



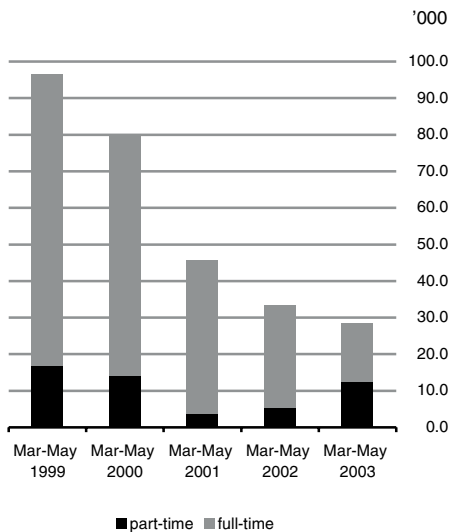
Central Statistics Office
An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

Based on the 1996 Census of Population figures
For figures based on the 2002 Census of Population see the revised QNHS series.

28 August 2003

Quarterly National Household Survey Second Quarter 2003

**Annual Employment increase in the
Second Quarters 1999 to 2003**



ILO Labour Force

	In Employment	Unemployed	Labour Force
	'000		
Mar-May 2002	1,749.9	77.2	1,827.0
Jun-Aug 2002	1,794.8	86.7	1,881.5
Sep-Nov 2002	1,770.7	84.1	1,854.7
Dec-Feb 2003	1,772.0	84.9	1,857.0
Mar-May 2003	1,778.3	81.4	1,859.7
<i>Change in quarter</i>	+6.3	-3.5	+2.7
<i>Change in year</i>	+28.4	+4.2	+32.7

Employment growth maintained in second quarter

In the second quarter of 2003 there were 1,778,300 persons in employment, an increase of 28,400 or 1.6% in the year. This compares with an annual increase of 1.5% in the previous quarter and 1.9% in the corresponding quarter of 2002. Part-time employment accounted for 43.7% (12,400) of the annual increase – representing a significantly higher proportion of the employment growth than in previous quarters. *See table 1 & graph.*

There were 81,400 persons unemployed in the second quarter, representing an annual increase of 4,200. The number of long-term unemployed rose by 5,300 in the year but was partially offset by a fall of 1,200 in the number of short-term unemployed over the same period. The unemployment rate was 4.4% in the second quarter of 2003, compared with 4.2% one year previously. *See tables 1 & 17.*

When seasonal factors are taken into account there was a quarterly increase of 6,400 persons in employment in the second quarter of 2003 while there was a slight fall of 200 in the numbers unemployed. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.6% over the quarter. *See table 3.*

The labour force grew by 32,700 or 1.8% to 1,859,700 in the year to the second quarter of 2003. This accounted for 59.5% of all persons aged 15 and over and compares to a participation rate of 59.4% one year previously. The male participation rate decreased slightly from 70.4% to 70.3% while the female participation rate increased from 48.8% to 49.1%. *See table 1.*

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Variation in employment growth across sectors

The largest annual increases were in the *Health* (+10,900), *Hotels and restaurants* (+10,500) and *Construction* (+9,300) sectors. The largest growth area in absolute terms for males was *Construction* (+8,800) and for females was *Health* (+8,800). See table 2b.

The growth in the *Hotels and Restaurants* sector was underpinned by an increase of almost 6,000 in the number of part-time workers and also reflected a dip in numbers employed in this sector in the second quarter of 2002.

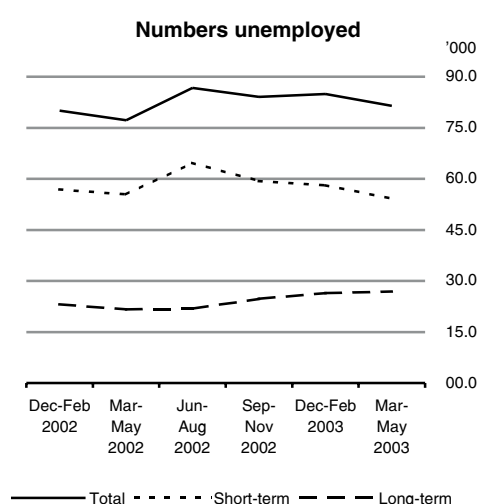
Overall, there was an annual increase of 17,200 in the numbers employed in the predominantly public service sectors of *Health*, *Education* and *Public Administration and Defence*. This was significantly lower than the annual increase of 27,300 recorded in the previous quarter.

In the year to the second quarter of 2003, employment decreased in *Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing* (-7,500), *Other Services* (-3,600), *Financial and Other Business Services* (-2,200) and *Other Production Industries* (-800).

After adjusting for seasonal factors the largest underlying quarterly increases were in *Hotels and restaurants* (+3,900) and *Construction* (+3,800). There were decreases in *Other services* (-1,900), *Agriculture, forestry and fishing* (-1,000) and *Transport, storage and communication* (-200). See table 3.

All occupational categories increased in the year with the exception of *Plant and machine operatives* (-11,700), *Other* (-8,600) and *Clerical and secretarial* (-8,200). See table 4.

The number of self employed persons with paid employees increased marginally in the year to 100,900 while the number without paid employees decreased by 2,100 to 191,000. However, when agricultural workers are excluded, there was an increase of 3,300 in the latter. The number of employees increased by 28,800 to 1,468,800 while the number assisting relatives increased by 1,600 to 17,600. See table 6.

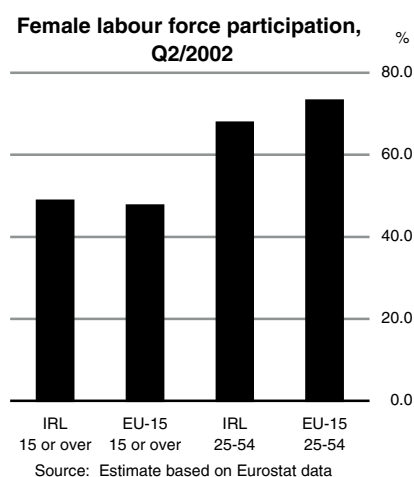
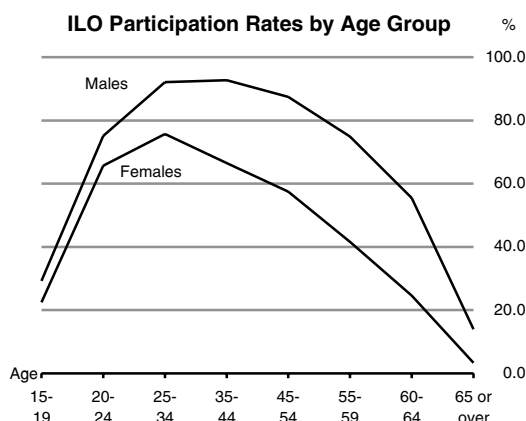


Long-term unemployment rate rises to 1.4%

Long-term unemployment increased by 5,300 in the year to 26,900 while short-term unemployment decreased by 1,200 to 54,200. Over half of both long-term unemployed males and females were in the 25 to 44 year age group. The long-term unemployment rate increased from 1.2% to 1.4% between the second quarters of 2002 and 2003. See tables 16, 17, 18 & graph.

There were 51,400 males and 30,000 females unemployed in the second quarter of 2003, representing annual increases of 2,600 and 1,700 respectively. For males, the largest annual increases in the numbers unemployed was concentrated in the 35 to 54 year age group, and for females in the 25 to 34 and 45 to 54 year age groups. See tables 1 & 13.

In the second quarter of 2003, there were 68,500 unemployed persons seeking full-time work, an annual increase of 3,000, and 12,900 unemployed persons seeking part-time work, an increase of 1,200 over the same quarter last year. See table 1.



Labour force grows by 32,700 in the year

The annual increase in the labour force of 32,700, comprised an increase of 18,100 females and 14,600 males. The growth in the labour force was concentrated in the 25-34 (+11,200), 35-44 (+5,200) and 55-59 (+8,200) year age groups. *See table 10.*

If participation rates had remained the same, demographic factors such as the increase in the population of working age and changes in its structure would have added an estimated 35,800 to the labour force between the second quarters of 2002 and 2003. In the event, changes in participation rates, particularly among the 25 to 34 year old age group, contributed a net decrease of 3,100. The participation rate for married females remained unchanged in the year at 48.1%. *See tables 1, 9 & 15.*

The number of persons outside the labour force who expressed some interest in obtaining work increased by 4,600 in the year, which compares to previous annual decreases in this category. On the basis of these increases, the broadest survey-based labour supply indicator, S3, which includes persons outside the labour force who show some interest in obtaining work as well as the unemployed, rose from 8.1% in the second quarter of 2002 to 8.5% in the second quarter of 2003. *See tables 1, 19 & 20.*

The latest available EU labour force survey results, for the second quarter of 2002, show that the female labour force participation rate in Ireland, at 48.8%, was somewhat above the EU-15 average of 47.6%. For women aged 25 to 54, the age group most likely to be in the labour force, the participation rate in Ireland of 67.8% was slightly behind the 73.2% recorded for the EU-15 region. *See graph.*

Part-time employment increases while average hours worked declines

Part-time employment rose by 12,400 to 302,000 in the year accounting for over 40% of employment growth. This comprised an increase of 9,300 females and 3,100 males. The growth in part-time employment was concentrated in the *Hotels and restaurants* (+5,900) and *Health* (+5,900) sectors. Less than 3% of males and 1% of females working part-time indicated that they were not satisfied with their hours (i.e. underemployed). *See table 1.*

In the year to the second quarter of 2003, full time employment increased by 16,100 to 1,476,300. This consisted of an increase of 9,000 males and of 7,100 females. *See table 1.*

The average working week in the second quarter of 2003 was 37.2 hours which compares with 37.7 hours in the second quarter of 2002. For men the average working week was 41.3 hours compared to 41.9 one year previously and for women it was 32.1 hours compared to 32.5 hours. Just under 40% of females in employment work for less than 35 hours a week compared to just under 8% of males. *See table 5.*

Rate of employment growth higher in BMW

In the year to the second quarter of 2003, employment increased by 12,100 or 2.8% in the Border, Midland and Western region and by 16,500 or 1.3% in the Eastern and Southern region. Unemployment decreased slightly (-900) in the Border, Midland and Western region and increased by 5,100 in the Eastern and Southern region. *See table 7a.*

At NUTS 3 level, employment grew in all regions in the year to the second quarter of 2003. The largest annual increases were in the West (+8,600) and the Mid-East (+6,200). Unemployment fell slightly in three regions (the Border, West and Mid-East) and rose in the remaining five. The unemployment rate was highest in the Border region at 6.4% and lowest in the Mid-East at 3.0%. *See table 7b.*

Students account for large proportion of annual increase in part-time employment

In the second quarter of 2003 there were 61,700 students in employment, an increase of 9,500 in the year. Almost all of this annual increase was accounted for by part-time employment (+8,800). The number of students increased by 6,000 to 389,000 in the year to the second quarter of 2003. This increase was more or less evenly distributed between males (+3,200) and females (+2,700). *See tables 21 & 22.*

The number of persons describing their usual situation as “at work” grew by 20,300 in the year to 1,701,600. This comprised an increase of 7,200 males and 13,200 females. This compares to an increase of 34,100 in the year to the second quarter of 2002. *See table 21.*

There was an annual decrease of 1,800 in the numbers describing themselves as “unemployed”, bringing the total for the second quarter of 2003 to 112,700. All of the decrease was accounted for by females. *See table 21.*

Those describing themselves as being on “home duties” increased by 7,200 to 551,700 in the year. *See table 21.*

Tables

Table 1 Persons aged 15 years and over classified by sex and ILO economic status

'000

ILO economic status	Mar- May 01	Dec- Feb 02	Mar- May 02	Jun- Aug 02	Sep- Nov 02	Dec- Feb 03	Mar- May 03
Males							
In labour force	1,053.7	1,065.1	1,066.0	1,094.9	1,083.4	1,082.2	1,080.6
In employment :	1,013.9	1,015.1	1,017.2	1,042.2	1,031.8	1,028.1	1,029.2
full-time	948.0	944.6	950.8	976.1	966.4	958.4	959.8
part-time :	65.9	70.5	66.3	66.1	65.4	69.7	69.4
<i>of which : part-time, not underemployed¹</i>	64.7	69.1	64.9	64.6	64.0	67.8	67.7
<i>part-time, underemployed¹</i>	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.7
Unemployed :	39.8	50.0	48.8	52.6	51.7	54.1	51.4
seeking full-time work	37.5	47.7	46.6	49.8	49.2	51.0	48.4
seeking part-time work	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.0
Not in labour force	432.1	445.4	447.7	423.9	447.8	455.3	456.7
Marginally attached to the Labour Force	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.9	7.6	8.0	8.1
Others	424.7	437.7	440.2	415.9	440.2	447.3	448.6
Total males aged 15 or over	1,485.8	1,510.5	1,513.7	1,518.7	1,531.2	1,537.5	1,537.3
Unemployment rate %	3.8	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.8
Participation rate %	70.9	70.5	70.4	72.1	70.8	70.4	70.3
Females							
In labour force	728.1	760.3	761.0	786.7	771.3	774.8	779.1
In employment :	702.5	730.4	732.7	752.6	738.9	743.9	749.1
full-time	484.1	506.2	509.4	527.9	512.7	515.1	516.5
part-time :	218.4	224.1	223.3	224.8	226.2	228.8	232.6
<i>of which : part-time, not underemployed¹</i>	217.1	222.9	221.8	223.6	224.8	227.2	230.9
<i>part-time, underemployed¹</i>	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7
Unemployed :	25.6	30.0	28.3	34.1	32.4	30.9	30.0
seeking full-time work	16.2	19.9	18.8	24.0	19.9	20.4	20.1
seeking part-time work	9.4	10.1	9.5	10.1	12.5	10.5	9.9
Not in labour force	803.4	800.3	799.9	779.9	806.6	811.1	807.4
Marginally attached to the Labour Force	3.4	4.5	3.6	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.0
Others	800.0	795.8	796.4	775.1	802.2	806.3	803.4
Total females aged 15 or over	1,531.5	1,560.6	1,560.9	1,566.5	1,577.9	1,585.9	1,586.5
Unemployment rate %	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9
Participation rate %	47.5	48.7	48.8	50.2	48.9	48.9	49.1
All persons							
In labour force	1,781.9	1,825.4	1,827.0	1,881.5	1,854.7	1,857.0	1,859.7
In employment :	1,716.5	1,745.5	1,749.9	1,794.8	1,770.7	1,772.0	1,778.3
full-time	1,432.2	1,450.8	1,460.2	1,504.0	1,479.1	1,473.5	1,476.3
part-time :	284.3	294.6	289.6	290.9	291.6	298.5	302.0
<i>of which : part-time, not underemployed¹</i>	281.9	292.1	286.7	288.2	288.9	295.0	298.6
<i>part-time, underemployed¹</i>	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.4
Unemployed :	65.4	80.0	77.2	86.7	84.1	84.9	81.4
seeking full-time work	53.7	67.5	65.5	73.7	69.1	71.4	68.5
seeking part-time work	11.7	12.4	11.7	12.9	15.0	13.5	12.9
Not in labour force	1,235.5	1,245.6	1,247.6	1,203.7	1,254.4	1,266.4	1,264.1
Marginally attached to the Labour Force	10.8	12.2	11.1	12.7	12.1	12.7	12.1
Others	1,224.7	1,233.4	1,236.5	1,191.0	1,242.3	1,253.6	1,252.0
Total persons aged 15 or over	3,017.3	3,071.1	3,074.7	3,085.3	3,109.1	3,123.3	3,123.8
Unemployment rate %	3.7	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4
Participation rate %	59.1	59.4	59.4	61.0	59.7	59.5	59.5

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 2a Persons in employment (ILO) classified by sex and broad economic sector

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Broad ¹ economic sector (NACE Rev. 1)	Mar- May 01	Dec- Feb 02	Mar- May 02	Jun- Aug 02	Sep- Nov 02	Dec- Feb 03	Mar- May 03
Males							
A-B Agriculture	107.2	109.4	108.4	109.9	107.6	102.2	99.9
C-F Industry	394.3	391.0	385.4	403.2	396.2	395.3	395.4
G-O Services	512.4	514.7	523.4	529.1	527.9	530.6	533.9
Females							
A-B Agriculture	12.9	12.3	12.4	12.8	12.2	12.1	13.3
C-F Industry	103.0	102.7	98.5	100.8	96.8	96.4	97.1
G-O Services	586.7	615.4	621.7	639.0	629.9	635.3	638.7
All persons							
A-B Agriculture	120.1	121.7	120.7	122.7	119.8	114.3	113.2
C-F Industry	497.3	493.6	484.0	504.0	493.1	491.7	492.6
G-O Services	1,099.1	1,130.1	1,145.1	1,168.2	1,157.8	1,166.0	1,172.6
Total persons	1,716.5	1,745.5	1,749.9	1,794.8	1,770.7	1,772.0	1,778.3

¹ Table contains revised figures.**Table 2b Persons in employment (ILO) classified by sex and NACE economic sector**

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Economic sector (NACE Rev. 1)	Mar- May 01	Dec- Feb 02	Mar- May 02	Jun- Aug 02	Sep- Nov 02	Dec- Feb 03	Mar- May 03
Males							
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	107.2	109.4	108.4	109.9	107.6	102.2	99.9
C-E Other production industries	222.3	216.9	213.1	222.7	214.7	215.8	214.3
F Construction	172.0	174.1	172.3	180.5	181.5	179.5	181.1
G Wholesale and retail trade	130.7	127.4	125.0	129.9	128.6	128.6	126.7
H Hotels and restaurants	43.1	45.5	44.7	46.1	46.0	46.9	48.8
I Transport, storage and communication	80.9	80.3	81.4	85.0	83.9	82.8	83.7
J-K Financial and other business services	110.5	111.6	114.0	112.8	113.4	113.9	115.5
L Public administration and defence	45.4	43.7	48.2	47.9	46.9	48.9	50.1
M Education	32.3	33.0	33.8	33.3	34.0	34.8	34.2
N Health	27.4	29.2	31.2	30.4	32.3	32.5	33.3
O Other services	42.1	43.9	45.1	43.8	42.7	42.3	41.6
Total males	1,013.9	1,015.1	1,017.2	1,042.2	1,031.8	1,028.1	1,029.2
Females							
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.9	12.3	12.4	12.8	12.2	12.1	13.3
C-E Other production industries	94.8	93.6	89.8	91.3	87.5	87.4	87.8
F Construction	8.2	9.1	8.8	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.3
G Wholesale and retail trade	117.1	121.7	120.8	127.1	121.6	123.7	124.1
H Hotels and restaurants	61.6	63.2	60.1	70.5	66.3	63.6	66.5
I Transport, storage and communication	29.5	28.6	28.8	29.2	28.4	28.1	27.1
J-K Financial and other business services	107.8	114.8	115.1	116.2	111.9	112.8	111.4
L Public administration and defence	35.0	38.3	41.0	42.1	40.2	39.7	40.6
M Education	70.4	73.6	76.2	71.6	77.6	80.2	80.6
N Health	115.1	124.2	125.8	127.4	128.8	133.3	134.6
O Other services	50.1	51.0	53.9	54.8	55.0	54.0	53.8
Total females	702.5	730.4	732.7	752.6	738.9	743.9	749.1
All persons							
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	120.1	121.7	120.7	122.7	119.8	114.3	113.2
C-E Other production industries	317.1	310.4	302.9	314.0	302.2	303.2	302.1
F Construction	180.2	183.2	181.1	190.0	190.8	188.5	190.4
G Wholesale and retail trade	247.8	249.1	245.9	257.1	250.3	252.3	250.8
H Hotels and restaurants	104.8	108.7	104.8	116.6	112.4	110.5	115.3
I Transport, storage and communication	110.4	108.9	110.2	114.2	112.3	110.9	110.8
J-K Financial and other business services	218.3	226.4	229.1	229.1	225.3	226.6	226.9
L Public administration and defence	80.4	82.0	89.2	90.0	87.1	88.6	90.7
M Education	102.7	106.6	110.0	104.9	111.6	115.0	114.8
N Health	142.6	153.4	157.0	157.8	161.1	165.7	167.9
O Other services	92.3	94.9	99.0	98.6	97.7	96.3	95.4
Total persons	1,716.5	1,745.5	1,749.9	1,794.8	1,770.7	1,772.0	1,778.3

Table 3 Seasonally Adjusted Series¹ of persons aged 15 years and over classified by sex, ILO economic status and NACE Economic Sector

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	Mar- May 01	Dec- Feb 02	Mar- May 02	Jun- Aug 02	Sep- Nov 02	Dec- Feb 03	Mar- May 03
Males							
In labour force	1,063.6	1,074.7	1,076.2	1,072.0	1,086.8	1,091.6	1,091.1
In employment:	1,022.3	1,024.2	1,025.7	1,022.6	1,034.0	1,037.1	1,038.0
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	109.0	110.9	110.3	107.4	106.8	103.6	101.7
C-E Other production industries	225.1	218.8	216.1	216.8	215.7	217.6	217.5
F Construction	174.2	175.4	174.6	177.8	180.5	180.9	183.7
G Wholesale and retail trade	132.3	127.6	126.7	127.2	129.6	128.7	128.4
H Hotels and restaurants	43.5	46.2	45.0	44.5	46.7	47.6	49.1
I Transport, storage and communication	81.6	80.9	82.1	83.7	83.7	83.6	84.3
J-K Financial and other business services	109.9	113.0	113.3	111.2	114.3	115.1	114.9
L Public administration and defence	45.4	44.1	48.0	47.0	47.7	49.3	49.8
M Education	32.2	32.9	33.8	33.6	33.8	34.7	34.2
N Health	27.3	29.4	31.0	31.1	31.6	32.7	33.0
O Other services	42.3	44.7	45.2	42.9	42.8	43.0	41.7
Unemployed	41.3	50.3	50.8	50.0	52.2	54.2	53.5
Unemployment rate %	3.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9
Participation rate %	71.5	71.2	71.0	70.5	71.0	71.1	70.9
Females							
In labour force	737.8	768.0	771.4	765.8	774.6	782.0	785.5
In employment:	708.6	737.8	738.7	735.9	742.6	750.9	755.0
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.8	12.4	12.3	12.6	12.4	12.3	13.1
C-E Other production industries	97.0	94.5	91.8	88.6	87.4	88.3	89.7
F Construction	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.0	9.0	9.6
G Wholesale and retail trade	119.0	122.2	122.7	122.8	123.7	124.2	125.9
H Hotels and restaurants	63.8	65.9	62.4	65.2	66.5	66.4	69.1
I Transport, storage and communication	29.9	28.9	29.2	28.4	28.5	28.4	27.4
J-K Financial and other business services	109.1	116.0	116.4	113.8	112.1	113.8	112.6
L Public administration and defence	34.7	39.2	40.6	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.3
M Education	68.9	72.4	74.7	74.9	77.1	78.9	79.0
N Health	114.9	124.2	125.6	127.0	129.7	132.9	134.4
O Other services	50.8	52.1	54.6	53.3	54.8	55.0	54.5
Unemployed	27.2	30.9	30.3	30.9	32.7	31.8	32.3
Unemployment rate %	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1
Participation rate %	48.1	49.3	49.3	48.8	49.2	49.4	49.6
All persons							
In labour force	1,800.3	1,842.9	1,846.2	1,839.4	1,861.0	1,873.8	1,879.4
In employment:	1,731.7	1,762.1	1,765.6	1,758.1	1,775.6	1,788.1	1,794.5
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	121.8	123.3	122.6	119.9	119.3	115.9	114.9
C-E Other production industries	321.9	313.2	307.7	305.4	303.4	305.8	307.0
F Construction	182.7	184.3	183.8	187.2	189.7	189.6	193.4
G Wholesale and retail trade	251.3	250.3	249.4	249.6	253.2	253.3	254.5
H Hotels and restaurants	107.2	112.3	107.3	109.8	113.2	114.0	118.0
I Transport, storage and communication	111.5	109.8	111.3	112.1	112.3	112.0	111.8
J-K Financial and other business services	219.7	228.5	230.8	224.7	226.1	228.4	228.7
L Public administration and defence	80.3	83.3	89.0	87.9	88.1	89.9	90.4
M Education	101.2	105.1	108.5	108.7	110.8	113.4	113.3
N Health	142.1	153.9	156.5	158.0	161.2	165.7	167.4
O Other services	93.3	96.9	100.1	95.7	97.6	98.3	96.4
Unemployed	68.4	81.2	81.0	81.1	84.8	85.8	85.6
Unemployment rate %	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6
Participation rate %	59.6	60.1	60.0	59.5	60.0	60.1	60.1

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 4 Persons in employment (ILO) classified by sex and occupation

'000

Broad Occupational Group	Mar- May 01	Dec- Feb 02	Mar- May 02	Jun- Aug 02	Sep- Nov 02	Dec- Feb 03	Mar- May 03
Males							
1. Managers and administrators	219.0	225.0	222.0	224.1	223.5	217.8	219.1
2. Professional	95.8	95.7	98.5	97.8	99.9	105.7	106.6
3. Associate professional and technical	66.5	65.9	64.9	64.4	66.2	67.7	69.7
4. Clerical and secretarial	51.6	50.1	53.8	52.4	51.5	51.6	50.5
5. Craft and related	219.1	216.0	212.1	225.2	226.0	227.0	227.0
6. Personal and protective service	67.8	71.2	71.6	73.5	73.0	72.7	73.3
7. Sales	55.3	54.9	54.3	56.8	55.3	55.2	54.2
8. Plant and machine operatives	146.6	145.2	143.2	147.3	141.9	138.4	136.1
9. Other	92.2	91.0	96.8	100.8	94.5	91.9	92.7
Total males	1,013.9	1,015.1	1,017.2	1,042.2	1,031.8	1,028.1	1,029.2
Females							
1. Managers and administrators	87.1	86.3	86.2	88.4	88.5	89.0	92.0
2. Professional	77.0	85.7	89.8	86.1	90.9	93.4	92.8
3. Associate professional and technical	81.2	87.4	89.8	91.3	92.8	91.3	94.3
4. Clerical and secretarial	161.2	169.0	169.7	173.3	167.6	165.6	164.8
5. Craft and related	14.4	12.4	11.9	12.4	13.5	14.1	13.5
6. Personal and protective service	96.4	98.0	96.6	105.6	103.5	107.3	109.8
7. Sales	86.5	90.9	89.8	95.7	90.0	91.1	92.2
8. Plant and machine operatives	45.5	43.3	40.1	39.6	36.2	36.1	35.6
9. Other	53.3	57.3	58.8	60.1	56.0	56.0	54.3
Total females	702.5	730.4	732.7	752.6	738.9	743.9	749.1
All persons							
1. Managers and administrators	306.1	311.3	308.2	312.4	312.0	306.8	311.1
2. Professional	172.8	181.5	188.4	183.9	190.8	199.2	199.4
3. Associate professional and technical	147.7	153.2	154.7	155.7	158.9	159.0	163.9
4. Clerical and secretarial	212.7	219.1	223.5	225.7	219.0	217.2	215.3
5. Craft and related	233.5	228.4	223.9	237.7	239.4	241.1	240.5
6. Personal and protective service	164.3	169.3	168.1	179.0	176.5	180.0	183.1
7. Sales	141.8	145.8	144.1	152.5	145.3	146.3	146.3
8. Plant and machine operatives	192.1	188.5	183.3	187.0	178.1	174.5	171.6
9. Other	145.5	148.3	155.6	160.9	150.5	147.9	147.0
Total persons	1,716.5	1,745.5	1,749.9	1,794.8	1,770.7	1,772.0	1,778.3

Table 5 Persons in employment (ILO) classified by sex and usual hours of work

'000

Usual hours per week	Mar- May 01	Dec- Feb 02	Mar- May 02	Jun- Aug 02	Sep- Nov 02	Dec- Feb 03	Mar- May 03
Males							
1-9 hours	7.9	7.5	7.0	3.3	7.0	8.5	8.7
10-19	18.1	19.1	18.5	15.0	18.1	21.2	19.4
20-29	34.4	35.1	35.0	38.7	35.7	35.8	36.6
30-34	16.5	19.2	18.3	19.5	17.4	16.9	16.1
35-39	318.5	333.1	343.9	362.2	359.4	360.6	364.2
40-44	246.8	235.1	228.6	234.4	233.2	228.7	227.4
45 & over	210.3	203.4	204.7	204.6	199.1	192.5	190.1
Variable hours ¹	161.6	162.6	161.2	164.4	161.8	164.0	166.8
Total males	1,013.9	1,015.1	1,017.2	1,042.2	1031.8	1,028.1	1,029.2
<i>Average hours per week</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>41.3</i>
Females							
1-9 hours	17.8	20.5	20.1	14.5	20.0	20.6	21.8
10-19	67.5	70.3	69.0	65.3	70.3	72.7	73.5
20-29	132.9	134.6	136.7	143.5	140.6	139.4	141.0
30-34	35.8	38.5	39.1	41.2	41.6	43.4	43.3
35-39	261.0	281.5	287.5	305.3	289.7	294.9	293.9
40-44	110.3	108.7	102.7	104.5	100.4	98.4	98.7
45 & over	36.3	33.5	34.8	33.4	32.1	33.0	31.1
Variable hours ¹	40.9	42.7	42.7	45.0	44.1	41.5	45.8
Total females	702.5	730.4	732.7	752.6	738.9	743.9	749.1
<i>Average hours per week</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>32.1</i>
All persons							
1-9 hours	25.7	28.1	27.1	17.8	27.0	29.2	30.5
10-19	85.6	89.3	87.6	80.3	88.4	93.9	92.9
20-29	167.2	169.6	171.7	182.2	176.3	175.2	177.6
30-34	52.3	57.7	57.4	60.8	59.0	60.3	59.3
35-39	579.5	614.7	631.4	667.5	649.2	655.4	658.2
40-44	357.0	343.8	331.4	338.9	333.6	327.1	326.0
45 & over	246.6	237.0	239.5	238.0	231.2	225.5	221.2
Variable hours ¹	202.5	205.4	203.7	209.4	205.9	205.5	212.5
Total persons	1,716.5	1,745.5	1,749.9	1,794.8	1770.7	1,772.0	1,778.3
<i>Average hours per week</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>37.2</i>

¹ Includes 'not stated'.

Table 6 Persons in employment classified by employment status

'000

Employment Status	Mar-May 01	Dec-Feb 02	Mar-May 02	Jun-Aug 02	Sep-Nov 02	Dec-Feb 03	Mar-May 03
Males							
Self employed (with paid employees)	82.4	81.9	83.3	81.2	80.3	81.1	83.3
Self employed (with no paid employees)	163.6	166.3	164.1	166.3	165.9	162.4	161.2
Employee	760.1	758.5	762.3	785.2	777.3	776.4	777.0
Assisting relative	7.9	8.3	7.5	9.5	8.3	8.2	7.7
Total males	1,013.9	1,015.1	1,017.2	1,042.2	1,031.8	1,028.1	1,029.2
Females							
Self employed (with paid employees)	18.7	17.2	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.1	17.6
Self employed (with no paid employees)	27.2	29.0	29.0	28.6	30.4	29.4	29.8
Employee	646.3	674.5	677.7	698.1	683.2	688.4	691.7
Assisting relative	10.3	9.6	8.5	9.2	8.8	9.0	9.9
Total females	702.5	730.4	732.7	752.6	738.9	743.9	749.1
All persons							
Self employed (with paid employees)	101.1	99.2	100.8	98.0	96.7	98.3	100.9
Self employed (with no paid employees)	190.8	195.3	193.1	194.8	196.3	191.8	191.0
Employee	1,406.4	1,433.1	1,440.0	1,483.3	1,460.5	1,464.7	1,468.8
Assisting relative	18.2	17.9	16.0	18.7	17.1	17.2	17.6
Total persons	1,716.5	1,745.5	1,749.9	1,794.8	1,770.7	1,772.0	1,778.3

Table 7a Persons aged 15 years and over classified by NUTS2 regions¹ and ILO economic status

Region	In employment	Unemployed	In labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Border, Midland and Western					
Mar-May 2001	425.0	20.3	445.3	4.5	56.2
Dec-Feb 2002	435.0	25.8	460.8	5.6	56.9
Mar-May 2002	438.8	25.5	464.3	5.5	57.0
Jun-Aug 2002	453.1	27.2	480.3	5.7	58.4
Sep-Nov 2002	449.0	25.1	474.1	5.3	57.4
Dec-Feb 2003	451.3	25.8	477.1	5.4	57.5
Mar-May 2003	450.9	24.6	475.4	5.2	57.3
Eastern and Southern					
Mar-May 2001	1,291.4	45.1	1,336.6	3.4	60.1
Dec-Feb 2002	1,310.5	54.2	1,364.7	4.0	60.4
Mar-May 2002	1,311.0	51.7	1,362.8	3.8	60.3
Jun-Aug 2002	1,341.7	59.5	1,401.2	4.2	61.9
Sep-Nov 2002	1,321.7	59.0	1,380.6	4.3	60.5
Dec-Feb 2003	1,320.7	59.2	1,379.8	4.3	60.2
Mar-May 2003	1,327.5	56.8	1,384.3	4.1	60.4
State					
Mar-May 2001	1,716.5	65.4	1,781.9	3.7	59.1
Dec-Feb 2002	1,745.5	80.0	1,825.4	4.4	59.4
Mar-May 2002	1,749.9	77.2	1,827.0	4.2	59.4
Jun-Aug 2002	1,794.8	86.7	1,881.5	4.6	61.0
Sep-Nov 2002	1,770.7	84.1	1,854.7	4.5	59.7
Dec-Feb 2003	1,772.0	84.9	1,857.0	4.6	59.5
Mar-May 2003	1,778.3	81.4	1,859.7	4.4	59.5

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 7b Persons aged 15 years and over classified by NUTS3 regions¹ and ILO economic status

Region		In employment	Unemployed	In labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
		'000	'000	'000	%	%
Border	Mar-May 2001	169.7	9.9	179.6	5.5	55.5
	Dec-Feb 2002	166.8	12.4	179.2	6.9	55.0
	Mar-May 2002	168.7	12.3	181.0	6.8	55.2
	Jun-Aug 2002	171.4	12.8	184.2	6.9	55.9
	Sep-Nov 2002	170.8	12.7	183.5	6.9	55.6
	Dec-Feb 2003	172.4	11.7	184.0	6.3	55.5
	Mar-May 2003	169.5	11.7	181.2	6.4	55.2
Midlands	Mar-May 2001	86.3	3.4	89.6	3.8	54.8
	Dec-Feb 2002	88.9	3.8	92.7	4.1	56.1
	Mar-May 2002	90.7	3.7	94.3	3.9	56.8
	Jun-Aug 2002	93.9	4.1	98.0	4.2	58.8
	Sep-Nov 2002	90.6	4.0	94.7	4.2	56.5
	Dec-Feb 2003	91.1	4.3	95.4	4.5	57.1
	Mar-May 2003	93.3	5.1	98.4	5.2	58.9
West	Mar-May 2001	169.1	7.0	176.1	4.0	57.6
	Dec-Feb 2002	179.4	9.5	188.9	5.0	59.2
	Mar-May 2002	179.5	9.4	188.9	5.0	59.0
	Jun-Aug 2002	187.8	10.3	198.1	5.2	60.7
	Sep-Nov 2002	187.5	8.4	195.9	4.3	59.7
	Dec-Feb 2003	187.9	9.8	197.7	5.0	59.7
	Mar-May 2003	188.1	7.8	195.9	4.0	58.5
Dublin	Mar-May 2001	547.9	16.5	564.4	2.9	63.1
	Dec-Feb 2002	552.7	20.5	573.3	3.6	63.0
	Mar-May 2002	548.3	20.3	568.6	3.6	62.6
	Jun-Aug 2002	551.7	23.8	575.5	4.1	63.4
	Sep-Nov 2002	552.9	23.5	576.4	4.1	62.8
	Dec-Feb 2003	551.5	24.3	575.8	4.2	62.5
	Mar-May 2003	550.3	21.6	571.9	3.8	62.2
Mid-East	Mar-May 2001	187.4	5.5	192.9	2.9	63.0
	Dec-Feb 2002	189.9	6.7	196.6	3.4	62.8
	Mar-May 2002	192.9	6.6	199.6	3.3	63.4
	Jun-Aug 2002	200.8	8.0	208.8	3.8	65.6
	Sep-Nov 2002	197.4	7.2	204.6	3.5	63.8
	Dec-Feb 2003	198.5	6.4	204.9	3.1	63.2
	Mar-May 2003	199.1	6.1	205.2	3.0	63.6
Mid-West	Mar-May 2001	143.5	5.3	148.7	3.5	56.7
	Dec-Feb 2002	148.3	6.8	155.1	4.4	58.2
	Mar-May 2002	149.4	5.7	155.1	3.7	58.3
	Jun-Aug 2002	155.0	6.1	161.1	3.8	60.8
	Sep-Nov 2002	148.0	6.4	154.4	4.1	57.4
	Dec-Feb 2003	150.1	6.2	156.4	4.0	57.9
	Mar-May 2003	153.5	7.0	160.4	4.3	59.1
South-East	Mar-May 2001	171.3	8.5	179.8	4.7	56.5
	Dec-Feb 2002	177.7	8.8	186.5	4.7	57.5
	Mar-May 2002	178.3	8.7	187.0	4.7	58.0
	Jun-Aug 2002	183.4	9.6	193.0	5.0	59.6
	Sep-Nov 2002	179.6	10.2	189.8	5.4	58.4
	Dec-Feb 2003	178.7	11.2	189.8	5.9	58.1
	Mar-May 2003	180.0	10.8	190.9	5.7	58.4
South-West	Mar-May 2001	241.3	9.4	250.8	3.8	56.7
	Dec-Feb 2002	241.9	11.4	253.2	4.5	56.7
	Mar-May 2002	242.2	10.3	252.5	4.1	56.4
	Jun-Aug 2002	250.8	11.9	262.8	4.5	58.7
	Sep-Nov 2002	243.7	11.7	255.5	4.6	56.7
	Dec-Feb 2003	242.0	11.0	253.0	4.4	56.0
	Mar-May 2003	244.5	11.3	255.8	4.4	56.5
State	Mar-May 2001	1,716.5	65.4	1,781.9	3.7	59.1
	Dec-Feb 2002	1,745.5	80.0	1,825.4	4.4	59.4
	Mar-May 2002	1,749.9	77.2	1,827.0	4.2	59.4
	Jun-Aug 2002	1,794.8	86.7	1,881.5	4.6	61.0
	Sep-Nov 2002	1,770.7	84.1	1,854.7	4.5	59.7
	Dec-Feb 2003	1,772.0	84.9	1,857.0	4.6	59.5
	Mar-May 2003	1,778.3	81.4	1,859.7	4.4	59.5

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 8 Labour force participation rates (ILO) classified by sex, age group and marital status, March-May 2003

									%
Marital Status	Age group								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
Males									
Single	29.3	75.1	91.3	86.0	72.4	60.3	47.0	20.0	67.4
Married	*	79.0	94.0	95.3	91.2	78.5	58.6	14.1	75.7
Separated or divorced	*	*	90.4	85.1	76.4	67.8	41.6	16.2	69.6
Widowed	*	*	*	79.0	82.7	64.1	45.9	6.4	22.8
Total males	29.3	75.1	92.1	92.7	87.4	74.9	55.5	14.0	70.3
Females									
Single	22.4	66.6	84.1	78.8	73.3	54.0	29.0	5.9	58.8
Married	*	43.7	64.1	63.6	55.1	39.2	23.4	3.5	48.1
Separated or divorced	*	*	56.8	66.9	61.3	52.3	34.5	7.4	58.0
Widowed	*	*	68.9	60.3	55.3	42.0	24.9	2.5	10.7
Total females	22.5	65.7	75.7	66.5	57.5	41.6	24.6	3.3	49.1
All persons									
Single	25.9	70.9	88.0	82.8	72.8	57.9	40.8	13.1	63.4
Married	*	53.5	77.4	79.2	73.2	59.2	41.5	9.5	61.9
Separated or divorced	*	*	67.5	72.5	67.2	59.7	37.8	12.8	62.5
Widowed	*	*	77.3	66.6	62.9	47.6	29.6	3.2	13.3
Total persons	26.0	70.4	84.0	79.5	72.4	58.5	40.1	8.0	59.5

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 9 Labour force participation rates (ILO) classified by sex and age group

									%
	Age group								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
Males									
Mar-May 2001	32.5	77.5	93.3	93.9	87.5	75.8	54.6	14.2	70.9
Dec-Feb 2002	30.5	76.4	92.0	93.1	87.9	75.5	55.3	15.1	70.5
Mar-May 2002	29.2	75.7	92.5	93.0	87.8	75.3	55.6	14.9	70.4
Jun-Aug 2002	38.6	83.3	92.0	92.8	87.4	76.1	54.9	14.2	72.1
Sep-Nov 2002	31.0	77.4	92.3	92.7	87.5	75.3	55.7	14.2	70.8
Dec-Feb 2003	30.3	76.3	92.0	92.8	87.1	74.9	55.2	13.9	70.4
Mar-May 2003	29.3	75.1	92.1	92.7	87.4	74.9	55.5	14.0	70.3
Females									
Mar-May 2001	23.1	65.6	76.0	65.0	54.7	36.2	20.7	2.9	47.5
Dec-Feb 2002	23.7	67.8	77.1	65.6	56.3	37.3	22.0	2.8	48.7
Mar-May 2002	22.1	65.3	77.6	65.7	57.6	38.1	22.9	3.0	48.8
Jun-Aug 2002	32.6	74.1	75.7	65.0	56.8	39.2	22.4	3.0	50.2
Sep-Nov 2002	24.3	67.7	75.0	65.5	57.2	39.7	23.4	3.2	48.9
Dec-Feb 2003	23.5	65.3	75.5	66.2	57.2	40.7	23.2	3.2	48.9
Mar-May 2003	22.5	65.7	75.7	66.5	57.5	41.6	24.6	3.3	49.1
All persons									
Mar-May 2001	27.9	71.6	84.7	79.3	71.2	56.2	37.6	7.8	59.1
Dec-Feb 2002	27.2	72.1	84.6	79.2	72.1	56.6	38.7	8.1	59.4
Mar-May 2002	25.7	70.5	85.1	79.2	72.7	56.9	39.3	8.2	59.4
Jun-Aug 2002	35.7	78.7	83.9	78.7	72.1	57.9	38.7	7.9	61.0
Sep-Nov 2002	27.7	72.6	83.7	79.0	72.3	57.7	39.5	8.0	59.7
Dec-Feb 2003	27.0	70.8	83.8	79.4	72.1	58.0	39.2	7.9	59.5
Mar-May 2003	26.0	70.4	84.0	79.5	72.4	58.5	40.1	8.0	59.5

Table 10 Number of persons in the labour force (ILO) classified by sex and age group

'000

	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	Age group 45-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total
Males									
Mar-May 2001	54.4	130.5	278.2	246.8	206.1	70.6	40.7	26.5	1,053.7
Dec-Feb 2002	50.5	132.6	282.7	246.7	208.8	73.5	41.8	28.6	1,065.1
Mar-May 2002	47.7	131.4	285.9	247.0	209.2	74.5	42.1	28.2	1,066.0
Jun-Aug 2002	62.6	145.0	286.8	246.7	208.7	76.1	42.0	27.0	1,094.9
Sep-Nov 2002	49.9	136.8	292.3	248.1	209.8	76.4	43.1	27.1	1,083.4
Dec-Feb 2003	48.4	134.9	294.4	248.7	209.6	76.7	43.1	26.6	1,082.2
Mar-May 2003	46.3	132.1	294.9	248.5	210.6	77.6	43.8	26.8	1,080.6
Females									
Mar-May 2001	36.7	109.2	223.5	175.3	127.8	33.1	15.5	7.1	728.1
Dec-Feb 2002	37.1	118.1	233.9	178.3	133.7	35.7	16.7	6.9	760.3
Mar-May 2002	34.2	112.7	237.2	178.2	137.0	36.9	17.3	7.4	761.0
Jun-Aug 2002	50.2	128.3	233.3	176.4	135.7	38.3	17.1	7.3	786.7
Sep-Nov 2002	37.3	118.9	234.2	178.3	137.2	39.3	18.1	7.9	771.3
Dec-Feb 2003	35.9	115.8	237.8	180.6	137.8	40.7	18.2	8.0	774.8
Mar-May 2003	34.0	115.3	239.4	181.9	139.0	41.9	19.4	8.2	779.1
All persons									
Mar-May 2001	91.0	239.7	501.7	422.1	333.9	103.6	56.3	33.6	1,781.9
Dec-Feb 2002	87.6	250.7	516.6	425.0	342.5	109.2	58.4	35.4	1,825.4
Mar-May 2002	81.9	244.2	523.1	425.2	346.2	111.3	59.5	35.6	1,827.0
Jun-Aug 2002	112.8	273.3	520.1	423.1	344.4	114.5	59.1	34.3	1,881.5
Sep-Nov 2002	87.2	255.7	526.6	426.4	347.0	115.7	61.2	35.0	1,854.7
Dec-Feb 2003	84.2	250.7	532.2	429.3	347.4	117.4	61.2	34.6	1,857.0
Mar-May 2003	80.3	247.4	534.3	430.4	349.6	119.5	63.2	35.0	1,859.7

Table 11 Number of persons in employment (ILO) classified by sex and age group

'000

	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	Age group 45-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total
Males									
Mar-May 2001	49.4	123.6	267.3	239.7	199.2	68.4	40.0	26.4	1,013.9
Dec-Feb 2002	45.1	122.4	268.4	237.8	201.0	71.2	40.7	28.4	1,015.1
Mar-May 2002	41.9	121.6	271.0	238.7	202.2	72.7	41.1	28.1	1,017.2
Jun-Aug 2002	54.1	133.5	272.0	238.8	201.5	74.5	41.0	26.9	1,042.2
Sep-Nov 2002	43.5	126.1	277.8	238.7	202.2	74.0	42.4	27.1	1,031.8
Dec-Feb 2003	42.1	124.0	278.7	238.6	201.6	74.3	42.3	26.5	1,028.1
Mar-May 2003	40.7	122.4	279.8	238.7	202.7	75.2	43.0	26.8	1,029.2
Females									
Mar-May 2001	33.6	103.7	216.2	170.2	124.4	31.9	15.4	7.1	702.5
Dec-Feb 2002	33.5	110.8	225.4	172.8	130.0	34.7	16.4	6.8	730.4
Mar-May 2002	30.6	106.9	228.9	172.6	133.4	35.8	17.2	7.3	732.7
Jun-Aug 2002	44.3	118.9	225.1	171.1	131.8	37.2	17.0	7.2	752.6
Sep-Nov 2002	33.2	111.0	225.0	173.0	133.0	38.2	17.6	7.8	738.9
Dec-Feb 2003	32.1	109.2	228.8	175.0	133.4	39.6	17.9	7.9	743.9
Mar-May 2003	30.3	109.3	230.1	176.4	134.8	41.1	19.0	8.1	749.1
All persons									
Mar-May 2001	83.1	227.3	483.5	409.9	323.5	100.3	55.4	33.5	1,716.5
Dec-Feb 2002	78.5	233.3	493.8	410.6	330.9	106.0	57.1	35.3	1,745.5
Mar-May 2002	72.5	228.4	499.9	411.4	335.6	108.4	58.3	35.4	1,749.9
Jun-Aug 2002	98.3	252.4	497.1	409.9	333.3	111.7	58.0	34.1	1,794.8
Sep-Nov 2002	76.7	237.1	502.8	411.8	335.3	112.2	60.0	34.8	1,770.7
Dec-Feb 2003	74.2	233.2	507.6	413.6	335.0	113.8	60.3	34.4	1,772.0
Mar-May 2003	71.0	231.7	509.9	415.1	337.5	116.4	62.0	34.8	1,778.3

Table 12 Employment rates¹ (ILO) for persons aged 15-64, classified by sex and age group

	Age group							%
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	Total 15-64
Males								
Mar-May 2001	29.5	73.4	89.6	91.2	84.6	73.5	53.6	76.0
Dec-Feb 2002	27.3	70.5	87.4	89.8	84.6	73.2	53.9	74.7
Mar-May 2002	25.6	70.0	87.7	89.9	84.8	73.4	54.2	74.7
Jun-Aug 2002	33.3	76.7	87.3	89.8	84.4	74.5	53.6	76.4
Sep-Nov 2002	27.1	71.3	87.7	89.2	84.3	73.0	54.8	74.9
Dec-Feb 2003	26.4	70.2	87.1	89.0	83.8	72.5	54.2	74.4
Mar-May 2003	25.8	69.6	87.4	89.0	84.1	72.7	54.5	74.5
Females								
Mar-May 2001	21.2	62.3	73.5	63.2	53.2	34.9	20.5	54.0
Dec-Feb 2002	21.4	63.7	74.3	63.6	54.7	36.3	21.7	55.0
Mar-May 2002	19.7	61.9	74.9	63.6	56.1	37.0	22.7	55.2
Jun-Aug 2002	28.8	68.6	73.1	63.0	55.2	38.1	22.2	56.5
Sep-Nov 2002	21.6	63.2	72.0	63.5	55.4	38.6	22.8	55.0
Dec-Feb 2003	21.0	61.6	72.6	64.1	55.3	39.6	22.9	55.0
Mar-May 2003	20.0	62.3	72.8	64.5	55.7	40.8	24.1	55.4
All persons								
Mar-May 2001	25.5	67.9	81.6	77.0	69.0	54.4	37.0	65.0
Dec-Feb 2002	24.4	67.1	80.9	76.5	69.7	54.9	37.8	64.9
Mar-May 2002	22.8	66.0	81.3	76.6	70.5	55.4	38.5	65.0
Jun-Aug 2002	31.1	72.7	80.2	76.3	69.8	56.5	37.9	66.5
Sep-Nov 2002	24.4	67.3	79.9	76.3	69.9	56.0	38.8	65.0
Dec-Feb 2003	23.7	65.9	79.9	76.5	69.6	56.2	38.6	64.8
Mar-May 2003	23.0	65.9	80.2	76.6	69.9	56.9	39.3	65.0

¹ The employment rate represents the percentage of the population (or sub-population) that is in employment. The unemployment rate, on the other hand, represents the percentage of the labour force that are unemployed in any given population.

Table 13 Number of persons unemployed (ILO) classified by sex and age group

	Age group								'000
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total
Males									
Mar-May 2001	4.9	6.9	10.9	7.2	7.0	2.1	0.8	*	39.8
Dec-Feb 2002	5.4	10.2	14.2	8.9	7.8	2.3	1.1	*	50.0
Mar-May 2002	5.8	9.9	15.0	8.3	7.0	1.8	1.1	*	48.8
Jun-Aug 2002	8.5	11.4	14.8	7.9	7.2	1.6	1.0	*	52.6
Sep-Nov 2002	6.3	10.7	14.6	9.3	7.6	2.4	0.7	*	51.7
Dec-Feb 2003	6.2	10.8	15.7	10.1	7.9	2.4	0.8	*	54.1
Mar-May 2003	5.7	9.7	15.1	9.8	8.0	2.3	0.8	*	51.4
Females									
Mar-May 2001	3.0	5.5	7.3	5.0	3.4	1.2	*	*	25.6
Dec-Feb 2002	3.7	7.2	8.5	5.5	3.8	1.0	0.3	*	30.0
Mar-May 2002	3.7	5.9	8.3	5.6	3.6	1.1	*	*	28.3
Jun-Aug 2002	5.9	9.4	8.2	5.3	3.9	1.1	*	*	34.1
Sep-Nov 2002	4.1	7.9	9.2	5.3	4.2	1.1	0.5	*	32.4
Dec-Feb 2003	3.8	6.7	9.0	5.6	4.4	1.1	*	*	30.9
Mar-May 2003	3.7	6.0	9.3	5.5	4.2	0.8	0.4	*	30.0
All persons									
Mar-May 2001	8.0	12.4	18.2	12.2	10.4	3.3	0.9	*	65.4
Dec-Feb 2002	9.1	17.5	22.7	14.4	11.6	3.2	1.4	*	80.0
Mar-May 2002	9.4	15.7	23.2	13.9	10.6	2.9	1.2	*	77.2
Jun-Aug 2002	14.4	20.8	23.0	13.2	11.1	2.7	1.2	*	86.7
Sep-Nov 2002	10.5	18.6	23.8	14.6	11.8	3.5	1.2	*	84.1
Dec-Feb 2003	10.0	17.5	24.7	15.7	12.4	3.6	1.0	*	84.9
Mar-May 2003	9.3	15.7	24.4	15.4	12.1	3.1	1.2	*	81.4

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 14 Unemployment rates (ILO) classified by sex and age group

	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	Age group 45-54	55-59	60-64	65+	% Total
Males									
Mar-May 2001	9.1	5.3	3.9	2.9	3.4	3.0	1.9	*	3.8
Dec-Feb 2002	10.7	7.7	5.0	3.6	3.7	3.1	2.5	*	4.7
Mar-May 2002	12.1	7.5	5.2	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.5	*	4.6
Jun-Aug 2002	13.6	7.9	5.2	3.2	3.5	2.2	2.4	*	4.8
Sep-Nov 2002	12.7	7.8	5.0	3.8	3.6	3.1	1.6	*	4.8
Dec-Feb 2003	12.9	8.0	5.3	4.1	3.8	3.2	1.7	*	5.0
Mar-May 2003	12.2	7.4	5.1	4.0	3.8	3.0	1.8	*	4.8
Females									
Mar-May 2001	8.3	5.0	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.5	0.9	1.0	3.5
Dec-Feb 2002	9.9	6.1	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	1.8	*	3.9
Mar-May 2002	10.7	5.2	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.9	*	*	3.7
Jun-Aug 2002	11.8	7.3	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	*	*	4.3
Sep-Nov 2002	11.1	6.6	3.9	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	*	4.2
Dec-Feb 2003	10.5	5.8	3.8	3.1	3.2	2.8	*	*	4.0
Mar-May 2003	10.8	5.2	3.9	3.0	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.7	3.9
All persons									
Mar-May 2001	8.8	5.2	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.2	1.6	0.3	3.7
Dec-Feb 2002	10.4	7.0	4.4	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.3	*	4.4
Mar-May 2002	11.5	6.4	4.4	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.0	*	4.2
Jun-Aug 2002	12.8	7.6	4.4	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.0	*	4.6
Sep-Nov 2002	12.0	7.3	4.5	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.0	*	4.5
Dec-Feb 2003	11.9	7.0	4.6	3.7	3.6	3.0	1.6	*	4.6
Mar-May 2003	11.6	6.3	4.6	3.6	3.5	2.6	1.9	0.5	4.4

Table 15 Labour force situation of married females

	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	Age group 45-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total
Total Married Women ('000)									
Mar-May 2001	0.5	5.6	121.6	201.9	184.2	69.8	54.3	89.3	727.2
Dec-Feb 2002	0.6	5.5	122.8	203.6	183.7	72.5	53.2	89.7	731.6
Mar-May 2002	0.6	5.1	120.3	202.0	182.8	72.7	53.4	88.1	725.2
Jun-Aug 2002	0.6	5.7	122.0	203.2	183.5	73.4	54.5	89.6	732.6
Sep-Nov 2002	0.5	6.3	123.9	202.2	185.0	75.5	54.0	92.2	739.6
Dec-Feb 2003	0.5	6.4	123.8	201.6	185.6	76.3	55.7	92.9	742.7
Mar-May 2003	0.5	6.3	123.1	200.1	187.1	77.8	56.2	95.8	746.9
of which In Labour Force ('000)									
Mar-May 2001	*	3.2	78.7	123.3	94.8	23.8	10.2	3.2	337.3
Dec-Feb 2002	*	2.7	81.1	126.6	98.9	25.2	10.5	3.2	348.5
Mar-May 2002	*	2.6	79.3	125.7	101.0	25.7	11.1	3.1	348.6
Jun-Aug 2002	*	2.8	78.3	126.1	99.9	26.9	11.1	3.1	348.4
Sep-Nov 2002	*	3.1	78.9	126.4	101.3	28.3	11.6	3.4	353.1
Dec-Feb 2003	*	3.1	79.5	127.0	101.1	29.2	12.0	3.2	355.4
Mar-May 2003	*	2.8	78.9	127.2	103.0	30.5	13.1	3.3	359.0
of which In Employment ('000)									
Mar-May 2001	*	3.1	76.2	120.6	92.5	23.2	10.2	3.2	329.1
Dec-Feb 2002	*	2.6	78.8	123.2	96.4	24.8	10.5	3.2	339.4
Mar-May 2002	*	2.5	77.8	122.1	98.7	25.1	11.0	3.0	340.3
Jun-Aug 2002	*	2.6	76.3	122.9	97.2	26.2	11.0	3.1	339.4
Sep-Nov 2002	*	2.9	76.4	122.8	98.2	27.6	11.3	3.4	342.7
Dec-Feb 2003	*	2.9	77.4	123.4	98.2	28.5	11.9	3.2	345.7
Mar-May 2003	*	2.5	76.4	123.7	100.3	30.1	13.0	3.2	349.4
Participation rates (%)									
Mar-May 2001	*	56.8	64.7	61.1	51.5	34.1	18.9	3.5	46.4
Dec-Feb 2002	*	49.6	66.1	62.2	53.9	34.8	19.8	3.6	47.6
Mar-May 2002	*	50.4	65.9	62.2	55.3	35.4	20.8	3.5	48.1
Jun-Aug 2002	*	48.4	64.2	62.1	54.4	36.7	20.4	3.5	47.6
Sep-Nov 2002	*	49.0	63.7	62.5	54.7	37.5	21.5	3.7	47.7
Dec-Feb 2003	*	47.9	64.3	63.0	54.5	38.3	21.5	3.5	47.8
Mar-May 2003	*	43.7	64.1	63.6	55.1	39.2	23.4	3.5	48.1

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 16 Labour force, employment, unemployed and long-term unemployed (ILO)

Period	Labour force	In employment	Unemployed	<i>of which</i> Long-term unemployed	Unemployment rate	Long-term unemployment rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
April 1988	1,327.7	1,110.7	217.0	137.8	16.3	10.4
April 1989	1,307.8	1,111.0	196.8	128.0	15.0	9.8
April 1990	1,332.1	1,159.7	172.4	110.2	12.9	8.3
April 1991	1,354.4	1,155.9	198.5	119.7	14.7	8.8
April 1992	1,371.8	1,165.2	206.6	116.5	15.1	8.5
April 1993	1,403.2	1,183.1	220.1	125.4	15.7	8.9
April 1994	1,431.6	1,220.6	211.0	128.2	14.7	9.0
April 1995	1,459.2	1,281.7	177.4	103.3	12.2	7.1
April 1996	1,507.5	1,328.5	179.0	103.3	11.9	6.9
April 1997	1,539.0	1,379.9	159.0	86.3	10.3	5.6
Sep-Nov 1997	1,643.9	1,472.3	171.6	90.2	10.4	5.5
Dec-Feb 1998	1,621.6	1,483.1	138.6	72.6	8.5	4.5
Mar-May 1998	1,621.1	1,494.5	126.6	63.5	7.8	3.9
Jun-Aug 1998	1,688.6	1,559.7	128.9	61.7	7.6	3.7
Sep-Nov 1998	1,650.7	1,544.7	106.0	51.7	6.4	3.1
Dec-Feb 1999	1,650.1	1,555.0	95.1	43.6	5.8	2.6
Mar-May 1999	1,688.1	1,591.1	96.9	41.6	5.7	2.5
Jun-Aug 1999	1,770.3	1,669.2	101.1	37.9	5.7	2.1
Sep-Nov 1999	1,736.1	1,647.4	88.7	36.0	5.1	2.1
Dec-Feb 2000	1,732.1	1,650.6	81.5	29.7	4.7	1.7
Mar-May 2000	1,745.6	1,670.7	74.9	27.4	4.3	1.6
Jun-Aug 2000	1,815.6	1,737.9	77.7	25.7	4.3	1.4
Sep-Nov 2000	1,779.1	1,710.3	68.8	24.2	3.9	1.4
Dec-Feb 2001	1,775.5	1,709.9	65.6	21.5	3.7	1.2
Mar-May 2001	1,781.9	1,716.5	65.4	20.5	3.7	1.2
Jun-Aug 2001	1,866.1	1,786.6	79.5	22.1	4.3	1.2
Sep-Nov 2001	1,825.5	1,752.9	72.6	21.3	4.0	1.2
Dec-Feb 2002	1,825.4	1,745.5	80.0	23.1	4.4	1.3
Mar-May 2002	1,827.0	1,749.9	77.2	21.6	4.2	1.2
Jun-Aug 2002	1,881.5	1,794.8	86.7	21.8	4.6	1.2
Sep-Nov 2002	1,854.7	1,770.7	84.1	24.7	4.5	1.3
Dec-Feb 2003	1,857.0	1,772.0	84.9	26.4	4.6	1.4
Mar-May 2003	1,859.7	1,778.3	81.4	26.9	4.4	1.4

Table 17 Persons aged 15 years and over classified by sex and duration of unemployment (ILO)

'000

Duration	Quarterly National Household Survey						
	Mar- May 01	Dec- Feb 02	Mar- May 02	Jun- Aug 02	Sep- Nov 02	Dec- Feb 03	Mar- May 03
Males							
Less than 1 year	23.8	32.0	31.7	35.5	32.8	34.3	31.4
1 year and over	15.6	17.9	17.1	17.0	18.8	19.4	19.7
Not stated	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.4	*
Total males	39.8	50.0	48.8	52.6	51.7	54.1	51.4
Females							
Less than 1 year	20.7	24.8	23.8	29.3	26.5	23.8	22.8
1 year and over	4.9	5.2	4.5	4.8	5.9	7.0	7.2
Not stated	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total females	25.6	30.0	28.3	34.1	32.4	30.9	30.0
All persons							
Less than 1 year	44.5	56.7	55.4	64.7	59.3	58.1	54.2
1 year and over	20.5	23.1	21.6	21.8	24.7	26.4	26.9
Not stated	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.4	*
Total persons	65.4	80.0	77.2	86.7	84.1	84.9	81.4

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 18 Persons aged 15 years and over classified by sex, age group and duration of unemployment (ILO)

'000

Duration	QNHS Mar-May 2002				QNHS Mar-May 2003			
	Age group				Age group			
	15-24	25-44	45 or over	Total	15-24	25-44	45 or over	Total
Males								
Less than 1 year	11.6	15.2	4.8	31.7	11.7	14.4	5.4	31.4
1 year and over	3.9	8.0	5.2	17.1	3.7	10.3	5.7	19.7
Not stated	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total males	15.6	23.2	10.0	48.8	15.4	24.9	11.1	51.4
Females								
Less than 1 year	8.5	11.5	3.8	23.8	7.8	11.0	4.1	22.8
1 year and over	1.0	2.3	1.2	4.5	1.8	3.9	1.5	7.2
Not stated	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total females	9.5	13.9	4.9	28.3	9.6	14.8	5.5	30.0
All persons								
Less than 1 year	20.2	26.7	8.6	55.4	19.5	25.3	9.4	54.2
1 year and over	5.0	10.3	6.3	21.6	5.5	14.2	7.2	26.9
Not stated	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total persons	25.2	37.1	14.9	77.2	25.0	39.7	16.7	81.4

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 19 Persons aged 15 years and over classified by detailed ILO economic status

'000

ILO economic status	Quarterly National Household Survey								
	Mar- May 01	Jun- Aug 01	Sep- Nov 01	Dec- Feb 02	Mar- May 02	Jun- Aug 02	Sep- Nov 02	Dec- Feb 03	Mar- May 03
In labour force	1,781.9	1,866.1	1,825.5	1,825.4	1,827.0	1,881.5	1,854.7	1,857.0	1,859.7
In employment:	1,716.5	1,786.6	1,752.9	1,745.5	1,749.9	1,794.8	1,770.7	1,772.0	1,778.3
full-time	1,432.2	1,494.9	1,465.7	1,450.8	1,460.2	1,504.0	1,479.1	1,473.5	1,476.3
part-time:	284.3	291.7	287.2	294.6	289.6	290.9	291.6	298.5	302.0
<i>of which: part-time, not underemployed</i>	281.9	289.2	284.7	292.1	286.7	288.2	288.9	295.0	298.6
<i>part-time, underemployed</i>	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.4
Unemployed:	65.4	79.5	72.6	80.0	77.2	86.7	84.1	84.9	81.4
seeking full-time work	53.7	65.0	59.7	67.5	65.5	73.7	69.1	71.4	68.5
seeking part-time work	11.7	14.5	12.9	12.4	11.7	12.9	15.0	13.5	12.9
Not in labour force	1,235.5	1,168.0	1,232.5	1,245.6	1,247.6	1,203.7	1,254.4	1,266.4	1,264.1
Marginally attached to the labour force:	10.8	12.3	11.6	12.2	11.1	12.7	12.1	12.7	12.1
Discouraged workers	8.5	9.5	9.2	9.3	7.3	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.1
Passive jobseekers	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.0
Others:	1,224.7	1,155.6	1,220.8	1,233.4	1,236.5	1,191.0	1,242.3	1,253.6	1,252.0
Persons not in education, who want work ¹	63.6	67.6	63.5	62.7	63.4	63.1	62.5	65.6	67.6
Persons in education, who want work ¹	48.7	32.4	38.8	38.9	47.3	29.3	35.4	41.4	46.7
All other persons	1,112.5	1,055.6	1,118.5	1,131.8	1,125.8	1,098.7	1,144.5	1,146.6	1,137.8
Total persons aged 15 or over	3,017.3	3,034.0	3,058.0	3,071.1	3,074.7	3,085.3	3,109.1	3,123.3	3,123.8

¹ Persons who want work are those who are looking for work but are not available and those who say they want a job but are not looking for work.

Table 20 Indicators of potential labour supply

Period	S1	S2	S3
Mar-May 1998	8.6	12.1	12.7
Jun-Aug 1998	8.5	11.6	12.1
Sep-Nov 1998	7.2	10.2	10.6
Dec-Feb 1999	6.6	10.0	10.4
Mar-May 1999	6.4	9.9	10.3
Jun-Aug 1999	6.4	10.0	10.3
Sep-Nov 1999	5.8	9.3	9.6
Dec-Feb 2000	5.4	8.8	9.0
Mar-May 2000	4.8	8.2	8.4
Jun-Aug 2000	4.9	8.4	8.6
Sep-Nov 2000	4.4	8.1	8.2
Dec-Feb 2001	4.2	7.7	7.8
Mar-May 2001	4.1	7.5	7.7
Jun-Aug 2001	4.7	8.2	8.3
Sep-Nov 2001	4.5	7.8	7.9
Dec-Feb 2002	4.9	8.2	8.3
Mar-May 2002	4.6	8.0	8.1
Jun-Aug 2002	5.1	8.3	8.4
Sep-Nov 2002	5.0	8.2	8.4
Dec-Feb 2003	5.1	8.4	8.6
Mar-May 2003	4.8	8.3	8.5

%

NOTE: Definitions of indicators by reference to Table 19:

S1: Unemployed plus discouraged workers as a percentage of the Labour Force plus discouraged workers.

S2: Unemployed plus marginally attached plus others not in education who want work as a percentage of the Labour Force plus marginally attached plus others not in education who want work.

S3: Unemployed plus marginally attached plus others not in education who want work plus underemployed part-time workers as a percentage of the Labour Force plus marginally attached plus others not in education who want work.

Table 21 Population aged 15 years and over classified by Principal Economic Status¹

'000

Principal Economic Status	Quarterly National Household Survey						
	Mar-May 01	Dec-Feb 02	Mar-May 02	Jun-Aug 02	Sep-Nov 02	Dec-Feb 03	Mar-May 03
Males							
At work	986.0	985.1	989.0	998.1	1,000.6	994.0	996.2
Unemployed	67.3	82.3	79.8	83.8	81.6	82.7	79.8
Student	176.7	179.8	182.0	171.3	179.0	184.3	185.2
Home duties	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.2
Retired	195.1	195.8	196.3	197.0	197.2	201.0	201.1
Others	55.3	61.9	60.8	62.9	66.7	69.9	69.8
Total males	1,485.8	1,510.5	1,513.7	1,518.7	1,531.2	1,537.5	1,537.3
Females							
At work	661.2	684.0	692.3	700.1	697.7	702.3	705.5
Unemployed	32.2	38.8	34.7	41.6	36.2	34.1	32.9
Student	202.4	200.8	201.1	181.7	196.1	202.0	203.8
Home duties	545.9	545.8	538.6	546.1	551.6	550.0	546.6
Retired	60.9	61.5	64.1	65.0	63.5	65.0	64.7
Others	29.0	29.7	30.1	32.0	32.8	32.4	33.1
Total females	1,531.5	1,560.6	1,560.9	1,566.5	1,577.9	1,585.9	1,586.5
All persons							
At work	1,647.2	1,669.1	1,681.3	1,698.2	1,698.3	1,696.3	1,701.6
Unemployed	99.5	121.1	114.5	125.4	117.8	116.9	112.7
Student	379.1	380.6	383.0	353.0	375.1	386.2	389.0
Home duties	551.3	551.4	544.5	551.8	557.7	555.6	551.7
Retired	256.0	257.3	260.4	262.0	260.7	265.9	265.8
Others	84.2	91.6	90.9	94.9	99.5	102.4	102.9
Total persons	3,017.3	3,071.1	3,074.7	3,085.3	3,109.1	3,123.3	3,123.8

¹ Classification based on respondent's own subjective assessment, see Background Notes.

Table 22 Persons aged 15 years and over classified by ILO Economic Status and by Principal Economic Status, March-May 2003

'000

ILO economic status	Principal Economic Status						Total
	At work	Unemployed	Student	Home duties	Retired	Others	
Males							
In employment:	992.1	2.8	28.4	*	4.3	1.5	1,029.2
full-time	953.0	2.2	2.5	*	0.8	1.3	959.8
part-time:	39.0	0.6	26.0	*	3.5	*	69.4
<i>of which: part-time, not underemployed¹</i>	37.5	0.4	26.0	*	3.5	*	67.7
<i>part-time, underemployed¹</i>	1.5	*	*	*	*	*	1.7
Unemployed:	0.6	46.7	1.8	*	0.7	1.4	51.4
seeking full-time work	0.6	45.5	1.1	*	0.3	1.0	48.4
seeking part-time work	*	1.3	0.7	*	0.4	0.4	3.0
Marginally attached to the labour force	0.8	6.0	0.7	*	*	0.6	8.1
Others	2.7	24.3	154.3	4.9	196.1	66.3	448.6
Total males aged 15 or over	996.2	79.8	185.2	5.2	201.1	69.8	1,537.3
Females							
In employment:	700.7	1.5	33.3	11.1	0.7	1.8	749.1
full-time	511.0	0.7	1.5	1.8	*	1.4	516.5
part-time:	189.8	0.8	31.7	9.3	0.6	0.4	232.6
<i>of which: part-time, not underemployed¹</i>	188.3	0.7	31.7	9.2	0.6	0.4	230.9
<i>part-time, underemployed¹</i>	1.5	*	*	*	*	*	1.7
Unemployed:	0.5	18.5	1.8	8.3	*	0.8	30.0
seeking full-time work	0.4	15.0	1.1	2.9	*	0.6	20.1
seeking part-time work	*	3.5	0.7	5.3	*	*	9.9
Marginally attached to the labour force	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	*	*	4.0
Others	3.3	12.0	167.8	526.3	63.8	30.3	803.4
Total females aged 15 or over	705.5	32.9	203.8	546.6	64.7	33.1	1,586.5
All persons							
In employment:	1,692.8	4.3	61.7	11.2	5.0	3.3	1,778.3
full-time	1,464.0	2.9	4.0	1.8	0.9	2.7	1,476.3
part-time:	228.8	1.4	57.7	9.4	4.1	0.6	302.0
<i>of which: part-time, not underemployed¹</i>	225.8	1.2	57.6	9.2	4.1	0.6	298.6
<i>part-time, underemployed¹</i>	3.0	0.3	*	*	*	*	3.4
Unemployed:	1.1	65.2	3.6	8.5	0.8	2.2	81.4
seeking full-time work	1.0	60.5	2.2	3.0	0.3	1.6	68.5
seeking part-time work	*	4.7	1.4	5.5	0.5	0.6	12.9
Marginally attached to the labour force	1.7	7.0	1.6	0.9	*	0.8	12.1
Others	6.0	36.2	322.1	531.2	259.9	96.6	1,252.0
Total persons aged 15 or over	1,701.6	112.7	389.0	551.7	265.8	102.9	3,123.8

¹ See Background Notes.

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 23 Estimated *adult*¹ members of family units classified by composition of family unit, ILO economic status and sex, QNHS, March-May 2003

													'000
Composition of family unit	In employment			Unemployed			Not economically active			Total ²			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Husband and wife (or couple) without children:													
Wife/Female partner aged under 45	82.5	77.0	159.6	2.6	2.5	5.1	4.1	8.3	12.4	89.2	87.9	177.1	
Wife/Female partner aged 45 to 64	63.3	42.9	106.2	1.6	1.1	2.7	41.8	64.4	106.2	106.7	108.4	215.1	
Wife/Female partner aged 65 or over	7.5	1.8	9.3	*	*	*	65.3	69.8	135.1	72.8	71.7	144.5	
Total	153.4	121.7	275.1	4.2	3.6	7.8	111.2	142.6	253.7	268.7	267.9	536.7	
Husband and wife (or couple) with children:													
At least 1 child aged under 5 and no child aged 15 or over	150.5	88.8	239.3	5.5	2.6	8.1	9.7	69.9	79.6	165.6	161.3	326.9	
At least 1 child aged under 5 and at least 1 child aged 15 or over	10.4	4.8	15.3	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.0	6.6	7.6	12.1	11.7	23.8	
All children aged 5 to 14	63.8	40.1	103.8	2.3	2.1	4.3	3.1	24.9	28.1	69.2	67.1	136.2	
No child aged under 5, at least 1 child aged 5 to 14 and at least 1 child aged 15 or over	105.3	64.7	170.0	3.9	1.7	5.7	9.9	50.6	60.4	119.1	117.0	236.1	
All children aged 15 or over	128.6	80.4	209.0	3.4	1.6	5.1	51.2	100.9	152.1	183.2	183.0	366.2	
Total	458.6	278.8	737.3	15.8	8.3	24.1	74.9	252.9	327.8	549.2	540.0	1,089.3	
Lone parent with children:													
At least 1 child aged under 5 and no child aged 15 or over	0.7	17.4	18.1	*	1.7	1.9	*	22.0	22.2	1.0	41.2	42.2	
At least 1 child aged under 5 and at least 1 child aged 15 or over	*	0.8	1.0	*	*	*	*	1.6	1.6	*	2.6	2.8	
All children aged 5 to 14	0.9	12.1	13.0	*	0.9	1.0	0.4	7.0	7.3	1.4	20.0	21.4	
No child aged under 5, at least 1 child aged 5 to 14 and at least 1 child aged 15 or over	2.1	15.1	17.2	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	8.2	9.1	3.2	24.2	27.4	
All children aged 15 or over	6.8	20.0	26.8	0.4	0.9	1.3	9.0	42.6	51.5	16.2	63.5	79.7	
Total	10.6	65.6	76.2	1.0	4.5	5.5	10.4	81.4	91.8	22.0	151.4	173.5	
Total	622.5	466.1	1,088.6	21.0	16.4	37.4	196.5	476.9	673.4	840.0	959.4	1,799.4	

¹ For the purpose of the table, an adult is either a lone parent or a member of a couple.

² See the discussion on the grossing effect in the background notes.

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 24 Annual Labour Force Survey results (ILO classification) for persons aged 15 or over in EU Member States

	Q2/2001					Q2/2002				
	Labour Force	In Employment	Unemployed	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force	In Employment	Unemployed	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%
EU 15 (European Union)	174,521	161,821	12,700	56.1	7.3	176,169	162,813	13,355	56.4	7.6
Eurozone ¹	137,593	126,616	10,978	54.7	8.0	138,894	127,386	11,507	54.9	8.3
Austria	3,876	3,745	131	58.6	3.4	3,923	3,781	142	58.9	3.6
Belgium	4,305	4,039	266	50.9	6.2	4,353	4,052	301	51.2	6.9
Denmark	2,835	2,717	118	65.1	4.2	2,863	2,741	122	65.6	4.3
Finland	2,679	2,403	276	63.3	10.3	2,686	2,406	280	63.2	10.4
France	25,909	23,678	2,231	55.5	8.6	25,909	23,678	2,231	55.5	8.6
Germany	39,606	36,528	3,078	57.5	7.8	39,637	36,275	3,362	57.3	8.5
Greece	4,362	3,918	445	48.7	10.2	4,369	3,949	420	48.7	9.6
Ireland	1,782	1,717	65	59.1	3.7	1,827	1,750	77	59.4	4.2
Italy	23,642	21,373	2,268	48.3	9.6	23,963	21,757	2,206	48.8	9.2
Luxembourg	189	185	3	53.8	1.6	193	188	5	54.7	2.6
Netherlands	8,239	8,065	175	64.2	2.1	8,391	8,176	214	64.9	2.6
Portugal	5,294	5,088	207	61.3	3.9	5,376	5,133	243	61.8	4.5
Spain	17,710	15,877	1,833	51.9	10.4	18,267	16,241	2,026	53.1	11.1
Sweden	4,555	4,339	215	62.7	4.7	4,575	4,348	227	62.7	5.0
United Kingdom	29,538	28,149	1,389	62.1	4.7	29,837	28,338	1,499	62.4	5.0

Source: Eurostat.

Note: Trends in some member states may be affected by changes in methodology.

Note: Table contains revised data.

Note: Data for France for Q2 2002 is unchanged from Q2 2001 as updated detail is not available at present.

¹ Eurozone does not include Denmark, Sweden and United Kingdom.

Background Notes

Purpose of Survey The Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) began in September 1997, replacing the annual April Labour Force Survey (LFS). The purpose of the survey is the production of quarterly labour force estimates and occasional reports on special social topics. The survey meets the requirements of Council Regulation (EC) No. 577/98, adopted in March 1998, which requires the introduction of quarterly labour force surveys in EU Member States.

Reference Period Information is collected continuously throughout the year, with 3,000 households surveyed each week to give a total sample of 39,000 households in each quarter. The reference quarters for survey results are: Q1 - December to February, Q2 - March to May, Q3 - June to August and Q4 - September to November.

Data Collection Information is collected on laptop computers, using computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) software.

Sample Design A two-stage sample design is used. This comprises a first stage sample of 2,600 blocks (or small areas) selected at county level to proportionately represent eight strata reflecting population density. Each block was selected to contain, on average, 75 dwellings and the sample of blocks is fixed for a period of about five years. In the second stage of sampling, 15 households are surveyed in each block to give a total quarterly sample of 39,000 households.

Households are asked to take part in the survey for five consecutive quarters and are then replaced by other households in the same block. Thus, one fifth of the households in the survey are replaced each quarter and the QNHS sample involves an overlap of 80% between consecutive quarters and 20% between the same quarter in consecutive years.

The survey results are weighted to agree with population estimates broken down by age, sex and region. The population estimates for April of each year are published in a separate release.

ILO Labour Force Classification The primary classification used for the QNHS results is the ILO labour force classification. Labour Force Survey data on this basis have been published since 1988. The ILO classification distinguishes the following main subgroups of the population aged 15 or over:

In Employment: Persons who worked in the week before the survey for one hour or more for payment or profit, including work on the family farm or business and all persons who had a job but were not at work because of illness, holidays etc. in the week.

Unemployed: Persons who, in the week before the survey, were without work and available for work and had taken specific steps, in the preceding four weeks, to find work.

Inactive Population (not in labour force): All other persons.

The labour force comprises persons employed plus unemployed.

Participation, Employment and Unemployment Rates The rates given in this release are based on the ILO classification. The Participation Rate is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 or over. The Employment Rate is the number of employed aged 15 to 64 expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 to 64. The Unemployment Rate is the number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.

Duration of Unemployment The duration of unemployment is the length of time since a person last had a job or began looking for work, whichever is more recent. The long-term unemployment rate is the number of persons unemployed for one year or more expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.

Underemployment In the LFS and in the first two quarters of the QNHS, a person who had a part-time job was classified as underemployed if he/she was looking and available for another part-time job or a full-time job.

Since the March-May 1998 quarter, the category “underemployed” has been based on a new question relating to the respondent’s satisfaction with his/her current hours. Thus, a respondent who works in a part-time job is classified as “underemployed” if he/she is looking and available for another job and has explicitly stated that the hours worked currently are “too few”.

This change has affected comparability (but only within the “At work, part-time” category) between the December-February 1997/98 and subsequent quarters.

Principal Economic Status Classification

Results are also available using the Principal Economic Status (PES) classification which was used in the Labour Force Survey and the Census of Population. The PES classification is based on a single question in which respondents are asked what is their usual situation with regard to employment and given the following response categories:

- At work
- Unemployed
- Student
- Engaged on home duties
- Retired
- Other.

This PES question is asked before the sequence of questions used to derive ILO status.

NACE Industrial Classification

The QNHS sectoral employment figures are based on the EU NACE classification as defined in Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3037/90. Eleven NACE sub-categories are distinguished in Table 2b of this release. About half of these categories correspond exactly or very closely with the sectoral breakdown formerly used in the LFS. However, there are some discontinuities between the old and new series. The CSO can provide tables showing the correspondence between the two classifications, using LFS data, to interested users.

The QNHS sectoral series in Table 2b, in each quarter up to quarter one of 1999, were revised following improvements to the activity and occupation coding procedures in the survey. This had a marginal effect on the allocation of the employment figures between sectors but did not alter the main trends at sectoral level.

Occupations

Table 4 presents occupational data. The classification system used is based on the UK Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) with some modifications to reflect the Irish labour market. This classification was also used in the 1996 Census of Population and has replaced the previous Census and Labour Force Survey occupations classification. The old and new classifications are not perfectly comparable. The 1996 Census of Population report on occupations (Census Volume 7) contains further information on comparing the classifications.

The data given in Table 4 is at a broad level, corresponding to SOC major groups. More detailed quarterly data is available on request from the CSO.

Family Units

Table 23 presents family data. The definition used is as follows:

Family Unit

A family unit consists of either:

1. a married couple, or
2. a married couple and one or more of their never-married children, or
3. one parent and one or more of his or her never-married children, or
4. a couple living together (with never-married children, if any) who are not married to each other, where it is clear that the couple form a “de facto” family unit.

Households may contain more than one family unit or may contain a family together with other persons not in a family unit as defined above.

However, there are problems identifying some unmarried parents with children as separate family units. This happens particularly where one unmarried parent with one or more children lives with his/her parent(s) and the information recorded in the survey on the relationship to the reference person does not clearly identify the parent/child relationships. In such cases, the unmarried parent and children may not be identified as a distinct family unit. As a result, the number of family units consisting of unmarried parents with children is probably understated to some degree.

Grossing Effect

The QNHS grossing procedure aligns the distribution of persons covered in the survey with independently determined population estimates at the level of sex, five-year age group and region. This means that the adjustment factors assigned to each spouse within a family unit will differ. Accordingly, some male and female estimates in family tables, which might be expected to be identical, differ slightly. Another factor effecting the slight difference is that, in a small number of cases, gender was incorrectly recorded or coded.

Labour Supply Indicators

Table 20 contains three indicators of potential labour supply. These indicators take into account, in addition to the unemployed, groups outside the labour force who have indicated some interest in obtaining a job. These extra groups include discouraged workers (who are not looking for work as they believe they are not qualified or that no work is available) and other groups who want work but do not meet all the ILO criteria to be classified as unemployed. Persons who indicated that they were not available or not looking for work because they were in education were not included in the calculation of any of these indicators. The indicators are available back to 1988, when the ILO classification was first included in LFS reports.

Comparing the LFS and the QNHS

The LFS was conducted each year in April and involved the completion of a written questionnaire in each of the sample households. The QNHS, on the other hand, involves continuous surveying (of 3,000 households each week) so that the results reflect the average situation over the course of three months. The LFS paper questionnaires have been replaced by laptop computers, allowing some key questions (such as existence of a job in the week before the survey, full-time versus part-time jobs) to be refined and improved. The main factors affecting comparability of the two surveys are:

- Seasonal effects on numbers employed and unemployed
- The change from a point-in-time to a continuous survey (survey reference period)
- Changes in the questionnaire, which has increased the observed level of labour force participation, particularly in part-time jobs.

Changes to Questions on Employment

Information on full-time and part-time jobs is also collected using a more direct approach in the QNHS. The relevant LFS question distinguished four response categories, relating to occasional and regular as well as to full-time and part-time jobs. These concepts are now asked separately and the question on full-time or part-time work is as follows:

“Thinking about the hours of work in the job, would you describe it as full-time or part-time?”

The main effect of these changes has been to elicit more information about part-time employment, so that the estimates of part-time employment are higher in the QNHS than in the LFS.

This change has also increased the proportion of respondents indicating part-time involvement in the workforce. The effect of these changes is to cause a once-off discontinuity between the LFS and QNHS results.

Seasonality

Seasonal factors do not affect annual comparisons of LFS/QNHS results. However, they do affect the sub-annual comparisons and the effects of seasonal variation in labour supply and demand are evident from the QNHS results.

Seasonal factors are most clearly visible in the results for the June-August quarter, when the number of persons in employment is at its highest. Unemployment also increases in that quarter, when more people are available and looking for work. Other summer seasonal effects can be seen in the sectoral employment figures (with strong results for retailing, hotels and restaurants) and in the lower number of students in summer. There is also evidence that employment and unemployment are both lower in the winter months.

Seasonal Adjustment Methodology

The data from the QNHS was adjusted using the X-11-ARIMA procedure. This procedure is an adaptation of the U.S. Bureau of the Census X-11 seasonal adjustment programme developed by Statistics Canada.

The first task in the process is to identify whether the series being adjusted is best considered additive or multiplicative for seasonal adjustment purposes. All of the QNHS series analysed were found to be multiplicative.

Once the series has been identified as being either additive or multiplicative the method fits an ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average) model to the unadjusted series and then uses the model forecast to extend the unadjusted series. The extended series is then seasonally adjusted using the standard X-11 seasonal adjustment method. The extension of the series improves the estimation of the seasonal factors and reduces revisions to the seasonally adjusted series as new data becomes available. To be able to use X-11-ARIMA you must have at least 5 years data.

The essential difference between X-11 and X-11-ARIMA is the use of ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average) models to improve the adjustment at the end of the time series by extending the time series. In the ARIMA model identification phase an attempt to determine the type of underlying probabilistic process that governs the behaviour of the time series is made. The choice of ARIMA model in this process was restricted to the 5 pre-defined models which were identified by Statistics Canada as fitting the majority of well behaved time series.

NUTS2 and NUTS3 regions

The regional classifications in this release are based on the NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units) classification used by Eurostat. The NUTS3 regions correspond to the eight Regional Authorities established under the Local Government Act, 1991 (Regional Authorities) (Establishment) Order, 1993, which came into operation on 1 January 1994. The NUTS2 regions, which were proposed by Government and agreed by Eurostat in 1999, are groupings of the NUTS3 regions. The composition of the regions is set out below.

Border, Midlands and Western NUTS2 Region

Border	Cavan Donegal Leitrim Louth Monaghan Sligo
Midland	Laoighis Longford Offaly Westmeath
West	Galway City Galway County Mayo Roscommon

Eastern and Southern NUTS2 Region

Dublin	Dublin Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Fingal South Dublin
Mid-East	Kildare Meath Wicklow
Mid-West	Clare Limerick City Limerick County North Tipperary
South-East	Carlow Kilkenny South Tipperary Waterford City Waterford County Wexford
South-West	Cork City Cork County Kerry