



National Skills Bulletin 2012

July 2012

Objectives



- Provision of statistical record on employment:
 - sectoral level
 - occupational level
 - national level
 - regional level
 - composition of employment
- Vacancies
- Unemployment and profile of the unemployed
- Indication of skills shortages
- Sourcing from outside the EEA

National Skills Bulletin 2012



- New in this issue
- Occupational classification: change to the new Standard Occupational Classification System (SOC 2010)
 - Disadvantages of reclassification: a break in the time series
 - Advantages: a more accurate account of occupations, especially of the relatively newer occupations (e.g. IT technical support staff or web designers were not identifiable in the former (SOC 1990) classification system)

National labour market: change between 2010 and 2011



- The rate of deterioration in the main labour market indicators decelerated compared to 2010 (annual averages)
 - Labour force contracted by 25,500 to 2.11 million
 - Employment declined by 38,000 to 1.81 million
 - Unemployment increased by 12,500 to 304,000
 - Labour market participation rate declined to 60.3%
 - Employment rate fell by almost one percentage point to 59.2%
 - Unemployment rate rose by 0.8 percentage points to 14.4%
 - Number of redundancies, while still high, declined in relation to 2010

National labour market: some issues & challenges highlighted



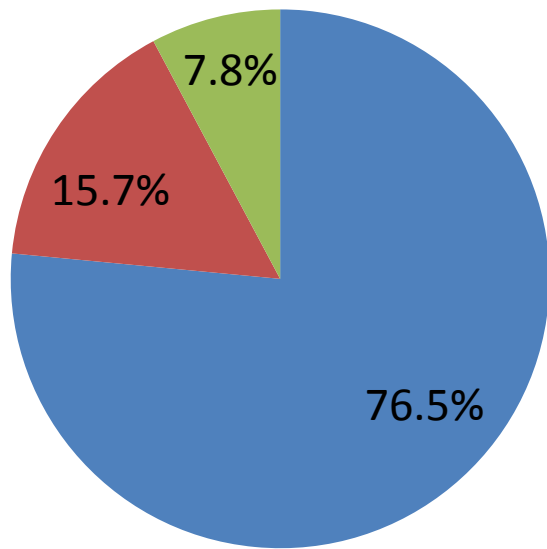
- Issues
 - Emigration persisted - net migration remained negative for the third consecutive year
 - Long term unemployment persisted and increased – the long term unemployment rate reached 8.6% (of the labour force, Q4 2011) – translating into 182,000 out of work or seeking work for 12 months and longer
 - Underemployment (a proxy for under-utilisation of labour) persisted and increased – there were over 140,000 part time underemployed in Q4 2011

National employment: profile in quarter 4 2011

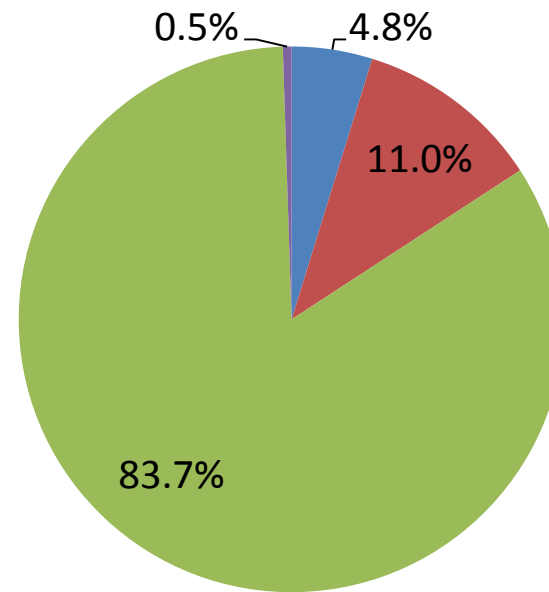


- Of the 1.808 million in employment (Q4 2011):
 - 46.5% female
 - 76.5% work full-time
 - Approx. 36.5% aged less than 35
 - 45% 3rd level graduates

National employment: profile in quarter 4 2011

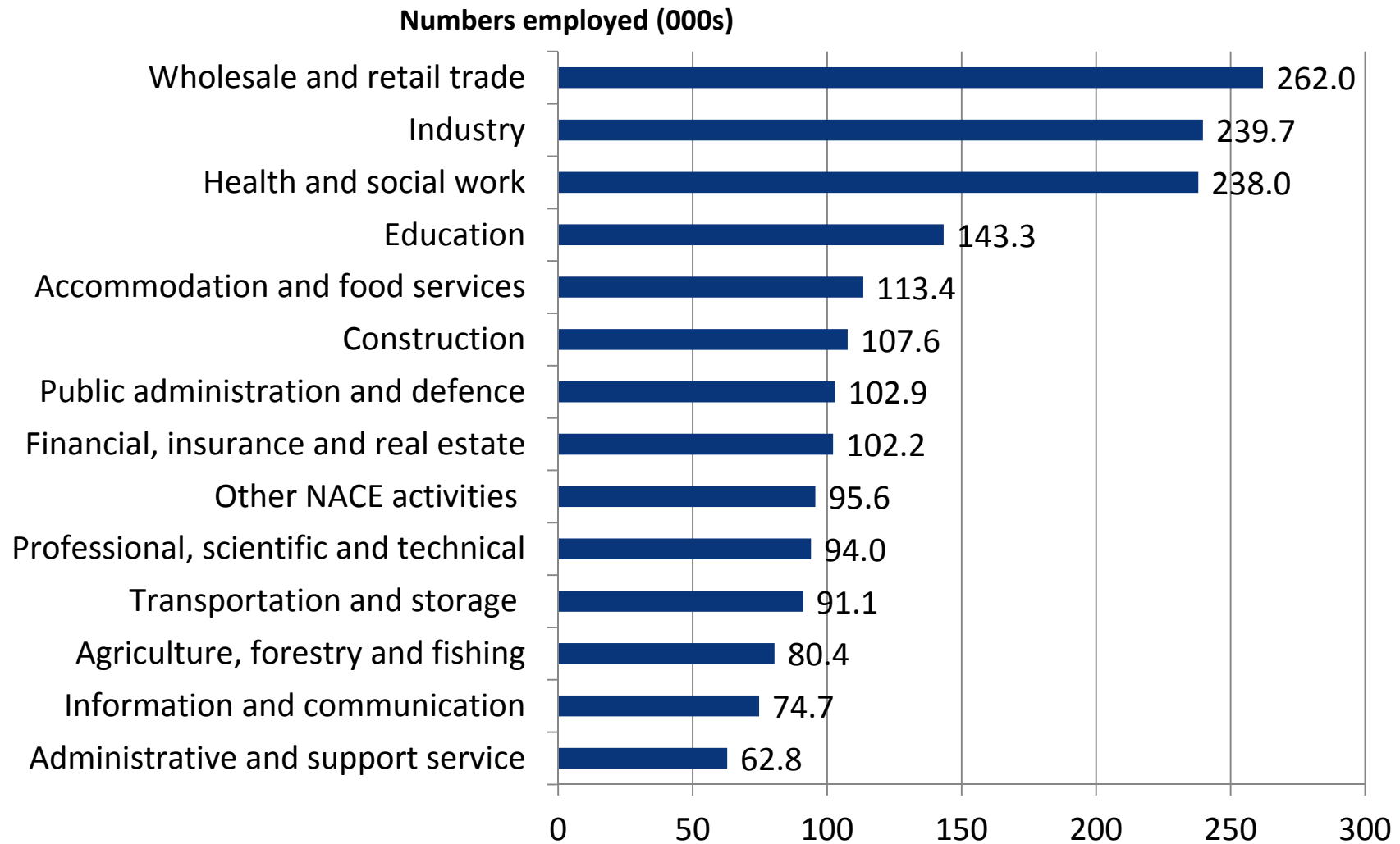


- Full-time
- Part-time not under-employed
- Part-time under-employed

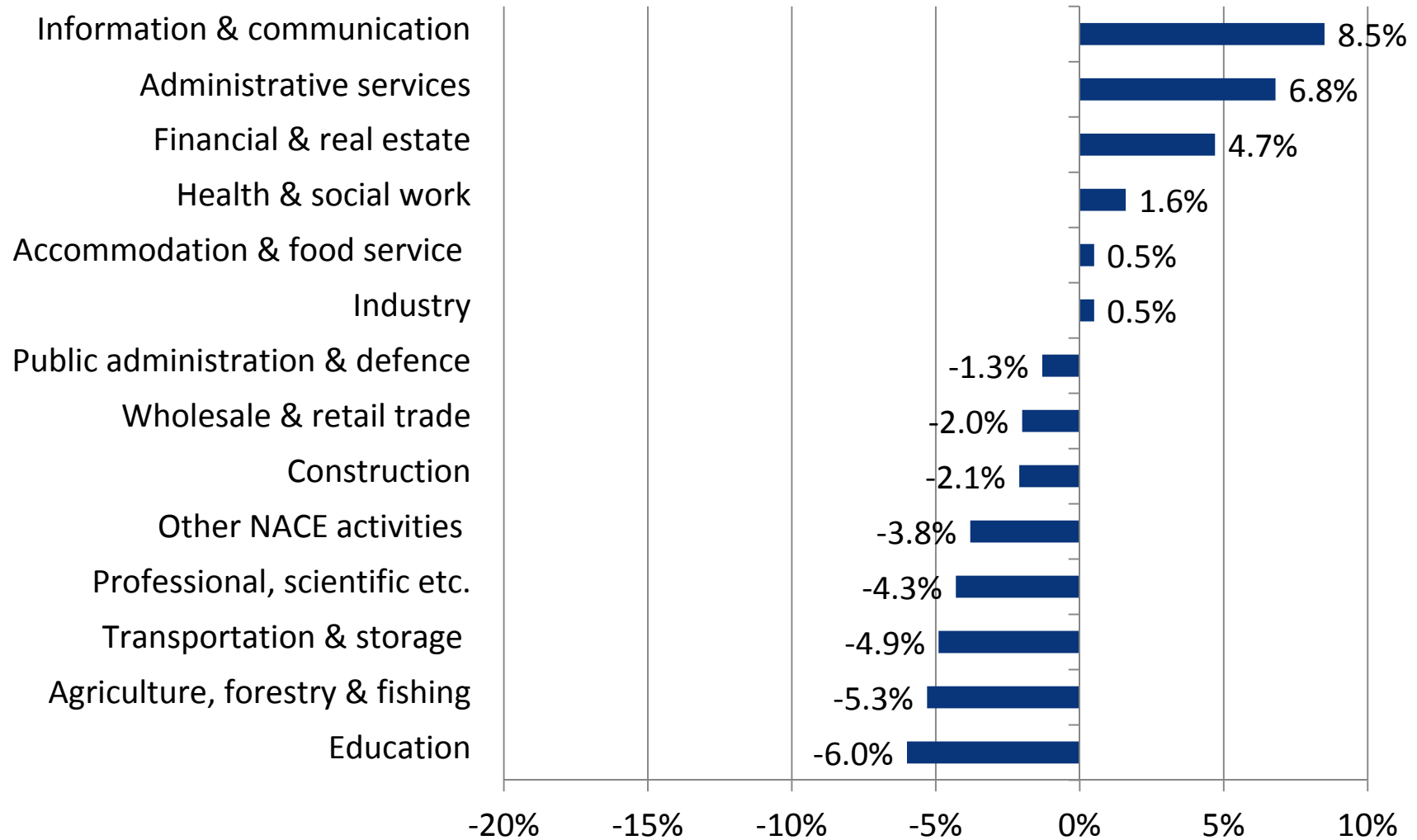


- Self-employed with paid employees
- Self employed with no paid employees
- Employees
- Assisting relatives

Employment by sector quarter 4 2011



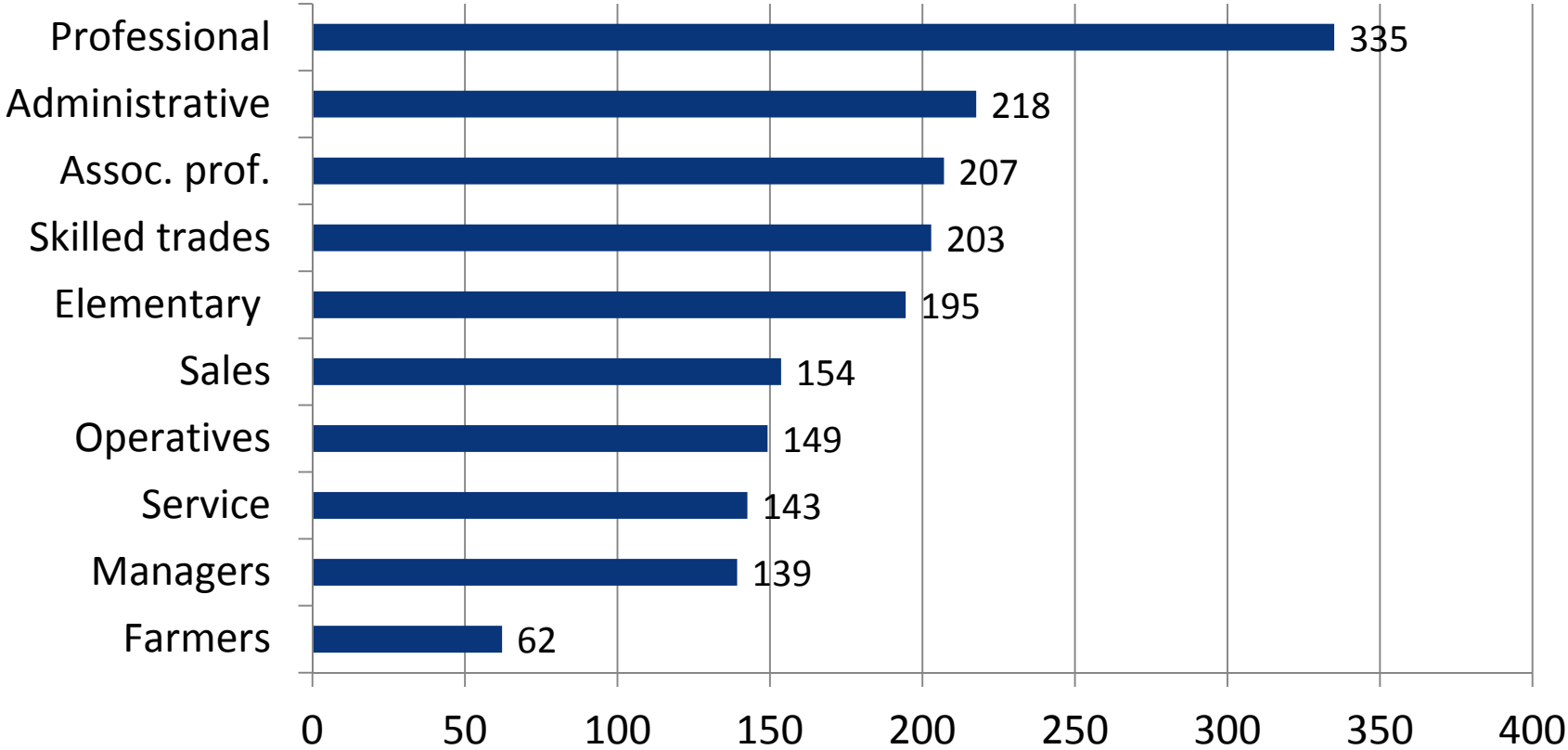
Employment change by sector: quarter 4 2010 - quarter 4 2011



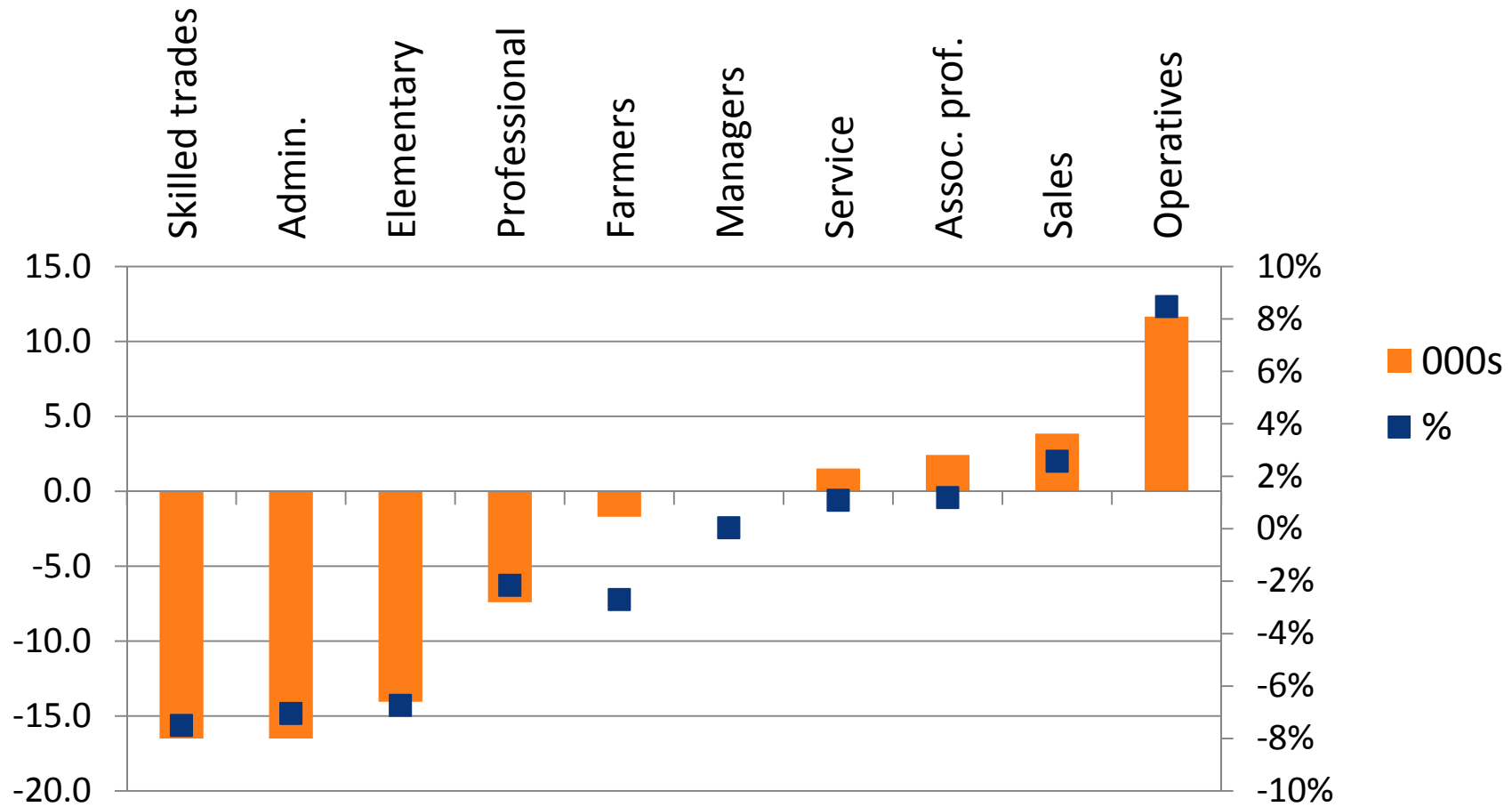
Employment by broad occupation Q4 2011



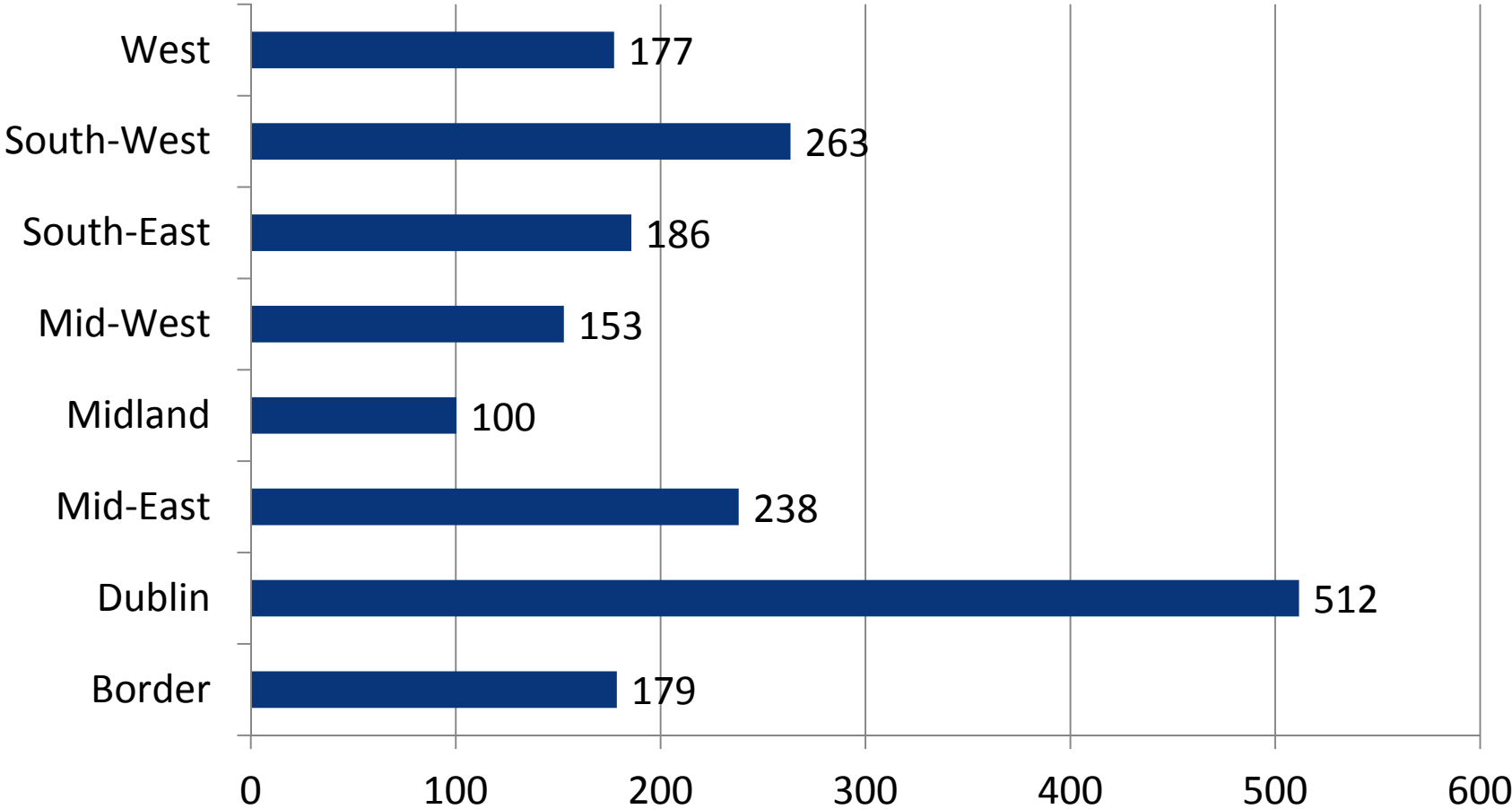
Employment (000s)



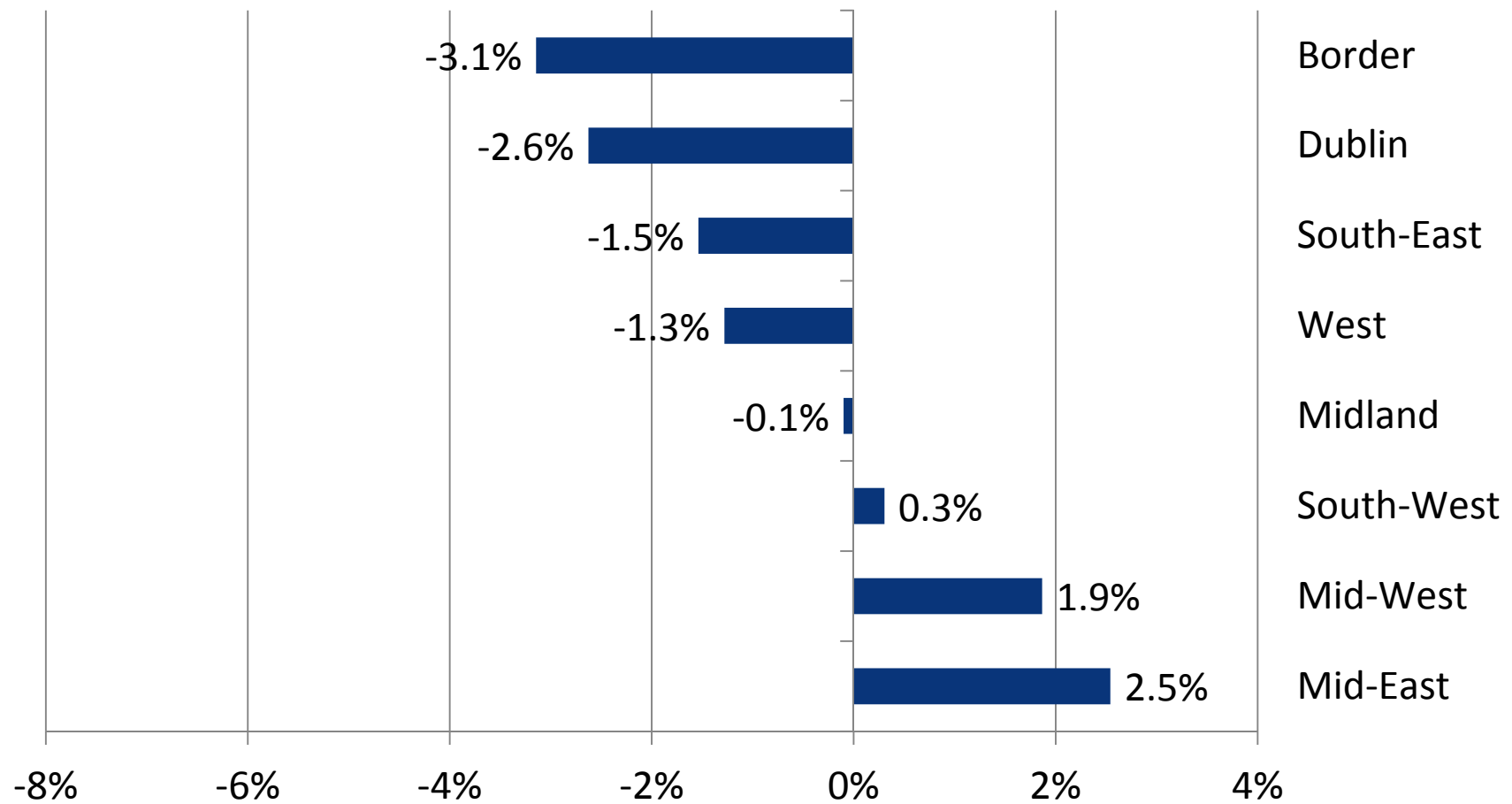
Employment growth by broad occupation: annualised data 2010-2011



Regional employment quarter 4 2011



Employment change by region (%): quarter 4 2010 - quarter 4 2011



Labour market participation by region



	Q 4 2011	Percentage point change Q4 2010 - Q4 2011
Border	53.1%	-1.3
Dublin	61.9%	-0.7
Mid-East	65.5%	0.6
Midland	57.3%	0.6
Mid-West	62.0%	0.6
South-East	57.8%	-0.6
South-West	59.0%	0.1
West	61.8%	-0.2
Total	60.2%	-0.2

Vacancies 2011

(Sources: FÁS, The Irish Times and Irishjobs.ie)



- Job vacancies continue to arise, although at a significantly lower level than at the peak (reached in 2007)
- In 2011, the overall number of vacancies advertised through FÁS and Irishjobs.ie was higher than in 2010
- Vacancies were most frequent for sales & related , caring, leisure & other service related, elementary occupations, followed by science & engineering professionals, business professionals, administrative occupations, and science & engineering associate professionals
- Language skills continue to be important, particularly for sales and customer service roles but also at a professional level (e.g. ICT, engineering, finance)
- Third level often pre-requisite; in addition, relevant experience also required

Skill shortages



- Excess supply of labour overall
- Shortages – the magnitude is low
- Shortages
 - With the exception of ICT, remain confined to niche areas
 - Highly skilled, experienced candidates sought
 - Specific skills mix sought - cross-disciplinary skills, spanning a variety of areas

Skill shortages



- ICT (software engineers & developers, DB architects, IT business analysts)
- Engineering (sectors: biotechnology, pharmaceutical, medical device, chemical and food processing industries; roles: chemical, design, production, elect., validation, mechanical)
- Science (R&D, esp. healthcare and green technology related)
- Finance (risk, regulatory compliance, quant. finance)
- Health (medical practitioners, specialist nurses & spec. areas, radiographers)
- Sales (tech. sale, telesales, contact centre roles with languages, online & e-commerce marketing, esp. digital marketing)
- Craft (butchers / deboners)
- Transport (supply chain management)
- Clerical (multilingual accounts, debt collection)

Sourcing from outside the EEA



- Occupations most frequently sourced from outside the EEA (via granting employment permits / green cards):
 - ICT roles (c. 170 permits + c. 235 green cards to ICT professionals)
 - Doctors (c. 270, but likely to be an underestimation)
 - Nurses (c.130)
 - Chefs (c. 100)

Unemployment Q4 2011



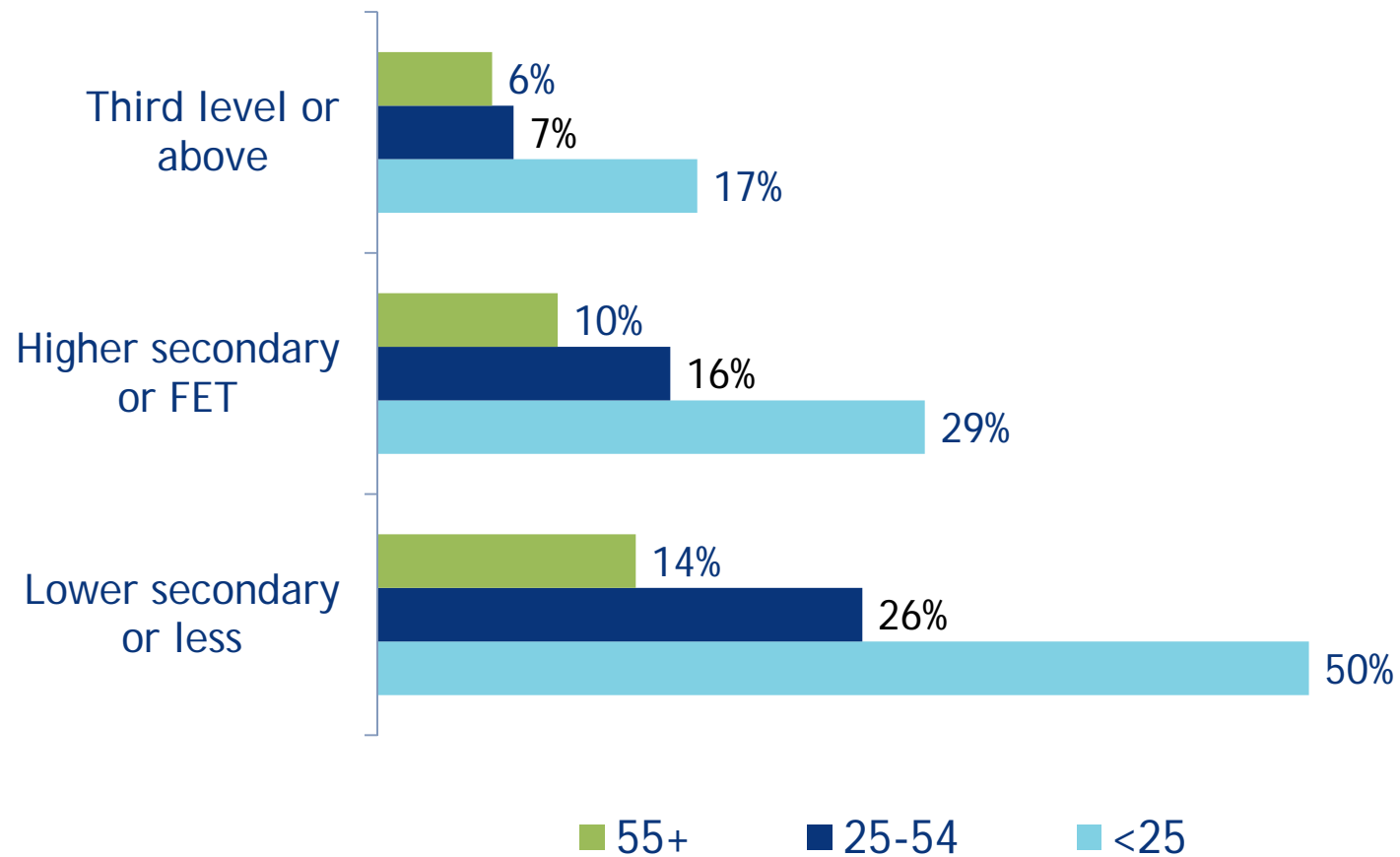
- Of 302,000 unemployed:
 - 67% are male
 - 20% are under 25, 71% 25-54
 - 31% are early school leavers; 22% third level
 - 85% are Irish
 - Almost $\frac{1}{4}$ were previously employed in construction
 - 22% are skilled trades persons

Unemployment



Labour market segment	UE rate (q4 2011)
Males	17.3%
<25s	29.6%
Holders of less than upper secondary qualifications	24.7%
Non-Irish	17.1%
South-East region	18.9%
Construction sector	40.2%
Elementary occupations	21%
National unemployment rate (q4 2011)	14.3%

Unemployment rate by age and education (Q4 2011)



Unemployment by region



	Q4 2011 (000s)	Unemployment rate
Border	28.2	13.6%
Dublin	74.9	12.8%
Mid-East	33.3	12.3%
Midlands	22.2	18.1%
Mid-West	28.4	15.7%
South-East	43.4	18.9%
South-West	39.9	13.2%
West	31.7	15.2%
Total	302	14.3

Progress towards National Skills Strategy targets

