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General Details

Introduction

A Census of Population was taken on the night of Sunday, 21 April 1991, in accordance with the Statistics (Census of Population) Order 1991 (S.I. No. 62 of 1991).¹ A copy of the census questionnaire including the explanatory notes which accompanied it is reproduced in Appendix 1, Volume 1 of the detailed census report.

This fourth volume of the detailed report contains detailed results relating to the population aged 15 years and over classified by their principal economic status and by the industry in which working. The territorial divisions of the country distinguished in this report are defined in Appendices 3–8 of Volume 1.

Subsequent census volumes will analyse the population by such characteristics as occupation, education, housing, etc.

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, 21 April 1991, together with all persons who arrived in that area on the morning of Monday, 22 April 1991, not having 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 334 full-time supervisors and some 3,200 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 first prepared and returned to the Central Statistics Office a summary of the population in his/her enumeration area. These summaries formed the basis for the preliminary 1991 population results issued in three census publications within months of the census date.² The completed questionnaires for the individual households were subsequently transmitted to the Central Statistics Office for processing.

The population summaries, dwelling listings and enumeration 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 series of Local Population Reports which were issued on a county-by-county basis immediately results became available (see Appendix 1). A summary report for the State was issued in April 1993.

The derived first phase computer file forms the basis for three volumes of the detailed census report covering Areas, Ages and Marital Status, and Household Composition and Family Units. The computer processing of the remaining information on the census questionnaires enabled the publication of a second series of Local Population Reports covering place of birth, religion, Irish language, usual residence, car usage and household characteristics. Of the remaining volumes of the detailed census report, priority will be given to publishing those relating to Occupation and Education.

A complete list of the reports on the 1991 Census published to date is given in Appendix 1.

¹ Made by the Taoiseach in pursuance of powers conferred on him by sections 11 and 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).

² Census of Population of Ireland 1991
Preliminary Population Figures (PI 8176) June 1991
Preliminary Report – Areas (PI 8248) July 1991
Preliminary Report – Age Groups (PI 8447) November 1991

Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS)

Small area population statistics (SAPS) for Urban Districts, Rural Districts, Towns, District Electoral Divisions, etc from the 1991 Census are available on a fee basis

The SAPS contain detailed classifications of

- the **population** by age, sex and marital status,
- **households** by type, size and by age, sex and marital status of the head of the household,
- **family units** by size and age of youngest child,
- the **population aged 15 years and over** by principal economic status, age and sex,
- **persons at work** by sex, employment status and broad industrial sector,
- **persons at work and unemployed** by sex and occupational group,
- the **entire population** by socio-economic group and social class

Detailed classifications by means of travel and distance travelled to work, education, ability to speak Irish, religion and housing characteristics, etc are also provided

For further information contact

Census Inquiries Section,
Central Statistics Office,
Ardee Road,
Rathmines,
Dublin 6

Phone (01) 4977144 Ext 4129, 4132, 4133 and 4134

Commentary

Principal Economic Status

Table A shows the number of persons aged 15 years and over classified by principal economic status and sex for both 1986 and 1991

Table A Persons aged 15 years and over, classified by principal economic status and sex – 1986 and 1991

Principal Economic Status	1986			1991		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
At work	1,091,155	741,318	349,837	1,149,080	743,948	405,132
Unemployed	195,390	152,900	42,490	199,775	146,688	53,087
Looking for first regular job	43,001	26,082	16,919	34,015	20,564	13,451
Students	245,210	121,373	123,837	283,064	140,072	142,992
Home duties	653,843	445	653,398	595,469	2,698	592,771
Others	287,343	201,926	85,417	323,742	216,610	107,132
Total	2,515,942	1,244,044	1,271,898	2,585,145	1,270,580	1,314,565

The total population aged 15 years and over increased by 69,203 persons (2.8 per cent) from 2,515,942 in 1986 to 2,585,145 in 1991. Females contributed more than males to this increase both in absolute and relative terms. The number of persons in the labour force (i.e. those at work, unemployed or looking for a first regular job) increased by 53,324, the male decrease of 9,100 being more than off-set by a female gain of 62,424. The number of persons outside the labour force also increased, albeit at a more modest rate of 15,879. Male gains (+35,636) were partially off-set by female losses (-19,757).

Persons looking for a first regular job and those engaged in home duties were the only categories in Table A to show decreases between 1986 and 1991. The former decreased by nearly 9,000 and the latter by over 58,000. The total number of persons at work increased by nearly 58,000 over the five year period. Most of this increase (+55,295) related to females. There was a slight increase in the number of persons unemployed in the 1986-1991 inter-censal period. This comprised a decline in male unemployment (-6,212) off-set by an increase in female unemployment (+10,597). The rise in the number of females at work and unemployed (+65,892) was counterbalanced by a decline of 60,627 in the number of females engaged in home duties.

Student numbers increased by nearly 38,000 over the five years. This increase was shared fairly evenly between males and females. The residual category "other", which includes retired persons, showed an increase of about 13 per cent between 1986 and 1991 with females accounting for most of the rise.

Table B gives a breakdown of the population aged 15 years and over by broad age group and sex within the main principal economic status categories in 1991. As already stated the labour force consists of those at work, unemployed or looking for a first regular job.

Table B Persons aged 15 years and over, classified by principal economic status, sex and age group – 1991

Principal Economic Status	Age group						
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	15 years and over
Labour force							
Males	166,573	235,122	222,876	160,042	96,754	29,833	911,200
Females	136,759	156,533	88,228	53,658	28,556	7,936	471,670
Total	303,332	391,655	311,104	213,700	125,310	37,769	1,382,870
Students							
Males	137,340	2,401	251	63	16	1	140,072
Females	140,612	1,773	399	163	37	8	142,992
Total	277,952	4,174	650	226	53	9	283,064
Home duties							
Males	211	430	601	404	356	696	2,698
Females	14,242	89,427	137,714	109,057	94,496	147,835	592,771
Total	14,453	89,857	138,315	109,461	94,852	148,531	595,469
Others							
Males	3,763	5,875	8,852	14,795	40,130	143,195	216,610
Females	2,098	3,831	4,651	6,386	16,770	73,396	107,132
Total	5,861	9,706	13,503	21,181	56,900	216,591	323,742
Total							
Males	307,887	243,828	232,580	175,304	137,256	173,725	1,270,580
Females	293,711	251,564	230,992	169,264	139,859	229,175	1,314,565
Total	601,598	495,392	463,572	344,568	277,115	402,900	2,585,145

The table indicates that for each of the economically active age groups (i.e. 15–64) there were more males in the labour force than in any of the other principal economic status categories. By contrast this relationship only held for females in the 25–34 age group. For the 35–64 age groups the category "home duties" predominated for females. This category was also the most prevalent in the case of females aged 65 and over whereas for males the residual category "Others", which includes retired persons, accounted for most of the 65 and over age group. In 1991, there were just over 283,000 students, of whom 50.5 per cent were females.

The contrast between the positions of males and females can be seen more clearly from Table C which shows the percentage of males and females aged 15 years and over classified by age group and principal economic status.

Table C Percentage of persons, aged 15 years and over, in each age group, classified by sex and principal economic status – 1991

Principal Economic Status	Age group						
	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	15 years and over
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Labour force							
Males	54.1	96.4	95.8	91.3	70.5	17.2	71.7
Females	46.6	62.2	38.2	31.7	20.4	3.5	35.9
Total	50.4	79.1	67.1	62.0	45.2	9.4	53.5
Students							
Males	44.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0
Females	47.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.9
Total	46.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.9
Home duties							
Males	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Females	4.8	35.5	59.6	64.4	67.6	64.5	45.1
Total	2.4	18.1	29.8	31.8	34.2	36.9	23.0
Others							
Males	1.2	2.4	3.8	8.4	29.2	82.4	17.0
Females	0.7	1.5	2.0	3.8	12.0	32.0	8.1
Total	1.0	2.0	2.9	6.1	20.5	53.8	12.5
Total							
Males	100 –	100 –	100 –	100 –	100 –	100 –	100 –
Females	100 –	100 –	100 –	100 –	100 –	100 –	100 –
Total	100 –	100 –	100 –	100 –	100 –	100 –	100 –

While labour force participation rates (i.e. those in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the relevant population total) were higher across all age groups for males than for females the differential was most marked in the case of the 35–44 and 45–54 age groups. The age group with the highest female labour force participation rate was the 25–34 age group. Thereafter, the rate declined with increasing age reflecting the effects of marriage and childbearing on women's participation in the labour force. Over six in every ten women in the 35–44 and higher age groups were engaged in home duties in 1991.

Labour Force participation rates by Age Group

Table D provides an analysis of labour force participation rates in 1991 by sex and five year age group. It also provides comparative data for 1981 and 1986.

Table D Percentage of males and females aged 15 years and over in the labour force in each age group – 1981, 1986 and 1991

Age Group	Males			Females		
	1981	1986	1991	1981	1986	1991
	%	%	%	%	%	%
15–19 years	48.7	38.3	31.4	38.4	30.1	23.5
20–24 "	90.0	87.5	82.6	70.9	76.7	75.6
25–29 "	96.8	96.7	95.9	45.4	59.0	71.1
30–34 "	97.2	97.1	96.9	26.8	37.3	53.3
35–39 "	96.7	96.5	96.4	22.9	27.4	41.1
40–44 "	95.4	95.4	95.2	24.1	26.2	35.1
45–49 "	93.9	93.5	93.5	24.4	26.6	33.2
50–54 "	90.5	89.9	88.7	23.7	25.2	29.8
55–59 "	84.8	82.5	79.6	21.5	21.8	24.5
60–64 "	73.1	67.6	60.5	17.3	16.5	16.2
65–69 "	36.5	28.7	26.9	8.2	6.4	6.6
70–74 "	22.2	18.2	17.3	4.8	3.5	3.6
75 years and over	9.6	8.2	7.8	1.8	1.6	1.2
15–19 years	48.7	38.3	31.4	38.4	30.1	23.5
20–64 years	91.9	91.0	89.4	34.1	39.4	46.1
65 years and over	23.8	18.6	17.2	4.8	3.7	3.5
Total 15 years and over	76.4	74.0	71.7	29.7	32.2	35.9

Overall, male labour force participation declined from 76.4 per cent in 1981 to 74.0 per cent in 1986 and then to 71.7 per cent in 1991. This decline was most marked in the 15–19 age group as well as in the over 60 year old age groups. Conversely, there was an increase in overall female labour force participation over the same ten year period despite a decline in the rate for the 15–19 age group. The increasing female labour force participation occurred in all age groups from 20–24 to 55–59 inclusive and was most marked in the case of 30–34 year olds.

In Table E the labour force participation rates for females aged 20–54 years are disaggregated according to marital status

Table E Labour force participation rates for females aged 20–54 years in each marital status category – 1981, 1986 and 1991

Age Group	Single			Ever-married*			Widowed		
	1981	1986	1991	1981	1986	1991	1981	1986	1991
20–24 years	87.9	85.3	79.1	35.2	46.8	53.2	41.3	33.3	31.3
25–29 "	91.1	91.4	89.7	26.8	41.4	57.0	39.1	34.8	44.7
30–34 "	84.7	86.8	86.2	16.8	27.1	45.1	34.8	33.0	42.2
35–39 "	79.0	81.0	82.2	15.6	20.5	35.0	35.1	31.8	40.1
40–44 "	73.5	77.1	77.5	17.0	20.1	30.2	37.0	33.7	36.8
45–54 "	65.4	68.6	70.5	15.3	19.0	26.7	35.0	32.6	36.3

*Including the "other status" category which was separately identified in 1981

The table illustrates increasing labour force participation rates for ever-married females in the case of all five year age groups and all cohorts between 1981, 1986 and 1991. The single female cohorts other than the 20–24 year cohort showed declines in labour force participation rates over the ten year period. There were gains in the labour force participation rates of widows aged 25 years and over between 1986 and 1991 representing a reversal of the trend observed between 1981 and 1986.

Analysis of persons at work by Industrial Group and Planning Region

Table F analyses the numbers of persons at work by planning region and by broad industrial group and shows the percentage distribution by industrial group within each region.

Table F Number and percentage distribution of persons at work in each planning region classified by broad industrial group – 1991

Region	Total at work	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Other production industries (incl. building)	Service type industries	Percentage distribution by region			
					Total at work	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Other production industries (incl. building)	Service type industries
					%	%	%	%
East	463,048	17,877	118,466	326,705	40.3	11.3	37.8	48.2
South West	170,697	29,814	48,784	92,099	14.9	18.8	15.6	13.6
South East	119,661	24,885	36,053	58,723	10.4	15.7	11.5	8.7
North East	60,862	11,968	18,846	30,048	5.3	7.6	6.0	4.4
Midwest	100,661	19,036	29,124	52,501	8.8	12.0	9.3	7.7
Midlands	80,533	19,269	21,912	39,352	7.0	12.2	7.0	5.8
West	92,480	23,016	22,588	46,876	8.0	14.5	7.2	6.9
North West & Donegal	61,138	12,343	17,540	31,255	5.3	7.8	5.6	4.6
Total	1,149,080	158,208	313,313	677,559	100 –	100 –	100 –	100 –

In overall terms the eastern region accounted for about 40 per cent of total employment in 1991. The dominance of this region in sectors outside of agriculture is particularly evident from Table F. Almost half of all persons at work in the service type industries and almost 38 per cent of those in production industries were enumerated in the eastern region. By way of contrast, the western region, which accounted for 8 per cent of total employment, had a one in seven share of agricultural employment in 1991.

There were 158,208 persons at work in agriculture, forestry and fishing in 1991 compared to 313,313 in production industries and 677,559 in services, the latter representing approximately 59 per cent of total employment. The change over time in the relative share of total employment accounted for by the three broad sectors of economic activity is illustrated in Figure 1. The figure shows the percentage distribution of persons at work by broad economic sector for selected censuses since 1926, and the diminishing importance of agriculture in terms of the numbers at work is clearly evident. The growth of the services sector, particularly since 1961 is also evident.

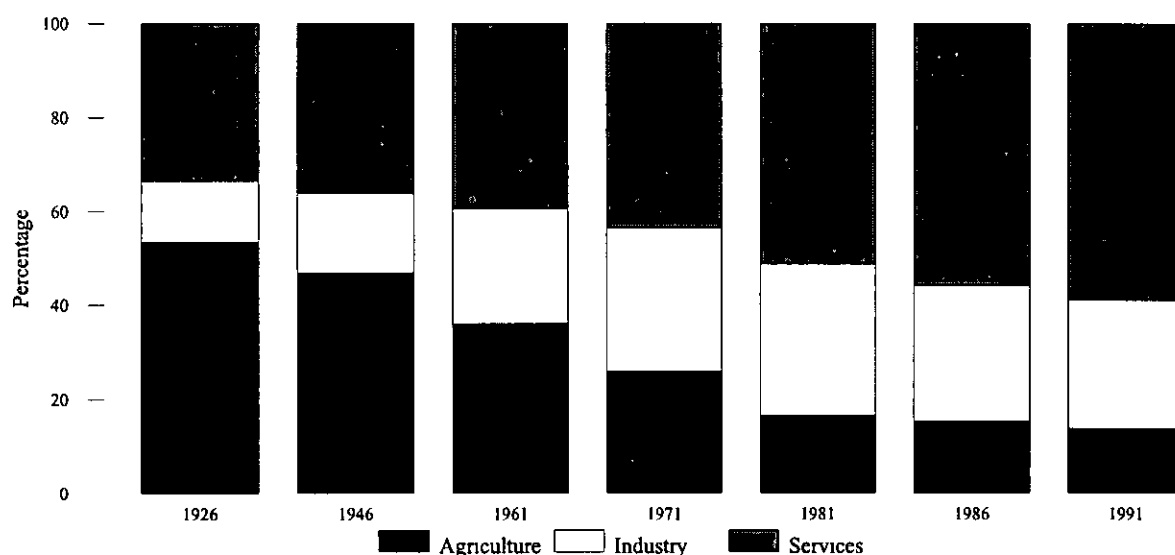
Figure 1 Sectoral shares of employment

Table G shows the changes which took place between 1986 and 1991 in the number at work in the main industrial groups

Table G Actual and percentage change 1986–1991 in the number at work in the principal industrial groups

Industrial Group	Actual change			Percentage change		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(000)	(000)	(000)	%	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-8 7	-12 3	3 6	-5 2	-8 0	29.3
Mining, quarrying and turf production	-2 4	-2 5	0 1	-28 1	-30 6	29 6
Manufacturing industries	3 4	-0 4	3 8	1 6	-0 2	6 1
Food, beverages and tobacco	-4 2	-4 4	0 1	-8 8	-11 6	1 3
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather	-4 9	-1 7	-3 2	-15 8	-13 7	-17.2
Wood and wood products	6 0	5 0	1 1	40 2	35 6	102 5
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	2 9	1 3	1 5	17 4	11 1	33 8
Chemical, rubber and plastic products	-2 8	-3 2	0 4	-13 7	-21 3	8 0
Glass, pottery and cement	1 4	0 3	1 0	10 3	2 8	52 0
Metals, metal products and machinery	5 0	2 9	2 1	8 1	6 7	11 5
Other manufacturing (incl transport equipment)	0 1	-0 6	0 7	1 1	-7 5	33.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	-2 8	-2 8	0 0	-18 9	-21 3	0 0
Building and construction	0 7	-0 8	1 5	0 9	-1 1	62 3
Commerce	9 3	-0 1	9 4	5 7	-0 1	16 2
Insurance, finance and business services	15 8	7 6	8 2	34 4	32 1	36 8
Transport, communication and storage	2 6	1 0	1 6	3 9	1 8	13 0
Public administration and defence	2 5	0 8	1 6	3 4	1 6	7 4
Professional services	18 3	3 3	15 0	10 3	4 9	13 6
Personal services	11 2	4 5	6 8	18 7	20 8	17 6
Other industries or industry not stated	7 9	4 2	3 7	37 0	30 1	50 2
Total all industries	57 9	2 6	55 3	5 3	0 4	15 8

The main contributors to the overall increase of nearly 58,000 in employment between 1986 and 1991 were professional services (+18,300), insurance, finance and business services (+15,800) and personal services (+11,200). Females accounted for two thirds of the gains in these sectors. The largest declines in employment were experienced in agriculture, forestry and fishing (-8,700), textiles, clothing, footwear and leather (-4,900) and food, beverages and tobacco (-4,200). Males contributed most to the declines in two of these sectors, the exception being textiles, clothing, footwear and leather in which females accounted for 65 per cent of the decline.

Table H shows the change in the number at work between 1986 and 1991 in each of the main industrial sectors in each planning region

Table H Actual and percentage change 1986–1991 in the number of persons at work classified by industrial group and planning region

Region	Actual change				Percentage change			
	Total at work	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Other production industries (incl building)	Service type industries	Total at work	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Other production industries (incl building)	Service type industries
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	%	%	%	%
East	29 2	1 0	-1 7	29 9	6 7	6 0	-1 4	10 1
South West	10 5	-1 1	2 4	9 2	6 6	-3 6	5 1	11 2
South East	5 9	-0 5	0 7	5 7	5 2	-2 0	1 9	10 8
North East	1 5	-0 5	-0 9	2 9	2 5	-3 9	-4 7	10 8
Midwest	3 2	-1 5	-1 2	6 0	3 3	-7 5	-4 0	12 8
Midlands	1 2	-1 7	-1 4	4 3	1 6	-8 3	-5 9	12 4
West	3 8	-2 6	0 7	5 7	4 3	-10 1	3 0	13 9
North West & Donegal	2 6	-1 8	0 6	3 8	4 4	-12 7	3 3	13 8
Total	57 9	-8 7	-1 0	67 6	5 3	-5 2	-0 3	11 1

Over half of the increase in employment between 1986 and 1991 occurred in the East. Increased employment in services was the predominant influence. The regions which showed the greatest relative declines in agricultural employment were the North West and Donegal (-12.7 per cent) and the West (-10.1 per cent). There were minor changes in industrial employment, positive in some regions and negative in others, between 1986 and 1991.

Employment Status

Table I classifies persons, males and females at work in 1991 by employment status with comparative information for 1986. Derived actual and percentage changes are given in Table J.

Table I Employment status of persons at work classified by sex – 1986 and 1991

Employment Status	1986			1991		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Employer and own account worker	222,875	201,776	21,099	231,911	202,950	28,961
Assisting relative	31,693	21,372	10,321	22,659	13,985	8,674
Employee	836,587	518,170	318,417	894,510	527,013	367,497
Total at work	1,091,155	741,318	349,837	1,149,080	743,948	405,132

Some 894,500 or approximately 78 per cent of persons at work were classified as employees in 1991. Employers and own account workers accounted for approximately 231,900 persons or a further 20 per cent, while assisting relatives numbered less than 22,700 and comprised only 2.0 per cent of persons at work.

The 9,000 increase in the number of employers and own account workers was cancelled out by a decrease of similar proportions in the number of assisting relatives. The increase in the number of employees was therefore responsible for the overall rise of nearly 58,000 in employment in the 1986–1991 inter-censal period. The decline in the number of assisting relatives was more pronounced in the combined non-agricultural sectors both in absolute and relative terms. Declines in the number of employers and own account workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing were more than off-set by gains in this employment status category in other industries.

Table J Actual and percentage change 1986–1991 in the number at work in each employment status category

Employment Status	Actual change			Percentage change		
	All industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Other industries	All industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Other industries
	(000)	(000)	(000)	%	%	%
Employer and own account worker	9 0	–9 4	18 4	4 1	–7 6	18 6
Assisting relative	–9 0	–4 0	–5 1	–28 5	–17 1	–60 2
Employee	57 9	4 6	53 3	6 9	23 4	6 5
Total at work	57 9	–8 7	66 7	5 3	–5 2	7 2