

The area of Services is now such a major source of job creation that it may be useful to list some of the activities that are included under this heading:

- Banking, financial services
- Insurance
- Estate Agents, Developers
- Legal Services
- Accountants, Tax Experts, Auditors
- Consulting Engineers and Architects
- Advertising and Press Agencies
- Market Research and Management Consultancy
- Computer and Office Machine Services
- Employment Agencies
- Debt Collecting Agencies
- Security Services
- Translation and Typing Bureaus
- Leisure, Arts and Culture
- Travel and Transport
- Personal Services e.g. hairdressing

## NEW JOBS - WHERE WILL THEY COME FROM?

There are expected to be 115,000 more people at work in the Republic of Ireland in 1998 than there were in 1991. This will not be enough to absorb the number of young people coming on to the labour market, nor the people displaced from declining industries and occupations. Nevertheless it is a significant number of jobs, and it is important that anyone with an interest in employment trends should know where the additional jobs are likely to come from. There is broad agreement among a number of agencies such as FAS, the ESRI, the ILO etc. about likely trends.

### The Growth Sectors

The projected new jobs can be looked at under two different headings. First of all, certain **SECTORS** seem likely to expand their employment. This is shown in the Table below.

Sector	Projected Job Increase 1991-1998
Miscellaneous Market* Services	63,000
High Technology Manufacturing	24,000
Distribution Services	23,000
Non-Market* Services, mainly Health & Education	23,000
Building	12,000
Traditional Manufacturing	4,000
Public Administration, Security	4,000
Transport and Communication	2,000

By 'market' services are meant services that are traded i.e. bought and sold. Many services provided by the State, such as education, are generally paid for out of taxation and are not bought and sold and are thus 'non-market'

In the EC about 7 million people are employed in business services, and over 2 million in leisure, arts and culture.

### The Growth Occupations

Within the growth sectors, not all **OCCUPATIONS** are forecast to grow. For instance although Building is set to grow, employment of building labourers is likely to decrease, while employment of, say, quantity surveyors is likely to grow.

The occupations which seem likely to grow in greatest numbers, in order of magnitude, are:

- Proprietors/managers in service industries
- Senior Managers
- Sales assistants
- Clerks
- Business, finance and legal professionals
- Health 'associate' professionals (nurses, technicians)
- Typists and telephonists
- Catering occupations
- Skilled building workers
- Education professionals
- Engineering and science professionals
- Electrical/electronic operatives
- Security workers
- Electricians and Fitters

Other occupations likely to grow include health and other professionals, sales agents, drivers, and craft workers.

Women's employment prospects are expected to be affected by a number of different developments:

-the increase in 'unisex' employment, with more women being employed in, say, engineering; but also more men being employed in, say, nursing.

-mechanisation in industries, especially traditional industries, where women are employed;

-the decline of some traditional industries where women are employed.

Thus by 1998 a higher number, and proportion, of women can expect to be employed (or self-employed) as managers, supervisors, sales agents, lawyers, accountants, engineers and technicians.

A declining number of women can expect to be employed as packers, bottlers, textile workers; and a declining proportion, at least, of women in certain professional occupations traditionally occupied by women such as nurses and physiotherapists.

Sources:

Employment in Europe 1994, European Commission, 1994.

Occupational Employment Forecasts 1998, FAS/ESRI, 1995.