



Confederation of Irish Industry

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Member of UNICE - the voice of European Industry

PRESS RELEASE

CII MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT REPORT

- **Job advertisements up 3,000 in May.**
- **Demand rising for hotel and catering, engineering, and computer staff.**
- **Rate of labour shortage rises as unemployment falls.**

**Statement by Liam Connellan
Director General
Confederation of Irish Industry**

The Confederation of Irish Industry today publishes the results of four surveys relating to various aspects of employment. The first survey is an analysis of job advertisements during the month of May. The second, analyses the trends in the total number of job advertisements and those for twelve separate job categories over the last twelve months. The third shows the relationship between total job advertisements and changes in unemployment. The fourth and final survey shows the relationship between unemployment rates in seven European countries and the percentage of manufacturing firms reporting labour shortages.

1. Job Advertisements up by more than 3,000 in May

The national newspapers published a total of 14,681 job advertisements during the month of May. This was approximately 3,000 more than in April, where numbers were low due to the Easter holiday period. The May figures were the third highest monthly level in the past year and were exceeded only in September and January, both of which were months following a holiday break. (Chart 1)

The greatest demand was for hotel/catering personnel (2,293) and office staff (1,889), followed by marketing/sales (1,351), education (902), and medical (811). The percentage of total demand for hotel and catering staff remained high at 16%, as did office staff at 13%. Advertisements for marketing and sales staff accounted for 9% of the

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Registered in Dublin: No. 8706

total; education staff for 6% and medical personnel for a similar percentage. (Chart 2)

2. Analysis of Trends over the last Twelve Months

Having completed the first twelve months of the job advertisement survey, the following conclusions can be drawn. In the typical month there were between 12,000 and 14,000 job advertisements. The exceptions were the months immediately following a holiday shut-down such as September, January and May. The total number of job advertisements has remained fairly stable with no discernable trend throughout the year. (Chart 3)

Job advertisements have been analysed for thirteen separate job categories. These thirteen job categories may be grouped into three broad classifications showing different trends :

- a) **Job categories where demand is increasing.** These are :
 - i) hotel and catering staff where the number of advertisements now exceeds 2,000 per month.
 - ii) engineering staff where the number of advertisements has increased from about 500 per month in the latter half of last year to 600 per month this year.
 - iii) computer staff where the number of advertisements has increased from about 250 per month in the latter half of last year to almost 300 per month at present.

- b) **Job categories showing no discernable change.** These were :
 - i) office staff where demand averaged about 1,800 per month;
 - ii) marketing/sales staff where demand averaged about 1,100 per month;
 - iii) childcare staff where demand averaged about 600 per month;
 - iv) medical staff where demand averaged about 800 per month, and
 - v) legal staff where demand averaged about 250 per month.

c) Job categories where demand showed a declining trend. These were :

- i) craft and skilled staff where demand has dropped from about 1,200 per month a year ago to an average of 300 per month in recent months.
- ii) education staff where demand has dropped from about 1,000 per month last year to about 700 per month at present.
- iii) machine operators where demand has fallen slightly from 700 per month in the latter half of last year to 600 per month at present.
- iv) printing staff where demand has fallen slightly from about 150 per month last year to 120 per month so far this year.

It should be emphasised that these trends are broadly indicative. In future it will be possible to compare the number of advertisements in any month with those which were inserted in the same month last year and a clearer picture of the underlying trend will emerge.

3. The Relationship between Job Advertisements and Changes in Unemployment

Chart 4 shows that there has been a close relationship over the last year between the changes in the number of advertisements for jobs each month and changes in the level of registered unemployment.

4. Comparison of Unemployment Rates and Labour Shortages in Seven Countries

Chart 5 compares the unemployment rate in seven European countries and the percentage of firms reporting labour shortages in manufacturing industry in each of these countries. The highest rate of constraint on manufacturing output due to labour shortage is reported in the United Kingdom where 21% of firms are affected and the level of unemployment is 6% of the labour force. As the rate of unemployment increases in different countries, the proportion of firms reporting labour shortages reduces. Thus, Ireland and Spain have the

highest rate of unemployment at 16% and the lowest rate of labour shortage at 3% of the labour force.

END

21 June 1990

COMPARISON OF TOTAL ADVERTISEMENTSFOR JOBS IN IRISH NEWSPAPERS1990

Occupation	March	April	May
Hotel Staff/Catering	2,196	1,981	2,293
Office Staff	1,715	1,515	1,889
Marketing/Sales	1,063	1,153	1,351
Education	664	477	902
Medical	875	775	811
Childcare	606	432	651
Engineering	703	544	646
Machine Operators	610	464	597
Accountancy/Finance	615	401	522
Legal	293	190	309
Craft & Skilled	400	234	300
Computer Staff	279	275	285
Printers	182	130	123
Misc.	3,614	3,039	4,002
Total	13,815	11,610	14,681

PERCENTAGE COMPARISON OF TOTAL ADVERTISEMENTS

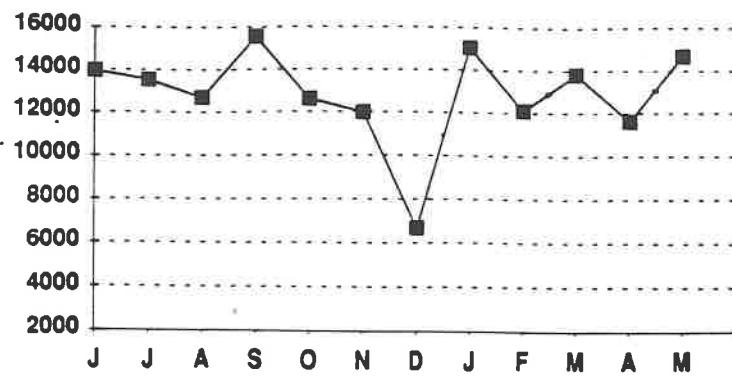
FOR JOBS IN IRISH NEWSPAPERS

1990

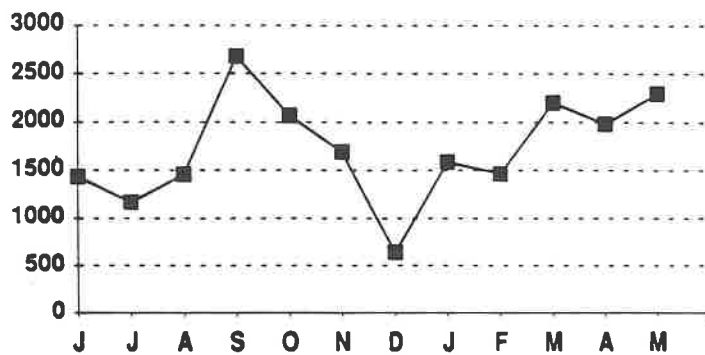
Occupation	March	April	May
Hotel Staff/Catering	16%	17%	16%
Office Staff	12%	13%	13%
Marketing/Sales	8%	10%	9%
Education	5%	4%	6%
Medical	6%	7%	6%
Childcare	4%	4%	4%
Engineering	5%	5%	4%
Machine Operators	4%	4%	4%
Accountancy/Finance	4%	3%	4%
Legal	2%	2%	2%
Craft & Skilled	3%	2%	2%
Computer Staff	2%	2%	2%
Printers	1%	1%	1%
Misc.	26%	26%	27%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Chart 3

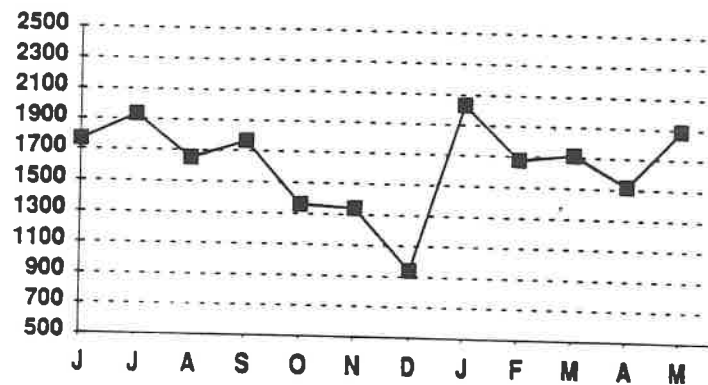
Total



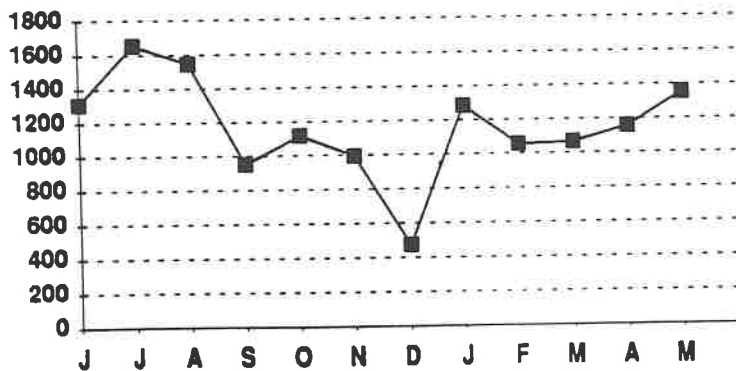
Hotel Staff/Catering



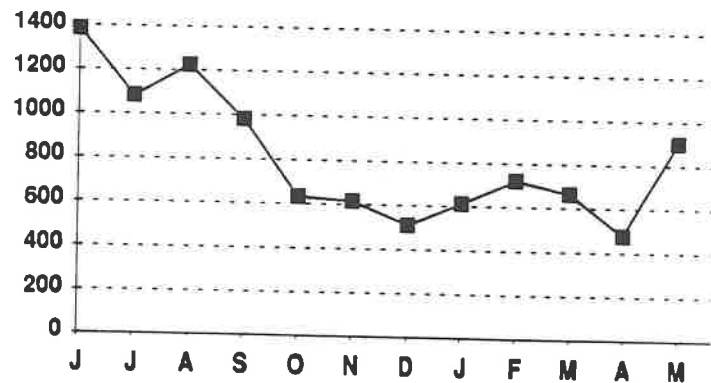
Office Staff



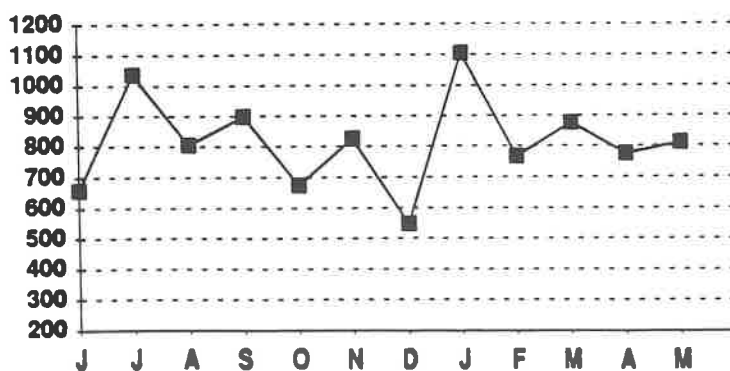
Marketing/Sales



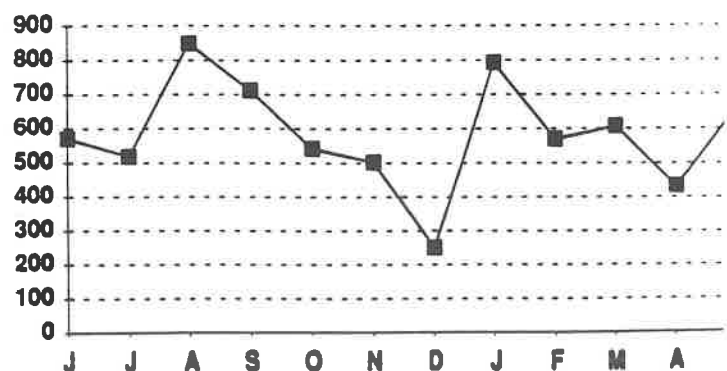
Education



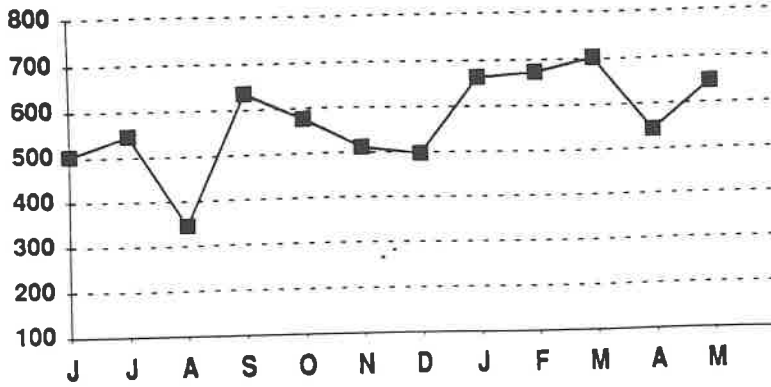
Medical



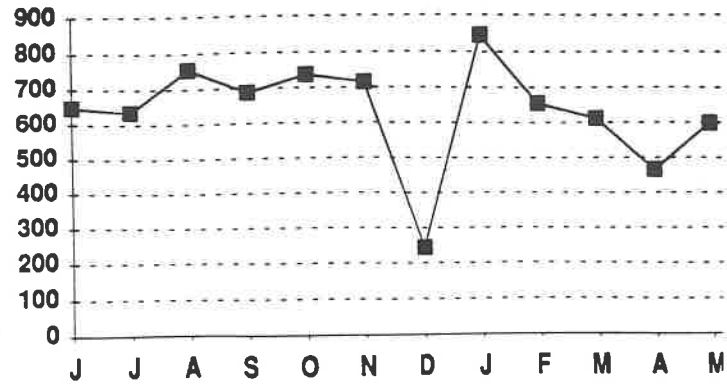
Childcare



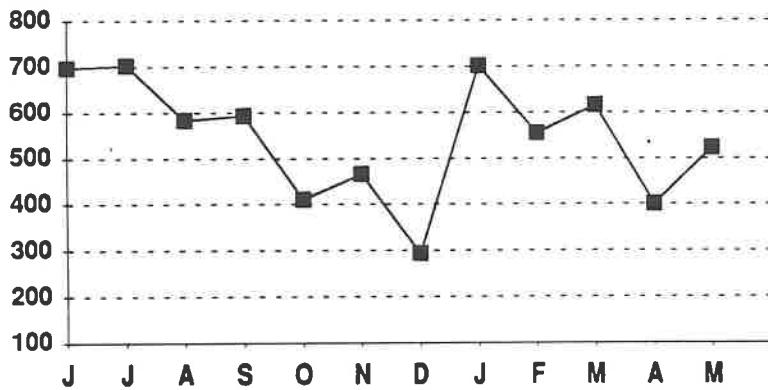
Engineering



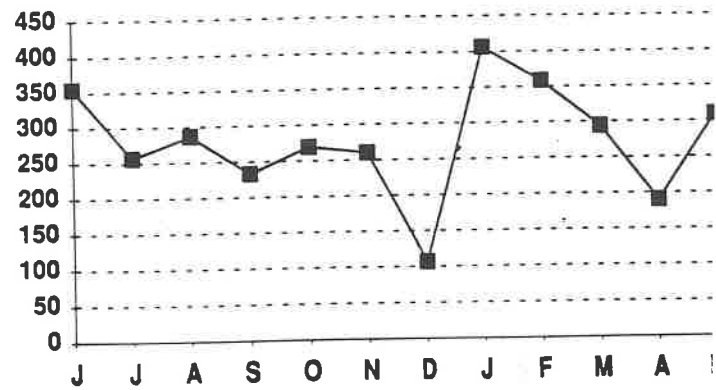
Machine Operators



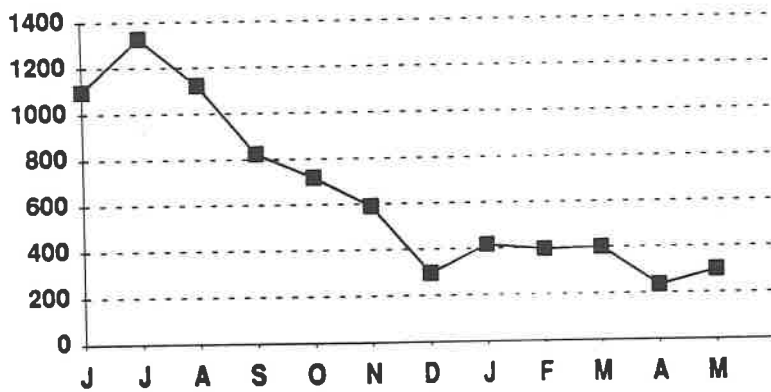
Accountancy/Finance



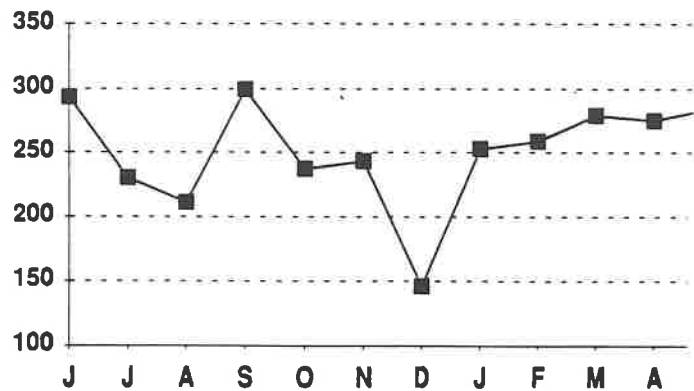
Legal



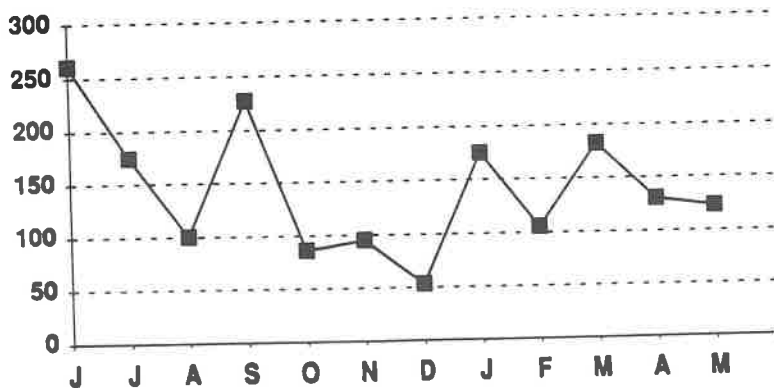
Craft & Skilled



Computer Staff

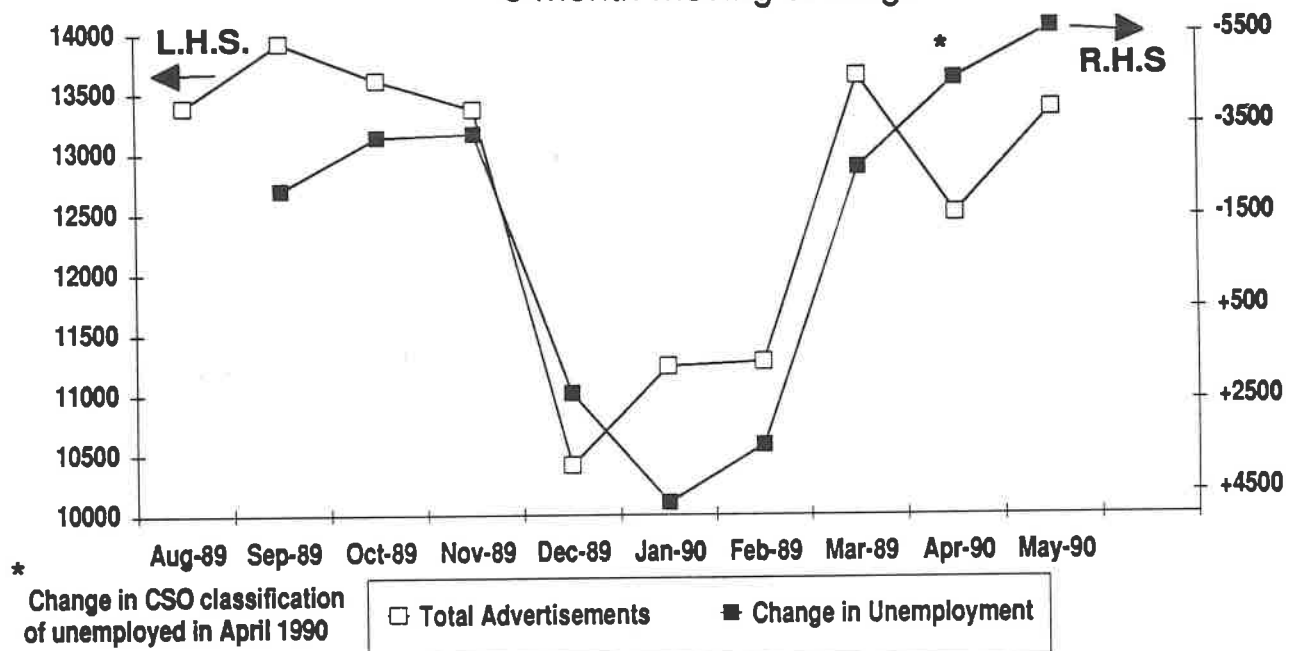


Printers



Job Advertisements v Unemployment Trend

3 month moving average



UNEMPLOYED COMPARED WITH LABOUR SHORTAGES

	¹ % Unemployed	² % Labour Shortages
UK	6	21
Germany	6	8
Belgium	9	8
France	9	6
Italy	11	3
Ireland	16	3*
Spain	16	3

*3 Month Average

1. European Economy: Supplement: April/May 1990

2. EC Business Survey: March 1990