



An Roinn Coimirce Sóisialaí  
Department of Social Protection

**Working Paper:**

***Employment Transitions of People  
Closing PUP Claims***

**October 2021**

This analysis has been jointly undertaken by the Department of Social Protection's Statistics Unit and the Activation & Employment Policy Unit.



### Acknowledgements:

The Department of Social Protection would like to thank the Labour Market Advisory Council (LMAC) for the helpful comments provided on an earlier version of this work.

**Note:** All data and figures are provisional and subject to revision.



# A. Overview of PUP Transition Analysis

# Introduction (1)



A labour market shock such as that caused by COVID-19 can be expected to have disruptive effects not just in terms of the number of people in employment but also of what are known as employment transitions – the movement of people between employments or between employment and unemployment.

This information note presents an analysis, using administrative data up to September 21<sup>st</sup>, of the extent to which people who availed of PUP and who have now returned to work have returned to their former job, or changed employment either within their former sector of occupation or to a different sector of occupation.

In summary, this analysis indicates that of all people for whom DSP has evidence of closing their PUP claim and returning to employment;

- **62%** of people who have returned to work are currently working for their former pre-pandemic employer,
- **12%** of people have moved to work with a different employer in the same broad sector of employment as that in which they worked immediately prior to opening their PUP claim,
- **26%** of people have moved to work with a different employer in a different sector of activity than that in which they worked immediately prior to opening their PUP claim.

**Note: Pre-pandemic sector of reference is based on an individual's last payslip prior to joining PUP. Similarly Post-PUP sector is based on an individual's last payslip since exiting PUP. It is possible therefore, that some may be mis-classified if they were engaged in a number of different employments. <sup>4</sup>**

## Introduction (2)



The results presented here vary somewhat from previous analysis conducted in August 2021 on account of an improved methodological approach. Using the Revenue Real-Time Look-up function, the updated approach considers individuals who have exited PUP and have at least 1 payslip from an employer between July 1<sup>st</sup> and September 20<sup>th</sup>, subsequent to closing their PUP claim.

As PUP is still in payment and people are continuing to return to work **the data is preliminary.** The Department will continue to develop this analysis.

It is also important to consider the impact of **natural labour market churn** on these results, and its effects on any future iterations of this work. In normal circumstances, we would expect to see a significant degree of labour market movement as individuals transition between different sectors over the course of their career. The onset of the pandemic however, meant that for many people their career / employment was frozen while they availed of the State's income supports.

As people return to work, and society reopens fully, the more likely people are to begin changing their employment to take up new opportunities. Therefore – given that our methodology classifies an individual's most recent payslip to be their post-PUP employer – as time goes and people begin to move again, it might appear in the data that less and less people returned to their pre-pandemic employer post-PUP. In truth however, a larger number may have initially returned to their employer and subsequently moved elsewhere.

Nevertheless, the findings do indicate that the **labour market is seeing a significant level of transition activity** that, at least partly, explains some of the difficulties reported by employers in recruiting.

# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (1)

Using the Revenue real-time look-up (RTLU) function, DSP has identified 553,000 individuals with evidence of returning to work after their last Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP).

Of these, approx. 533,000 have a known employer number prior to their enrolment in the PUP and since returning to work.

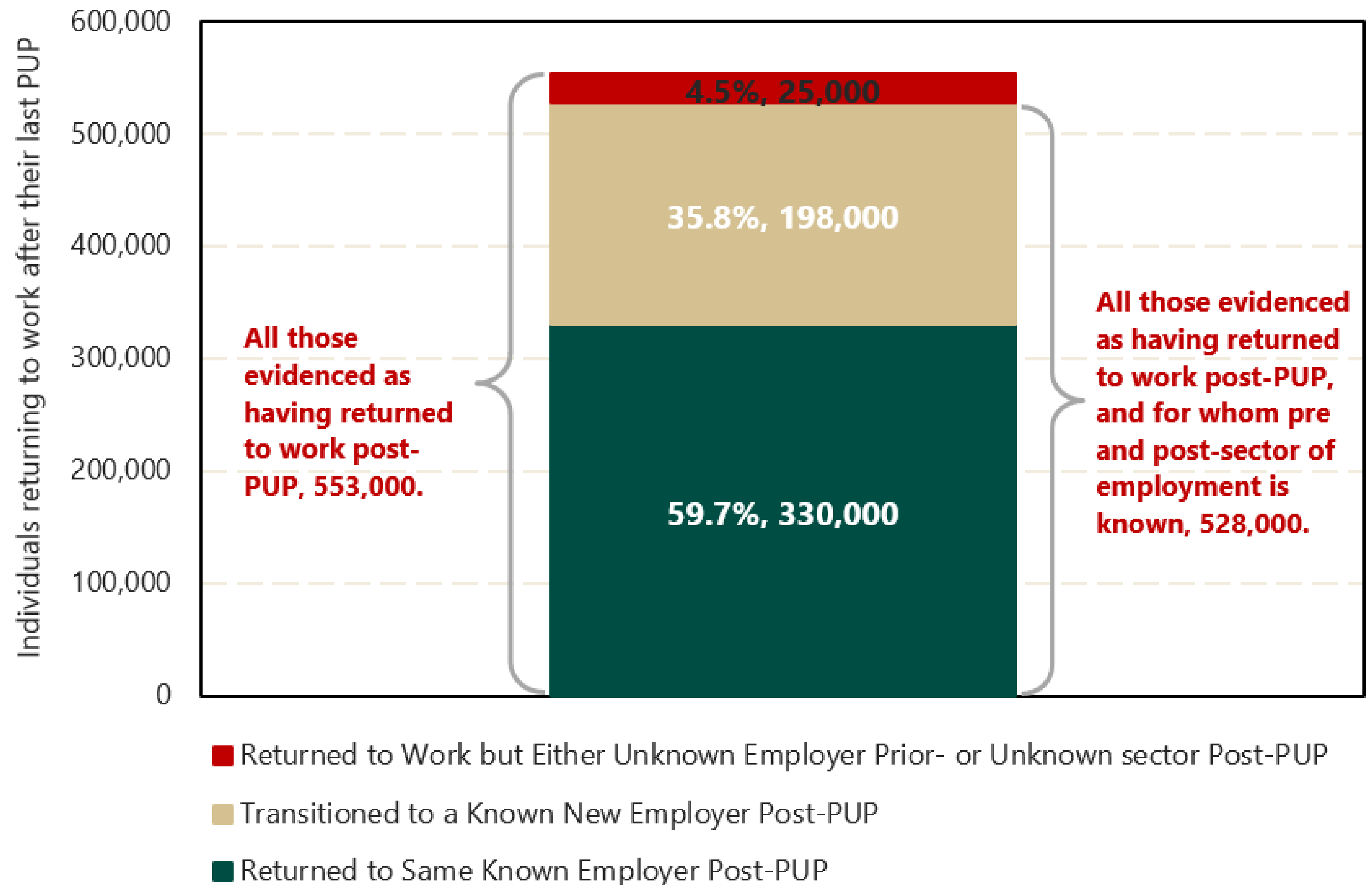
This represents **73%** of all PUP recipients who have exited over the lifetime of the scheme, approx. 760,800.

Of the 533,000 individuals with a known employer number, approximately 330,000 (62%) of people who have returned to work are currently working for their former employer.

DSP has also identified approx. 198,000\*\* (**38%**) individuals having a known NACE2 sector code showing that they have returned to work with a different employer.

\*\*Exited individuals for which DSP have employment records pre- and post-PUP enrolment and who have a known sector pre- and post-PUP.

Overview of former PUP recipients that returned to work after receiving their last PUP.



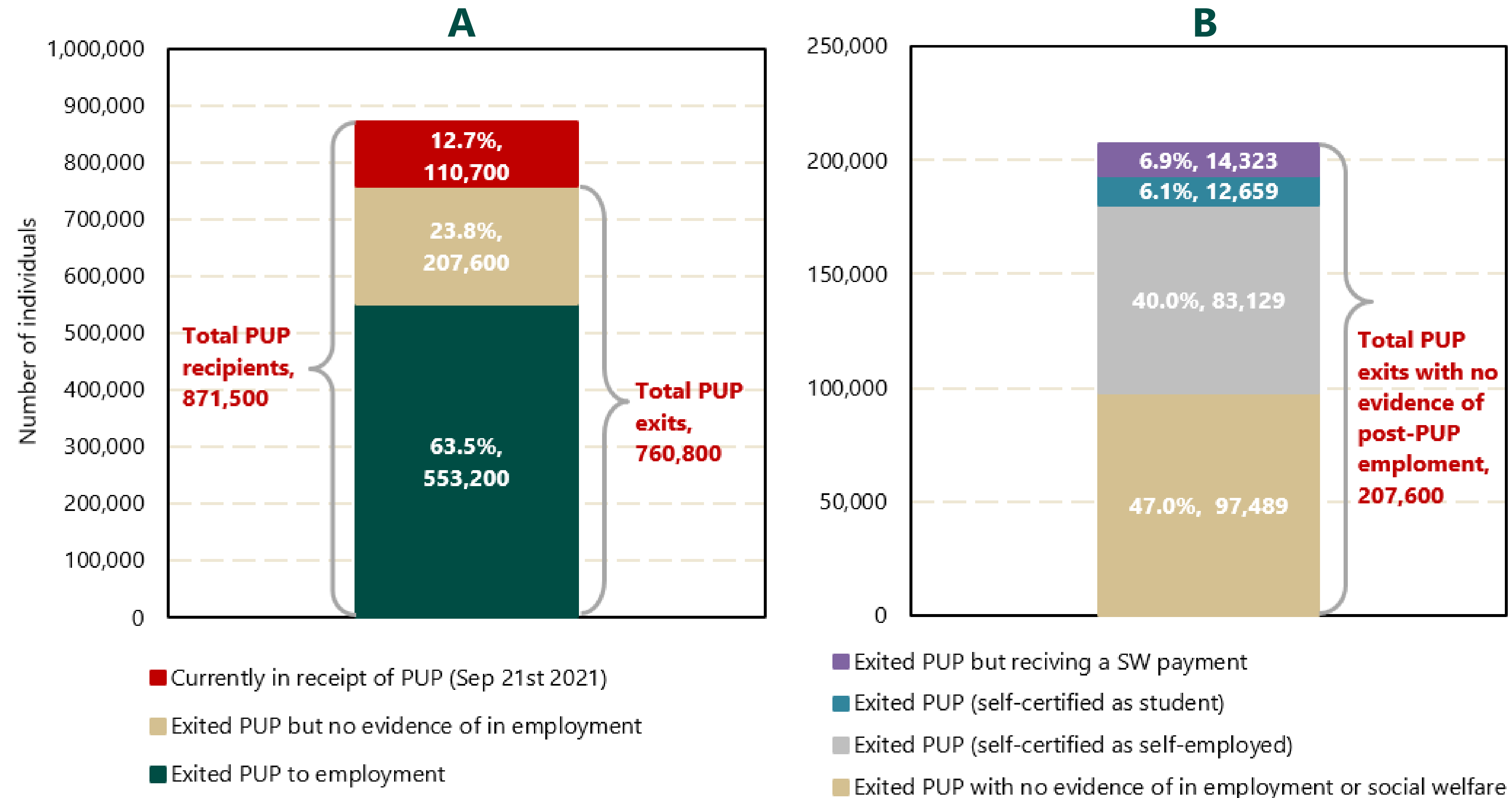
# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (2): PUP exits – no evidence of working (mid-Sep 2021)

Of those that have exited the PUP (760,800), approximately 73% (553,200) show evidence\* of having returned to employment.

For the remaining 28% (207,600) of exits, DSP has no evidence that they have returned to employment.

Approximately 6.9% (14,300) of this unknown cohort are in receipt of some other Social Welfare (SW) payments as of mid-September 2021.

**A) Number of individuals that received at least one PUP by exit status,  
B) Number of individuals that exited PUP (with no evidence of having returned to work)**



\*Evidence of returning to work: date of last PUP claimed plus at least 1 subsequent payslip from an employer since July 1st.

# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (3): PUP exits – Possible reasons explaining exits not matched to Employment or SW



There are a number of reasons as to why it may not be possible to find the current status of the remainder of individuals who have exited PUP. For example, some former PUP recipients may;

- Have exited the labour force (eg. Retired),
- Have emigrated abroad (and therefore no longer eligible for the PUP),
- Have sadly deceased,
- Have returned to work in self-employment (but have not yet reported their return to employment to the Revenue Commissioners),
- Have no longer been eligible for the PUP and had their claim closed as part of a Department of Social Protection control exercise,
- Have exited PUP but are not entitled to regular Jobseeker payments and so would not appear in social welfare payments having exited PUP and not returned to employment (eg. those in full-time education).
- Have only exited PUP very recently, and not yet received a payslip from their employer (for example, those that only restarted work in September but are not paid until the end of the month).



# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (4): Timeline of Final PUPs



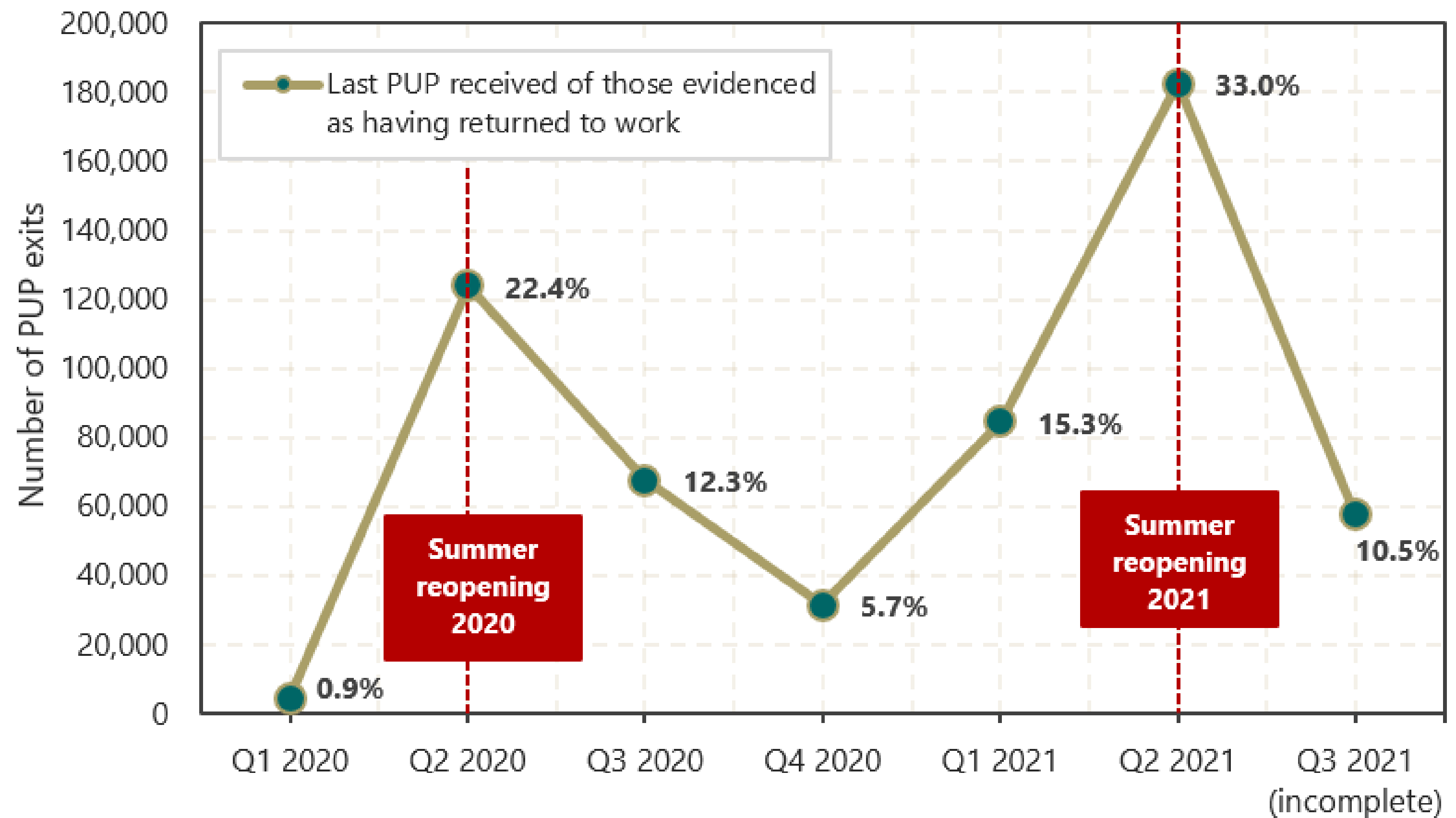
Former PUP recipients have exited at various points throughout the pandemic, but particularly on foot of wide scale economic reopening (i.e. Summer 2020 and 2021).

The slide demonstrates the number of those returning to work with reference to their last PUP date (incl. the proportionate distribution over time).

Importantly, regardless of PUP exit date, all those identified by DSP were **still in work** over the period July-Sept 2021, as evidenced by employer payslips.

It is interesting to note that a large proportion of those that exited PUP in Q2/Q3 2020 (192,000) after the first lockdown were able to remain in employment even in the face of subsequent lockdowns and economic disruption.\*

Number and percentage of individuals evidenced as being in employment since July 1<sup>st</sup>, by last PUP date



\*i.e: 22.4% of those the Department has evidence of exiting PUP and returning to work, did so in Q2 2020 and never returned to PUP, despite the reintroduction of restrictions later in the year.



## **B. Cross-sectoral Overview of PUP Exit Destinations\***

\*Evidenced as having returned to Work

# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (5): Returned to pre-pandemic employer

330,000 individuals - **62%** - exited PUP to return to work with their pre-pandemic employer\*.

The sectors with the largest percentage of individuals returning to their previous employer were; **manufacturing (74%), other services (incl. personal care) (72%)** and **construction (71%)**.

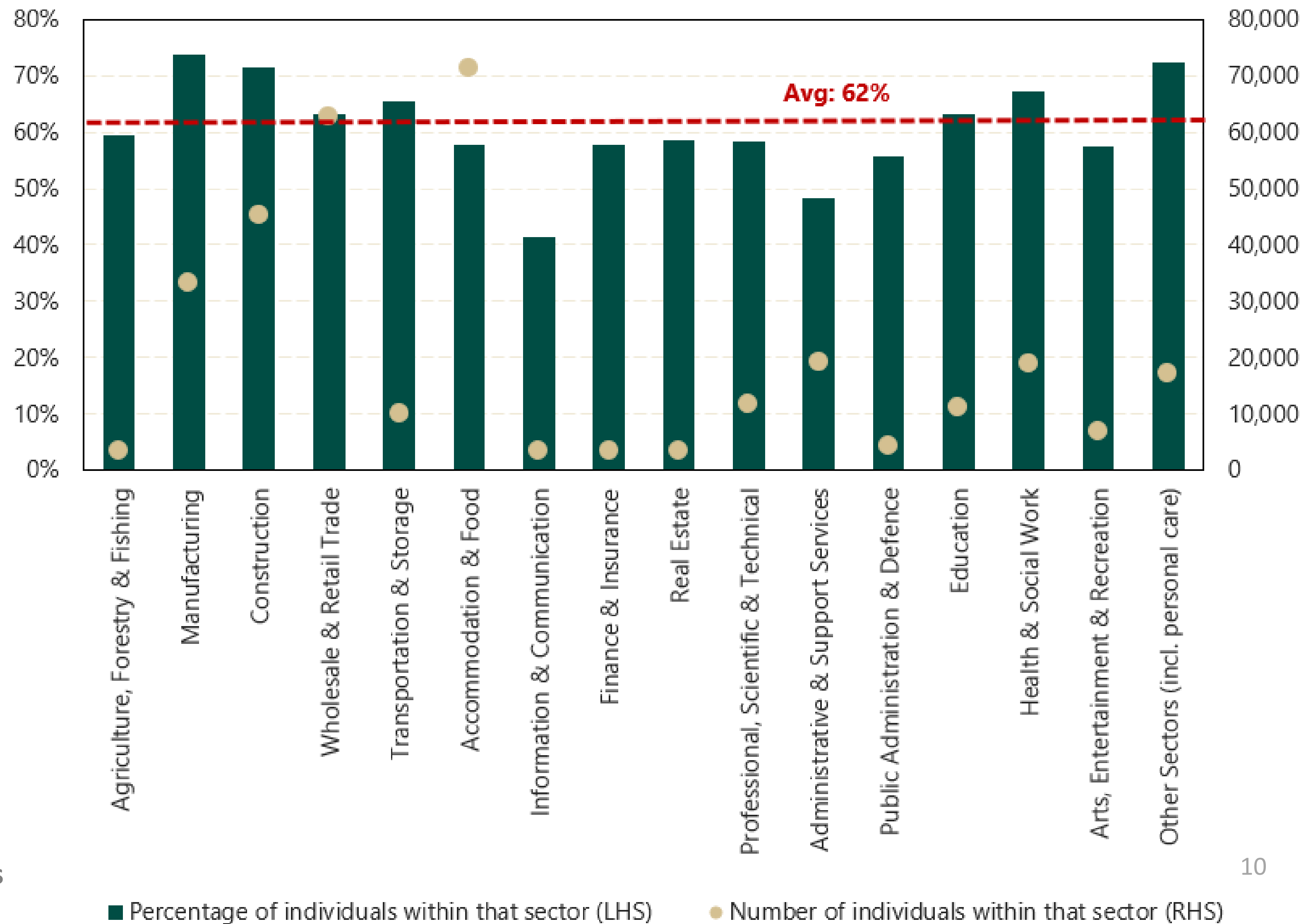
In comparison, information & communication (41%), as well as administrative and supports services (48%) were among the lowest.

In absolute terms, the **accommodation and food** sector saw the largest number of individuals return to their pre-COVID employer, c.71,000. (This represents 58% of people who returned to work in the sector).

Source: DSP and Revenue administrative data.

\*Exited individuals for which DSP have employment records pre- and post-PUP enrolment.

Percentage and Number of former PUP individuals that returned to work and are currently working with their pre-pandemic employer.



# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (6): Moved to new employer (all)

198,000 individuals - **38%** - exited PUP to return to work with a new employer.\*

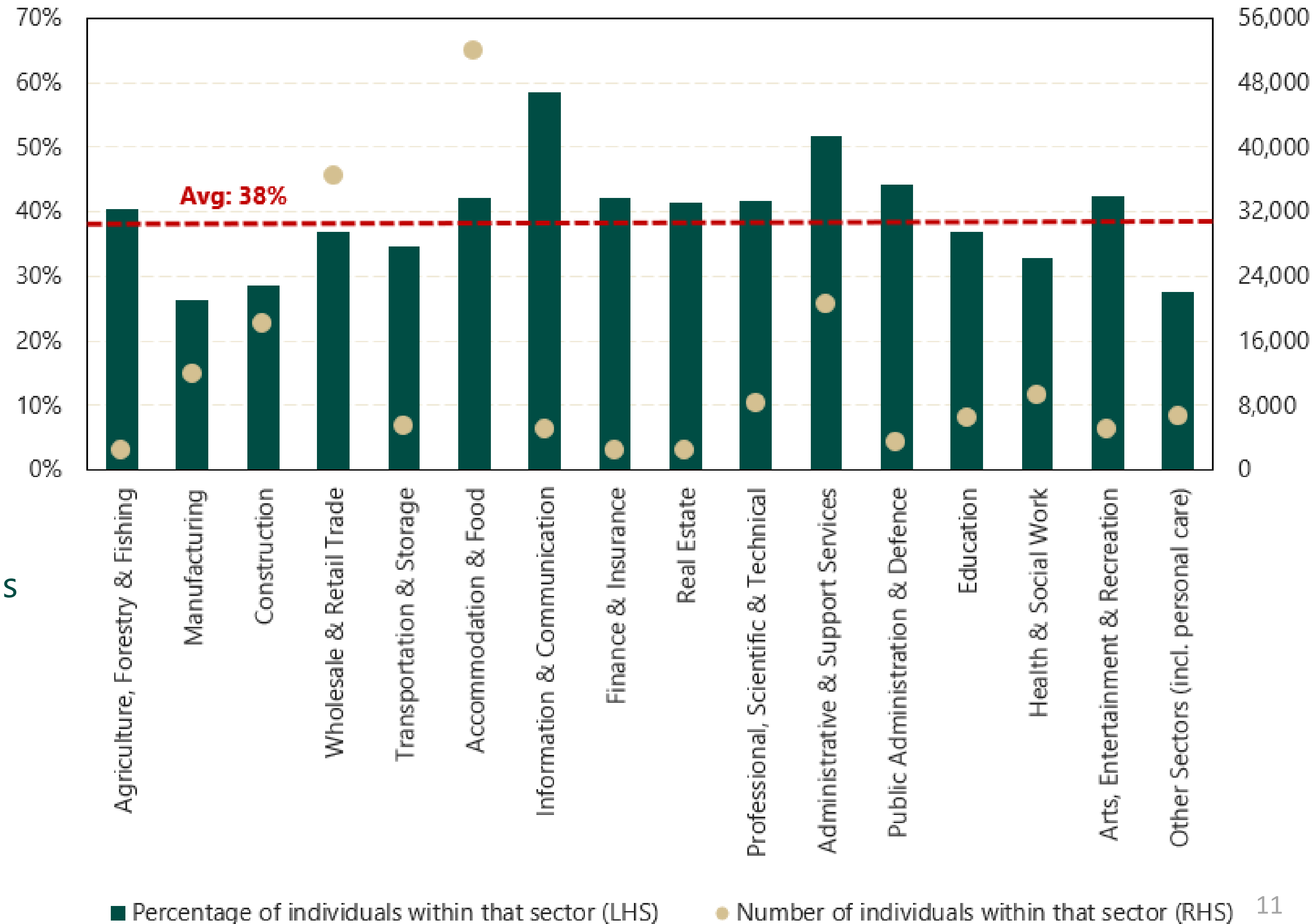
Inverse to the previous slide, the sectors with the largest percentage of individuals returning to work with a new employer were; **information & communication (59%)**, as well as **administrative and support services (52%)**.

Again inverse to the previous slide, those in manufacturing and construction were the least likely to exit PUP to take up employment with a new employer.

In absolute terms, the **accommodation and food** sector remained the largest with c.52,000 individuals who previously worked in this sector starting work with a new employer, across various sectors, including in the accommodation and food itself.

The large absolute figures for this sector (both returning to - and changing - employers) largely reflects the huge impact of the pandemic and associated public health restrictions on the sector.

Percentage and Number of former PUP individuals that upon returning to work moved to a new employer.



\*Exited individuals for which DSP have employment records pre- and post-PUP enrolment. 11

# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (7):

## Moved to new employer, same sector

**12%** of all people who have returned to work\* following PUP are now working with a different employer but one that is from the same sector as their previous employer (about 63,000).

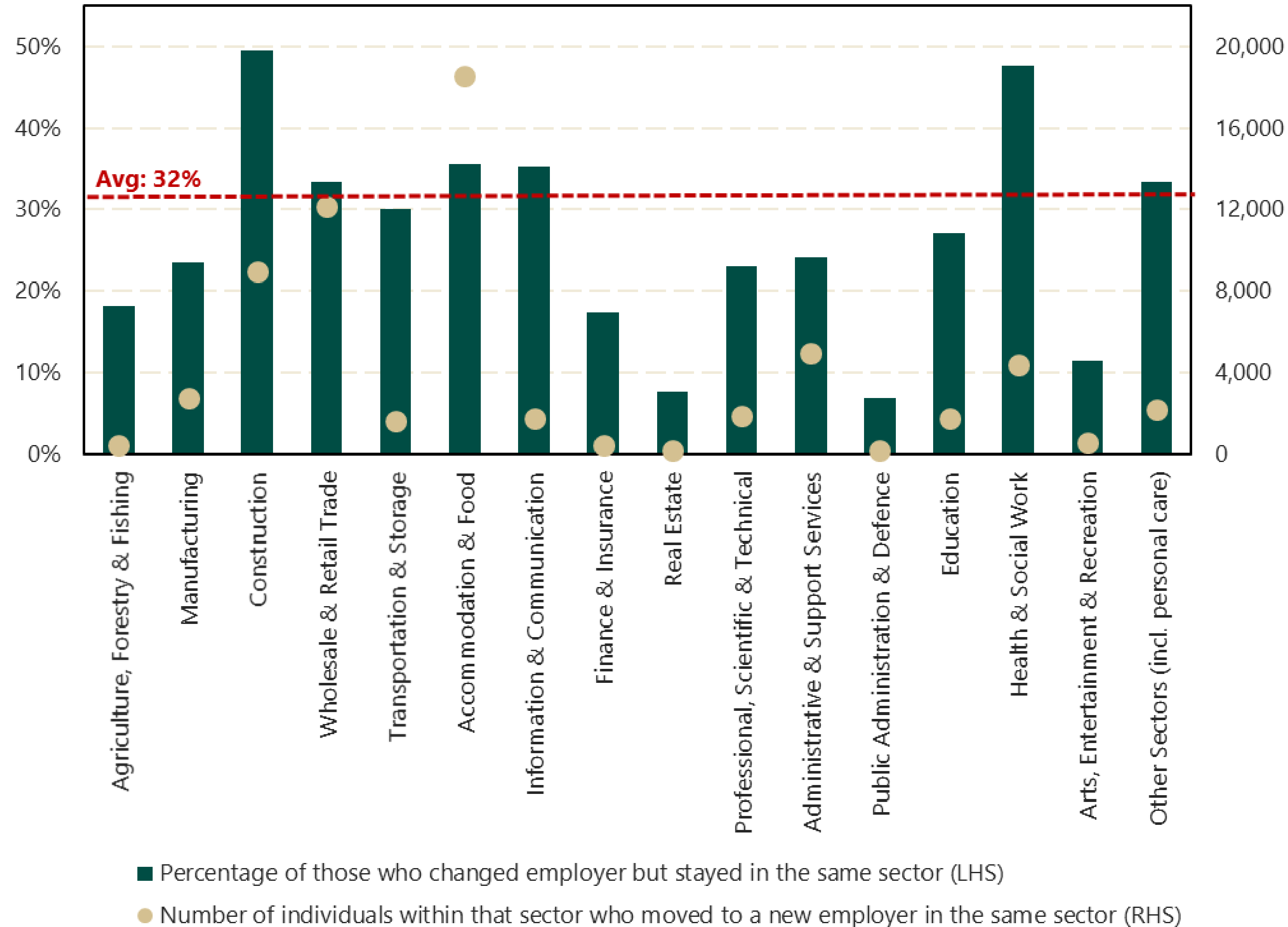
This equates to about **32%** of all people who started work with a new employer.

As seen in the chart across, there is a significant degree of variation among sectors in terms of within-sector employment transitions.

The **construction sector** accounts for the largest proportional share of within sector employment transitions, with **almost 50%** or almost 9,000 individuals. The human health and social work sector is the second largest at almost 48%.

The specific skillset of workers in these sector should be taken into account here when understanding these findings; making these individuals more likely to change employer rather than sector.

Percentage and Number of former PUP individuals who moved to a new employer but remained in their pre-pandemic sector of employment.



\*Exited individuals for which DSP have employment records pre- and post-PUP enrolment.

# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (8): Moved to new employer, new sector

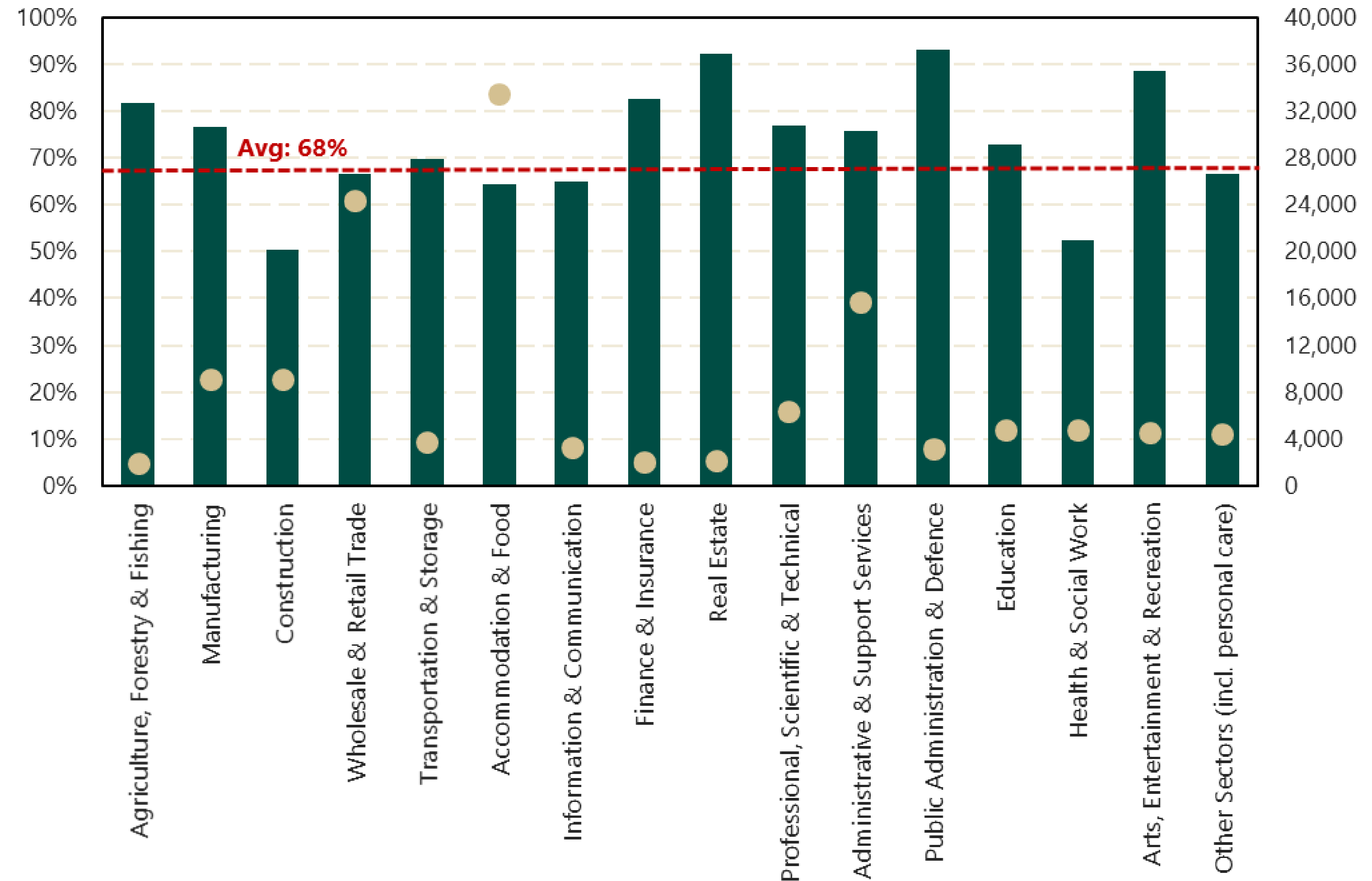
**26%** of all people who have returned to work\* following PUP are now working with a different employer and one that is not from the same sector as their previous pre-pandemic employer (about 135,000 individuals).

This equates to about **68%** of all people who started work with a new employer.

Of those individuals who changed employer post-PUP exit, those from the public administration, real estate and, arts, entertainment & recreation sectors, were proportionally the most likely to move to a new sector of employment.

Of these, the **Arts sector** had the highest number of individuals moving to a new sector of employment post-PUP, approx. 4,500. This equates to 38% of all former PUP recipients from the Arts sector who exited to employment.\*

Percentage and Number of all former PUP individuals who moved to a new employer and who are now employed in a different sector.



■ Percentage of those who changed employer that moved to a new sector (LHS)

● Number of individuals within that sector who moved to a new employer in a different sector (RHS)

\*Exited individuals for which DSP have employment records pre- and post-PUP enrolment.

# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (9):

## Overview of exits: Pre vs. Post PUP sector of employment

Of those that have returned to work from PUP\*, and taking into account the various transitions between sectors, we can see that on aggregate there have been **significant movements** in the labour force.

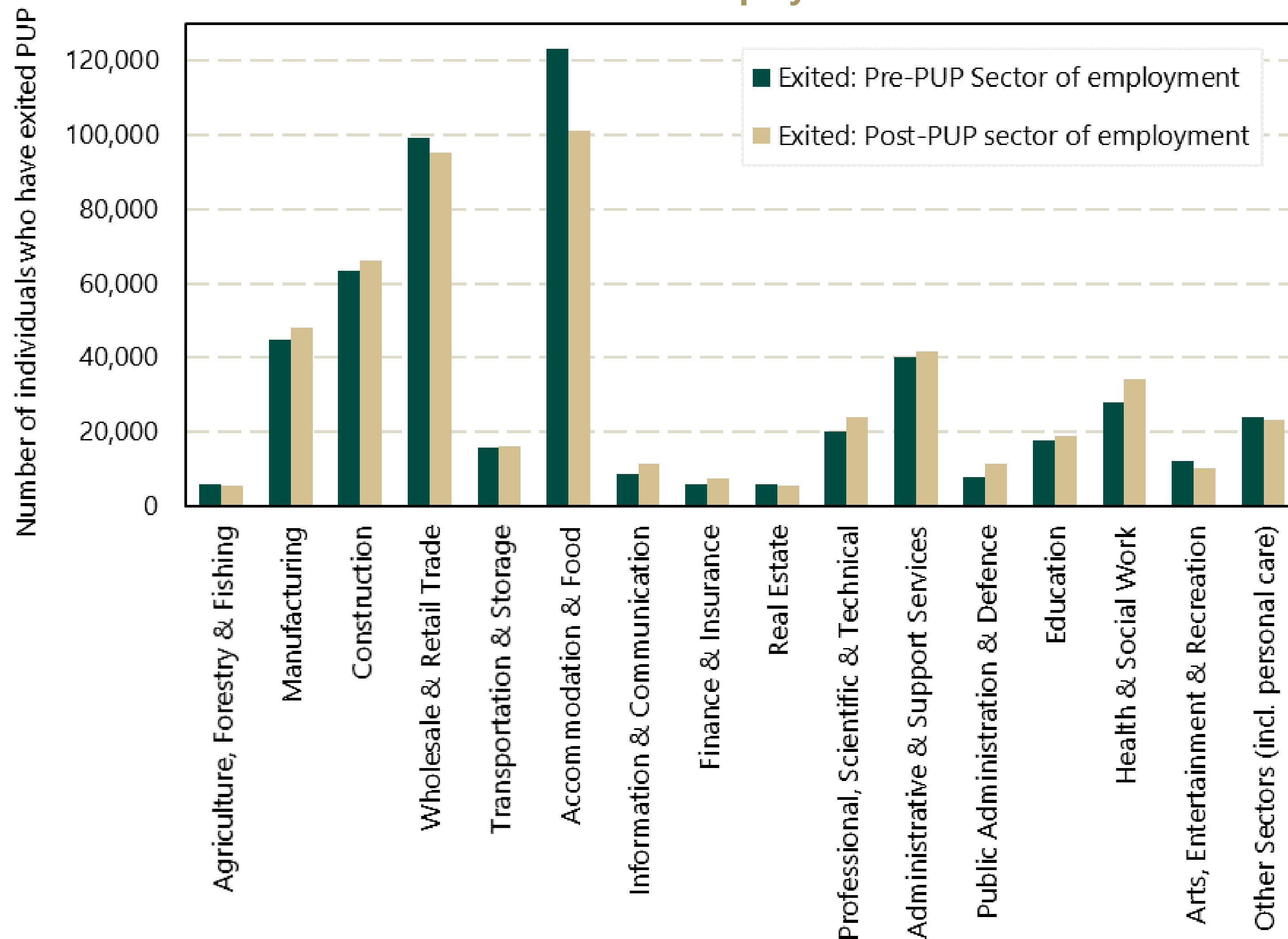
The difference between the green and gold bars in the chart across reflects the **net gain or loss** of former PUP recipients in employment in each sector.

For example, the number of individuals that exited PUP having joined from the **accommodation and food** sector is higher than the number of individuals that exited the payment and now work in that sector (123,000 vs 101,000). The net impact of which is about a loss of almost 22,000 paid employees in the sector.

In comparison, the health and social work sector as well as the professional, scientific and & technical sectors have made the largest net gains.

While some of these transitions will be permanent in nature, others may be only temporary, particularly for those sectors that continue to be impacted by COVID-19 and remaining public health restrictions. (e.g. Arts).

Number of individuals that have exited PUP by pre- and post-PUP sector of employment\*



\*Exited individuals for which DSP have employment records pre- and post-PUP enrolment. 14



# C. Examination of Post-PUP Employment Transitions with specific Sectors\*

\*Evidenced as having returned to Work



# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (10): Accommodation & Food sectoral breakdown: Where did people move to?

Approx. 123,000 of those known to have originally joined the PUP from the Accom. & Food sector have since exited the payment to return to work.

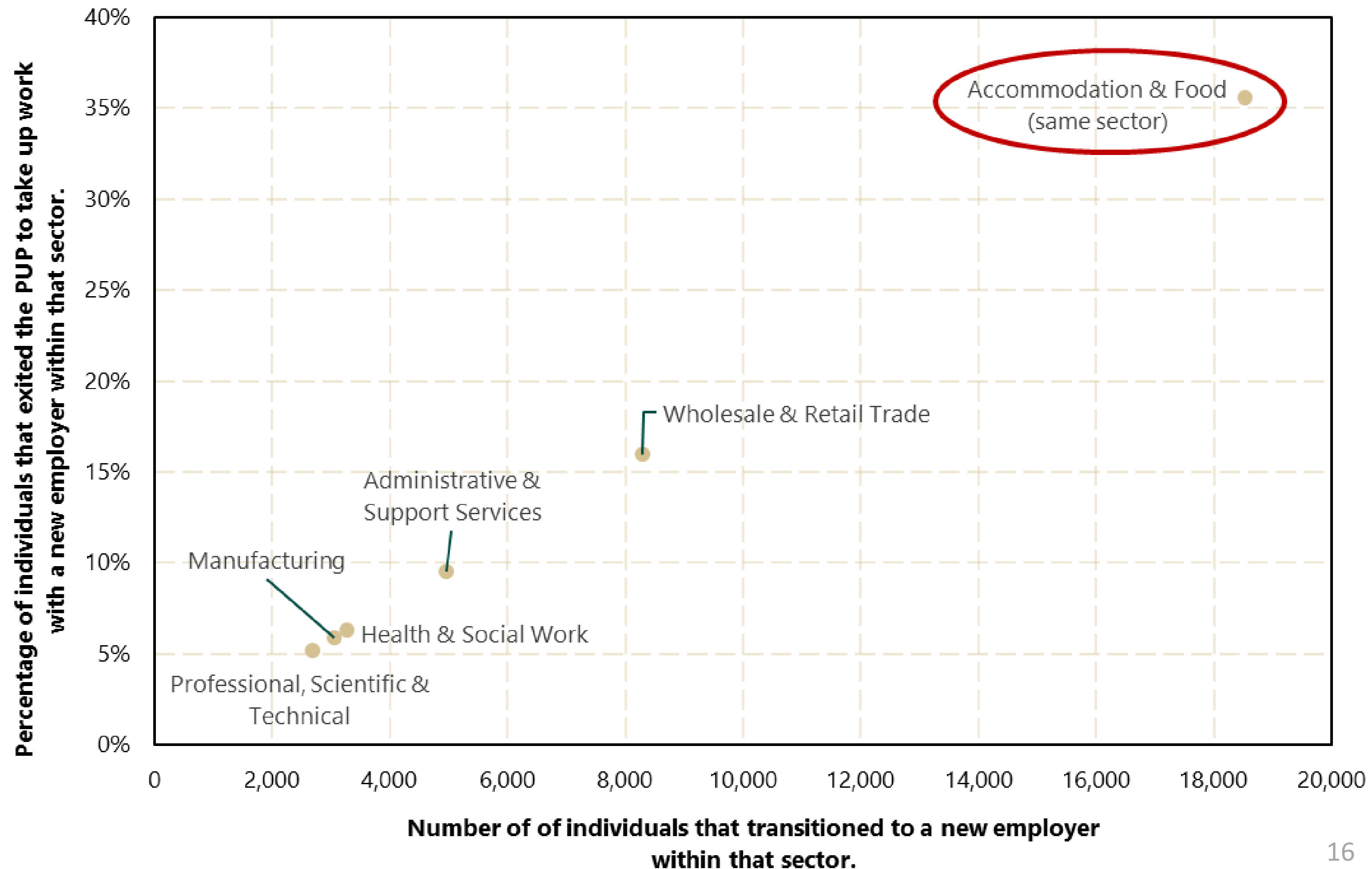
Of these, 71,200 – or **58%** – returned to work with their former employer. The remaining 52,000 – or **42%** – now work for a new employer.

Sectoral destinations of only those who have changed employer are shown in figure across.

18,500 – **36%** – of those returning to work with a new employer joined a new employer within the Accom. & Food sector.

About 33,500 (**64%** of all those returning to employment with a new employer) moved into a different sector of employment. The largest sectoral transition destinations for former PUP recipients from this sector were Wholesale & Retail trade and Admin & Support services.

Destination breakdown of former PUP recipients that originally worked in the Accommodation & Food sector pre-pandemic and have since returned to work with a new employer.



\*Exited individuals for which DSP have employment records pre- and post-PUP enrolment.

# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (11): Wholesale & Retail trade sectoral breakdown: Where did people move to?

Approx. 99,000 of those known to have originally joined the PUP from the Wholesale & Retail trade sector have since exited the payment and returned to work.

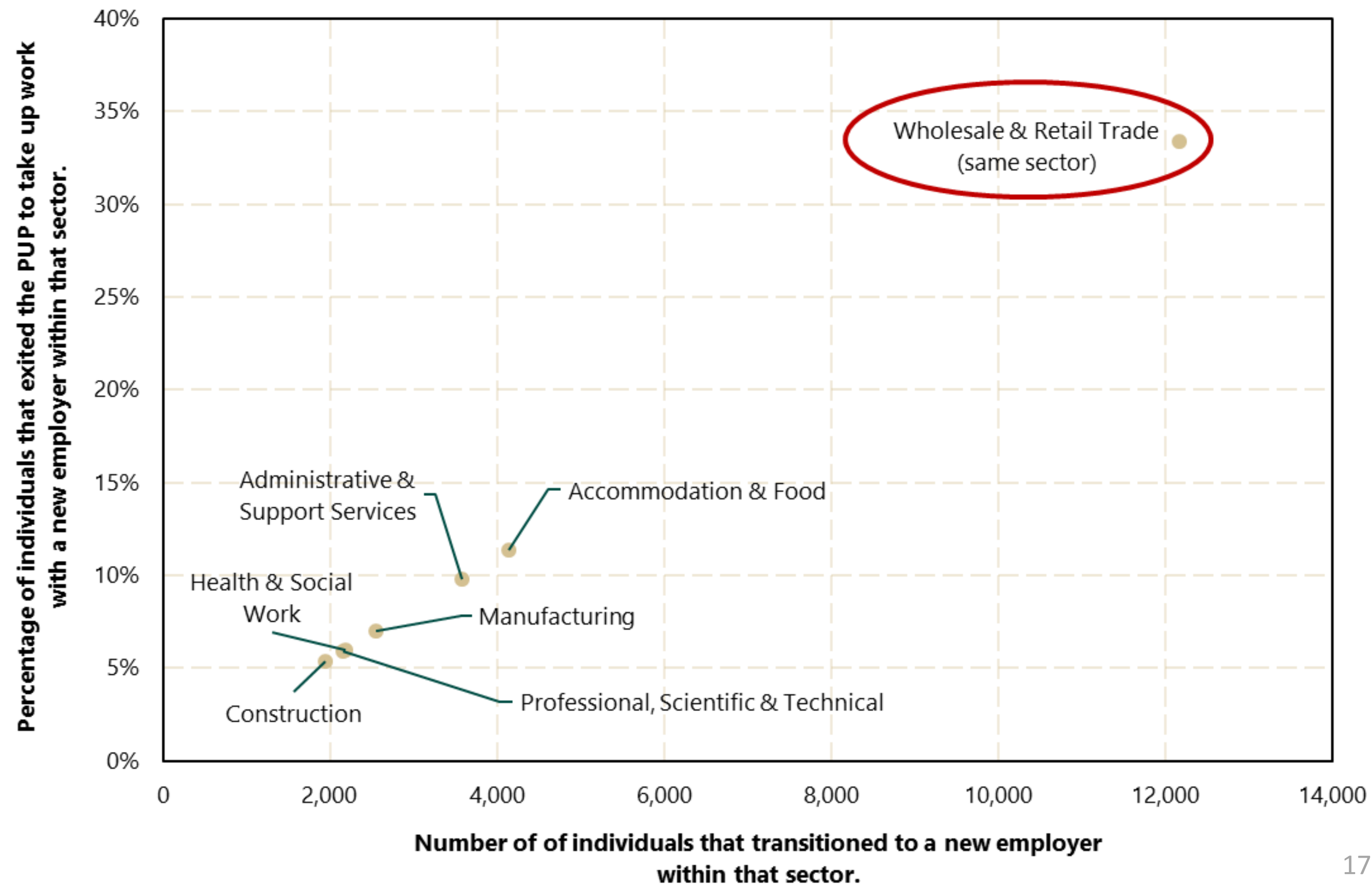
Of these, 62,700 – or **63%** – returned to work with their former employer. The remaining 36,500 – or **37%** – now work for a new employer.

Sectoral destinations of only those who have changed employer are shown in figure across.

About 12,200, – **33%** – of those from the Wholesale & Retail trade sector who returned to work with a new employer did so with a new employer in the same sector.

About 24,300 or **67%** of those that moved to a new employer now work in a different sector. The largest sectoral transition destinations for former PUP recipients from this sector were Accom. & Food and Admin & Support services.

Destination breakdown of former PUP recipients that originally worked in the Wholesale & Retail trade sector pre-pandemic and have since returned to work with a new employer.



\*Exited individuals for which DSP have employment records pre- and post-PUP enrolment.

# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (12): Construction sectoral breakdown: Where did people move to?

Approx. 63,300 of those known to have originally joined the PUP from the Construction sector have since exited the payment and returned to work.

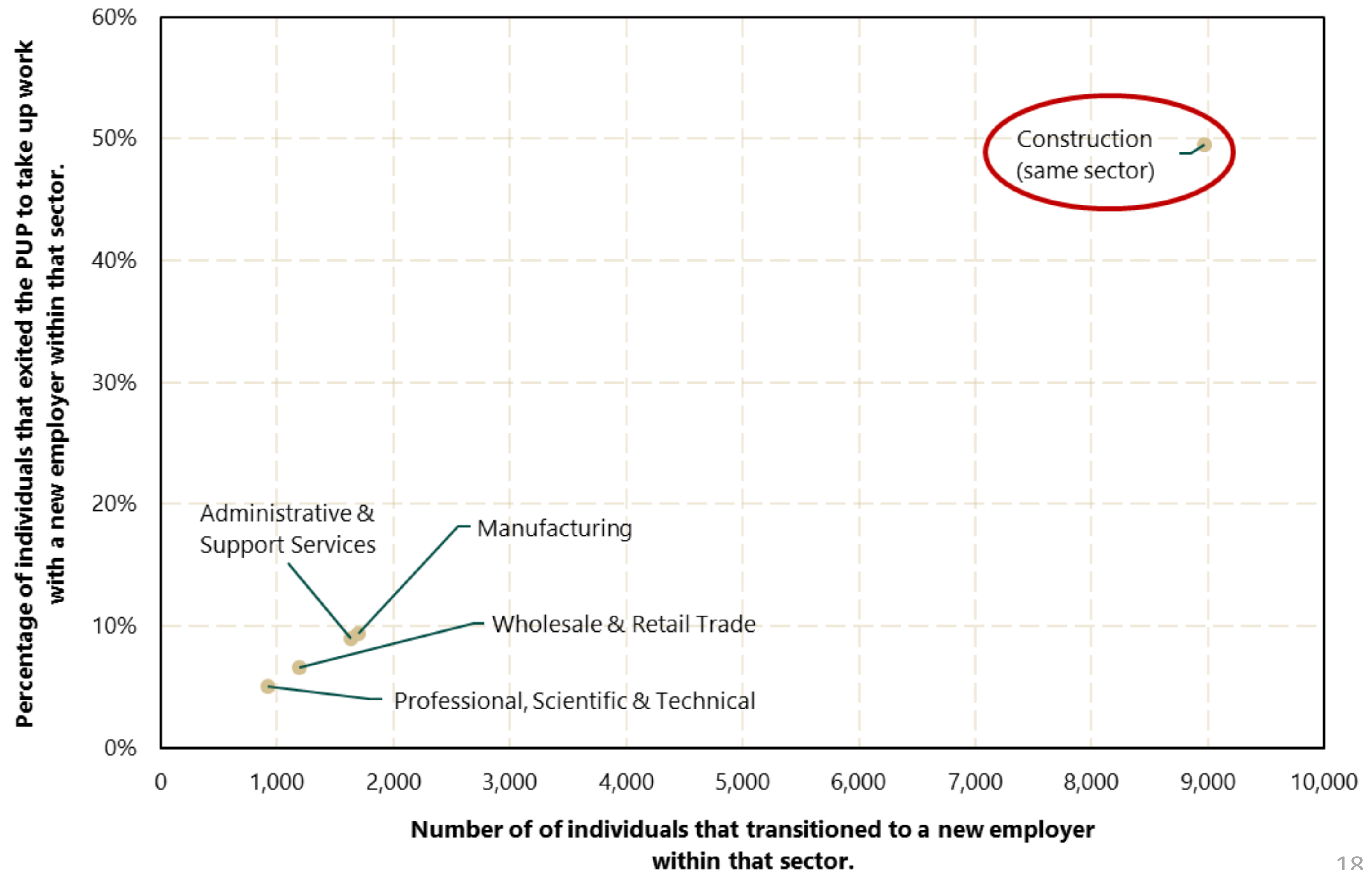
Of these, 45,300 – or **71%** – returned to work with their former employer. The remaining 18,100 – or **29%** – of exits now work for a new employer.

Sectoral destinations of only those who have changed employer are shown in figure across.

About 9,000 – **50%** – of all those from the Construction sector who returned to work with a new employer did so with a new employer in the same sector.

The remaining 9,100 or **50%** moved to work in a different sector. The largest destinations for former PUP recipients from this sector were Manufacturing and Admin & Support.

**Destination breakdown of former PUP recipients that originally worked in the Construction sector pre-pandemic and have since returned to work with a new employer.**



\*Exited individuals for which DSP have employment records pre- and post-PUP enrolment.

# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (13): Administrative & Support services sectoral breakdown: Where did people move to?

Approx. 40,000 of those known to have originally joined the PUP from the Admin & Support services sector have since exited the payment and returned to work.

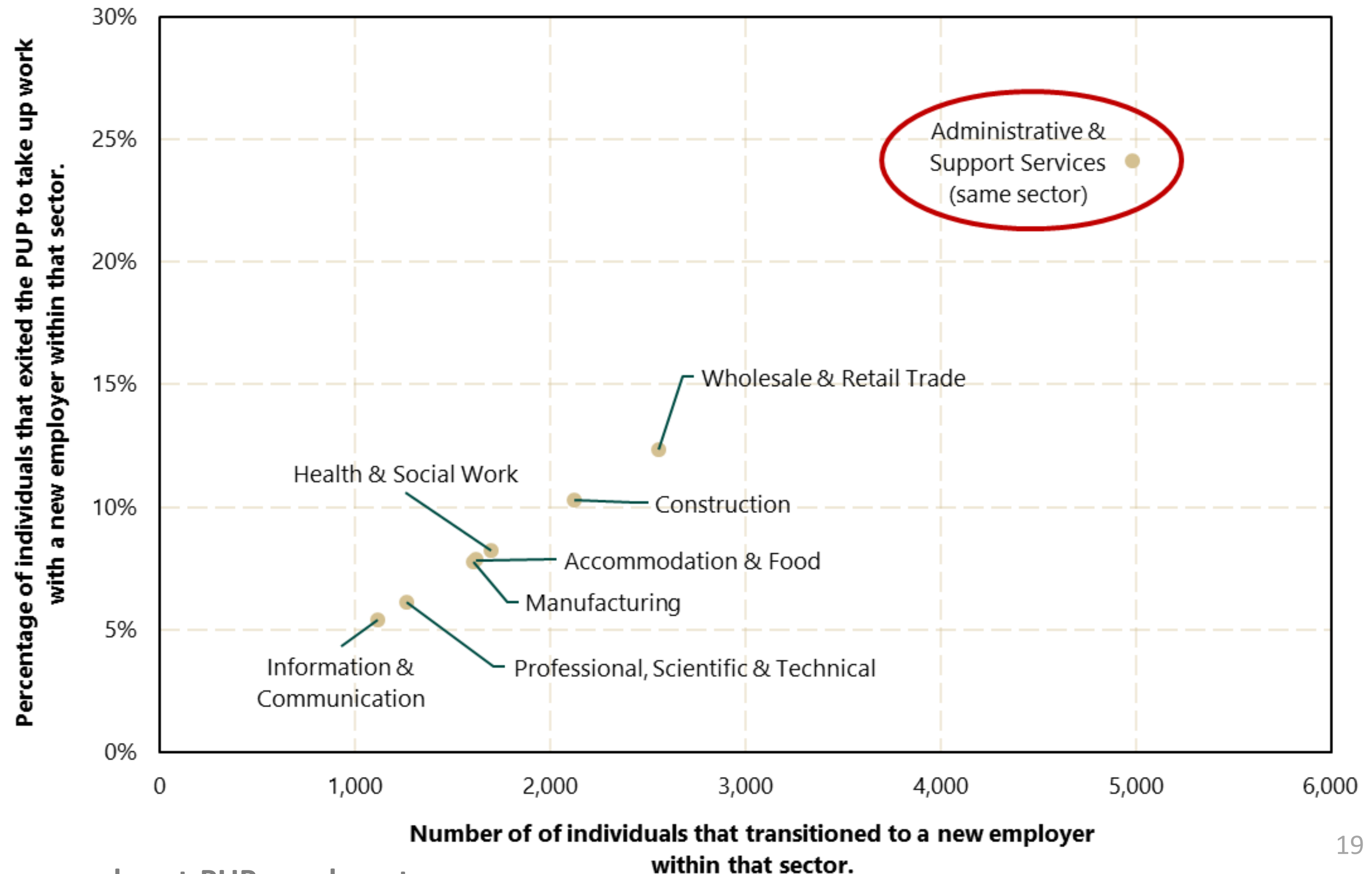
Of these, 19,400 – or **48%** – returned to work with their former employer. The remaining 20,700 – or **52%** – of exits now work for a new employer.

Sectoral destinations of only those who have changed employer are shown in figure across.

5,000 – **24%** – of those from the Admin & Support services sector who returned to work with a new employer did so with a new employer in the same sector.

The remaining 15,700 or **76%** moved to work in a different sector. The largest destinations for former PUP recipients from this sector were Wholesale and Retail trade and Construction.

Destination breakdown of former PUP recipients that originally worked in the Admin & Support services sector pre-pandemic and have since returned to work with a new employer.



\*Exited individuals for which DSP have employment records pre- and post-PUP enrolment.

# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (14): Arts, Entertainment & Recreation sectoral breakdown: Where did people move to?

Approx. 12,000 of those known to have originally joined the PUP from the Arts, Entertainment & Recreation sector have since exited the payment and returned to work.

Of these, 6,900 – or **57%** – returned to work with their former employer. The remaining 5,100 – or **43%** – of exits now work for a new employer.

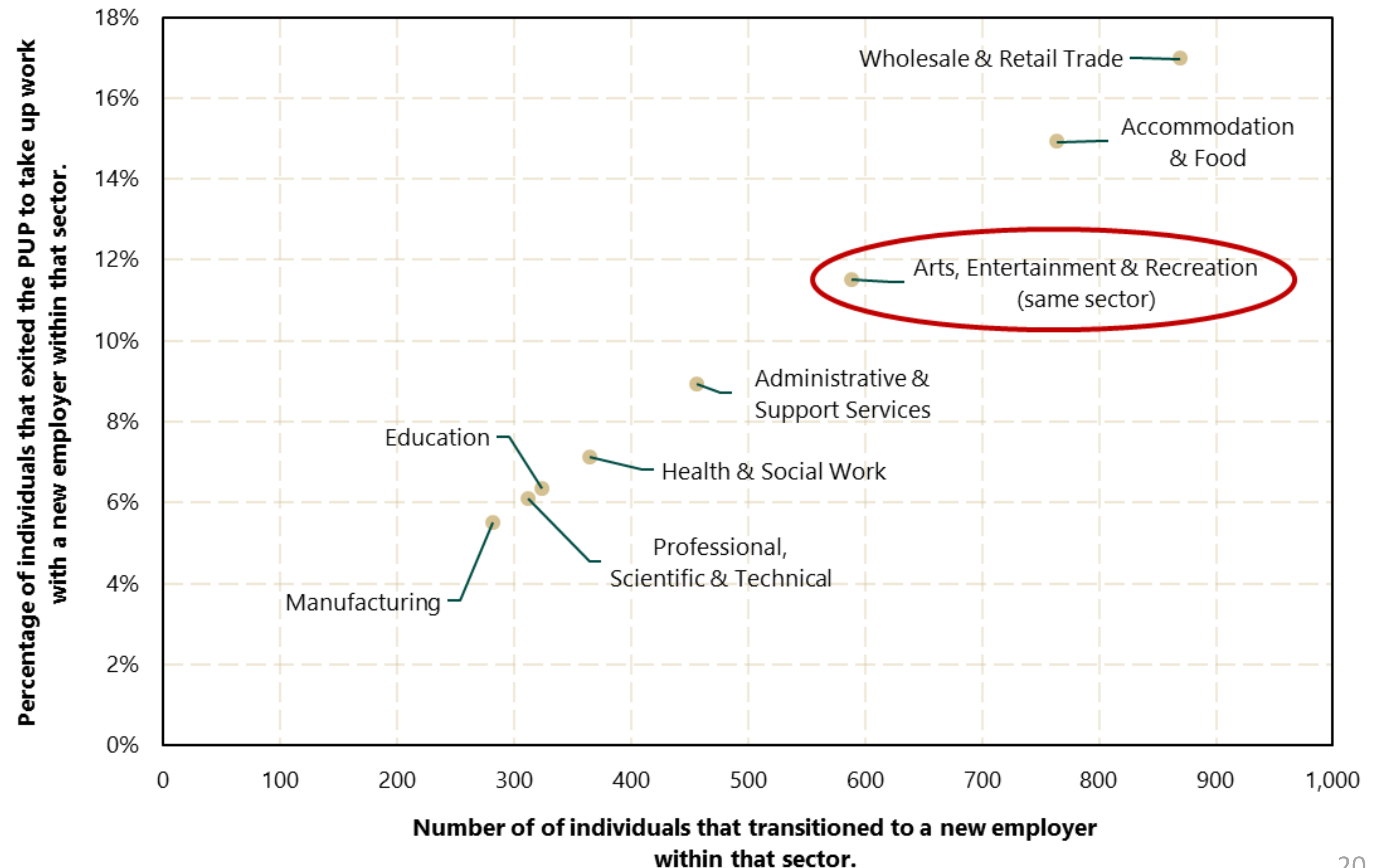
Sectoral destinations of only those who have changed employer are shown in figure across.

600 – **12%** – of those from the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation sector who returned to work with a new employer did so with a new employer in the same sector.

The remaining 4,500 or **88%** moved to work with a new employer in a different sector. The largest destinations were Wholesale & Retail trade followed by Accom. & Food.

\*Exited individuals for which DSP have employment records pre- and post-PUP enrolment.

Destination breakdown of former PUP recipients that originally worked in the Arts, Entertainment & Recreation sector pre-pandemic and have since returned to work with a new employer.





# D. EWSS and Post-PUP Employment

# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (15): Post-PUP individuals in employment supported by EWSS



As individuals exit PUP to return to employment, a significant portion are returning to employers that are supported by the Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme (EWSS).\*

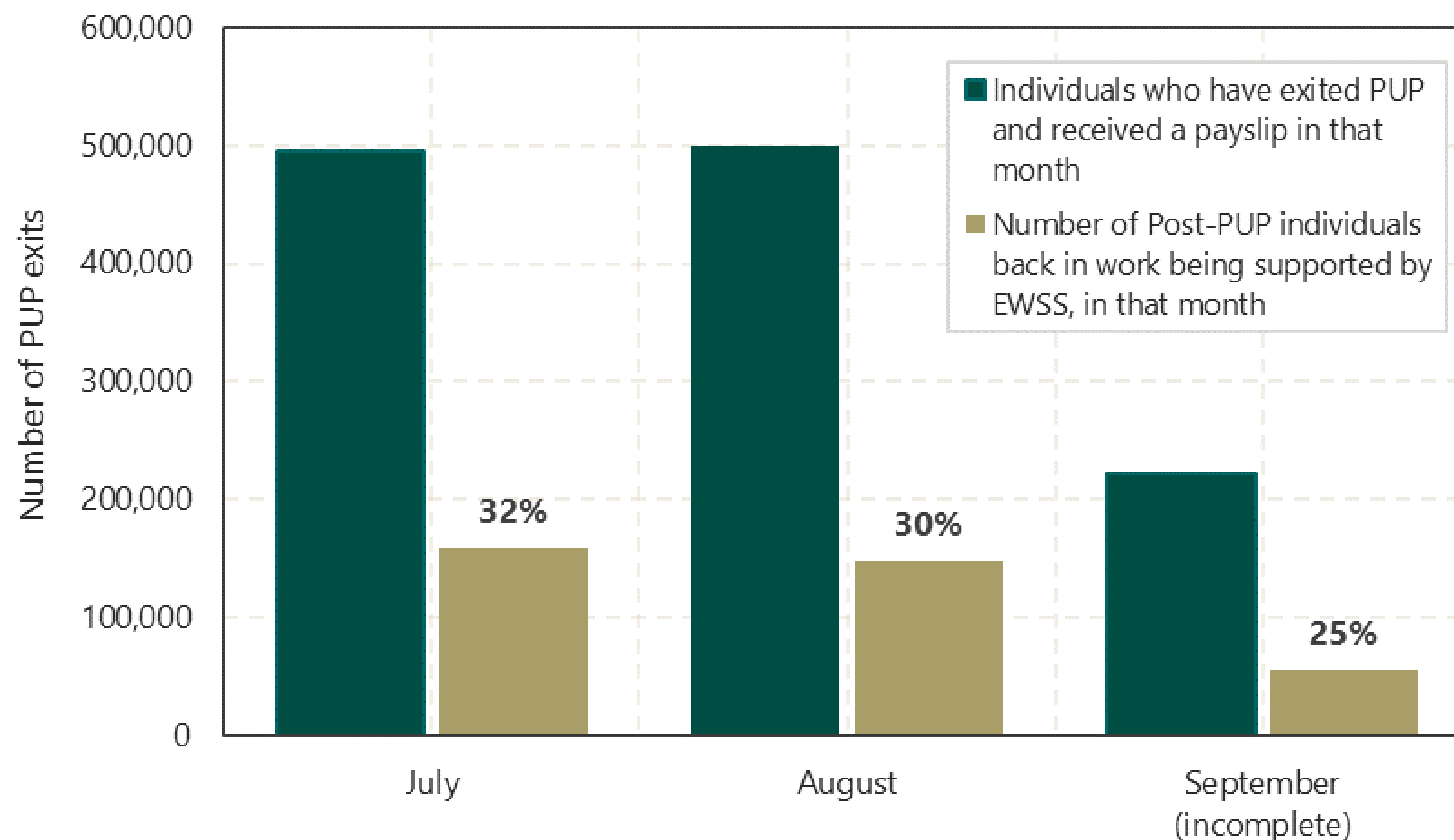
In August 2021 (the latest complete month this analysis covers), of the 500,000 former PUP recipients evidenced as being in employment in that month, over 158,000 – or **30%** - **were in jobs supported by the EWSS**.\*

In total for August, the EWSS supported approx. 321,200 individuals.

It is interesting to note that a slightly lower percentage of former PUP recipients were supported in August than in July, and this is reflected across the majority of sectors.

While incomplete, September figures, to date, indicate a similar declining trend, suggesting that employers are gradually becoming less reliant on the EWSS for retaining staff.

**Number of individuals that have exited PUP and were evidenced as being in employment in each of the below months, and the number of these individuals now working in EWSS supported jobs.**



\*This means that an individual received at least one payslip with an EWSS subsidy in the month.

# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (16): Post-PUP individuals in employment supported by EWSS



As shown, the level of employer dependence on EWSS in employing former PUP recipients varies significantly across sectors.\*

For the month of August, (the latest complete month this analysis covers) the average across all sectors was 30%.

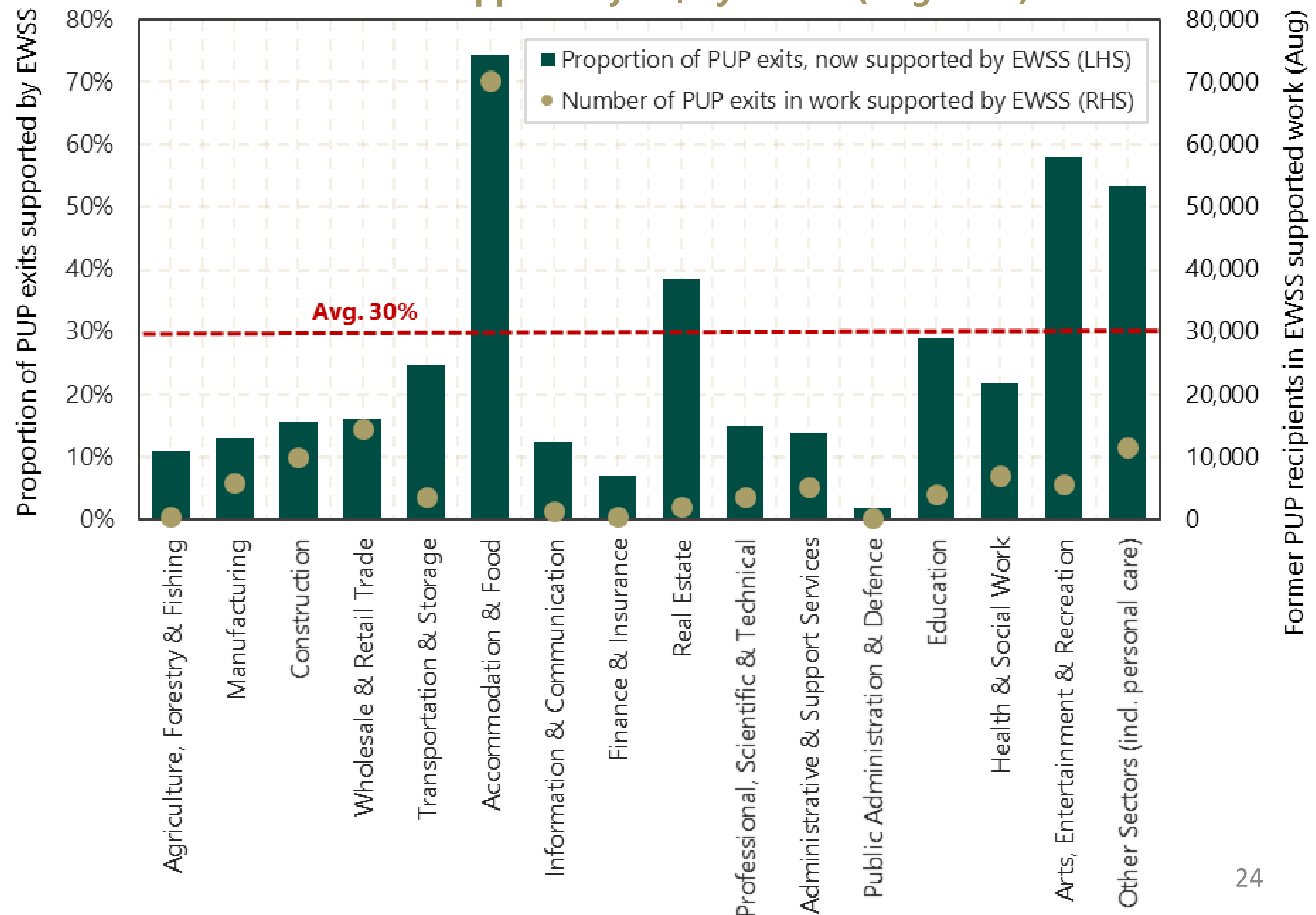
However some sectors, such as Accommodation and Food (74%), Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (58%), and Other sectors (incl. personal care) (53%) have a disproportionately high reliance on the support.

In absolute terms, the Accommodation and Food sector had the highest number of former PUP recipients supported by the scheme in August 2021 at over 70,000.

\*This means that an individual received at least one payslip with an EWSS subsidy in the month.

Source: DSP and Revenue administrative data.

The percentage and number of former PUP recipients now working in EWSS supported jobs, by sector. (Aug 2021)







# E. Demographics of PUP Exits\*

\*Evidenced as having returned to Work

# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (20):

## PUP Exits\*: Age Profile

The distribution of former PUP recipients, evidenced as having returned to work, varies across age brackets.

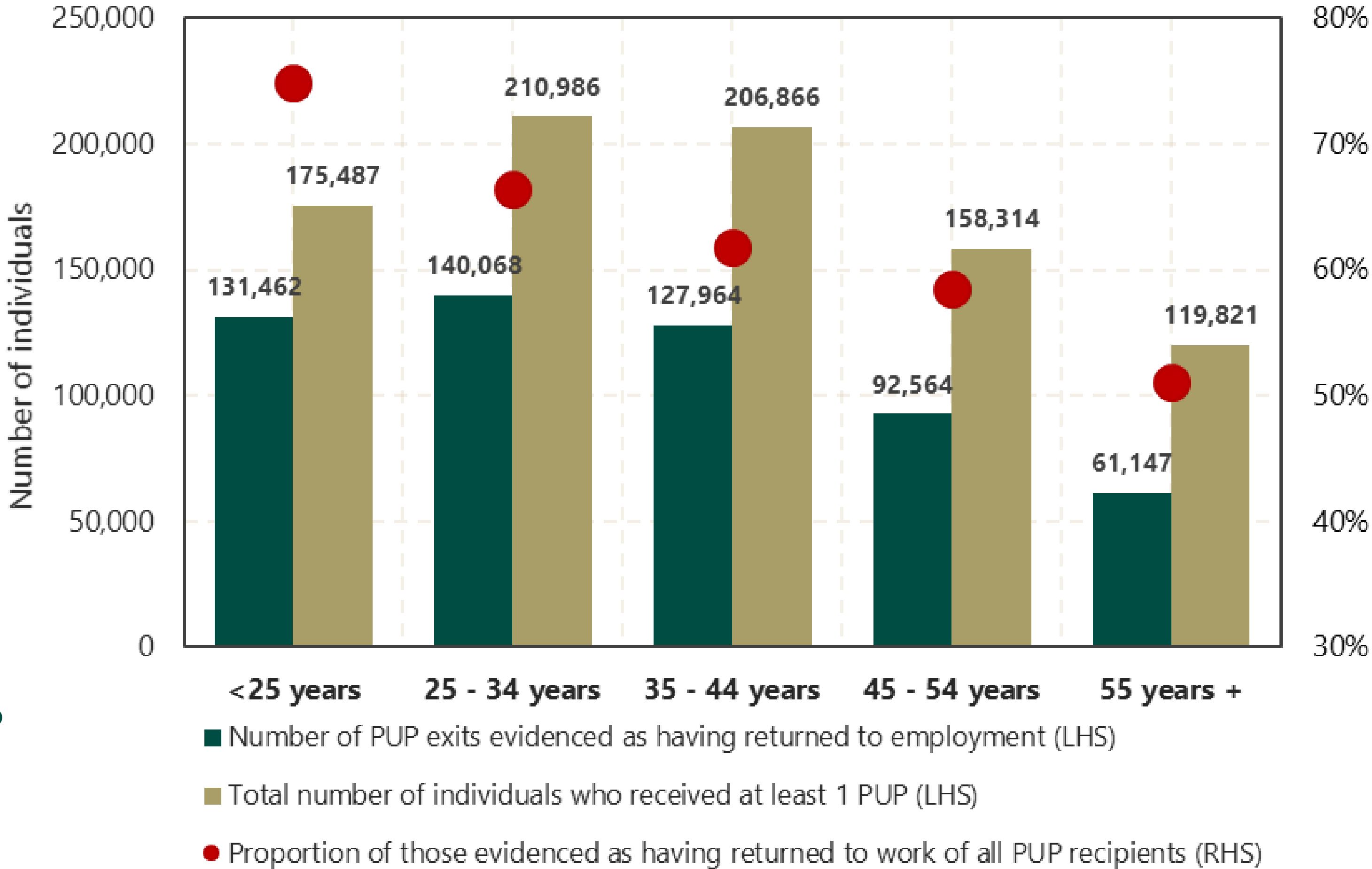
Prime working age cohorts (25 – 44) account for almost half of all PUP exits\*.

Interestingly, of all PUP recipients within an age bracket, **young workers (<25)** have been the most likely to return to work post-PUP.\* **75%** of all those <25 who received a PUP payment during the pandemic have been seen in employment since July 1<sup>st</sup> 2021.

This highlights the resilience of this cohort, given the disproportionate effect the pandemic had on those sectors most likely to employ young people.

In contrast **older workers (55+)**, have been the least likely to return to work, with only **51%** of all older PUP recipients evidenced as being in employment since July 1<sup>st</sup> 2021. Older workers have also been the slowest cohort to exit PUP upon economic reopening and, on average, have the longest cumulative durations on PUP.

Number and percentage of individuals evidenced as being in employment post-PUP since July 1<sup>st</sup>, of all PUP recipients, by age



\*Evidence of returning to work: date of last PUP claimed plus at least 1 subsequent payslip from an employer since July 1<sup>st</sup>.

# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (21): PUP Exits\*: Gender Profile

The distribution of former PUP recipients, evidenced as having returned to work, also varies across gender.

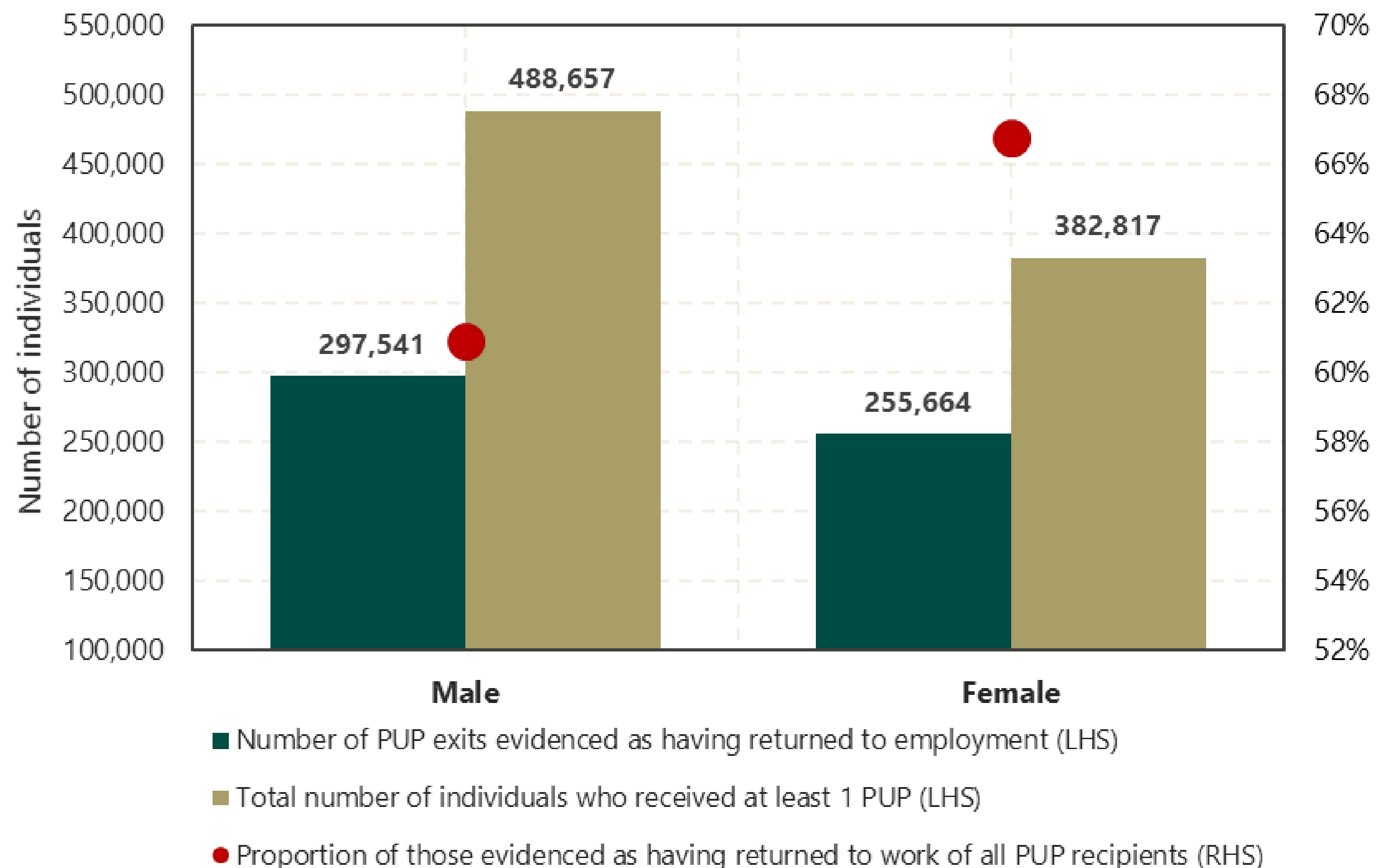
In percentage terms, of those evidenced as having returned to work post-PUP\*, 54% were male and 46% were female.

However, examining the proportion of those seen to have returned to work of all PUP recipients (incl. current recipients) shows that women have been slightly more likely to return to work.

Almost 67% of women who claimed at least one PUP were seen employment since July 1<sup>st</sup> 2021, compared to 61% of men.

\*Exited individuals for which DSP have employment records pre- and post-PUP (Jul – Sep 2021) enrolment.

Number and percentage of individuals evidenced as being in employment post-PUP since July 1<sup>st</sup>, of all PUP recipients, by gender



# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU (22): PUP Exits\*: Regional Profile

As shown across, the distribution of former PUP recipients, evidenced as having returned to work, differs across regions.

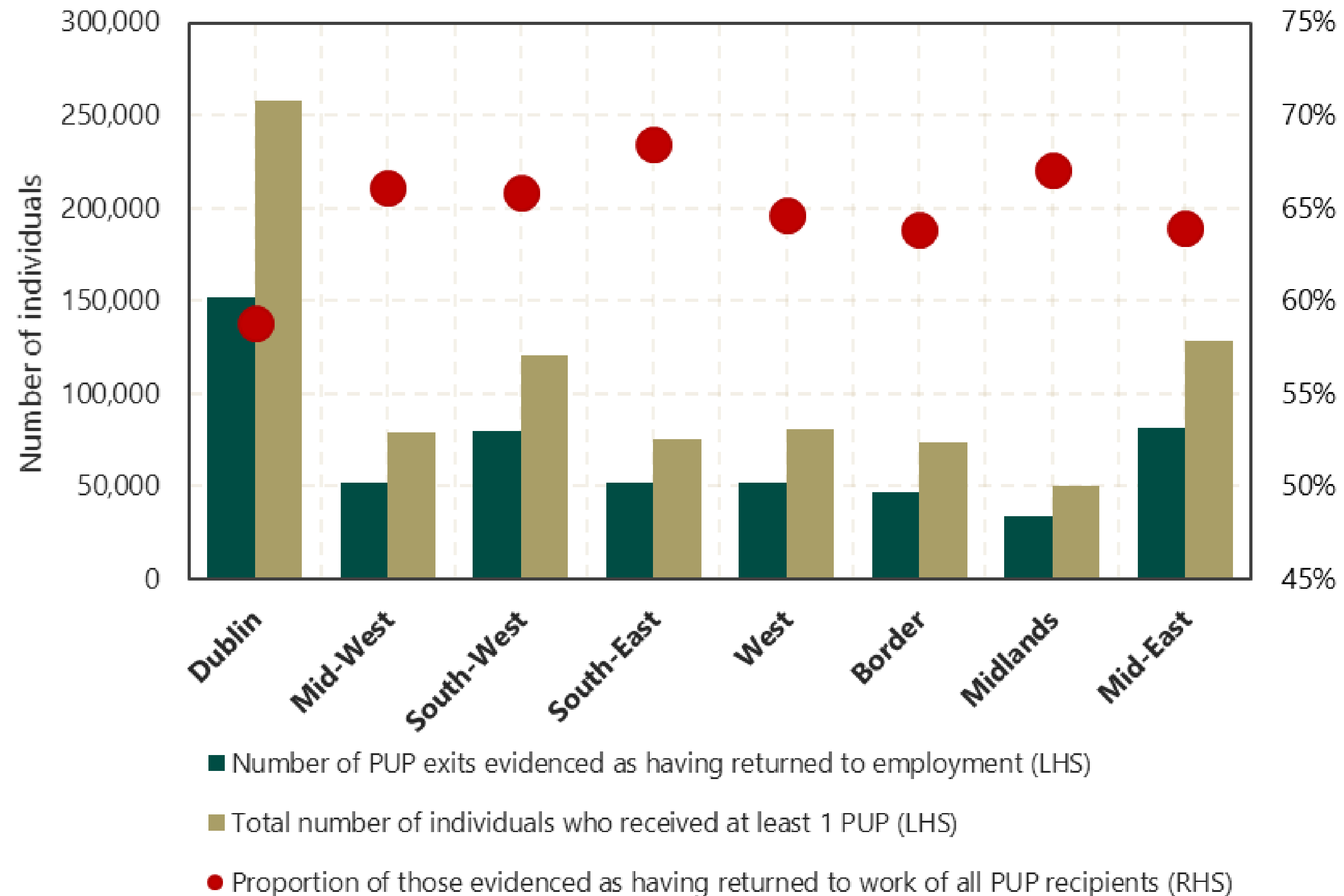
In absolute terms, over 150,000 – or 27% – of those evidenced as having returned to work post-PUP\*, were from the **Dublin** region.

However, examining the proportion of those seen to have returned to work of all PUP recipients (incl. current recipients) shows that Dublin recipients have been the least likely to exit the payment return to work.

59% of individuals from the Dublin region who claimed at least one PUP were seen employment since July 1<sup>st</sup> 2021, compared to the average of all the other regions of just under 66%.

This is perhaps unsurprising given the **unique concentration of business activities** in the Dublin region that remain significantly impacted owing to COVID-19 and remaining public health restrictions.

Number and percentage of individuals evidenced as being in employment post-PUP since July 1<sup>st</sup>, by region



\*Exited individuals for which DSP have employment records pre- and post-PUP (Jul – Sep 2021) enrolment.



# Annex

# Post-PUP Employment Transition Analysis using Revenue RTLU

Pre-pandemic Sector of Employment	Individuals returned to Work post-PUP with a known employer	Individuals who returned to known former employer	% of total returned to work with former employer	Individuals who transitioned to working with known new employer	% of total returned to work with new employer	Individuals who transitioned to working with new employer but remained in original sector	% of total returned to work with new employer but remained in same sector
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	5,808	3,457	59.5%	2,351	40.5%	429	18.2%
Mining & Quarrying	1,015	799	78.7%	216	21.3%	16	7.4%
Manufacturing	44,974	33,124	73.7%	11,850	26.3%	2,785	23.5%
Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply	358	178	49.7%	180	50.3%	6	3.3%
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	1,826	1,173	64.2%	653	35.8%	61	9.3%
Construction	63,386	45,288	71.4%	18,098	28.6%	8,966	49.5%
Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	99,238	62,740	63.2%	36,498	36.8%	12,173	33.4%
Transportation & Storage	15,609	10,207	65.4%	5,402	34.6%	1,626	30.1%
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	123,200	71,207	57.8%	51,993	42.2%	18,521	35.6%
Information & Communication	8,523	3,532	41.4%	4,991	58.6%	1,757	35.2%
Financial & Insurance Activities	5,920	3,417	57.7%	2,503	42.3%	435	17.4%
Real Estate Activities	5,729	3,354	58.5%	2,375	41.5%	182	7.7%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	19,976	11,667	58.4%	8,309	41.6%	1,918	23.1%
Administrative & Support Service Activities	40,004	19,351	48.4%	20,653	51.6%	4,982	24.1%
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	7,715	4,302	55.8%	3,413	44.2%	238	7.0%
Education	17,717	11,201	63.2%	6,516	36.8%	1,771	27.2%
Human Health & Social Work Activities	28,020	18,834	67.2%	9,186	32.8%	4,370	47.6%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	12,015	6,905	57.5%	5,110	42.5%	588	11.5%
Other Service Activities	23,862	17,276	72.4%	6,586	27.6%	2,194	33.3%
Activities of Households as Employers;	2,449	1,537	62.8%	912	37.2%	4	0.4%
Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations	7	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%
<b>Total / Average</b>	<b>527,351</b>	<b>329,553</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>197,798</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>63,022</b>	<b>31.9%</b>

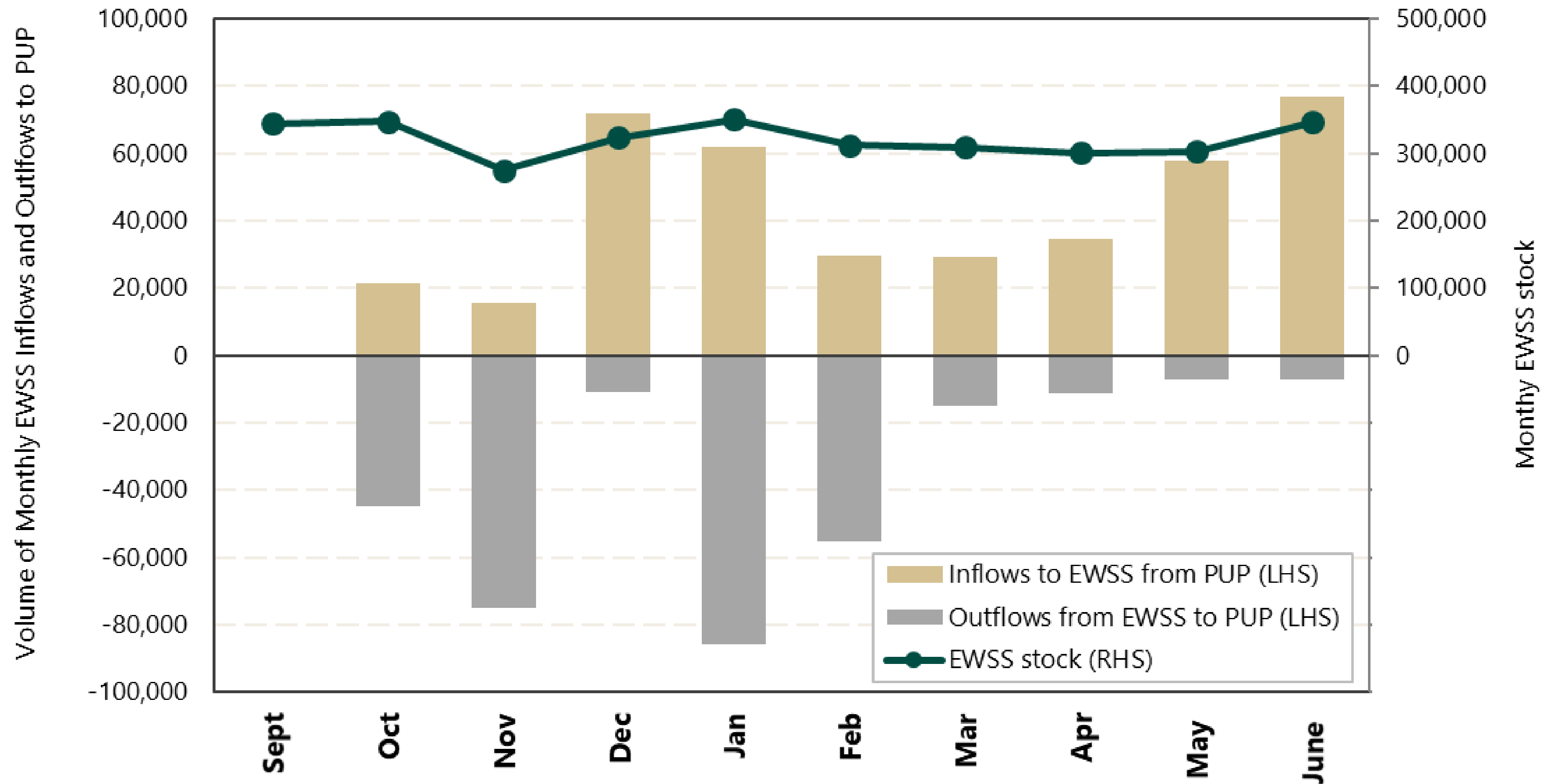
# Preliminary breakdown of aggregate transitions between sectors post exit from PUP

NACE Sector	Pre-PUP sector of employment (of those who have exited PUP)	Post-PUP sector of employment (of those who have exited PUP)	Net change in sector	Percentage change
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	123,200	101,225	-21,975	-17.8%
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	99,238	95,483	-3,755	-3.8%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	12,015	10,376	-1,639	-13.6%
Other Service Activities	23,862	23,176	-686	-2.9%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5,808	5,464	-344	-5.9%
Real Estate Activities	5,729	5,602	-127	-2.2%
Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies	7	8	1	14.3%
Activities of Households as Employers;	2,449	2,507	58	2.4%
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	358	455	97	27.1%
Mining and Quarrying	1,015	1,132	117	11.5%
Water Supply; Sewerage, and Waste Management	1,826	2,029	203	11.1%
Transportation and Storage	15,609	16,257	648	4.2%
Education	17,717	18,839	1,122	6.3%
Financial and Insurance Activities	5,920	7,499	1,579	26.7%
Administrative and Support Service Activities	40,004	41,838	1,834	4.6%
Construction	63,386	66,064	2,678	4.2%
Information and Communication	8,523	11,588	3,065	36.0%
Manufacturing	44,974	48,089	3,115	6.9%
Public Administration and Defence;	7,715	11,269	3,554	46.1%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	19,976	24,104	4,128	20.7%
Human Health and Social Work Activities	28,020	34,347	6,327	22.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>527,351</b>	<b>527,351</b>	<b>0</b>	

# Overview of PUP Flows in/out of EWSS



Inflows and Outflows to EWSS relating to the PUP and overall monthly EWSS stock  
(Sept 2020 – June 2021)



Note: This figure includes only EWSS inflows and outflows to/from PUP. It does not include all other flows.

Source: DSP, Revenue administrative data and authors' calculations.