Profile of the Dublin Region

Skills and Labour Market Research Unit (SLMRU), SOLAS

regionalskills@solas.ie
Introduction

The engagement between education and training providers and employers through the Regional Skills Forum needs to be based on the shared understanding of the labour market they are operating in. Both sides represent the key players in relation to the local labour markets, one on the side of the demand for skills (employers) and one on the side of the supply of skills (education and training providers). The availability of labour market information is critical in ensuring that the engagement between the education and training providers and employers results in an evidence-based, well-informed dialogue about the issues regarding the supply and demand for skills and a mutual agreement on how best to resolve issues identified.

The labour market information presented here is aimed at providing a starting point in relation to the evidence upon which the engagement should be based. It contains a selection of tables, charts and info-graphics on each region’s economy (GVA, income, enterprise base), labour market indicators (employment rate, unemployment rate etc.), demand (employment trends, profile of recent hires, vacancies, immigration statistics, estimates of recruitment requirement by broad skill group) and supply (graduate output and unemployment). It also provides an overview of some issues identified through recent analysis of the labour market, including skill shortages and labour turnover.

The data and analysis presented here has been prepared using the data held in the National Skills Database, which collates a wide range of datasets and models on demand and supply of labour at occupational level. This includes data from the Central Statistics Office, Department of Education and Skills, Department of Social Protection, Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation and a number of models for labour market analysis developed by the SLMRU, including the Labour Market Transitions Model and Occupational Employment Projections Model.

The information will be updated in line with the availability of updates of the underlying data sets.

Skills and Labour Market Research Unit (SLMRU), SOLAS

May 2016

regionalskills@solas.ie
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• Issues identified
  – Skill and labour shortages
  – Recruitment Agency Survey
  – Turnover
Gross Value Added (GVA) by region at basic prices (euro million)

Source: Analysis by SOLAS (SLMRU) based on CSO County Incomes and Regional GDP 2013

Note: 2014 figures are estimates
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices by region and sector

GVA at basic prices by region and sector, 2013 (euro million)

Dublin plus Mid East 70,000
South-West 10,000
South-East 1,000
West 1,000
Mid-West 1,000
Border 1,000
Midland 1,000

Market & non-market services
Manufacturing, building & construction
Agriculture, forestry & fishing

Source: Analysis by SOLAS (SLMRU) based on CSO County Incomes and Regional GDP 2013
GVA per person at basic prices (euro)

Source: Analysis by SOLAS (SLMRU) based on CSO County Incomes and Regional GDP 2013
Note: 2014 figures are estimates
Indices of Gross Value Added (GVA) per person at basic prices by region (State = 100)

Source: Analysis by SOLAS (SLMRU) based on CSO County Incomes and Regional GDP 2013
Disposable income per person by region, 2000-2014E (euro)

Source: Analysis by SOLAS (SLMRU) based on CSO County Incomes and Regional GDP 2013

Note: 2014 figures are preliminary estimates
Disposable income per person by county, percentage deviation from the State average, 2013

Source: Analysis by SOLAS (SLMRU) based on CSO County Incomes and Regional GDP 2013
Number of active enterprises by region (private business economy), 2012

- Dublin: 57,989
- South-West: 27,386
- Mid-East: 20,395
- Border: 18,332
- South-East: 17,975
- West: 16,381
- Mid-West: 14,584
- Midland: 9,302

Source: Analysis by SOLAS (SLMRU) based on CSO Business Demography data

Note: Private business economy covers NACE Rev. 2 sectors B to N (excluding activities of holding companies)
### Number of active enterprises (private business economy), Dublin, 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dublin</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>60,575</td>
<td>216,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>57,312</td>
<td>189,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>57,989</td>
<td>185,530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% change:
- **2008-2012**:
  - Dublin: -4.3%
  - State: -14.2%
- **2011-2012**:
  - Dublin: 1.2%
  - State: -1.9%

Source: Analysis by SOLAS (SLMRU) based on CSO Business Demography data
Number of active enterprises by sector, Dublin, 2012

Source: Analysis by SOLAS (SLMRU) based on CSO Business Demography 2012
Distribution of active enterprises by sector, Dublin, 2012

Source: CSO, Business Demography 2012
Distribution of active enterprises and persons engaged by company size, Dublin, 2012

Active enterprises

Persons engaged

Source: CSO, Business Demography 2012
Distribution of persons engaged by sector, Dublin, 2012

Source: CSO, Business Demography 2012
Industrial activity, Dublin

Industrial units by sector

Gross output (€ billion) in industrial units, by sector

Source: SLMRU Analysis of CSO data (Census of Industrial Production)
Number of medium-large business by sector, Dublin, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Dublin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale &amp; retail</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation &amp; food</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, real estate, etc</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional activities</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin &amp; support services</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAD</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; welfare</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other NACE</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,568</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SLMRU analysis of DataIreland (Kompass) data
Distribution of companies (medium-large) by sector, Dublin, 2014

Source: SLMRU analysis of DataIreland (Kompass) data
Employers: wholesale & retail (200 employees+), Dublin

Source: SLMRU analysis of DataIreland (Kompass) data
Employers: transport & storage (medium-large), Dublin

Source: SLMRU analysis of DataIreland (Kompass) data
Employers: finance & insurance (medium-large), Dublin

Source: SLMRU analysis of DataIreland (Kompass) data
Employers: information & communications* (medium-large), Dublin

*excludes information services and TV production & broadcasting

Source: SLMRU analysis of DataIreland (Kompass) data
## Labour market & associated indicators, Dublin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator / Statistic</th>
<th>Dublin</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>*Target (if / where relevant)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (15-64)</td>
<td>883,800</td>
<td>3,001,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Force</td>
<td>660,400</td>
<td>2,170,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation Rate</td>
<td>63.2%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>610,400</td>
<td>1,983,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Rate (20-64)</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>69%-71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Employment</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>187,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>&lt;9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Unemployment Ratio</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early School Leavers (ESL)</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>&lt;8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEET (15-24)</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary Level Education (30-34)</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Long Learning (LLL)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SLMRU analysis of CSO QNHS data Q4 2015; *EU 2020 and Ireland’s NSS targets
Employment by sector (persons and % change), Dublin

Source: SLMRU analysis of CSO QNHS data

* Numbers in agriculture too small to report
Manufacturing employment by technological intensity, Dublin, Q4 2015

Source: SLMRU analysis of CSO QNHS data
Employment by occupation, Dublin, Q4 2015

- Professionals: 134,300
- Associate Professional & Technical: 87,200
- Administrative/Secretarial: 72,800
- Elementary Occupations: 70,800
- Managers, Directors & Senior Officials: 59,500
- Skilled Trades: 51,400
- Sales/Customer Services: 48,900
- Caring, Leisure & Other Services: 44,100
- Process, Plant & Machine Operatives: 32,500

Source: SLMRU analysis of CSO QNHS data
Number of persons engaged (private business economy), Dublin, 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>673,380</td>
<td>572,441</td>
<td>575,119</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>-14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>1,503,034</td>
<td>1,223,047</td>
<td>1,219,854</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
<td>-18.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Analysis by SOLAS (SLMRU) based on CSO Business Demography data

Note: Private business economy covers NACE Rev. 2 sectors B to N (excluding activities of holding companies)
Recent job hires, 2015

Recent hires by region, 2015
- Border: 9%
- Midland: 7%
- West: 7%
- Dublin: 11%
- Mid-East: 8%
- Mid-West: 13%
- South-East: 35%
- South-West: 7%

Recent hires by sector, Dublin, 2015
- Wholesale & retail: 17%
- Accomodation & food: 14%
- Health & social work: 9%
- Professional: 9%
- Information & communication: 6%
- Industry: 7%
- Financial: 7%
- Administrative & support: 8%
- Education: 9%
- Arts, ents & other services: 17%
- Construction: 14%
- Transport & storage: 9%
- Other: 7%

Source: SLMRU Analysis of CSO QNHS data
Recent job hires, Dublin, 2015

Source: SLMRU Analysis of CSO QNHS data
DSP Jobs Ireland vacancies, Dublin, 2015

Source: DSP Jobs Ireland
# DSP Vacancies by occupation, Dublin, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Dublin City</th>
<th>Fingal</th>
<th>Dún Laoghaire-Rath</th>
<th>South Dublin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>Higher ed lecturers/tutors Nurses Software developers Accountants TEFL teachers</td>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td>Nurses Higher ed lecturers/ tutors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate prof</td>
<td>Sales &amp; marketing exec/fundraise Stocktakers Interpreters Tech support</td>
<td>Tech support (with languages) Field sales agents</td>
<td>Field sales agents</td>
<td>Sales exec/fundraiser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>Census enumerators/supervisors Administrator/receptionist Bookkeeper/payroll admin</td>
<td>Census enumerators Office administrator</td>
<td>Census enumerators Office admin/ data processor</td>
<td>Office admin/receptionist Census enumerators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled trades</td>
<td>Chefs Electricians Carpenters Maintenance fitters/mechanics</td>
<td>Chefs Electricians Carpenters</td>
<td>Chefs Electricians</td>
<td>Electricians Chefs Mechanics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal services</td>
<td>Care workers Childcare workers Hairdressers/beauticians</td>
<td>Care workers Childcare workers Cabin crew</td>
<td>Care workers Childcare workers</td>
<td>Care workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales &amp; customer</td>
<td>Retail assistants Telesales</td>
<td>Retail assistants Door to door sales</td>
<td>Retail assistants</td>
<td>Retail assistants Telesales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operatives</td>
<td>Drivers (rigid, artic, HGV) Warehouse/general operatives</td>
<td>Drivers (rigid, artic, HGV) General operatives</td>
<td>Drivers (rigid, artic, HGV)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## IrishJobs.ie vacancies by occupation, Dublin, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Job title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managers</td>
<td>Finance, HR, procurement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>IT: software developer/engineer, systems analyst, solutions architect&lt;br&gt;Business/financial: project manager, financial accountant/controller, risk manager&lt;br&gt;Industry: process engineer, development technologist&lt;br&gt;Health: registrars (anaesthesia, psychiatric, cardiology), nurses (staff, theatre, clinical, psychiatric)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate prof</td>
<td>Claims officer (with languages e.g. German, French, Spanish, Arabic); fund accountants&lt;br&gt;Data analyst&lt;br&gt;Technical support executive&lt;br&gt;Helpline officers (with languages)/ IT support technicians&lt;br&gt;Marketing/brand managers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>Payroll manager&lt;br&gt;Accounts assistant&lt;br&gt;Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales &amp; customer</td>
<td>Client services officer/ customer services representative (with languages)&lt;br&gt;Sales/deli assistants&lt;br&gt;Telesales</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Employment permits

Employment permits by region, 2012-2015

New employment permits, Dublin, 2015

Source: DJEI
Job announcements, Dublin, 2015-2016

Industry
Manufacturing
Aran Candy, Adama Innovations, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Valeo Foods, Pfizer, Ballymaguire Foods, Mallinckrodt, KamaGames, IBM, Connexicon Medical

Construction
Royal Dutch BAM, Digital Reality Trust, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Kennedy Wilson, Dublin Airport, Musgraves, Liffey Valley, Microsoft, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Mallinckrodt, Google

Retail
Natural Bakery, Meagher's Pharmacy, Topaz, Iceland LIDL, Musgraves, Holland & Barrett Pennys, Chopped

Finance
Calypso, Davy Stockbrokers, Acorn Life, Fidelity, Credit Suisse, Investments, LexisNexis, Future Finance OSC, IFDS, BOI, Numerix, Pepper Ireland, Realex Payments

Services
Dublin Bus, Indeed.com, 3D4Medical, OSC, CPL, CarTrawler, N3 Results, -Ryan, DocuSign, AerCap, Deliveroo, AIR, William Fry, Smarter, Blue Insurance, Sufaces, Homewatch, Dublin Airport, CarGurus, Deloitte, ICON, Modern Marketing, Carechoice Concepts, Marquette Restaurant, Abtran

ICT

Source: SLMRU analysis
Employment projections to 2020

Source: Occupational Employment Projections 2020, SOLAS
Employment projections by sector, Dublin

Source: Occupational Employment Projections 2020, SOLAS
Estimated annual replacement and expansion demand, Dublin

Source: SLMRU projections
Estimated annual replacement, expansion and recruitment requirement, Dublin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Replacement</th>
<th>Expansion</th>
<th>Recruitment requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High tech manuf.</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food processing</td>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trad. manuf.</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>2600</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>9200</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>11000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>3100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accom. and food</td>
<td>6300</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>7200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>2200</td>
<td>2700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial services</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>3900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional services</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>4100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other market services</td>
<td>5400</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>6400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAD</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2600</td>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>2900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>4900</td>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>5700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>42700</strong></td>
<td><strong>13700</strong></td>
<td><strong>56400</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SLMRU projections
Education and training providers, Dublin

FET Providers
  Dublin City ETB
  Dublin and Dun Laoghaire ETB

Higher Education Providers
  Trinity College Dublin
  University College Dublin
  Dublin City University
  Royal College of Surgeons
  National College of Art & Design
  St. Patrick’s College Drumcondra
  Mater Dei Institute
  Tallaght Institute of Technology
  Blanchardstown Institute of Technology
  Dublin Institute of Technology
  Dun Laoghaire Institute of Art and Design

Private HE providers (not included in data)
  Dublin Business School
  Griffith College
  Hibernia College
  Other private providers
Junior Cert and Leaving Cert sits, Dublin, 2011 & 2015

Source: State Examinations Commission
## Destination of school leavers, Dublin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dublin City</th>
<th>DL-Rathdown</th>
<th>Fingal</th>
<th>South Dublin</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cohort</strong></td>
<td>5,485</td>
<td>2,425</td>
<td>2,740</td>
<td>3,085</td>
<td>54,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which enrolled in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second level/FET</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total education/training</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of those remaining</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social welfare activity</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment activity</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour market participation</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (emigration, work abroad)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FET

• Awards data limited (to QQI awards)
• No awards data for other awarding bodies
  – City & Guilds
  – ICS (ECDL)
  – Vendor certification (e.g. Microsoft, Cisco etc)
• Incomplete enrolment data
  – Confined to PLC enrolments
  – Other data refers to both places/learners and calendar/academic years; an estimate of volume of learning is not possible
PLC enrolments, Dublin, 2009/10 – 2013/14

Source: DES
PLC enrolments by field of study, Dublin, 2013/2014

Source: DES
## New apprenticeship registrations 2015

City of Dublin ETB and Dublin-Dun Laoghaire ETB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CD ETB</th>
<th>D-DL ETB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction</strong></td>
<td>86</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick and stonelaying</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpentry and joinery</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting and decorating</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipefitting</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbing</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonecutting and stonemasonry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood manufacturing &amp; finishing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electrical</strong></td>
<td>133</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft mechanics</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical instrumentation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic security systems</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrumentation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigeration</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Solas
# New apprenticeship registrations, Dublin, 2015 (ctd)

City of Dublin ETB and Dublin-Dun Laoghaire ETB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>CDETB</th>
<th>DDLETB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Engineering</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial insulation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.A.M.F.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal fabrication</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet metalworking</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toolmaking</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Motor</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural mechanics</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction plant fitting</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy vehicle mechanics</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor mechanics</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle body repairs</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Printing &amp; paper</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print media</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>362</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Solas
QQI (FET) major awards  Dublin, 2010-2015

Source: QQI infographics
QQI (FET) major awards by field and NFQ level, 2015

Source: QQI
Higher education awards, Dublin, 2010/11 - 2014/15

Source: HEA
HE awards (all levels) by detailed field – science, Dublin, 2014/15

Source: HEA
HE awards (all levels) by detailed field – engineering & construction, Dublin, 2014/15

- Engineering n.e.c.
- Chemical eng.
- Electrical eng.
- Electronic eng.
- Mechanical eng.
- Motor vehicles etc.
- Manufacturing eng.
- Construction
- Architecture
- Civil engineering

Source: HEA
HE awards (all levels) by detailed field – ICT, Dublin, 2014/15

Source: HEA
Source: SLMRU analysis of CSO Live Register data
Live Register by age, Dublin, 2016

Source: SLMRU analysis of CSO Live Register data
Live Register by gender, Dublin, 2016

Source: SLMRU analysis of CSO Live Register data
Live Register by gender, Dublin, 2015-2016

Source: SLMRU analysis of CSO Live Register data
Job-ready job seekers, Dublin, April 2016

Source: DSP
Job-ready job seekers, Dublin, April 2016

Source: DSP
Job-ready job seekers, Dublin, April 2016

Source: DSP
Job-ready job seekers, Dublin, April 2016

Source: DSP
Unemployment, Dublin, Q4 2015

- Approximately
  - 50,000 unemployed persons
  - just above a half were seeking a job for at least 12 months
  - three-in-five were male
  - a quarter had no previous employment experience

- **Age:** 14% were younger than 25; youth unemployment rate was 13%

- **Education:** a quarter had attained at most lower secondary education

- **Sector:** wholesale & retail and construction accounted for the largest shares of unemployed

- **Occupation:** skilled trades and elementary occupations accounted for the largest shares of unemployed

Source: SLMRU analysis of CSO QNHS data
Unemployment by education, Dublin, Q4 2015

- Lower secondary and below: 24%
- Upper secondary: 32%
- FET: 14%
- Third level non degree: 10%
- Third level degree and above: 20%

Source: SLMRU analysis of CSO QNHS data
Unemployment by age, Dublin, Q4 2015

Source: SLMRU analysis of CSO QNHS data
Skills Shortages, Ireland, 2015

- **Professionals/associate professionals**
  - ICT (software developers, cloud, databases/big data, testing, security, technical support, networking and infrastructure)
  - Engineering (production, process, quality, validation, product design/development, electronic, electrical, mechanical and chemical)
  - Science (biochemistry, biotechnology, pharma co-vigilance, product development)
  - Business & finance (risk, compliance, accounting, business intelligence, data analytics)
  - Health (doctors, nurses, radiographers, niche area specialists (e.g. prosthetists, radiation therapist), managers)
  - Construction (surveyors)
- **Clerical** (multilingual credit control/debt control and supply chain)
- **Skilled trades** (chefs, tool making, welding (TIG, MIG), butchers/de-boners, steel-erector)
- **Sales** (technical sales, multilingual customer support, online sales and marketing)
- **Operatives** (CNC, drivers (fork lift and special vehicle))
- **Retention issues** (care, chefs, butchers/de-boners, elementary (e.g. waiters))

Source: National Skills Bulletin, SLMRU
Recruitment Agency Survey, South-West, April 2016

• Reportedly, much easier to attract talent/skills to Dublin (and Cork)
Turnover

- Turnover defined as either inter or intra occupational movement of persons in employment
- Turnover typically higher at the lower end of the skill scale
- Occupations with estimated high turnover rates: general clerks, sales assistants, food operatives, care workers, elementary occupations (e.g. hospitality, cleaning, construction labourers), but also some higher skilled (e.g. computer programmers, accountants, sales executives)
- Implication for employees: employment conditions, career path and job security
- Implication for employers: difficulty in attracting and retaining staff