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Profile 3 – At Work

Foreword

This report is the third of ten Profile reports examining in more detail the definitive results of Census 2011. It looks at the industries and occupations of those at work, and examines unemployment with regard to immigration, education and other social and demographic factors.

Two Profile reports have already been published. Town and Country looked at population distribution and movements and Older and Younger examined the age profile of Ireland. Other topics will be covered in future Profile reports to be released throughout the remainder of 2012. A complete list of planned publications and dates can be found on page 88 of this report. These more in-depth Profile reports are accompanied by two summary publications of census results; the first, *This is Ireland – Highlights from Census 2011, Part 1* was published in March and dealt with demographic factors, while the second publication *This is Ireland – Highlights from Census 2011, Part 2* was published in June and dealt with socio-economic themes.

Web tables

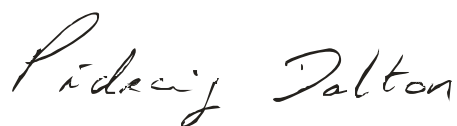
All the data published in this and other reports are available on the CSO website (at www.cso.ie/census) where users will be able to build their own tables by selecting the data they are interested in and downloading them in an easy to use format for their own analysis.

Small area data

Small area data is an important output from the census and the complete set of tables for all the standard layers of geography, such as ED and Local Electoral Area, as well as tables for the new geographic unit, called Small Areas, will be published in our interactive mapping application on the CSO website on 31st July.

Interactive maps

In co-operation with the All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO) summary census data is now available in thematic maps for Electoral Districts and all Small Areas. Combined with the release of the SAPS data in our new easy to use interactive mapping application, these new developments bring census data alive in a fresh and exciting way making it easier to access for all. Just follow the link from the website.



Pádraig Dalton

Director General

26 July 2012

At work and unemployed

Economic status

As was reported in *This is Ireland Part 2*, an analysis of the census question on present principal status showed that the labour force in April 2011 had grown by 122,705 people since 2006 to 2,232,203. This represented a 5.8 per cent increase.

Among the labour force, the numbers of those at work declined in the 5 years by over 6 per cent to 1,807,369 while the number of people looking for their first job rose by over 16 per cent to 34,166. The number of people who were unemployed increased significantly from 150,084 to 390,677. When combined with people looking for their first job the total number of people who were out of work stood at 424,843 in April 2011.

Labour force participation

Labour force participation measures the percentage of all people aged 15 or over who are available to work, that is either at work or unemployed. In 2006 the labour force participation rate was 62.5 per cent. In April 2011 the rate had declined marginally to 61.9 per cent.

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate based on a principal economic status basis measures the percentage of people in the labour force who were either looking for their first job or unemployed. In 2006 the unemployment rate was 8.5 per cent. In 2011 it had risen sharply to 19 per cent.

At work and unemployed

This release examines several facets of the labour force in April 2011. It analyses the industries and occupations of people at work as well as other aspects including nationality, ability to speak English, social class and field of study. There is a focus on those who were out of work, particularly unemployment among young people and first time jobseekers.

Figure 1 Population aged 15 years and over by principal economic status, 1981-2011

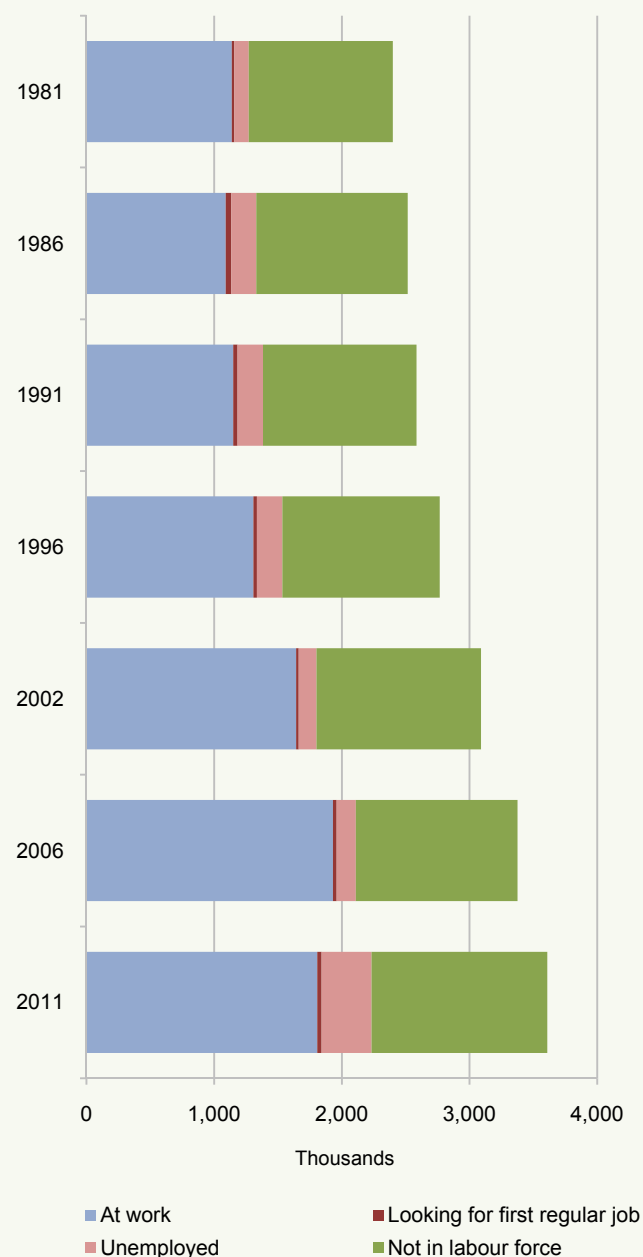


Table 1 Persons aged 15 and over by economic status, 2006 and 2011

	2006	2011	Change	% change
At work	1,930,042	1,807,360	-122,682	-6.4
Looking for first job	29,372	34,166	4,794	16.3
Unemployed	150,084	390,677	240,593	160.3
Labour Force (A)	2,109,498	2,232,203	122,705	5.8
Not in labour force (B)	1,265,901	1,376,459	110,558	8.7
Population aged 15 and over (=A+B)	3,375,399	3,608,662	233,263	6.9
Labour force participation rate	62.5	61.9		
Unemployment rate	8.5	19.0		

Construction and manufacturing

While results for broad industrial groups were provided in *This is Ireland Part 2*, a complete breakdown at detailed level is now provided in Table 1 on page 34.

The broad industrial sectors which suffered the largest decline in numbers at work between 2006 and 2011 were generally related to construction and manufacturing.

Table 2 below shows the top 10 industries at Nace Rev 1 4-digit level by decline in numbers at work between 2006 and 2011. The largest declining industry was building of constructions and civil engineering where numbers at work fell by over 73,000 to 43,577.

In the manufacturing sector, the largest decline was seen in the manufacture of fabricated metal products where numbers at work dropped by almost 11,000 to 12,177.

Other industries

Figure 2 shows the main declining industries outside of construction and manufacturing. Several of these were adversely impacted by the construction decline, including real estate activities where the number of people at work fell by over 17 per cent to 10,850.

Figure 2 Top 20 industries outside construction and manufacturing by decline in numbers employed 2006-2011

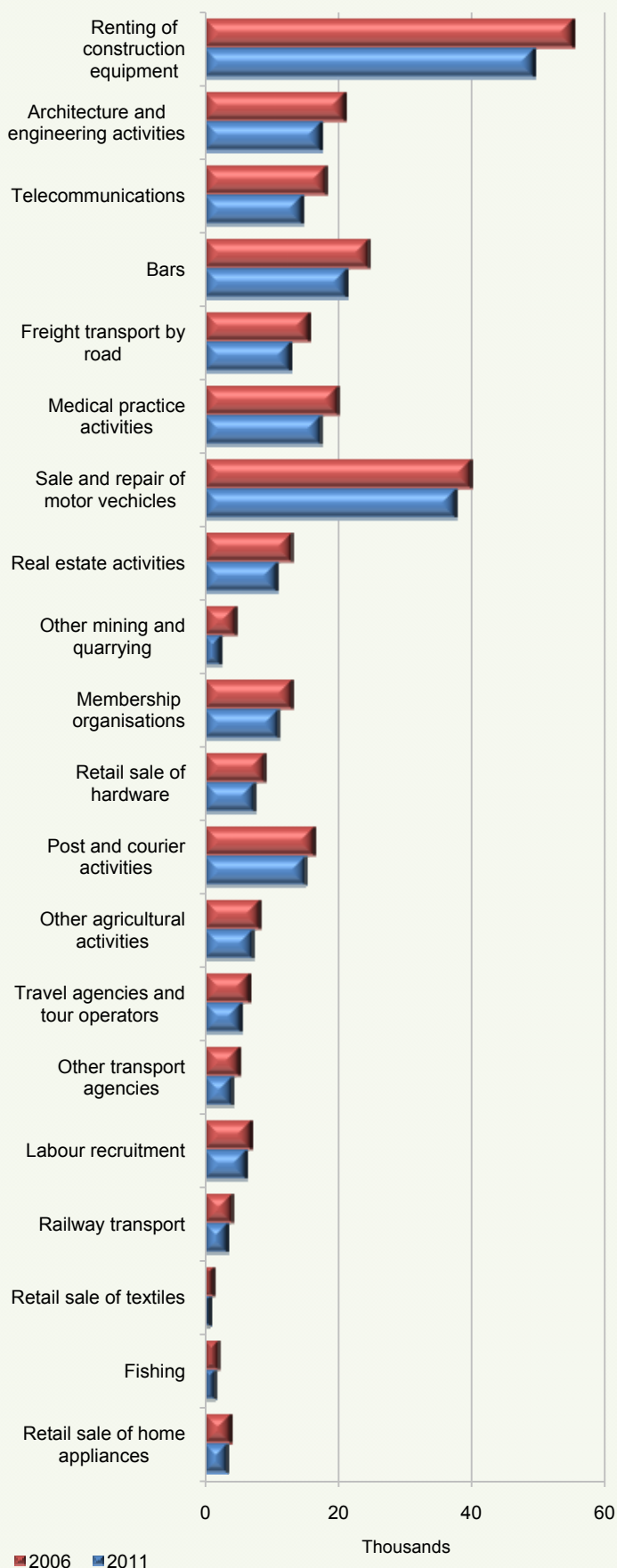


Table 2 Top 10 industries by decline in numbers employed 2006-2011

Industry	2006	2011	Change	% decline
Building of constructions and civil engineering	117,309	43,577	-73,732	62.9
Building completion	43,945	16,800	-27,145	61.8
Building installation	42,847	24,922	-17,925	41.8
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	23,064	12,177	-10,887	47.2
Manufacture of office machinery & computers	17,026	10,493	-6,533	38.4
Renting of construction equipment	55,569	49,510	-6,059	10.9
Manufacture of furniture	9,648	5,755	-3,893	40.4
Manufacture of other food products	13,861	10,101	-3,760	27.1
Architecture and engineering activities	21,106	17,435	-3,671	17.4
Telecommunications	18,339	14,711	-3,628	19.8

Industries on the rise

It's a fact!

44% The percentage increase in employment in recycling between 2006 and 2011

21,039 The number of people employed in clothing retail in 2011

Medical devices The manufacturing sector which registered the highest employment growth, increasing by 10 per cent from 22,160 to 24,305

5,189 The number of people working in radio and television activities

12% The percentage growth in the numbers with jobs in sporting activities

Farming Numbers at work grew by 10 per cent

Retail sectors grow

Retail sectors also featured among the industries which added the most jobs between 2006 and 2011. Employment in retail in non-specialised stores, largely convenience stores, grew to 57,488 over the 5 years, a rise of 29 per cent. The numbers working in retail sale of clothing grew by 5,738 to 21,039.

Health sectors on the rise

Growth was also recorded in several health sectors as can be seen in Figure 3. The strongest growing sector within health was veterinary activities, where the number of people at work rose by over one third to 3,284.

Strong growth in primary education

Amid the economic uncertainty of the inter-censal years, there were industrial sectors which displayed strong employment growth. Table 3 below displays the industries where the largest increases in numbers at work were recorded.

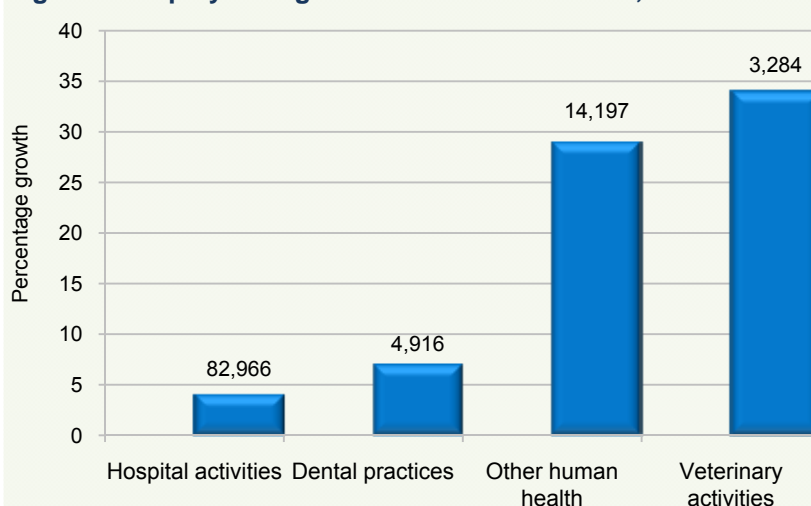
The industry which posted the largest growth in employment was primary education where the numbers of those at work rose by 18,682 to 64,177. The numbers working in secondary education rose more modestly by 5,649 to 43,213.

Elsewhere there was a 10 per cent rise in the number of people working in farming, bringing the number at work to 80,084. There were 80,645 people working in social work activities, an almost 10 per cent rise on 2006. Employment within computer and related activities rose by 15 per cent to 41,978.

Table 3 Top industries by growth in numbers at work, 2006-2011

Industry	At work 2006	At work 2011	Change	% growth
Primary education	45,495	64,177	18,682	41.1
Retail sale in non-specialised stores	44,662	57,488	12,826	28.7
Other public administration	78,125	88,076	9,951	12.7
Farming	72,731	80,084	7,353	10.1
Social work activities	73,366	80,645	7,279	9.9
Adult and other education	19,547	26,253	6,706	34.3
Retail sale of clothing	15,301	21,039	5,738	37.5
Secondary education	37,354	43,213	5,649	15.0
Computer and related activities	36,656	41,978	5,322	14.5
Higher education	24,870	30,085	5,215	21.0

Figure 3 Employment growth in health industries, 2006-2011



Industry sectors by county

Strong regional disparities

The census results allow an analysis of industrial sectors by county and clearly display the importance of certain industries to different counties.

One in ten workers in Kerry and in Galway city were in the accommodation and food services sector, above the national average of 6 per cent while 13 per cent of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown's workers were employed in financial and insurance activities, compared with 5 per cent nationally.

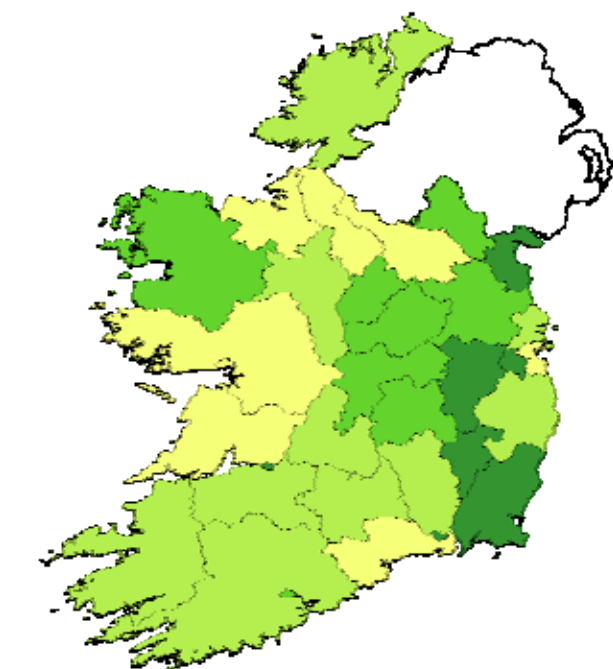
The administrative counties most reliant on employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing were Cavan, Monaghan and South Tipperary with 1 in 8 workers in the sector. Dublin, Kildare, Louth and Wicklow had the lowest participation in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Industry mapped

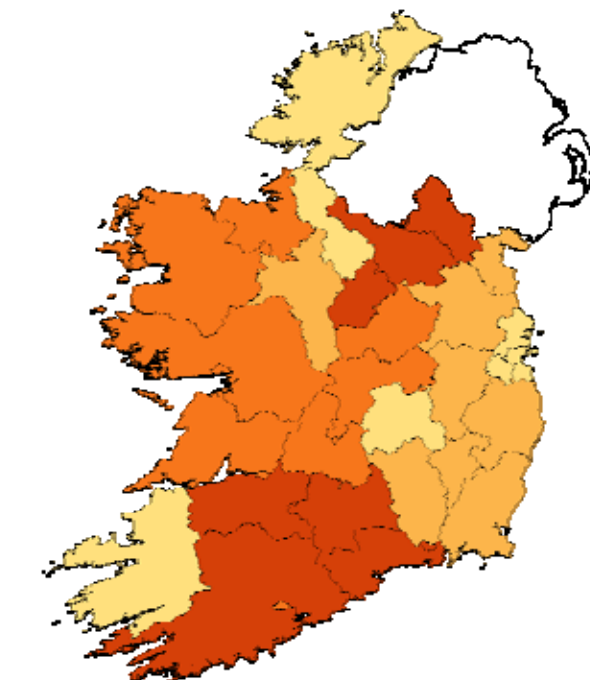
Maps 1 and 2 present some regional employment disparities. The wholesale and retail trade sector accounted for 15 per cent of employment nationally, while in Louth, Carlow and Limerick city it accounted for 18 per cent of workers.

Manufacturing employed 10 per cent nationally but only 5 per cent of workers in Dublin city. In contrast, 16 per cent of those at work in Waterford city were in the sector. On balance the eastern seaboard counties had lower numbers in this sector with higher numbers in the south and west.

Map 1 Percentage of workforce in each county working in the wholesale and retail sector, 2011



Map 2 Percentage of workforce in each county working in the manufacturing sector, 2011



It's a fact!

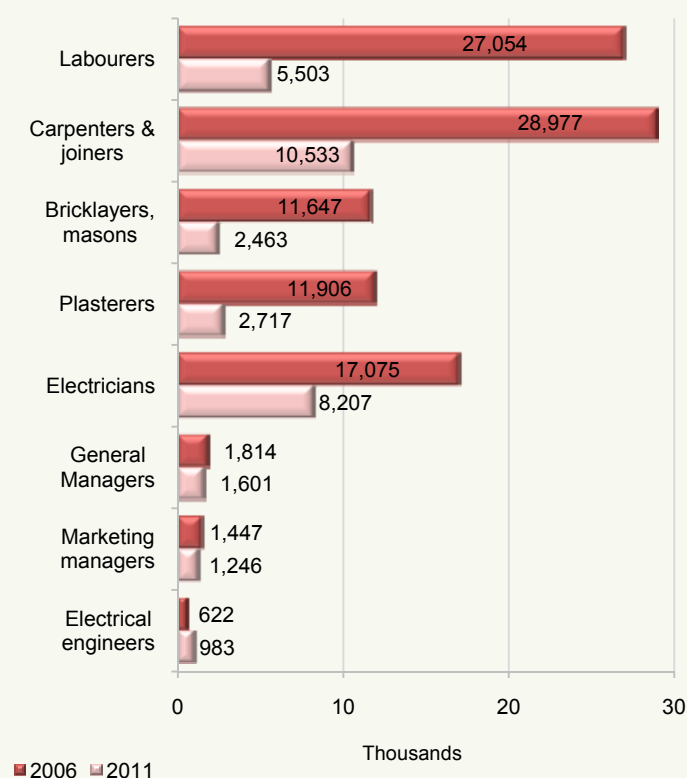
2,003 The number of people working in agriculture, forestry and fishing in Dublin, less than 1 per cent of those at work in the county

11% The percentage of people at work who were in the education sector in Donegal – the highest for any county

741 The number of people working in mining and quarrying in Meath – the largest number in any county

Construction and education

Figure 4 Persons at work in the Construction sector for selected occupations, 2006 and 2011



Construction down

As previously reported, the numbers at work in the construction sector declined by 125,000 or 58 per cent between 2006 and 2011. The graph on the left presents the numbers at work by occupation within the sector for 2006 and 2011.

The decline in the number of people at work was particularly pronounced in manual skilled and unskilled occupations. The number of carpenters and joiners at work fell by over 18,000 or 64 per cent, while there were over 9,100 fewer plasterers, a 77 per cent fall in employment. The biggest fall in numbers at work was among labourers, whose number collapsed by 80 per cent, representing over 21,000 workers.

Managers and engineers slower decline

Several non-manual occupation groups were not affected as severely. The number of large company general managers at work in construction fell by 12 per cent. There were 14 per cent fewer marketing managers at work in construction. The number of electrical and electronic engineers rose by 58 per cent to 983.

Education up

In contrast, there were 36,000 more people at work in the education sector in 2011 compared with 2006, representing a rise of 28 per cent. As with the construction sector, there were varying rates of growth for different occupation groups within the sector.

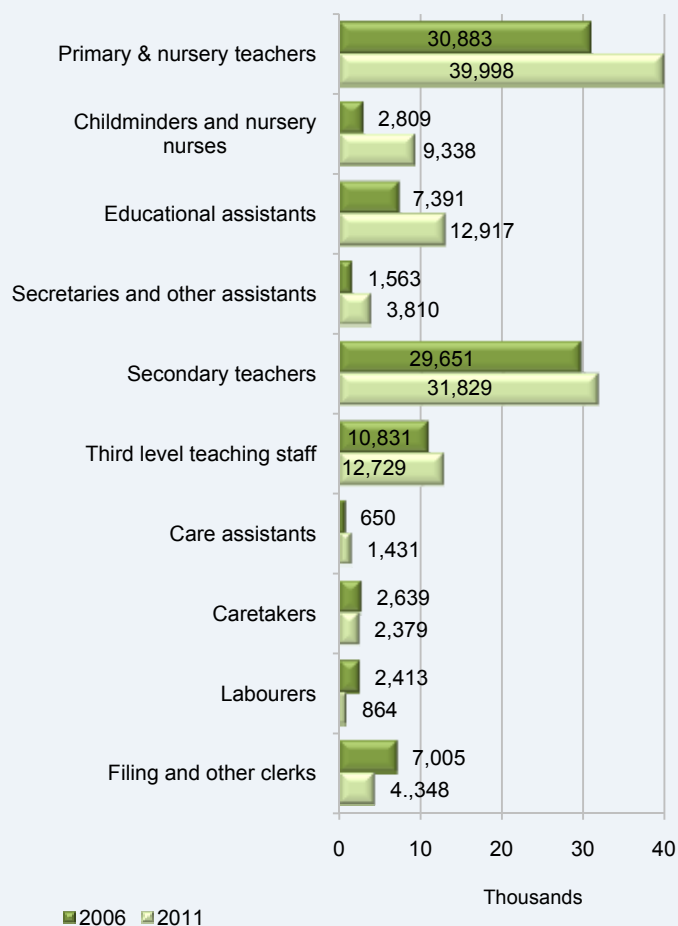
In absolute terms the strongest growth in the sector was among primary and nursery school teachers where the number at work increased by 9,115 to just under 40,000. The next fastest growing occupation was childminders and nursery nurses in crèches (coded to education in Nace Rev 1) with an increase of 6,529 persons at work, up 232 per cent.

There were 5,526 additional educational assistants in 2011 compared with 2006, representing 75 per cent growth over the five years. The number of secretaries and other assistants grew by 2,247 to 3,810.

Among the other big occupations in the sector, there were 2,178 more secondary teachers bringing the total to 31,829. The number of third level teaching staff climbed by 1,898 to 12,729.

A number of support occupations in the sector declined. The number of caretakers working in Education fell by 260 to 2,379.

Figure 5 Persons at work in the Education sector for selected occupations, 2006 and 2011



Declines in construction related workers

While results for broad occupation groups were provided in *This is Ireland Part 2*, a complete breakdown at detailed level is now provided in Table 2 on page 42.

Reflecting the trends already examined in industry, the occupations where the largest falls in employment were recorded were generally related to construction. The worst affected occupational group was building labourers where the numbers at work tumbled by over 70 per cent to 9,243. The number of builders and building contractors at work declined by over a half to 8,103.

Service industries in decline

Outside of construction, many other occupations were adversely impacted by the changing economic conditions over the inter-censal years. Among service occupations, the number of bar staff in employment fell from 14,103 to 11,452, a decline of 19 per cent. A slightly smaller decline was experienced among waiters and waitresses where numbers fell by 13 per cent to 12,269. Faring only slightly better were publicans whose number fell by 5 per cent from 8,141 to 7,710.

Glass makers fall

Employment levels among glass product and ceramic makers dropped by almost 60 per cent to 1,062. Over 40 per cent of persons who were unemployed in this occupation group lived in County Waterford.

Figure 6 Numbers employed in selected services occupations, 2006-2011

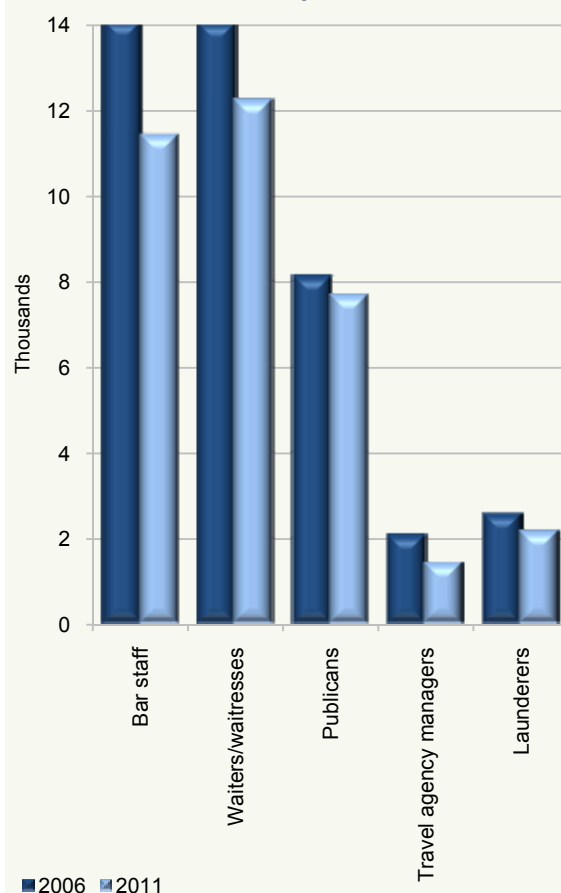


Table 4 Top 10 occupations by decline in employment 2006-2011

Occupation	At work 2006	At work 2011	Change	% decline
Building labourers	31,862	9,243	-22,619	71.0
Carpenters and joiners	36,050	15,923	-20,127	55.8
Filing clerks	74,990	55,706	-19,284	25.7
Bricklayers and masons	14,847	3,803	-11,044	74.4
Electricians	24,694	14,606	-10,088	40.9
Plasterers	12,922	3,404	-9,518	73.7
Assemblers and lineworkers	12,979	4,483	-8,496	65.5
Builders and contractors	16,466	8,103	-8,363	50.8
Fork lift truck drivers	10,274	3,299	-6,975	67.9
Metal workers	22,294	15,668	-6,626	29.7

It's a fact!

42% The decline in the number of cabinet makers

18% The percentage drop in the number of people working as street traders and scrap dealers

561 The number of people working as ship or hovercraft officers

8,515 The number of artists and designers at work, a decline of 3 per cent

Growth occupations

It's a fact!

16,940 The number of people working as taxi drivers or chauffeurs in 2011, an increase of 1 per cent since 2006

27% The percentage increase in the number of people working as professional athletes and sports officials bringing the number to 5,722

6,093 The number of people at work as authors, writers and journalists

806 The number of tailors, dressmakers and clothing cutters at work

9% The percentage growth in the number of farmers at work

29% The percentage rise in the number of computer analysts and programmers

Primary teachers lead the way

There was a 31 per cent increase in the number of primary and nursery teachers between 2006 and 2011, bringing the number at work to 40,989. Also registering strong employment growth were auctioneers, estimators and other sales representatives, where there were 20,870 people at work, a 76 per cent increase.

Several managerial occupations also grew strongly. There were over 7,000 additional marketing managers at work, an increase of almost one quarter. There was also an increase of almost 22 per cent in the number of general managers in large companies, bringing the number at work to 20,560.

Table 5 Top 10 occupations by growth in persons employed, 2006-2011

Occupation	At work 2006	At work 2011	Change	% growth
Primary and nursery teachers	31,290	40,989	9,699	31.0
Auctioneers, other sales reps	11,808	20,870	9,062	76.7
Sales assistants	87,233	94,255	7,022	8.0
Marketing managers	29,610	36,612	7,002	23.6
Local government clerical officers	10,116	16,564	6,448	63.7
Farm owners and managers	70,577	76,975	6,398	9.1
Care assistants	32,536	38,747	6,211	19.1
Computer programmers	18,011	23,246	5,235	29.1
Educational assistants	9,285	14,191	4,906	52.8
Accountants	26,747	31,640	4,893	18.3

'Learned professions'

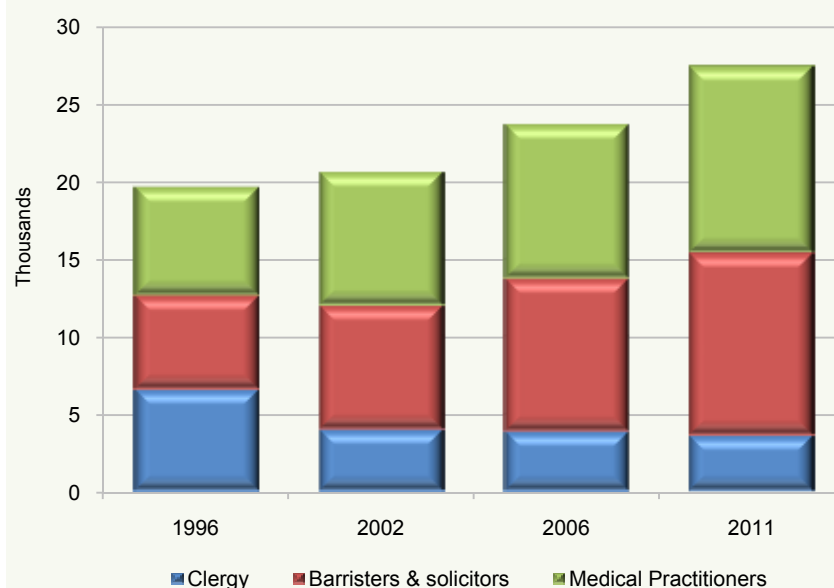
The number of people working in the 'learned professions' has changed markedly in the 4 censuses since 1996. In 1996 there were over 6,500 people working as members of the clergy (including priests and nuns). By 2011 this had almost halved to 3,589.

In contrast, the number of people working as medical practitioners increased by over 5,000 from 7,033 in 1996 to 12,103 in the most recent census.

The strongest growth however came among barristers and solicitors. The number at work almost doubled between 1996 and 2011 from 6,096 to 12,103.

Tables pages 42 - 51

Figure 7 Persons employed in the 'learned professions', 1996-2011



Young and unemployed

High unemployment among young people

In the census, unemployment is measured on a Principal Economic Status basis and the results in *This is Ireland Part 2* showed an overall unemployment rate of 19 per cent. Unemployment as recorded in the census is examined throughout this report.

There were over 82,000 people aged 15-24 out of work in April 2011 up from 47,122 in 2006, resulting in an unemployment rate of 39 per cent. Among males in this group the numbers rose from 26,448 to 50,440 over the five years giving an unemployment rate of 45 per cent. For females, the numbers out of work increased from 20,674 to 31,713 giving an unemployment rate of 32 per cent.

By county

Limerick city and Donegal had the highest levels of youth unemployment with rates of 50 and 49 per cent respectively, in effect half of all young people in the labour force. The rate for Wexford was just behind at 47 per cent. The lowest rate was 27 per cent in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. Fingal, Cork county and Galway city were also at the lower end of the youth unemployment spectrum.

Education

Almost 70,000 of the young people who were out of work had finished their education. There was significant variation in unemployment levels depending on the level of education completed. For the 4,732 people who were educated to primary level only, the unemployment rate was 70 per cent. For those who had completed lower secondary level the rate was marginally lower at 65 per cent. Those with upper secondary education had a rate of 39 per cent, while the unemployment rate for the 7,534 people with third level qualifications was significantly lower at 18 per cent.

Figure 8 Numbers unemployed by sex and single year of age 15-24, 2011

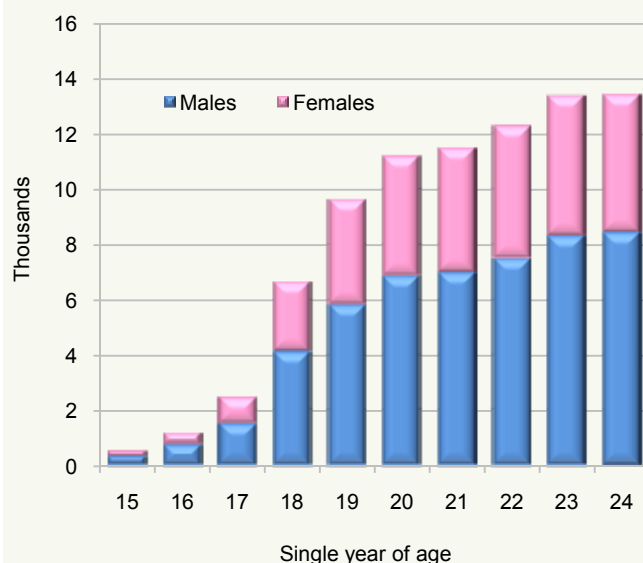
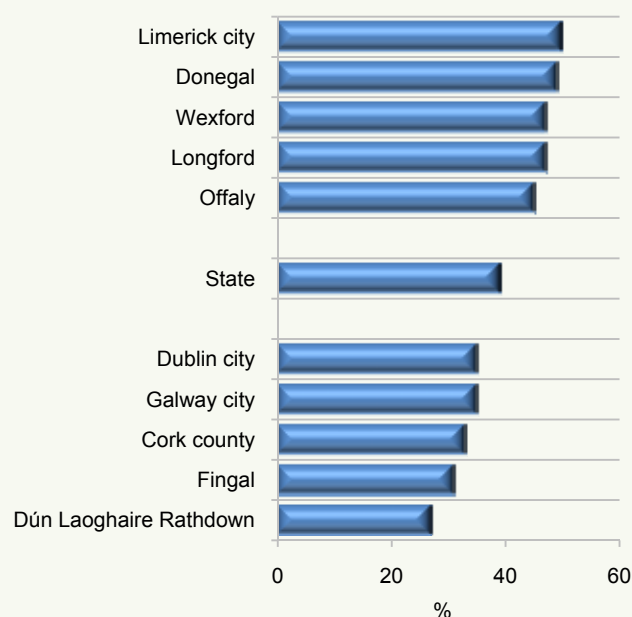


Figure 9 Unemployment rates for 15-24 year olds, top and bottom five counties

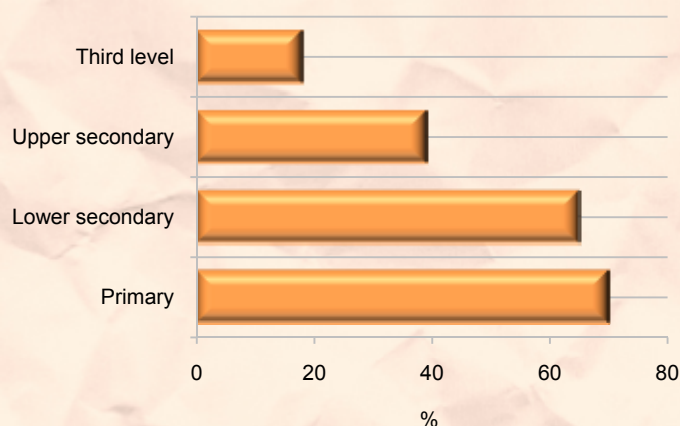


It's a fact!

74% The increase in the number of unemployed 15-24 year olds between 2006 and 2011

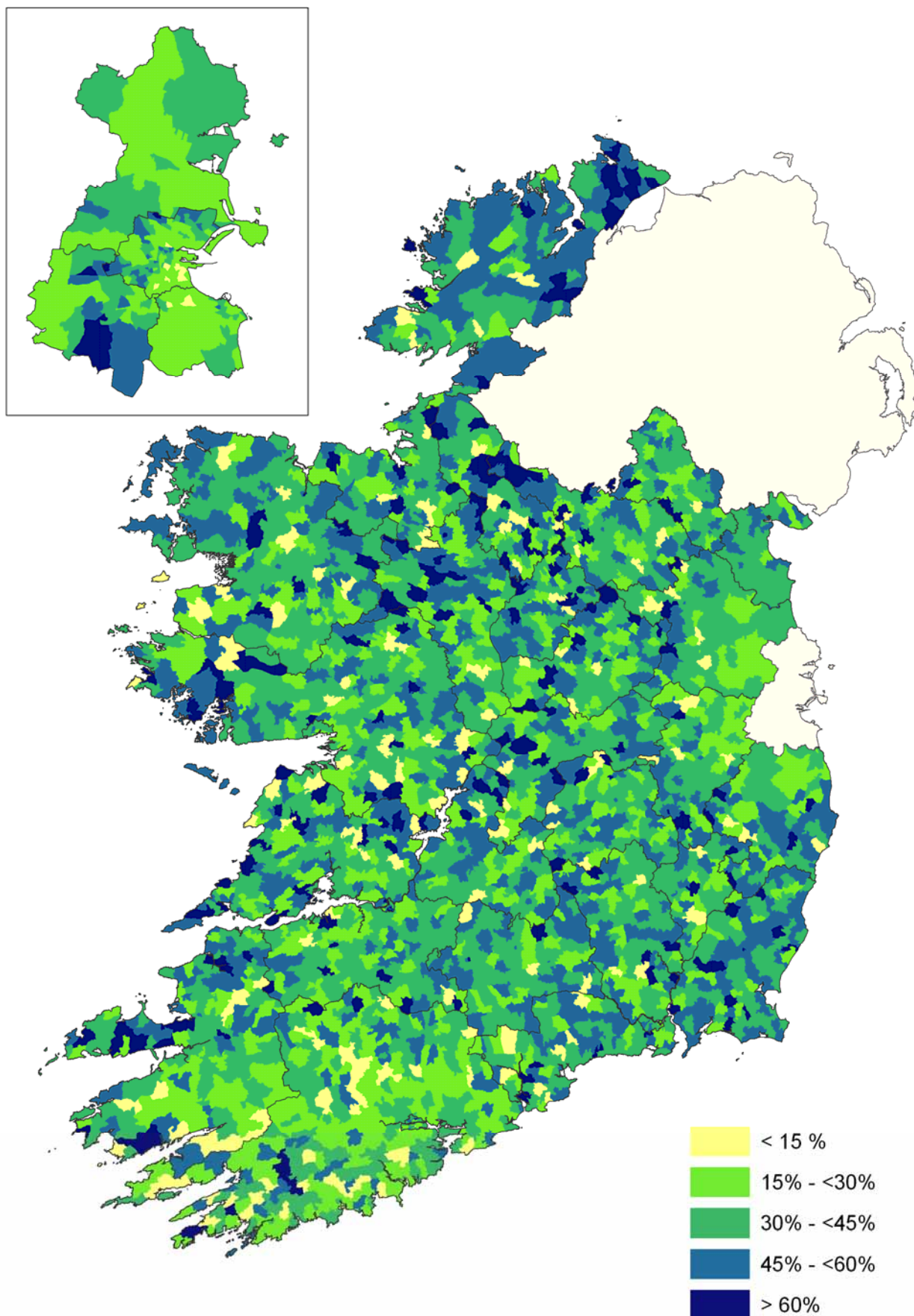
4,732 The number of unemployed 15-24 olds with primary or no formal education

Unemployment rate for persons aged 15-24 by highest level of education completed



Unemployment 15-24 year olds

Map 3 Unemployment for 15-24 year olds by Electoral Division, 2011



First time jobseekers

It's a fact!

1,285 The number of first time jobseekers with a third level qualification in business

598 The number of first time jobseekers with a third level qualification in arts

8% The percentage of first time jobseekers with no formal education or primary education only

748 The number of first time jobseekers with a qualification in computing

Laois The county with the biggest increase in first time jobseekers between 2006 and 2011

111 The number of first time jobseekers with a third level qualification in journalism

One in four new jobseekers were non-Irish

The number of first time jobseekers was up 16 per cent to 34,166 compared with April 2006. This was considerably greater than the 6 per cent increase in the labour force over the same period.

Just over a quarter of the usually resident first time jobseekers were non-Irish. Of these, Eastern European nationalities dominated. 1,409 or 4 per cent were Polish, with a further 721 from Lithuania and 647 from Romania. In addition there were 815 people from the UK.

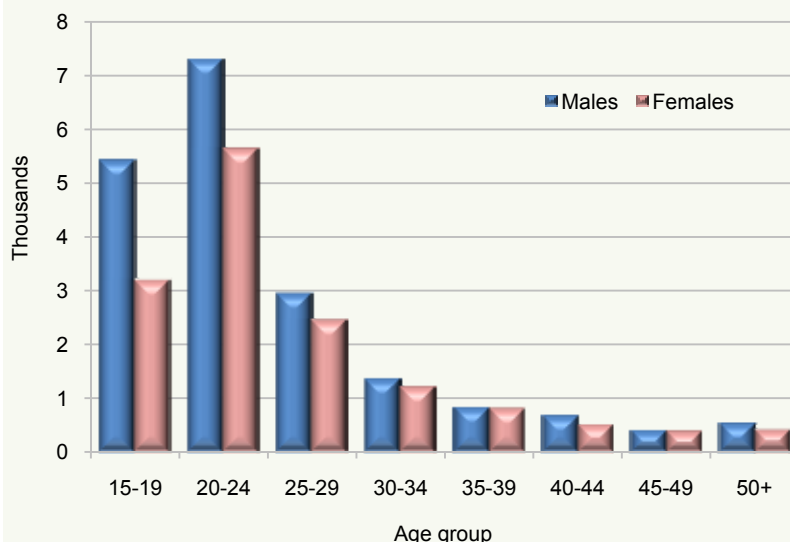
From further afield, there were 609 first time jobseekers from Nigeria with 311 Brazilians and 297 people from India.

Almost 35,000 first time jobseekers

There were 34,166 people looking for their first regular job in April 2011. Fifty seven per cent of these were male and over 60 per cent were aged between 15 and 24. Of the 8,622 teenagers (15-19 years) in this group, 5,424 were males.

Table page 56

Figure 10 Number of first time jobseekers by age and sex

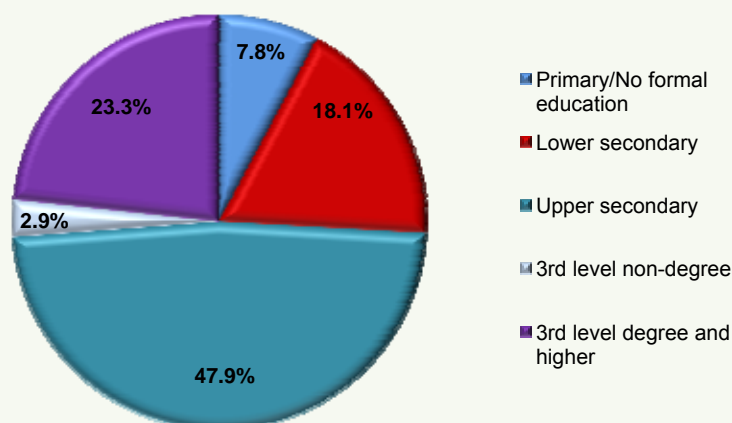


Level of education

Over 80 per cent of the first time jobseekers had completed their full time education. People with higher levels of education were less likely to be first time jobseekers. Just over one in five of those looking for work and who had completed their education had attained a degree or higher level qualification.

Of the 6,941 people who had a third level qualification and were looking for their first job, almost one in five had a qualification in business and administration. A further 9 per cent had an arts qualification. Almost four hundred people with a third level qualification in architecture were looking for their first regular job.

Figure 9 First time jobseekers who have completed full-time education by highest level of education attained



Labour force by nationality

It's a fact!

- 11%** The unemployment rate among Germans living in Ireland
- 15%** The unemployment rate for Greek nationals in Ireland
- 12%** The unemployment rate for Australians in Ireland
- 73%** The labour force participation rate for Pakistani males
- 28%** The labour force participation rate for Pakistani females

Labour force participation

Significant sex differences were apparent in labour force participation rates. Among EU nationals, 85 per cent of men were in the labour force compared with 71 per cent of women.

For non-EU European countries including Russia and Ukraine, 82 per cent of males and 63 per cent of females were available for work.

Over 70 per cent of Asian males were in the labour force compared with 62 per cent of females. Within this category, 73 per cent of Pakistani males were in the labour force compared with only 28 per cent of females, the biggest sex discrepancy recorded.

Among all African nationalities, 69 per cent of males were in the labour force compared with 57 per cent of females.

Tables pages 57 - 59

Unemployment rates

This is Ireland Part 2 showed that the number of non-Irish people at work increased by almost 10 per cent to 268,180 between 2006 and 2011. Over the same period the number of non-Irish people who were out of work grew from 33,587 to 77,460. The rate of unemployment among non-Irish people in 2011 was 22 per cent. This compared with an unemployment rate of 18.5 per cent among Irish people.

Looking at individual nationalities, Nigerians had the highest unemployment rate at 39 per cent (down from 45 per cent in 2006) while nationals from the Nordic countries had the lowest rates. Among Eastern European nationals, Lithuanians had an unemployment rate of 24 per cent while it was slightly lower for Polish nationals at 21 per cent.

Figure 11 Top and bottom five unemployment rates - non-Irish nationalities

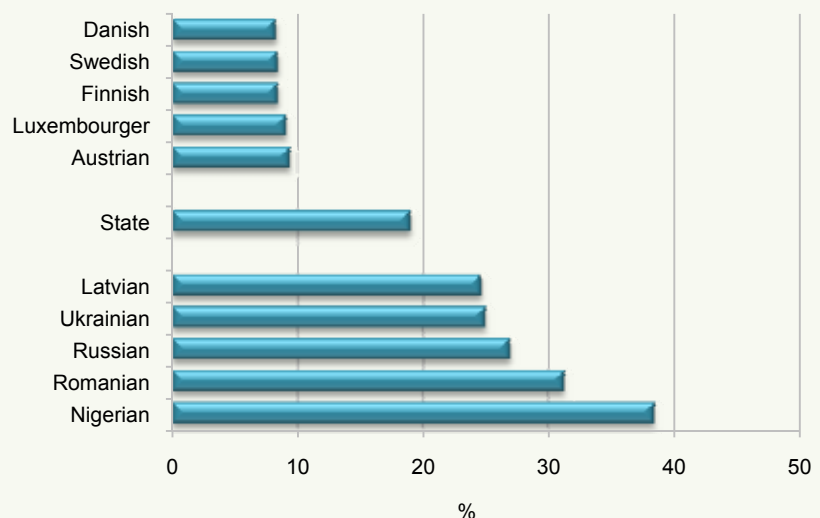
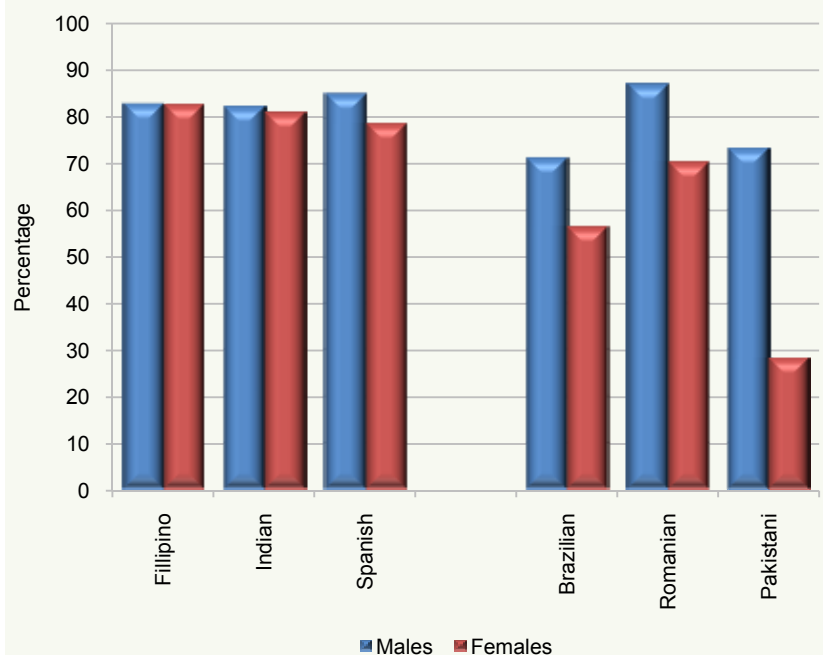


Figure 12 Smallest and largest sex discrepancies in labour force participation rates for nationalities over 5,000 people



Nationality and unemployment

Non-Irish unemployment in Fingal

While one in five unemployed people in April 2011 were non-Irish nationals, accounting for 77,460 persons overall, there were significant regional variations by county. Over one third of those unemployed in Fingal were non-Irish with over 20 per cent from Europe and 7 per cent from African countries.

In Leitrim 23 per cent of unemployed workers were non-Irish. While nationally only 4 per cent of all unemployed people were British, in Leitrim this stood at 11 per cent. In fellow Connacht counties Mayo and Roscommon, 8 per cent of unemployed people were British.

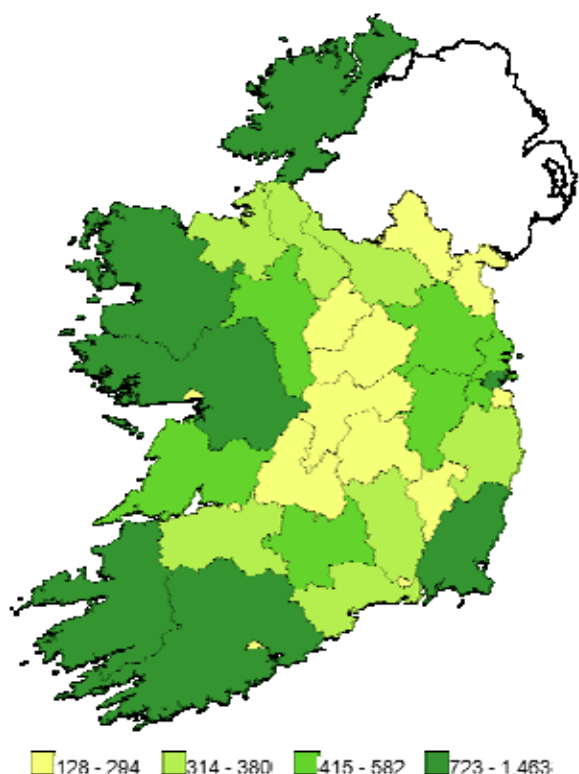
Low numbers of non-Irish in Donegal

The counties with the lowest percentage of non-Irish nationals among those out of work were Donegal (12%), Wicklow (13%) and Waterford county (13%).

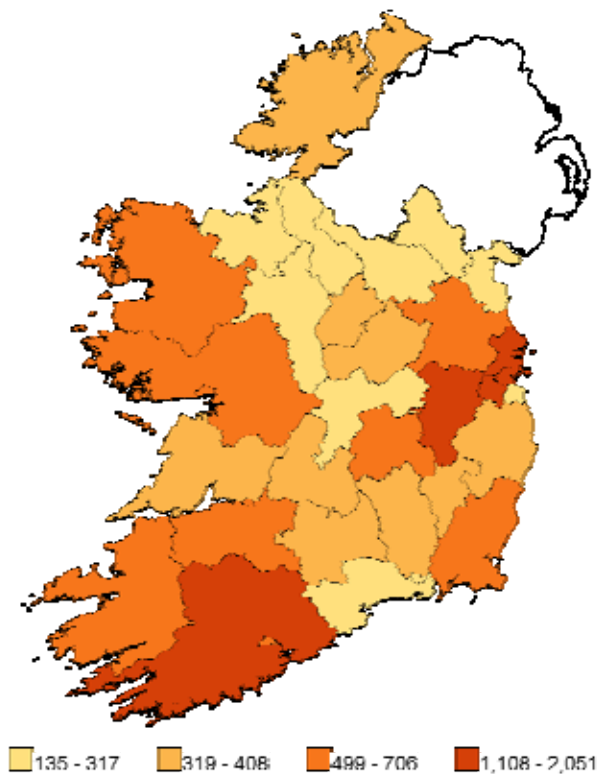
Only 18 per cent of unemployed people in Cork city were non-Irish, the lowest of any of the 5 major cities. In Galway city 30 per cent of those out of work were non-Irish. Eight per cent of people out of work in Galway city were Polish, the highest of any county in the state.

In Monaghan and Meath, 5 and 4 per cent respectively of those unemployed were Lithuanian. This was above the national average figure of 1 per cent.

Map 4 Distribution by county of the 15,093 usually resident and unemployed UK nationals, 2011



Map 5 Distribution by county of the 18,853 usually resident and unemployed Polish nationals, 2011



It's a fact!

2% The percentage of unemployed people in Donegal who were Polish - half the national average

536 The number of unemployed people from Africa in Connacht

7,384 The number of Asians out of work

Recent immigrants

Unemployment higher among Irish one year immigrants

Over 53,000 people moved to Ireland in the year leading up to April 2011. Of these, 47,111 were aged 15 or over, with just over 37 per cent of this group being Irish. Over a third of the Irish immigrant labour force was unemployed, compared with a lower rate of 26 per cent for non-Irish immigrants.

Over half of the 2,331 Brazilians who moved to Ireland in the year leading up to the census were students, considerably above the figure of 19 per cent for all nationalities. High numbers of students were also recorded among other nationalities including Chinese and Spanish.

Table 6 Usually resident one year immigrants, economic status by nationality

Nationality	Number of immigrants	At work	Unemployed (incl. looking for first job)	Students	Looking after home/family	Other (incl. retired)
Irish	17,543	8,737	4,575	2,109	727	1,395
Non-Irish	29,568	14,461	5,112	6,892	1,802	1,301
<i>of which</i>						
Polish	3,525	2,255	794	153	239	84
British	3,335	1,650	757	248	258	422
Brazilian	2,331	661	366	1,239	48	17
French	1,720	947	120	594	33	26
Lithuanian	1,454	889	358	95	87	25
Other non-Irish	17,203	8,059	2,717	4,563	1,137	727
Total	47,111	23,198	9,687	9,001	2,529	2,696

Where they worked

Over 23,000 people who moved to Ireland in the year leading to the census were at work in April 2011. Of this group, 2,806 people were working in the accommodation and food service sector, 2,272 of whom were non-Irish. There was a similar picture in the next largest employing sector, wholesale and retail, where almost two thirds of those at work were non-Irish.

Almost 2,500 people took up jobs in the IT and communications sector of which 76 per cent were non-Irish.

In the health and social work sector, 56 per cent of workers among this group were Irish. Over 60 per cent of the 1,776 one year migrants who took up jobs in the education sector were Irish, as were 57 per cent of those working in science-related sectors.

Just over 1,300 of the one year migrants had jobs in financial services, 58 per cent of whom were Irish.

Figure 13 One year immigrants at work, numbers employed by industry and nationality, top 8 industries

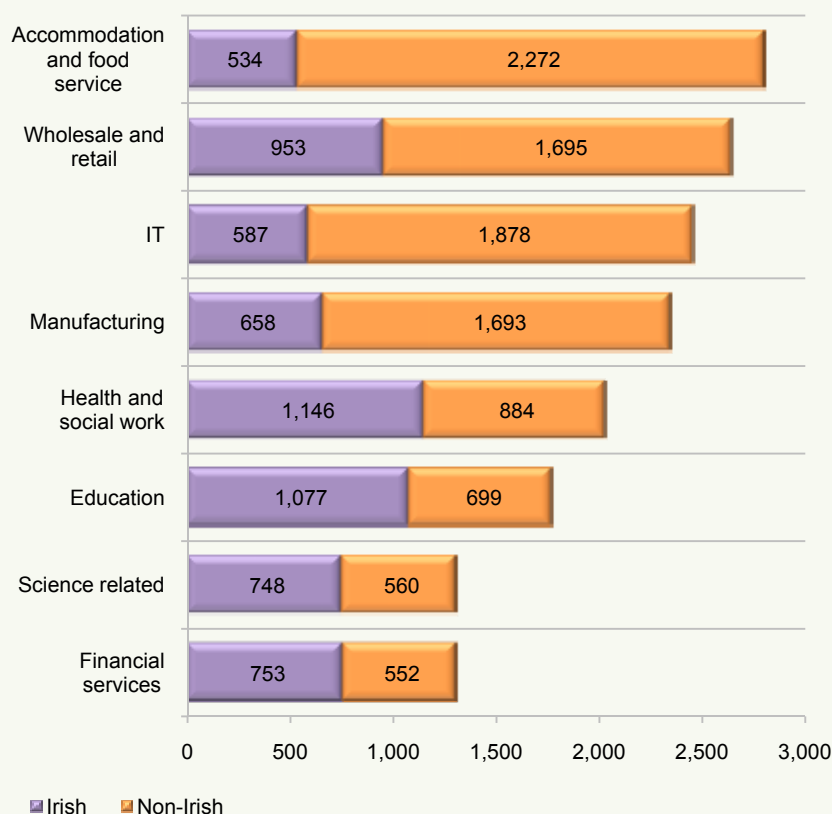


Table page 61

Languages and employment

Better English, better job prospects

Over 400,000 people aged 15 and over spoke a language other than English or Irish at home in April 2011. The unemployment rate among these people was 21 per cent, above the national average for usual residents of 19.2 per cent. Among foreign language speakers, those who spoke English well or very well were much less likely to be unemployed than those with inferior ability; almost one third of the 67,531 people who did not speak English well or at all and were in the labour force were unemployed.

Labour force participation among those who spoke another language at home showed significant differences by gender. More than 80 per cent of males were either at work or unemployed compared with 68 per cent of women. The difference was particularly stark among those who did not speak English at all. For these people, male labour force participation was 83 per cent while the figure for females was only 55 per cent. Many of the women in this group were looking after the home.

Poor English ability and employment

Over 35,000 people who did not speak English well or at all were at work in April 2011. Almost 10 per cent, or 3,105 of the people in this category worked in restaurants. A further 8 per cent or 2,943 people worked in building and landscape maintenance. The next most common industry was meat processing, where 2,192 worked.

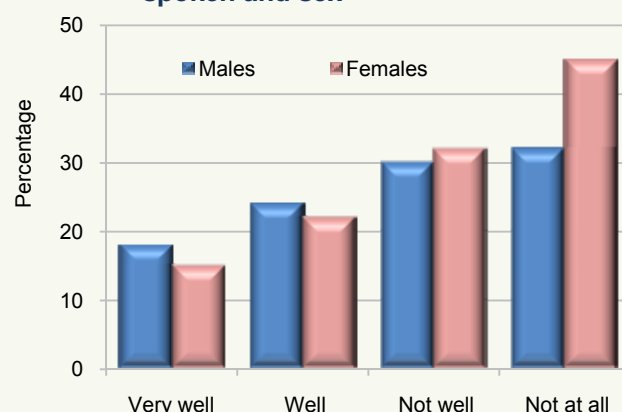
In terms of occupations, 12 per cent or 4,149 of the people in this group worked as cleaners, making it by far the largest group. The next largest occupation by numbers at work was kitchen and catering assistants, where 2,036 or 6 per cent worked. A further 2,031 worked as food, drink or tobacco operatives.

Table page 63

Table 7 Usually resident persons at work who spoke English either "not well" or "not at all", top 10 industries (Nace Rev 2)

Industry	At work	% of total at work
Restaurants	3,105	8.8
Building and landscape maintenance	2,943	8.3
Meat processing	2,192	6.2
Hotels	2,110	6.0
Food, beverage and tobacco wholesale	1,735	4.9
Retail in non-specialised stores	1,426	4.0
Growing crops	1,070	3.0
Building projects	812	2.3
Motor vehicle repair	760	2.1
Sewerage and waste disposal	614	1.7

Figure 14 Unemployment rates by level of English spoken and sex



It's a fact!

2,799 The number of people at work who did not speak English at all

Usually resident persons at work who spoke English either "not well" or "not at all", top 10 occupations (Soc 2010)



Field of study and unemployment

Third level qualifications

The average rate of unemployment for the State overall was 19 per cent while for those with a third level qualification the rate was considerably lower at 8 per cent.

The third level field of study which had the lowest level of unemployment was protection activities, which includes Garda and fire service training. Only 109 people, representing 2 per cent of those with a third level qualification in this category were out of work. Similarly only 2 per cent or 1,072 people with a third level nursing qualification were unemployed.

For those with third level qualifications, high unemployment rates were found among those who had studied fine arts (962 people or 18% unemployed), audio visual and media production (1,828 people or 17% unemployed) and hair and beauty services (776 people or 17% unemployed).

Second level qualifications

Unemployment among those with post-secondary school second level qualifications was 22 per cent overall, though this varied considerably by qualifications held.

Those with a second level qualification in building and civil engineering had the highest unemployment rate with 19,697 people out of work. Over 1,600 people, a third of those with a second level qualification in materials (wood, paper, plastic and glass related studies), were out of work.

Only 6 per cent or 2,401 people with an agriculture qualification were out of work. Similarly, only 424 or 6 per cent of those with a second level finance and banking qualification were unemployed.

Table page 64

Figure 15 Lowest unemployment rates by field of study, third level

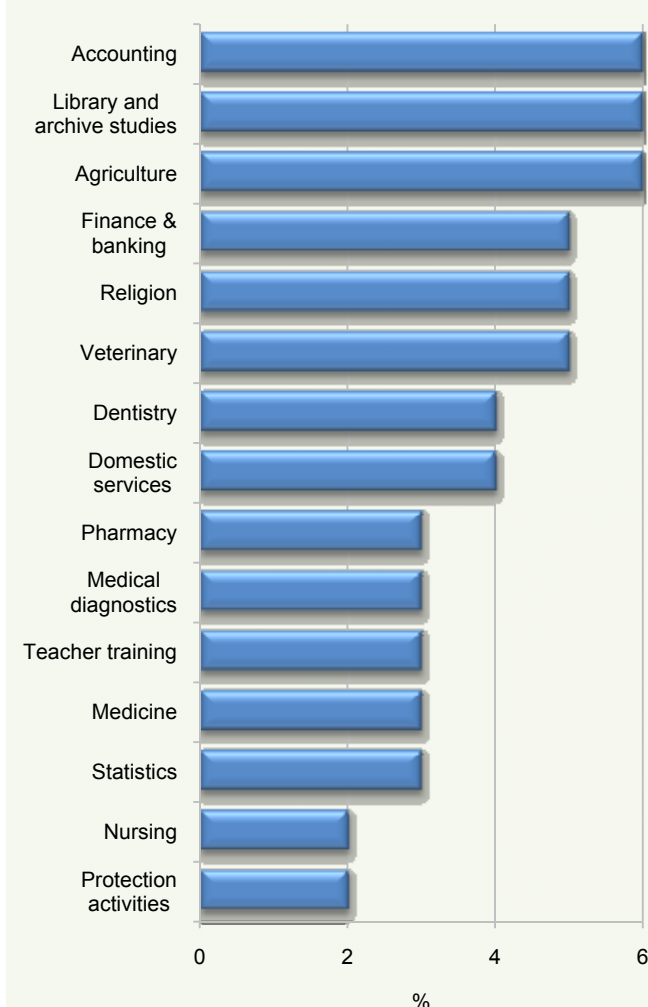


Figure 16 Persons at work and unemployed, top 5 second level fields of study

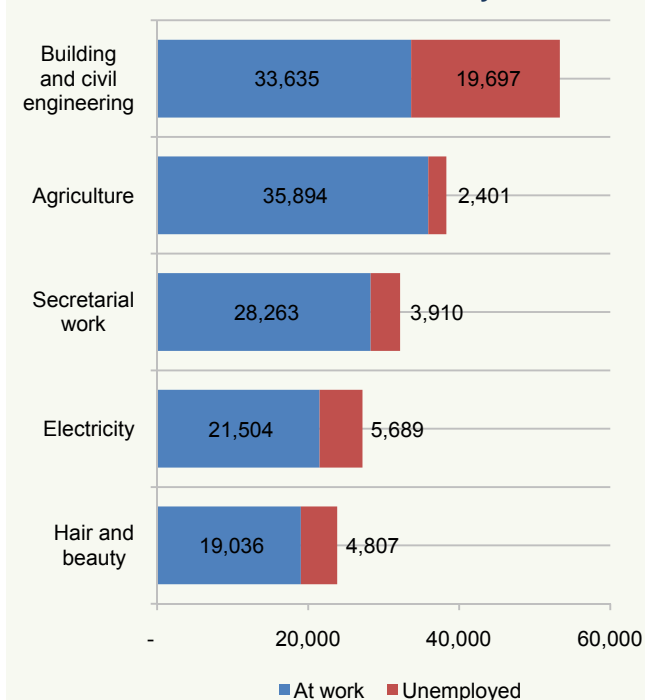


Table 8 Lowest unemployment rates by field studied by more than 2,000 people, second level

Field of study	At work	Unemployed	Unemployment rate %
Nursing	13,877	1,651	10.6
Pharmacy	1,078	107	9.0
Dentistry	1,047	84	7.4
Finance and banking	6,179	424	6.4
Agriculture	35,894	2,401	6.3

Labour force participation and fertility

Participation and fertility

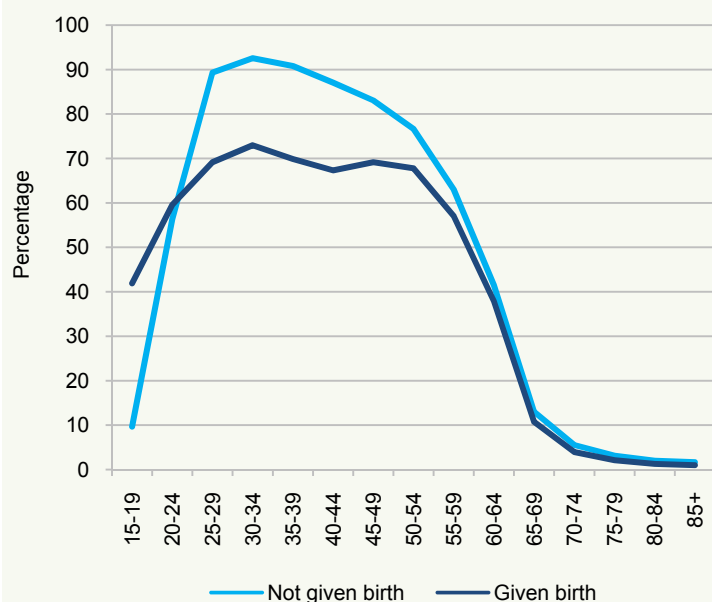
A question on the census form on the number of children born to women enables separate analysis of labour force participation rates for women who have had given birth and those who have never given birth. Significant variations can be seen as illustrated in the graph below.

Among those who had never give n birth, pa rticipation peaked at age 30-34 with a rate of 92.6 per cent compared with a participation rate of 73 per cent for those of the same age who had given birth. Rates fell steadily for those who had not given birth whereas for those who had given birth, rates declined to age 40-44 before climbing to 69.2 per cent participation at age 45-49. Thereafter participation declined for all women.

It's a fact!

- 10%** Labour force participation among women aged 15-19 who had not given birth
- 42%** Labour force participation among women aged 15-19 who had given birth
- 83%** Labour force participation among women aged 50-54 who had given birth with a third level qualification

Figure 17 Female labour force participation by age and fertility



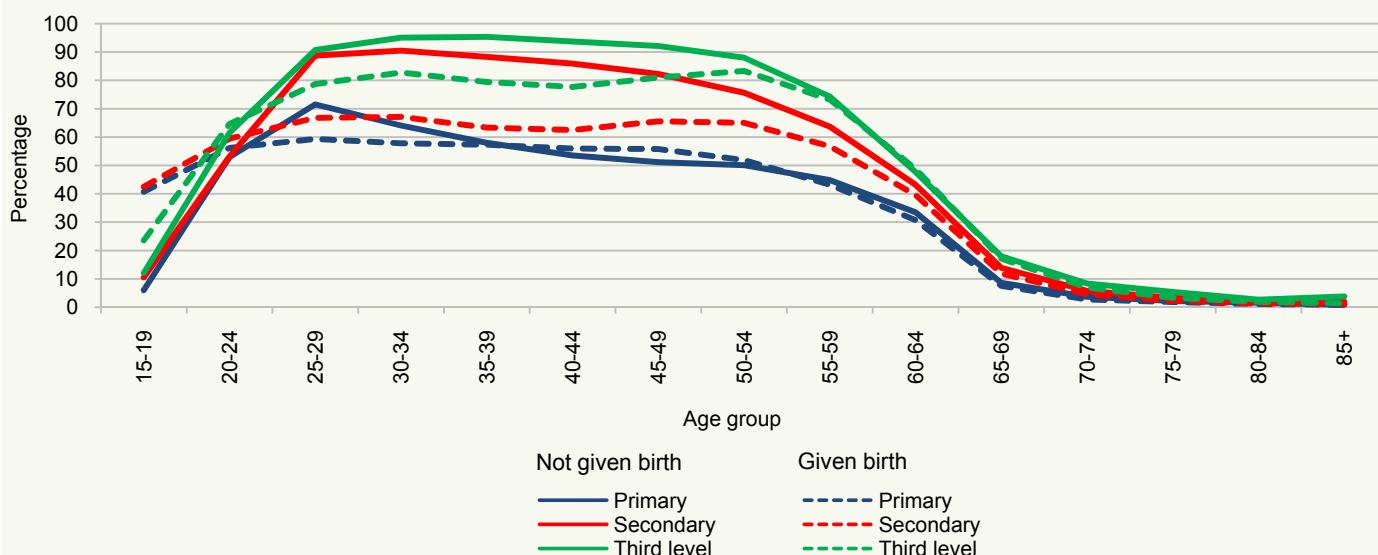
Education, fertility and participation

Labour force participation rates increase with level of education. Among women educated to primary level, just over one quarter were participating in the labour force either at work or unemployed. In contrast, over half of women educated to secondary level were in the labour force. Labour force participation was over 75 per cent for women with third level qualifications.

As can be seen in Figure 18, among women who had given birth and were educated to secondary or third level, labour force participation increased for those in their forties. Among women who had not given birth, participation declined for those in their forties and older age groups. For women educated to third level and who had given birth, labour force participation peaked for those aged 50-54 at 83.3 per cent.

Table page 65

Figure 18 Female labour force participation by age, fertility and level of education



Social class and unemployment

Lower social class, higher unemployment

There was significant variation in unemployment rates across social classes in April 2011. Among professionals, only 6 per cent of those in the labour force were out of work. Unemployment among managerial and technical workers was also well below average at 8 per cent. In contrast, almost one third of unskilled workers were unemployed. Over one quarter of skilled manual workers were jobless. This represented 103,277 people or almost one in four of the total number out of work. It is likely that many of these people would previously have worked in jobs related to the construction sector.

Young people

As seen earlier in this report, unemployment among young people aged 15-24 was 39 per cent, considerably higher than the overall average of 19 per cent but again this varied considerably by social class. Among the professional social class, 16 per cent were unemployed in April 2011. For those in the managerial and technical class this was slightly higher at 20 per cent. In contrast, 36 per cent of younger skilled manual workers and 40 per cent of young unskilled workers were jobless. In the largest social class category, non-manual, there were 10,729 young people out of work, giving an unemployment rate of 22 per cent.

Labour force participation

Labour force participation also varied by social class and was highest for non-manual workers at 72 per cent. Participation was lowest for non-skilled workers at 62 per cent. Among professional workers, 70 per cent were in the labour force.

Table page 66

Figure 19 Unemployment rates by social class

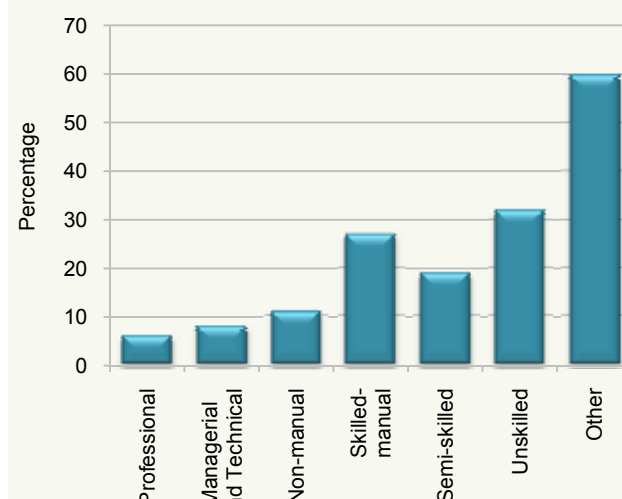
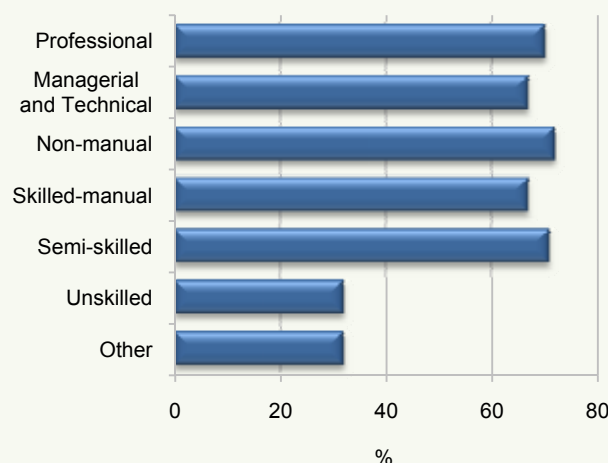


Figure 20 Labour force participation rate by social class



It's a fact!

20% The labour force participation rate for professionals aged 15-24

54% The labour force participation rate for unskilled workers aged 15-24

1,081 The number of unskilled workers over 65 who were at work

Table 9 Unemployment rates for 15-24 year olds by social class

Social class	At work	Unemployed	Unemployment rate %
Professional	5,412	1,022	15.9
Managerial and technical	22,803	5,584	19.7
Non-manual	38,665	10,729	21.7
Skilled manual	24,825	14,169	36.3
Semi-skilled	21,636	8,193	27.5
Unskilled	5,683	3,755	39.8

Farmers and professionals had lower unemployment

Farmers and professionals had the lowest unemployment rates among census socio-economic groups in 2011. Just under 4,000 farmers were unemployed, representing a mere one in twenty farmers in the labour force. Only 6 per cent of higher professionals and 7 per cent of those in the lower professional group were unemployed.

In contrast one in three workers in both the manual skilled and unskilled groups were out of work. The largest socio-economic group, with an unemployment rate of 13 per cent was non-manual. This group includes occupations such as clerical workers in financial institutions and government, sales assistants and secretaries.

Men and women

As with the general population, unemployment among women was lower than for men across almost all socio-economic groups. This was most pronounced for unskilled workers. While more than four in ten unskilled male workers were unemployed, only 18 per cent of female unskilled workers were jobless. Most unskilled females were cleaners and domestic workers and were less affected by unemployment than males who were more prominent in the construction industry.

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Figure 22 Unemployment rates by socio-economic group and sex

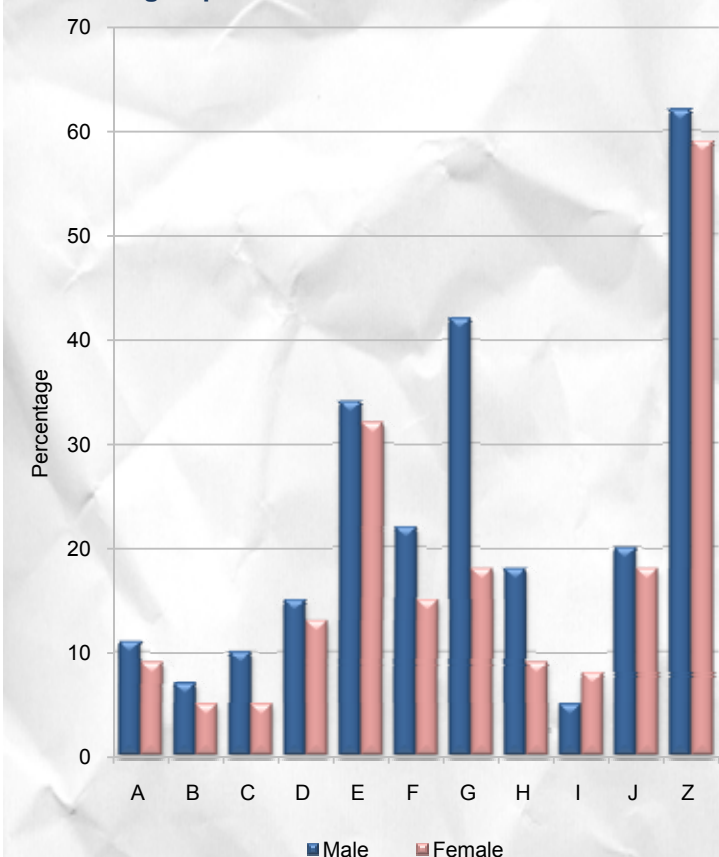
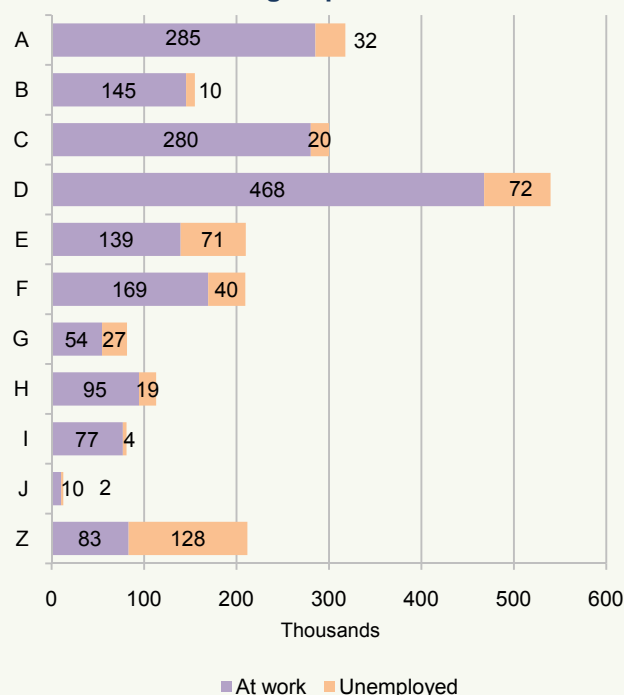


Figure 21 At work and unemployed by socio-economic group



Socio-economic groups:

- A Employers and managers
- B Higher professional
- C Lower professional
- D Non-manual
- E Manual skilled
- F Semi-skilled
- G Unskilled

Other groups:

- H Own account workers
- I Farmers
- J Agricultural workers
- Z Others gainfully occupied and unknown

It's a fact!

9,569 The number of unemployed people in the higher professional group

71,906 The number of unemployed people in the non-manual group

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and Limerick city

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and Limerick

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown had the lowest unemployment rate of any administrative county in 2011, at 11.2 per cent. Limerick city had an unemployment rate of 28.6 per cent, the highest in the country.

Industries

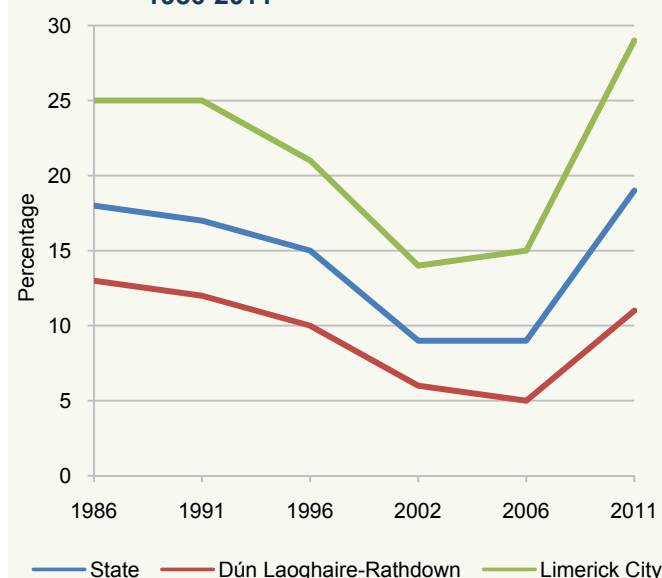
The industrial structure of the two areas was very different. There were 87,490 people in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown who were at work. The largest industry by numbers at work was financial intermediation excluding insurance and pension funding, where 6,618 people worked, representing 8 per cent of those at work. A further 4,604 worked in computers and related activities, with 4,410 in hospital activities. Two thousand eight hundred and fourteen people worked in higher education while 2,112 had jobs in legal activities.

Of the 18,419 people at work in Limerick city, 858 or 5 per cent had jobs in social work related activities. The next biggest industry was retail sales of food, beverages or tobacco, where 768 people worked. 722 people worked in other areas of the retail trade, with a further 664 working in public administration.

Occupations

The largest occupation in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown was marketing and related managers, which accounted for 3,929 people or 4 per cent of those at work. The next three largest occupations, each accounting for over 3,000 people, were sales assistants, accountants and general managers of large companies. The biggest occupational group in Limerick was sales assistants, accounting for 1,618 or 9 per cent of those at work. The next biggest occupations by numbers at work were cleaners and domestics (611 people), filing and other clerks (579) and managers and proprietors of shops (569).

Figure 23 Unemployment rate comparison 1986-2011



Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown



Limerick City

Education gaps

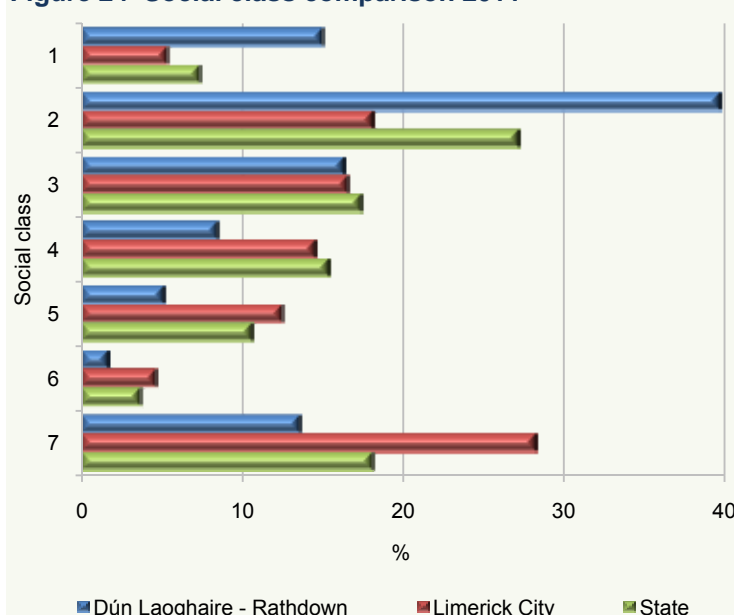
Clear differences were apparent in the levels of education among the labour force in the two areas.

Almost 60 per cent of people in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown's labour force held third level qualifications. In contrast, only 29 per cent of Limerick city's workforce were similarly qualified. A further 29 per cent of Limerick city's labour force had an educational qualification no higher than lower second level. The comparable figure for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown was 11 per cent.

Social class

Over half of those over the age of 15 in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown were in either social class 1 or 2, representing professional workers and managerial and technical workers. In Limerick city, just over a quarter of people were in these two groups. Over 40 per cent of adults in Limerick city were in social classes 3, 4 or 5, containing non-manual, skilled manual and semi-skilled workers.

Figure 24 Social class comparison 2011



Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and Limerick city

Maps 6 and 7 Percentage of the labour force with a third level qualification by Electoral Division, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and Limerick city

