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General Details

Introduction

A Census of Population was taken on the night of Sunday, 13 April 1986 in accordance with the Statistics (Census of Population) Order 1986 (S I No 61 of 1986)¹ Copies of the Census questionnaire and of accompanying instructions are reproduced in Appendix 1 of Volume 1 of the detailed Census report

This seventh volume of the detailed report contains detailed classifications by occupation and socio-economic group of the population aged 15 years and over The territorial divisions of the country distinguished in this report are defined in Appendices 2-4 of Volume 1

All the subject matter volumes of the detailed 1986 Census report have now been published with the exception of the volume relating to usual residence The principal features of the 1986 Census results were published immediately they became available in two series of Local Population Reports

Coverage

The Census figures relate to the *de facto* population — i.e. the population recorded for each area represents the total of all persons present within its boundaries on the night of Sunday, 13 April 1986, together with all persons who arrived in that area on the morning of Monday, 14 April 1986 who had not been enumerated elsewhere Persons on board ships in port are included with the population of adjacent areas The figures, therefore, include visitors present on Census night as well as those in residence, while usual residents temporarily absent from the area are excluded

The date of the Census was chosen to coincide with a period when passenger movements were at a minimum and consequently, the figures closely approximate to those for the normally resident population Members of the Defence Forces who on Census night were serving abroad with the United Nations were excluded from the enumeration

Conduct of the Census

The Census enumeration was carried out by a specially recruited temporary field force consisting of 327 fulltime supervisors and 3,221 part-time enumerators The Census questionnaires were distributed during the three weeks immediately preceding the Census night and the collection of the completed questionnaires commenced the following day The enumerators examined the questionnaires at the time of collection to ensure that they were correctly completed and, where necessary, they assisted householders in their completion

Production of Results

Each enumerator prepared in the first instance a summary of the population in his/her Enumeration Area These summaries formed the basis for the provisional 1986 population results issued in two Census publications² within months of the Census date The completed questionnaires for the individual households were subsequently sent to the Census Office for processing

The population summaries, dwelling listings and maps for individual Enumeration Areas were checked for consistency in County order and used to determine the boundaries of Census Towns and suburbs/environs of towns with legal boundaries The first stage clerical scrutiny and computer processing of the entries for date of birth, marital status and relationship to head of household (questions 1-6) on the Census questionnaire proceeded concurrently in the same County order These two operations combined allowed the publication of the first set of final Census results in a special series of Local Population Reports as individual counties were completed These were issued over a seven month period commencing in July 1987 A summary report for the State was published in November 1987

These operations also formed the basis of the first three volumes of the detailed Census report The computer processing of the remaining information on the Census questionnaires provided the basis for a second set of Local Population Reports published between November 1988 and June 1989 and for the second Summary State Report issued in November 1989 This approach ensured that the principal Census results were published in a timely manner

A complete list of the reports on the 1986 Census published to date is given in Appendix 1

¹ Made by the Minister of State at the Department of the Taoiseach in pursuance of powers conferred on him by Sub-Section 1 of Section 16 of the Statistics Act 1926 and the Statistics Acts 1926 and 1946 (Transfer of Ministerial Functions) Order 1949 (S I No 142 of 1949) and the Statistics (Delegation of Ministerial Functions) Order 1983 (S I No 13 of 1983)

² Census of Population of Ireland 1986 — Preliminary Population Figures (PI 4224) July 1986
— Preliminary Report (PI 4375) September 1986

Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS)

Small area population statistics for Urban Districts, Rural Districts, Towns, District Electoral Divisions, etc from the 1986 Census are available on a commercial basis in two formats. One format contains detailed classifications of the population by age, sex and marital status and of households by size and by age, sex and marital status of the head of the household. Details of family units classified by size, age of youngest child, etc are also provided.

The second format is more detailed and contains in addition classifications of the population by principal economic status, age and sex, classifications of persons at work by sex, employment status and broad industrial sector, classifications of persons at work, unemployed and retired by sex and occupational group, detailed classifications by socio-economic group, social class, age education ceased, ability to speak Irish, means of travel and distance travelled to work, etc.

Definitions

Occupation

All persons aged 15 years and over who were at work, unemployed (other than first job seekers) or retired were classified in the Census to their usual (or previous) principal occupation on the basis of the responses to the following Census question

OCCUPATION
If at work state here the usual principal occupation giving a full description
If unemployed or retired describe the principal occupation previously held
For students or persons at school state the type (Secondary Community Vocational University etc)

The following more specific instructions as to how the question should be answered were given in the explanatory notes attached to the Census questionnaire

- (i) *If at work, state the usual principal occupation (i.e. that by which the living is mainly earned)*
- (ii) *If unemployed or retired, describe the principal occupation previously held*
- (iii) *In all cases describe the occupation fully and precisely, using any special name by which the job is known and stating the type of work done. The following are examples of the types of occupational descriptions which should be used*

*Hosiery Machine Operator
Woodworking Machinist
Sound Technician
Laboratory Technician*

*Dock Labourer
Builder's Labourer
Civil Engineer
Electrical Engineer*

*Gas Fitter
Electrical Fitter
Garage Foreman
Site Foreman*

*Ticket Checker
Goods Checker
Radio Mechanic
Motor Mechanic*

General terms such as "Machine Operator", "Technician", "Labourer", "Engineer", "Fitter", "Foreman", "Checker", "Mechanic", should not be used alone

- (iv) *For civil servants and local government employees, the grade should be stated and for Army or Garda personnel, the rank should be stated*
- (v) *For teachers, the branch of teaching should be stated, e.g. "Primary teacher", "Vocational teacher", etc*
- (vi) *For clergy and members of religious orders engaged in teaching or other service, a full description should be given such as "Christian Brother, primary teacher", "Nun, general hospital nurse", etc*
- (vii) *For students or persons at school, state the type of school or institution, e.g. "Secondary", "Community Vocational", "University", etc*

A person's occupational classification is determined by the kind of work performed in earning a living, irrespective of the place in which, or the purpose for which, it is performed. The nature of the industry, business or service in which the person is working has no bearing upon the classification of the occupation. For example, the occupation clerk covers clerks employed in manufacturing industries, commerce, banking, insurance, public administration professions and other services, etc. The most detailed level of occupations used in the 1986 Census classification is given in Appendix 2, while the intermediate level of occupational groups used is shown in Appendix 3.

Principal Economic Status

The principal economic status was determined for persons aged fifteen years and over on the basis of the responses to the following Census question

PRESENT STATUS			
Indicate by inserting ✓ in the appropriate box the person's present principal status			
Self-employed persons should insert ✓ in Box 1			
Persons temporarily absent from work because of illness holidays etc should insert ✓ in Box 1			
At work	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Home (i.e. domestic) duties	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Seeking regular work for first time	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Retired	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Unable to work owing to permanent sickness or disability	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
At school student	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Other Specify	<input type="checkbox"/> 8

The following instructions as to how the question should be answered were given in the explanatory notes attached to the Census questionnaire

- (i) *Self-employed persons should insert ✓ in Box 1*
- (ii) *Persons temporarily absent from work because of illness, holidays, etc, should insert ✓ in Box 1*
- (iii) *Apprentices who are in employment and who also attend technical schools or colleges of technology should insert ✓ in Box 1*
- (iv) *Fulltime students who are in part-time employment should insert ✓ in Box 4*

Strict guidelines were not given as to how these categories should be interpreted. The answers, therefore, represent the subjective assessment of the person completing the form and may differ from what would be obtained by personal interview in a Labour Force Survey

Labour Force

The labour force comprises persons whose principal economic status is either at work, looking for first regular job or unemployed having lost or given up previous job

The labour force and its constituent figures shown in this Volume are directly based on the Census. There are slight differences between the figures derived from the Census and the official mid-April 1986 Labour Force estimates which are contained in the annual series of Labour Force Survey reports

Industry

The industrial classification was determined for persons aged 15 years and over on the basis of the responses to the following Census question

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS
For persons at work if an employee state name of employer (person firm company or public body) and nature of business carried on by the employer
If self-employed state nature of business carried on
A farmer or farm worker should also state the area of the land farmed
If unemployed state name and nature of business of last employer

In addition the following instructions as to how the question should be answered were given in the explanatory notes attached to the Census questionnaire

This question should be answered in respect of each person, aged 15 years or over who is at work or unemployed

(a) For a person at work –

- (i) If an employee, state the name of the employer (whether person, firm, company or public body) and the nature of the business carried on by the employer
- (ii) If self-employed, state the nature of the business carried on
- (iii) If a farmer or a farm worker, state also the area (in statute acres) of the land farmed (i.e. including land taken and excluding land let)

(b) For an unemployed person state the name and nature of business of the last employer

The nature of business carried on should be described fully indicating the type of goods made or dealt with, or type of service rendered, for example, use descriptions such as "Shirt Factory", "Shoe Manufacturer", "Cattle Dealer", "Wholesale Tea Merchant", "Import Agent (Textiles)", etc

Descriptions such as "Factory", "Manufacturer", "Dealer", "Merchant", "Agent", should not be used alone

The next question on the Census questionnaire asked persons to give the full address at which they worked. Sometimes the information on the nature of employer's business entered on the Census questionnaire is not sufficiently precise to enable it to be accurately classified. In many of these cases the additional information on name and address of the employer enables the nature of business to be determined precisely with the aid of trade directories etc.

The industry in which a person is engaged is determined (whatever the occupation) by the main economic activity carried out in the local unit at which he or she works. If however, the local unit provides an ancillary service to another unit (e.g. administration, storage, etc.) in the business then the persons in the ancillary unit are classified to the industry of the unit it services. Thus while the occupational classification is concerned only with the particular work performed by an individual regardless of the activity carried on at the local unit, the industrial classification is concerned only with the ultimate purpose of the unit or end product regardless of the precise nature of the work performed by each individual. A manufacturing or commercial unit may employ persons with many different occupations for the purpose of making a particular product or for giving a particular service. Conversely, there are cases in which particular occupations are largely confined to a single industry. For example, the majority of persons with agricultural occupations are in the agriculture industry and most miners are in the mining industry.

The term *industry* as used for Census of Population purposes is not confined to manufacturing industry. It is synonymous with the term 'sector of economic activity'. The basis of the industrial classification is, in the case of employees, the business or profession of their employer and in the case of self-employed persons the nature of their own business or profession.

Employment Status

Each person at work, unemployed or retired was classified by 'employment status' to one of the following groups

- (1) Employer or own account worker
- (2) Assisting relative
- (3) Employee
- (4) Out of work

The Census question relating to employment status was formulated as follows

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	
If at work please ✓ the appropriate box to indicate person's present employment status	
If unemployed or retired indicate the person's previous employment status	
Self-employed with paid employees	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Self-employed without paid employees	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Employee	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Assisting relative (not receiving a fixed wage or salary)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

Socio-Economic Group

The entire population was classified to one of eleven socio-economic groups plus a residual unknown group if sufficient details were not provided. The occupation assigned to each of the eleven groups are generally similar as regards the level of skill or educational attainment required. The socio-economic group of persons aged 15 years or over who were at work was determined by their occupation or in some cases by a combination of occupation and employment status. Unemployed or retired persons were classified by socio-economic group according to their former occupation.

Persons engaged in home duties or at school/college, who were members of a family unit, are classified to the socio-economic group of the person in the family on whom they were deemed to be dependent. Thus, if the head of a family was at work, unemployed or retired, dependent persons are assigned to his/her socio-economic group. If the head was neither at work, unemployed nor retired (e.g. never worked, permanently disabled, etc.) or if his/her occupation was not known, they are assigned to the socio-economic group of the principal earner in the family – if there was no such earner, they are assigned to the **unknown** socio-economic group. Other persons engaged in home duties or at school/college who were not members of a family unit – such as persons living alone or relatives of a head of household who were not members of the family unit (e.g. widowed grandparents, etc.), are assigned to the **unknown** group.

The socio-economic groups used in the Census, which are identical to those used in the 1981 Census are as follows

- 0 Farmers, farmers relatives and farm managers
- 1 Other agricultural occupations and fishermen
- 2 Higher professional
- 3 Lower professional
- 4 Self-employed (with employees) and managers
- 5 Salaried employees

- 6 Intermediate non-manual workers
- 7 Other non-manual workers
- 8 Skilled manual workers
- 9 Semi-skilled manual workers
- X Unskilled manual workers
- Y Unknown

A detailed listing of the constituent occupations in each socio-economic group is given in Appendix 4

Marital Status

Information on marital status was sought in the following format

MARITAL STATUS – for persons born on or before 13 April, 1971			
<p>Was the person ever married?</p> <p>Please ✓ the appropriate box</p>	<p>What is the marital status of persons who were ever married ("Yes" at Q 5)</p> <p>Indicate the present actual marital status irrespective of the legal status</p> <p>Please ✓ the appropriate box</p>		
<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> <p>Widowed</p> <p>Remarried following widowhood</p> <p>following dissolution of previous marriage (annulment or divorce)</p> <p>Married</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 Married but Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Marriage Annulled</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 Divorced in another country</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 Deserted</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7 Legally Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 9</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Widowed</p> <p>Remarried following widowhood</p> <p>following dissolution of previous marriage (annulment or divorce)</p> <p>Married</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 Married but Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Marriage Annulled</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 Divorced in another country</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 Deserted</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7 Legally Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 9</p>
<p>Widowed</p> <p>Remarried following widowhood</p> <p>following dissolution of previous marriage (annulment or divorce)</p> <p>Married</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 Married but Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Marriage Annulled</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 Divorced in another country</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 Deserted</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7 Legally Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 9</p>		

In the Tables the category *married* includes *remarried*, while *separated* includes persons recorded as *deserted*, *marriage annulled*, *legally separated*, *other separated* and *divorced in another country*

Commentary

Labour Force

The labour force as enumerated in the 1986 Census of Population was 1,329,546 persons – an increase of 58,424 or 4.6 per cent on the 1981 figure. Males comprised 920,300 of the 1986 labour force representing an increase of 7,805 or 0.9 per cent since 1981. The female labour force in 1986 stood at 409,246, up 50,619 or 14 per cent on the corresponding 1981 figure.

Changes in Occupations, 1981–1986

Table A* shows the changes in the numbers in the principal occupational groups between 1981 and 1986 for persons, males and females.

Table A Actual and percentage change 1981–1986 in the numbers in the principal occupational groups

Occupational group	Actual change (000)			Percentage change		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
				%	%	%
Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	- 193	- 190	- 03	- 97	- 10.2	- 2.7
Mining, quarrying and turf workers	- 09	- 09	- 00	- 16.8	- 16.7	- 66.7
Electrical and electronic workers	+ 65	+ 34	+ 31	+ 17.0	+ 10.8	+ 45.6
Engineering and related trades workers	+ 24	+ 21	+ 03	+ 3.4	+ 3.2	+ 6.9
Woodworkers	- 04	- 04	+ 00	- 1.4	- 1.5	+ 10.0
Leather and leather substitute workers	- 10	- 05	- 06	- 21.3	- 16.3	- 28.9
Textile and clothing workers	- 09	- 16	+ 07	- 3.0	- 13.9	+ 3.9
Food, beverage and tobacco workers	- 10	- 07	- 04	- 3.8	- 3.2	- 6.3
Paper and printing workers	- 01	+ 02	- 03	- 0.9	+ 2.5	- 9.8
Workers in other products	+ 05	+ 02	+ 03	+ 2.7	+ 1.3	+ 7.6
Building and construction workers	- 05	- 05	- 00	- 1.8	- 1.8	- 10.5
Painters and decorators	+ 06	+ 05	+ 01	+ 6.2	+ 5.0	+ 161.8
Operators of cranes, stationary engines and excavators	- 09	- 09	+ 00	- 7.0	- 7.0	+ 100.0
Labourers and unskilled workers (n e s)	- 19	- 22	+ 03	- 2.5	- 3.0	+ 55.6
Supervisors of manual workers	- 19	- 21	+ 02	- 10.5	- 12.5	+ 12.1
Transport and communication workers	- 43	- 23	- 21	- 6.3	- 3.6	- 31.0
Warehouse and despatch clerks, packers and bottlers	+ 02	+ 01	+ 01	+ 0.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.6
Clerical workers	+ 71	- 16	+ 87	+ 5.1	- 4.1	+ 8.6
Commerce, insurance and finance workers	+ 137	+ 63	+ 74	+ 10.3	+ 7.0	+ 17.2
Service workers	+ 170	+ 73	+ 97	+ 18.1	+ 17.3	+ 18.8
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	+ 37	+ 19	+ 18	+ 10.7	+ 6.2	+ 50.0
Professional and technical workers	+ 170	+ 48	+ 122	+ 11.0	+ 6.0	+ 16.1
Armed forces	+ 10	+ 09	+ 01	+ 6.8	+ 6.5	+ 325.0
Gainfully occupied but occupation not stated	- 10	- 10	- 01	- 5.1	- 6.6	- 1.0
Persons looking for first regular job	+ 228	+ 135	+ 93	+ 112.9	+ 107.9	+ 121.1
Total labour force	+ 584	+ 78	+ 506	+ 4.6	+ 0.9	+ 14.1
Total not in labour force	+ 578	+ 423	+ 155	+ 5.1	+ 15.0	+ 1.8
Total population 15 years and over	+ 1163	+ 501	+ 662	+ 4.8	+ 4.2	+ 5.5
Population under 15 years of age	- 190	- 98	- 93	- 1.8	- 1.8	- 1.8
Total population	+ 972	+ 403	+ 569	+ 2.8	+ 2.3	+ 3.3

*The occupational classifications in the tables relate to persons aged 15 years and over.

The longstanding decline in the numbers of persons in agricultural occupations continued during the period 1981 to 1986. During these five years the number of agricultural, forestry and fishery workers decreased by over 19 000 persons, almost all of whom were males. This was, by far, the largest decrease in any group between 1981 and 1986. A significant decrease was also recorded in the number of transport and communication workers (-4,300) over the same period while smaller declines were observed in occupational groups covering indigenous sectors such as woodworking, leather goods, textiles and clothing and food, beverage and tobacco products.

Service workers (+17,000), professional and technical workers (+17 000) and commerce, insurance and finance workers (+13,700) were the fastest growing occupations between 1981 and 1986 reflecting the growth in service sector employment. Females accounted for most of the growth in these sectors. Other occupations which showed appreciable gains between the 1981 and 1986 censuses were electrical and electronic workers (+6,500) and clerical workers (+7,100).

The number of persons looking for their first regular job more than doubled between 1981 and 1986, the increase in percentage terms being somewhat more pronounced for females (+121.1 per cent) than for males (+107.9 per cent).

Distribution of Occupations in Different Planning Regions

Table B shows the percentage distribution of the labour force in each Planning Region classified by broad occupational group. The group "Other producers, makers and repairers", which encompasses mainly industrial type occupations, covers all occupations in the groups from 'Mining, quarrying and turf workers' to 'Supervisors of manual workers' in Table 2 of the main tables (i.e. occupation codes 216-299, 302 and 307). The composition of the remaining headings is readily obtained by reference to Table 2 where similar titles are used.

Table B Total labour force in each planning region and percentage distribution by broad occupational group

Planning region	Total labour force	Percentage distribution								Persons looking for first regular job	Total
		Agric-ultural occupations	Other producers makers and repairers	Clerical workers	Commerce insurance and finance workers	Service workers	Pro-fessional and technical workers	Others			
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
East	530 697	3.8	21.2	15.5	11.8	9.7	14.9	20.1	3.1	100 -	
South West	194 116	16.9	22.4	8.9	11.3	8.2	12.6	16.5	3.1	100 -	
South East	140 246	19.8	24.5	8.0	10.8	7.1	10.8	15.4	3.5	100 -	
North East	72 634	18.1	26.5	8.4	10.3	6.9	10.2	16.0	3.7	100 -	
Mid West	116 870	18.4	24.1	9.2	10.1	7.5	11.6	16.3	2.8	100 -	
Donegal	44 893	18.2	25.1	6.2	8.8	7.6	9.7	19.2	5.2	100 -	
Midlands	93 840	23.4	23.9	7.3	10.1	6.8	10.4	14.6	3.5	100 -	
West	105 693	25.2	19.7	7.4	10.1	7.2	12.8	14.6	3.1	100 -	
North West	30 557	23.8	21.6	7.7	10.0	7.7	12.6	13.7	2.8	100 -	
Total	1 329 546	13.5	22.5	11.1	11.0	8.4	12.9	17.5	3.2	100 -	

The labour force in the Eastern Region comprised over 530,000 people or almost 40 per cent of the entire labour force in the country. Its composition was significantly different to that of the other regions. The percentage of clerical workers at 15.5 per cent was well in excess of that of any other region while the 3.8 per cent in agricultural occupations was only about one sixth of the proportions in the Midlands, West and North West regions. Other features of the Eastern Region were the relatively high percentages of professional and technical workers (14.9 per cent) and commerce, insurance and finance workers (11.8 per cent).

In seven of the nine regions, the most common occupations were in the 'other producers, makers and repairers' group with the highest proportions at 26.5 per cent and 25.1 per cent, respectively in the North East and Donegal. Agricultural occupations dominated in the West and North West, accounting for 25.2 and 23.8 per cent respectively of the labour force in these regions. With the exception of the East and Donegal, the least common occupations were those of service workers, with the Midlands having the smallest proportion at 6.8 per cent.

Persons looking for their first regular job comprised 3.2 per cent of the total labour force in the State, Donegal at 5.2 per cent had the highest proportion with the Mid West and North West at 2.8 per cent having the lowest.

Age Distribution In Occupational Groups

Tables C and D show the distributions by age group of the male and female labour force respectively in various occupational groups. One of the notable features of both tables is the relatively high percentages of agricultural, forestry and fishery workers aged 65 years and over. In the case of males, over 13 per cent of the labour force in these occupations were aged 65 years and over whereas no other occupational group had more than 3.5 per cent of its male labour force in this age group. Younger males (i.e. those under 25 years of age) were strongly represented in the armed forces where they accounted for about one third of the total.

The contrast between the age structure of those with occupations in the agricultural, forestry and fishery sectors and those with other occupations is even more striking in the case of females. About one in six females aged 65 years and over were in this group, no other occupational group had more than 4 per cent in this age group. Most other occupational groups had over 50 per cent of their female workforce aged under 30 years. The exceptions were professional and technical workers, administrative, executive and managerial workers, transport and communication workers and supervisors of manual workers.

Table C Age distribution of males by occupational group

Occupational group	Total	Age group										
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	100	3.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	9.4	8.9	9.1	9.9	10.7	10.5	13.2
Mining, quarrying and turf workers	100	1.2	8.3	15.5	15.1	15.4	13.3	9.7	8.2	7.9	4.9	0.4
Electrical and electronic workers	100	5.9	21.7	21.5	16.8	11.8	8.1	5.7	4.0	2.8	1.6	0.2
Engineering and related trades workers	100	9.9	20.8	17.1	14.7	12.3	8.5	6.5	4.6	3.3	2.0	0.3
Woodworkers	100	11.6	20.8	14.4	12.7	13.0	8.5	6.1	6.0	3.8	2.5	0.6
Leather and leather substitute workers	100	7.7	16.8	11.9	11.1	9.8	8.4	7.6	7.9	9.1	6.8	2.8
Textile and clothing workers	100	8.8	17.6	16.9	14.8	12.4	9.0	7.2	5.3	4.2	3.1	0.8
Food, beverage and tobacco workers	100	9.6	18.8	15.5	12.8	11.6	8.9	7.4	6.7	5.1	3.2	0.4
Paper and printing workers	100	7.6	17.4	13.0	13.7	13.5	10.1	8.5	7.2	5.0	3.0	0.9
Workers in other products	100	6.7	16.8	17.0	16.1	13.7	9.6	7.4	5.7	4.4	2.2	0.5
Building and construction workers	100	4.9	11.5	13.3	15.0	15.5	12.4	9.4	7.7	5.5	3.6	1.1
Painters and decorators	100	8.3	15.9	13.0	12.7	14.0	10.1	9.0	7.4	5.4	3.6	0.7
Operators of cranes, stationary engines and excavators	100	2.2	7.7	14.2	16.4	17.4	14.2	10.5	7.9	5.8	3.6	0.2
Labourers and unskilled workers (n e s)	100	5.7	12.5	14.6	13.8	13.5	10.2	9.0	7.8	7.1	5.4	0.5
Supervisors of manual workers	100	0.2	3.0	9.0	12.8	16.0	15.2	14.1	12.4	9.7	7.0	0.6
Transport and communication workers	100	2.5	7.7	11.6	13.0	14.4	14.8	12.0	9.7	7.9	5.7	0.7
Warehouse and despatch clerks, packers and bottlers	100	9.6	21.3	15.6	11.6	10.1	8.3	7.3	6.1	5.6	3.9	0.6
Clerical workers	100	5.3	21.2	19.4	14.8	10.5	7.7	5.9	5.8	4.9	3.6	0.9
Commerce, insurance and finance workers	100	7.7	15.5	13.4	12.1	11.8	10.6	8.5	7.2	5.8	4.2	3.2
Service workers	100	5.0	13.5	15.4	14.7	12.2	10.8	9.5	7.3	5.7	4.4	1.5
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	100	0.0	3.2	9.4	15.0	17.5	17.4	13.4	10.5	7.9	4.5	1.3
Professional and technical workers	100	1.0	9.6	16.6	17.5	15.5	12.0	8.6	7.0	5.3	3.8	3.0
Armed forces	100	6.4	25.9	22.5	17.7	12.0	7.1	3.7	2.5	1.6	0.6	0.1
Gainfully occupied but occupation not stated	100	7.8	17.7	17.7	13.5	11.5	8.9	8.1	5.9	5.2	3.2	0.5
Persons looking for first regular job	100	68.9	28.4	2.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total labour force (aged 15 years and over)	100	7.1	13.7	13.6	12.9	12.2	10.2	8.4	7.3	6.3	4.9	3.4

Table D Age distribution of females by occupational group

Occupational group	Total	Age group										
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural forestry and fishery workers	100 -	4.1	8.4	6.3	5.7	6.7	7.6	8.2	10.8	12.9	12.7	16.5
Electrical and electronic workers	100 -	12.6	41.6	20.8	8.6	6.3	4.2	2.7	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.1
Leather and leather substitute workers	100 -	10.9	33.7	17.1	11.0	7.1	6.4	3.8	4.6	2.9	2.2	0.1
Textile and clothing workers	100 -	23.7	32.2	16.6	8.4	5.8	3.8	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.6	0.5
Food beverage and tobacco workers	100 -	15.2	26.1	17.8	9.3	7.5	6.2	5.5	4.7	4.5	2.8	0.4
Paper and printing workers	100 -	13.2	29.1	18.0	9.9	6.4	4.8	5.5	4.5	4.7	2.8	1.0
Other producers makers and repairers	100 -	12.1	35.8	20.6	10.2	6.8	5.2	3.7	2.5	1.8	1.1	0.2
Labourers and unskilled workers (n e s)	100 -	18.3	27.2	15.9	8.4	6.3	5.2	5.7	5.2	3.7	3.7	0.5
Supervisors of manual workers	100 -	1.1	16.3	24.1	14.2	11.7	10.0	7.4	5.4	5.4	3.8	0.5
Transport and communication workers	100 -	2.4	15.8	29.1	18.6	9.9	8.2	5.3	4.1	3.3	2.4	1.0
Warehouse and despatch clerks packers and bottlers	100 -	13.2	29.2	18.0	10.5	7.4	5.9	4.9	4.6	3.5	2.4	0.3
Clerical workers	100 -	7.4	33.2	25.4	12.9	6.6	4.3	3.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	0.5
Commerce insurance and finance workers	100 -	14.2	29.5	14.6	7.3	6.6	5.9	5.2	4.8	4.4	3.7	3.8
Service workers	100 -	13.9	23.8	12.9	8.2	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.5	5.7	4.5	2.1
Administrative executive and managerial workers	100 -	0.1	11.0	22.4	18.4	13.7	10.3	7.8	6.7	5.6	2.9	1.1
Professional and technical workers	100 -	2.8	18.8	20.8	15.7	11.0	8.5	7.3	5.7	4.3	3.2	2.0
Other occupations (incl gainfully occupied but occupation not stated)	100 -	14.6	28.8	19.6	10.9	7.4	5.1	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.9	0.3
Persons looking for first regular job	100 -	70.6	27.7	1.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total labour force (aged 15 years and over)	100 -	11.9	26.7	18.7	11.0	7.6	6.0	5.1	4.4	3.8	2.9	1.9

Married Females in Occupational Groups

Table E shows the numbers and proportions of married females in different occupational groups

Table E Married females in the labour force in each occupational group

Occupational group	Female labour force		Married as a percentage of total
	Total	Married	
Agricultural forestry and fishery workers	12 334	4 429	35.9
Electrical and electronic workers	9 867	3 887	39.4
Leather and leather substitute workers	1 361	513	37.7
Textile and clothing workers	18 819	5 666	30.1
Food beverage and tobacco workers	5 619	2 088	37.2
Paper and printing workers	2 467	806	32.7
Other producers makers and repairers	9 067	3 284	36.2
Labourers and unskilled workers (n e s)	951	293	30.8
Supervisors of manual workers	1 654	904	54.7
Transport and communication workers	4 587	2 082	45.4
Warehouse and despatch clerks packers and bottlers	5 102	1 807	35.4
Clerical workers	110 156	37 805	34.3
Commerce insurance and finance workers	50 273	18 163	36.1
Service workers	61 646	24 501	39.7
Administrative executive and managerial workers	5 400	2 401	44.5
Professional and technical workers	87 625	39 039	44.6
Other occupations (incl gainfully occupied but occupation not stated)	5 399	954	17.7
Persons looking for first regular job	16 919	135	0.8
Total labour force (aged 15 years and over)	409 246	148 757	36.3

More than 36 per cent of the female labour force in 1986 were married compared with 30 per cent in 1981. The highest percentage of married females (54.7 per cent) was in the category supervisors of manual workers. Other categories having a high proportion of married females were transport and communication workers (45.4 per cent), professional and technical workers (44.6 per cent) and administrative, executive and managerial workers (44.5 per cent).

In terms of the absolute numbers involved it can be seen that professional and technical workers accounted for the greatest number of married females (39,039). This group was closely followed by clerical workers (37,805) while service workers (24,501) and commerce, insurance and finance workers (18,163) also featured prominently. These four groups taken together accounted for four fifths of all married females in the labour force.

Age Distribution of Persons out of Work in each Occupational Group

The age distribution of males and females out of work in each occupational group is given in Tables F and G respectively.

In 1986 one in ten unemployed males having lost or given up their previous job were aged 55 years and over while slightly over one in five were aged less than 25 years. There was, however, considerable variation between different occupational groups in these measures. Those with a high proportion of unemployed males aged 55 years and over were agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (18.4 per cent), leather and leather substitute workers (17.6 per cent) and supervisors of manual workers (20 per cent). The occupational groups with the highest proportions of unemployed males aged less than 25 years in 1986 were electrical and electronic workers (32.9 per cent) and commerce, insurance and finance workers (30.8 per cent).

Nearly 44 per cent of unemployed females who lost or gave up their previous job were aged less than 25 years in 1986 compared to 50.1 per cent five years earlier. Professional and technical workers with 26.3 per cent under 25 years was the only occupational group to deviate significantly from the overall percentage figure.

Table F Age distribution of males out of work, having lost or given up previous job, in each occupational group

Occupational group	Total	Age group										
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	100	4.9	13.7	12.8	12.7	12.2	8.6	8.1	8.5	8.8	8.9	0.7
Mining, quarrying and turf workers	100	1.2	12.8	16.0	16.0	15.2	13.0	7.7	6.0	7.3	4.3	0.5
Electrical and electronic workers	100	5.0	27.9	18.3	14.2	10.8	8.3	5.4	4.6	3.1	2.2	0.1
Engineering and related trades workers	100	5.0	20.9	17.5	15.6	13.8	8.9	6.9	5.1	3.8	2.7	0.0
Woodworkers	100	5.2	20.2	15.2	13.8	15.3	9.7	6.8	6.6	4.2	3.0	0.1
Leather and leather substitute workers	100	2.6	14.5	12.1	13.3	11.6	10.1	9.1	9.2	10.8	6.6	0.2
Textile and clothing workers	100	4.4	15.9	16.5	16.4	14.5	9.9	7.6	5.4	5.0	4.3	0.1
Food, beverage and tobacco workers	100	6.7	19.2	16.0	13.8	12.6	9.5	7.2	5.8	5.1	4.0	0.1
Paper and printing workers	100	5.1	15.9	14.4	17.0	13.5	9.5	8.1	6.8	4.5	5.3	—
Workers in other products	100	4.2	14.8	16.4	15.6	14.6	9.8	8.0	7.0	6.0	3.5	0.1
Building and construction workers	100	3.1	13.6	15.4	16.3	15.6	11.5	9.0	7.0	5.1	3.5	0.1
Painters and decorators	100	4.8	16.8	14.5	13.7	15.5	10.8	9.2	6.6	5.3	2.7	—
Operators of cranes, stationary engines and excavators	100	1.2	6.0	13.2	17.5	20.4	14.7	9.9	7.7	5.3	4.0	0.0
Labourers and unskilled workers (n e s)	100	4.0	13.0	14.7	15.3	15.1	10.7	8.8	7.1	6.3	5.0	0.1
Supervisors of manual workers	100	—	1.6	6.6	12.8	16.3	16.3	13.3	13.1	10.9	8.8	0.3
Transport and communication workers	100	2.5	8.5	11.8	14.4	15.5	14.4	11.1	9.3	7.3	5.2	0.1
Warehouse and despatch clerks, packers and bottlers	100	6.4	21.2	16.6	13.1	11.1	8.7	6.9	5.5	5.7	4.7	0.1
Clerical workers	100	4.6	19.7	16.8	13.3	12.5	9.1	6.6	6.7	5.6	5.1	0.1
Commerce, insurance and finance workers	100	8.6	22.2	15.5	12.7	11.1	8.1	7.0	6.0	5.0	3.8	0.1
Service workers	100	6.3	20.6	16.5	13.5	12.1	8.8	7.1	5.3	5.3	4.4	0.1
Professional and technical workers	100	1.9	17.2	22.2	17.8	13.0	9.2	6.7	5.1	4.3	2.6	0.1
Other occupations (incl. gainfully occupied but occupation not stated)	100	5.7	19.0	18.3	14.7	12.3	9.0	7.7	5.6	4.5	3.1	0.1
Total	100	4.7	16.4	15.5	14.6	13.9	10.1	8.1	6.7	5.6	4.3	0.1

Table G Age distribution of females out of work, having lost or given up previous job, in each occupational group

Occupational group	Total	Age group										
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Electrical and electronic workers	100	10.9	38.0	22.6	8.4	5.7	4.3	3.9	2.3	2.5	1.4	-
Leather and leather substitute workers	100	4.6	32.3	18.8	13.7	7.6	6.1	4.2	6.1	3.6	2.8	0.4
Textile and clothing workers	100	15.8	32.5	20.4	10.9	7.1	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.1	2.0	0.0
Food, beverage and tobacco workers	100	13.8	29.5	19.9	8.8	7.4	5.4	4.6	3.7	3.4	3.4	0.1
Warehouse and despatch clerks, packers and bottlers	100	12.5	28.5	18.3	11.8	7.3	5.4	3.6	4.9	4.8	2.9	-
Clerical workers	100	6.6	30.6	23.2	14.4	7.7	4.9	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	0.0
Commerce, insurance and finance workers	100	16.2	37.6	18.4	7.7	5.7	3.7	3.1	3.3	2.5	1.9	0.0
Service workers	100	15.4	33.6	15.6	8.3	6.1	5.2	4.3	3.9	4.4	3.1	0.1
Professional and technical workers	100	2.3	24.0	28.5	14.6	9.8	7.2	5.8	3.3	3.0	1.4	0.1
Other occupations (incl. gainfully occupied but occupation not stated)	100	12.5	29.6	21.3	12.3	7.4	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.0	1.9	0.0
Total	100	11.9	31.9	20.4	11.0	7.0	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.4	0.0

Socio-Economic Group

Table H presents an analysis of the population by socio-economic group in 1981 and 1986 distinguishing the proportions in the labour force, not in the labour force and children under 15 years of age in 1986.

Table H Persons in each socio-economic group in 1981 and 1986 showing the proportions in the labour force, not in the labour force and children under 15 years in 1986

Socio-economic group	Total persons		Percentage distribution 1986			
	1981	1986	In labour force	Not in labour force	Children under 15 years of age	Total
			%	%	%	%
Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers	469 547	439 327	34.4	38.7	26.9	100 -
Other agricultural occupations and fishermen	100 779	102 915	34.5	37.9	27.6	100 -
Higher professional	129 527	138 520	43.4	27.5	29.1	100 -
Lower professional	172 666	198 506	54.6	21.9	23.5	100 -
Employers and managers	234 306	237 904	32.2	32.5	35.3	100 -
Salaries employees	74 814	78 744	34.2	33.0	32.8	100 -
Intermediate non-manual workers	441 076	487 959	54.7	23.5	21.8	100 -
Other non-manual workers	375 376	407 351	39.9	30.0	30.1	100 -
Skilled manual workers	662 651	685 848	34.6	29.6	35.8	100 -
Semi-skilled manual workers	200 345	208 498	47.7	25.4	26.9	100 -
Unskilled manual workers	233 425	236 338	33.1	34.4	32.5	100 -
Unknown	348 893	318 733	8.2	68.6	23.2	100 -
Total	3 443 405	3 540 643	37.6	33.5	28.9	100 -