



# An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh Central Statistics Office

## Preas Ráiteas Press Statement

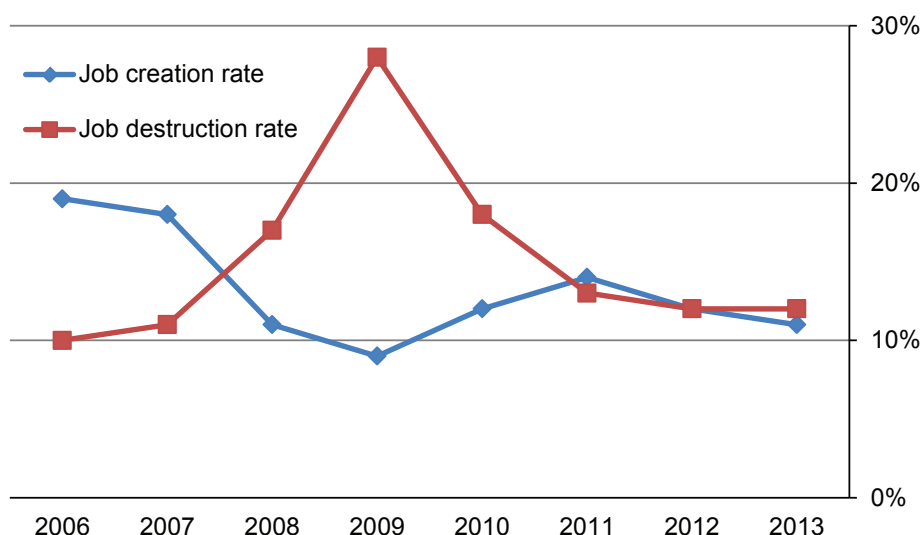
### Job Churn 2013

#### 2013 - Job Creation and Job Destruction rates have stabilized at around 12% since 2011

Statistics on job creation and job destruction were released today on CSOs online database STATBANK as part of the Job Churn statistical product, releasing figures for 2012 and 2013.

- ◆ Business Economy (Nace Rev 2 Sectors B-N, excl. 642): Job Creation and Job Destruction Rates have stabilized at around 12% since 2011. (See figure)
- ◆ Industry (Nace Rev 2 Sectors B-E): Job Creation Rates fluctuated between 8% and 12%, while Job Destruction Rates went from 14% in 2010 to 8% in 2013. (See table)
- ◆ Construction (Nace Rev 2 Sector F): Job Creation Rates rose from 13% in 2010 to 20% in 2013. This contrasts with the reduction in Job Destruction Rates from 40% in 2010 to 19% in 2013. (See table)
- ◆ Services (Nace Rev 2 Sectors G-N, excl. 642): After dropping from 17% in 2010, Job Destruction Rates seems to have stabilized around 12%, while Job Creation Rates fluctuated between 11% and 14%. (See table)

Figure - Job Creation and Job Destruction Rates (%) for the Business Economy (Sectors B-N, excl. 642)



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**Table - Job Creation and Job Destruction Rates (%) for Industry, Construction and Services**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Industry (B to E)</b>				
Job Creation Rate	8	12	8	10
Job Destruction Rate	14	11	11	8
<b>Construction (F)</b>				
Job Creation Rate	13	17	17	20
Job Destruction Rate	40	30	27	19
<b>Services (G to N, -642)</b>				
Job Creation Rate	12	14	13	11
Job Destruction Rate	17	12	12	12

### Notes

Jobs are based on the number of employees recorded as having worked at an enterprise in a given year, as per the enterprises annual employee returns to the Revenue Commissioners. Therefore, a job where a person worked for only one week part time is counted in the same manner as a job where a person worked for a full year on a full time basis. Job creation occurs when there is a positive change in the number of jobs at an enterprise when compared to the previous year. Job destruction occurs when there is a negative change in the number of jobs at an enterprise when compared to the previous year. The calculation of rates for a given year is based on the average number of jobs counted in the given year and the year previous to the given year.

The analysis dataset is derived from joining up the employee returns submitted by enterprises to the Revenue Commissioners with the CSO Business register (to obtain enterprise based attributes) and the Client Record System from the DSP (to obtain person based attributes). CSO employs a Protected Identifier Key for persons on these datasets prior to analyzing the data. Detailed aggregates are published on the CSO STATBANK. The data analysis includes breakdowns by worker based attributes (age, sex, whether separating workers get re-employed and what sectors they get re-employed in) and firm based attributes (economic activity (NACE Rev 2), employment size and whether contracting or expanding).

### Relevant links

Job churn summary description <http://www.cso.ie/en/surveysandmethodology/industry/jobchurn/>

Job churn background notes <http://cso.ie/shorturl.aspx/101>

Job churn Statbank <http://cso.ie/shorturl.aspx/102>

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