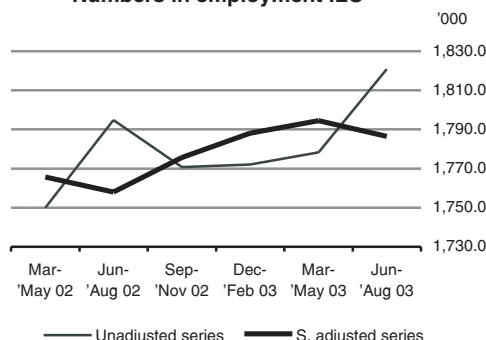


**Based on the 1996 Census of Population figures
For figures based on the 2002 Census of Population see the
revised QNHS series.**

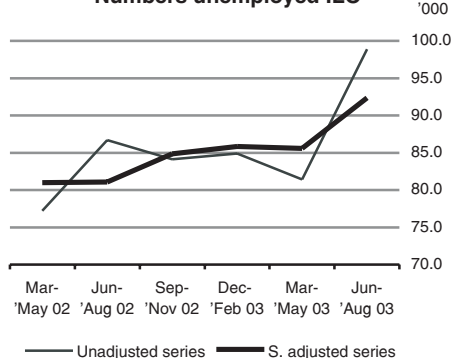
10 December 2003

Quarterly National Household Survey Third Quarter 2003

Numbers in employment ILO



Numbers unemployed ILO



ILO Labour Force

	In Employment	Unemployed	Labour Force
			'000
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
Jun-Aug 2003	1,820.8	98.9	1,919.7
<i>Change in quarter</i>	<i>+42.5</i>	<i>+17.5</i>	<i>+60.0</i>
<i>Change in year</i>	<i>+26.0</i>	<i>+12.2</i>	<i>+38.2</i>

Sharp rise in unemployment in third quarter

There were 98,900 persons unemployed in the third quarter of 2003, representing an increase of 12,200 in the year and a large seasonal increase of 17,500 in the quarter. The unadjusted unemployment rate increased, as a result, to 5.2% compared with 4.6% in the third quarter of 2002. On a seasonally adjusted basis the rate rose to 4.9% compared with 4.6% in the previous quarter. *See tables 1, 3, 16 & graph.*

There was an annual increase of around 7,000 to 71,700 in the numbers in short-term unemployment while the long-term unemployed increased by almost 5,000 to 26,700. The long-term unemployment rate remained at 1.4% in the quarter compared with the 1.2% recorded in the third quarter of 2002. *See tables 16 & 17.*

Employment growth continued in the third quarter of 2003 showing an increase of 26,000 in the year to 1,820,800. This compares with an annual increase of just over 28,000 in the previous quarter. Part-time employment accounted for almost two thirds, or 16,300, of the annual employment increase thus continuing the marked trend towards part-time working observed in the second quarter when it accounted for almost 44% of the overall growth. *See tables 1 & 22.*

When seasonal factors are taken into account there was a quarterly increase of 6,000 in the number of persons unemployed in the third quarter of 2003 while there was a fall of 5,200 in the number of persons in employment. *See table 3.*

Overall, the labour force increased by 38,200 or 2% in the year to 1,919,700. Female participation rates increased from 50.2% to 50.8% while male participation rates decreased slightly from 72.1% to 72.0%. Overall the labour force participation rate was 61.2% in the third quarter of 2003 a slight increase on the same quarter last year when the rate was 61.0%. *See table 1.*

Published by the Central Statistics Office, Ireland.

Ardee Road
Dublin 6
Ireland

Skehard Road
Cork
Ireland

LoCall: 1890 313 414

Tel: +353-1 498 4000
Fax: +353-1 498 4229

Tel: +353-21 453 5000
Fax: +353-21 453 5492

Both offices may be contacted through any of these telephone numbers.

CSO on the Web: <http://www.cso.ie>

Director General: Donal Garvey

Enquiries:

Labour Market Statistics Direct Dial (021) 453 5491
Email: labour@cso.ie
Queries and Sales Information Section, ext 5032
information@cso.ie

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For more information contact Nicola Tickner at 021-4535420 or Noel Ryan at 021-4535491.

Young persons account for most of the seasonal rise in unemployment

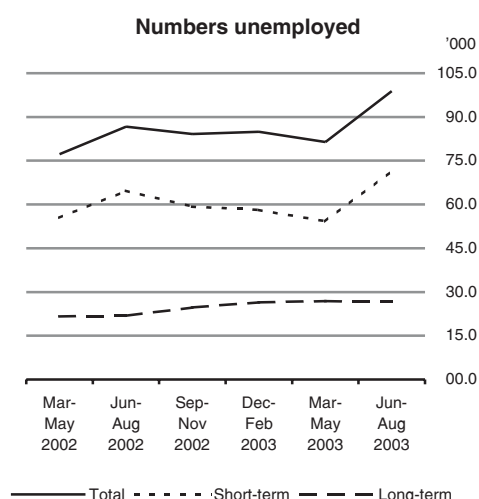
The number of unemployed persons under 25 years of age accounted for almost 15,000 of the quarterly increase of 17,500 in the number recorded as unemployed in the third quarter. Year on year the number of young unemployed persons was up by approximately 4,500.

On an annual basis, the increase of 12,200 in the overall unemployed numbers comprised an increase of 6,700 males and 5,500 females. The male unemployment rate increased to 5.3% while the female rate was somewhat lower at 4.9%. *See tables 1 & 14.*

The numbers unemployed in the 20-44 year age group increased by 9,800 in the year to 66,700, representing almost 80% of the overall annual increase. The distribution of the increase within this age bracket was more or less evenly split between males (+5,300) and females (+4,500).

Short-term unemployment rose by 7,000 in the year to 71,700 and the increase was concentrated in the 15-24 (+3,500) and the 25-44 (+3,300) age groups. Long-term unemployment increased by 4,900 over the same period to 26,700 with the majority attributable to the 25-44 (+3,300) age group. *See table 17.*

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 8.4% in the third quarter of 2002 to 8.8% in the third quarter of 2003. *See table 20.*



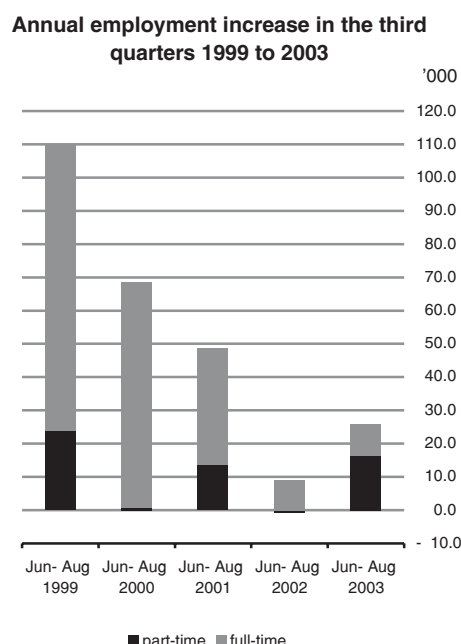
Part-time work accounts for nearly two thirds of employment growth

Part-time employment increased by 16,300, or 5.6% to 307,200, in the year to the third quarter of 2003. This consisted of an increase of 5,600 males and 10,700 females. The growth in part-time employment was concentrated in the *Health* (+5,800) and *Hotels and Restaurants* (+3,200) sectors.

Full-time employment, on the other hand, increased by just 9,500, or 0.6%, to 1,513,500. This consisted of an increase of 3,300 males and 6,200 females. The annual increase in the numbers in full-time employment in the 25-34 age group (+13,300) was more than offset by a fall of 13,800 in the 15-24 age group.

Overall, females accounted for just over 65% (+17,000) of the annual increase in employment with the number of married women with a job increasing by 14,700. On an age basis there were increases in the 25-34 (+5,800), 35-44 (+4,700), 45-54 (+2,900) and the 55-59 (+4,500) age categories. *See tables 1, 11 & 15.*

The average working week was 37.4 hours in the third quarter of 2003 compared to 37.8 one year previously – a decrease of over 1%. Combining this decline with the 1.4% increase in the numbers in employment gives a crude indication that the “volume of work” increased by just 0.3% between mid-2002 and mid-2003. For men the average working week was 41.4 hours and for women it was 32.5 hours. The number of persons working ‘45 and over’ hours a week decreased by 7,500 in the year to 230,500 and the numbers working variable hours decreased by 11,600 over the same period. *See table 5.*



Fall in industrial employment

In the year to the third quarter of 2003, employment grew in all sectors with the exception of *Other production industries* (-9,600), *Agriculture, forestry and fishing* (-4,700), and *Transport, storage and communication* (-3,100). The biggest growth areas were in *Health* (+14,000), *Construction* (+7,000) and *Hotels and restaurants* (+7,700). *See table 2b.*

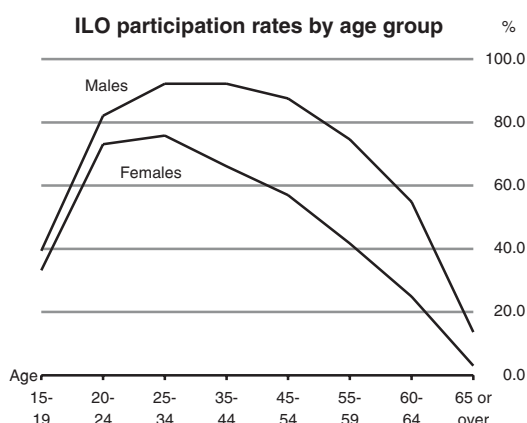
After adjusting for seasonal factors the largest underlying quarterly increases were in *Health* (+4,000) and *Construction* (+2,600). The most significant quarterly decrease was in the *Other production industries* sector where there was a fall of 8,800 in employment.

The biggest growth areas for part-time employment were in *Health* (+5,800), *Hotels and restaurants* (+3,200), *Financial and other business services* (+2,100) and *Agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors* (+2,000). All of the part-time employment growth in the *Health* sector was for females while males dominated the part-time growth in the *Financial and other business services* and *Agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors*.

Most occupation categories increased in the year with the exception of *Plant and Machine operatives* (-17,400), *Managers and administrators* (-7,900) and *Clerical and secretarial* (-6,100). The most significant increases were in *Personal and protective service* (+15,200), *Other* (+11,500) and *Associate professional and technical* (+10,200). See table 4.

Over the year the number of self employed persons with paid employees increased slightly (+600) to 98,600 while the number without paid employees increased by 1,800 to 196,600. The latter increase reflected an increase of 3,000 in the number of self employed females without paid employees which was partially offset by a decrease of 1,300 self employed males without paid employees.

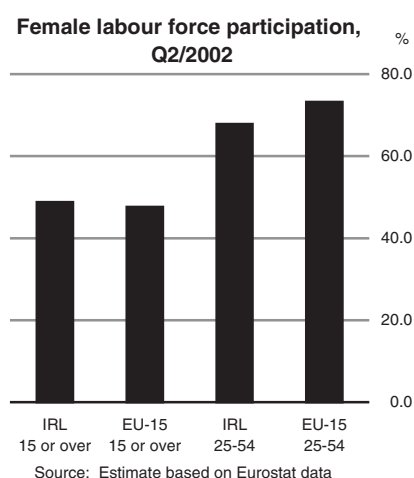
There were 1,507,300 employees in the third quarter an annual increase of 24,000 and an increase of 38,500 in the quarter. The number of assisting relatives decreased slightly (-400) in the year to 18,300. See table 6.



Continued Labour Force growth

In the year to the third quarter of 2003, the labour force increased by 38,200 to 1,919,700 with the number of males up by 15,500 and females by 22,500.

Demographic factors, such as the increase in the population of working age and changes in its age structure, added an estimated 35,000 to the labour force between the summer quarters of 2002 and 2003 with the balance of 3,100 being due to changes in labour force participation rates. Despite the overall increase in participation, the rate fell for those aged 20 to 24, and also decreased slightly for those aged 65 and over. Participation increased for all other age groups. For married females, the participation rate rose from 47.6% to 48.0% in the year. See tables 1, 8, & 15.



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 at 67.8% was still lagging behind the 73.2% recorded for the EU-15 region. See graph.

Regional comparisons

In the year to the third quarter of 2003 employment grew by 14,100 (+3.1%) in the Border, Midland and Western (BMW) region and by 11,800 (+0.9%) in the Southern and Eastern region. Unemployment growth was concentrated in the Southern and Eastern region where there was an increase of 11,700 compared with an increase of 500 in the BMW Region. See table 7a.

At NUTS 3 level the numbers in employment increased in seven regions and decreased slightly in the Mid-East (-300) region. Unemployment increased in all regions, with the exception of the Border region where it decreased by 1,000. The unemployment rate was lowest in the Mid-East region (4.2%) and highest in the Border and South-East regions (6.3%). See table 7b.

Principal Economic Status

The number of persons describing their usual situation as “at work” increased by 25,600 in the year to 1,723,800. This comprised an increase of 8,600 males and 17,000 females and the trends are comparable to those shown by the ILO based employment measure. However, the number of persons describing their usual situation as “unemployed” decreased by 3,400 to 122,000 in the year in sharp contrast with the increase of 12,200 in the numbers unemployed under the ILO criteria. This difference is largely accounted for by a sharp decline in the numbers previously describing themselves as unemployed despite not actively seeking and/or being available for work.

There were 355,300 students in the third quarter of 2003, an increase of 2,300 on the corresponding quarter in 2002. This figure reflected an increase of 3,300 female students and a decrease of 1,000 male students. In the third quarter nearly a quarter (84,500) of all students had a job. The number of unemployed students increased in the year to the third quarter of 2003 by 3,300 to 13,600, the highest number of unemployed students recorded since the introduction of the QNHS. *See tables 21 & 22.*

The number of persons describing themselves as on “home duties” increased by 4,800 in the year to 556,600 with over 40% of the increase attributable to males (+2,000). The residual category “others” also showed a larger than usual annual increase of 11,000 in the third quarter of 2003 which compares to +5,700, +7,100 and –6,900 for the third quarters of 2002, 2001 and 2000 respectively. *See table 21.*

Tables

Table 1 Persons aged 15 years and over classified by sex and ILO Economic Status

'000

ILO Economic Status	Jun- Aug 01	Mar- May 02	Jun- Aug 02	Sep- Nov 02	Dec- Feb 03	Mar- May 03	Jun- Aug 03
Males							
In labour force	1,094.6	1,066.0	1,094.9	1,083.4	1,082.2	1,080.6	1,110.4
In employment:	1,047.2	1,017.2	1,042.2	1,031.8	1,028.1	1,029.2	1,051.1
full-time	976.9	950.8	976.1	966.4	958.4	959.8	979.4
part-time:	70.4	66.3	66.1	65.4	69.7	69.4	71.7
of which: part-time, not underemployed ¹	69.3	64.9	64.6	64.0	67.8	67.7	69.7
part-time, underemployed ¹	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.0
Unemployed:	47.4	48.8	52.6	51.7	54.1	51.4	59.3
seeking full-time work	44.3	46.6	49.8	49.2	51.0	48.4	54.9
seeking part-time work	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.0	4.3
Not in labour force	399.6	447.7	423.9	447.8	455.3	456.7	431.3
Marginally attached to the Labour Force	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.6	8.0	8.1	8.5
Others	392.4	440.2	415.9	440.2	447.3	448.6	422.8
Total males aged 15 or over	1,494.2	1,513.7	1,518.7	1,531.2	1,537.5	1,537.3	1,541.7
Unemployment rate %	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.3
Participation rate %	73.3	70.4	72.1	70.8	70.4	70.3	72.0
Females							
In labour force	771.5	761.0	786.7	771.3	774.8	779.1	809.2
In employment:	739.4	732.7	752.6	738.9	743.9	749.1	769.6
full-time	518.0	509.4	527.9	512.7	515.1	516.5	534.1
part-time:	221.3	223.3	224.8	226.2	228.8	232.6	235.5
of which: part-time, not underemployed ¹	219.9	221.8	223.6	224.8	227.2	230.9	233.2
part-time, underemployed ¹	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.3
Unemployed:	32.1	28.3	34.1	32.4	30.9	30.0	39.6
seeking full-time work	20.7	18.8	24.0	19.9	20.4	20.1	28.3
seeking part-time work	11.4	9.5	10.1	12.5	10.5	9.9	11.4
Not in labour force	768.3	799.9	779.9	806.6	811.1	807.4	784.0
Marginally attached to the Labour Force	5.1	3.6	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.0	6.2
Others	763.2	796.4	775.1	802.2	806.3	803.4	777.8
Total females aged 15 or over	1,539.8	1,560.9	1,566.5	1,577.9	1,585.9	1,586.5	1,593.2
Unemployment rate %	4.2	3.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.9
Participation rate %	50.1	48.8	50.2	48.9	48.9	49.1	50.8
All persons							
In labour force	1,866.1	1,827.0	1,881.5	1,854.7	1,857.0	1,859.7	1,919.7
In employment:	1,786.6	1,749.9	1,794.8	1,770.7	1,772.0	1,778.3	1,820.8
full-time	1,494.9	1,460.2	1,504.0	1,479.1	1,473.5	1,476.3	1,513.5
part-time:	291.7	289.6	290.9	291.6	298.5	302.0	307.2
of which: part-time, not underemployed ¹	289.2	286.7	288.2	288.9	295.0	298.6	302.9
part-time, underemployed ¹	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.4	4.3
Unemployed:	79.5	77.2	86.7	84.1	84.9	81.4	98.9
seeking full-time work	65.0	65.5	73.7	69.1	71.4	68.5	83.2
seeking part-time work	14.5	11.7	12.9	15.0	13.5	12.9	15.7
Not in labour force	1,168.0	1,247.6	1,203.7	1,254.4	1,266.4	1,264.1	1,215.2
Marginally attached to the Labour Force	12.3	11.1	12.7	12.1	12.7	12.1	14.6
Others	1,155.6	1,236.5	1,191.0	1,242.3	1,253.6	1,252.0	1,200.6
Total persons aged 15 or over	3,034.0	3,074.7	3,085.3	3,109.1	3,123.3	3,123.8	3,134.9
Unemployment rate %	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	5.2
Participation rate %	61.5	59.4	61.0	59.7	59.5	59.5	61.2

¹ See Background Notes.

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

'000

Broad ¹ economic sector (NACE Rev. 1)	Jun- Aug 01	Mar- May 02	Jun- Aug 02	Sep- Nov 02	Dec- Feb 03	Mar- May 03	Jun- Aug 03
Males							
A-B Agriculture	114.1	108.4	109.9	107.6	102.2	99.9	104.1
C-F Industry	406.7	385.4	403.2	396.2	395.3	395.4	402.0
G-O Services	526.4	523.4	529.1	527.9	530.6	533.9	545.1
Females							
A-B Agriculture	13.3	12.4	12.8	12.2	12.1	13.3	13.9
C-F Industry	110.4	98.5	100.8	96.8	96.4	97.1	101.5
G-O Services	615.7	621.7	639.0	629.9	635.3	638.7	654.2
All persons							
A-B Agriculture	127.3	120.7	122.7	119.8	114.3	113.2	118.0
C-F Industry	517.1	484.0	504.0	493.1	491.7	492.6	503.5
G-O Services	1,142.1	1,145.1	1,168.2	1,157.8	1,166.0	1,172.6	1,199.3
Total persons	1,786.6	1,749.9	1,794.8	1,770.7	1,772.0	1,778.3	1,820.8

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

'000

Economic sector (NACE Rev. 1)	Jun- Aug 01	Mar- May 02	Jun- Aug 02	Sep- Nov 02	Dec- Feb 03	Mar- May 03	Jun- Aug 03
Males							
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	114.1	108.4	109.9	107.6	102.2	99.9	104.1
C-E Other production industries	229.4	213.1	222.7	214.7	215.8	214.3	213.0
F Construction	177.3	172.3	180.5	181.5	179.5	181.1	189.0
G Wholesale and retail trade	130.8	125.0	129.9	128.6	128.6	126.7	130.5
H Hotels and restaurants	46.1	44.7	46.1	46.0	46.9	48.8	52.1
I Transport, storage and communication	83.1	81.4	85.0	83.9	82.8	83.7	82.9
J-K Financial and other business services	114.9	114.0	112.8	113.4	113.9	115.5	116.4
L Public administration and defence	46.5	48.2	47.9	46.9	48.9	50.1	52.3
M Education	33.2	33.8	33.3	34.0	34.8	34.2	33.8
N Health	27.1	31.2	30.4	32.3	32.5	33.3	33.0
O Other services	44.7	45.1	43.8	42.7	42.3	41.6	44.1
Total males	1,047.2	1,017.2	1,042.2	1,031.8	1,028.1	1,029.2	1,051.1
Females							
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.3	12.4	12.8	12.2	12.1	13.3	13.9
C-E Other production industries	101.3	89.8	91.3	87.5	87.4	87.8	91.5
F Construction	9.1	8.8	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.3	10.1
G Wholesale and retail trade	122.6	120.8	127.1	121.6	123.7	124.1	129.4
H Hotels and restaurants	70.2	60.1	70.5	66.3	63.6	66.5	72.2
I Transport, storage and communication	29.5	28.8	29.2	28.4	28.1	27.1	28.2
J-K Financial and other business services	115.8	115.1	116.2	111.9	112.8	111.4	113.6
L Public administration and defence	37.6	41.0	42.1	40.2	39.7	40.6	40.1
M Education	68.5	76.2	71.6	77.6	80.2	80.6	74.9
N Health	119.2	125.8	127.4	128.8	133.3	134.6	138.8
O Other services	52.2	53.9	54.8	55.0	54.0	53.8	56.9
Total females	739.4	732.7	752.6	738.9	743.9	749.1	769.6
All persons							
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	127.3	120.7	122.7	119.8	114.3	113.2	118.0
C-E Other production industries	330.8	302.9	314.0	302.2	303.2	302.1	304.4
F Construction	186.4	181.1	190.0	190.8	188.5	190.4	199.0
G Wholesale and retail trade	253.4	245.9	257.1	250.3	252.3	250.8	259.9
H Hotels and restaurants	116.3	104.8	116.6	112.4	110.5	115.3	124.3
I Transport, storage and communication	112.6	110.2	114.2	112.3	110.9	110.8	111.1
J-K Financial and other business services	230.7	229.1	229.1	225.3	226.6	226.9	230.0
L Public administration and defence	84.2	89.2	90.0	87.1	88.6	90.7	92.4
M Education	101.8	110.0	104.9	111.6	115.0	114.8	108.8
N Health	146.3	157.0	157.8	161.1	165.7	167.9	171.8
O Other services	96.9	99.0	98.6	97.7	96.3	95.4	101.0
Total persons	1,786.6	1,749.9	1,794.8	1,770.7	1,772.0	1,778.3	1,820.8

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

'000

	Jun- Aug 01	Mar- May 02	Jun- Aug 02	Sep- Nov 02	Dec- Feb 03	Mar- May 03	Jun- Aug 03
Males							
In labour force	1,072.5	1,075.7	1,073.3	1,086.5	1,090.9	1,090.6	1,089.0
In employment:	1,027.9	1,024.9	1,023.6	1,033.9	1,037.0	1,036.8	1,032.9
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	111.5	110.4	107.4	106.7	103.7	101.8	101.8
C-E Other production industries	224.4	215.1	218.0	215.6	217.4	216.3	208.8
F Construction	174.7	174.6	177.8	180.5	180.8	183.7	186.1
G Wholesale and retail trade	127.9	126.6	127.3	129.5	128.8	128.3	128.0
H Hotels and restaurants	44.1	45.3	44.1	46.9	47.5	49.4	49.9
I Transport, storage and communication	82.2	81.8	84.1	83.7	83.6	84.0	82.0
J-K Financial and other business services	113.1	113.3	111.3	114.3	115.1	114.9	114.9
L Public administration and defence	45.4	48.2	46.8	47.6	49.3	50.1	51.1
M Education	33.5	33.8	33.6	33.8	34.6	34.3	34.1
N Health	27.5	31.1	31.0	31.6	32.6	33.1	33.8
O Other services	43.7	45.4	42.8	42.7	43.0	41.8	43.2
Unemployed	44.8	51.0	49.9	52.1	54.2	53.8	56.2
Unemployment rate %	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1
Participation rate %	71.7	71.0	70.6	71.0	71.0	70.9	70.5
Females							
In labour force	750.7	771.3	766.0	774.7	781.7	785.5	788.1
In employment:	722.8	738.8	736.6	742.4	750.2	755.3	753.8
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.0	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.3	13.2	13.4
C-E Other production industries	98.4	91.7	88.6	87.5	88.3	89.6	88.8
F Construction	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.6	9.8
G Wholesale and retail trade	118.4	122.5	123.1	123.7	124.0	125.8	125.4
H Hotels and restaurants	65.0	62.0	65.5	66.7	66.3	68.7	67.2
I Transport, storage and communication	28.7	29.2	28.5	28.5	28.4	27.3	27.6
J-K Financial and other business services	113.3	116.3	113.8	112.0	114.0	112.4	111.4
L Public administration and defence	36.9	40.5	41.2	40.6	40.6	40.1	39.2
M Education	71.9	74.6	75.2	77.1	78.7	78.9	78.7
N Health	118.6	125.8	126.7	129.7	132.8	134.8	138.0
O Other services	50.6	54.7	53.1	54.8	55.1	54.6	55.2
Unemployed	29.0	30.5	30.7	32.7	31.7	32.5	35.7
Unemployment rate %	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.5
Participation rate %	48.7	49.2	48.9	49.2	49.4	49.5	49.5
All persons							
In labour force	1,823.6	1,845.4	1,839.9	1,861.5	1,873.3	1,878.7	1,878.0
In employment:	1,750.6	1,763.4	1,760.0	1,776.4	1,787.6	1,791.7	1,786.5
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	124.3	122.7	119.6	119.2	116.0	115.0	115.1
C-E Other production industries	322.7	307.0	306.4	303.6	305.3	306.0	297.2
F Construction	183.7	183.8	187.2	189.7	189.7	193.4	196.0
G Wholesale and retail trade	246.2	248.8	250.3	253.2	253.0	253.9	253.4
H Hotels and restaurants	109.1	107.4	109.7	113.1	114.0	118.2	117.2
I Transport, storage and communication	110.8	110.9	112.5	112.4	112.0	111.3	109.4
J-K Financial and other business services	226.4	229.7	225.1	226.7	228.5	227.5	226.2
L Public administration and defence	82.5	88.8	88.2	88.0	89.8	90.3	90.5
M Education	105.8	108.4	109.0	110.9	113.1	113.2	113.0
N Health	146.1	156.9	157.8	161.1	165.7	167.9	171.9
O Other services	94.0	100.1	95.7	97.6	98.3	96.4	98.1
Unemployed	74.1	81.6	80.9	84.5	85.7	86.4	92.4
Unemployment rate %	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9
Participation rate %	60.0	59.9	59.5	60.0	60.1	60.0	59.8

¹ See Background Notes.

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

'000

Broad occupational group	Jun- Aug 01	Mar- May 02	Jun- Aug 02	Sep- Nov 02	Dec- Feb 03	Mar- May 03	Jun- Aug 03
Males							
1. Managers and administrators	222.9	222.0	224.1	223.5	217.8	219.1	214.5
2. Professional	97.0	98.5	97.8	99.9	105.7	106.6	103.3
3. Associate professional and technical	68.9	64.9	64.4	66.2	67.7	69.7	71.0
4. Clerical and secretarial	54.2	53.8	52.4	51.5	51.6	50.5	52.6
5. Craft and related	223.4	212.1	225.2	226.0	227.0	227.0	232.3
6. Personal and protective service	70.3	71.6	73.5	73.0	72.7	73.3	77.0
7. Sales	57.3	54.3	56.8	55.3	55.2	54.2	58.6
8. Plant and machine operatives	150.8	143.2	147.3	141.9	138.4	136.1	134.4
9. Other	102.4	96.8	100.8	94.5	91.9	92.7	107.5
Total males	1,047.2	1,017.2	1,042.2	1,031.8	1,028.1	1,029.2	1,051.1
Females							
1. Managers and administrators	89.6	86.2	88.4	88.5	89.0	92.0	90.0
2. Professional	77.6	89.8	86.1	90.9	93.4	92.8	90.1
3. Associate professional and technical	86.5	89.8	91.3	92.8	91.3	94.3	94.9
4. Clerical and secretarial	169.1	169.7	173.3	167.6	165.6	164.8	167.0
5. Craft and related	14.7	11.9	12.4	13.5	14.1	13.5	14.3
6. Personal and protective service	103.0	96.6	105.6	103.5	107.3	109.8	117.2
7. Sales	93.0	89.8	95.7	90.0	91.1	92.2	96.0
8. Plant and machine operatives	49.2	40.1	39.6	36.2	36.1	35.6	35.2
9. Other	56.8	58.8	60.1	56.0	56.0	54.3	64.9
Total females	739.4	732.7	752.6	738.9	743.9	749.1	769.6
All persons							
1. Managers and administrators	312.4	308.2	312.4	312.0	306.8	311.1	304.5
2. Professional	174.5	188.4	183.9	190.8	199.2	199.4	193.4
3. Associate professional and technical	155.4	154.7	155.7	158.9	159.0	163.9	165.9
4. Clerical and secretarial	223.3	223.5	225.7	219.0	217.2	215.3	219.6
5. Craft and related	238.1	223.9	237.7	239.4	241.1	240.5	246.5
6. Personal and protective service	173.3	168.1	179.0	176.5	180.0	183.1	194.2
7. Sales	150.3	144.1	152.5	145.3	146.3	146.3	154.5
8. Plant and machine operatives	200.0	183.3	187.0	178.1	174.5	171.6	169.6
9. Other	159.2	155.6	160.9	150.5	147.9	147.0	172.4
Total persons	1,786.6	1,749.9	1,794.8	1,770.7	1,772.0	1,778.3	1,820.8

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

'000

Usual hours per week	Jun- Aug 01	Mar- May 02	Jun- Aug 02	Sep- Nov 02	Dec- Feb 03	Mar- May 03	Jun- Aug 03
Males							
1-9 hours	3.6	7.0	3.3	7.0	8.5	8.7	4.7
10-19	14.4	18.5	15.0	18.1	21.2	19.4	16.1
20-29	37.9	35.0	38.7	35.7	35.8	36.6	41.6
30-34	19.2	18.3	19.5	17.4	16.9	16.1	20.3
35-39	331.5	343.9	362.2	359.4	360.6	364.2	377.4
40-44	255.2	228.6	234.4	233.2	228.7	227.4	240.4
45 & over	214.7	204.7	204.6	199.1	192.5	190.1	197.4
Variable hours ¹	170.8	161.2	164.4	161.8	164.0	166.8	153.4
Total males	1,047.2	1,017.2	1,042.2	1031.8	1,028.1	1,029.2	1,051.1
<i>Average hours per week</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>41.3</i>	<i>41.4</i>
Females							
1-9 hours	13.5	20.1	14.5	20.0	20.6	21.8	17.0
10-19	61.8	69.0	65.3	70.3	72.7	73.5	69.7
20-29	139.0	136.7	143.5	140.6	139.4	141.0	148.0
30-34	39.7	39.1	41.2	41.6	43.4	43.3	46.0
35-39	281.8	287.5	305.3	289.7	294.9	293.9	310.8
40-44	118.6	102.7	104.5	100.4	98.4	98.7	100.7
45 & over	37.1	34.8	33.4	32.1	33.0	31.1	33.1
Variable hours ¹	47.9	42.7	45.0	44.1	41.5	45.8	44.5
Total females	739.4	732.7	752.6	738.9	743.9	749.1	769.6
<i>Average hours per week</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>32.5</i>
All persons							
1-9 hours	17.1	27.1	17.8	27.0	29.2	30.5	21.6
10-19	76.2	87.6	80.3	88.4	93.9	92.9	85.7
20-29	177.0	171.7	182.2	176.3	175.2	177.6	189.6
30-34	58.9	57.4	60.8	59.0	60.3	59.3	66.2
35-39	613.2	631.4	667.5	649.2	655.4	658.2	688.2
40-44	373.8	331.4	338.9	333.6	327.1	326.0	341.1
45 & over	251.8	239.5	238.0	231.2	225.5	221.2	230.5
Variable hours ¹	218.7	203.7	209.4	205.9	205.5	212.5	197.8
Total persons	1,786.6	1,749.9	1,794.8	1770.7	1,772.0	1,778.3	1,820.8
<i>Average hours per week</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>37.4</i>

¹ Includes 'not stated'.

Table 6 Persons in employment classified by employment status

	'000						
Employment status	Jun-Aug 01	Mar-May 02	Jun-Aug 02	Sep-Nov 02	Dec-Feb 03	Mar-May 03	Jun-Aug 03
Males							
Self employed (with paid employees)	81.2	83.3	81.2	80.3	81.1	83.3	81.7
Self employed (with no paid employees)	165.9	164.1	166.3	165.9	162.4	161.2	165.0
Employee	789.9	762.3	785.2	777.3	776.4	777.0	795.2
Assisting relative	10.1	7.5	9.5	8.3	8.2	7.7	9.2
Total males	1,047.2	1,017.2	1,042.2	1,031.8	1,028.1	1,029.2	1,051.1
Females							
Self employed (with paid employees)	18.7	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.1	17.6	16.8
Self employed (with no paid employees)	27.3	29.0	28.6	30.4	29.4	29.8	31.6
Employee	683.6	677.7	698.1	683.2	688.4	691.7	712.1
Assisting relative	9.8	8.5	9.2	8.8	9.0	9.9	9.1
Total females	739.4	732.7	752.6	738.9	743.9	749.1	769.6
All persons							
Self employed (with paid employees)	99.9	100.8	98.0	96.7	98.3	100.9	98.6
Self employed (with no paid employees)	193.2	193.1	194.8	196.3	191.8	191.0	196.6
Employee	1,473.5	1,440.0	1,483.3	1,460.5	1,464.7	1,468.8	1,507.3
Assisting relative	19.9	16.0	18.7	17.1	17.2	17.6	18.3
Total persons	1,786.6	1,749.9	1,794.8	1,770.7	1,772.0	1,778.3	1,820.8

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					
Jun-Aug 2001	447.7	25.4	473.1	5.4	59.0
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
Jun-Aug 2003	467.2	27.7	494.9	5.6	59.0
Southern and Eastern					
Jun-Aug 2001	1,338.9	54.1	1,393.0	3.9	62.4
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
Jun-Aug 2003	1,353.5	71.2	1,424.7	5.0	62.0
State					
Jun-Aug 2001	1,786.6	79.5	1,866.1	4.3	61.5
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
Jun-Aug 2003	1,820.8	98.9	1,919.7	5.2	61.2

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	Jun-Aug 2001	172.4	12.5	184.9	6.8	56.9
	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
	Jun-Aug 2003	175.9	11.8	187.6	6.3	56.8
Midland	Jun-Aug 2001	91.4	4.1	95.6	4.3	58.1
	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
	Jun-Aug 2003	94.8	5.2	100.0	5.2	59.6
West	Jun-Aug 2001	183.8	8.8	192.6	4.5	61.7
	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
	Jun-Aug 2003	196.6	10.7	207.3	5.2	60.9
Dublin	Jun-Aug 2001	558.5	19.2	577.7	3.3	64.6
	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
	Jun-Aug 2003	554.7	27.3	582.0	4.7	63.3
Mid-East	Jun-Aug 2001	195.5	7.2	202.7	3.5	65.3
	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
	Jun-Aug 2003	200.5	8.8	209.3	4.2	64.5
Mid-West	Jun-Aug 2001	151.7	7.3	159.0	4.6	60.5
	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
	Jun-Aug 2003	158.0	9.7	167.7	5.8	61.8
South-East	Jun-Aug 2001	181.6	9.5	191.1	5.0	59.6
	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
	Jun-Aug 2003	185.9	12.6	198.5	6.3	60.9
South-West	Jun-Aug 2001	251.7	10.9	262.6	4.1	59.2
	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
	Jun-Aug 2003	254.5	12.7	267.2	4.8	58.8
State	Jun-Aug 2001	1,786.6	79.5	1,866.1	4.3	61.5
	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
	Jun-Aug 2003	1,820.8	98.9	1,919.7	5.2	61.2

¹ See Background Notes.

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

and marital status, June-Aug 2003									%
Marital status	Age group								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
Males									
Single	39.5	82.1	91.5	84.8	74.8	60.1	46.1	18.7	71.3
Married	*	85.2	93.8	94.9	90.9	78.2	57.5	14.1	75.4
Separated or divorced	*	*	90.3	86.1	78.6	65.7	40.5	15.2	70.3
Widowed	*	*	*	87.2	71.5	64.8	55.2	5.9	23.0
Total males	39.4	82.1	92.2	92.2	87.6	74.6	54.9	13.7	72.0
Females									
Single	33.1	74.2	84.4	78.5	66.4	51.7	33.6	5.0	63.3
Married	*	43.0	64.2	62.9	55.2	39.8	23.1	3.0	48.0
Separated or divorced	*	*	56.9	69.0	63.1	48.7	37.3	15.3	58.9
Widowed	*	*	91.7	60.1	54.2	42.3	25.4	2.1	10.5
Total females	33.2	73.1	75.8	66.1	57.0	41.7	24.9	3.0	50.8
All persons									
Single	36.4	78.2	88.2	82.0	71.3	56.9	42.1	12.2	67.5
Married	*	56.1	77.3	78.7	73.1	59.5	40.7	9.3	61.7
Separated or divorced	*	*	66.7	74.5	69.0	56.4	38.7	15.2	63.2
Widowed	*	*	85.4	69.2	59.1	47.6	32.1	2.9	13.2
Total persons	36.4	77.6	84.0	79.0	72.3	58.3	39.9	7.6	61.2

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 9 Labour force participation 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										
Jun-Aug 2001		44.0	84.3	93.6	93.8	88.2	75.4	55.2	14.4	73.3
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
Jun-Aug 2003		39.4	82.1	92.2	92.2	87.6	74.6	54.9	13.7	72.0
Females										
Jun-Aug 2001		34.7	76.0	76.8	64.4	55.4	36.6	21.1	2.6	50.1
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
Jun-Aug 2003		33.2	73.1	75.8	66.1	57.0	41.7	24.9	3.0	50.8
All persons										
Jun-Aug 2001		39.5	80.2	85.3	78.9	71.9	56.2	38.1	7.7	61.5
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
Jun-Aug 2003		36.4	77.6	84.0	79.0	72.3	58.3	39.9	7.6	61.2

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									
Jun-Aug 2001	73.1	143.1	283.0	247.2	208.7	71.3	41.4	26.9	1,094.6
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
Jun-Aug 2003	61.8	143.6	297.2	248.2	211.7	77.9	43.7	26.4	1,110.4
Females									
Jun-Aug 2001	54.7	128.0	228.3	173.9	130.3	34.0	15.8	6.4	771.5
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
Jun-Aug 2003	49.8	128.2	241.7	181.2	138.4	42.6	19.9	7.5	809.2
All persons									
Jun-Aug 2001	127.8	271.1	511.3	421.1	339.0	105.2	57.3	33.3	1,866.1
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
Jun-Aug 2003	111.6	271.9	538.9	429.4	350.1	120.5	63.5	33.8	1,919.7

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									
Jun-Aug 2001	64.9	132.9	271.6	240.6	200.9	69.1	40.6	26.7	1,047.2
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
Jun-Aug 2003	52.9	131.1	280.6	238.0	203.7	75.6	43.0	26.2	1,051.1
Females									
Jun-Aug 2001	48.6	118.9	221.1	168.9	126.7	33.3	15.6	6.4	739.4
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
Jun-Aug 2003	42.7	117.1	230.9	175.8	134.7	41.7	19.4	7.4	769.6
All persons									
Jun-Aug 2001	113.5	251.7	492.7	409.4	327.5	102.4	56.1	33.1	1,786.6
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
Jun-Aug 2003	95.6	248.1	511.5	413.7	338.4	117.3	62.4	33.6	1,820.8

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

%

	15-19	20-24	25-34	Age group 35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	Total 15-64
Males								
Jun-Aug 2001	39.1	78.3	89.9	91.3	84.9	73.1	54.1	78.1
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
Jun-Aug 2003	33.8	75.0	87.0	88.4	84.3	72.4	54.0	76.0
Females								
Jun-Aug 2001	30.9	70.6	74.4	62.5	53.9	35.9	20.8	56.6
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
Jun-Aug 2003	28.4	66.7	72.4	64.1	55.5	40.8	24.4	56.7
All persons								
Jun-Aug 2001	35.1	74.5	82.2	76.8	69.5	54.7	37.4	67.4
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
Jun-Aug 2003	31.2	70.8	79.7	76.1	69.9	56.8	39.2	66.4

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

'000

	15-19	20-24	25-34	Age group 35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total
Males									
Jun-Aug 2001	8.2	10.3	11.4	6.6	7.8	2.2	0.9	*	47.4
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
Jun-Aug 2003	8.9	12.6	16.6	10.2	7.9	2.3	0.7	*	59.3
Females									
Jun-Aug 2001	6.1	9.1	7.2	5.1	3.6	0.7	*	*	32.1
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
Jun-Aug 2003	7.1	11.2	10.8	5.4	3.7	0.9	0.5	*	39.6
All persons									
Jun-Aug 2001	14.2	19.4	18.6	11.7	11.4	2.8	1.1	*	79.5
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
Jun-Aug 2003	16.0	23.7	27.4	15.6	11.6	3.2	1.2	*	98.9

* 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									
Jun-Aug 2001	11.2	7.2	4.0	2.7	3.7	3.1	2.1	*	4.3
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
Jun-Aug 2003	14.3	8.7	5.6	4.1	3.7	2.9	1.6	*	5.3
Females									
Jun-Aug 2001	11.1	7.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	1.9	*	*	4.2
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	*	3.9
Jun-Aug 2003	14.3	8.7	4.5	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.3	*	4.9
All persons									
Jun-Aug 2001	11.2	7.2	3.6	2.8	3.4	2.7	1.9	*	4.3
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	*	4.4
Jun-Aug 2003	14.3	8.7	5.1	3.6	3.3	2.6	1.8	*	5.2

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)									
Jun-Aug 2001	0.4	5.8	122.5	201.8	183.2	71.2	53.6	89.4	727.9
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
Jun-Aug 2003	0.3	5.4	127.4	202.7	188.1	77.7	57.8	97.3	756.8
of which In labour force ('000)									
Jun-Aug 2001	*	2.7	80.0	122.0	95.8	24.6	10.1	2.7	337.9
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
Jun-Aug 2003	*	2.3	81.8	127.5	103.8	31.0	13.4	3.0	363.0
of which In employment ('000)									
Jun-Aug 2001	*	2.5	77.5	119.3	93.2	24.3	10.0	2.7	329.4
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
Jun-Aug 2003	*	2.2	79.1	124.4	101.8	30.3	13.2	3.0	354.1
Participation rates (%)									
Jun-Aug 2001	*	46.8	65.3	60.4	52.3	34.6	18.8	3.1	46.4
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
Jun-Aug 2003	*	43.0	64.2	62.9	55.2	39.8	23.1	3.0	48.0

* 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
Jun-Aug 2003	1,919.7	1,820.8	98.9	26.7	5.2	1.4

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

'000

Duration	Quarterly National Household Survey						Jun- Aug 03
	Jun- Aug 01	Mar- May 02	Jun- Aug 02	Sep- Nov 02	Dec- Feb 03	Mar- May 03	
Males							
Less than 1 year	30.5	31.7	35.5	32.8	34.3	31.4	38.7
1 year and over	16.6	17.1	17.0	18.8	19.4	19.7	20.0
Not stated	*	*	*	*	0.4	*	0.5
Total males	47.4	48.8	52.6	51.7	54.1	51.4	59.3
Females							
Less than 1 year	26.6	23.8	29.3	26.5	23.8	22.8	33.0
1 year and over	5.5	4.5	4.8	5.9	7.0	7.2	6.6
Not stated	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total females	32.1	28.3	34.1	32.4	30.9	30.0	39.6
All persons							
Less than 1 year	57.2	55.4	64.7	59.3	58.1	54.2	71.7
1 year and over	22.1	21.6	21.8	24.7	26.4	26.9	26.7
Not stated	*	*	*	*	0.4	*	0.6
Total persons	79.5	77.2	86.7	84.1	84.9	81.4	98.9

* 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 Jun-Aug 2002				QNHS Jun-Aug 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	16.2	14.8	4.5	35.5	17.2	16.2	5.3	38.7
1 year and over	3.7	7.8	5.5	17.0	4.2	10.4	5.5	20.0
Not stated	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	0.5
Total males	20.0	22.7	10.0	52.6	21.4	26.9	11.0	59.3
Females								
Less than 1 year	14.1	11.2	4.0	29.3	16.5	13.0	3.4	33.0
1 year and over	1.3	2.3	1.2	4.8	1.8	3.1	1.7	6.6
Not stated	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total females	15.3	13.5	5.2	34.1	18.3	16.2	5.1	39.6
All persons								
Less than 1 year	30.2	26.0	8.5	64.7	33.7	29.3	8.7	71.7
1 year and over	5.0	10.2	6.7	21.8	6.0	13.5	7.2	26.7
Not stated	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	0.6
Total persons	35.3	36.2	15.2	86.7	39.7	43.0	16.1	98.9

* 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								
	Jun- Aug 01	Sep- Nov 01	Dec- Feb 02	Mar- May 02	Jun- Aug 02	Sep- Nov 02	Dec- Feb 03	Mar- May 03	Jun- Aug 03
In labour force	1,866.1	1,825.5	1,825.4	1,827.0	1,881.5	1,854.7	1,857.0	1,859.7	1,919.7
In employment:	1,786.6	1,752.9	1,745.5	1,749.9	1,794.8	1,770.7	1,772.0	1,778.3	1,820.8
full-time	1,494.9	1,465.7	1,450.8	1,460.2	1,504.0	1,479.1	1,473.5	1,476.3	1,513.5
part-time:	291.7	287.2	294.6	289.6	290.9	291.6	298.5	302.0	307.2
<i>of which: part-time, not underemployed</i>	289.2	284.7	292.1	286.7	288.2	288.9	295.0	298.6	302.9
<i>part-time, underemployed</i>	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.4	4.3
Unemployed:	79.5	72.6	80.0	77.2	86.7	84.1	84.9	81.4	98.9
seeking full-time work	65.0	59.7	67.5	65.5	73.7	69.1	71.4	68.5	83.2
seeking part-time work	14.5	12.9	12.4	11.7	12.9	15.0	13.5	12.9	15.7
Not in labour force	1,168.0	1,232.5	1,245.6	1,247.6	1,203.7	1,254.4	1,266.4	1,264.1	1,215.2
Marginally attached to the labour force:	12.3	11.6	12.2	11.1	12.7	12.1	12.7	12.1	14.6
Discouraged workers	9.5	9.2	9.3	7.3	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.1	11.3
Passive jobseekers	2.9	2.5	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.4
Others:	1,155.6	1,220.8	1,233.4	1,236.5	1,191.0	1,242.3	1,253.6	1,252.0	1,200.6
Persons not in education, who want work ¹	67.6	63.5	62.7	63.4	63.1	62.5	65.6	67.6	56.6
Persons in education, who want work ¹	32.4	38.8	38.9	47.3	29.3	35.4	41.4	46.7	26.2
All other persons	1,055.6	1,118.5	1,131.8	1,125.8	1,098.7	1,144.5	1,146.6	1,137.8	1,117.8
Total persons aged 15 or over	3,034.0	3,058.0	3,071.1	3,074.7	3,085.3	3,109.1	3,123.3	3,123.8	3,134.9

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

Quarter	S1	S2	S3
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
Jun-Aug 2003	5.7	8.5	8.8

%

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						
	Jun-Aug 01	Mar-May 02	Jun-Aug 02	Sep-Nov 02	Dec-Feb 03	Mar-May 03	Jun-Aug 03
Males							
At work	999.5	989.0	998.1	1,000.6	994.0	996.2	1,006.7
Unemployed	73.6	79.8	83.8	81.6	82.7	79.8	83.1
Student	161.4	182.0	171.3	179.0	184.3	185.2	170.3
Home duties	6.4	5.9	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.2	7.7
Retired	194.9	196.3	197.0	197.2	201.0	201.1	203.6
Others	58.5	60.8	62.9	66.7	69.9	69.8	70.4
Total males	1,494.2	1,513.7	1,518.7	1,531.2	1,537.5	1,537.3	1,541.7
Females							
At work	682.6	692.3	700.1	697.7	702.3	705.5	717.1
Unemployed	39.0	34.7	41.6	36.2	34.1	32.9	38.9
Student	182.5	201.1	181.7	196.1	202.0	203.8	185.0
Home duties	543.7	538.6	546.1	551.6	550.0	546.6	548.9
Retired	61.4	64.1	65.0	63.5	65.0	64.7	67.7
Others	30.7	30.1	32.0	32.8	32.4	33.1	35.6
Total females	1,539.8	1,560.9	1,566.5	1,577.9	1,585.9	1,586.5	1,593.2
All persons							
At work	1,682.1	1,681.3	1,698.2	1,698.3	1,696.3	1,701.6	1,723.8
Unemployed	112.5	114.5	125.4	117.8	116.9	112.7	122.0
Student	343.8	383.0	353.0	375.1	386.2	389.0	355.3
Home duties	550.1	544.5	551.8	557.7	555.6	551.7	556.6
Retired	256.3	260.4	262.0	260.7	265.9	265.8	271.3
Others	89.2	90.9	94.9	99.5	102.4	102.9	105.9
Total persons	3,034.0	3,074.7	3,085.3	3,109.1	3,123.3	3,123.8	3,134.9

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, June-August 2003

'000

ILO Economic Status	Principal Economic Status						Total
	At work	Unemployed	Student	Home duties	Retired	Others	
Males							
In employment:	1,002.4	2.5	40.6	0.3	3.7	1.6	1,051.1
full-time	959.7	1.6	16.4	*	0.5	1.0	979.4
part-time:	42.7	0.9	24.2	*	3.2	0.6	71.7
<i>of which: part-time, not underemployed¹</i>	41.2	0.6	24.1	*	3.2	0.5	69.7
<i>part-time, underemployed¹</i>	1.6	0.3	*	*	*	*	2.0
Unemployed:	1.4	49.2	6.3	*	0.7	1.7	59.3
seeking full-time work	1.3	48.3	3.7	*	0.3	1.3	54.9
seeking part-time work	*	0.9	2.5	*	0.4	0.4	4.3
Marginally attached to the labour force	0.9	5.4	1.6	*	*	0.4	8.5
Others	2.0	26.0	121.8	7.3	199.1	66.6	422.8
Total males aged 15 or over	1,006.7	83.1	170.3	7.7	203.6	70.4	1,541.7
Females							
In employment:	712.3	2.3	43.9	9.1	0.3	1.7	769.6
full-time	517.7	1.0	12.8	1.6	*	1.0	534.1
part-time:	194.7	1.3	31.1	7.4	0.3	0.6	235.5
<i>of which: part-time, not underemployed¹</i>	193.1	1.0	30.8	7.4	0.3	0.6	233.2
<i>part-time, underemployed¹</i>	1.6	0.3	0.3	*	*	*	2.3
Unemployed:	0.7	22.2	7.3	8.4	*	0.8	39.6
seeking full-time work	0.6	19.2	4.4	3.4	*	0.5	28.3
seeking part-time work	*	3.0	2.9	4.9	*	0.3	11.4
Marginally attached to the labour force	1.5	1.8	1.5	0.9	*	0.4	6.2
Others	2.6	12.5	132.3	530.6	67.1	32.7	777.8
Total females aged 15 or over	717.1	38.9	185.0	548.9	67.7	35.6	1,593.2
All persons							
In employment:	1,714.8	4.9	84.5	9.4	4.0	3.2	1,820.8
full-time	1,477.3	2.6	29.2	1.8	0.5	2.1	1,513.5
part-time:	237.4	2.2	55.3	7.6	3.6	1.2	307.2
<i>of which: part-time, not underemployed¹</i>	234.3	1.6	54.8	7.5	3.6	1.1	302.9
<i>part-time, underemployed¹</i>	3.1	0.6	0.5	*	*	*	4.3
Unemployed:	2.1	71.4	13.6	8.5	0.9	2.5	98.9
seeking full-time work	2.0	67.5	8.1	3.5	0.3	1.8	83.2
seeking part-time work	*	3.9	5.5	5.0	0.6	0.7	15.7
Marginally attached to the labour force	2.3	7.2	3.1	0.9	0.3	0.9	14.6
Others	4.6	38.5	254.1	537.9	266.1	99.4	1,200.6
Total persons aged 15 or over	1,723.8	122.0	355.3	556.6	271.3	105.9	3,134.9

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, June-August 2003

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	82.1	77.5	159.6	2.8	2.4	5.2	4.2	8.6	12.8	89.1	88.5	177.6
Wife/Female partner aged 45 to 64	59.9	41.1	101.0	1.4	1.1	2.5	43.4	63.4	106.9	104.7	105.7	210.4
Wife/Female partner aged 65 or over	7.7	1.9	9.6	*	*	*	67.2	71.9	139.0	75.0	73.8	148.8
Total	149.7	120.6	270.2	4.4	3.5	7.8	114.8	143.9	258.7	268.8	267.9	536.8
Husband and wife (or couple) with children:												
At least 1 child aged under 5 and no child aged 15 or over	153.0	92.8	245.8	5.4	3.0	8.4	10.3	70.3	80.5	168.7	166.0	334.8
At least 1 child aged under 5 and at least 1 child aged 15 or over	10.5	4.8	15.3	0.7	*	0.9	1.2	6.9	8.2	12.4	11.9	24.3
All children aged 5 to 14	61.5	38.0	99.5	2.3	1.2	3.5	3.0	26.2	29.2	66.8	65.4	132.1
No child aged under 5, at least 1 child aged 5 to 14 and at least 1 child aged 15 or over	107.3	67.1	174.4	4.0	1.7	5.6	9.7	52.0	61.7	121.0	120.7	241.7
All children aged 15 or over	132.2	82.7	215.0	3.2	1.7	4.9	51.3	101.4	152.7	186.8	185.8	372.6
Total	464.5	285.4	749.9	15.6	7.7	23.4	75.5	256.7	332.2	555.6	549.8	1,105.5
Lone parent with children:												
At least 1 child aged under 5 and no child aged 15 or over	0.9	17.4	18.3	*	2.1	2.2	0.5	22.7	23.2	1.5	42.2	43.7
At least 1 child aged under 5 and at least 1 child aged 15 or over	*	0.8	0.9	*	*	*	*	1.7	1.7	*	2.5	2.6
All children aged 5 to 14	0.9	12.1	12.9	*	1.4	1.5	0.4	6.9	7.3	1.3	20.4	21.8
No child aged under 5, at least 1 child aged 5 to 14 and at least 1 child aged 15 or over	2.5	14.5	17.0	*	0.9	1.0	1.0	8.6	9.6	3.6	24.0	27.6
All children aged 15 or over	7.3	19.7	26.9	0.4	0.8	1.2	8.7	43.5	52.2	16.4	63.9	80.3
Total	11.5	64.5	76.0	0.7	5.3	6.0	10.6	83.4	94.0	22.9	153.1	176.0
Total	625.7	470.5	1,096.2	20.7	16.5	37.2	200.9	484.0	684.9	847.3	970.9	1,818.3

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 classified by ILO Economic Status 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 within the next two weeks, 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, Midland and Western NUTS2 Region

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

Southern and Eastern 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