



**Expert evaluation network  
delivering policy analysis on the  
performance of Cohesion policy 2007-2013  
Year 3 – 2013**

**Task 1: Job creation as an indicator of  
outcomes in ERDF programmes**

**Ireland**

**Version: Final**

**Professor P.J. Drudy  
Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, Trinity College,  
Dublin**

**A report to the European Commission  
Directorate-General Regional and Urban Policy**

## Contents

Executive summary .....	3
1. The use of the indicator to assess outcomes in policy areas.....	4
2. Definition, methodology, data reporting and wider use of the indicator .....	6
Definition and methodology.....	6
Content of data.....	6
Wider use of indicator.....	7
3. Cost per job created .....	8
4. The indicator of job creation in evaluations and AIRs.....	8
5. Looking forward to the 2014-2020 programming period.....	9
6. Further Remarks .....	9
References.....	10
Interviews.....	10
Annex.....	10

## List of abbreviations

- AIR           Annual Implementation Report
- BMW         Border, Midland and Western Region
- CEB         County Enterprise Board
- DJEI         Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation
- EC           European Commission
- MA           Managing Authority
- OP           Operational Programme
- PRTLTI      Programme for Research in Third Level Institutions
- S&E         Southern and Eastern Region

## Executive summary

In view of the extent of job losses and unemployment in Ireland since 2007, job creation is of central importance. The focus of Irish government and ERDF expenditure has been heavily concentrated on RTDI and to a lesser extent on the Enterprise Support/ICT policy areas. Job creation efforts have been heavily concentrated on Enterprise Support with particular reference to micro-enterprises. However, in line with national employment trends since 2007 the record has been disappointing. In relation to Cross-border Cooperation the Ireland Wales Programme has concentrated expenditure on innovation and the development of skills and the main employment, while limited, has been generated in this policy area. It should be noted that job creation was not the sole objective in relation to various policy areas, particularly RTDI and job creation was not a major objective for the Irish economy in 2007 when the programmes were agreed.

In Ireland, “job outcomes” among the enterprises which are supported by the relevant agencies in various years have been used in the Annual Implementation Reports (AIRs) by the Managing Authorities (MAs) to illustrate the extent of job creation. However, this offers a limited view of the extent of job creation each year. Annual gross job gains and gross job losses are not used in the AIRs, but such data, on a full-time and part-time basis, have been collected since 2010 in an Annual Employment Survey by the County Enterprise Board (CEB) Co-ordination Unit of Enterprise Ireland. The Co-ordination Unit has also provided estimates of gross gains and losses for the years 2007 to 2009. Therefore, the potential exists to provide more detailed and meaningful job creation data in the future.

The CEB Co-ordination Unit provides estimates of the “cost per sustainable job” i.e. the level of Irish government and ERDF grants given to each job remaining in a particular year after an extended period of time. However, these jobs are not necessarily directly related to such grants and it would be unwise to assume that all job outcomes (or gross job gains when available) are the result of ERDF and Irish government support. Therefore, it is likely that the available CEB data under-estimates the costs per job resulting solely from ERDF support. An alternative approach is to estimate the “cost per gross job gain” by calculating the level of Irish government and ERDF grants and comparing this to the gross job gains in a particular year. However, the same problem is associated with this estimate. While the jobs are certainly grant-aided, we cannot be sure of the precise number of jobs which were the direct result of grants. Therefore, this is also likely to be an under-estimate of the ERDF-induced cost per job.

The information on job outcomes among supported enterprises appears to be well founded and the data in the AIRs closely reflect the survey results provided by the CEB Co-ordination Unit. However, the available information is currently insufficient to reach firm conclusions on the extent of job creation arising from the support of the ERDF. While the job outcomes data may reflect to some extent the record on net job creation among supported enterprises, it does not take account of deadweight, displacement or substitution or what would have occurred in the absence of support.

## 1. The use of the indicator to assess outcomes in policy areas

In Ireland the key policy area in which the number of jobs created is used as an indicator of outcome is Enterprise/Innovation. Some jobs are provided in other policy areas such as transport, telecommunications, energy and the environment, but no official jobs data is currently available. In any case, the main focus in these areas is on the improvement in infrastructure and the protection and enhancement of the environment. In Table 1 the Enterprise/Innovation policy area is sub-divided into two categories – RTDI support and enterprise and ICT support. These two policy areas together account for two-thirds of total ERDF planned expenditure for the period up to 2013 (RTDI 41.3% and Enterprise/ICT 15.6%). The main planned expenditure for the 2007-13 period is in relation to RTDI which in Ireland's case includes the key Programme for Research in Third Level Institutions (PRTL). The RTDI category accounts for EUR 155.2 million or 72.6% of the total while enterprise support and ICT takes up 27.4%. Actual expenditure, including committed expenditure, closely mirrors the planned categories with RTDI and enterprise support accounting for similar shares of total ERDF.

**Table 1 - The ERDF in Ireland: Planned Expenditure 2007-13 and Actual Expenditure 2007-11 in the Enterprise/Innovation Policy Area (EUR million)**

		Planned Expenditure 2007-13 (EUR million)	% of Total Planned Expenditure 2007-13	% of Total Planned Expenditure 2007-13	Actual Expenditure 2007-11 (EUR million)	% of Total Actual Expenditure 2007-11	% of Total Actual Expenditure 2007-11
Enterprise support / Innovation	RTDI	155.2	41.3	72.6	145.3	41.5	75.8
	Enterprise support/ICT	58.5	15.6	27.4	46.5	13.3	24.2
Total		213.7	56.9	100.0	191.8	54.8	100.0

Source: Border Midland and Western (BMW) and Southern and Eastern regions (S&E) MAs and AIRs.

Note: Since the original Operational Programmes (OPs) in 2007 planned expenditure in the various policy areas has been amended in the BMW and S&E regions in agreement with the European Commission (EC) and a higher proportion was allocated to the Enterprise/Innovation category.

**Table 2 - Job Creation Targets 2013 and Outcomes 2011 by Policy Area in Ireland**

Jobs in:	Job Targets 2013	% of total	Job Outcomes 2011	% of total
<i>RTDI</i>				
Research Posts	1,017	2.0	806	2.0
Incubation Centres	888	1.8	911	2.2
<i>Enterprise Support</i>				
Micro-enterprises*	48,776	96.2	38,897**	95.8
Total	50,681	100.0	40,614**	100.0

Source: BMW and S&E MAs and AIRs.

Note:

\* Micro-enterprises are defined as those small firms having no more than 10 employees.

\*\* The S&E MA has revised its job creation data for grant-aided micro-enterprises to include gross job gains. These will be used in the 2012 AIR but cannot be compared with the job outcomes above.

As regards the importance of the various ERDF-supported policy areas for job creation targets and outcomes, the overall Enterprise/Innovation category is again of critical significance and accounts for 100% of job outcomes in the Regional OPs. This policy area is divided into RTDI

(research posts and incubation centres) and Enterprise Support (jobs in micro-enterprises) in Table 2.

In 2012 the targets for Research Posts were increased by the BMW and S&E MAs as were the targets for Incubations Centres in the S&E region. However, the job target for micro-enterprises was significantly revised downwards by the S&E MA. These changes are reflected in Table 2. It is clear that the job targets for RTDI research posts and Incubation Centres are relatively small, and arguably too low despite the significant expenditure indicated in Table 1. It is not surprising, therefore, that by the end of 2011 almost 80% of the target had been reached for Research Posts and the target had been exceeded for Incubation Centres. It must be noted that in relation to RTDI in particular, job creation was not in 2007 and is still not the sole policy objective. Rather, in this policy area government and ERDF support is designed to encourage R&D, to facilitate and provide the long-term framework for enterprise, innovation and economic growth as well as creating jobs. Furthermore, in the case of the key PRTL within the RTDI policy area, considerable capital investment has taken place in buildings and equipment and in high-level doctoral programmes, thus creating an environment for innovation where R&D is facilitated (Drudy, 2012).

The main ERDF-supported job creation category is in micro-enterprises where the target amounted to 48,776 jobs (96.2% of the total) and the 2011 outcomes were 38,897 jobs (95.8% of the total). In this case, the outcomes by 2011 represented 79.7% of the target.

In relation to Cross-Border Cooperation the Ireland Wales Programme is managed by the S&E MA. Details of planned and actual expenditure are given in Table 3 which divides expenditure into two categories, innovation/skills and sustainable development. Most of both planned and actual expenditure, including that committed, is accounted for by the Innovation/skills category, taking up 60% in each case. In this Programme the vast brunt of expenditure had been committed by the end of 2011.

**Table 3 - The ERDF in the Ireland Wales Programme: Planned Expenditure 2007-13 and Actual Expenditure 2007-11 (EUR million)**

		Planned Expenditure (EUR million) 2007-13	% of Total 2007-13	Actual Expenditure (EUR million) 2007-11	% of Total 2007-11
Territorial Development	Innov./Skills	29.7	60.0	29.6	60.5
	Sust. Dev.	19.8	40.0	19.3	39.5
Total		49.5	100.0	48.9	100.0

*Source: Ireland Wales Programme, AIR, 2011.*

While job creation is modest in the Ireland Wales Programme, the main activity is in the Innovation/Skills category. Here the target and outcomes account for 84.2% and 77.8% of the jobs respectively. In this policy area as well as in Sustainable Development job outcomes were well ahead of the target by 2011. See Table 4.

**Table 4 - Job Creation Targets and Outcomes: Cross-Border Cooperation (Ireland/Wales Programme)**

	Job Targets 2013	% of total	Job Outcomes 2011	% of total
Innov./Skills	32	84.2	63	77.8
Sust. Dev.	6	15.8	18	22.2
Total	38	100.0	81	100.0

Source: Ireland Wales Programme, AIR, 2011.

## 2. Definition, methodology, data reporting and wider use of the indicator

### Definition and methodology

The job indicators used in the AIRs are “job outcomes” in supported companies. The definition of job creation and the methodology used are not currently documented in the two AIRs. However, the current job numbers given for 2011 are the result of adding the 2007 base numbers to gross job gains between 2007 and 2011 and subtracting gross losses between those years. Both MAs have stated as follows: *“In calculating gains and losses for each client, we take the current employment for the year against the prior year’s employment. This allows us to generate the gains and losses from one year to the next”*. The gross gains and gross losses are not used as job indicators in the AIRs but since 2010 have been available from the CEB Co-ordination Unit, currently in Enterprise Ireland under the government Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation (DJEI). Estimates of gross gains and losses are also available from the Co-ordination Unit for the years 2007-2009. Therefore, the potential exists to provide more detailed and meaningful job creation data in the future. The publication and provision of data on gross gains would appear to conform to the “gross new working positions”, one of the key “common indicators” recommended by the EC after discussions with the member states (Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy, 2013).

As regards guidance on data collection and aggregation, the CEB Co-ordination Unit carries out an Annual Employment Survey (by letter, e-mail or telephone as appropriate) seeking details from small firms grant-aided by government and ERDF regarding the numbers in full-time and part-time employment. (See details in Annex 1). The data are input into a central online system which builds up a historical employment record for each firm. Both AIRs have in the past used job outcomes as an indicator of job creation in order to achieve consistency. However, the more comprehensive information now being collected should in the future facilitate the use of a better indicator.

### Content of data

- Information from the MAs confirms that the current job creation indicator, job outcomes, is used in terms of full-time equivalents. Part-time jobs are counted as half a full-time job.
- A distinction is drawn between “permanent full-time” jobs for males and females and “other” jobs which are part-time, temporary or short-term. The permanent full-time

employees are those who have been, or will be, employed full-time on contracts of nine months or longer on the date of the Annual Employment Survey. The “other” category is employees who have been, or will be, employed on contracts of less than nine months on the date of the annual survey.

- Jobs created during the construction stage of projects relating to RTDI and micro-enterprises are included in the data reported but normally represent no more than 3% of the total employment. They are not distinguished from jobs which remain after the construction phase is completed. However, they are recorded as gains or losses from year to year as appropriate. Any job gains subsequent to project completion cannot be attributed to ERDF or other support.
- The jobs data reported relate to grant-aided actual outcomes in the case of all OPs as opposed to expected or planned outcomes.
- The jobs created relate almost exclusively to jobs created directly and not to those created indirectly, with the exception of some construction-related employment. They relate to actual employment outcomes for companies supported but do not isolate the jobs directly related to the ERDF co-financed grants
- There is an awareness in Enterprise Ireland and among the regional agencies of the possibility of double-counting of jobs for ERDF-supported programmes. Therefore, since 2010 the CEB *Annual Employment Survey* has used the same methodology employed in the national *Annual Employment Survey* by Forfas, Ireland’s policy advisory Board, in order to ensure a consistent job-counting approach in all surveys.
- Very little effort is made to capture the quality of jobs. However, a higher grant may be paid to a firm employing skilled and/or management jobs.
- Information on the distinction between jobs created and those safeguarded or maintained is not available in the AIRs. Enterprise Ireland and the MAs collect this type of information but it is not currently published. In any case, safeguarded jobs as an indicator may be problematic.
- Jobs supported by the ERDF are the only ones included in the AIRs. No ESF support is provided directly to firms under the 2007-13 Employment and Human Capital Investment OP.

### **Wider use of indicator**

The central government agency, Forfas (also under DJEI) carries out a national Annual Employment Survey but it seems that the CEB data is not included. No information is available on whether or not plausibility checks are carried out.

The number of jobs created is obviously a critical matter for any government. However, there is no evidence to suggest that such an indicator is used to monitor or assess the outcomes of national programmes not co-financed by ERDF.

As outlined earlier, the conventional approach to reporting job creation in Irish enterprise agencies has been “job outcomes” in assisted firms. Since more comprehensive jobs data is now available, it would be helpful if, in the future, the AIRs provided details on gross job gains, gross job losses and net job changes between the various years. Information on the nature and quality of jobs would also enhance the possibility of good evaluation. Furthermore, attempts should be made to isolate the jobs which are the direct result of ERDF co-financed grants.

### 3. Cost per job created

As mentioned earlier job creation is not the sole policy objective in a number of policy areas such as RTDI. However, as shown in Table 2 job creation, as currently measured, has been concentrated on micro-enterprises within the enterprise support policy area. Micro-enterprises have been supported with a combination of grants, refundable aid and share purchase over an extended period by a range of CEBs throughout the country. Since grant expenditure data is available from the CEB Co-ordination Unit it is possible to provide an estimate of the cost per job in the supported micro-enterprises.

One approach adopted by the CEBs is to estimate the cost of what is termed “sustainable jobs” i.e. the number of full-time job outcomes supported by both government and ERDF grants remaining at the end of a period. Thus, the total grant payments in current prices made up to 2011 since the CEBs were established in 1993, amounted to EUR 234.8 million and the “jobs outcome” in 2011 was 38,764 full-time jobs equivalent. The “cost per sustainable job” in 2011 was therefore estimated to be EUR 6,058. In the same way, the grant payments up to 2010 amounted to EUR 222.6 million and the jobs outcome was 38,735 resulting in a “cost per sustainable job” in 2010 of EUR 5,747 (CEB Co-ordination Unit, 2013). However, it would be unwise to assume that all job outcomes (or gross job gains when available) are the direct result of ERDF and Irish government support. Therefore, it is likely that the available CEB data underestimates the costs per job resulting solely from ERDF support.

A second approach would be to provide estimates of the grant cost per job using only gross job gains in various years. The gross gains have been available from the CEB Annual Employment Survey since 2010 but only estimates are available for previous years. In 2010 there were 5,988 full-time equivalent gross job gains while the grant payments were EUR 11.1 million, resulting in an estimated cost per job of EUR 1,850. In 2011 there were 7,253 gross job gains at a grant cost of EUR 12.2 million, giving a cost per job of EUR 1,687. In addition, there was the expenditure on refundable aid and share purchase. These both amounted to EUR 2.9 million in 2010 and EUR 3.5 million in 2011. This represents an estimated additional cost per job of EUR 477 in 2010 and EUR 479 in 2011. As with the previous approach, while these estimates offer an indication of the costs associated with grant-aided jobs, it is not possible at this stage to attribute the job outcomes or the gross gains in any meaningful way solely to the support provided either by the ERDF or the Irish government.

### 4. The indicator of job creation in evaluations and AIRs

The CEB Co-ordination Unit has collected gross job gains and gross job losses since 2010 in its Annual Employment Survey of micro-enterprises and provides estimates for previous years. It is therefore possible to estimate net job creation or net job losses each year among the supported companies. See Annex Table A. At present the survey results are reflected in the AIRs in terms of job outcomes. The Government policy advisory Board, Forfas, publishes a national Annual Employment Survey of assisted industrial and service firms. It is also possible to assess net job creation from this Survey.

The job outcomes in the AIRs are very close to those in the CEB Co-ordination Unit Annual Employment Survey and therefore appear to be quite reliable. For example in 2011 the two AIRs total job outcomes for micro-enterprises were 38,897 (see Table 2) compared to 38,764 in

the CEB survey - a difference of 133 jobs or only 0.3%. However, as mentioned above, data which will be available in the future on gross job gains will offer a better indicator of job creation. It seems that very little adjustment would be required to improve reliability of the job outcomes data relating to micro-enterprises in the AIRs. However, there is a case for a better measure of job creation.

Details on gross job gains and losses are available from the CEB Annual Employment Survey for 2010 and 2011 and estimates of these indicators have been made available by the CEB Co-ordination Unit for the period 2007-2009. Therefore, the total estimated gross job gains over the period 2007-2011 amounts to 31,658. See Annex Table A. With few exceptions all jobs are co-financed by the ERDF. However, in the absence of detailed research we cannot conclude that all of these jobs are the direct result of ERDF support.

## 5. Looking forward to the 2014-2020 programming period

The MAs are familiar with and understand the new definition of common indicators including job creation. Since much of the necessary jobs data is now being collected each year by the CEB Co-ordination Unit no difficulties are envisaged in applying the new definition. However, further information will be required in order to isolate the extent of job creation which can be attributed directly to the ERDF.

## 6. Further Remarks

Irish government and ERDF expenditure has played a key role in supporting employment in the Enterprise/Innovation policy area and especially in micro-enterprises. While the MAs provide helpful information on job targets and job outcomes in micro-enterprises, these indicators should be supplemented by further job creation data. As emphasised in several Expert Evaluation Network Reports to the EC, unemployment remains a huge challenge in Ireland. This is especially so in relation to long-term and youth unemployment. Therefore, renewed efforts to create jobs and to evaluate the success or otherwise of such efforts are essential. In this respect, there is a case for extending the scope of the existing Annual Employment Survey carried out by the CEB Co-ordination Unit. In addition to providing employment information in line with the EC's 2013 *Guidance Document: Monitoring and Evaluation*, it would be helpful to assess in more detail the nature and quality of employment and the role played by ERDF funding in employment creation.

It was noted in this paper that job creation is not the only objective of policy or expenditure. While job creation is undoubtedly important, investment in research posts and jobs in incubation centres, for example, is also intended to lay down a framework for longer-term innovation and development. In the same way, investment in transport networks, urban regeneration, renewable energy, broadband and clean water is aimed at improving the environment and quality of life as well as providing a framework for long-term growth. It is critical that the EC and the MAs in Ireland should also continue to place considerable emphasis on these latter objectives.

## References

- BMW Regional Assembly (2012), *OP Annual Implementation Report 2011*, Ballaghaderreen.
- CEB (2013) *Jobs and Grant Payments* Excel Files, CEB Co-ordination Unit, Enterprise Ireland, Shannon.
- Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy (2013), *The Programming Period 2014-2020: Guidance Document on the Monitoring and Evaluation ERDF and Cohesion Fund : Concepts and Recommendations*, Brussels.
- Drudy, P.J. (2012) *Country Report on Achievements of Cohesion Policy: Ireland*, Report to the European Commission Directorate-General Regional Policy, Brussels.
- S&E Regional Assembly (2012), *OP Annual Implementation Report 2011*, Waterford.

## Interviews

The following either gave interviews or provided helpful information, including completed questionnaires. While this assistance is much appreciated none of these are of course responsible for the conclusions reached or remaining inadequacies.

Mr Fergal Canny, CEB Co-ordination Unit, Enterprise Ireland, Shannon.

Mr Martin Corry, CEB Co-ordination Unit, Enterprise Ireland, Shannon.

Mr David Kelly, Assistant Director, Southern and Eastern Regional Assembly, Waterford.

Mr Chris Monahan, Micro-Enterprise Policy Unit, Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation, Dublin.

Dr Kieran Moylan, Assistant Director, BMW Regional Assembly, Ballaghaderreen.

Mr Michael Moroney, Assistant Director, South-East Regional Authority, Clonmel.

## Annex

### Annex 1 - Annual Employment Survey 2012

Circular No 8/2012

---

TO: Chief Executive Officers of the County and City Enterprise Boards

From: CEB Central Co-ordination Unit, Enterprise Ireland

RE: ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT SURVEY 2012

**Date: 26th October 2012**

---

Dear CEO,

The Annual Employment Survey is undertaken at the start of November of the current year. This year, the survey should be carried out in the normal fashion to establish the total jobs full-time

and other-time, both for male and female of Measure 1 clients that exist with your Board and been approved a grant on or before 31<sup>st</sup> October 2012.

The information received from your survey must be used to update your Boards Employment Survey on the CEB Grant Management System (GMIS). The survey must be conducted for all approved clients that got funded under ERDF and EGF. All grants must be inserted and approved in the GMIS system in order for the clients to appear in the employment survey recording functionality.

Please also ensure that your Employment Survey is completed and updated on the system no later than close of business on Friday 28<sup>th</sup> December 2012. On completion of the survey please notify Fergal Canny by email at [Fergal.Canny@Enterprise-Ireland.com](mailto:Fergal.Canny@Enterprise-Ireland.com)

#### Employment Survey –Guidelines

1. The following are the definitions of the different employment types:
  - a) **Number of Male Permanent Full-Time:** Male employees who have been employed full time for nine months or longer or who will be on contracts of nine months or longer on 31st October 2012
  - b) **Number of Female Permanent Full-Time:** Female employees who have been employed full time for nine months or longer or who will be on contracts of nine months or longer on 31st October 2012
  - c) **Number of Male Other Job** – Male employees who are part-time, Temporary & Short-term Contracts: Male employees who have been employed for less than 9 months in the 12 months to 31st October 2012 or who are on employment contracts of less than 9 months or employed on a casual basis.
  - d) **Number of Female Other Job** – Female employees who are part-time, Temporary & Short-term Contracts: Female employees who have been employed for less than 9 months in the 12 months to 31st October 2012 or who are on employment contracts of less than 9 months or employed on a casual basis.
2. To obtain a list of the grant approved clients, please use report “Employment Survey”. You can use the report “Employment Verification” to check that all employment data has been recorded in the system
3. Please conduct an employment survey for all Measure 1 clients - List of clients in the spreadsheet from step 2, who would have obtained approval on any of the following grants - Capital, Refundable, Employment, Feasibility, Preference Shares, Rent, New Financial Instruments – Feasibility, Priming and Business Expansion on or before the 31st October 2012 **with the exception of the following:**
  - a) A DUPLICATE MEASURE ONE RECORDS (please email [Fergal.Canny@enterprise-Ireland.com](mailto:Fergal.Canny@enterprise-Ireland.com) any duplicated clients for amalgamation)
  - b) CEASED TRADING
  - c) TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER ENTERPRISE BOARD.
  - d) TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER ENTERPRISE AGENCY.

## e) FULLY DECOMMITTED

N.B: A-E are to be excluded from your Survey.

4. Please refer to the manual on page 88 for further details on the systems functionality in regard to recording the employment survey.

## Annex 2 – Table

Annex Table A - Gross Job Gains and Losses in Micro-enterprises in Ireland, 2007-2012

	Supported micro-enterprises			Job gains and job losses (3)						Net effect: Total Jobs Gains - Job Losses
	No of Clients (1)	Full Time Jobs in Clients (2)	Other Time Jobs in Clients (2)	Full Time Jobs Gains	Other Time Jobs Gains	Total Job Gains	Full Time Jobs Losses	Other Time Jobs Losses	Total Job Losses	
		a	b	a+(b/2)	c	d	c+(d/2)			
2007		38,863	10,476	5,791	2,658	7,120	-3,265	-1,986	-4,258	2,862
2008		38,158	10,479	4,760	2,419	5,970	-5,328	-2,378	-6,517	-548
2009		33,229	10,675	3,730	3,196	5,328	-7,759	-2,836	-9,177	-3,849
2010	10,920	32,994	11,482	4,510	2,955	5,988	-4,958	-2,296	-6,106	-119
2011	11,544	32,614	12,300	5,331	3,844	7,253	-5,901	-3,071	-7,437	-184
2012	10,510	33,430	13,070	4,858	3,772	6,744	-4,602	-3,003	-6,104	641
2007- 11				24,122	15,072	31,658	-31,813	-15,570	-33,495	-1,837
2007- 12				28,980	18,844	38,402	-31,813	-15,570	-39,598	-1,196

Source: CEB Co-ordination Unit, Enterprise Ireland, Shannon.

Notes:

Job Estimates for 2007-2009.

The same information is available for all the 35 local areas

(1) Number of micro-enterprises receiving support.

(2) Number of full time jobs and other time jobs (part time) in these micro-enterprises before support.

(3) Jobs Gains and Job Losses in these micro-enterprises. This is taking this year's figures from last year's figures.