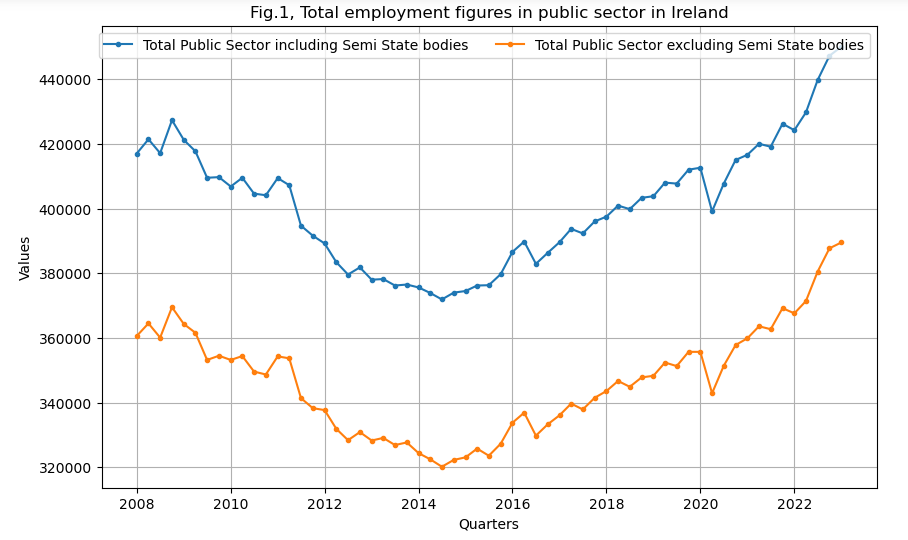
[Github link](https://github.com/Carloselrecharlie/ML_assessment_repeat.git)

# Introduction

The data from Spain was taken from the National Institute of Statistics following the instructions of the section “Re-use of the information contained on this website” from the legal notice of their website (INE, no date). Therefore this document is referenced as “Own compilation with data taken from the INE website: [www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es)” and the source data was updated up to the first trimester of 2023.

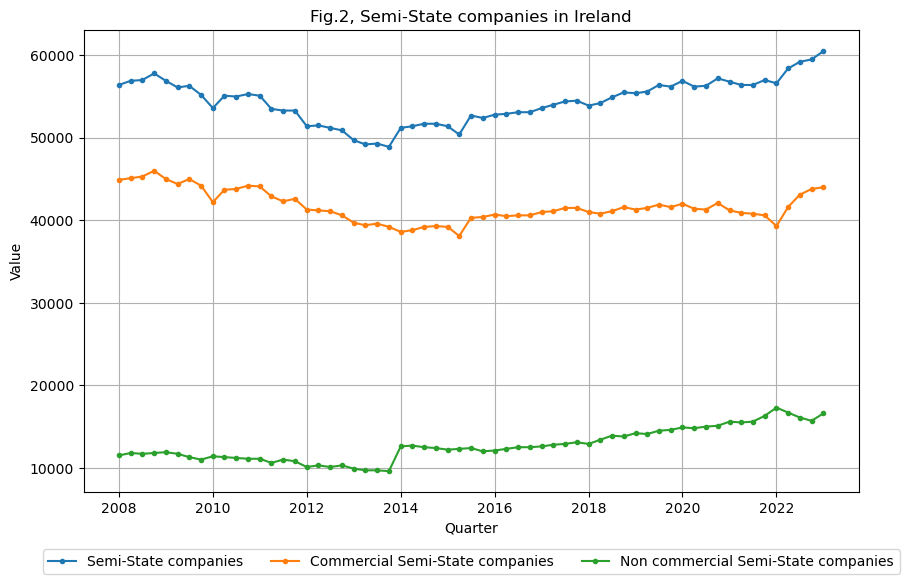
The charts of time series between 2008 and 2023 from total public employment in Ireland shows two facts essentially:

1. The trend changed from decreasing to increasing since the third quarter of 2014
2. The semi state bodies are a significant part of the total public employment, which plot would same a similar shape than the corresponding ones below, given these two also have very similar spikes.



Regarding semi-state companies, these are mainly represented by commercial ones with 3- or 4 more-times employment, with decreasing figures until 2015, where after a slight increase the third quarter of 2015, it remains more stable until 2022, where another positive spell is obvious.

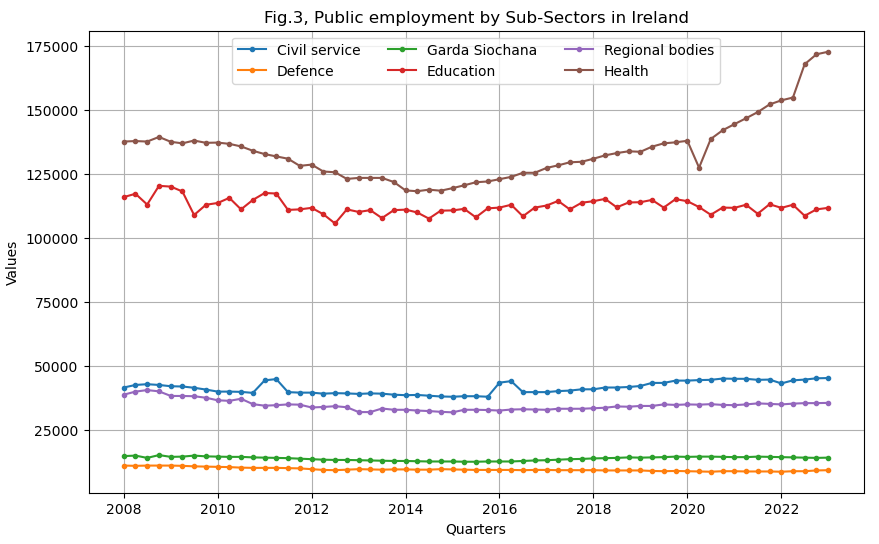
Similarly, the non-commercial ones were slightly decreasing until 2014 but the first quarter of this year and year 2022, there were positive spikes in employment.



In general the public employment by subsectors in Ireland has not seemed to vary meaningfully within the last 15 years. The main character has been the health sector, for being the leading employer (ranging between 120 and 175 thousand of employees) and the group which has increased the most. In fact, between 2008 and 2014 the tendency was negative with a progressive decrement, however after a stable year 2015 the tendency switches to a slight employment increase. And this only changes again in the second quarter of 2020 with COVID pandemic. Anyhow the positive balance keeps growing the following quarter, especially the third quarter of 2022.

Education is the second most important public employment sub-sector (above 100 and below 125 thousand employees) and it clearly shows a seasonal pattern where it decreases every fourth quarter, corresponding to the summertime (holiday). Finally civil service and regional bodies have have similar figures (35-40 thousand) and it is worth mentioning that the civil service had two two two-quarters increments at the beginning of 2011 and 2016. Perhaps the first increment was related to the Public Service Reform Plan which took place that year.

Finally Garda Siochana and Defense have the smallest contribution to public employment (11-13 thousand) showing the most stable figures (flattest plots).



# References

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- Distribución salarial por naturaleza del empleador (privado o público)

- Salarios medios mensuales brutos del sector público y del sector privado. Euros

UK – Public sector employment time series - Office for National Statistics - pse.csv <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/publicsectorpersonnel/datasets/publicsectoremploymenttimeseriesdataset>

Average weekly earnings time series -> emp.csv <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/averageweeklyearnings>

Public versus private sector earnings in the UK: 2011 to 2017

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/adhocs/10665publicversusprivatesectorearningsintheuk2011to2017>