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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 eighth and final volume of the detailed report is in two parts. Part I contains detailed classifications of the population by usual residence at Census date and one year prior to Census date while Part II contains tabulations according to birthplace.

With the exception of Table 1 the tables in Part I of this volume relate to the usually resident population in each area as analyses involving migration are obviously more meaningful when presented in this way. The tables in Part II (with the exception of Table 26) relate to the enumerated or *de facto* population as is the case in all the other Census Volumes for 1986.

The principal features of the 1986 Census results were published immediately they became available in two series of Local Population Reports. A complete list of all the published reports on the 1986 Census is given in Appendix 1.

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.

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

Usual Residence

The figures for usual residents in a particular area include persons enumerated in that area who stated that their usual residence was at the place where they were enumerated, together with other persons usually resident in that area who were enumerated elsewhere in the State. Persons whose usual residence was elsewhere in the State (i.e. visitors to the area), are not included in the area of enumeration but are included in the area of their usual residence. Usual residents of an area who were not in the State on Census night were not enumerated at all in the Census and, therefore, are not included in the figures. Visitors to the State are also excluded.

Thus the analyses given in this report involving "usual residence one year ago" essentially relate to persons enumerated in the Census who changed their usual residence during the twelve month period prior to Census date.

The Census questions relating to usual residence were as follows:

USUAL RESIDENCE	
NOW	ONE YEAR AGO
<p>If the person usually lives at this address write "Here" if not write the usual address in full.</p> <p>For homeless persons write "No fixed abode"</p>	<p>If the person's usual address one year ago was the same as that given at Q 9 write "Same". If not write in full the usual address at that time.</p> <p>For children now under one year old write "Under 1"</p>

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

- (i) *If an address in any part of Ireland (including Northern Ireland) is being given, make sure that the county of residence is stated. In addition, if the address is in a town, the name of the town should be given and if it is in a rural area, the townland name should be given. In every case, the full address should be given.*
- (ii) *If the address is outside Ireland, state the country of usual residence. For an address in Britain state the county or shire also.*
- (iii) *For school children who are away from home during term-time, the home address and not the term-time address should be regarded as the usual residence.*
- (iv) *For students at University, etc., who are away from home during term-time, the term-time address should be regarded as the usual residence.*
- (v) *For persons, temporarily in hospitals and other institutions, give the home address, homeless persons should be shown as having "no fixed abode".*
- (vi) *For persons with no settled address (e.g. Travelling People) write "None".*

Birthplace

The Census question relating to birthplace was as follows:

PLACE OF BIRTH
<p>If born in Ireland state the county</p> <p>If born elsewhere state the country</p>

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

- (i) Give the usual residence of mother at time of birth, not the location of hospital or nursing home where born
- (ii) If born in any part of Ireland (including northern Ireland) give the name of the county of birth
- (iii) If born outside Ireland, whether now resident in or visiting Ireland, state the country of birth

In the case of persons born in Ireland no attempt was made to distinguish those born in the County Boroughs from those born in the adjoining Counties. Such a distinction would, in any case, have been meaningless in view of the various extensions of County Borough boundaries which, in many cases, may have meant that a person's birthplace was outside a County Borough boundary when he was born, but inside it at the date of the Census.

It should be noted that the figures for foreign-born persons shown in the section on birthplace (Part II) (with the exception of Table 26) include visitors to the country as well as persons who are usually resident. Table 26 analyses the usual residents of the State by place of birth.

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.

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 intermediate level of occupations used in the 1986 Census classification is given in Appendix 2, while the broad level of occupational groups is shown in Appendix 3.

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.

Industry

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.

The broad level of industry groups used in the 1986 census classification is given in Appendix 5.

Labour Force

The labour force comprises persons aged 15 years and over 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.

Marital Status

Information on marital status was sought in the following format:

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

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

Usual Residence and Migration

The total population enumerated at the 1986 Census of Population was 3,540,643. Of this total 3,524,620 persons were usually resident in the State and 16,023 (0.5 per cent) were usually resident in other countries. As indicated on page 9, usual residents of the State who were outside the country on Census night were not enumerated and thus their total number is not known. However in previous United Kingdom censuses, conducted on the same day as the census in Ireland (Republic), the number of persons whose usual residence at census time was given as Ireland (Republic) was of the order of 0.2 per cent of the population of Ireland (Republic).

Of the 3,524,620 persons usually resident in the State there were 92,995 who were not enumerated at their usual residence. About two thirds of these (60,583 persons) were enumerated in other private households while the remainder (32,412 persons) were enumerated in non-private households (e.g. hospitals, hotels, institutions, etc.).

Table A below analyses this sub-population of Irish residents who were not enumerated at their usual residence by age group, sex and marital status.

Table A Persons, usually resident in the State but not enumerated at their usual residence, classified by age group, sex and marital status

Sex and Marital Status	Age Group										Total
	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Total	12,541	16,216	18,809	11,053	5,899	6,074	3,799	4,844	7,066	6,694	92,995
Males											
Total	6,650	8,511	8,314	5,274	2,867	3,095	1,850	2,005	2,567	2,229	43,362
Single	6,650	8,489	7,692	3,892	1,502	1,306	762	796	912	635	32,636
Married	-	22	622	1,377	1,355	1,766	1,038	1,044	1,111	706	9,041
Widowed	-	-	-	5	10	23	50	165	544	888	1,685
Females											
Total	5,891	7,705	10,495	5,779	3,032	2,979	1,949	2,839	4,499	4,465	49,633
Single	5,891	7,634	9,442	4,027	1,667	1,343	791	876	982	912	33,565
Married	-	70	1,043	1,737	1,342	1,568	995	1,100	968	403	9,226
Widowed	-	1	10	15	23	68	163	863	2,549	3,150	6,842

It can be seen that nearly half of all persons not enumerated in their usual residence were in the 15-29 age group of whom about ninety per cent were single. Females accounted for 53.4 per cent of persons not enumerated in their usual residence.

In order to examine migratory movements, i.e. the flow of persons who changed their usual residence during the year prior to Census date, we look at the total usually resident population aged one year and over (children under that age could not have had an address one year previously). Of the 3,463,597 persons aged one year and over, 3,245,569 (93.7 per cent) had not changed their address within the previous twelve months, 127,566 (3.7 per cent) had moved within the same county, 73,292 (2.1 per cent) had moved from one county to another and 17,170 (0.5 per cent) had come from outside the State. Of this latter number 8,215 (47.8 per cent) had been born in Ireland (Republic).

Counties

Table B analyses changes of residence during the twelve months preceding Census day of persons usually resident in each county. The number of persons, who one year previously were living at a different address, is shown together with the percentage that they form of the total population now usually resident in the County. Included in the total of those who one year previously were living at a different address are persons who moved within the same county in the last twelve months as well as those who moved into the county from another county or from another country. It can be seen that Dublin, with 8.7 per cent, had the highest percentage of persons who had changed address in the last twelve months while Wicklow and Kildare, two of the dormitory counties bordering on Dublin, contained the next highest percentages 7.3 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively.

Table B Usually resident population aged one year and over in each county, number and percentage at different address one year previously, ranked in decreasing order of percentage at different address

County	Usually resident population aged one year and over	At different address one year previously	
		Number	Percentage
Dublin	1,001,007	86 649	8.7
Wicklow	92,608	6,786	7.3
Kildare	113 900	7,933	7.0
Limerick	161,596	10 851	6.7
Galway	174,354	11,647	6.7
Waterford	88,932	5,617	6.3
Sligo	54,877	3,381	6.2
Westmeath	61,905	3,768	6.1
Cork	403,955	23,783	5.9
Carlow	40 550	2,362	5.8
Louth	89,896	4,877	5.4
Tipperary, S R	75,135	3 747	5.0
Wexford	100 150	4 901	4.9
Meath	101,405	4,940	4.9
Kilkenny	71,230	3,398	4.8
Donegal	126 661	5 705	4.5
Longford	30,825	1 377	4.5
Clare	89 301	3,938	4.4
Laoghis	51,819	2 214	4.3
Monaghan	50,995	2,118	4.2
Tipperary, N R	58,508	2,422	4.1
Offaly	58,213	2,344	4.0
Kerry	120 337	4,652	3.9
Mayo	112,696	4,115	3.7
Roscommon	53 467	1,863	3.5
Cavan	52 722	1 809	3.4
Leitrim	26,553	831	3.1
State	3,463,597	218,028	6.3

Table C provides a further analysis of changes of address within the twelve months preceding census day in the case of the eight counties in which the greatest relative movements took place

Table C Percentage distribution by usual residence one year previously of all persons who changed usual residence in counties where the total proportion of persons who changed was more than 6 per cent, and for the State as a whole

County	Total	Usual residence one year previously			
		Same county	Other county	Outside state	
				Total	Of which birthplace in Ireland (Republic)
Dublin*	100 -	53.7	38.8	7.5	3.3
Wicklow	100 -	62.7	29.7	7.7	3.5
Kildare	100 -	56.1	38.4	5.6	2.4
Limerick*	100 -	53.2	40.7	6.2	3.6
Galway*	100 -	54.9	37.0	8.0	4.0
Waterford*	100 -	63.0	29.5	7.6	3.8
Sligo	100 -	65.4	27.0	7.6	3.9
Westmeath	100 -	61.7	31.6	6.7	3.4
State	100 -	58.5	33.6	7.9	3.8

*Including County Borough

More than 58 per cent of all persons in the State who changed usual residence in the previous twelve months moved within the same county. This percentage was highest in the case of Sligo (65.4 per cent) and Waterford (63.0 per cent). About a third of persons who changed their usual residence in the twelve months before census day moved between counties. This was most prevalent in Limerick (40.7 per cent), Dublin (38.8 per cent) and Kildare (38.4 per cent). Changes from the city to suburbs in the county are classified as changes within the one county. Approximately 8.0 per cent of all persons who changed usual residence in the past twelve months came to reside here from outside the State. There was little variation in this proportion among the counties listed in Table C. The percentage of persons who changed residence in the previous twelve months by coming to live here from outside the State and who were born in Ireland was 3.8 per cent. This latter percentage varied in Table C from 2.4 per cent for Kildare to 4.0 per cent in Galway.

Table D shows for each county and county borough the gross population gains and losses due to movements in usual residence between counties and county boroughs. The net population effect is also shown in the final column.

A net population gain because of these internal migratory movements was experienced in Dublin (excluding Dublin County Borough) and in Kildare, Meath and Wicklow, counties which serve as dormitory areas for Dublin. A large net loss of over 3,000 was experienced by Dublin County Borough.

In Munster these internal migratory movements resulted in net population gains in counties Cork and Limerick and in Waterford County Borough. With the exception of Galway County Borough all the counties of Connacht and Ulster (part of) experienced population losses due to internal migration.

Table D Gains and losses in county population totals due to internal migratory movements in the twelve months before census day

County or County Borough	Gross effect on population		Net population loss (+ = Net gain)
	Gain	Loss	
Carlow	695	837	142
Dublin County Borough	13,752	16,784	3,032
Dublin – Belgard	8,046	5,823	+ 2,223
Dublin – Fingal	6,099	3,165	+ 2,934
Dun Laoghaire – Rathdown	5,757	4,686	+ 1,071
Kildare	3,043	2,255	+ 788
Kilkenny	1,003	1,102	99
Laoghis	721	815	94
Longford	370	554	184
Louth	890	1,214	324
Meath	1,840	1,706	+ 134
Offaly	623	1,001	378
Westmeath	1,192	1,322	130
Wexford	939	1,324	385
Wicklow	2,013	1,873	+ 140
Clare	1,284	1,338	54
Cork County Borough	3,123	3,605	482
Cork	4,154	3,964	+ 190
Kerry	1,006	1,434	428
Limerick County Borough	1,798	1,986	188
Limerick	2,616	2,169	+ 447
Tipperary, N R	836	1,349	513
Tipperary, S R	1,120	1,222	102
Waterford County Borough	931	754	+ 177
Waterford	724	892	168
Galway County Borough	2,903	1,308	+ 1,595
Galway	1,410	2,174	764
Leitrim	257	511	254
Mayo	888	1,726	838
Roscommon	630	885	255
Sligo	914	962	48
Cavan	467	848	381
Donegal	816	1,084	268
Monaghan	432	620	188
Total	73,292	73,292	-

Age Groups

In Tables E and F, the pattern of migration is examined by age group and marital status for males and females respectively

Table E Percentage distribution of males classified by usual residence one year previously, age group and marital status

Age group and marital status	Usual residence one year previously				
	Total	Same address	Different address		
			Within State	Outside State	
				Total	Of which birthplace in Ireland (Republic)
%	%	%	%	%	
1-14 Years	100 -	94.9	4.7	0.3	0.1
15-19					
Single	100 -	94.6	5.1	0.3	0.0
Married	100 -	54.2	44.0	1.8*	1.0*
Widowed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.-	94.5	5.2	0.3	0.1
20-24					
Single	100 -	89.5	9.6	0.9	0.4
Married	100 -	61.7	37.2	1.1	0.5
Widowed	100 -	70.6	29.4*	-	-
Total	100.-	86.3	12.7	0.9	0.4
25-34					
Single	100 -	90.7	8.2	1.1	0.6
Married	100 -	87.1	12.2	0.7	0.3
Widowed	100 -	89.9	9.2	1.0*	-
Total	100 -	88.5	10.6	0.9	0.4
35-44					
Single	100 -	95.9	3.4	0.7	0.4
Married	100 -	95.1	4.4	0.5	0.3
Widowed	100 -	95.6	3.8	0.6*	0.4*
Total	100.-	95.2	4.3	0.5	0.3
45-64					
Single	100 -	97.4	2.2	0.4	0.3
Married	100 -	98.0	1.7	0.3	0.2
Widowed	100 -	97.3	2.4	0.3	0.3
Total	100.-	97.8	1.8	0.3	0.2
65 years and over					
Single	100 -	96.7	3.0	0.3	0.3
Married	100 -	98.4	1.3	0.3	0.2
Widowed	100 -	96.7	3.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.-	97.7	2.0	0.3	0.2
Total (one year of age and over)					
Single	100 -	94.1	5.4	0.5	0.2
Married	100 -	93.8	5.7	0.5	0.2
Widowed	100 -	96.8	3.0	0.3	0.2
Total	100.-	94.0	5.5	0.5	0.2

*Ten persons or less

Table F Percentage distribution of females classified by usual residence one year previously, age group and marital status

Age group and marital status	Usual residence one year previously					
	Total	Same address	Different address			
			Within State	Outside State		
				Total	Of which birthplace in Ireland (Republic)	
%	%	%	%	%		
1-14 Years	100 -	94.9	4.8	0.3	0.1	
15-19 " Single	100 -	93.0	6.6	0.4	0.1	
Married	100 -	49.6	48.1	2.3	0.7*	
Widowed	100 -*	66.7*	33.3*	-	-	
Total	100.-	92.6	7.0	0.4	0.1	
20-24 Single	100 -	83.5	15.0	1.4	0.7	
Married	100 -	66.7	32.2	1.1	0.4	
Widowed	100 -	79.6	18.3	2.2*	-	
Total	100.-	79.8	18.9	1.4	0.6	
25-34 " Single	100 -	86.0	12.4	1.6	1.0	
Married	100 -	89.0	10.4	0.7	0.3	
Widowed	100 -	88.5	11.1	0.4*	0.4*	
Total	100.-	88.2	10.9	0.9	0.5	
35-44 Single	100 -	93.2	5.8	0.9	0.6	
Married	100 -	96.0	3.6	0.4	0.2	
Widowed	100 -	95.8	3.5	0.7	0.4	
Total	100.-	95.7	3.8	0.5	0.3	
45-64 " Single	100 -	96.3	3.1	0.7	0.5	
Married	100 -	98.2	1.5	0.3	0.2	
Widowed	100 -	97.9	1.8	0.3	0.2	
Total	100.-	97.9	1.7	0.4	0.3	
65 years and over Single	100 -	95.9	3.7	0.4	0.4	
Married	100 -	98.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	
Widowed	100 -	96.8	3.0	0.2	0.1	
Total	100 -	97.1	2.7	0.3	0.2	
Total (one year of age and over) Single	100 -	92.6	6.8	0.6	0.3	
Married	100 -	93.5	6.0	0.5	0.3	
Widowed	100 -	97.0	2.7	0.2	0.2	
Total	100.-	93.4	6.1	0.5	0.3	

*Ten persons or less

In the case of males the overall percentage who changed residence in the twelve months to Census date was 6 per cent. This overall percentage was composed of much higher percentages in the younger age groups and lower percentages in the older age groups. The 20-24 and 25-34 year age groups had the highest percentages of males who had changed residence with 13 per cent and 11 per cent respectively having moved residence within the State in the relevant twelve month period. Within these age groups married males accounted for the largest percentages of persons who changed residence probably due in large part to changes of residence on marriage.

In the older age groups the percentage of males who changed residence was very low with only slightly over 2 per cent of such persons in both the 45–64 year age group and the 65 years and over age group

In the case of males who came to live here from outside the State in the twelve months before Census date the highest percentages of such persons were in the 20–24 year age group and the 25–34 year age group also

The pattern of movement for females was similar to that for males. The overall percentage of those who changed address within the twelve months before the Census (6.6 per cent) was again accounted for by high proportions in the younger age groups and low proportions in the older age groups

The 20–24 year age group contained the highest percentage of females (20.3 per cent) who had changed residence during this period. While married females registered the highest percentage in this age group a significant percentage of single females (16.4 per cent) also moved address in the twelve months before the Census. This latter figure was much higher than the corresponding figure for single males in this age group

Males and females in the 25–34 year age group exhibited roughly similar levels of overall mobility i.e. 11.5 per cent of males changed usual residence compared with 11.8 per cent of females. Single females were the most mobile in this age group with 14.0 per cent changing their usual residence whereas married men were the most mobile amongst the males with 12.9 per cent recording a change

The 20–24 and 25–34 year age groups also contained the highest percentages of males and females who had come to live here from another country in the previous twelve months

Table G analyses the age and marital status structure of persons who came to live here from outside the State during the twelve months prior to the 1986 Census date

Table G Usually resident population aged one year and over whose usual residence one year previously was outside the State classified by age group, sex and marital status

Age group	Males				Females				Total Persons
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	
1–14 years	1 635	1,635	–	–	1,513	1 513	–	–	3,148
15–19	496	489	7	–	637	603	34	–	1,133
20–24	1 333	1,157	176	–	1,926	1 561	363	2	3,259
25–34 "	2 187	1,079	1,106	2	2 241	1 024	1 214	3	4,428
35–44 "	1,134	252	877	5	978	203	755	20	2,112
45–64	996	245	721	30	1,065	282	670	113	2,061
65 years and over	492	143	288	61	537	191	154	192	1,029
Total	8,273	5,000	3,175	98	8,897	5,377	3,190	330	17,170

Of the total of 17,170 usually resident persons whose usual residence one year before the census was outside the State, 8,273 were males and 8,897 were females. The 25–34 year age group contained 4,428 or 25.8 per cent of these persons. There were 3,148 children under 15 years who came to reside here from another country in the year prior to Census date. Most of these are likely to be the children of the 6,365 migrant married persons who came to reside here, 71 per cent of the latter being under 45 years of age.

Occupational Group

Table H shows the pattern of migration in different occupational groups

Table H Percentage distribution by usual residence one year previously of usually resident persons in each occupational group

Occupational group	Usual residence one year previously				
	Total	Same address	Different address		
			Within State	Outside State	
				Total	Of which birthplace in Ireland (Republic)
	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural workers	100 -	98.1	1.7	0.2	0.1
Producers, makers and repairers	100 -	92.7	6.9	0.4	0.2
Labourers and unskilled workers (n e s)	100 -	94.3	5.2	0.5	0.4
Transport and communications workers	100 -	93.6	6.1	0.3	0.2
Clerical workers	100 -	88.4	11.1	0.5	0.3
Commerce, insurance and finance workers	100 -	92.2	7.3	0.5	0.3
Service workers	100 -	88.9	10.2	0.9	0.4
Professional and technical workers	100 -	85.3	13.1	1.6	0.9
Others	100 -	89.9	9.2	1.0	0.5
Persons seeking first regular job	100 -	94.9	4.4	0.6	0.3
Total labour force	100 -	91.7	7.7	0.6	0.4
Total not in labour force	100 -	94.9	4.6	0.5	0.2
Total 15 years of age and over	100 -	93.2	6.2	0.6	0.3
Total under 15 years of age	100 -	94.9	4.8	0.3	0.1
Total	100.-	93.7	5.8	0.5	0.2

The group with the highest percentage of persons who changed residence was professional and technical workers (14.7 per cent). This compares with an overall figure of 6.3 per cent for all occupational groups. Clerical workers had the next highest percentage of persons who changed residence (11.6 per cent) and these were closely followed by service workers (11.1 per cent) and other workers (10.2 per cent). At the other end of the scale agricultural workers had the lowest percentage (1.9 per cent), labourers and unskilled workers also had a low percentage (5.7 per cent).

Professional and technical workers had the highest percentage of persons who came to live here from outside the State (1.6 per cent). The "Other" miscellaneous category had the next highest percentage of such persons (1.0 per cent) followed by service workers (0.9 per cent). In general, the higher professional and skilled workers showed greater mobility than the less skilled and agricultural workers.