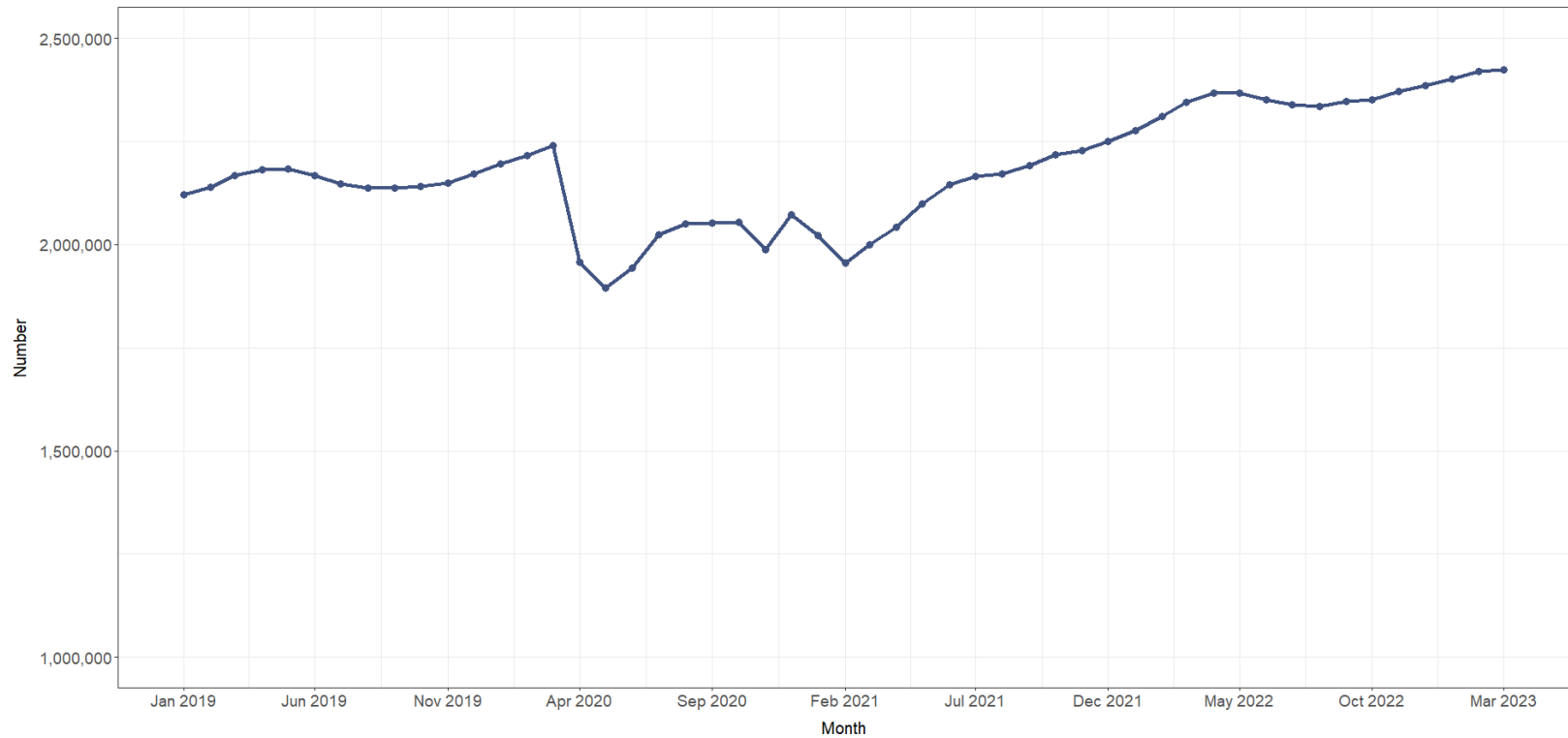
Administrative Data Sources

Monthly Estimates of Payroll Employees

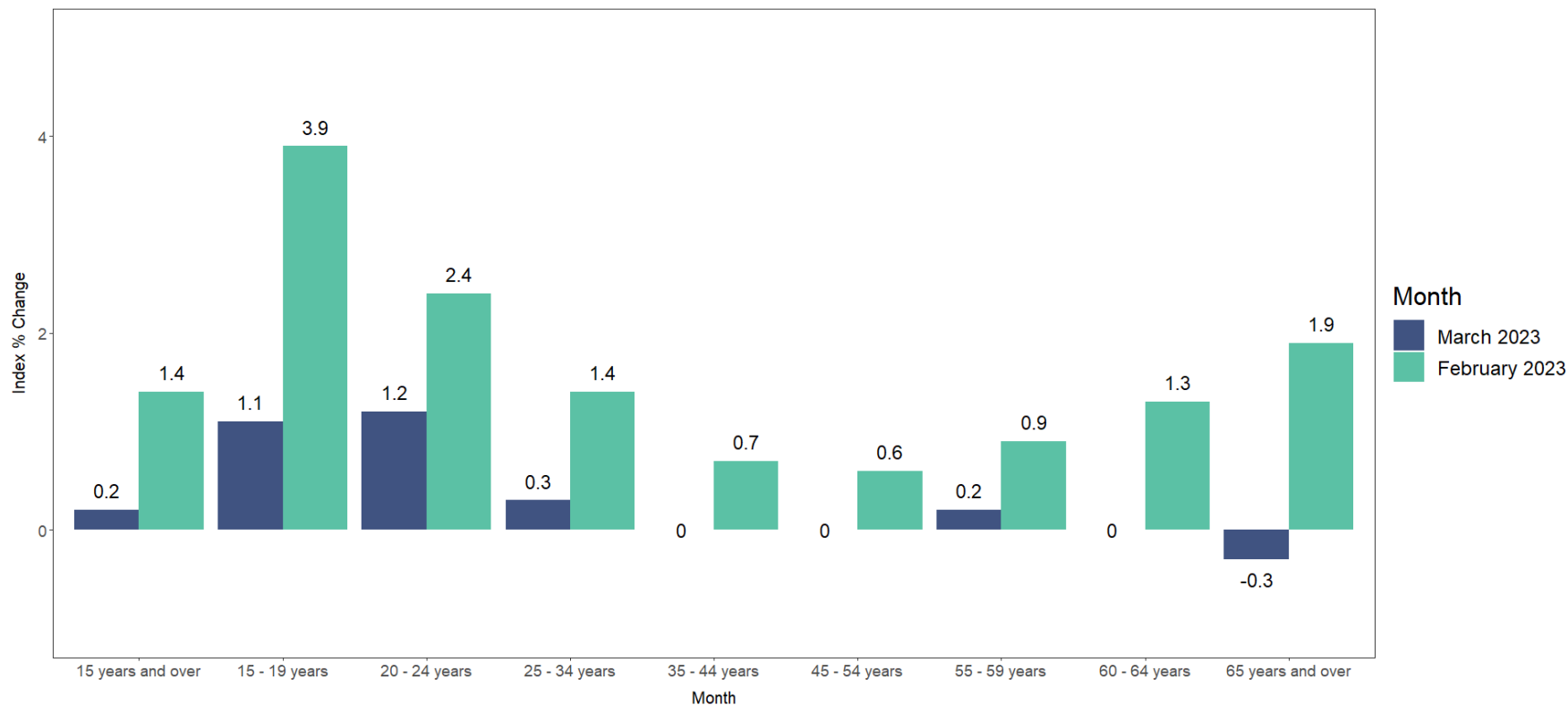
- Calculate the estimated number of employees using Revenue's PAYE Modernisation data source.
- The series provides estimates of the number of employees by Age, Sex and NACE sector.
- Different criteria to ILO and PES employment status – results are different to LFS due to this alternative definition.



Seasonally Adjusted Number of Employees



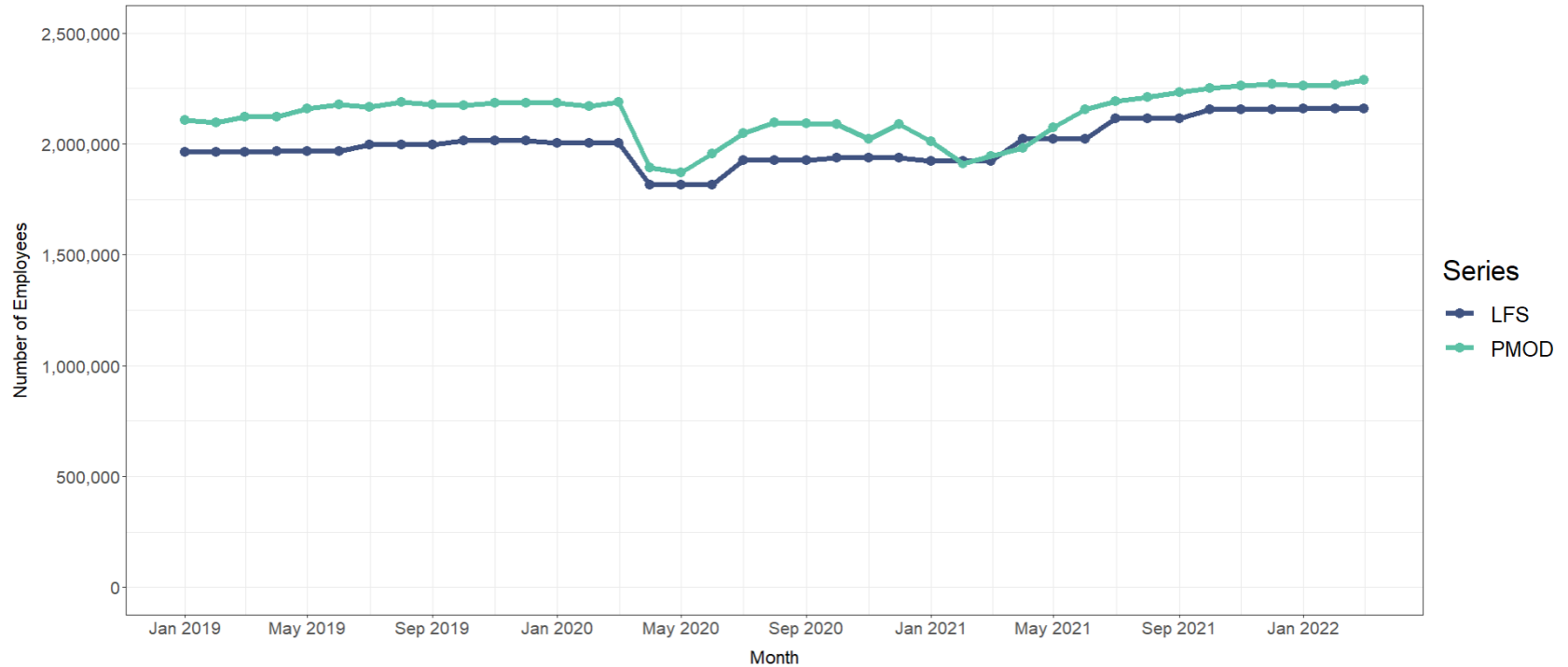
Seasonally Adjusted Monthly % Change of Employee Index classified by Age



Comparisons	Labour Force Survey	PAYE Modernisation
Input type	Subjective input from person interviewed (survey)	Objective counts of payments on real time system (administrative data source)
Definition	Persons worked for 1 hour for profit or pay in reference week	Person estimated to have worked during the reference month and received greater than zero pay for work done
Frequency	Quarterly (based on 1 reference week in the quarter)	Monthly
Self-employed persons with second job as employee	Self-employed may have secondary employee-based job not counted in the LFS employee series	All employees counted
Inclusion criteria	Resident in State (those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time or those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year) Usual residence Private households	Tax liable in State Non-residents and foreign residents present for less than 12 months
Exclusion criteria	Employees not working for pay or profit during reference period Persons aged 14 years and younger	PRSI classes M, S and missing Gross pay less than or equal to zero Invalid date of birth and sex on PMOD Undeclared economy



Number of Employees PMOD versus LFS



Source: Revenue (PMOD) and CSO (LFS)





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Earnings Analysis using Administrative Data Sources & Impact of COVID-19 on Business and the Labour Market



Impact of COVID-19 on Business and the Labour Market, Q1 2020 - Q2 2022

Of the Enterprises that
availed of State support

39.2%

had more
employees
in Q2 2022
than in
Q1 2020



Of the Enterprises that did not
avail of State support

26.9%

had more
employees
in Q2 2022
than in
Q1 2020



Of Employees¹
that availed
of PUP²

39.8%

are in the **same**
employment¹
in Q2 2022 as
in Q1 2020



40.7%

are in a **different**
employment¹
in Q2 2022 as
in Q1 2020

Of Employees¹
that availed
of WSS^{2,3}

61.8%

are in the **same**
employment¹
in Q2 2022 as
in Q1 2020



26.6%

are in a **different**
employment¹
in Q2 2022 as
in Q1 2020

- Integration of different data sources
- Faster turnaround in publication of data
- Looking at population level data (excluding self-employed)
- Don't align with ILO definitions

¹Primary employments only from Revenue PAYE system | ²Persons employed in Q1 2020 only | ³Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme/Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme

Earnings Analysis using Admin Data Sources

- Median weekly earnings were €644.55 in 2021, an increase of 2.4% from €629.46 in 2020.
- In 2021 median weekly earnings for males were €711.87 compared with €570.22 for females.
- Median weekly earnings rose by 18.7% over the five years from 2016 to 2021.
- The economic sectors with the highest median weekly earnings were Information & Communication (€1,154.56) and Financial, Insurance & Real Estate Activities (€915.06). The sector with the lowest earnings was Accommodation & Food Services Activities (€346.13).
- Of employments that were active in October 2021, 20.0% were supported by the Wage Subsidy Schemes (WSS) at some point during that year, compared with 29.9% in 2020.
- WSS payments accounted for 4.4% of total earnings across all employments in 2021.
- Of employments that were active in October 2020, 75.9% were also active in October 2021. For those employments that were active in both periods, median weekly earnings increased by 7.1%.





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Upcoming Publications/Developments



Upcoming publications/developments

- New monthly Earnings Estimates using Admin Data
- Modules – Job skills, Digital Platform Economy
- Job Churn – new quarterly release
- New Income Distribution Analysis



Developments -contd

- Linkage with COP
- Timeliness of Earnings, Analysis using Administrative Data (EAADS) publication
- Creation of Admin PMOD Research Microdata File – 10% sample, longitudinal
- Job vacancy web scraping project



Emerging Themes/Datagaps

- Real-time data
- Hours paid/worked
- Geographical - county
- Skills shortages
- Minority Groups





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Thank you