Quarterly Economic Facts

January 2013

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Nevin Economic Research Institute

About NERI and this publication

The Nevin Economic Research Institute (NERI) has been established to provide information, analysis and economic policy alternatives. Further information about NERI may be obtained at our website www.NERInstitute.net

The purpose of this Quarterly Economic Facts (QEF) document is to provide regular, accessible and timely statistical information so as to equip trade unions and others in understanding economic trends and comparisons. All data are sourced from official sources with a clear link or reference to the website or publication from where they are drawn. Every care has been taken to ensure that the data were valid at the time of this release.

Each release of the QEF is complemented by another release – Quarterly Economic Observer which is available on the NERI website.

The Nevin Economic Research Institute

Quarterly Economic Facts

January 2013

This document is also available in electronic format on our website:
www.NERInstitute.net

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Overview

Recent years have seen a huge growth in the supply, range and timeliness of data from a variety of official agencies including the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Eurostat, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as well as other agencies. Much of the data are publicly and readily available online together with detailed notes about the data. The QEF is not intended to provide an alternative to these sources. It provides a signpost to available sources of data. It selects a few indicators from key areas of concern: employment, unemployment, earnings and labour cost, inequality in income, poverty and public finances.

It is intended to expand and change a selection of indicators over time to cover a somewhat broader range of topics under each heading. However, to avoid information over-load (a not infrequent feature of many of the major statistical sources) it is planned to keep the overall number of indicators shown in this and subsequent editions within a reasonable and manageable size. Comments, queries and suggestions are welcome both in relation to the content as well as the overall scope of this publication.

Each indicator is laid out as follows:

- Definition
- Chart
- Data Table
- Interpretation
- Technical Notes and Sources.

For the purposes of comparisons across European States typically two averages are used where possible: EU 27 for all Member States and EU 15 for those Member States that were in the Union prior to 2004. The latter constitute a more homogeneous group in terms of GDP per capita. Unless otherwise stated, averages at the level of EU 27 or EU 15 are unweighted means.

Please note that, unless otherwise specified, all references to 'Ireland' in this edition of QEF refers to the Republic of Ireland only.

1 People in Paid Work

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 2011. Data extracted on 27 November 2012. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

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

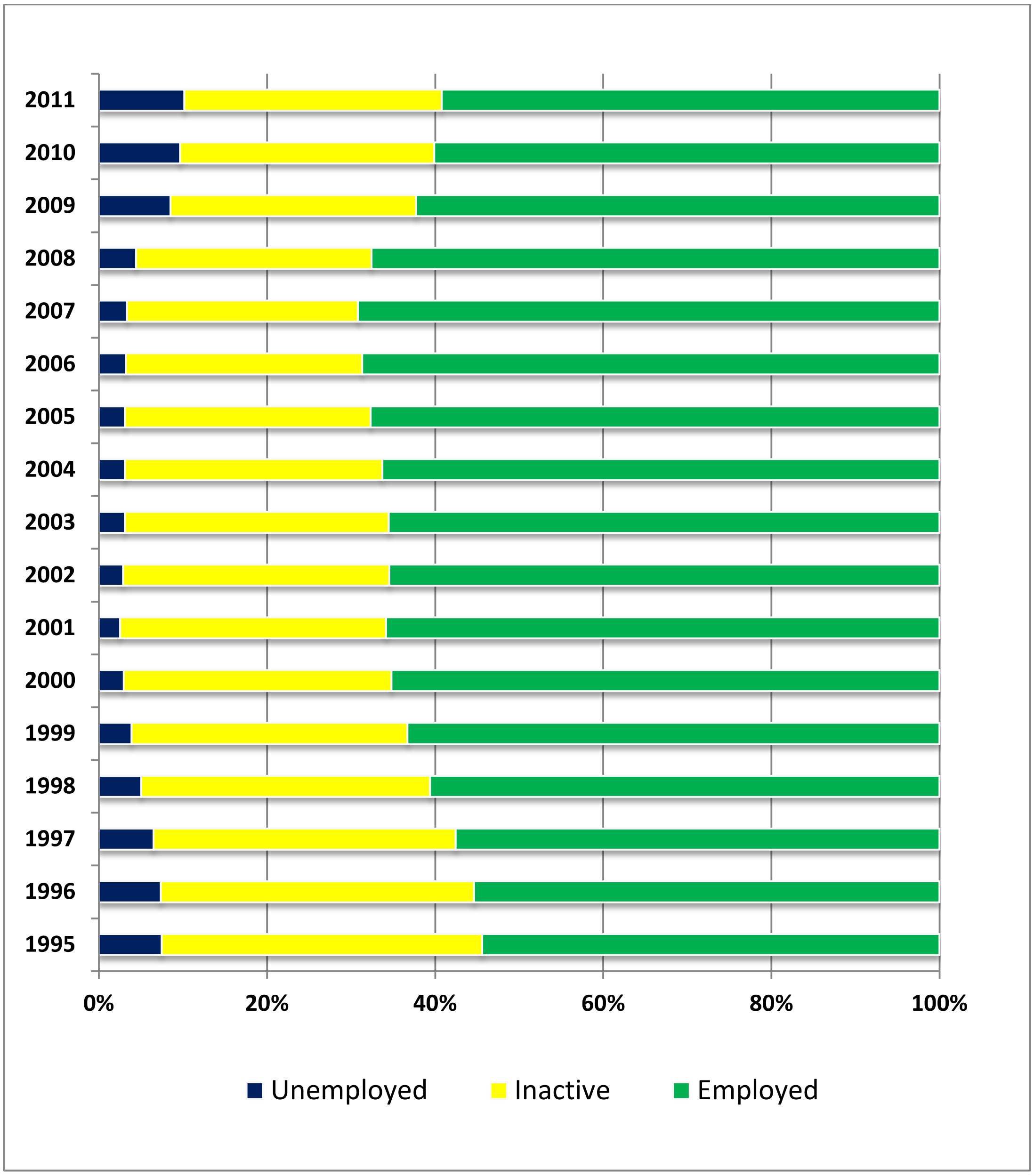


Table 1.1a Total population and share of employed, unemployed and 'economically inactive'

	Total aged 15-64 '000s	Employed	Inactive	Unemployed
1995	2,284.2	54.4%	38.2%	7.5%
1996	2,334.8	55.4%	37.5%	7.4%
1997	2,387.8	57.6%	36.9%	6.5%
1998	2,457.2	60.6%	35.1%	5.1%
1999	2,502.7	63.3%	33.4%	3.9%
2000	2,546.2	65.2%	32.4%	3.0%
2001	2,600.6	65.8%	32.2%	2.5%
2002	2,660.8	65.5%	31.9%	2.9%
2003	2,711.2	65.5%	31.7%	3.1%
2004	2,761.3	66.3%	31.2%	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%	29.2%	8.5%
2010	3,001.8	60.1%	30.2%	9.7%
2011	2979.0	59.2%	30.6%	10.2%

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 available at: 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

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is 2012. Data extracted on 19 June 2012. Next update due Spring 2013

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

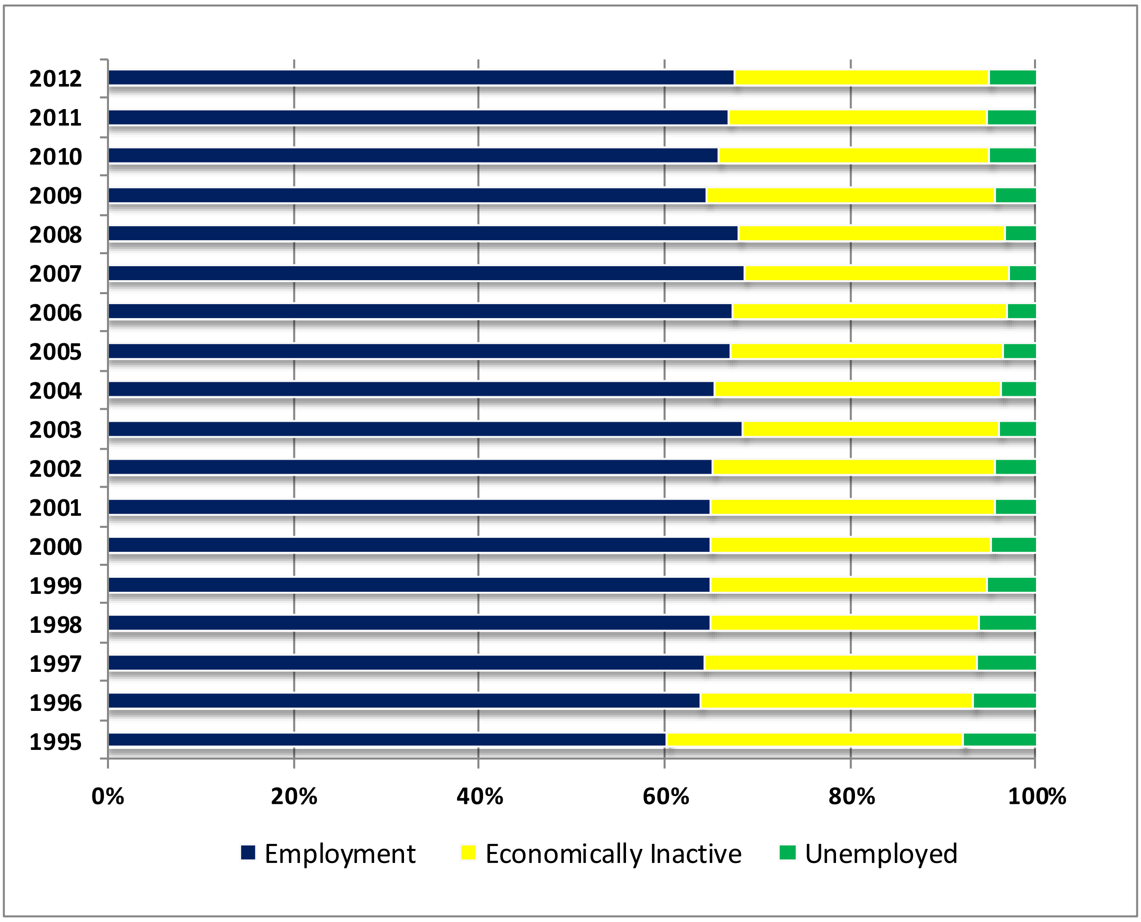


Table 1.1b Total population and share of employed, unemployed and economically inactive

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	65.90%	29.20%	4.90%
2011	1152	67.00%	27.80%	5.20%
2012	1157	67.60%	27.40%	5.00%

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 activity that is considerably higher than that of the UK as whole and thus direct comparisons with the UK of reported unemployment 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 (1992-2011) 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).

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is Q3 of 2012. Data extracted on 29 November 2012. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

Chart 1.2a Employment by sector between the peak to the latest available data in 2012 in the Republic of Ireland, (seasonally adjusted)

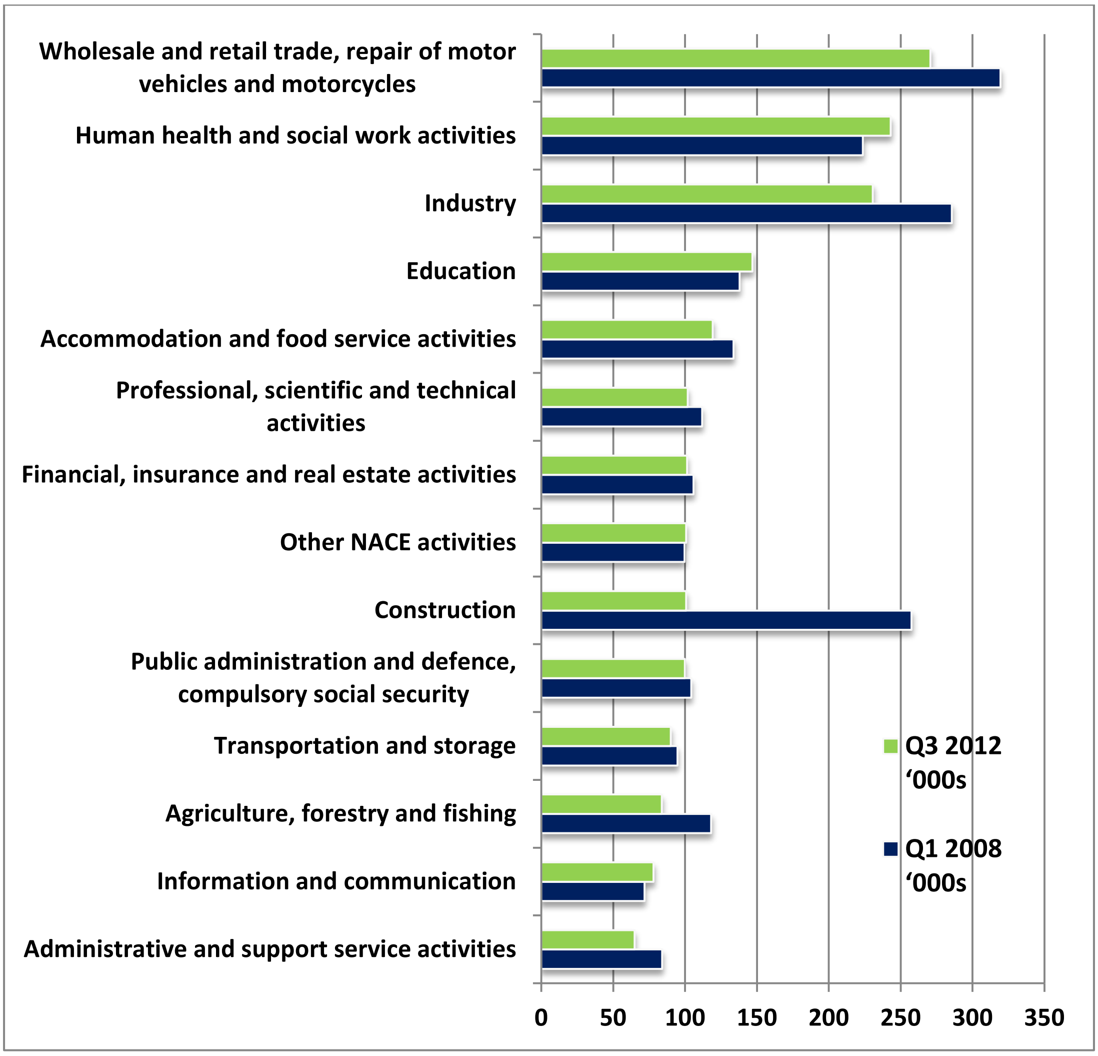


Table 1.2a Employment trends, 2008-2012

	2008 Q1 '000s	2012 Q3 '000s
Administrative and support service activities	84.2	64.9
Information and communication	71.9	78.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	118.3	83.9
Transportation and storage	94.8	90.1
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	104.4	99.9
Construction	257.7	100.8
Other NACE activities	99.8	100.8
Financial, insurance and real estate activities	106	101.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	112	102
Accommodation and food service activities	133.7	119.3
Education	138	147
Industry	285.7	230.7
Human health and social work activities	223.7	243.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	319.5	270.7

Interpretation

The wholesale and retail sector has remained the largest employment sector throughout the boom and the recession, notwithstanding the loss of over 48,800 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 2012.

Technical Notes

The *CSO's Quarterly National Household Survey* is a 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 (November 2012). Quarterly National Household Survey. Dublin, Stationery Office. (Table 3a).

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

Indicator defined

Employee jobs by Standard Industrial Classification (2007): all persons comparing the level in March with the most recently reported period.

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

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

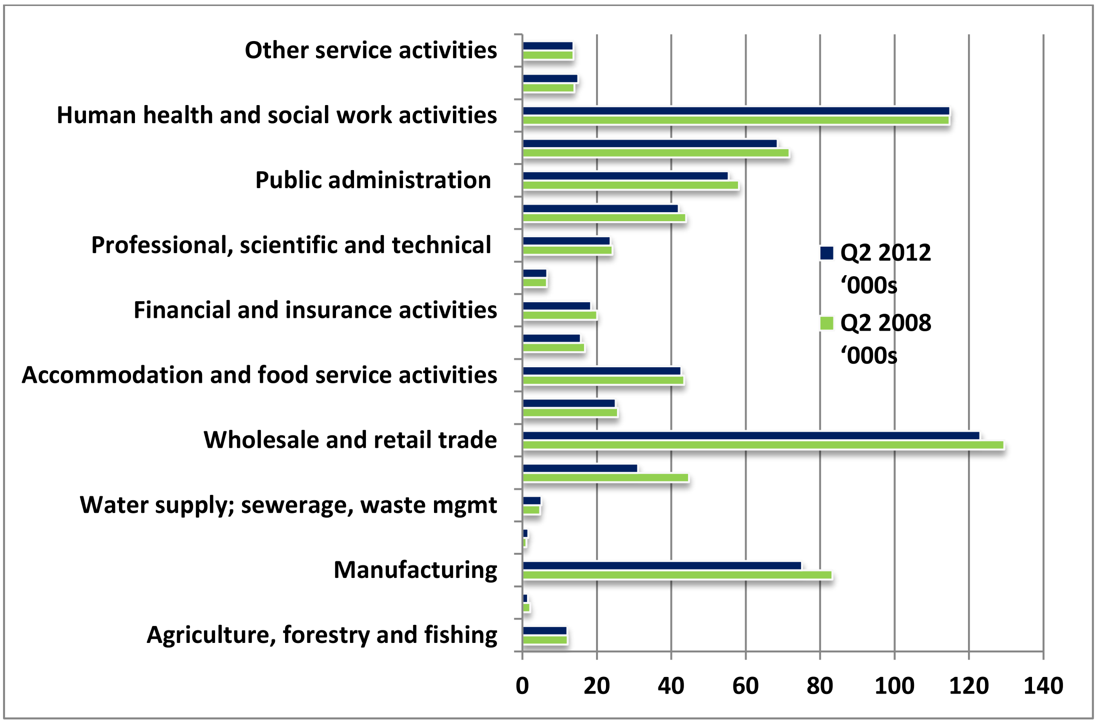


Table 1.2b Employment by sector, comparisons between 2008 and the latest available data for Northern Ireland

Industry	Q2 2008 '000s	Q2 2012 '000s
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.2	12.1
Mining and quarrying	2.1	1.5
Manufacturing	83.3	75.2
Electricity & gas	1.1	1.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt	4.8	5.1
Construction	44.8	31.1
Wholesale and retail trade	129.5	123.1
Transportation and storage	25.7	25.1
Accommodation and food service activities	43.49	42.7
Information and communication	16.8	15.7
Financial and insurance activities	20.1	18.5
Real estate activities	6.6	6.7
Professional, scientific and technical	24.2	23.7
Administrative and support service	44	42
Public administration	58.2	55.5
Education	71.8	68.6
Human health and social work activities	114.8	115
Arts, entertainment and recreation	14	15
Other service activities	13.7	13.7
Total	**732.1**	**692.7**

Interpretation

Overall total employee jobs have fallen by 5.3% over the period from Q2 2008 to Q2 2012. The fall in construction of 30.6% remains the largest of all sectors. Mining and Quarrying has seen a fall of 28.1% in the same period. Electricity has seen an increase of 38.1% over the period, but this remains a very small sector of employment.

Technical Notes

Estimates of the number of employee jobs are obtained from the Quarterly Employment Survey. Estimates of total employee jobs should be accurate to within +/- 1% of the Census of Employment total. It should be noted that the survey counts the number of jobs rather than the number of persons with jobs.

Source(s)

NI Quarterly Employment Survey available at www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index.htm

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.

The reference period for the latest available OECD data used in this indicator is 2008. The next update is due in mid-2013 with the next edition of Government at a Glance (OECD) and will show data for 2010.

Chart 1.3 Numbers Employed in the Wide Public Sector as % of Total Labour Force – OECD Countries (2008)

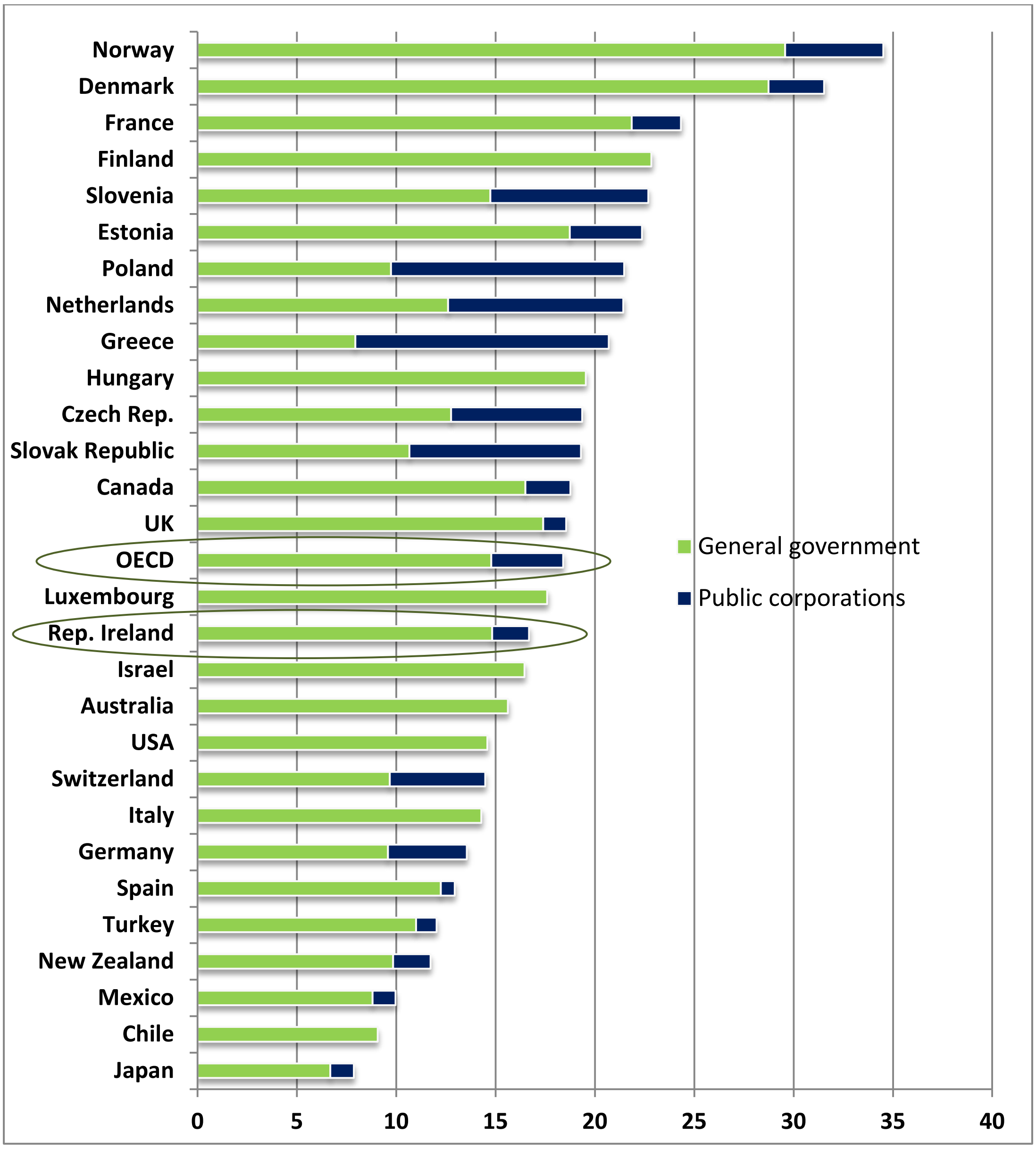


Table 1.3 Numbers Employed in the Wide Public Sector as % of Total Labour Force – OECD Countries (2008)

Country	Gen. Gov.	Pub. Corps.	Total Pub Sector	Country	Gen. Gov.	Pub. Corps.	Total Pub Sector
Norway	29.6	4.9	34.5	Luxembourg	17.6	-	17.6
Denmark	28.7	2.8	31.5	**Rep. of Ireland**	**14.8**	**1.9**	**16.7**
France	21.9	2.5	24.3	Israel	16.5	-	16.5
Finland	22.9	-	22.9	Australia	15.6	-	15.6
Slovenia	14.7	7.9	22.7	USA	14.6	-	14.6
Estonia	18.7	3.6	22.4	Switzerland	9.7	4.8	14.5
Poland	9.7	11.7	21.5	Italy	14.3	-	14.3
Netherlands	12.6	8.8	21.4	Germany	9.6	4.0	13.6
Greece	7.9	12.8	20.7	Spain	12.3	0.7	12.9
Hungary	19.5	-	19.5	Turkey	11.0	1.0	12.0
Czech Rep.	12.8	6.6	19.4	New Zealand	9.8	1.9	11.7
Slovak Republic	10.7	8.6	19.3	Mexico	8.8	1.2	10.0
Canada	16.5	2.3	18.8	Chile	9.1	-	9.1
United Kingdom	17.4	1.2	18.6	Japan	6.7	1.2	7.9
OECD	14.8	3.6	18.4	Luxembourg	17.6	-	17.6

Interpretation

Ireland's 'wide public sector' share of total employment, as last published by the OECD in 2011 was 16.7% for the year 2008. This was below the OECD country average of 18.4 in 2008 for those countries reporting data. However, this proportion is estimated to have increased to 18.7% for Ireland in 2010 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 20009-2011 period.

Technical Notes

OECD *Government at a Glance* was last published by the OECD in 2011 and shows total employment in general government and public corporations in 2008 and earlier years. The next edition of Government at a Glance (due 2013) will show data for 2010. 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 more up to date information for some OECD countries in 2009 and 2010.

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 (2011): Employment in general government and public corporations

Indicator: 1.4 Trends in Numbers Employed in the Public Sector in the Republic of Ireland (2008-2012)

Indicator defined

Total numbers employed in the public sector over time.

Data are based on Earnings, Hours and Employment Costs Survey (EHECS) of the Central Statistics Office. The data were extracted on 4 December 2012. The next update is due on or before March 2013.

Chart 1.4 Trends in Numbers Employed in the Public Sector in the Republic of Ireland (2008-2012)

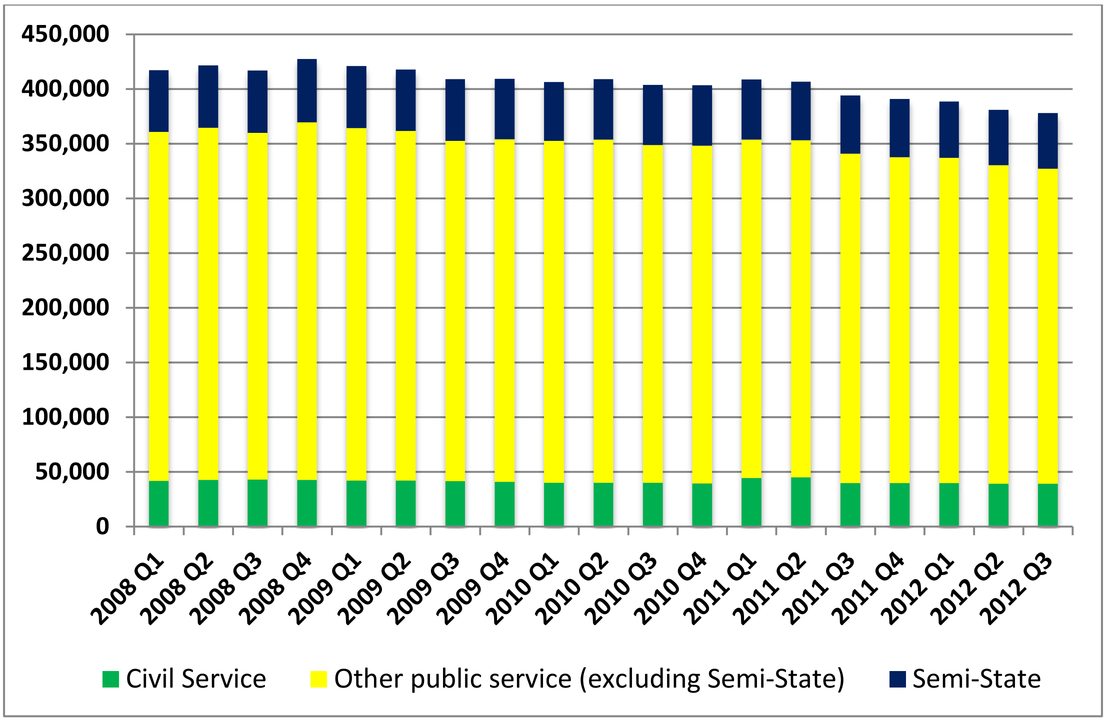


Table 1.4 Trends in Numbers Employed in the Public Sector in the Republic of Ireland (2008-2012)

	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	313,100	56,300	352,500	408,800
2009Q4	40,900	311,600	55,200	353,900	409,100
2010Q1	40,100	310,400	53,600	352,600	406,200
2010Q2	40,100	309,400	55,100	353,800	408,900
2010Q3	40,000	308,400	55,000	348,800	403,800
2010Q4	39,600	309,300	55,300	348,000	403,300
2011Q1	44,500	306,900	55,100	353,600	408,700
2011Q2	45,000	306,400	53,500	353,100	406,600
2011Q3	39,900	300,400	53,300	340,800	394,100
2011Q4	39,700	300,100	53,300	337,600	390,900
2012Q1	39,700	297,400	51,400	337,100	388,500
2012Q2	39,100	291,100	50,600	330,200	380,800
2012Q3	39,200	287,900	50,800	327,100	377,900

Interpretation

The CSO's data on trends in numbers employed in the public services shows a decrease in total numbers since the first half of 2011. It should be noted that there was a temporary increase in numbers employed in early 2011 due to the employment of temporary Census of Population employees. Excluding these numbers means that the overall total has been trending downwards since the end of 2008.

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. The latter has estimated 290,705 full-time equivalent staff in the public service in the third quarter of 2012 (the civil service, health sector, education sector, Garda Síochána, local authorities and staff employed in non-commercial state agencies).

Source(s)

Central Statistics Office online database (refer to table EHQ10)

2 People out of Work

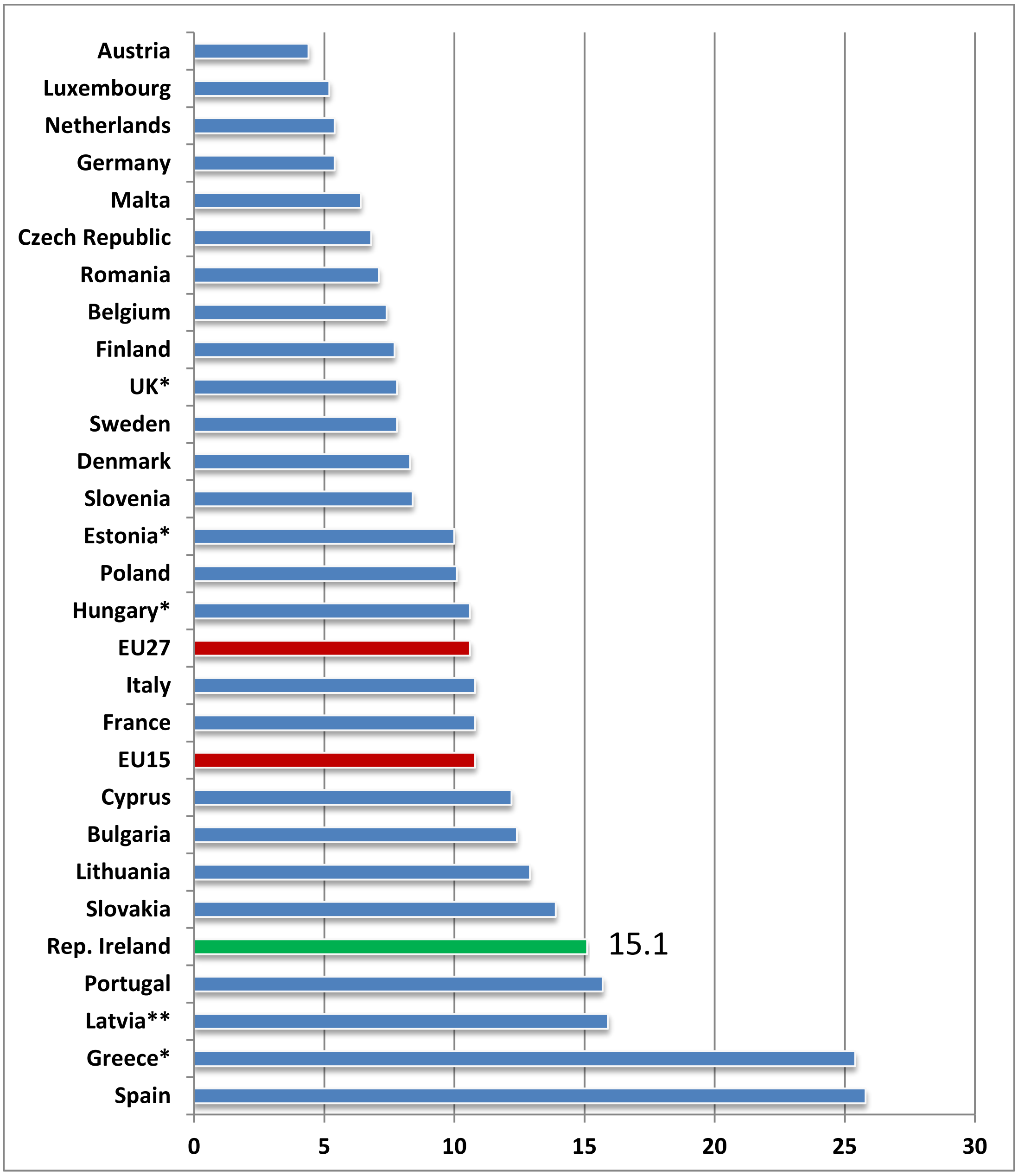
Indicator 2.1 The Rate of Unemployment across European Union Member States

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 September 2012. Data extracted on 27 November 2012. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

Chart 2.1 Rates of Unemployment in the EU, September 2012



Note: *Data from Aug 2012; **Data from Jun 2012

Table 2.1 Rates of Unemployment in the EU, September 2012

Country	%	Country	%
Spain	25.8	Estonia*	10
Greece*	25.4	Slovenia	8.4
Latvia**	15.9	Denmark	8.3
Portugal	15.7	Sweden	7.8
Rep. Ireland	15.1	UK*	7.8
Slovakia	13.9	Finland	7.7
Lithuania	12.9	Belgium	7.4
Bulgaria	12.4	Romania	7.1
Cyprus	12.2	Czech Republic	6.8
EU15	10.8	Malta	6.4
France	10.8	Germany	5.4
Italy	10.8	Netherlands	5.4
EU27	10.6	Luxembourg	5.2
Hungary*	10.6	Austria	4.4
Poland	10.1		

Note: *Data from Aug 2012; **Data from Jun 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 15.1%.

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 available at: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu (code une_rt_m)

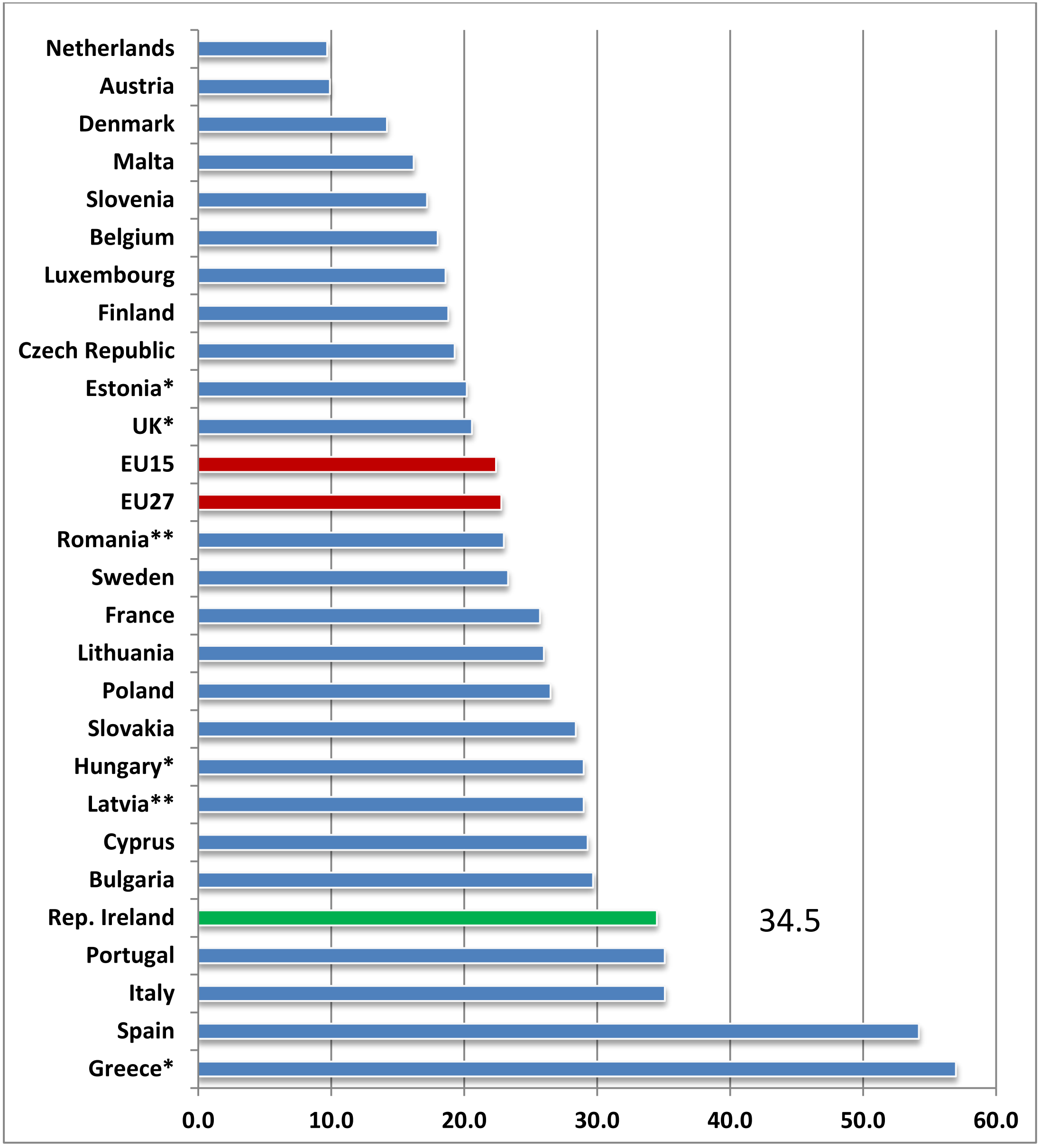
Indicator 2.2 Rates of Unemployment among Young People across European Union Member States

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 September 2012. Data extracted on 27 November 2012. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

Chart 2.2 Rates of Unemployment persons aged < 25 years, September 2012



Notes: *Data from Aug 2012; **Data from Jun 2012

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

Country	%	Country	%
Greece*	57.0	EU27	22.8
Spain	54.2	EU15	22.4
Italy	35.1	UK*	20.6
Portugal	35.1	Estonia*	20.2
Rep. Ireland	**34.5**	Czech Republic	19.3
Bulgaria	29.7	Finland	18.8
Cyprus	29.3	Luxembourg	18.6
Latvia**	29.0	Belgium	18.0
Hungary*	29.0	Slovenia	17.2
Slovakia	28.4	Malta	16.2
Poland	26.5	Denmark	14.2
Lithuania	26.0	Austria	9.9
France	25.7	Netherlands	9.7
Sweden	23.3	Germany	8.0
Romania**	23.0	EU27	22.8

Notes: *Data from Aug 2012; **Data from Jun 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 available at: 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 Q2 of 2012. Data extracted on 27 November 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

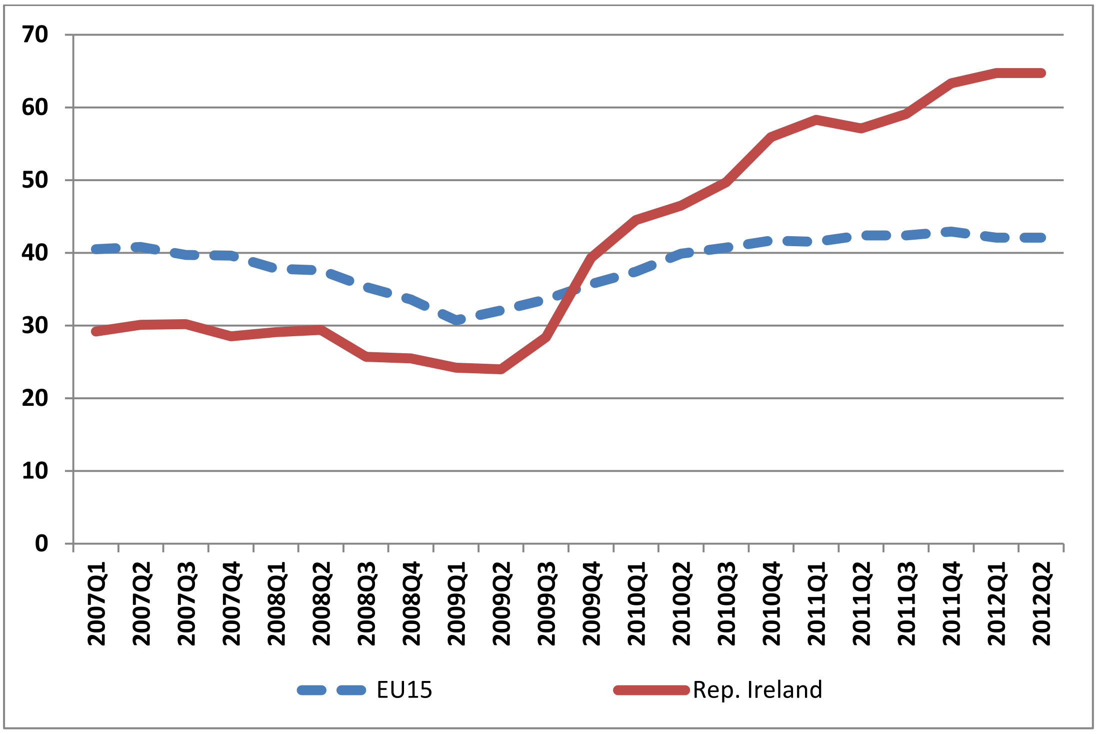


Table 2.3 Rates of Long-term Unemployment (>12 months) as a % of total unemployment

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	58.3	41.5
2011 Q2	57.1	42.4
2011 Q3	59.1	42.4
2011 Q4	63.3	42.9
2012 Q1	64.7	42.1
2012 Q2	63.4	44.0

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 over 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 available at: 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 27 November 2012. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

Chart 2.4 Rates of Unemployment/Under-employment, 2011

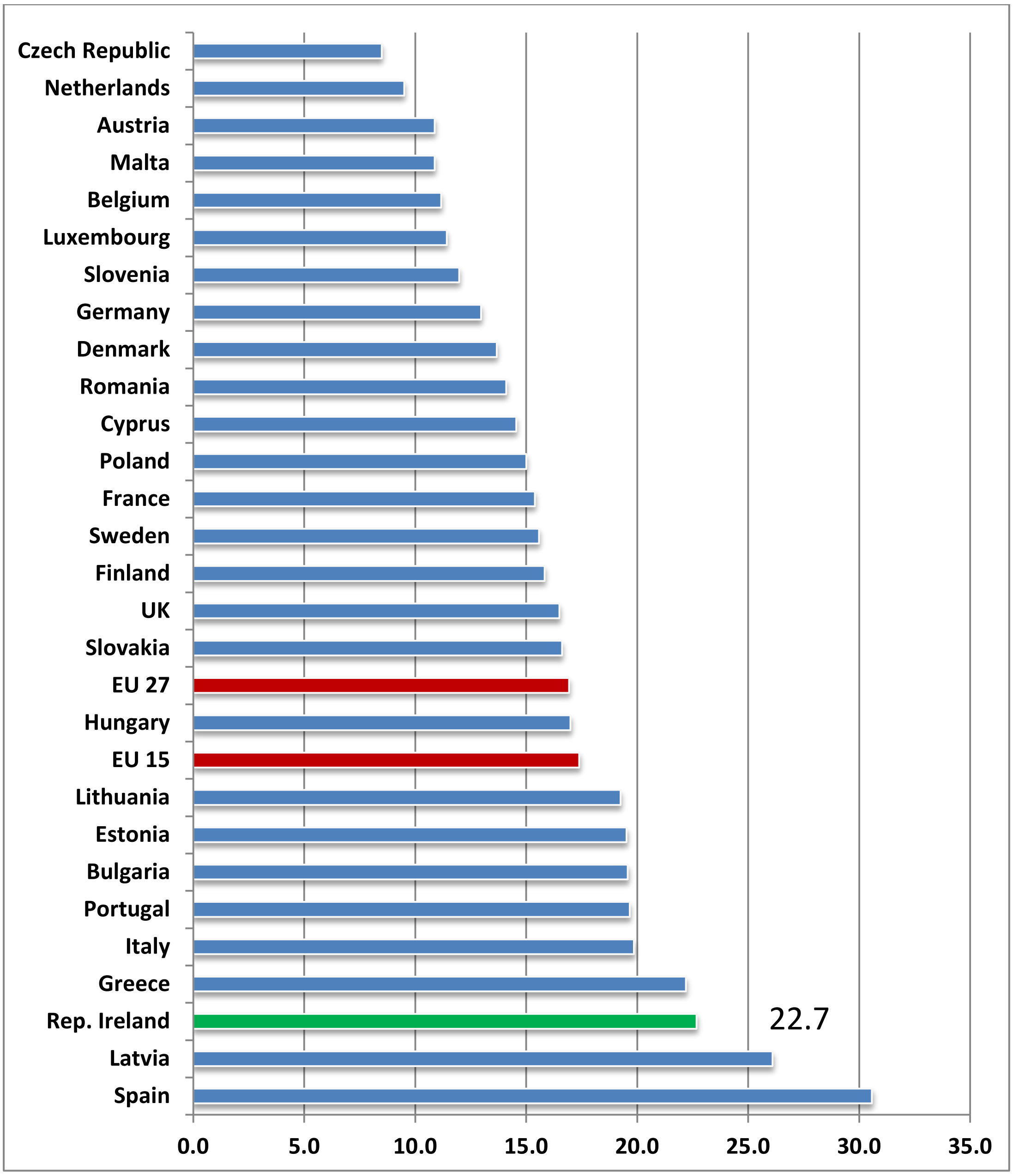


Table 2.4 Rates Unemployment/Under-employment, 2011

Country	%	Country	%
Spain	30.6	Sweden	15.6
Latvia	26.1	France	15.4
Rep. Ireland	**22.7**	Poland	15.0
Greece	22.2	Cyprus	14.6
Italy	19.9	Romania	14.1
Portugal	19.7	Denmark	13.7
Bulgaria	19.6	Germany	13.0
Estonia	19.5	Slovenia	12.0
Lithuania	19.3	Luxembourg	11.4
EU 15	17.4	Belgium	11.2
Hungary	17.0	Malta	10.9
EU 27	16.9	Austria	10.9
Slovakia	16.6	Netherlands	9.5
UK	16.5	Czech Republic	8.5
Finland	15.8		

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 available at: 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 Q3 of 2012. Data extracted on 29 November 2012. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

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

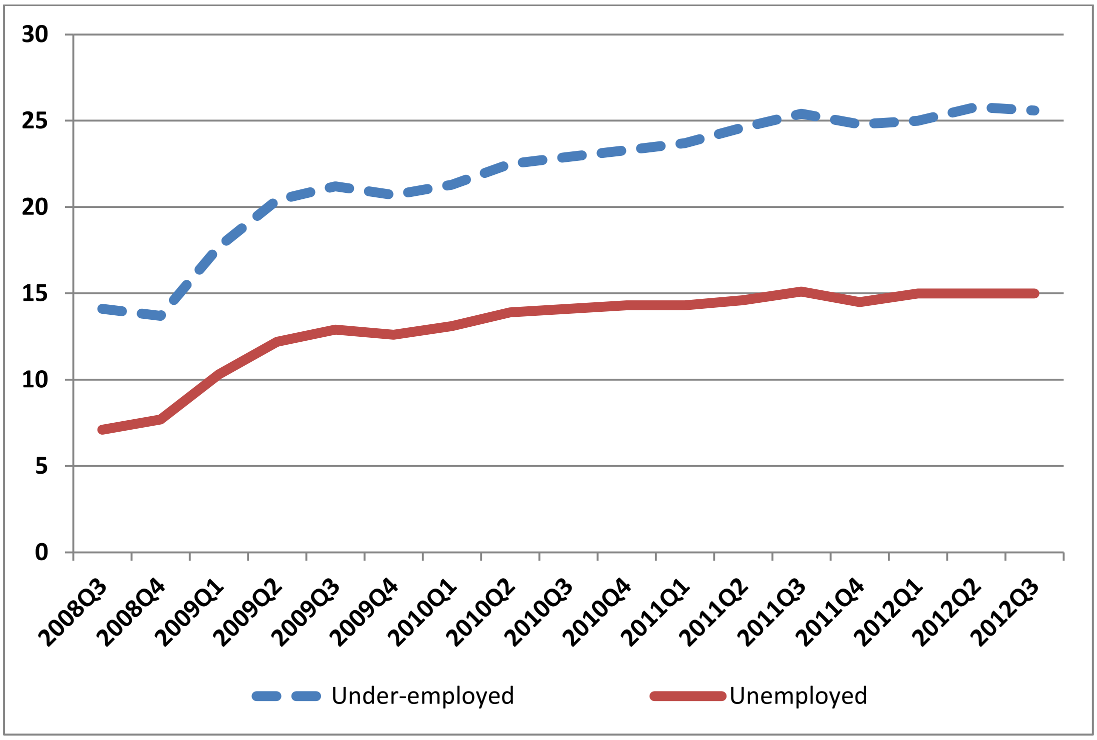


Table 2.5a Rates of Under-employment and Unemployment since 2008 - ROI

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

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 Q3 of 2012. Data extracted on 28 November 2012. 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

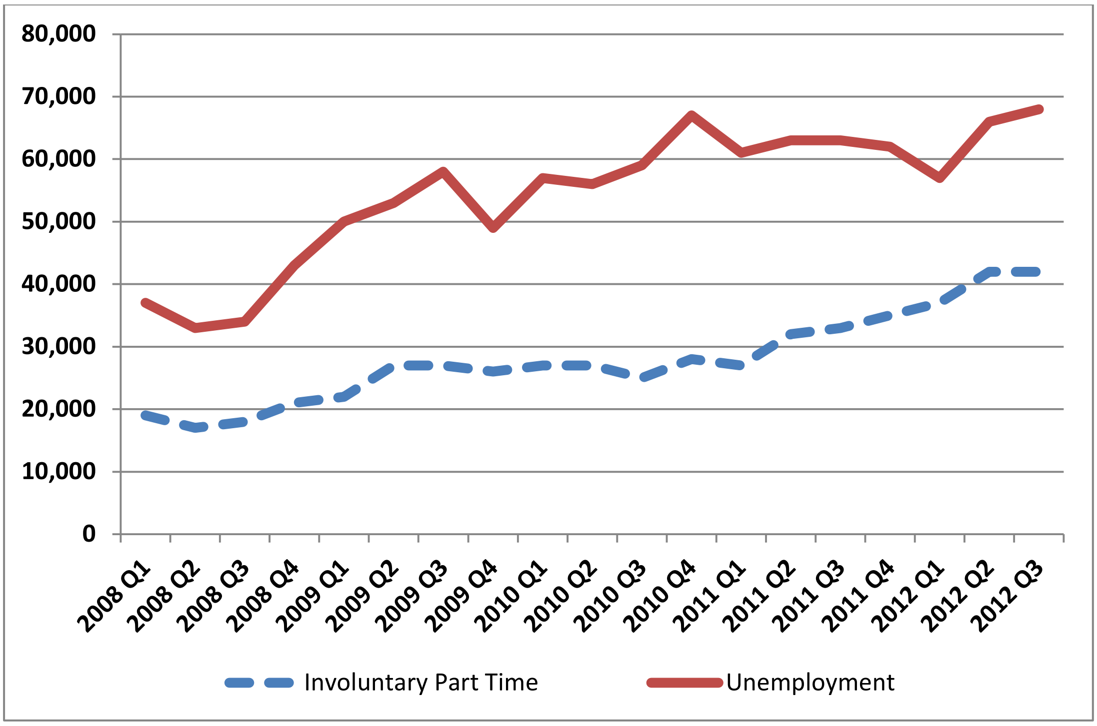


Table 2.5b Numbers of involuntary part-time workers and unemployed workers, 2008-12

Quarter	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	61,000
2011 Q4	35,000	62,000
2012 Q1	37,000	58,000
2012 Q2	42,000	66,000
2012 Q3	42,000	68,000

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 July to September 2012, Northern Ireland, LFS Historical Key Data Series 1995-2011

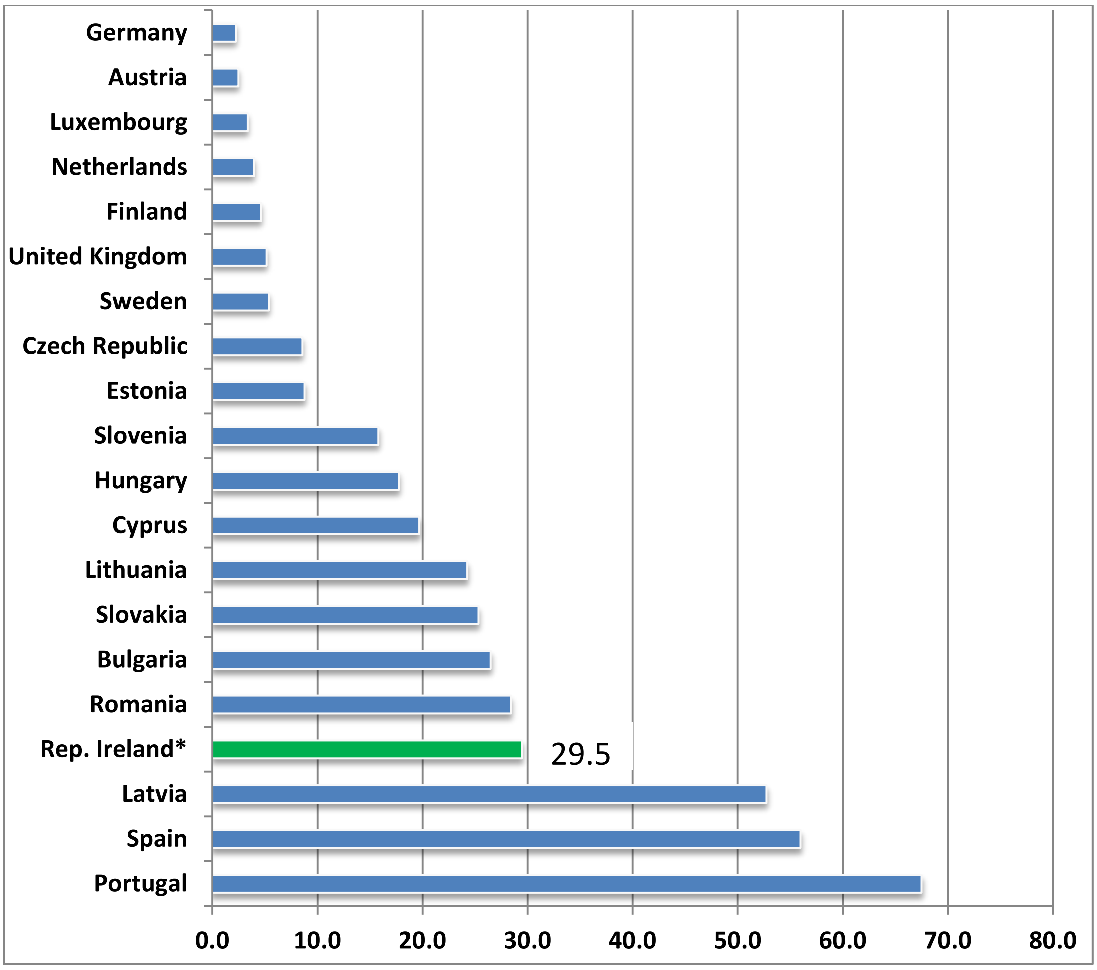
Indicator 2.6 Unemployed Persons per Job Vacancy (Republic of Ireland)

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 Q2 of 2012. Data extracted on 27 November 2012. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

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



Note: Irish vacancies are inferred from the vacancy rate.

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

Country	Ratio	Country	Ratio
Portugal	67.5	Slovenia	15.8
Spain	56.0	Estonia	8.8
Latvia	52.7	Czech Republic	8.6
Rep. Ireland*	29.5	Sweden	5.4
Romania	28.4	United Kingdom	5.2
Bulgaria	26.5	Finland	4.6
Slovakia	25.3	Netherlands	4.0
Lithuania	24.3	Luxembourg	3.4
Cyprus	19.7	Austria	2.5
Hungary	17.8	Germany	2.2

Note: *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 Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Malta and Poland.

Source(s)

Eurostat online database available at: 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 from 2002-2011.

Latest data available for year 2011 released 6th of August 2012. Next update due August 2013

Chart 2.7 NEETs Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland

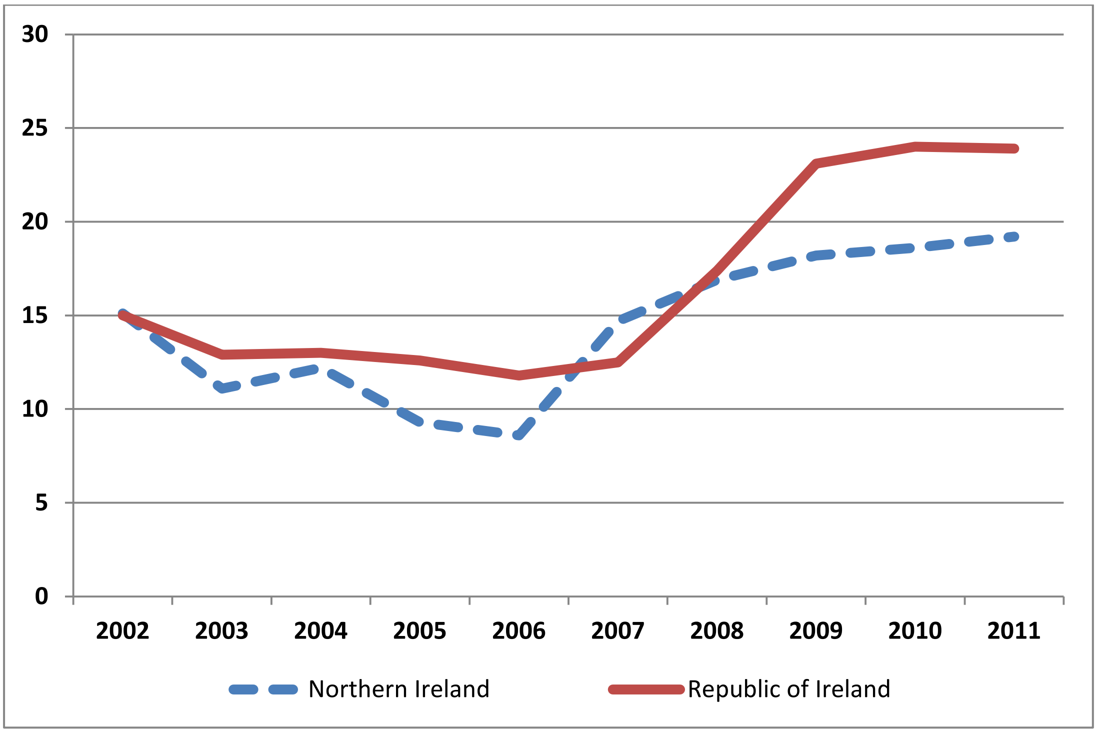


Table 2.7 NEETs Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland

Year	NI	Rep. of Ireland
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	24.0
2011	19.2	23.9

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)

3 Labour Costs

Indicator 3.1a	Cost of Employing Labour Across Advanced EU Economies (EU15)
Indicator 3.1b	Cost of Employing Labour in the Accommodation and Food Sectors Across Advanced EU Economies (EU15)
Indicator 3.1c	Cost of Employing Labour in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sectors Across Advanced EU Economies (EU15)
Indicator 3.2a	Comparing Labour Costs in the Civil Service across OECD Countries (Clerical Officer)
Indicator 3.2b	Comparing Labour Costs in the Civil Service across OECD Countries (Principal Officer)
Indicator 3.3	Comparisons of National Minimum Wage across the EU
Indicator 3.4	A Profile of Economic Inactivity among those who want to work in Northern Ireland

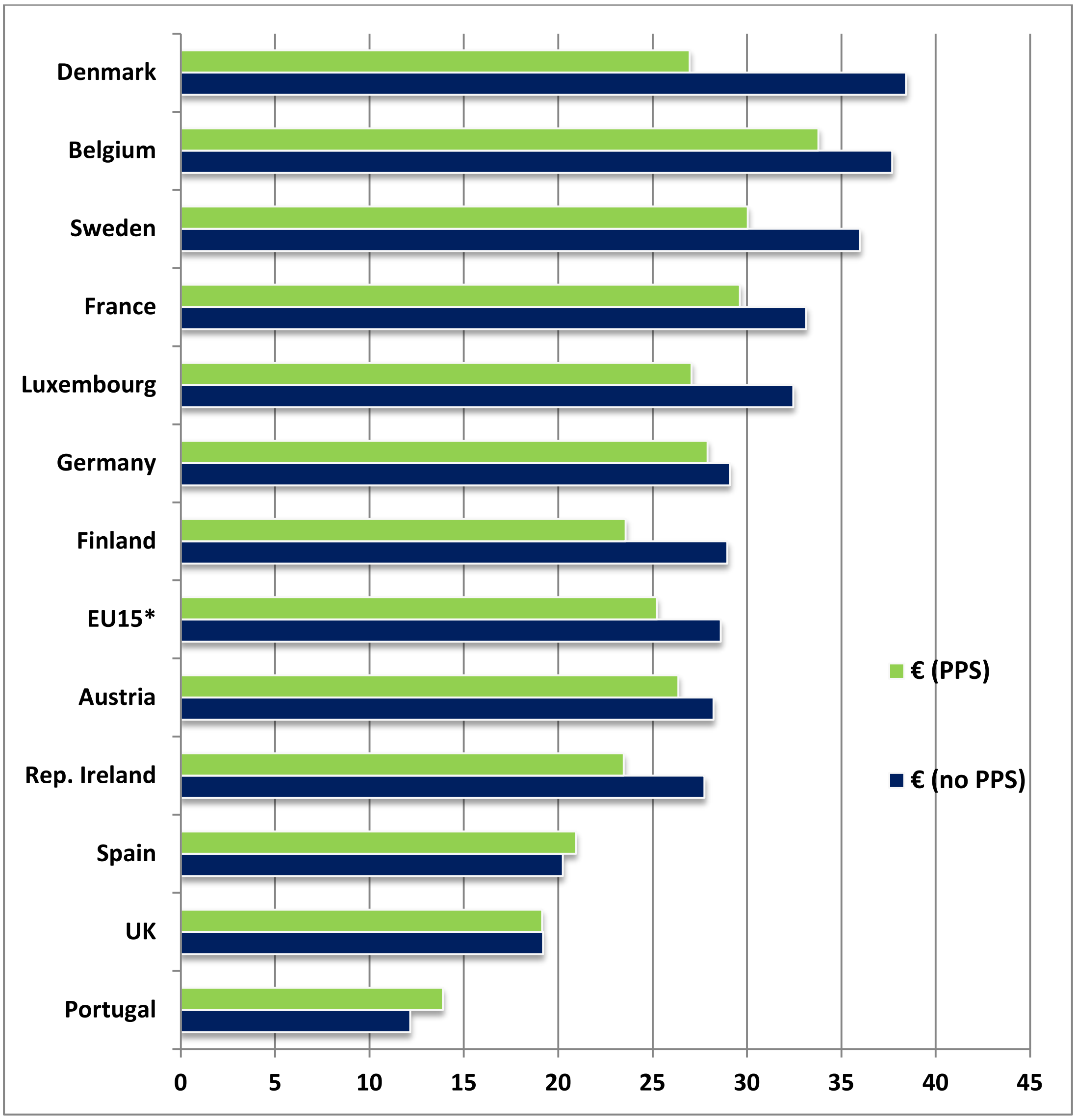
Indicator 3.1a Cost of Employing Labour across Advanced EU Economies (EU15)

Indicator defined

Hourly cost of employing labour for the Business Economy (Euro with, and without, adjustment for differences in cost of living PPS)

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is 2010. Data extracted on 27 November 2012. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

Chart 3.1a Hourly Labour Costs – Business Economy (EU15) in 2010



Note: EU-15* refers to 12 countries. Data for 2010 were not available for the following EU15 countries: Greece, Italy and Netherlands

Table 3.1a Hourly Labour Costs – Business Economy (EU15)

	€ (no PPS)	€ (PPS)
Denmark	38.44	26.97
Belgium	37.70	33.79
Sweden	35.99	30.05
France	33.15	29.64
Luxembourg	32.46	27.07
Germany	29.10	27.92
Finland	28.97	23.57
EU15 average *	**28.62**	**25.24**
Austria	28.23	26.37
Republic of Ireland	**27.76**	**23.48**
Spain	20.25	20.94
United Kingdom	19.20	19.15
Portugal	12.17	13.90

Note: * Data for 2010 were not available for the following EU15 countries: Greece, Italy and Netherlands. Therefore, average is for 12 countries only.

Interpretation

Comparative data on what it costs to employ labour may be presented in a number of ways. In this presentation the focus is on the cost per hour adjusted, and not adjusted, for differences in the cost of living in a country as measured by PPS – the purchasing power standard estimated by Eurostat. The PPS method attempts to correct for differences in prices between countries.

Technical Notes

The total business economy includes all sectors of industry and services excluding public administration. Agriculture is not included.

Data for Greece, Italy and Netherlands were not available for 2010. Greece reported €17.70 in 2009 (latest year available), Italy reported €24.41 in 2008 and Netherlands reported 29.23 in 2008.

Source(s)

Eurostat online database available at: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu (code lc_an_cost_r2).

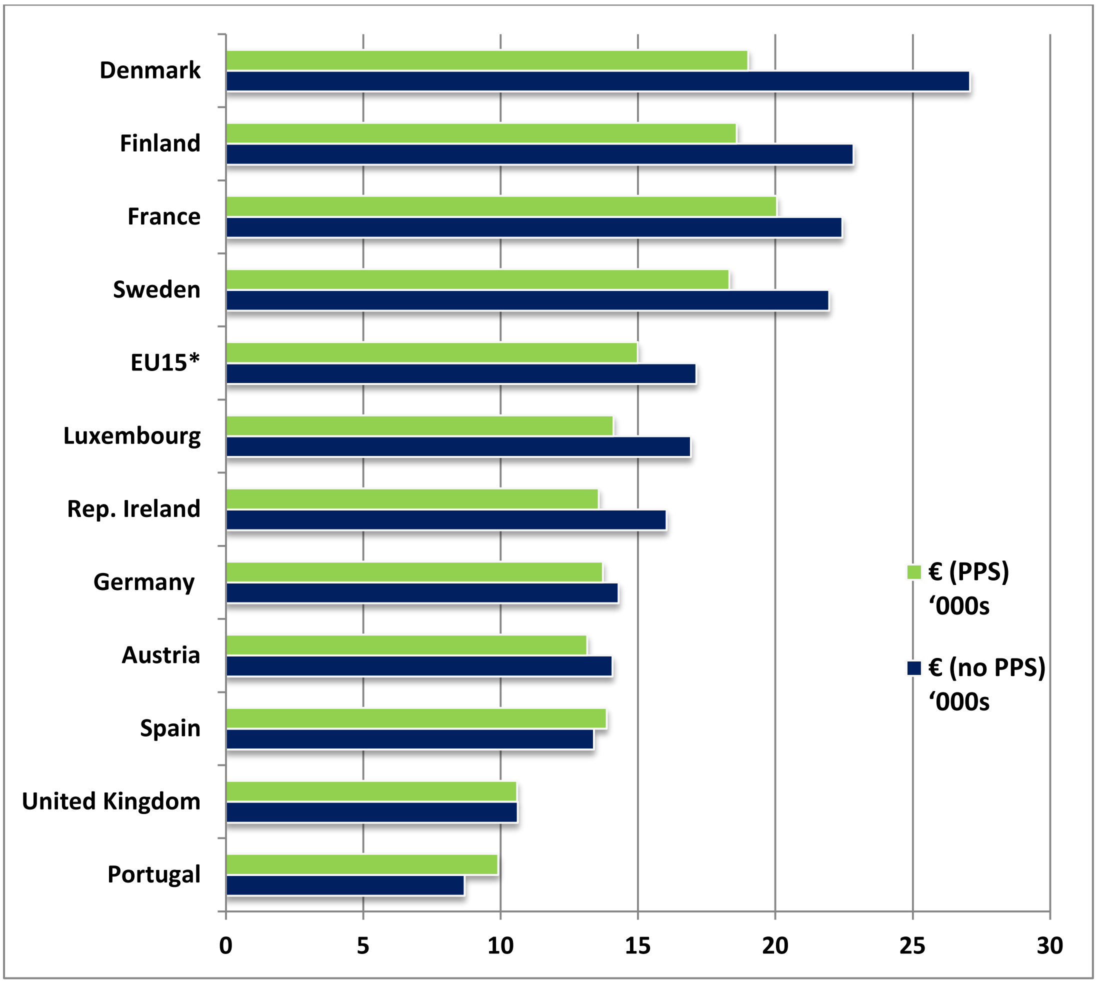
Indicator 3.1b Cost of Employing Labour in the Accommodation and Food Sectors across Advanced EU Economies (EU15)

Indicator defined

Hourly cost of employing labour for the Accommodation and Food Sector (Euro with, and without, adjustment for differences in cost of living PPS)

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is 2010. Data extracted on 27 November 2012. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

Chart 3.1b Hourly Labour Costs – Accommodation and Food sector (EU15)



Note: EU-15* refers to 11 countries. Data for 2010 were not available for the following EU15 countries: Belgium, Greece, Italy and Netherlands

Table 3.1b Hourly Labour Costs – Accommodation and Food sector (EU15)

	€ (no PPS)	€ (PPS)
Denmark	27.09	19.01
Finland	22.85	18.60
France	22.44	20.06
Sweden	21.96	18.33
EU15 average*	**17.13**	**14.99**
Luxembourg	16.93	14.11
Republic of Ireland	**16.04**	**13.57**
Germany	14.30	13.72
Austria	14.08	13.15
Spain	13.40	13.86
United Kingdom	10.63	10.60
Portugal	8.69	9.92

Note: *EU-15 refers to 11 countries. Data for 2010 were not available for the following EU15 countries: Belgium, Greece, Italy and Netherlands

Interpretation

See interpretation for indicator 3.1a, above.

Technical Notes

See notes for indicator 3.1a, above

Source(s)

Eurostat online database available at: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu (code lc_an_cost_r2).

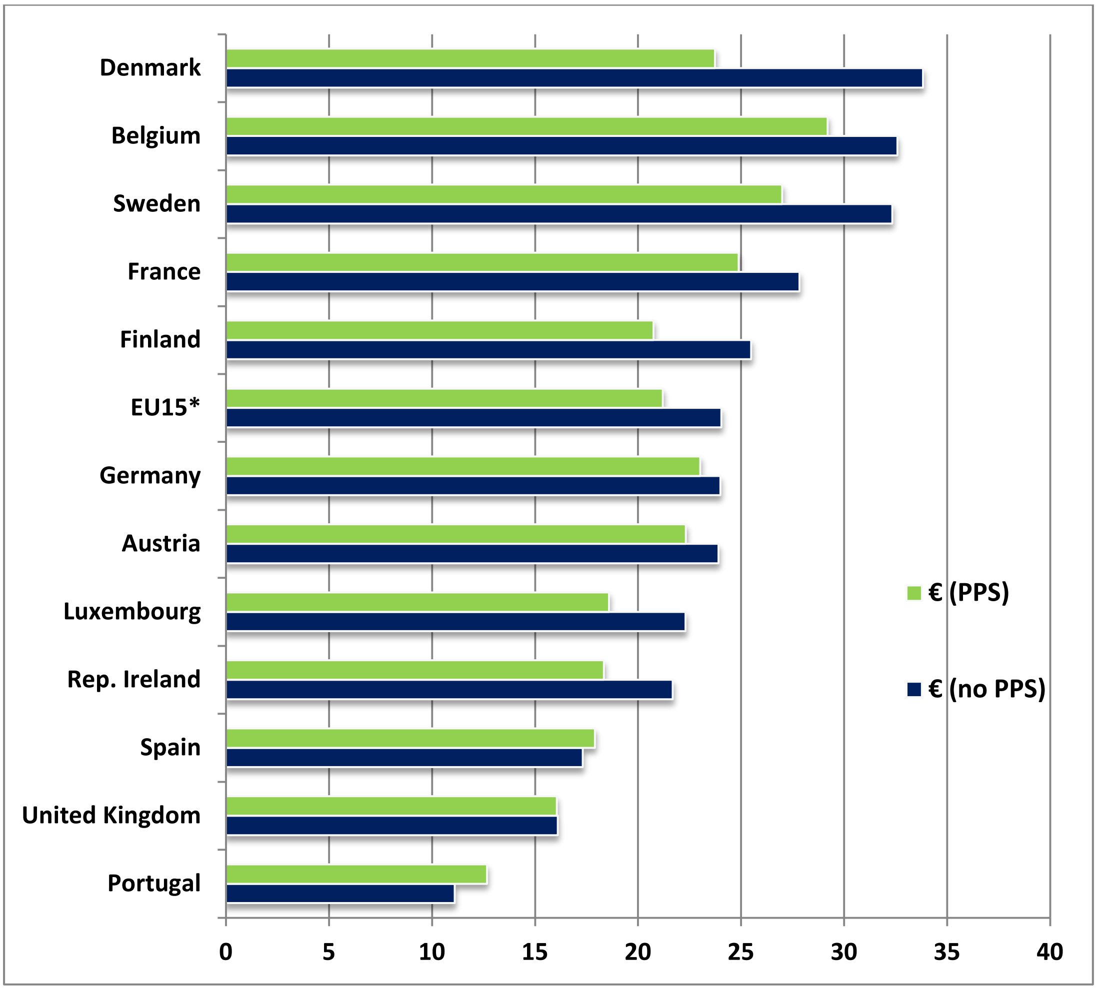
Indicator 3.1c Cost of Employing Labour in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sectors across Advanced EU Economies (EU15)

Indicator defined

Hourly cost of employing labour in the wholesale and retail trade including the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector (Euro with, and without, adjustment for differences in cost of living PPS)

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is 2010. Data extracted on 27 November 2012. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

Chart 3.1c Hourly Labour Costs – Wholesale and retail trade (EU15)



Note: EU-15* refers to 12 countries. Data for 2010 were not available for the following EU15 countries: Greece, Italy and Netherlands

Table 3.1c Hourly Labour Costs – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (EU15)

	€ (no PPS)	€ (PPS)
Denmark	33.83	23.74
Belgium	32.59	29.21
Sweden	32.34	27.00
France	27.84	24.89
Finland	25.50	20.75
EU15 average*	**24.05**	**21.21**
Germany	24.00	23.03
Austria	23.91	22.33
Luxembourg	22.31	18.6
Republic of Ireland	**21.69**	**18.35**
Spain	17.32	17.91
United Kingdom	16.11	16.07
Portugal	11.11	12.68

Note: * Data for 2010 were not available for the following EU15 countries: Greece, Italy and Netherlands. Therefore, average is for 12 countries only.

Interpretation

See interpretation for indicator 3.1a, above.

Technical Notes

See notes for indicator 3.1a, above

Source(s)

Eurostat online database available at: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu (code lc_an_cost_r2).

Indicator 3.2a Comparing Labour Costs in the Civil Service across OECD countries (Clerical Officer)

Indicator defined

Total cost of 'Executive Staff' in Central Government in 2009 (US dollars at constant purchasing power parity)

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is 2009. Data were extracted on 13 March 2012. The next update is due in 2013.

Chart 3.2a Total Cost of Employing 'Clerical Officers' in the Civil Service US$, 2009

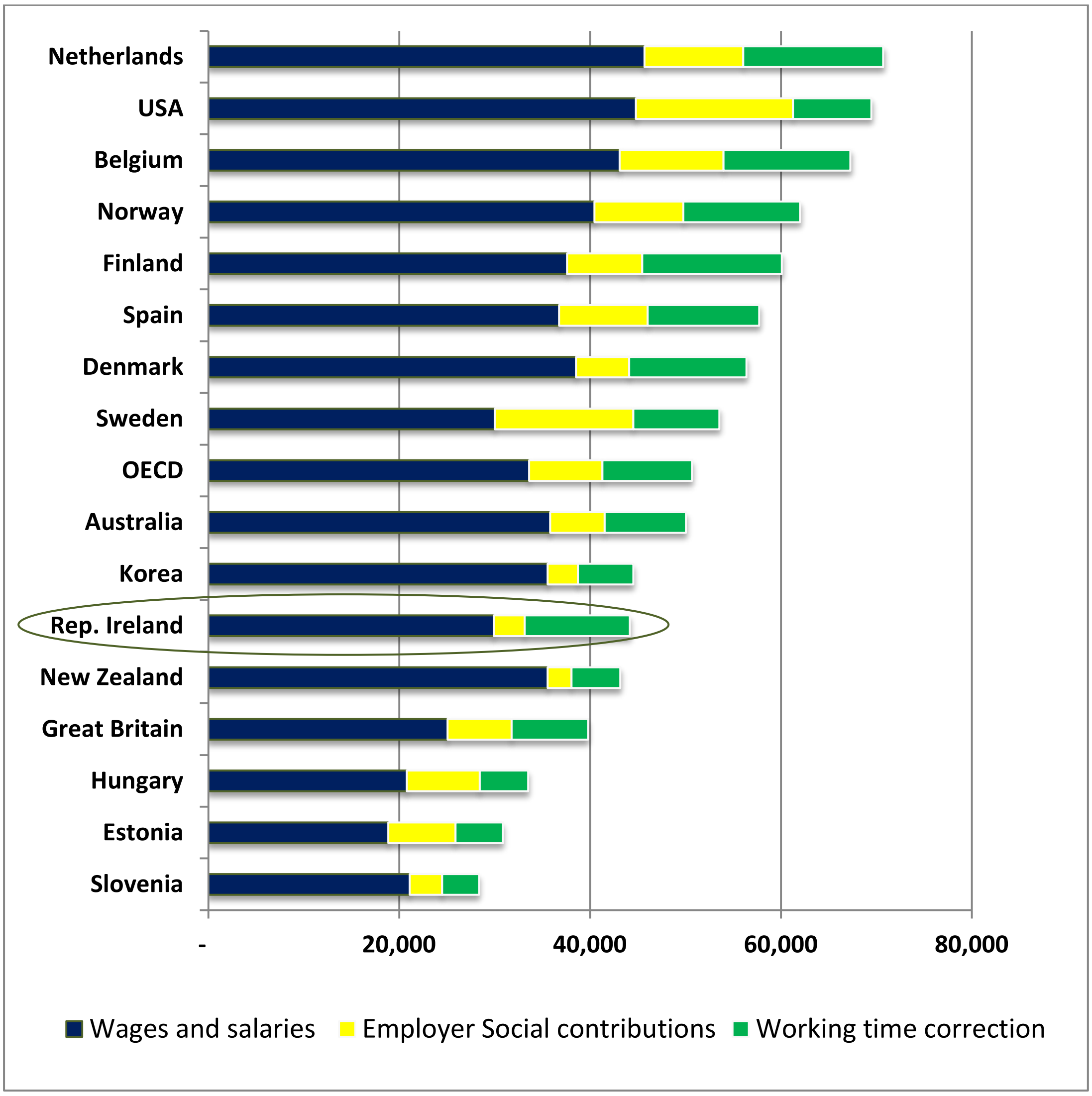


Table 3.2a Total Cost of Employing 'Clerical Officers' in the Civil Service US$- 2009 (US $ at constant purchasing power parity)

	Wages and salaries	Employer Social contributions	Working time correction	Total
Netherlands	45,717	10,363	14,640	70,720
USA	44,808	16,471	8,197	69,476
Belgium	43,099	10,903	13,297	67,298
Norway	40,473	9,302	12,238	62,014
Finland	37,609	7,865	14,615	60,089
Spain	36,772	9,267	11,707	57,746
Denmark	38,550	5,552	12,293	56,394
Sweden	30,034	14,511	9,011	53,556
OECD	33,631	7,678	9,369	50,678
Australia	35,831	5,701	8,529	50,062
Korea	35,575	3,151	5,808	44,534
Republic of Ireland	**29,940**	**3,219**	**11,026**	**44,184**
New Zealand	35,579	2,476	5,136	43,191
Great Britain	25,075	6,719	7,996	39,791
Hungary	20,806	7,646	5,081	33,533
Estonia	18,874	7,029	4,974	30,877
Slovenia	21,117	3,400	3,865	28,381

Interpretation

Comparisons of the cost of employing staff across countries is challenging. In its publication *Government at a Glance*, OECD provides comparative data in relation to the earnings and cost of employing certain categories of staff in the General Government sector according to an internationally agreed classification of occupations (ISCO-88). This indicator presents data for just one category – the grade of Clerical Officer or its equivalent in other countries. The comparison indicates that average cost per employee is lower in the Republic of Ireland than the average across reporting OECD countries. The data are expressed in US dollars corrected for differences in the cost of living and refer to the year 2009. The impact of pay cuts in the public service in the Republic in 2010 are not, therefore, captured in this comparison.

Source(s)

Government at a Glance, OECD, Paris. Download table here. It used the 2010 OECD Survey on Compensation of Employees in Central/Federal Governments, OECD STAN database. For further country-specific information as well as details on the methodology used see Annex D (available here). Further details on the calculation and composition of this indicator are available in appendix 1.

Indicator 3.2b Comparing Labour Costs in the Civil Service across OECD countries (Principal Officer)

Indicator defined

Total cost of 'Senior Manager Staff' (PO) in Central Government in 2009 (US dollars at constant purchasing power parity)

The reference period for the latest available data used in this indicator was 2009. Data were extracted on 13 March 2012. The next update is due in 2013.

Chart 3.2b Total Cost of Employing 'Principal Officers' in the Civil Service US$ - 2009

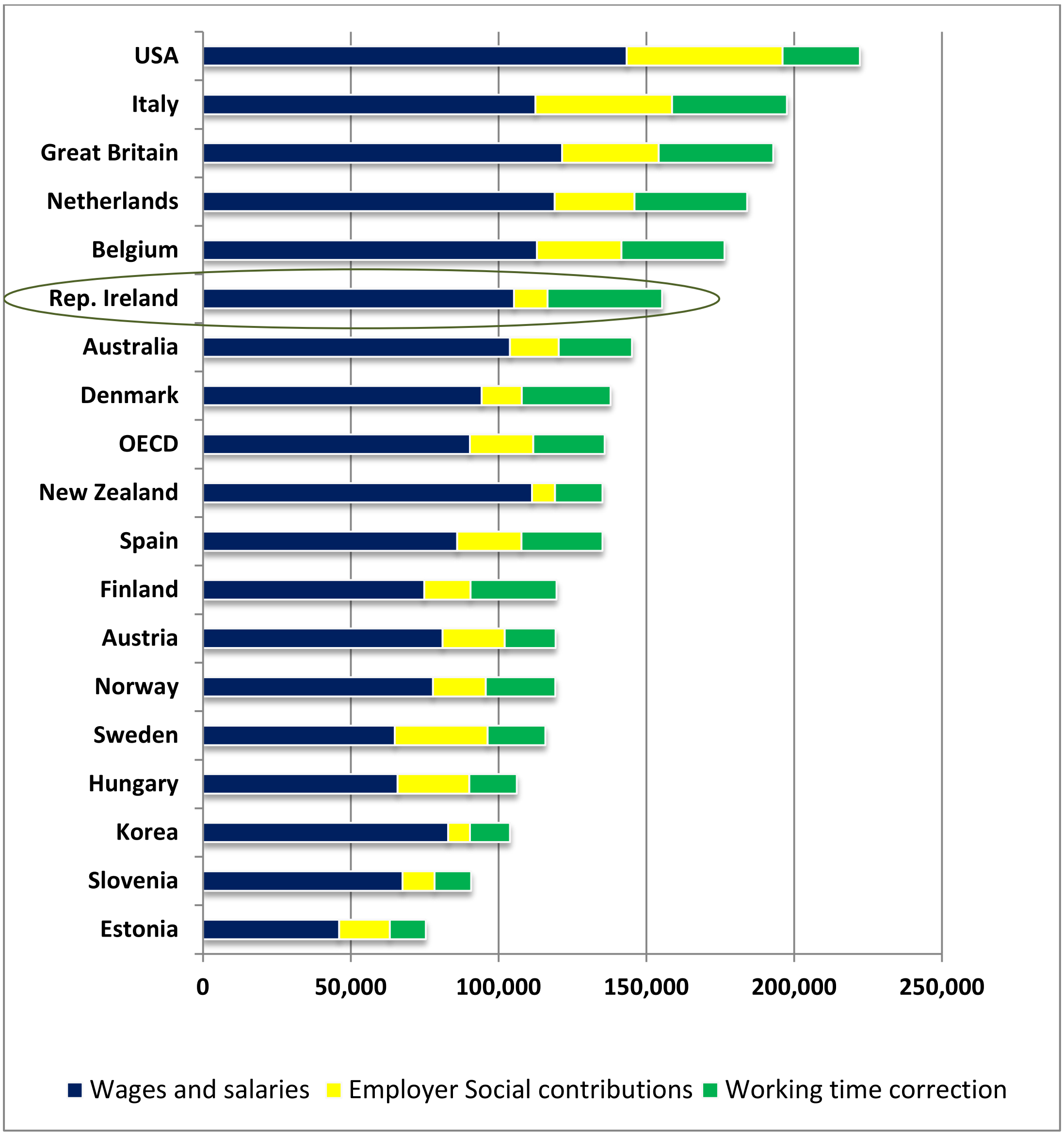


Table 3.2b Total Cost of Employing 'Principal Officers' in the Civil Service US$- 2009 (US Dollars at constant purchasing power parity)

	Wages and salaries	Employer Social contributions	Working time correction	Total
USA	143,369	52,702	26,228	222,299
Italy	112,471	46,219	38,847	197,538
Great Britain	121,579	32,578	38,769	192,926
Netherlands	119,043	26,983	38,121	184,148
Belgium	113,011	28,588	34,865	176,464
Republic of Ireland	**105,246**	**11,314**	**38,759**	**155,319**
Australia	103,891	16,531	24,731	145,152
Denmark	94,291	13,579	30,068	137,938
OECD	90,360	21,453	24,083	135,896
New Zealand	111,346	7,749	16,072	135,167
Spain	86,059	21,687	27,399	135,145
Finland	74,869	15,657	29,094	119,620
Austria	81,100	21,044	17,160	119,304
Norway	77,806	17,883	23,527	119,216
Sweden	64,987	31,398	19,496	115,881
Hungary	65,905	24,220	16,093	106,218
Korea	82,985	7,351	13,548	103,884
Slovenia	67,541	10,874	12,360	90,776
Estonia	46,097	17,169	12,149	75,415

Interpretation

See notes for indicator 3.2a above.

Technical Notes

Principal Officers (or equivalent grades) in the civil service in Ireland are coded by OECD as upper middle managers (ISCO-08 12) or 'D3' staff. Refer to Appendix 1 for further details.

Source(s)

Government at a Glance, OECD, Paris. Download table here.

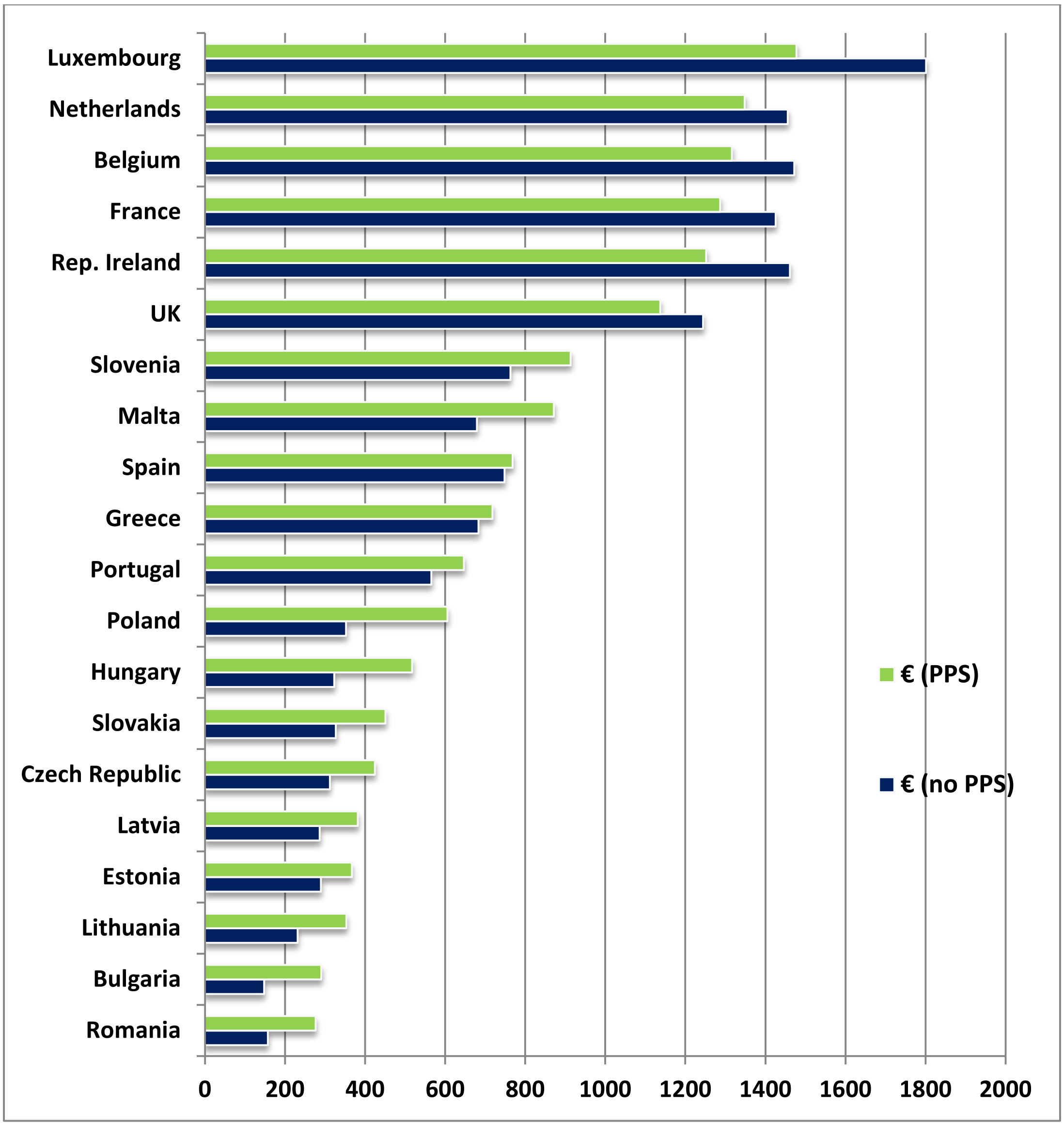
Indicator 3.3 Comparisons of National Minimum Wage across the EU

Indicator defined

Monthly national minimum wages across the EU (Euro with, and without, adjustment for differences in cost of living PPS)

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is the second half of 2012. Data extracted on 27 November 2012. Next update due on or before the next edition of this publication.

Chart 3.3 Monthly National Minimum Wage across EU27



Note: Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, and Sweden do not have a statutory national minimum wage.

Table 3.3 Monthly National Minimum Wage across EU27

	€ (no PPS)	€ (PPS)
Luxembourg	1801.49	1477.76
Netherlands	1456.2	1348.46
Belgium	1472.42	1316.62
France	1425.67	1287.53
Republic of Ireland	**1461.85**	**1252.33**
United Kingdom	1244.42	1137.83
Slovenia	763.06	913.74
Malta	679.87	872.08
Spain	748.3	768.45
Greece	683.76	718.73
Portugal	565.83	646.98
Poland	353.04	605.99
Hungary	323.17	518.09
Slovakia	327	451.39
Czech Republic	312.01	424.44
Latvia	287.07	381.90
Estonia	290	367.43
Lithuania	231.7	353.18
Bulgaria	148.28	290.93
Romania	157.26	276.36

Note: Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, and Sweden do not have a statutory national minimum wage.

Interpretation

National monthly minimum wages, adjusted for prices, reflect the minimum standard of living that a full-time employed worker can expect. Minimum wages (adjusted or not for prices) are not a suitable measure of labour cost competitiveness. This is as: many high pay countries without statutory minimum wages have de facto minimum wages; minimum wages do not include other labour costs, such as social insurance, which are low in Ireland; monthly wages depend on hours worked which vary across countries. In general, labour costs data gives a better indication of labour cost competitiveness (see indicators 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.1c, 3.2a, 3.2b)

Technical Notes

Belgium and Greece have a national minimum wage which is set by national intersectoral agreements. Eurostat includes both countries in the data collection as the minimum wage is fairly universal in coverage. For Ireland, France, the United Kingdom the minimum wage is fixed at an hourly rate, and for Malta the minimum wage is fixed at a weekly rate. These have been converted to a monthly rate.

Source(s)

Eurostat online database available at: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu (code earn_mw_cur).

Indicator 3.4 A Profile of Economic Inactivity among those who want to work in Northern Ireland

Indicator defined

Reasons for economic inactivity in Northern Ireland among those who want to work

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is Q1 2012. Data extracted on 11 of September 2012. Next update due April/May 2013

Chart 3.4 Reasons for Economic Inactivity, 1995-2012

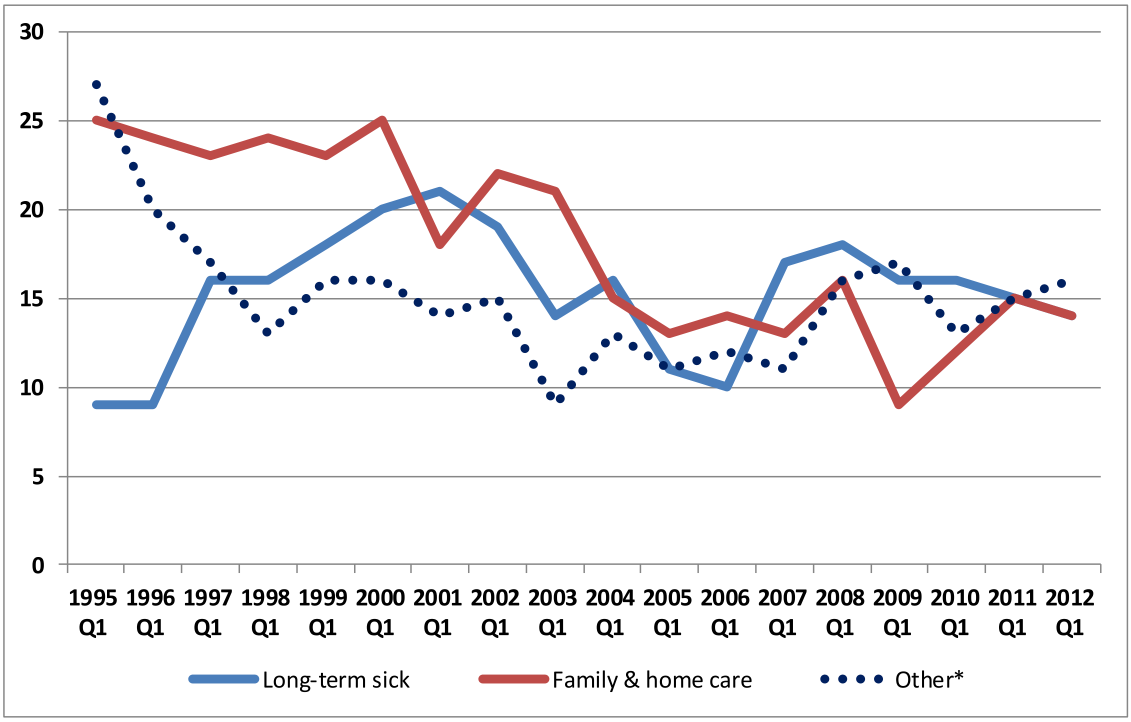


Table 3.4 Reasons for Economic Inactivity, 1995-2012 (000's of workers)

Quarter	Long-term sick	Family & home care	Other
1995 Q1	9	25	27
1996 Q1	9	24	20
1997 Q1	16	23	17
1998 Q1	16	24	13
1999 Q1	18	23	16
2000 Q1	20	25	16
2001 Q1	21	18	14
2002 Q1	19	22	15
2003 Q1	14	21	9
2004 Q1	16	15	13
2005 Q1	11	13	11
2006 Q1	10	14	12
2007 Q1	17	13	11
2008 Q1	18	16	16
2009 Q1	16	9	17
2010 Q1	16	12	13
2011 Q1	15	15	15
2012 Q1	14	14	16

Interpretation

The indicator gives reasons for economic inactivity among those who want a job. Northern Ireland has higher levels of economic inactivity compared to the UK. What the data show is a near convergence of the reasons why those who want to work remain outside the workforce, with a general trend away from reason of sickness and family reasons.

Technical Notes

The grouping above is taken from economically inactive workers aged 16+. Of these the graph and chart are based on those who want a job but had not sought employment in the previous four weeks.

Source(s)

Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey Key data Historical Series (1992-2011) here

LFS Labour Market Statistics (Apr 2012 - Jun 2012) here

4 Distribution of Income and Wealth

Indicator 4.1a	Income per capita in the EU
Indicator 4.2a	Income Distribution over Time (Republic of Ireland)
Indicator 4.2b	Income Distribution in Northern Ireland
Indicator 4.3a	Average and Median income over Time (Republic of Ireland)
Indicator 4.3b	Average and Median income over Time by Gender (Republic of Ireland)
Indicator 4.4	Wealth per Capita across Selected EU countries
Indicator 4.5	Share of Wages in Total Income (Selected Countries)
Indicator 4.6a	Distribution of Earnings (Republic of Ireland)
Indicator 4.6b	Distribution of Earnings (Northern Ireland)

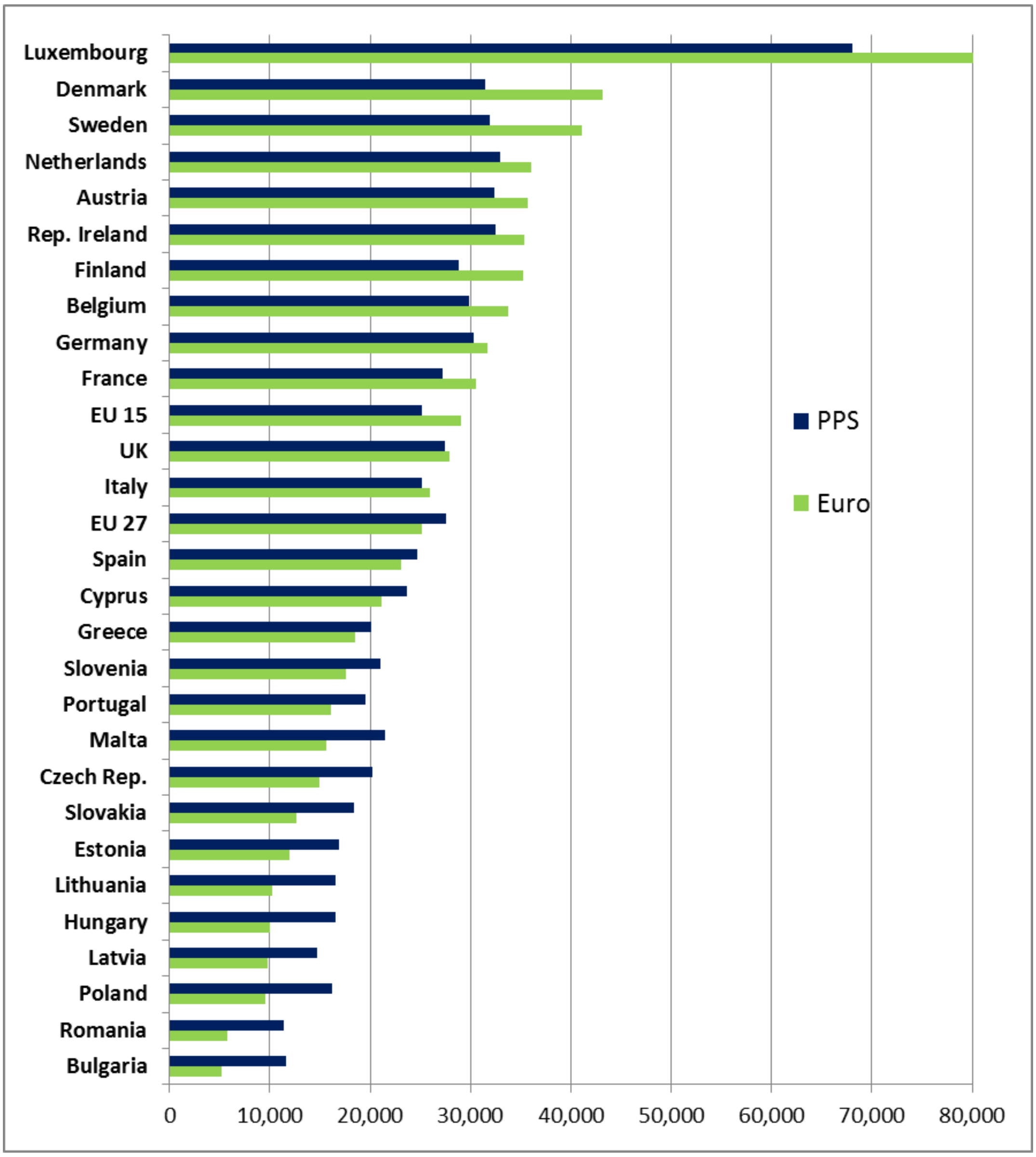
Indicator 4.1 Income per capita in the EU

Indicator defined

National income (GDP) in per capita (per head of population) terms expressed in Euro and adjusted for differences in cost of living (PPS)

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is 2011. Data accessed on 14th December 2012. Next update, for 2012 in nominal and PPS terms, due in late-2013.

Chart 4.1 GDP per capita in the EU, 2011 in € and €PPS terms



Note: Data for Romania is for 2010.

Table 4.1 GDP per capita in the EU, 2011

Country	€	€PPS	Country	€	€PPS
Luxembourg	82,100	68,100	Slovenia	17,600	21,000
Denmark	43,200	31,500	Portugal	16,100	19,500
Sweden	41,100	31,900	Malta	15,600	21,500
Netherlands	36,100	32,900	Czech Rep.	14,900	20,200
Austria	35,700	32,400	Slovakia	12,700	18,400
Rep. Ireland	**35,400**	**32,500**	Estonia	11,900	16,900
Finland	35,200	28,800	Lithuania	10,200	16,600
Belgium	33,700	29,900	Hungary	10,000	16,500
Germany	31,700	30,300	Latvia	9,800	14,700
France	30,600	27,200	Poland	9,600	16,200
UK	27,900	27,400	Romania	5,800	11,400
Italy	26,000	25,100	Bulgaria	5,200	11,600
Spain	23,100	24,700			
Cyprus	21,100	23,700	EU 15	29,100	25,200
Greece	18,500	20,100	EU 27	25,200	27,600

Note: Data for Romania is for 2010.

Interpretation

GDP measures the value of all activities in the economy and the table and chart above provide values for this measure in 2011 on a per capita basis (divided by the population of the country). The GDP per capita figure for the Republic of Ireland was €35,400 in 2011, the sixth highest in the EU. Using Gross National Product, a measure which somewhat takes account of the income earned in Ireland and subsequently repatriated by multinational companies, the CSO reported Ireland's GNP per capita for 2011 as €28,325. In the UK GDP per capita in 2011 was equivalent to €27,900. There are no GDP figures available for Northern Ireland.

While the above data details the average levels of income, the remainder of this section examines the distribution of income and wealth.

Technical Notes

As the real value of a Euro differs between countries, given variations in price levels, the data is also presented in PPS terms – the purchasing power standard estimated by Eurostat. The PPS method attempts to correct for differences in prices between countries and therefore gives a more comparable picture of the buying power of income.

Source(s)

Eurostat online database, GDP per capita - Annual Data [variable: nama_aux_gph]

Indicator 4.2a Income Distribution over Time (Republic of Ireland)

Indicators defined

Two measures are used to summarise the income distribution:

1. **The Gini coefficient** – an index ranging from 0 to 100 where 0 represents a perfectly equal distribution of income and 100 represents a perfectly unequal distribution (i.e. all the income is received by one individual).
2. **The income quintile ratio** – compares the % of the total disposable income received by individuals in the bottom 20% (quintile) of the income distribution to that received by the top 20%.

Simply, the greater these numbers, the greater the level of income inequality.

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator 2010. Next update, for 2011, due in early 2013.

Chart 4.2a(i) Gini coefficient

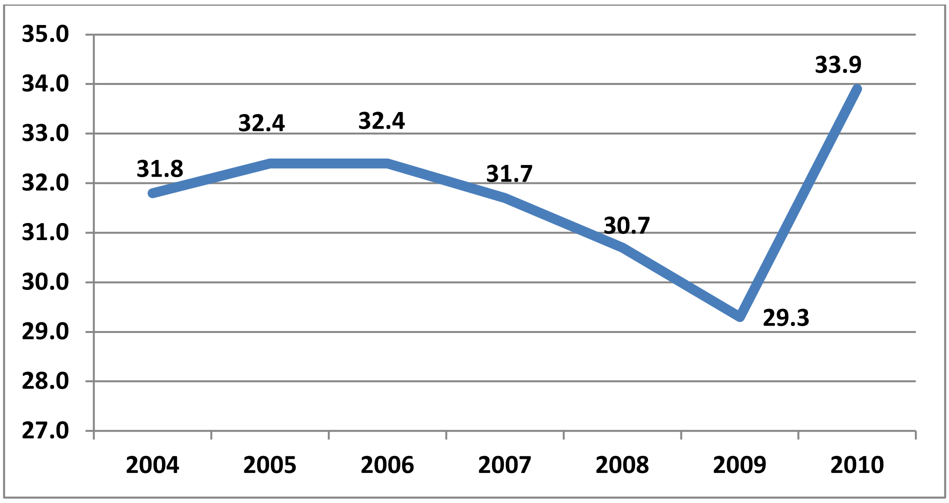


Chart 4.2a (ii) Income quintile ratio

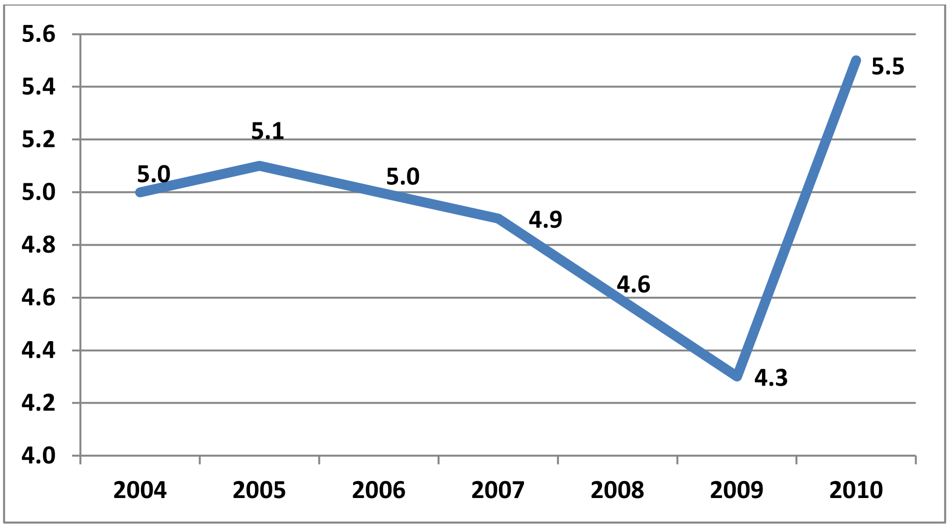


Table 4.2a Gini coefficient and income quintile ratio for Ireland's income distribution, 2004-2010

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gini coefficient	31.8	32.4	32.4	31.7	30.7	29.3	33.9
Income quintile ratio	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.3	5.5

Interpretation

Between 2004 and 2007 Ireland's income distribution was reasonably static with only small movements in both the measures reported above. Subsequently, during 2008 and 2009, the gap between the top and bottom quintile (20%) narrowed meaning income inequality fell to its lowest level since the introduction of the CSO's annual Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC). Between 2009 and 2010 there was a marked increase in income inequality with the income of the top quintile climbing from 4.3 to 5.5 times that of the bottom quintile while the Gini coefficient increased from 29.3 to 33.9.

Technical Notes

The data used to compile these figures comes from the CSO's Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC). This survey, which has been carried out annually since 2004, collects data on a representative sample of the national population with the latest survey in 2010 providing data on over 11,500 individuals in approximately 5,000 households. The income data used is disposable income, representing the income individuals have to spend once they have paid all their income taxes and received any welfare entitlements. This income data has also been equivalised, or weighted, to account for differences in household size and composition using the national equivalence scale. Further details on the SILC survey and its income variables are available from the CSO documents and website references below.

Source(s)

CSO (2012) Survey on Income and Living Conditions – Results, 2010. Dublin, Stationery Office.

CSO SILC website: www.cso.ie/en/silc/

Indicator 4.2b Income Distribution in Northern Ireland

Indicator defined

The distribution of total weekly household income in Northern Ireland in the period 2010-11.

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator for the period 2010-11 (published in June 2012). The next update of this data is due in mid-2013.

Chart 4.2b The Distribution of Total Weekly Income in Northern Ireland by Household Income Range, 2010-11

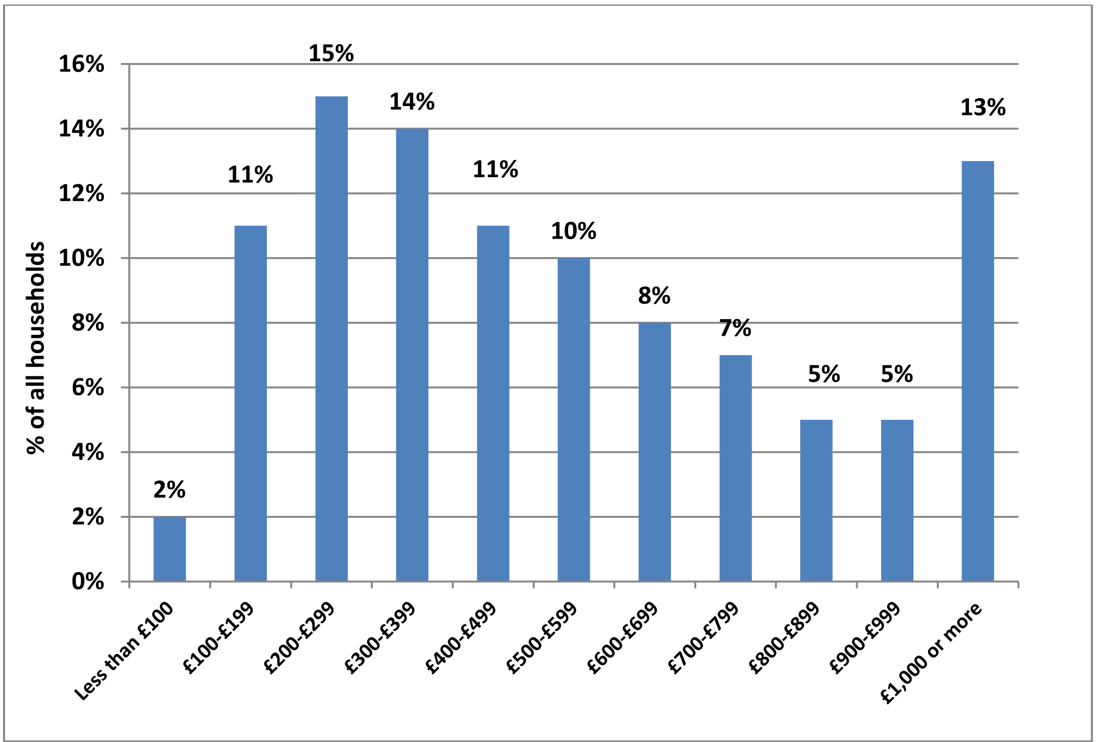


Table 4.2b The Distribution of Total Weekly Income in Northern Ireland by Household Income Range.

Weekly income range	2009-10	2010-11
Less than £100	2%	2%
£100-£199	12%	11%
£200-£299	16%	15%
£300-£399	14%	14%
£400-£499	11%	11%
£500-£599	8%	10%
£600-£699	8%	8%
£700-£799	7%	7%
£800-£899	4%	5%
£900-£999	4%	5%
£1,000 or more	14%	13%

Note: Columns may sum to more than 100% due to data rounding

Interpretation

Income distribution data comparable to that presented in indicator 4.2a is not available for Northern Ireland. However, the results of the annual UK wide Family Resources Survey provide an insight into the distribution of income across households in Northern Ireland. Using the latest data, for the financial year 2010-11, the results presented above show that 53% of households have an income of less than £500 per week (£26,000 per annum).

Technical Notes

Total weekly household income captures the income received by all household members from all sources including wages and salaries, state benefits, payable tax credits, private (occupational and personal) pension schemes and investments. The data is collected as part of the annual Family Resources Survey (FRS) by the Office of National Statistics. FRS represents the UK input into the European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC). The 2010-11 survey for Northern Ireland comprises 1,896 households. The sample in 2009-10 was 2,041.

Source(s)

Family Resources Survey 2010-11 (published June 2012) and 2009-10 (published May 2011) is available at **http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/frs/**

Indicator 4.3a Average and Median Income over Time (Republic of Ireland)

Indicator defined

Average and median household disposable income (after taxes and transfers).

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator 2010. Next update, with data for 2011, due in early 2013.

Chart 4.3a Average Household Disposable Income, 2004-2010

Table 4.3a Average and Median Household Disposable Income, 2004-2010

Year	Average Household Disposable Income	Median Household Disposable Income
2004	38,631	
2005	40,497	
2006	43,646	
2007	47,988	
2008	49,043	
2009	45,959	38,255
2010	43,333	34,222

Note: Median income data only available for the years 2009 and 2010.

Interpretation

The CSO's Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) commenced in 2003 and has provided full year data from 2004 onwards for household and individual incomes in Ireland. This indicator examines household disposable income representing the income a household has to spend after it has received all its incomes from employment, self-employment, investment and social transfers and after it has paid all its income taxation.

Between 2004 and 2008 average household incomes increased from €38,631 to just over €49,000 (almost 27%) reflecting increases in earnings, enhanced welfare payments and decreases in income taxation levels. The recession has seen this trend reversed with average disposable household incomes falling back to 2006 levels by 2010.

As the level of average household disposable incomes can be biased by household with very high, or very low, incomes, data for the median household is also presented. This data, only published for 2009 and 2010, provides income data for the middle household in the Irish society. Between 2009 and 2010 this decreased by over €4,000 (10.5%) to €34,222 per annum.

Technical Notes

See indicator 4.2a.

Source(s):

See indicator 4.2a.

Indicator 4.3b Average and Median Income over time by Gender (Republic of Ireland)

Indicator defined

Average and median individual equivalised disposable income (after taxes and transfers).

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator 2010. Next update, with data for 2011, due in early 2013.

Chart 4.3b Average Income for Males and Females, 2006-2010.

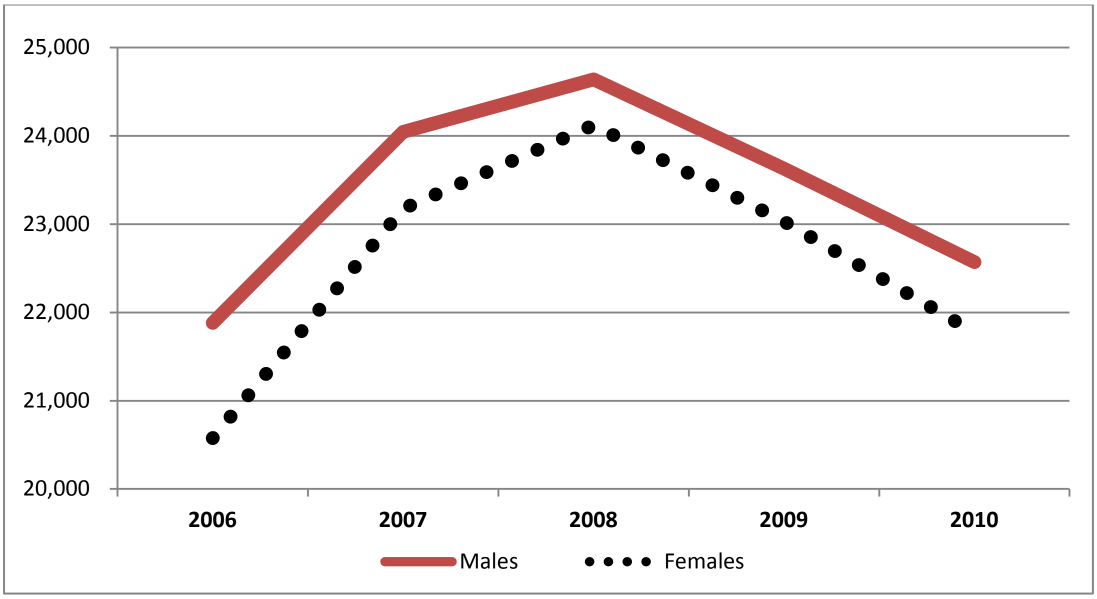


Table 4.3b Average and Median Income for Males and Females, 2006-2010 (€)

Year	Average All	Average Males	Average Females	Median All	Median Males	Median Females
2006	21,229	21,882	20,577			
2007	23,610	24,046	23,173			
2008	24,380	24,640	24,121			
2009	23,326	23,627	23,029	20,107	20,568	19,699
2010	22,168	22,569	21,773	18,051	18,554	17,739

Note: Median income data only available for the years 2009 and 2010.

Interpretation

This indicator used data from the CSO's Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) to examine the gender distribution of income in Ireland since 2006. The data is based on total household income (see indicator 4.3a) adjusted to take account of the number of adults and children in the households (see technical note below).

Throughout the period male and female incomes follow a similar trend. However, male incomes consistently exceed female incomes by between 2-6% per annum. Incomes peaked in 2008 and have since declined by 9% on average (by 8.4% for males and 9.7% for females) reflecting decreases in earnings, reduced welfare payments and increases in income taxation levels.

As the level of average individual equivalised disposable income can be biased by individuals in the income distribution with very high, or very low, incomes, data for the median person is also presented. This data, only published for 2009 and 2010, provides income data for the middle person, middle male and middle female in the Irish income distribution. On average, between 2009 and 2010 this decreased by over €2,000 (10.2%) to €18,051 per annum.

Technical Notes

The data used to compile these figures comes from the CSO's Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) as detailed in indicator 4.2a. Total household disposable income is adjusted to take account of the composition of households (number of adults and children) using the national equivalence scale. Post this adjustment, the CSO report individual income, or income per adult equivalent, which is used for this indicator.

Source(s):

See indicator 4.2a.

Indicator 4.4 Wealth per Capita across EU countries

Indicator defined

Wealth per capita is measured using net financial assets per person

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator 2011. Data accessed on 14th December 2012. Next update, for 2012 due in late-2013.

Chart 4.4 Net Financial Assets per Person

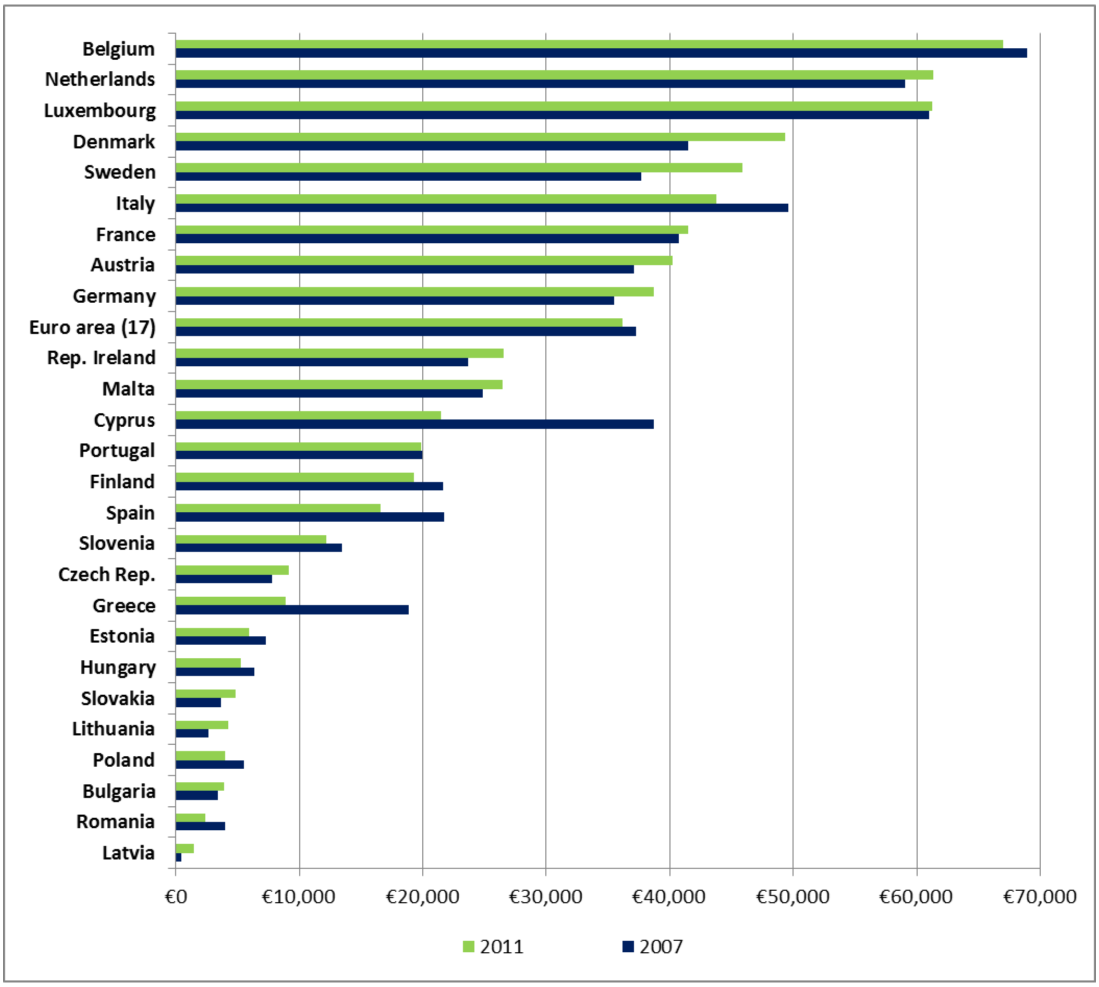


Table 4.4 Net Financial Assets per person

Country	2007	2011	Country	2007	2011
Belgium	€68,911	€67,020	Spain	€21,698	€16,586
Netherlands	€59,045	€61,348	Slovenia	€13,502	€12,201
Luxembourg	€60,950	€61,258	Czech Rep.	€7,789	€9,194
Denmark	€41,518	€49,313	Greece	€18,865	€8,893
Sweden	€37,703	€45,896	Estonia	€7,314	€5,904
Italy	€49,551	€43,777	Hungary	€6,378	€5,238
France	€40,739	€41,488	Slovakia	€3,672	€4,850
Austria	€37,131	€40,220	Lithuania	€2,617	€4,277
Germany	€35,501	€38,715	Poland	€5,498	€4,044
Rep. Ireland	**€23,634**	**€26,507**	Bulgaria	€3,398	€3,902
Malta	€24,875	€26,482	Romania	€4,007	€2,415
Cyprus	€38,688	€21,441	Latvia	€473	€1,463
Portugal	€19,950	€19,913			
Finland	€21,624	€19,244	Euro area (17)	€37,289	€36,195

Interpretation

Despite the financial crisis, net financial wealth per person has been remarkably stable across Europe. The average resident in Ireland owned €26,507 of financial wealth (such as cash, bank deposits, or shares) in 2011. This does not include non-financial wealth such as property. It should be noted that these are *net average* figures, and consequently they give no indication as to the severe financial strain under which many households are suffering. In *net* terms, the per person financial wealth of Republic of Ireland residents is considerably less than wealthier EU countries and the Eurozone average.

Technical Notes

UK and EU(27) are omitted due to lack of data. The value of this indicator is calculated by taking Eurostat figures for a countries total consolidated net financial assets of households and non-profit institutions serving households and dividing this by the population as of 1st January of the relevant year.

Source(s)

Eurostat online database [variables nasa_f_bs and demo_pjan].

Indicator 4.5 Share of Wages in Total Income (Selected Countries)

Indicator defined

Adjusted wage share of GDP

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator 2011.

Chart 4.5 Share of wages as a % GDP (1960-2011)

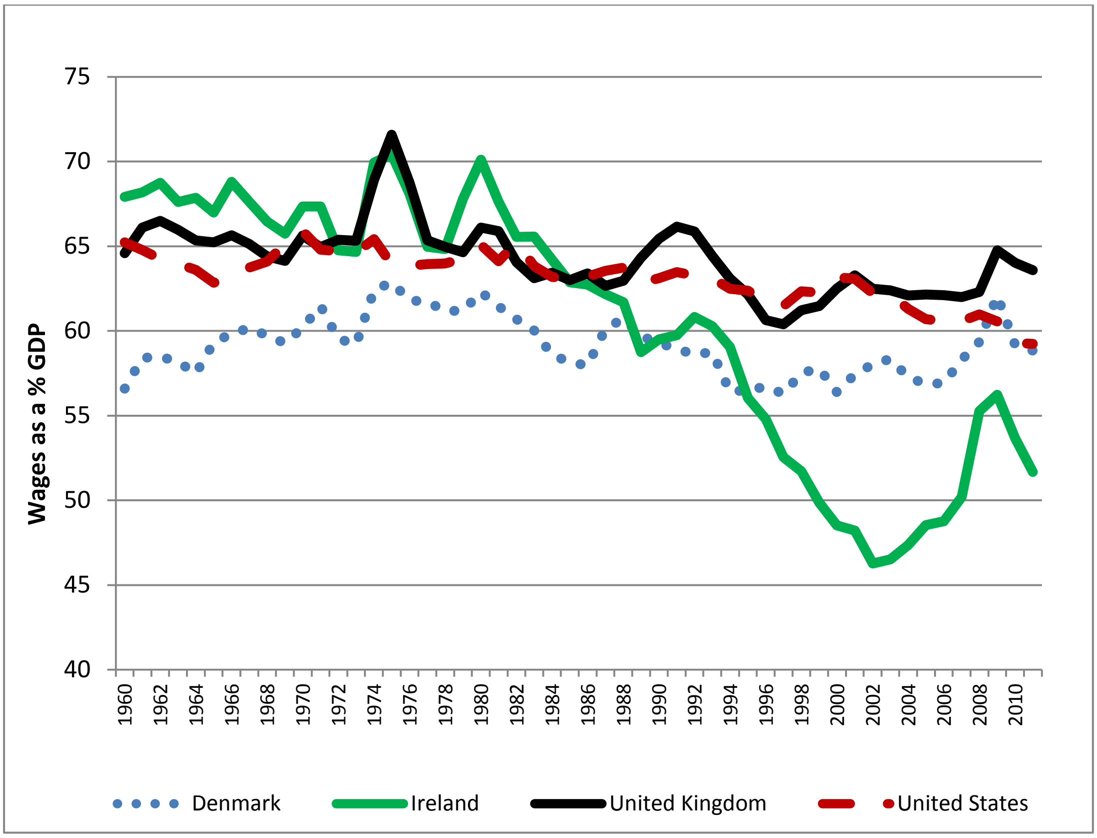


Table 4.5 Share of wages as a % GDP (1960-2011)

Year	Denmark	Ireland	UK	US	EU-27	Euro-17
1960	56.6	67.9	64.6	65.2	n/a	n/a
1970	60.2	67.4	65.6	65.9	n/a	n/a
1980	62.3	70.1	66.1	65.1	n/a	n/a
1985	58.2	62.9	63.0	63.1	n/a	n/a
1990	59.3	59.5	65.4	63.1	n/a	n/a
1991	58.9	59.8	66.2	63.5	n/a	n/a
1992	58.6	60.8	65.9	63.3	n/a	n/a
1993	58.7	60.3	64.4	63.1	n/a	n/a
1994	56.4	59.1	63.1	62.5	n/a	n/a
1995	56.5	56.0	62.1	62.4	59.6	59.6
1996	56.7	54.8	60.6	61.7	59.3	59.3
1997	56.3	52.5	60.4	61.5	58.8	58.7
1998	57.5	51.7	61.2	62.3	58.5	58.1
1999	57.8	49.9	61.5	62.3	58.5	58.1
2000	56.4	48.5	62.5	63.2	58.8	58.1
2001	57.5	48.2	63.3	63.1	58.9	57.9
2002	58.0	46.3	62.5	62.2	58.6	57.8
2003	58.3	46.5	62.4	62.2	58.4	57.7
2004	57.3	47.4	62.1	61.3	57.8	57.1
2005	56.9	48.5	62.2	60.7	57.4	56.6
2006	56.9	48.8	62.1	60.6	56.9	56.0
2007	58.3	50.2	62.0	60.6	56.5	55.4
2008	59.4	55.3	62.3	61.0	57.1	56.3
2009	62.1	56.2	64.8	60.6	58.9	58.1
2010	59.2	53.7	64.0	59.3	58.0	57.3
2011	58.8	51.7	63.6	59.2	57.7	57.0

Interpretation

The wage share is determined by capital intensity, technology and institutional factors. Globally there has been a general decline in the wage share, but Ireland's sharp decline followed by partial recovery is unique.

Technical Notes

The wage share is the total compensation of employees (wages plus social insurance) divided by GDP. The wage share is adjusted by AMECO to account for self-employed workers.

Source(s)

AMECO online database (variable ALCD0)

Indicator 4.6a Distribution of Earnings (Republic of Ireland)

Indicator defined

Distribution of tax cases (individuals or couples who are jointly assessed) by total gross income for the tax year 2009.

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator the tax year 2010. Next update due late 2013 for the 2011 tax year.

Chart 4.6a Distribution of Tax Cases by income range

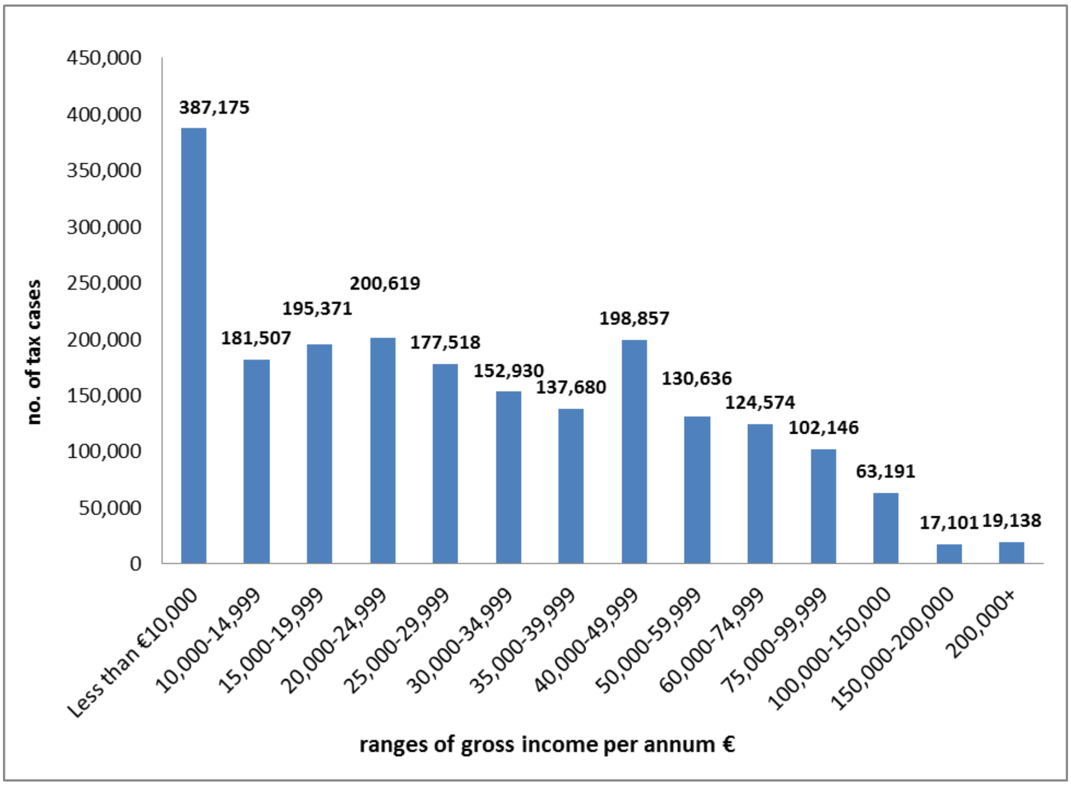


Table 4.6a Distribution of Tax Cases by income range

From €	To €	No. of cases	% total
-	10,000	387,175	18.54
10,000	12,000	71,719	3.43
12,000	15,000	109,788	5.26
15,000	17,000	72,768	3.48
17,000	20,000	122,603	5.87
20000	25,000	200,619	9.61
25,000	27,000	74,917	3.59
27,000	30,000	102,601	4.91
30,000	35,000	152,930	7.32
35,000	40,000	137,680	6.59
40,000	50,000	198,857	9.52
50,000	60,000	130,636	6.26
60,000	75,000	124,574	5.96
75,000	100,000	102,146	4.89
100,000	150,000	63,191	3.03
150,000	200,000	17,101	0.82
200,000	275,000	9,308	0.45
over	275,000	9,830	0.47
Totals		**2,088,443**	**100.00**

Interpretation

The Revenue Commissioners income tax data for 2010 gives an indication of the distribution of earnings (from all sources which are subject to income tax) in the Republic of Ireland. In that year almost 36.5% of tax cases reported a gross income of less than €20,000. The data show that just over 40% of tax cases are in the range from €20,000 to €50,000 per annum. At the top of the distribution, 5% of tax cases had an income in excess of €100,000 and 1% had an income in excess of €200,000.

Technical Notes

Data used in this indicator is from the Revenue Commissioners annual statistical report and from the income distribution tables within that report (Table IDS1). Revenue only supplies data on tax cases rather than individuals. Also, it does not distinguish between the different sources of earnings (employment income, self-employment, property income etc). Due to the structure of the tax year and the system of provisional tax returns for certain earners, there is at least a year delay in the figures. The final tax payments for 2010 were settled in late 2011 and the data from these returns, used above, was published in the Revenue Commissioners 2012 report for the year ending December 31st 2011.

Source(s)

Revenue Commissioners (2012) Statistical Report for year ended 31st December, 2011.

Indicator 4.6b Distribution of Earnings (Northern Ireland)

Indicator defined

Distribution of earners by total income from employment, self-employment, pension and investment in Northern Ireland for the year 2009/10

Latest data available for year 2009/10 released 29th of February 2012. Next update due early 2013

Chart 4.6b Distribution of Earners by income range

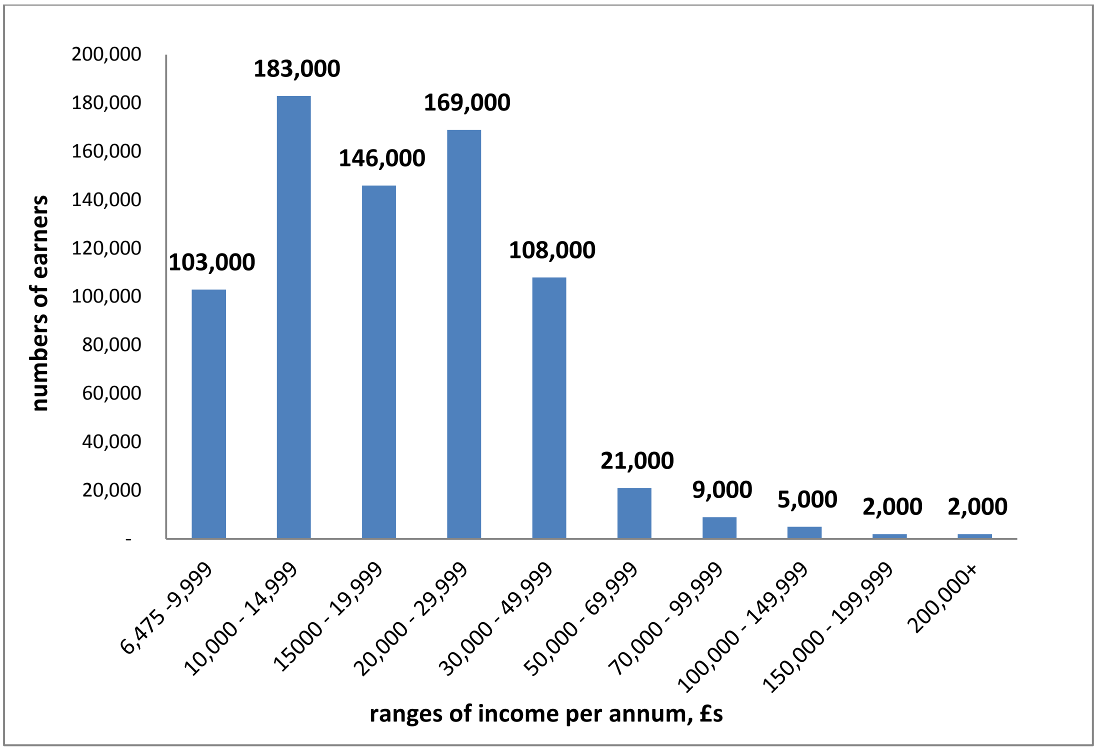


Table 4.6b Distribution of earners by income range in Northern Ireland, financial year 2009/10

Income Range	No. of earners	% of earners	Income £m	% of income
6,475 -9,999	103,000	13.77%	849	4.84%
10,000 - 14,999	183,000	24.47%	2,290	13.06%
15000 - 19,999	146,000	19.52%	2,550	14.54%
20,000 - 29,999	169,000	22.59%	4,100	23.38%
30,000 - 49,999	108,000	14.44%	4,070	23.21%
50,000 - 69,999	21,000	2.81%	1,220	6.96%
70,000 - 99,999	9,000	1.20%	710	4.05%
100,000 - 149,999	5,000	0.67%	569	3.24%
150,000 - 199,999	2,000	0.27%	258	1.47%
200,000+	2,000	0.27%	921	5.25%
Total	**747,000**	**100%**	**17,500**	**100%**

Interpretation

The data for this indicator is compiled using income tax receipts for Northern Ireland in the financial year 2009/10. The data show that just over 46% of income liable for tax is from earnings of between £20,000 and £50,000. While income of £100,000 - £150,000 and £150,000-£200,000 represent 5% of total income reported, incomes over £200,000 represent the same percentage of total income. The largest number of earners are those with incomes of £10,000 to £15,000, yet this band only represents 13% of total income in Northern Ireland.

Technical Notes

The data is from the results of the HMRC Survey of Personal Incomes 2009-10 using information held by HMRC on persons liable to UK income tax for the income tax year. It is carried out annually and covers the income assessable for tax in each tax year.

Source(s)

HMRC (2012) Personal Incomes Statistics 2009-10 Tables 3.1-3.11

5 Poverty and Social Exclusion

Indicator 5.1 Poverty and Deprivation (Republic of Ireland)

Indicators defined

At risk of poverty rate: The proportion of individuals with disposable income of less than 60% of median income.

(Enforced) Deprivation rate: The proportion of individuals who cannot afford two or more items from a list of 11.

Consistent poverty rate: The proportion of individuals who are at-risk of poverty and also experiencing enforced deprivation.

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is 2010. Data extracted in March 2012. Next update, for the year 2011, due in early 2013.

Chart 5.1 Trends in poverty and deprivation, 2004-2010 (%)

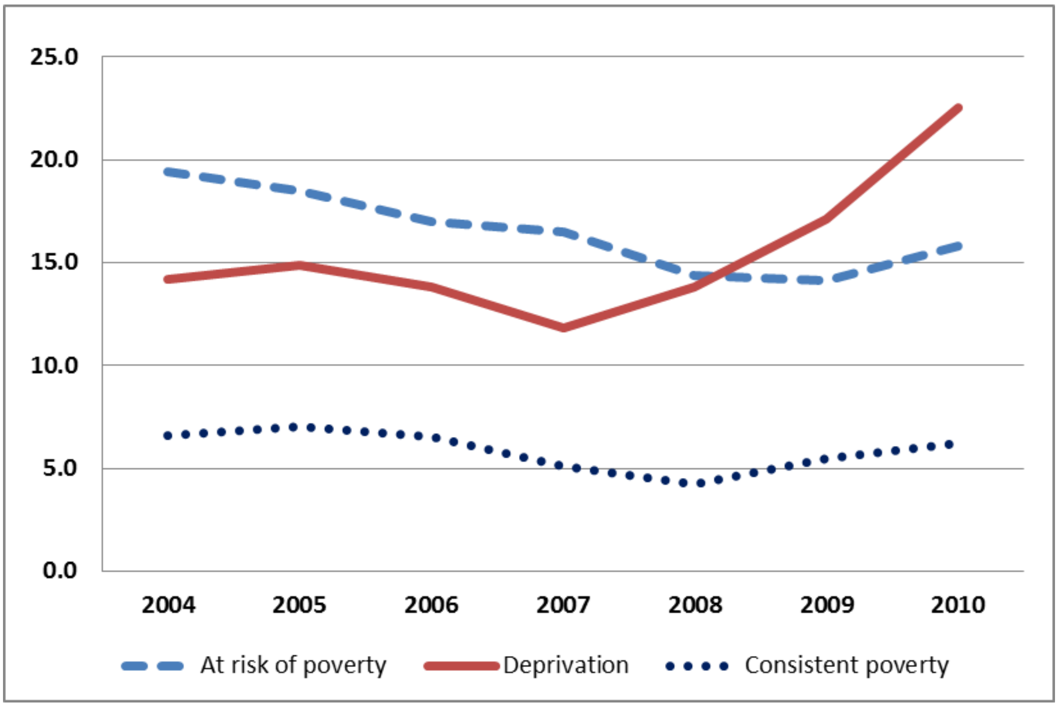


Table 5.1 Poverty and Deprivation rates for the Republic of Ireland as a % of the population, 2004-2010

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
At risk of poverty	19.4	18.5	17.0	16.5	14.4	14.1	15.8
Deprivation	14.2	14.9	13.8	11.8	13.8	17.1	22.5
Consistent poverty	6.6	7.0	6.5	5.1	4.2	5.5	6.2

Interpretation

The at risk of poverty or 'relative income poverty' rate fell from 2004 to 2009. However, the rate increased from 14.1% in 2009 to 15.8% in 2010, despite the fact that the threshold level (60% of median disposable income) declined by 10% between 2009 and 2010 (from €12,046 to €10,831); this reflects an overall decline in incomes over that period.

Enforced deprivation, measuring the number of individuals deprived of two or more basic items (see technical notes for list) fell to as low as 11.8% in 2007. However, it has increased since as the impact of the recession hit households. By 2010 22.5% of the ROI population were experiencing deprivation. Between 2009 and 2010, the increase in deprivation was predominantly among those not at risk of poverty, up from 13.7% in 2009 to 19.3% in 2010. During 2010, the main items where people experience enforced deprivation were: 'unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture' (20.3%); 'unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight' (19.3%); and 'unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month' (14.4%).

The rate of consistent poverty measures the sub-section of the population who are at risk of poverty and experiencing deprivation. This measure is the focus of the government's official poverty target which aims to reduce those experiencing consistent poverty to between 2% and 4% by 2012 with the aim of eliminating it by 2016. Between 2005 and 2008 the rate fell, but it has since increased to 6.2% in 2010.

Technical Notes

The data used to compile these figures comes from the CSO's Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) and has been described in the technical notes accompanying indicator 4.2a. The at risk of poverty threshold is calculated as 60% of median disposable income.

The eleven indicators used to measure deprivation are: Without heating at some stage in the last year; Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight; Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes; Unable to afford a roast once a week; Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day; Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes; Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat; Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm; Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture; Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month; Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year.

Source(s)

CSO (2012) Survey on Income and Living Conditions – Results, 2010. Dublin, Stationery Office.

CSO SILC website: www.cso.ie/en/silc/

Indicator 5.2 Child Poverty (Republic of Ireland)

Indicators defined

Children at risk of poverty: The proportion of children living in households whose equivalised disposable income is less than 60% of median income.
Children in consistent poverty: The proportion of children living in households who are at-risk of poverty and also experiencing enforced deprivation.
Children are defined as being aged between 0-17 years.

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is 2010. Data extracted in March 2012. Next update, for the year 2011, due in early 2013.

Chart 5.2 Child Poverty, 2006-2010 (%)

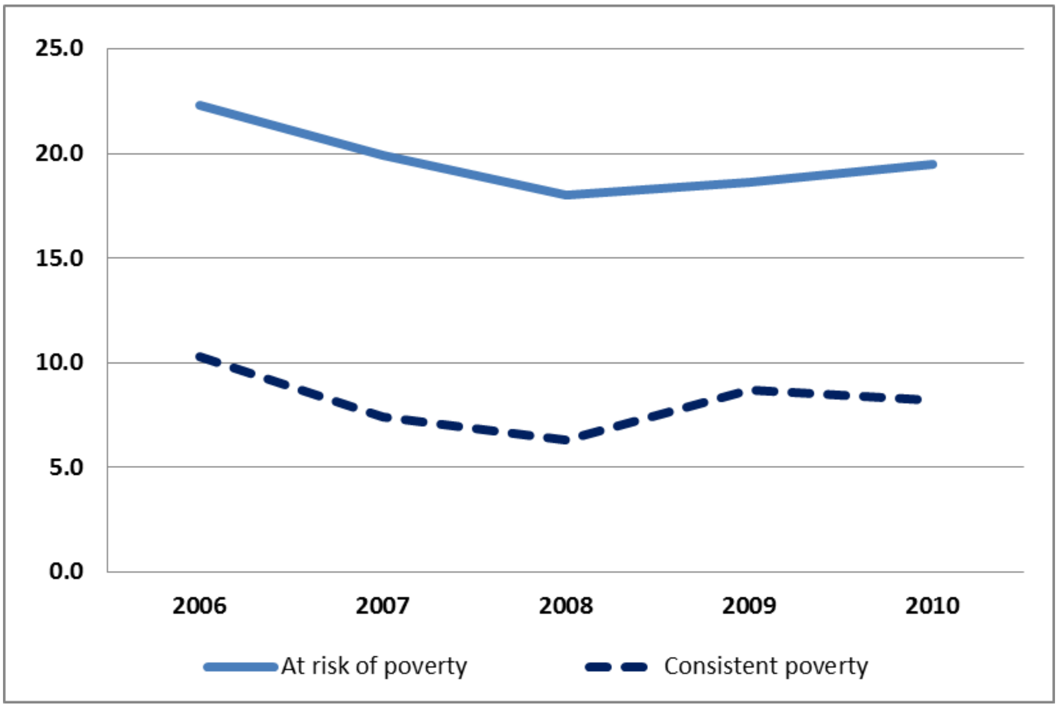


Table 5.2 Child poverty for ROI as a % of the population of children aged 0-17yrs, 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
At risk of poverty	22.3	19.9	18.0	18.6	19.5
Consistent poverty	10.3	7.4	6.3	8.7	8.2

Interpretation

The proportion of the ROI's children living in households whose income is below the 60% of median income poverty line has experienced limited change over the past few years. While the years 2006-07 recorded a decrease from 22.3% to 19.9%, by 2010 almost 1 in every 5 children (19.5%) lived in a household experiencing relative income poverty.

Over the period 2006-2008 the proportion of children living in households experiencing both relative income poverty and deprivation (consistent poverty) decreased from 10.3% to 6.3%. However, since then it has increased and in 2010 8.2% of the ROI's children experienced consistent poverty.

Technical Notes

The data used to compile these figures comes from the CSO's Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) and has been described in the technical notes accompanying indicator 4.2a. The at risk of poverty threshold is calculated as 60% of median disposable income. The items used to measure enforced deprivation have been described in the technical notes accompanying indicator 5.1.

Prior to 2006 the CSO measured child poverty for children aged 0-14yrs and found that in both years 21.2% of children in this age group lived in households whose income is below the 60% of median income poverty line. The consistent poverty rate for this age group was 9.5% in 2006 and 10.2% in 2007.

Source(s)

CSO (2012) Survey on Income and Living Conditions – Results, 2010. Dublin, Stationery Office.

CSO SILC website: www.cso.ie/en/silc/

Indicator 5.3 In Work-Poverty (Republic of Ireland)

Indicators defined

Workers at risk of poverty: The proportion of individuals whose principle economic status is 'at work' and whose equivalised disposable income is less than 60% of median income.
Workers in consistent poverty: The proportion of individuals whose principle economic status is 'at work' and who are at-risk of poverty and also experiencing enforced deprivation.

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is 2010. Data extracted in March 2012. Next update, for the year 2011, due in early 2013.

Chart 5.3(i) In-work Poverty, 2004-2010 (%)

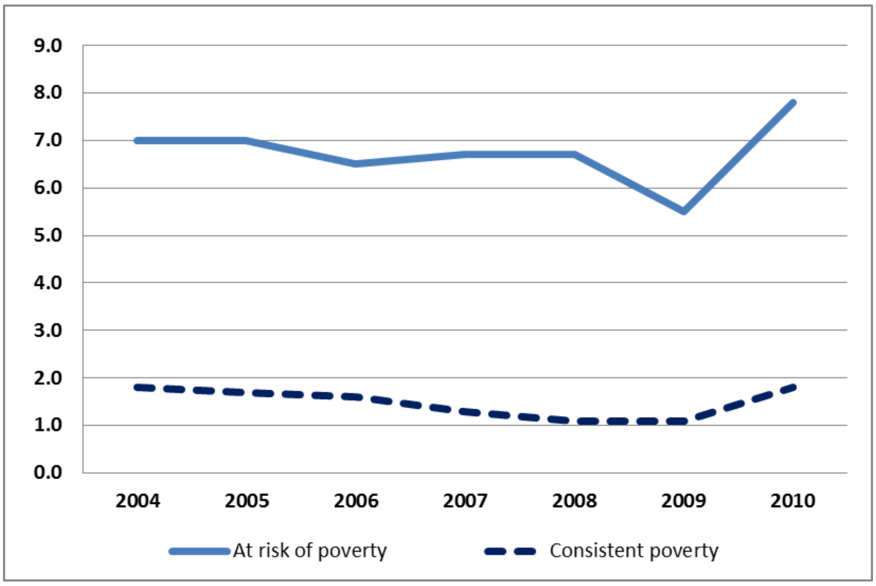


Chart 5.3(ii) Composition of those at risk of poverty 2010 (%)

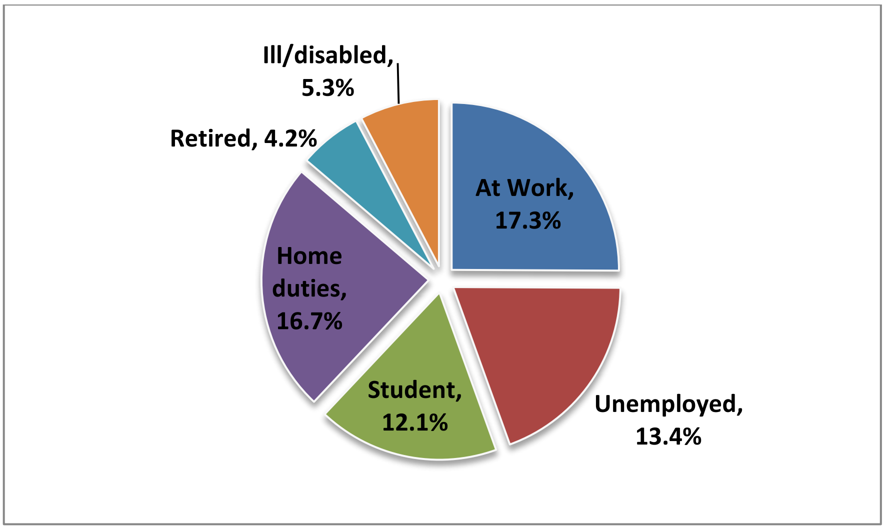


Table 5.3(i) In-work poverty in the ROI, 2004-2010

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
At risk of poverty	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.7	5.5	7.8
Consistent poverty	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.8

Table 5.3(ii) Composition of those at risk or poverty in the ROI, 2009-2010

	2009	2010
At Work	14.3%	17.3%
Unemployed	12.9%	13.4%
Student	14.6%	12.1%
Home duties	18.0%	16.7%
Retired	4.7%	4.2%
Ill/disabled	6.4%	5.3%

Interpretation

Between 2004 and 2008 there was limited change in the proportion of individuals whose principle economic status is 'at work' and who were living at risk of poverty. However, by 2009 the rate dropped to 5.5% before increasing to almost 8% in 2010. Similarly, consistent poverty levels among those at work declined over much of the period before increasing once again in 2010.

Despite the fact that the rate of relative income poverty (7.8%) and consistent poverty (1.8%) is low among those whose principle economic status is work, the fact that the working population comprises a large part of the population aged 16 years and above results in a high number of workers being in poverty. Using the 2010 data, when poverty among those aged 16 years and above is decomposed by principle economic status, those at work (the working poor) emerge as the largest group of people at risk of poverty.

Technical Notes

See notes for indicators 4.2a, 5.1 and 5.2. The composition of those at risk of poverty is decomposed by principle economic status for all those aged 16 years and above. The tables and charts above exclude figures for children under 16 years who are living in households that are at risk of poverty.

Source(s)

See all the sources listed under indicator 4.2a.

Indicator 5.4 Poverty and Deprivation by Gender (Republic of Ireland)

Indicators defined

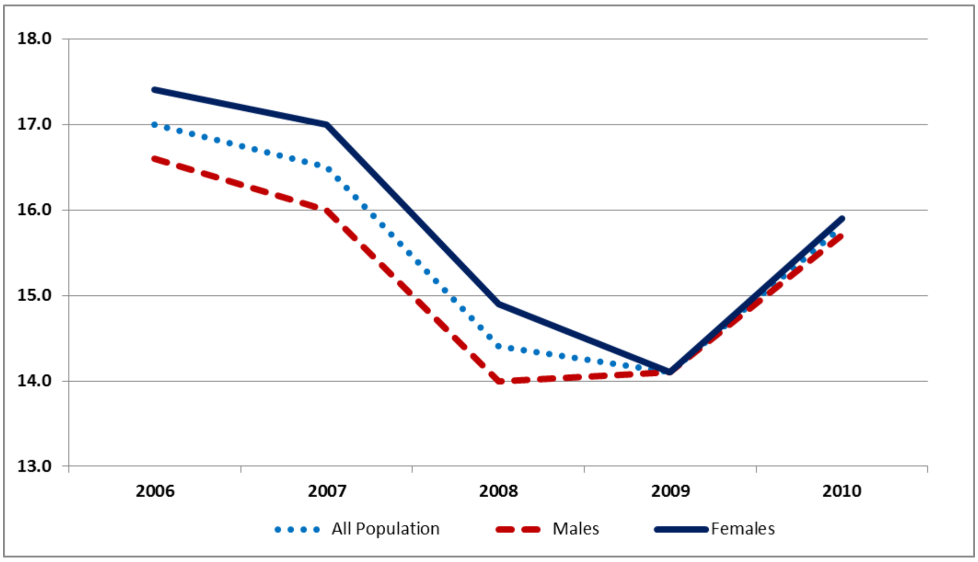
At risk of poverty rate: The proportion of individuals with disposable income of less than 60% of median income – data for all the population any by gender.

(Enforced) Deprivation rate: The proportion of individuals who cannot afford two or more items from a list of 11 – data for all the population any by gender.

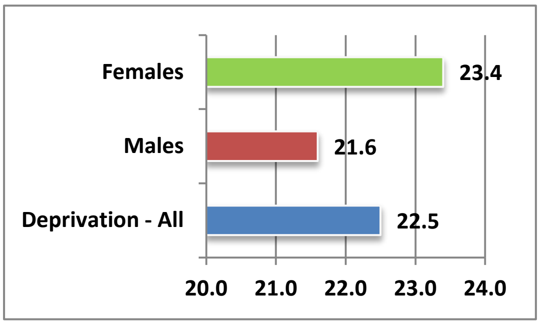
Consistent poverty rate: The proportion of individuals who are at-risk of poverty and also experiencing enforced deprivation – data for all the population any by gender.

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is 2010. Data extracted in March 2012. Next update, for the year 2011, due in early 2013.

Chart 5.4a Trends in poverty by gender, 2006-2010 (%)



Charts 5.4b/5.4c Deprivation and Consistent Poverty by gender, 2010 (%)



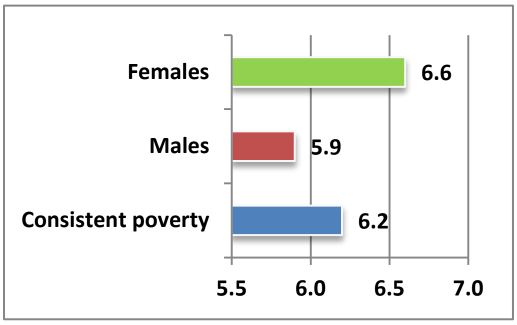


Table 5.4 Poverty and Deprivation by Gender, 2006-2010 (%)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
At risk of poverty – All*	**17.0**	**16.5**	**14.4**	**14.1**	**15.8**
Males	16.6	16.0	14.0	14.1	15.7
Females	17.4	17.0	14.9	14.1	15.9
Deprivation – All*	**13.8**	**11.8**	**13.8**	**17.1**	**22.5**
Males	n/a	n/a	13.3	16.8	21.6
Females	n/a	n/a	14.3	17.7	23.4
Consistent Poverty – All*	**6.5**	**5.1**	**4.2**	**5.5**	**6.2**
Males	6.4	5.0	4.0	5.5	5.9
Females	6.6	5.2	4.5	5.4	6.6

Note: * All refers to the rate for the population of the ROI.

Interpretation

As the tables and charts for this indicator show, females have a higher risk of poverty and experience a higher level of deprivation than males. While the differences are for the most part small they are consistent across most years of data from the CSO's Survey on Income and Livings Conditions (SILC). The overall rates for consistent poverty, those at risk of poverty and experiencing deprivation on two of eleven items (these are listed in indicator 5.1), are small and with the exception of 2008 reflect a similar trend.

Technical Notes

See indicator 5.1.

Source(s)

CSO (2012) Survey on Income and Living Conditions – Results, 2010. Dublin, Stationery Office.

CSO SILC website: www.cso.ie/en/silc/

Indicator 5.5 Poverty in Northern Ireland

Indicator defined

A household is counted as being in poverty if its income is less than 60% of the median UK household income adjusted for household size and composition.

Poverty rates are estimated before housing costs (BHC) and after housing costs (AHC) where these costs include rent, service charges and mortgage interest payments.

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is the period 2007/08 to 2009/10. Next update due in mid-2013.

Chart 5.5 Poverty in Northern Ireland and Great Britain, After Housing Costs (%)

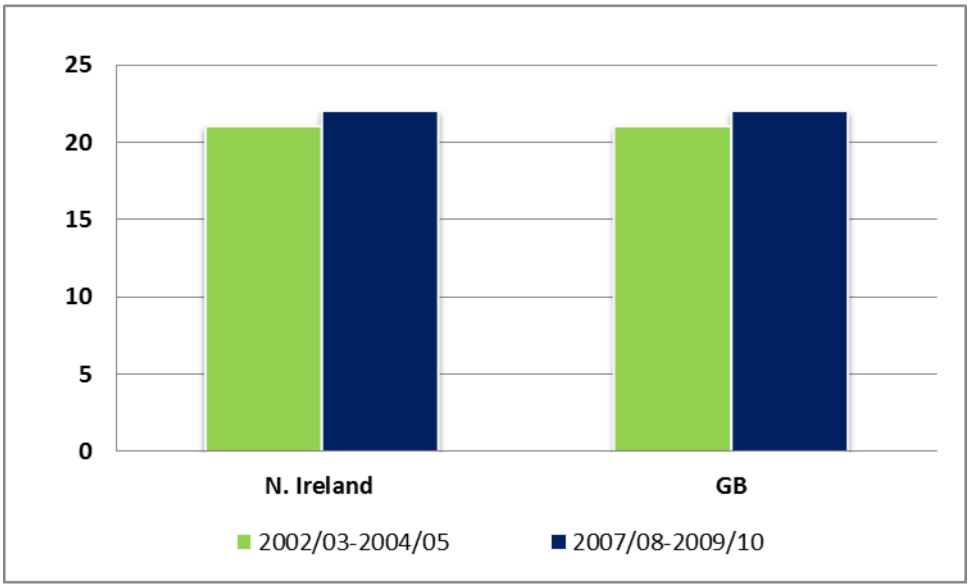


Table 5.5 Trends in Poverty in Northern Ireland, After Housing Costs (%)

	2002/03 -2004/05	2007/08 -2009/10	Change
Population	21	22	+1
Children	27	28	+1
Working age adults	18	20	+2
Pensioners	20	21	+1

Interpretation

The Department of Work and Pensions examine the incomes of households in Nrthern Ireland and all other UK regions every three years. The data for this indicator is for the period from 2002-2010.

Over time the level of poverty in Northern Ireland (after housing costs) has remains reasonably static – recording a small increase from 21% to 22% of the population. The Northern Ireland rate is the same as that for Great Britain. Within the population, the level of child poverty is high, with more than one in every four children in Northern Ireland living in poverty. Overall more than 120,000 of Northern Ireland's children live in households with income below the poverty line. Over the period poverty among pensioners and those of working age has also increased. According to the most recent figures, one in every five of this group lives in poverty.

Technical Notes

The data used to compile these figures comes from the Department of Work and Pensions' study entitled '*Households Below Average Income*'. The latest data spans a three year period from 2007/08-2009/10. In 2012 the UK New Policy Institute (2012) used this data to profile poverty and social exclusion in Northern Ireland (see reference below).

Poverty is calculated before and after housing costs where the household income is equivalised, or adjusted, to take account of the size and composition of the household. Following this process, an income per adult-equivalent is achieved and this is used as the basis for setting the poverty lines. For the period 2007/08 - 2009/10 the poverty thresholds in Northern Ireland were:

	Before Housing Costs	After Housing Costs
Single Adult – no dependent children	£166	£124
Lone parent with 2 children under 14yrs	£232	£210
Couple – no dependent children	£248	£214
Couple with 2 children under 14 years	£347	£300

Source(s)

Department of Work and Pensions (2011) *Households Below Average Income*. London, HM Stationery Office.

MacInnes, T., H. Aldridge, A. Parekh and P. Kenway (2012) *Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion in Northern Ireland 2012*. York, Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

6 Social Welfare Payments

Indicator 6.1 Unemployment Benefits Compared to Earnings (OECD countries)

Indicator 6.2 Unemployment Benefits Compared to Earnings in the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom

Indicator 6.1 Unemployment Benefits Compared to Earnings (OECD countries)

Indicator defined

We compare pre and post Unemployment income using **the replacement ratio**. It refers to the level of welfare provided immediately after the individual becomes unemployed and calculates this as a proportion of previous after tax or net income.

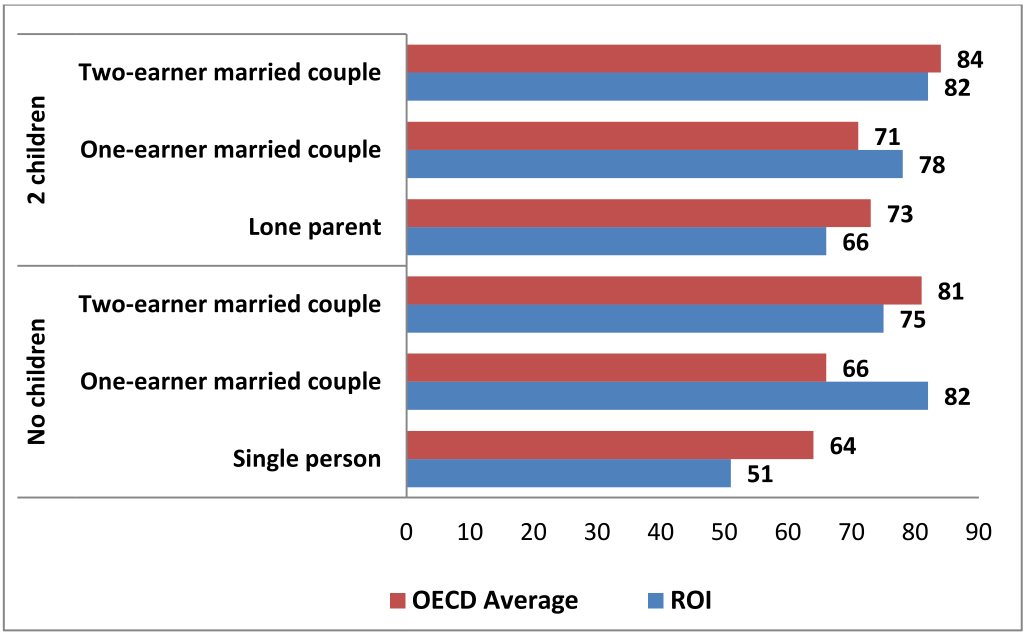
The figures in this assessment are based on an individual earning 67% of the average wage in each OECD country before becoming unemployed.

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is 2010. Data extracted on 20th June 2012. Next update due in mid-2013.

Table 6.1 Net Replacement Rates for six family types in initial phase of unemployment, OECD Countries 2010

	No children			2 children		
OECD countries	Single person	One-earner married couple	Two-earner married couple	Lone parent	One-earner married couple	Two-earner married couple
Australia	32	55	53	58	67	64
Austria	55	57	80	72	73	85
Belgium	89	76	85	88	77	86
Canada	61	64	81	77	76	84
Czech Republic	65	65	87	75	74	92
Denmark	83	85	91	88	87	92
Estonia	55	57	77	63	57	79
Finland	57	57	78	73	68	83
France	69	65	84	67	67	84
Germany	61	59	87	73	72	90
Greece	47	52	74	58	63	79
Hungary	75	75	88	82	81	89
Iceland	77	75	88	83	78	90
Ireland (ROI)	**51**	**82**	**75**	**66**	**78**	**82**
Israel*	84	84	92	83	85	91
Italy	69	73	85	77	74	87
Japan	68	67	85	72	68	86
Korea	55	55	78	57	55	78
Luxembourg	82	81	89	88	88	93
Netherlands	76	76	83	71	80	81
New Zealand	38	63	50	60	66	64
Norway	67	69	84	90	74	86
Poland	53	54	76	88	60	78
Portugal	75	75	91	79	77	91
Slovak Republic	61	58	83	71	57	84
Slovenia	76	73	88	77	80	92
Spain	80	75	90	77	75	89
Sweden	68	68	84	75	72	85
Switzerland	83	83	89	85	85	90
Turkey**	53	52	80	52	52	80
United Kingdom	19	30	60	45	54	66
United States	60	59	82	53	50	84
OECD Average	**64**	**66**	**81**	**73**	**71**	**84**

Chart 6.1 Republic of Ireland Net Replacement Rates for six family types in initial phase of unemployment compared to the OECD average, 2010



Interpretation

Replacement rates compare income prior to unemployment with income from welfare after unemployment. Across the OECD these rates range from 19% (UK single person) to 93% (Luxembourg two-earner married couple). Given the variation in individual country replacement rates, reflecting the nature and composition of welfare entitlements in these countries, the data shows the futility of making simple cross country comparisons based on one particular type of individual/household. The ROI possesses the third lowest replacement rate for single unemployed people with no children within the OECD (51%), only Australia and the UK have lower rates. Of the six household types examined by the OECD (see table and chart) four record replacement rates below the OECD average and two above the average.

Technical Notes

Data is from the OECD's Tax-Benefit Calculator. The OECD also examine replacement rates for individuals at 100% and 150% of average earnings. The data in the table and chart is from 2010, the latest comparable data available from the OECD, and assumes families do not qualify for cash housing assistance or social assistance top ups. Since 2010 changes to welfare rates and average earnings will have altered these replacement rates.

Source

OECD Tax-Benefit Calculator [here](#).

Indicator 6.2 Unemployment Benefits Compared to Earnings in the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom

Indicator defined

We compare pre and post Unemployment income using **the replacement ratio**. It refers to the level of welfare provided immediately after the individual becomes unemployed and calculates this as a proportion of previous after tax or net income.

The figures in this assessment are based on an individual earning 67%, 100% and 150% of the average wage in each country before becoming unemployed.

Reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is 2010. Data extracted on 20th June 2012. Next update due in mid-2013.

Table 6.2 Net Replacement Rates for six family types in initial phase of unemployment, ROI, UK and OECD average 2010

	No children			2 children		
	Single person	One-earner married couple	Two-earner married couple	Lone parent	One-earner married couple	Two-earner married couple
67% of the average wage						
ROI	51	82	75	66	78	82
UK	19	30	60	45	54	66
OECD average	*64*	*66*	*81*	*73*	*71*	*84*
100% of the average wage						
ROI	38	60	65	65	70	71
UK	13	21	49	37	44	55
OECD average	*55*	*58*	*73*	*66*	*64*	*77*
150% of the average wage						
ROI	29	43	52	53	55	58
UK	9	15	39	27	31	44
OECD average	*45*	*46*	*62*	*54*	*52*	*66*

Interpretation

Replacement rates compare income prior to unemployment with income from welfare after unemployment. The table above compares replacement rates for individuals/households in the initial phase of unemployment (in effect the first year of unemployment) in ROI and the UK. The OECD's calculations assume that families do not qualify for cash housing assistance or social assistance top ups.

The results show a variation in replacement rates between ROI and the UK with those in the ROI being higher than the UK for all household types. The scale of this difference varies by household type and OECD data suggests the gap reduces when account is taken of housing assistance and secondary social assistance payments.

Across all of the 18 household types examined, in five cases the replacement rates are higher than the OECD average in the ROI: one-earner married couple no children at 67% and 100% of average earnings and one-earner married couple two children at 67%, 100% and 150% of average earnings. In the UK all the replacement rates are below the OECD average.

Comparisons of net replacement rates do not take into account differences in various types of non-cash payment benefits to households such as subsidised services or exemption from various charges.

Technical Notes

See note to indicator 6.1.

Source

OECD Tax-Benefit Calculator here.

7 Public Finances

Indicator 7.1	Trends in General Government Expenditure and Revenue (EU27 and Republic of Ireland)
Indicator 7.2	Government Revenue as % of GDP (EU27 and Republic of Ireland), 2011
Indicator 7.3a	General Government Deficit as % of GDP (EU member states)
Indicator 7.3b	Estimated General Government Structural Deficit as % of GDP (EU countries)
Indicator 7.4	General Government Debt as % of GDP (EU countries)

Indicator 7.1 Trends in General Government Expenditure and Revenue (EU27 and Republic of Ireland)

Indicator defined

Total General Government Expenditure and Revenue as a percentage of GDP.

Data were last updated by Eurostat on 20 November 2012. The next update by Eurostat is due on or before March 2013.

Chart 7.1 Trends in General Government Expenditure and Revenue (EU27 compared to Republic of Ireland)

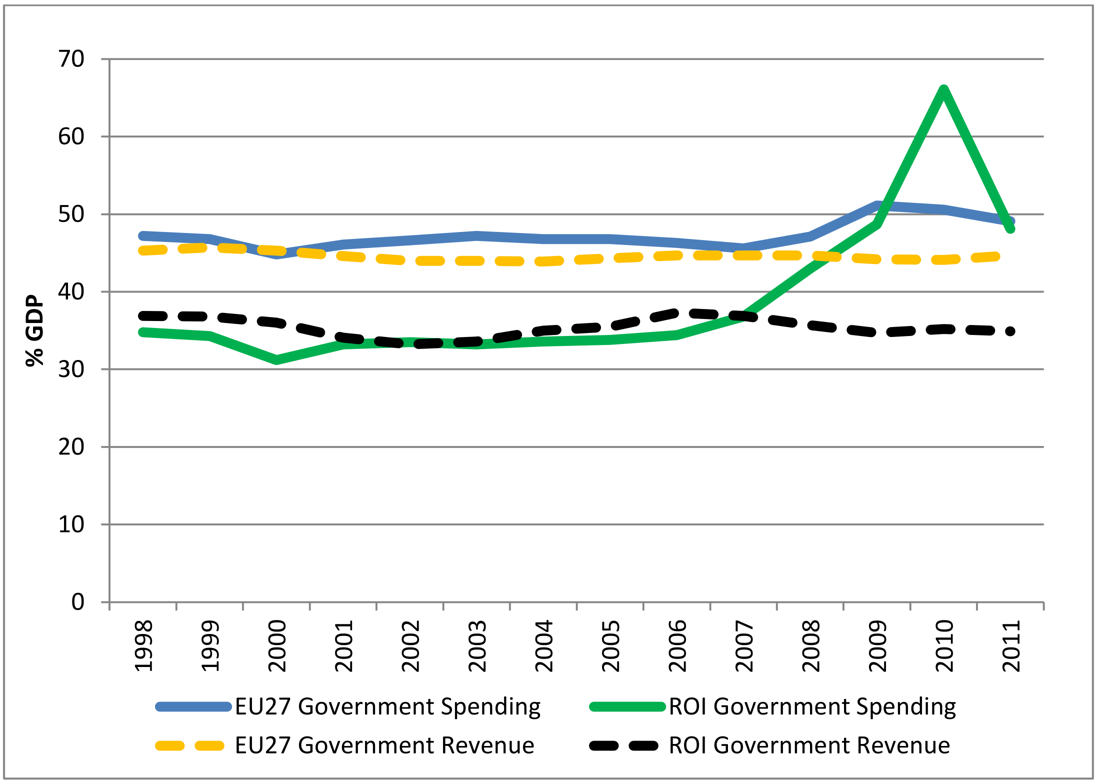


Table 7.1 Trends in General Government Expenditure and Revenue (EU27 compared to Republic of Ireland)

Year	EU27 Government Spending	ROI Government Spending	EU27 Government Revenue	ROI Government Revenue
1998	47.2	34.8	45.3	36.9
1999	46.8	34.3	45.7	36.8
2000	44.8	31.2	45.3	36.0
2001	46.1	33.2	44.6	34.1
2002	46.6	33.5	44.0	33.2
2003	47.2	33.2	44.0	33.6
2004	46.8	33.6	43.9	35.0
2005	46.8	33.8	44.3	35.5
2006	46.3	34.4	44.7	37.3
2007	45.6	36.8	44.7	36.9
2008	47.1	43.0	44.7	35.7
2009	51.1	48.7	44.2	34.7
2010	50.6	66.1	44.1	35.2
2011	49.1	48.1	44.7	34.9

Interpretation

Public expenditure relating to bank recapitalisation in each of the three years 2009, 2010 and 2011 is included in the figures for Government spending in the above table and chart.

A feature of fiscal adjustment as pursued in the Republic of Ireland, both before and after the November 2010 Troika Agreement, is that it has leaned on expenditure and not on revenue. When measured as a percentage of GDP, the entire adjustment is on the expenditure side with the share of total revenue in GDP staying roughly constant over the remainder of the adjustment period.

Technical Notes

Total General Government Revenue includes taxes and other receipts of public authorities

Source(s)

Eurostat online database available at: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu Government Finance Statistics

Indicator 7.2 Government Revenue as a % of GDP (EU27 and Republic of Ireland) 2011

Indicator defined

Total General Government Revenue as % of GDP

The data were last updated by Eurostat on 20 November 2012. The next update by Eurostat is due on or before March 2013.

Chart 7.2 General Government Revenue % GDP 2011

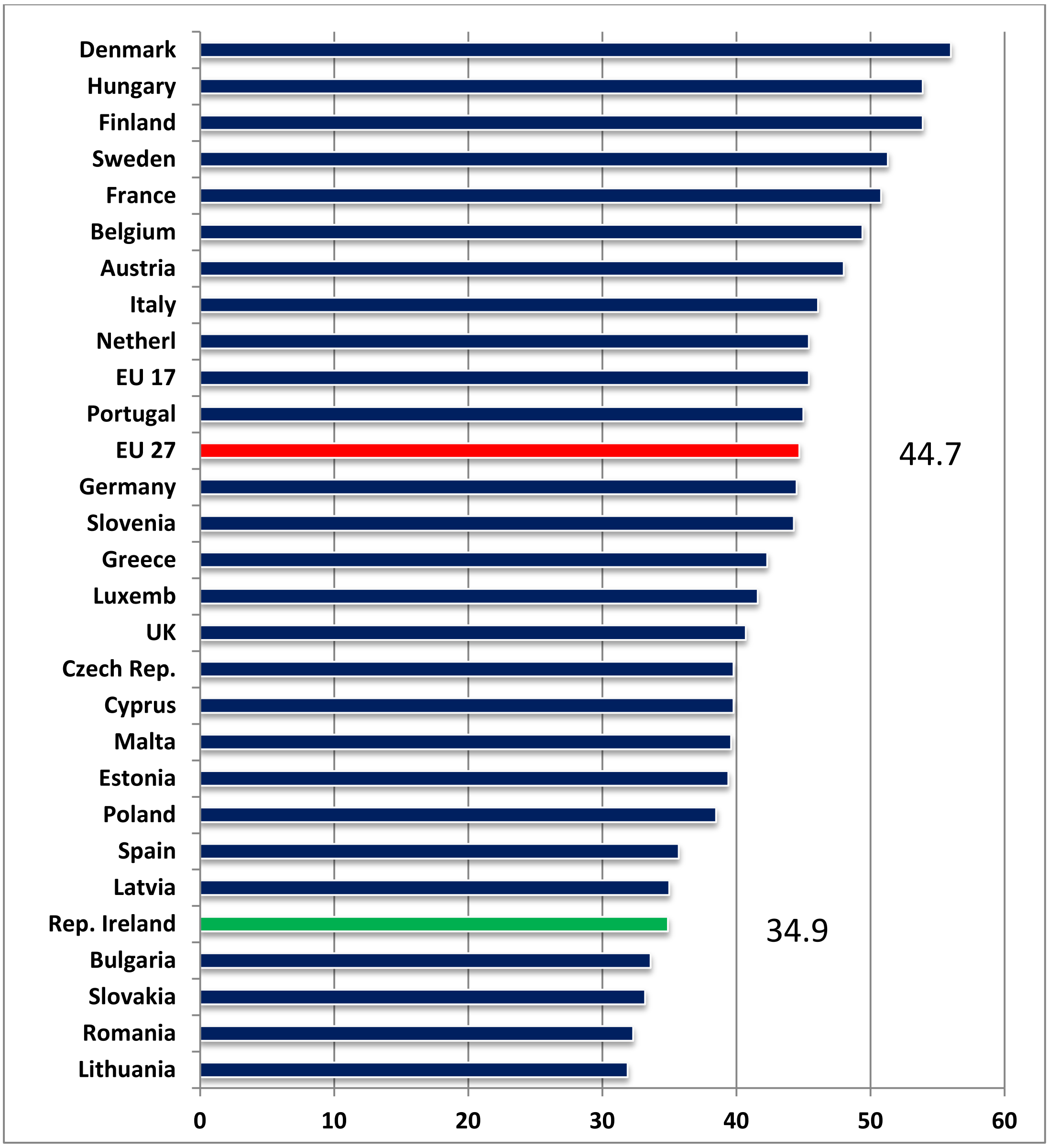


Table 7.2 General Government Revenue % GDP 2011

Country	%	Country	%
Denmark	56.0	Luxemburg	41.6
Finland	53.9	UK	40.7
Hungary	53.9	Cyprus	39.8
Sweden	51.3	Czech Rep.	39.8
France	50.8	Malta	39.6
Belgium	49.4	Estonia	39.4
Austria	48.0	Poland	38.5
Italy	46.1	Spain	35.7
EU 17	45.4	Latvia	35.0
Netherlands	45.4	**Rep. Ireland**	**34.9**
Portugal	45.0	Bulgaria	33.6
EU 27	44.7	Slovakia	33.2
Germany	44.5	Romania	32.3
Slovenia	44.3	Lithuania	31.9
Greece	42.3		

Interpretation

As an alternative to comparing countries with reference to GDP Gross National Income (GNI) may be used. However, where GNI is used it is necessary to deduct an estimate for corporate taxes on repatriated profits which appears as part of GDP but not GNI.

Technical Notes

Total General Government Revenue includes taxes and other receipts of public authorities

Source(s)

Eurostat online database available at: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu Government Finance Statistics

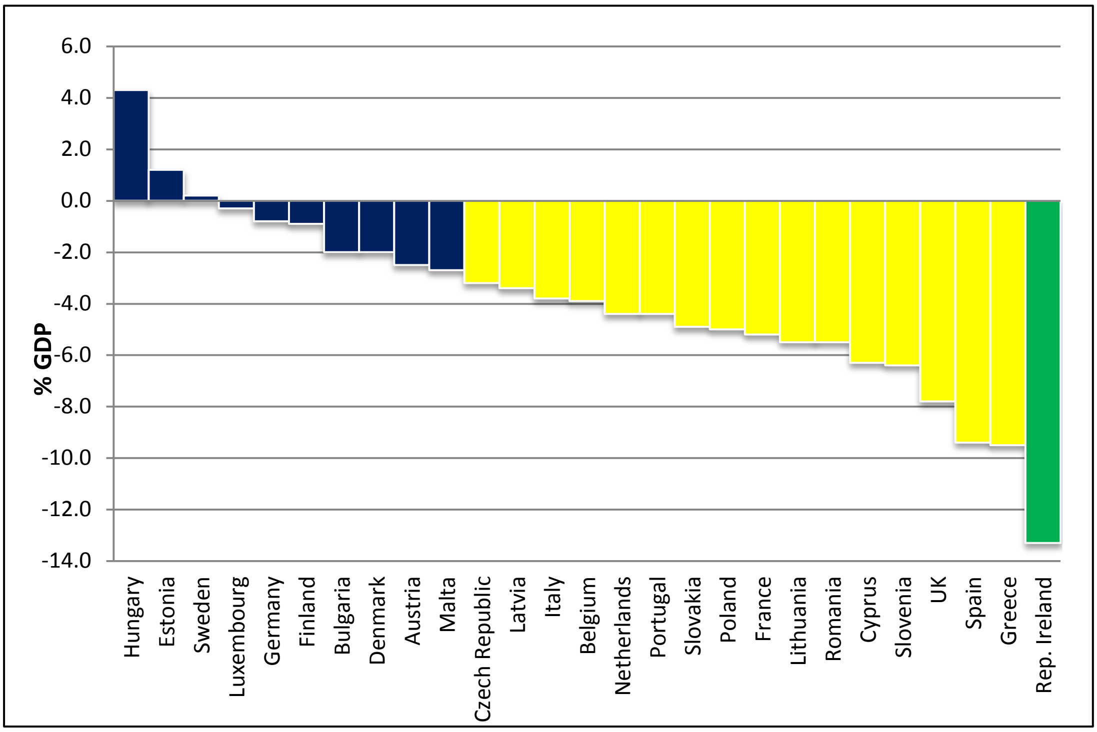
Indicator 7.3a General Government Deficit as a % of GDP (EU member states)

Indicator defined

Total General Government Deficit as % of GDP (2011).

The reference period for latest available data used in this indicator is 2011. Data were extracted from the EU Ameco database in October 2012. The next update is due in May 2013.

Chart 7.3a General Government Deficits % GDP (2011)



Note: Member states that were not compliant with the 3% target for general government balance are indicated by yellow (or greeen in the case of Ireland) bars in this chart.

Table 7.3a General Government Deficit % GDP (2011)

Country	%	Country	%
Hungary	4.3	Netherlands	-4.4
Estonia	1.2	Portugal	-4.4
Sweden	0.2	Slovakia	-4.9
Luxembourg	-0.3	Poland	-5.0
Germany	-0.8	France	-5.2
Finland	-0.9	Lithuania	-5.5
Bulgaria	-2.0	Romania	-5.5
Denmark	-2.0	Cyprus	-6.3
Austria	-2.5	Slovenia	-6.4
Malta	-2.7	UK	-7.8
Czech Republic	-3.2	Spain	-9.4
Latvia	-3.4	Greece	-9.5
Italy	-3.8	**Rep. Ireland**	**-13.3**
Belgium	-3.9		

Interpretation

The Maastricht rules require European member states to aim for a Government deficit of no more than 3%. The latest estimates of General Government Balance (the headline deficit) for 2011 shows that 17 out of 27 member states were in excess of this figure. In the case of the Republic of Ireland, in 2011, the 'headline' government deficit was estimated to be 13.3% in 2011 (which includes 'bank recapitalisation' spending by the government in 2011).

Technical Notes

The General Government Deficit (or General Government Balance) is the difference between General Government Expenditure and General Government Revenue in any given year. An excess of expenditure over revenue is expressed as a percentage of GDP and is shown as a negative value.

Source(s)

European Commission (2012) AMECO online database (updated November 2012)

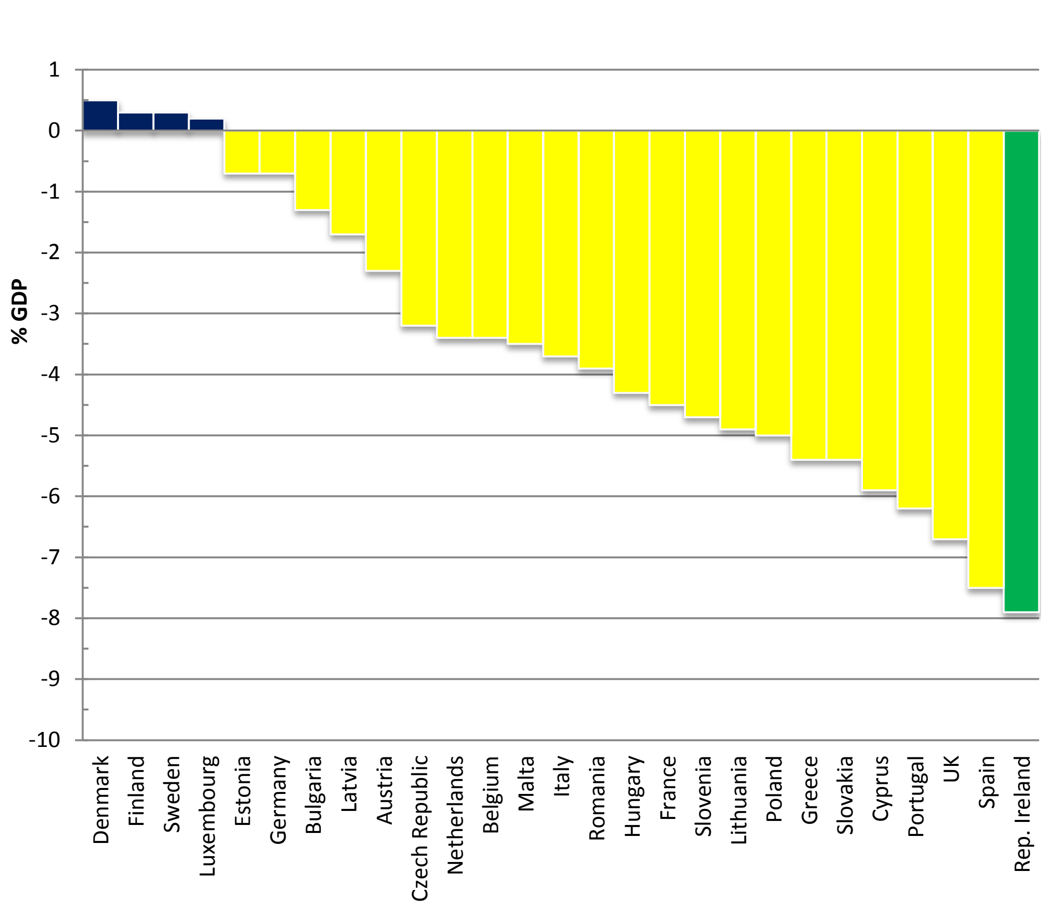
Indicator 7.3b Estimated General Government Structural Deficit as % of GDP (EU countries)

Indicator defined

Total General Government Structural Deficit as % of GDP (2011).

The reference period for the latest available data used in this indicator is 2011. Data were extracted from the EU Ameco database in November 2012. The next update is due in May 2013.

Chart 7.3b Estimated General Government Structural Deficits % GDP (2011)



Note: Member states that were not compliant with the 0.5% target for the structural general government balance are indicated by yellow bars in the chart above.

Table 7.3b Estimated General Gov. Structural Deficits % GDP

Country	%	Country	%
Denmark	0.5	Romania	-3.9
Finland	0.3	Hungary	-4.3
Sweden	0.3	France	-4.5
Luxembourg	0.2	Slovenia	-4.7
Estonia	-0.7	Lithuania	-4.9
Germany	-0.7	Poland	-5.0
Bulgaria	-1.3	Greece	-5.4
Latvia	-1.7	Slovakia	-5.4
Austria	-2.3	Cyprus	-5.9
Czech Republic	-3.2	Portugal	-6.2
Netherlands	-3.4	UK	-6.7
Belgium	-3.4	Spain	-7.5
Malta	-3.5	**Rep. Ireland**	**-7.9**
Italy	-3.7		

Interpretation

One of the rules contained in the 2012 EU Fiscal Compact stipulates that a Government's 'structural deficit' should not be greater than 0.5% of GDP for countries that have a debt-to- GDP ratio of over 60%. Using estimates published by the European Commission in May 2012 for 2011 only four EU member states (Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Luxembourg) were compliant with the rule regarding the structural deficit as estimated by economists at the European Commission.

Technical Notes

The calculation of the structural deficit is based on the estimated gap between 'potential output' in the economy (if it were working at full capacity) and the actual output. Potential output is estimated with reference to such factors as the degree of spare capacity in an economy, the level of technology in a country, the total stock of capital and the potential supply of labour. The measure of the potential supply of labour, and therefore the structural deficit, depends crucially on what economists refer to as the 'non-accelerating wage rate of unemployment' (NAWRU) – the level of unemployment for which wages do not accelerate Currently, the estimate used by the European Commission for the NAWRU in the Republic of Ireland is 12.3% in 2011(European Commission, 2012b). The difference between actual and potential GDP is referred to as the 'output gap'. The value of the output gap is negative when potential GDP exceeds actual GDP. Economists use the estimated output gap to derive the estimated cyclical component of the Government deficit.

Source(s):

European Commission (2012a) Ameco Database. European Commission. Directorate-General for Economic Financial Affairs (2012b) European Economic Forecast: Autumn 2012. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

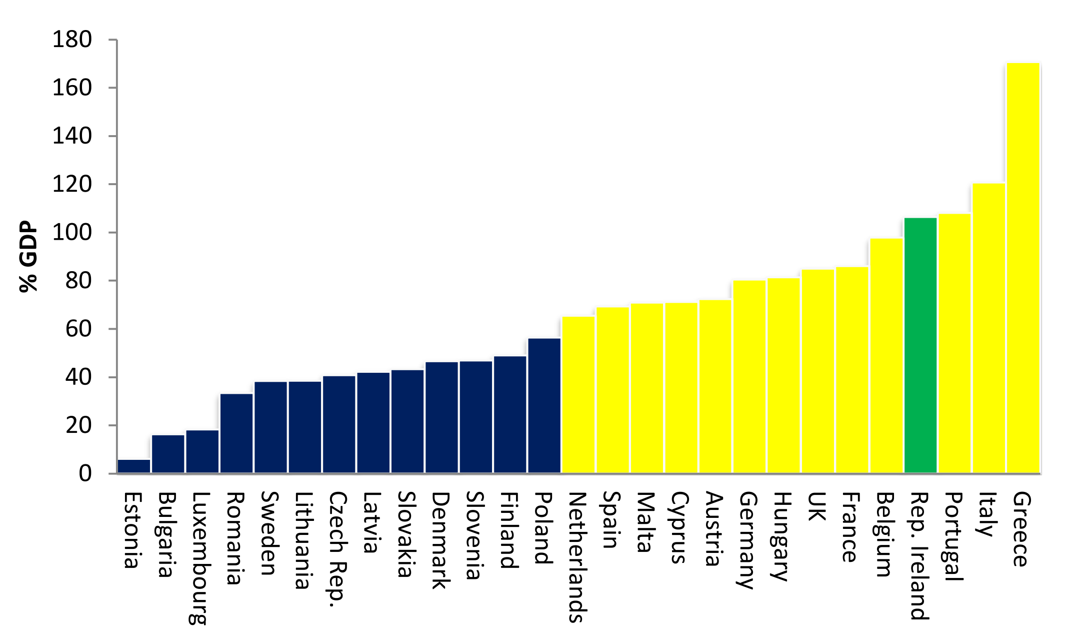
Indicator 7.4 Gross General Government Debt as a % of GDP (EU countries)

Indicator defined

Total General Government Debt as % of GDP.

The reference period for the latest available data used in this indicator is 2011. The data were extracted on 4th December 2012. The next update is due on or before March 2013.

Chart 7.4 Gross General Government Debt % GDP (2011)



Note: Member states that were not compliant with the 60% target for debt/GDP are indicated by yellow (or green in the case of Ireland) bars in the chart above.

Table 7.4 General Government Debt % GDP (2011)

Country	%	Country	%
Estonia	6.1	Spain	69.3
Bulgaria	16.3	Malta	70.9
Luxembourg	18.3	Cyprus	71.1
Romania	33.4	Austria	72.4
Sweden	38.4	Germany	80.5
Lithuania	38.5	Hungary	81.4
Czech Rep.	40.8	UK	85.0
Latvia	42.2	France	86.0
Slovakia	43.3	Belgium	97.8
Denmark	46.6	**Rep. Ireland**	**106.4**
Slovenia	46.9	Portugal	108.1
Finland	49.0	Italy	120.7
Poland	56.4	Greece	170.6
Netherlands	65.5		

Interpretation

A rule contained in the 2012 EU Fiscal Compact stipulates that where the government debt-to- GDP ratio exceeds 60% countries must reduce it by 1/20 per annum. In 2011 the Republic of Ireland was among 14 EU member states that were above the 60% threshold.

Technical Notes

Gross General Government Debt is defined as the total consolidated gross debt at nominal value at the end of the year in the following categories of government liabilities (as defined in ESA95): currency and deposits (AF.2), securities other than shares excluding financial derivatives (AF.3, excluding AF.34), and loans (AF.4).

Source(s)

European Commission (2012) AMECO online database (update November 2012)

Appendix

Appendix 1 Details on the Calculation and Composition of Indicators 3.2a and 3.2b

Technical Notes

Clerical officer grade

Secretaries (general office clerks) (ISCO-08 411 and 4110) 'perform a range of clerical and administrative tasks in connection with money-handling operations, travel arrangements, requests for information and appointments. They record, prepare, sort, classify and fill information; sort, open and send mail; prepare reports and correspondence of a routine nature; record issue of equipment to staff; respond to telephone or electronic enquiries or forward to appropriate person; check figures, prepare invoices and record details of financial transactions made; transcribe information onto computers; and proofread and correct copy'. The international category of 'Secretaries' translates into 'Clerical Officer' grade staff in the Republic of Ireland.

Principal Officer grade

Principal Officers (or equivalent grades) in the civil service in Ireland are coded by OECD as upper middle managers (ISCO-08 12) or 'D3' staff. These 'plan, direct and co-ordinate the general functioning of a specific directorate/administrative unit within the Ministry with the support of other managers, usually within the guidelines established by a board of directors or a governing body. They provide leadership and management to teams of professionals within their particular area. These officials develop and manage the work programme and staff of units, divisions or policy areas. They establish and manage budgets, control expenditures and ensure the efficient use of resources. They monitor and evaluate performance of the different professional teams'. (Annex D of Government at a Glance).

Methodology and Definitions Note by OECD

Data refer to 2009 and were collected by the 2010 OECD survey on the Compensation of Employees in Central/Federal Governments. Officials from central Ministries and Agencies responded to the survey through the OECD Public Employment and Management Working Party.

Total compensation includes wages and salaries, employers' social contributions to statutory social security schemes or privately funded social insurance schemes, as well as unfunded employee social benefits paid by the employer, including pension payments paid through the state budget rather than through employer social contributions (mostly for some pay-as-you-go systems). Compensation was converted to USD using PPPs for GDP from the OECD National Accounts Database. Working time adjustment compensates for differences in time worked (both weekly working time and holidays). A larger working time adjustment generally means that employees work fewer hours and/or days per year. The focus on total compensation allows a comparison of the varying degrees with which governments remunerate their employees via social contributions or via higher wages and salaries. In most cases data are for six central government Ministries/Departments only (Interior, Finance, Justice, Education, Health and Environment or their equivalents). Positions are based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO). The main limitations of the data are the less-than-full comparability of occupations *across countries, the way countries have interpreted the definition of the positions, and some lack of clarity regarding the level of social contributions and the differing costs of living across countries in capital cities.*

Compensation levels are calculated by averaging the compensation of the staff in place. (It is not the middle point between the minimum and maximum salary.)

The following points should also be noted in regard to data provided for the Republic of Ireland:

1. The amount shown take into account the decrease of the salaries following the Financial Emergency Measures in the Public Interest Act 2009 (the public service pension deduction).
2. The impact of pay cuts in 2010 has not been included.
3. Estimates for employer Social contributions (10.45%) refer to staff hired after 1995 (class A1). The social insurance element of future pension liabilities to the State of employing staff is therefore captured in this figure. However, the occupational element of future pension liabilities is not included. An adjustment based on National Accounts data sources has been made for other OECD countries shown in the above Table and Chart. Hence, the present value to the Exchequer of future pension liabilities is likely to be under-estimated for the Republic of Ireland compared to some other OECD countries where pensions are funded by a separate employer contribution rather than through a 'pay-as-you go' mechanism. Further analysis and survey work is planned by OECD in regard to this aspect of international comparison.

Notes

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