

## CHAPTER III.

## INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Irish occupational statistics have an interesting history. Prior to 1841 there could scarcely be said to have been any systematic classification of occupations. In 1821 the numbers of occupied persons in each parish, town, barony and county were merely classified into the three main groups: (1) number of persons chiefly employed in agriculture; (2) number of persons chiefly employed in trades, manufactures or handicrafts; (3) other occupied persons. In 1831 *families* were classified into three classes and in addition *occupied persons* in the following nine groups were shown:—(1) agricultural occupiers employing labourers; (2) agricultural occupiers not employing labourers; (3) labourers employed in agriculture; (4) persons employed in manufacture or in making manufacturing machinery; (5) employed in retail trade or in handicraft as masters or workmen; (6) capitalists, bankers, professional and other educated men; (7) labourers employed in labour not agricultural; (8) male servants; (9) female servants. About 300,000 males “upwards of 20 years of age” returned as “Employed in Retail Trade or Handicraft as Masters or Workmen” were classified for each county and certain towns into about 200 specified occupations.

For the Census of 1841 the Commissioners devised a classification of occupations based upon the principle that every occupied person contributes to the “wants” of the community. These wants were classified into the following nine orders:—(1) occupations ministering to the production of food; (2) ministering to clothing; (3) ministering to lodging, furniture, machinery, etc.; (4) ministering to health; (5) ministering to charity; (6) ministering to justice; (7) ministering to education; (8) ministering to religion and (9) unclassified. Of this classification it might fairly be claimed that (in the words of the Census Commissioners of 1871)—“At a time . . . when ideas upon this subject were crude and elementary, even among the best informed and most thoughtful statisticians of the United Kingdom a long stride forward was made by the Irish Census Commission of the day. The conception itself of a scheme of classified occupation tables had to be looked for as yet upon the continent of Europe; but having due regard to all that had been previously attempted or accomplished, the Irish Commissioners elaborated the scheme of occupation tables according to which the ranks, pursuits and means of subsistence of the Irish people have been presented in the Census returns of 1841, 1851, and 1861.” In 1841 the number of specific occupations used was 460. In 1851 the general scheme of classification was identical with that of 1841, but the number of specific occupations was increased to 580. In 1861 the number of occupational groups was increased from 9 to 13 to include the 4 additional orders comprising occupations ministering respectively to conveyance and travelling, to banking and agency, to amusement and to science and art; and the number of specific occupations was increased to 800. It is important to observe that in the Irish classification used from 1841 to 1861 the fundamental distinction between makers and dealers was rigidly and consciously observed.

At a meeting of the International Statistical Congress in London in 1860 the Prince Consort in his inaugural address remarked that “The Census of Great Britain and Ireland was not taken on precisely the same plan in essential particulars, thereby diminishing its value for general purposes.” The Irish Census Commissioners state that, this observation having been brought to their notice, they decided to prepare Occupation Tables for Ireland, adopting the system of classification used by

the Commissioners for England and Wales and Scotland, but at the same time they found it expedient to continue the Irish classification used in 1841 and 1851. According to the English classification the whole population, not merely occupied persons, were divided into six main classes : (1) professional, (2) domestic, (3) commercial, (4) agricultural, (5) industrial, (6) indefinite and non-productive. These six classes were subdivided into 18 orders and sub-orders. This classification, with certain relatively unimportant modifications, was used at each Irish Census from 1871 to 1911 inclusive although the 1871 Commissioners were very critical of it and obviously only adopted it, in preference to the Irish classification, under compulsion and with the gravest misgivings. While paying tribute to the great desirability of uniformity for purposes of comparison they state that "we can oppose no argument to the conviction, that "it is reserved for the highest intelligences only, possessing an absolute mastery over "the subject, and qualified by intimate knowledge of the statistics of individual "countries, under the head of occupations, to put to account the greatly diversified "wealth of learning, which is to be accumulated from so many directions, and to "harmonise the results by an induction at once large and safe." The Irish Commissioners then proceeded to criticise the English scheme in detail. In particular they questioned very forcibly the propriety of allocating wives gainfully occupied from the occupations to which they would naturally be referable (*e.g.*, milliners, dressmakers, etc.) to the domestic class. (This particular defect was rectified for the Census of 1881.) They state that "notwithstanding the apparent oneness which now exists between the "English, Scotch and Irish Occupational Tables, the so much coveted uniformity had "not been attained even provisionally," and they refused to accept "any responsibility for a scheme of tabulation in whose construction we had no part, and for "whose inconsistencies—perhaps accidental, perhaps inevitable—we have never "theless been held accountable during the issue of our County Publications." As stated above, notwithstanding these detailed criticisms, most of which have been justified by experience, the Government decided that the English scheme of classification should be used at the Censuses of 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911.

At the English Census of 1921 the compiling authority introduced several new principles into the compilation of occupation statistics. The most important of these was the drawing of a sharp distinction between industry and occupation, which at all previous Censuses had been obscured. This distinction, broadly speaking, consists in classifying all occupied persons according to (*a*) their personal occupation and (*b*) the business of their employers. The former is regarded as the occupational classification and the latter as the industrial classification. For instance, a carpenter working in a brewery would be attributed to the specific occupation of Carpenter in the Occupation Tables and to the industry of Brewing in the Industry Tables. Accordingly, two completely distinct tabulations were made of the whole population gainfully occupied.

In addition, the British Census Authorities, for the Census of 1921, compiled a list of about 30,000 occupational terms fully and scientifically classified in a form convenient for reference. This list was published by the Stationery Office, London, in 1924. For the 1926 Census the compiling authority in the Saorstát took full advantage of this pioneering work of fundamental importance of their British colleagues. The code lists of occupations and industries used by the clerical staff were based on the British lists, the numbers of non-agricultural occupations being, of course, considerably reduced and the number of agricultural occupations and industries expanded. The very voluminous "Dictionary of Occupational Terms" issued by the Ministry of Labour, London, in 1927, was also used in the Saorstát Census.

The Saorstát compiling authorities very gladly make this acknowledgment of indebtedness. They found themselves in the position of being as willing to take

advantage of the British system of 1921 (not solely or even principally for the sake of comparability or uniformity, but because of the inherent excellence of that system), as their predecessors were reluctant to use the British system in 1871.

It is a disadvantage that the new system of classification makes such a complete break in principle with that used at previous Censuses; comparisons with earlier years are almost impossible. Nevertheless it is expected the advantages will outweigh the disadvantages; the new classification has been placed on such a firm basis that no fundamental changes may be necessary for many Censuses and comparability may be maintained.

## INDUSTRIES.

On 18th April, 1926, the population of Saorstát Eireann was distributed in the following main categories :—

Persons 12 years of age or over :—

Persons at work	...	...	...	...	...	1,223,014
Persons described as "out of work," except those confined to hospitals, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	78,071
All persons, 12 years of age or over confined to hospitals, etc.						41,074
*Other persons, 12 years of age or over			...	...	...	941,698
Persons under 12 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	688,135
Total population						2,971,992

*\*Included under this heading are 550,147 females engaged on household duties.*

In Volume VII. (Industries) the 1,223,014 persons who were "at work" are classified according to the industry in which they were engaged, that is to say, the business of their employers if they are employees, or their own business, if they are employers or working on their own account. A notable exception occurs in the case of private domestic servants who are allocated to the "Personal Service" industry. It follows that the number shown as engaged in any industry includes, in addition to the numbers of persons whose occupations are more or less particular to the industry, the number of clerks, transport workers, general labourers, etc., whose occupations are common to most industries. A carpenter employed in a brewery is allocated to the Brewing industry and not to the Wood-working industry.

As already stated, the 1926 Census was the first in Ireland in which complete and distinct Occupational and Industrial distributions of the population have been given. It may be added that at previous Censuses the classification used was a mixed one, perhaps rather more occupational than industrial. In consequence it was not possible to establish comparisons with previous Censuses on a purely industrial or occupational basis.

The following table shows the number of persons "at work" in the principal industrial groups.

Industrial Group					Males	Females	Total Persons	Per Cent-ages by Industries
					Persons "at work"			%
Agriculture ... ..					526,494	122,081	648,575	53.0
Other Production ... ..					132,462	31,912	164,374	13.5
Total Production ... ..					658,956	153,993	812,949	66.5
Transport ... ..					37,709	1,181	38,890	3.2
Commerce ... ..					79,926	34,311	114,237	9.3
Public Administration and Defence ... ..					56,348	19,798	76,146	6.2
Professions ... ..					20,714	18,209	38,923	3.2
Personal Service ... ..					28,826	99,130	127,956	10.5
Other Industries ... ..					11,131	2,782	13,913	1.1
Total ... ..					893,610	329,404	1,223,014	100.0

Almost exactly two-thirds of the employed population in the Saorstát are "producers," about one-tenth are in each of the groups Personal Service (which includes hotels, public-houses, hair-dressing, etc., as well as private (domestic service) and in Commerce, about 6% are in Public Administration and Defence and about 3% each in Transport and in the Professions.

Comparisons of these statistics with those of most other countries are not satisfactory because the classifications of occupations and industries used and the allocation of individual occupations to industrial groups is different in different countries, even where a distinction is observed between the two systems of classification. It is believed, however, that the countries shown in the following table can be compared with safety.

Country	Agriculture	Other Production	Total Production	Transport	Commerce	Public Adm. and Defence (b)	Professions (c)	Personal Service (d)	Total (e)
Saorstát Éireann (1926) (a) ... ..	51.3	15.0	66.3	3.4	9.6	5.1	4.4	10.9	100.0
Northern Ireland (1926) ... ..	26.1	40.2	66.3	3.9	12.3	5.2	3.4	8.9	100.0
England and Wales (1921) ... ..	6.7	48.6	55.3	7.2	13.5	6.6	4.4	12.9	100.0
Scotland (1921) ... ..	8.5	51.2	59.7	7.2	13.5	5.2	4.6	9.8	100.0
New Zealand (1926) ... ..	24.9	27.5	52.4	9.6	15.6	6.5	6.3	9.5	100.0
South Africa (1921) ... ..	33.8	20.3	54.1	10.7	15.0	15.2		4.8	100.0
France (1921) ... ..	41.4	30.6	72.0	5.5	7.7	4.3	3.6	6.7	100.0

(a) Including "out of work" classified according to industry in which last employed. (b) Excluding public education. (c) Including all education. (d) Including amusements and recreation. (e) Including other specified industries, but excluding unspecified industries.

The percentages shown for the Saorstát are different from those in the first table in that (a) they are based on figures which (for purposes of comparison) include those who were described as "out of work," (b) all Education has been allocated to Professions and (c) they exclude persons of undefined industries.

This table emphasises the weakness of the Saorstát in the non-agricultural productive industries in which only 15% of the working population are engaged. The proportion engaged in production is large and in distribution small. The proportion engaged in personal service (11%), while less than in England, is greater than in any of the other countries listed.

### Industrial groups in different areas.

The following table shows, by main industrial groups, the percentage distribution of persons "at work" in each province.

Industrial Group	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (3 Cos.)	Saorstát Eireann
	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture ... ..	34.2	53.2	78.0	72.4	53.0
Other Production ... ..	19.0	13.9	5.3	7.7	13.5
Transport ... ..	4.7	3.2	1.4	1.4	3.2
Commerce ... ..	13.2	9.2	4.3	5.4	9.3
Public Admin. & Defence	8.6	5.3	4.2	4.2	6.2
Professions ... ..	5.1	2.7	1.4	1.3	3.2
Personal Service ... ..	13.7	11.3	5.0	6.7	10.5
Other Industries ... ..	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.1
Total ... ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The very striking differences between the provinces not only in the proportions of agriculturists but also in the proportions of persons engaged in production (53% in Leinster and 83% in Connacht), in distribution (18% in Leinster and 6% in Connacht), in professions (5% in Leinster and 1% in Connacht) and in personal service (14% in Leinster and 5% in Connacht) will be noted.

The difference between Leinster and Munster and the other provinces is due in part, of course, to the fact that the cities in these provinces perform services for the whole country. That the differences are not due solely to the degree of urbanisation will be seen from the following table in which the proportions are shown for certain typical counties:—

Industrial Group	Meath	Kerry	Galway	Cavan	Donegal
	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture ... ..	60.5	66.8	75.3	76.1	71.6
Other Production ... ..	10.7	9.3	6.6	5.4	9.1
Transport ... ..	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.5
Commerce ... ..	6.2	6.1	4.1	5.7	4.5
Public Admin. & Defence	5.4	4.6	4.9	3.5	4.6
Professions ... ..	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.5	0.9
Personal Service ... ..	12.4	9.0	5.5	6.4	8.6
Other Industries ... ..	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2
Total ... ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of persons living in towns and villages ...	16.8	22.1	21.3	13.6	14.3

It will be seen that although Meath and Cavan have a smaller proportion of the population living in towns and villages than Galway they have higher proportions engaged in distribution (transport and commerce) and in personal service. The contrast between Galway and Kerry is also striking.



The following table shows the distribution of persons "at work" in broad industrial groups in different types of districts:—

Industrial Group	Towns with populations of 1,500 or over					Remainder of Country		Saorstát Éireann
	Dublin*	Other 3 Co. Boroughs	7 Towns over 10,000	14 Towns 5,000-10,000	76 Towns 1,500-5,000	Including Agriculture	Excluding Agriculture	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture ...	0.6	0.9	2.6	3.5	6.1	73.5	—	53.0
Other Production ...	30.6	30.9	27.8	23.6	22.7	7.5	28.3	13.5
Total Production ...	31.2	31.8	30.4	27.1	28.8	81.0	28.3	66.5
Transport ...	8.0	11.0	7.7	6.2	4.9	1.4	5.3	3.2
Commerce ...	22.3	23.6	22.4	22.9	23.8	3.9	14.7	9.3
Public Admin. and Defence ...	11.8	10.3	14.0	14.6	11.7	3.9	14.8	6.2
Professions ...	7.9	5.3	6.5	6.4	7.0	1.6	6.1	3.2
Personal Service ...	16.4	16.1	17.7	20.8	21.1	7.5	28.2	10.5
Others ...	2.4	1.9	1.3	2.0	2.7	0.7	2.6	1.1
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Including the four adjoining Urban Districts.

On account of the fundamentally different industrial distribution outside of the towns a column has been added showing the distribution of non-agricultural industries in the "remainder of country" and the figures shown in this column are more comparable with the figures shown in the first five columns. It will be seen that the proportion engaged in production and distribution is highest in the County Boroughs of Cork, Limerick and Waterford. In Public Administration (which includes most of those engaged in primary education) and Defence the proportion is highest in the rural districts. In the Professions the proportion is highest in Dublin while in Personal Service the proportion is highest in rural districts and there is a definite tendency in this group to increase proportionately with decreasing size of town. The proportion engaged in Commerce is quite definitely lowest in rural districts.

Tables 9 and 10 of Volume VII will possibly be found the most useful and interesting. Table 10 shows under each industry the numbers at work in each principal occupation and occupational group, while the following is an abridgement of Table 9:—

Industrial Group	Occupational Group						
	Pro-duction	Trans-port	Commerco	Pro-fessions	Personal Service	Others	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture ...	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
Other Production	86.0	3.5	2.3	0.5	0.4	7.3	100.0
Transport ...	20.3	64.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	13.7	100.0
Commerce ...	5.3	10.2	64.5	0.4	1.2	18.4	100.0
Public Admin. and Defence ...	8.0	11.0	0.1	27.4	2.6	50.9	100.0
Professions ...	4.4	0.8	0.3	75.5	8.2	10.8	100.0
Personal Service ...	5.0	3.2	1.4	1.3	86.3	2.8	100.0
Others ...	9.0	5.0	4.9	7.1	5.2	68.8	100.0
Total ...	66.8	4.6	6.6	4.5	9.7	7.8	100.0

This table brings out the essential difference between the industrial and occupational classification. As is evident, practically all persons engaged in the industry of agriculture have also agriculture as their personal occupation. In non-agricultural productive industries 86% are occupied in the actual productive processes. In commerce and finance only 65% are in the corresponding occupational group.

### Agriculture.

There were 648,575 persons, constituting 53% of the total population "at work" in agriculture, and of these 646,295 persons were working on farms, the remaining 2,280 being engaged in gardening, forestry, etc. The following table shows the sizes of farms on which they worked as farmers, as farmers' relatives, as agricultural labourers, etc. :—

"At work" in Agriculture	Size of farm (acres)								Total*
	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-30	30-50	50-100	100-200	200 and over	
Persons (in thousands) ...	22	55	67	158	122	117	61	34	646
Percentage ... ..	3.3	8.5	10.3	24.4	18.9	18.1	9.5	5.3	100.0

\* Including workers on farms under 1 acre and on farms of unspecified areas.

One-quarter of the persons engaged in agriculture depend for their livelihood on farms 1-15 acres, another quarter on farms 15-30 acres and one-half on farms over 30 acres.

The persons working on farms are classified by status as follows :—

	Persons.
Employers ... ..	51,840
Working on own account ... ..	217,433
Assisting relatives ... ..	263,738
Employees ... ..	113,284
Total working on Farms ...	646,295

Only one-fifth of the farmers are employers of labour. For every 100 farmers there were 98 persons assisting relatives and 42 employees. The following table shows these percentages for each class of holding :—

Status	Size of farm (acres)								All farms
	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-30	30-50	50-100	100-200	200 and over	
Farmers ... ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Assisting relatives ... ..	70	81	86	96	107	117	120	103	98
Employees ... ..	15	7	9	13	30	69	148	371	42

The proportion of relatives assisting increases regularly with size of farm from 70 per 100 farmers on holdings of 1-5 acres to 120 on holdings of 100-200 acres. Employees increase more rapidly from only 7 per 100 farmers on holdings 5-10 acres to 371 on holdings of 200 acres and over.

The following table shows the numbers of persons engaged on farms in each province in 1926 and their proportionate distribution on certain sizes of farms :—

Province	Persons engaged on farms	Percentage on farms by size (acres)				
		1-15	15-30	30-50	50-100	100& over
Leinster ... ..	155,442	14.4	17.5	18.0	22.1	25.5
Munster ... ..	207,365	10.7	16.8	21.7	28.4	20.6
Connacht ... ..	187,384	34.9	35.6	17.1	7.5	4.1
Ulster (3 Cos.) ... ..	96,104	34.7	29.9	17.3	10.6	5.7
Saorstát Éireann ... ..	646,295	22.2	24.4	18.8	18.1	14.8

In Connacht and the Ulster Counties (with 35% of agriculturists on farms 1-15 acres) the proportions are similar, but they are very different from the proportions for the other provinces. It will be seen that about one-half of the agricultural population are engaged on farms less than 50 acres in Leinster and Munster, while in the other provinces about two-thirds are on farms less than 30 acres.

In the next table the counties are arranged in order of the proportion of agriculturists engaged on small farms (taken as 1-15 acres) :—

PERSONS ENGAGED ON FARMS 1-15 ACRES AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENGAGED ON ALL FARMS.

	%		%		%
Mayo ... ..	45	Dublin* ... ..	17	Wicklow ... ..	10
Donegal ... ..	42	Westmeath ... ..	17	Waterford* ... ..	10
Sligo ... ..	33	Offaly ... ..	16	Tipperary N.R. ... ..	9
Galway ... ..	32	Kerry ... ..	16	Limerick* ... ..	9
Monaghan ... ..	30	Kildare ... ..	15	Carlow ... ..	9
Roscommon ... ..	28	Laoighise ... ..	15	Wexford ... ..	9
Louth ... ..	28	Meath ... ..	14	Cork* ... ..	8
Leitrim ... ..	27	Clare ... ..	13	Tipperary S.R. ... ..	8
Cavan ... ..	26			Kilkenny ... ..	8
Longford ... ..	25				

\* Excluding the Co. Borough.

It will be seen that a natural break in the sequence occurs between Longford (with 25%) and Dublin (with 17%) and between Clare (with 13%) and Wicklow (with 10%). All the Connacht and Ulster counties are in the first group, together with two Leinster counties, Louth and Longford. In the second group six of the eight counties are in Leinster, and in the last group of nine counties (or parts of counties) five are in Munster. (See lower right hand map of those inset at pp. 32-33).

The following are the percentages of agriculturists engaged on large farms in each county :—

PERSONS ENGAGED ON FARMS OF OVER 100 ACRES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENGAGED ON ALL FARMS.

	%		%		%
Kildare ... ..	40	Wexford ... ..	27	Kerry ... ..	13
Waterford* ... ..	35	Carlow ... ..	27	Clare ... ..	11
Meath ... ..	35	Kilkenny ... ..	26	Donegal ... ..	8
Wicklow ... ..	32	Cork* ... ..	25	Longford ... ..	8
Dublin* ... ..	32	Tipperary S.R. ... ..	25	Galway ... ..	6
		Tipperary N.R. ... ..	23	Sligo ... ..	5
		Laoighise ... ..	22	Roscommon ... ..	5
		Westmeath ... ..	20	Cavan ... ..	4
		Offaly ... ..	20	Monaghan ... ..	3
		Louth ... ..	19	Mayo ... ..	3
		Limerick* ... ..	19	Leitrim ... ..	2

\* Excluding the Co. Borough.



In the first group four of the 5 counties are contiguous round Dublin ; seven of 11 counties (or parts of counties) in the second group are also in Leinster ; and in the last group the only Leinster county is Longford. Four of the 6 Munster counties head the list of counties arranged in order of the proportion of persons engaged in agriculture on the medium-sized holdings 30-50 acres.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE ON DIFFERENT SIZES OF FARMS RELATED TO  
THE AREA UNDER CROPS AND PASTURE.

Size of Farm	Total persons engaged	Area under crops and pasture	Acres of crops and pasture per person engaged
1—30 acres ... ..	301,084	2,821,011	9.4
30—50 „ ... ..	121,820	2,126,425	17.5
50—100 „ ... ..	117,255	2,983,770	25.4
100—200 „ ... ..	61,155	2,327,769	38.1
200 acres and over ... ..	34,298	1,955,268	57.0
All sizes of Farms ... ..	648,575*	12,255,735†	18.9

\* Includes 335 persons engaged on holdings of less than 1 acre, 10,348 on Farms the area of which was not specified, and 2,280 other persons (market gardeners, foresters, etc.), engaged in agriculture.

† Includes 41,492 acres of holdings of less than 1 acre or the area of which was not specified.

On farms of 1-30 acres each person's labour is applied to 9 acres of agricultural land, and the rate increases regularly to 57 acres per person on the largest class of holding. Inversely, the number of persons per 1,000 acres of crops and pasture on holdings of 1-30 acres was 106.7, decreasing to 17.5 persons per 1,000 acres on holdings of 200 acres and over.

In the Saorstat there were 53 persons engaged in agriculture per 1,000 acres of crops and pasture. The following table shows the densities of agricultural labour in the counties arranged in descending order of magnitude.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE PER 1,000 ACRES OF CROPS AND PASTURE.

Donegal ... .. 97	Kerry ... .. 57	Carlow ... .. 40
Mayo ... .. 97	Louth ... .. 53	Laoighise ... .. 39
Sligo ... .. 72	Clare ... .. 48	Offaly ... .. 39
Leitrim ... .. 71	Cork ... .. 48	Kilkenny ... .. 39
Monaghan ... .. 70	Wexford ... .. 44	Westmeath ... .. 37
Cavan ... .. 69	Limerick ... .. 44	Wicklow ... .. 36
Galway ... .. 65	Waterford ... .. 42	Kildare ... .. 29
Longford ... .. 60	Dublin ... .. 42	Meath ... .. 28
Roscommon ... .. 60	Tipperary ... .. 40	

In this regard the counties Donegal and Mayo, with 97 persons engaged in agriculture per 1,000 acres of agricultural land, are in a class by themselves. It will also be seen that the first group of nine counties include the eight Connacht and Ulster counties and only one Leinster county. All the Munster counties are in the second group, where the densities range from 40 to 57. All the counties in the last group are in Leinster. The distribution of the agricultural population is, therefore, geographically homogeneous. The densities for the provinces were 81 for the three Ulster counties, 73 for Connacht, 47 for Munster, and 39 for Leinster.

### Non-agricultural production.

There were 164,374 persons, or 13·5% of total persons at work, engaged in non-agricultural production. The specified industries which employed more than 1,000 persons are arranged in order of magnitude in the following table :—

Persons at work	Non-agricultural productive industries
Over 10,000 ... ..	General Building and Contracting (other than Local Authority) 20,437 ; Building and Contracting (Local Authority) 10,703.
7,500—10,000 ... ..	Tailoring 9,345 ; Dressmaking 9,223 ; Carpentry 7,977.
5,000—7,500 ... ..	Bread and Confectionery 6,857 ; Boots 6,621 ; Shoe Forging 6,452 ; Brewing 5,521.
2,500—5,000 ... ..	Sea Fishing 4,269 ; Self-propelled Road Vehicles* 4,241 ; Milling 4,058 ; Printing (other than Newspapers) and Bookbinding 3,996 ; House Painting 3,272 ; Sawmills 3,251 ; Biscuits 3,179 ; Railway Works 2,840 ; Woollens 2,735 ; Creameries 2,660.
1,000—2,500 ... ..	Sweets and Jams 2,284 ; Tobacco 2,064 ; Bacon Curing 2,054 ; Skins and Leather 1,848 ; Newspapers 1,841 ; General Engineering 1,782 ; Carriages, Carts, Motor Car Bodies 1,767 ; Gas Works 1,694 ; Furniture 1,537 ; Shirts and Collars 1,481 ; Jute and Hemp Manufacture, etc. 1,455 ; Soap, Candles, etc. 1,354 ; Plumbing 1,353 ; Hosiery 1,292 ; Inland Fishing 1,264 ; Agricultural Machines, etc. 1,263 ; Mineral Waters 1,086 ; Lace and Embroidery 1,082 ; Fertilisers 1,078 ; Ship Building 1,027 ; Malting 1,012 ; Electrical Installation 1,011.

\* Except Motor Car Bodies and Garages.

The most important specific industry described above as general building and contracting (other than local authority), which employed 20,437 persons, does not include house painting and decorating and plumbing.

The following table shows how the most important groups of industries were distributed by types of district :—

Industrial Group	Number at work	Percentage distribution					
		Dublin*	3 other Co. Boro's.	7 other Towns over 10,000	14 Towns 5,000 to 10,000	76 Towns 1,500 to 5,000	Re- mainder of country
Fishing ... ..	5,533	2·4	3·4	3·8	3·6	11·7	75·1
Food, Drink & Tobacco	32,369	42·2	14·6	5·9	4·3	10·0	23·0
Textiles ... ..	7,767	12·9	4·6	12·1	6·0	12·9	51·5
Clothing ... ..	28,021	25·9	9·8	4·4	4·8	13·4	41·7
Woodworking ... ..	14,059	17·6	7·0	3·0	3·1	10·7	58·6
Metals, Machines, Implements ... ..	12,242	23·8	5·6	6·0	3·0	9·4	52·2
Vehicles ... ..	10,238	34·5	13·2	7·4	6·3	12·6	26·0
Papermaking, Print- ing, Bookbinding	7,217	66·5	11·8	5·5	3·9	6·7	5·6
Building, Contracting	36,456	25·4	8·3	3·7	4·8	10·3	47·5
Others (including unspecified) ... ..	10,472	41·2	10·8	4·7	3·7	8·0	31·6
Total ... ..	164,374	30·0	9·8	5·1	4·4	10·8	39·9

\* Including the four adjoining Urban Districts.

The industrial groups most concentrated in the Dublin area are paper-making, printing and book-binding (with 66% of the total in Dublin), food, drink and tobacco (42%) and vehicles (35%). Three-quarters of the persons engaged in fishing and more than one-half of those engaged in woodworking, metals (principally shoe-forging) and textiles reside in rural districts.

The following table, in which are listed the specific productive industries in which more than half the total engaged reside in one or two counties (including Co. Boroughs), show that there is a marked degree of local concentration of industry, particularly in Dublin City and County.

### PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES LOCALLY CONCENTRATED.

(NOTE.—Counties Dublin, Cork, Limerick and Waterford include the County Boroughs).

Industry .	Total at work	Principal Counties.
Coal Mines ... ..	688	Kilkenny 458.
Stone Quarries ... ..	561	Dublin 174; Wicklow 176.
Biscuits ... ..	3,179	Dublin 3,145.
Sweets and Jams ... ..	2,284	Dublin 1,640.
Brewing... ..	5,521	Dublin 4,282.
Distilling ... ..	913	Dublin 557; Cork 220.
Mineral and Aerated Waters ... ..	1,086	Dublin 378; Cork 183.
Tobacco ... ..	2,064	Dublin 1,623.
Flax Spinning, Poplin and Silk ... ..	305	Dublin 248.
Linen and Cotton ... ..	898	Louth 635.
Lace Hemming and Embroidery ... ..	1,082	Donegal 728.
Woollens ... ..	2,735	Cork 1,044; Westmeath 401.
Hosiery ... ..	1,292	Donegal 497; Dublin 402.
Other Textile Manufacturers ... ..	1,455	Offaly 595; Donegal 275; Dublin 260.
Shirts and Collar-making ... ..	1,481	Dublin 875; Donegal 413.
Underclothing, Handkerchiefs, Scarves and Ties ... ..	252	Dublin 154; Monaghan 84.
Millinery ... ..	693	Dublin 370.
Cabinet and Furniture-making ... ..	1,537	Dublin 853.
Electrical Installation ... ..	1,011	Dublin 606.
General Metal Founding and Engineering ... ..	1,782	Dublin 1,020.
Precious Metals ... ..	772	Dublin 355; Cork 113.
Railway Locomotives and Plant ... ..	2,840	Dublin 2,144; Louth 582.
Self-propelled Road Vehicles ... ..	4,241	Cork 1,623; Dublin 916.
Ship-building and Repairing ... ..	1,027	Cork 477; Dublin 415.
Fertilisers ... ..	1,078	Dublin 562; Cork 256.
Other Chemicals including Soap, Candles, etc. ... ..	1,354	Dublin 1,026.
Paper and Paper-board ... ..	764	Dublin 480.
Cardboard Boxes ... ..	616	Dublin 564.
Newspapers ... ..	1,841	Dublin 978.
Other Printing and Book-binding ... ..	3,996	Dublin 2,991.
House Painting and Decorating ... ..	3,272	Dublin 1,526; Cork 382.
Plumbing, Domestic Heating and Lighting ... ..	1,353	Dublin 728.
Bricks, Pottery and Glass ... ..	706	Dublin 423.
Gas Works ... ..	1,694	Dublin 860; Cork 302.
Electricity Supply ... ..	560	Dublin 289.

The following are the productive industries which are fairly well distributed all over the country (i.e., industries in which not more than one-half of those engaged reside in any four counties)—dressmaking, 9,223; sawmilling, 3,251; carpentry, 7,977; coopering, 377; shoe-forging, 6,452; sheet metal working, 962; carriages, carts, motor car bodies, making, 1,767; building and contracting (local authorities), 10,703.

### Transport and Communication.

The following were the numbers at work in specific industries in this group :—

Railway Transport ... ..	17,610
Road :—	
Motor Garages ... ..	4,749
Livery Stables and Hiring Establishments ... ..	1,212
Cartage and Haulage Contracting ... ..	3,288
Tramway Service ... ..	2,312
Water ... ..	5,374
Docks, Lighthouses, Canals and other Transport ... ..	4,345
Total Transport and Communication ... ..	<u>38,890</u>

It will be seen that the 9,249 persons employed in road transport (other than tramways, and those in road service under railways) amounted in 1926 to just over one-half of the number employed on railways. The foregoing figures for persons employed in railway transport do not include the 2,840 persons employed in the construction or repair of railway vehicles. Post Office workers are allocated industrially to central government and not to transport.

Statistics available\* since the Census of Population was taken show that railway workers (excluding shop and artisan staff) decreased from 14,429 in March, 1926, to 13,876 in March, 1928, and to 12,713 in March, 1931. Persons engaged in regular road motor passenger services increased from 1,680 in August, 1928, to 2,878 in August, 1931. The number of railway workers shown here must not be compared directly with the workers in the road motor passenger services as they have been compiled on different bases. In the case of the cross border services, only those railway workers whose headquarters are situated in the Saorstát are included, whereas all employees in the regular road motor services are included. The figures above show a marked decrease in one instance and a marked increase in the other.

The relation between workers in Transport and Communication and other classes of workers is brought out in the following table.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION EXPRESSED PER 1,000 OF TOTAL PERSONS AT WORK IN EACH COUNTY.

Waterford Co. Borough ...	120	Wexford ...	27	Waterford ...	17
Limerick Co. Borough ...	116	Sligo ...	25	Limerick ...	16
Cork Co. Borough ...	103	Cork ...	24	Donegal ...	15
Dublin Co. Borough ...	86	Kerry ...	22	Monaghan ...	15
Louth ...	63	Carlow ...	21	Offaly ...	14
Dublin ...	55	Kilkenny ...	19	Claro ...	14
Westmeath ...	35	Tipperary S.R. ...	19	Galway ...	13
Wicklow ...	35	Laoighise ...	18	Leitrim ...	12
Kildare ...	31	Meath ...	18	Mayo ...	11
		Tipperary N.R. ...	18	Longford ...	10
				Roscommon ...	10
				Cavan ...	10

### Commerce and Finance.

In commerce and finance, which employed 114,237 persons, by far the most important groups were trading in grocery and provisions, with 19,495, and the general drapery trade, with 15,040 persons employed. Next in order of size were fresh meat trade, with 5,721 ; general stores, with 5,223 ; chemists' shops, with 4,582 ; trading in metals and tools, with 4,521 ; and trading in coal, with 4,408 persons.

With regard to distribution by type of district, 42% of the total for the whole country were employed in the four County Boroughs and the four Urban Districts adjoining Dublin, and the only numerically important trades in which the corresponding proportion exceeded 50% were milk and dairy products, with 61% ; coal, with 59% ; street trading, with 60%, and chemists' shops, with 57%. The proportion of persons employed in commerce and finance who resided in rural districts was 30%, and the only trades which showed a marked excess of this figure were eggs and live poultry, with 52%, and cattle, sheep and pigs, with 47%.

There were 4,339 persons employed in banking. This is equivalent to 15 per 10,000 of the total population in the Saorstát. The corresponding proportion for the province of Leinster is 20, for Munster 13, for Connacht 8, and for the three Ulster counties 10.

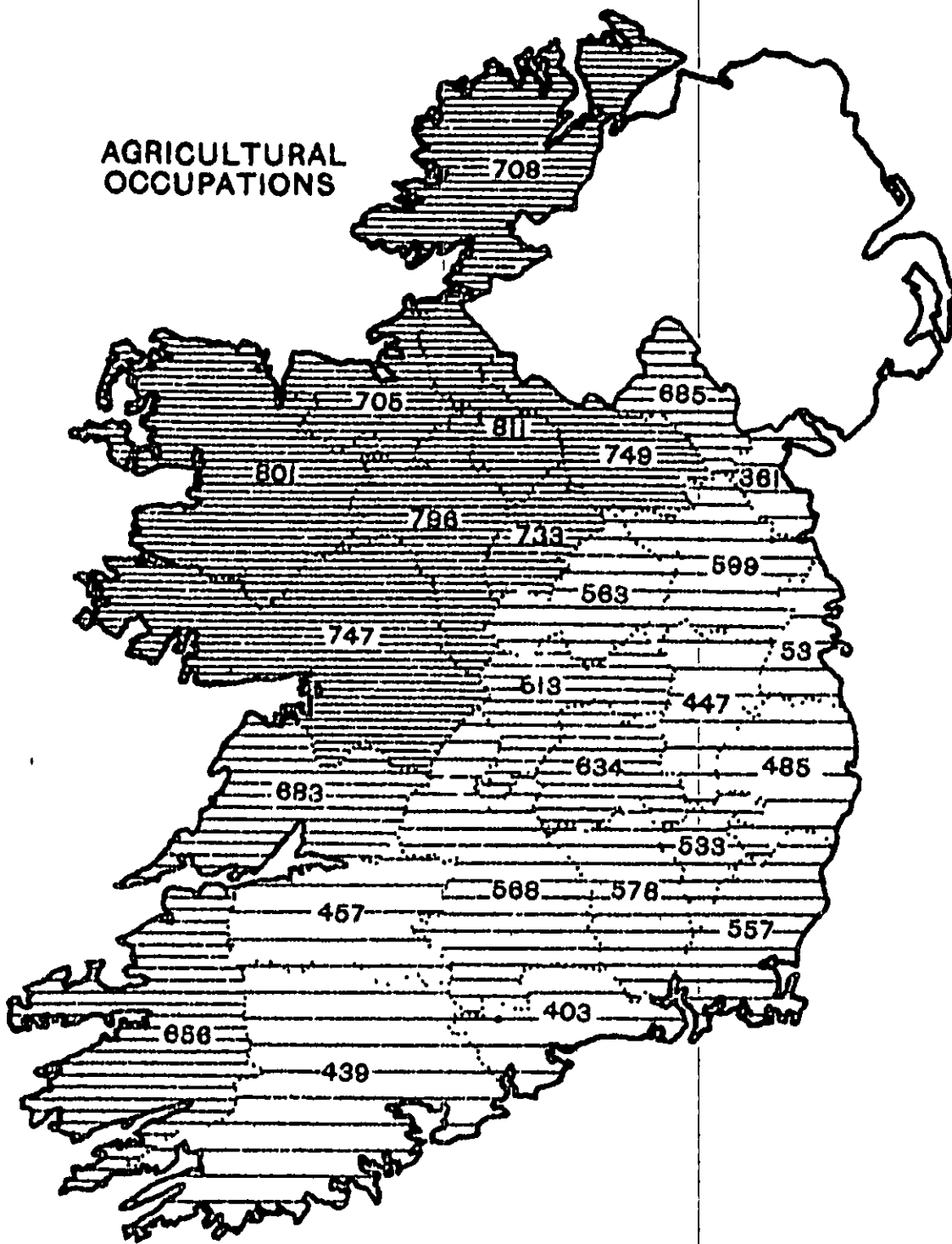
There were 3,504 persons employed in insurance, of whom just one-half resided in Dublin City and County.

\* Returns obtained from Railway Companies—see Annual Reports.

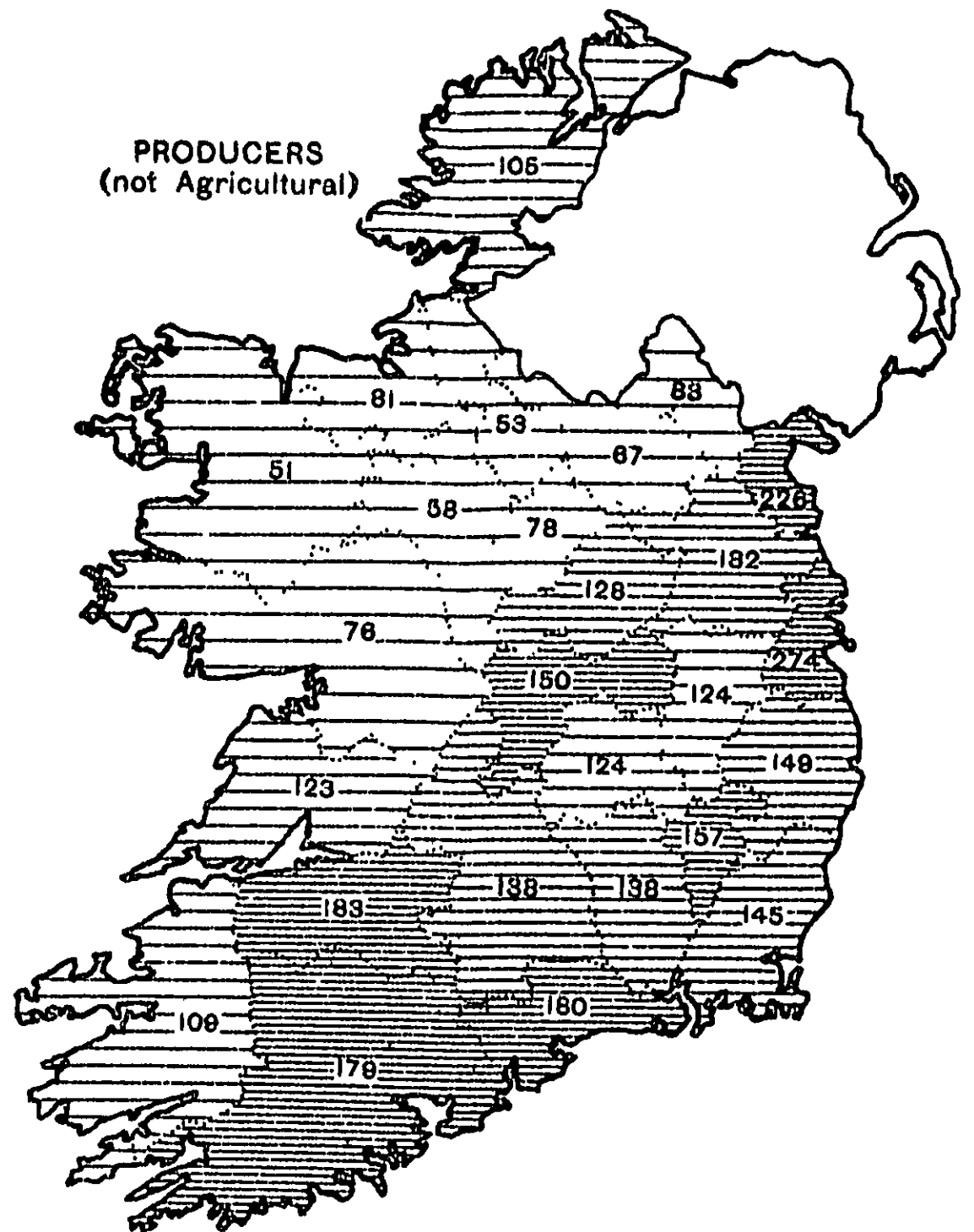
# OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Numbers of persons in certain OCCUPATIONS in each County (including Co. Borough) (7 maps)

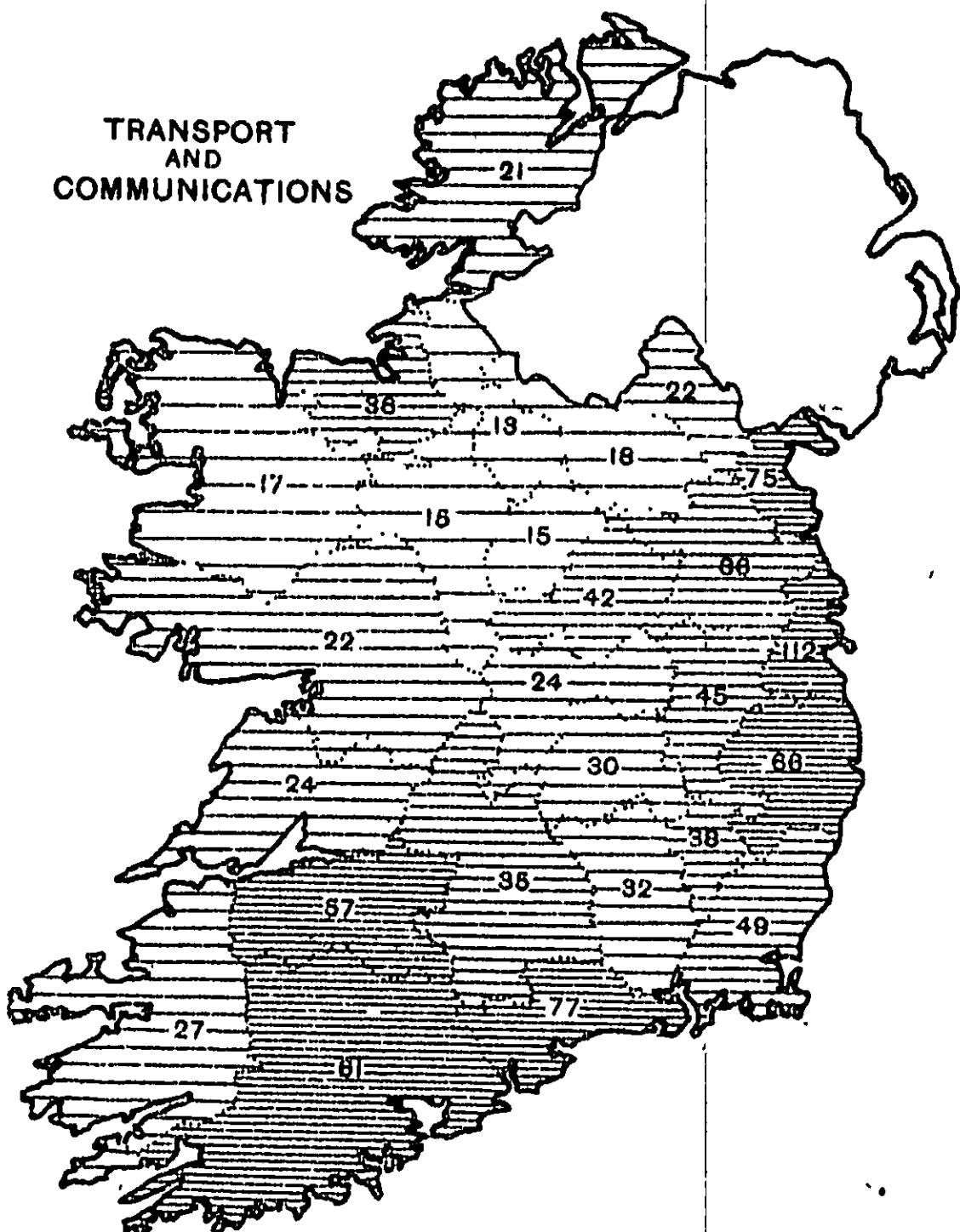
## AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS



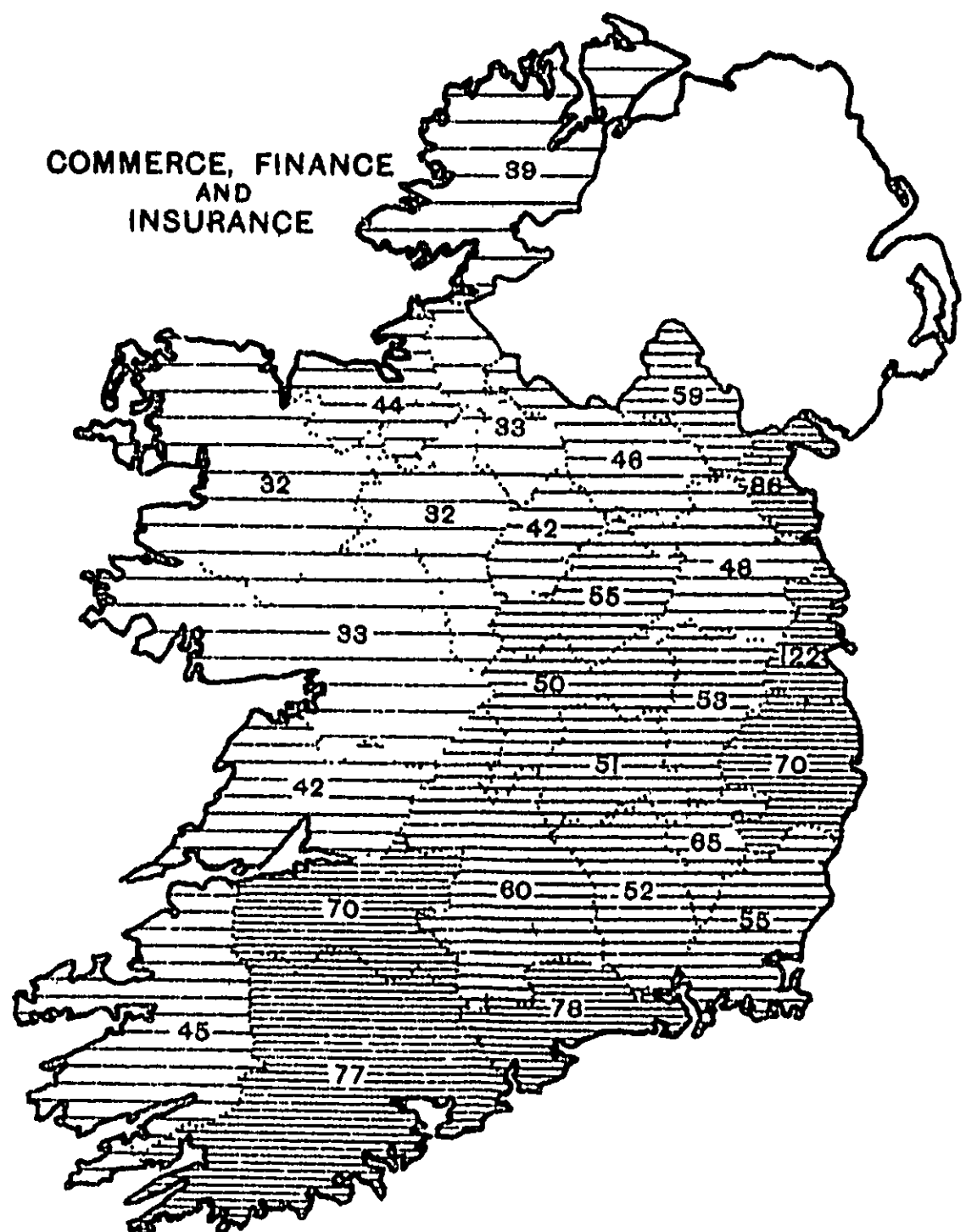
## PRODUCERS (not Agricultural)



## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS



## COMMERCE, FINANCE AND INSURANCE

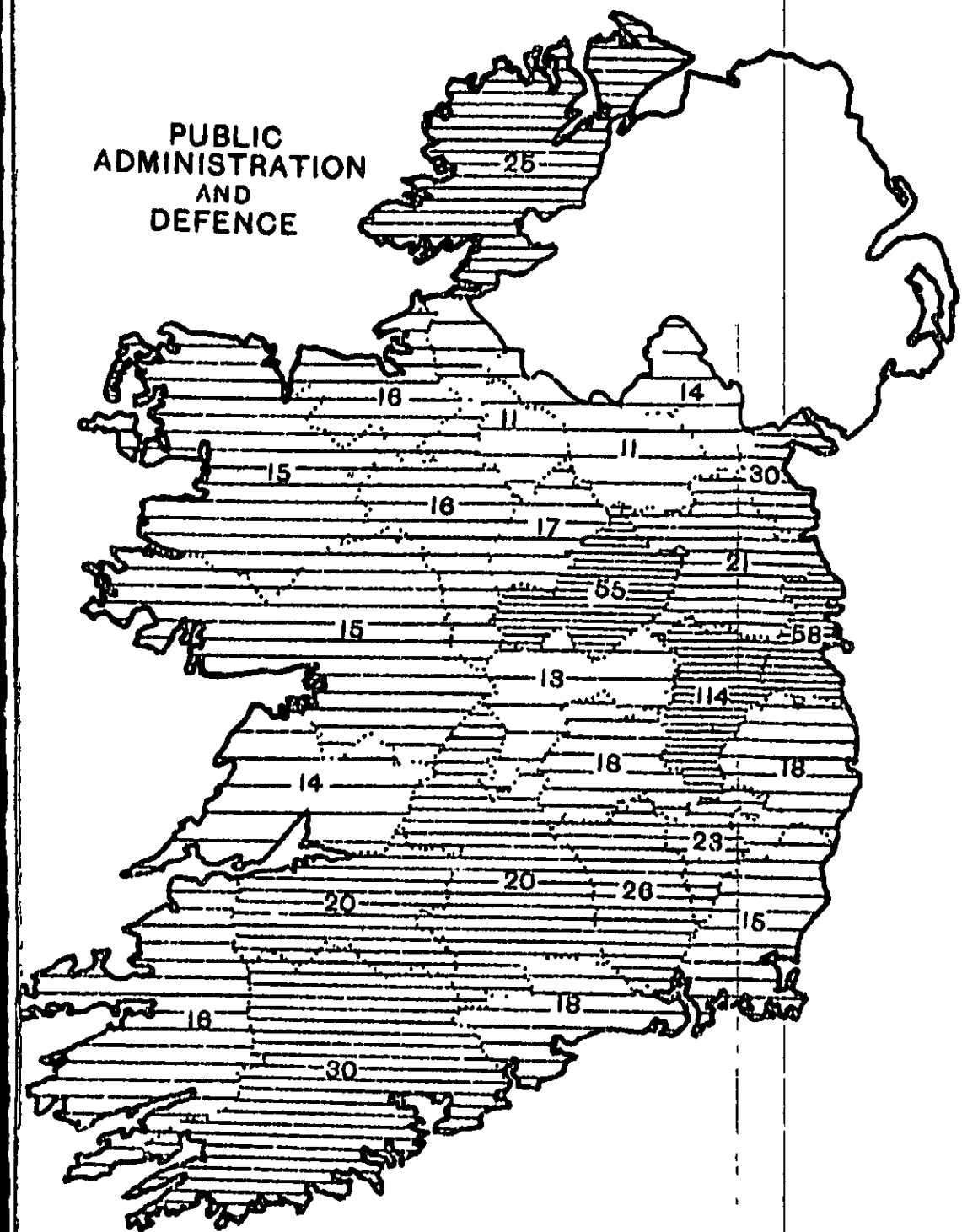




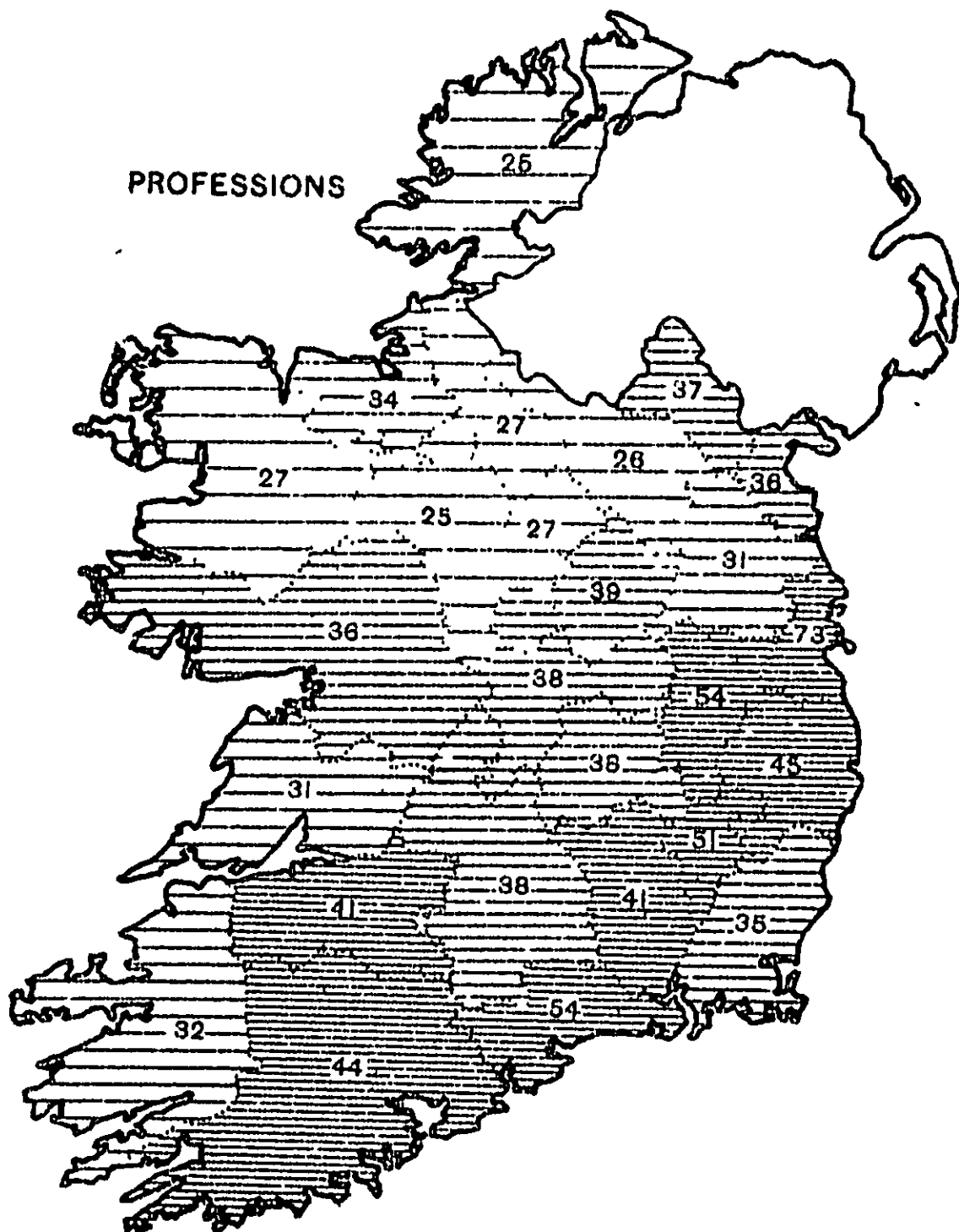
# ON OF THE POPULATION.

GROUPS per thousand total occupied persons in  
d percentage of persons on small farms (1 map).

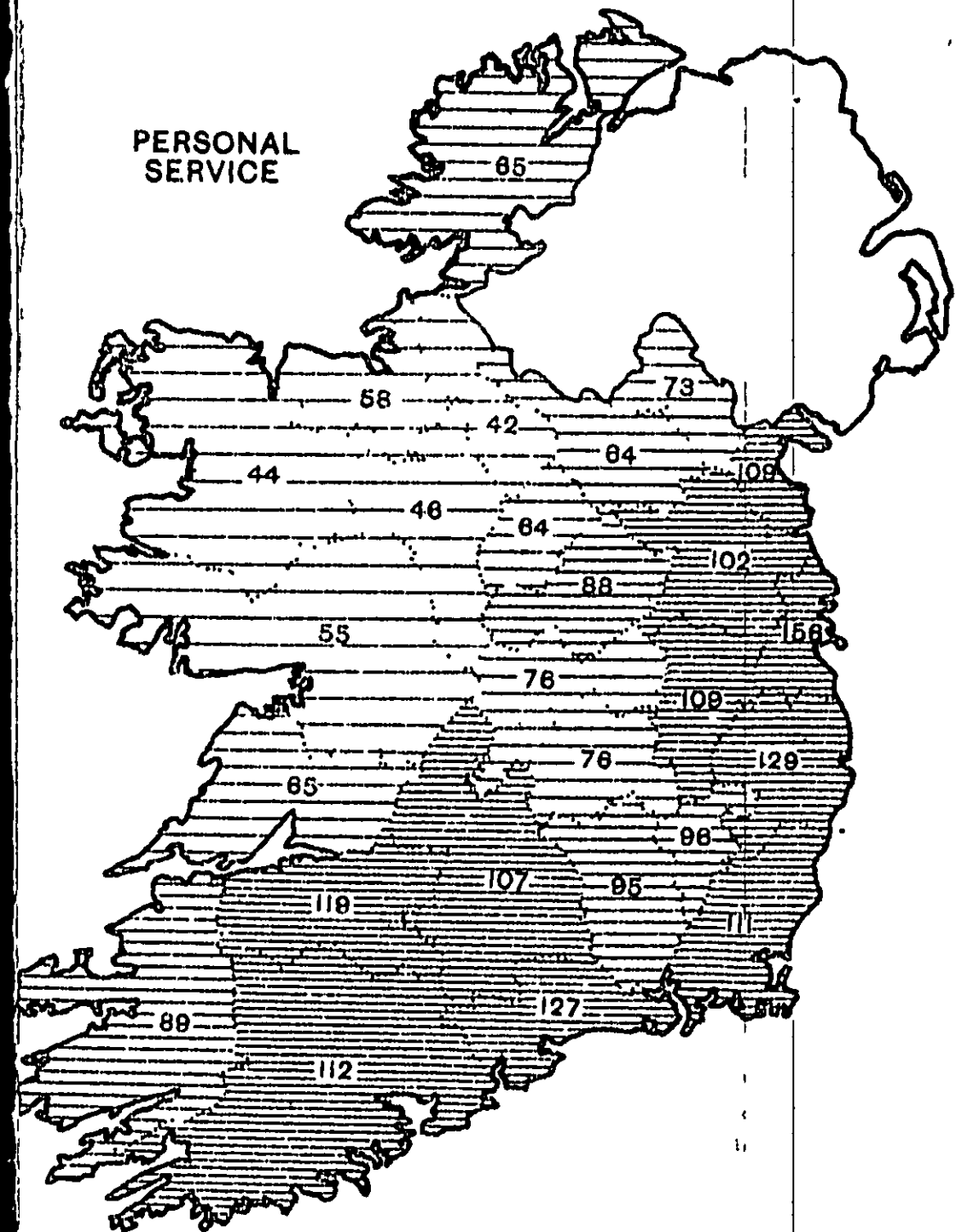
## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE



## PROFESSIONS

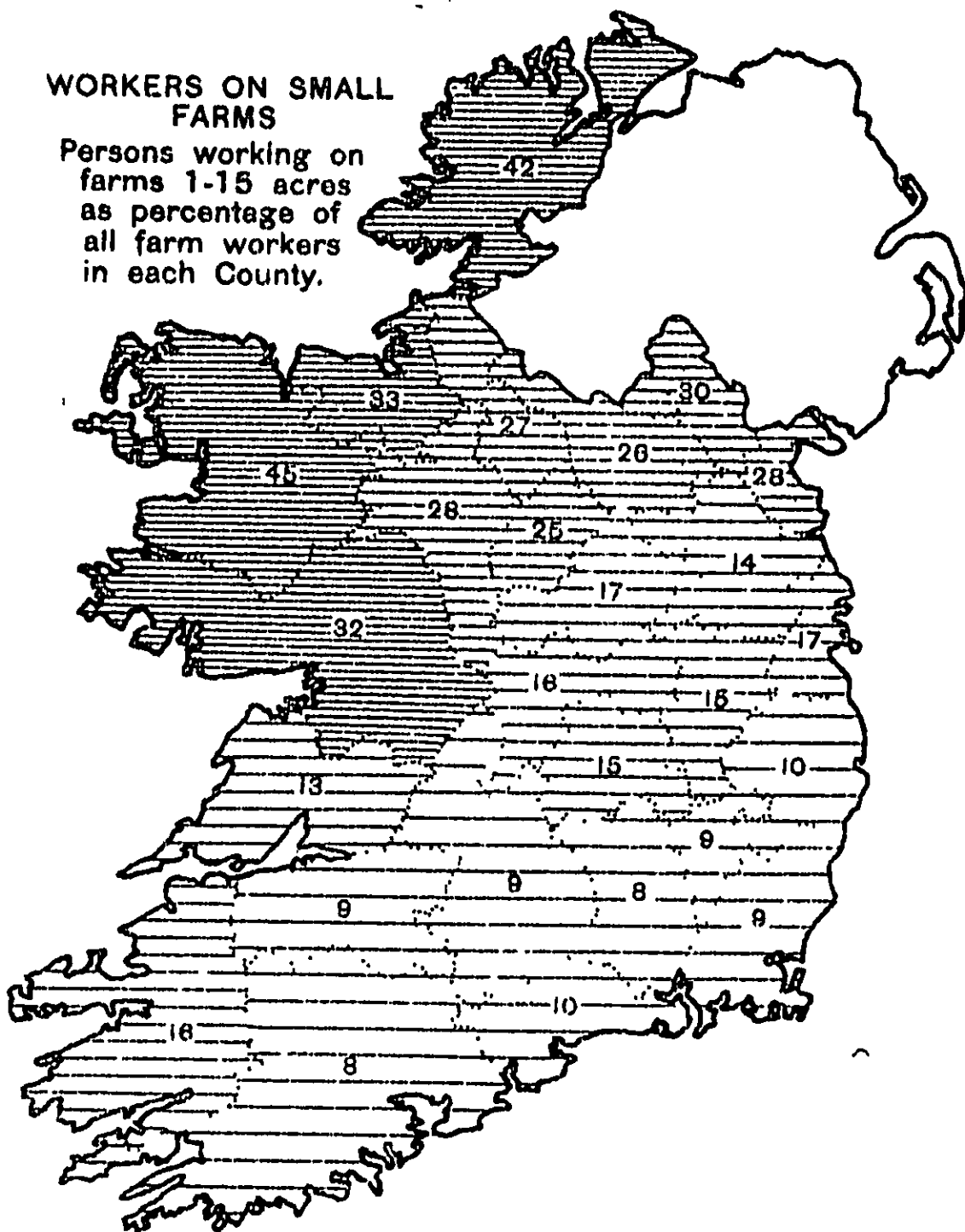


## PERSONAL SERVICE



## WORKERS ON SMALL FARMS

Persons working on  
farms 1-15 acres  
as percentage of  
all farm workers  
in each County.



The following were the proportions who were engaged in Commerce and Finance per 1,000 of all occupied persons in each county :—

Cork Co. Borough ... 247	Offaly ... 73	Sligo ... 58
Waterford Co. Borough ... 246	Westmeath ... 73	Cavan ... 57
Dublin Co. Borough ... 222	Monaghan ... 73	Longford ... 54
Limerick Co. Borough ... 207	Waterford ... 71	Clare ... 48
Dublin ... 178	Kilkenny ... 70	Donegal ... 45
Louth ... 128	Laoighise ... 69	Galway ... 41
Wicklow ... 99	Kildare ... 68	Mayo ... 41
Carlow ... 90	Tipperary N.R. ... 68	Roscommon ... 39
Tipperary S.R. ... 88	Meath ... 62	Leitrim ... 38
Cork ... 82	Kerry ... 61	
Wexford ... 80	Limerick ... 60	

The Co. Boroughs, of course, show by far the highest proportions of the population engaged in commerce and finance. Then follow the small highly urbanised counties of Dublin and Louth. It will be seen that the counties with the lowest proportion form a large contiguous area in the west and midlands. Excluding the Co. Boroughs which render distributive services to areas which extend far outside their boundaries, or even the boundaries of the counties in which they are situated, these statistics are important for giving an indication of the areas in which the cash income per head of the population is large or small. In the western counties depending on small farming and worked almost entirely by family labour, remunerated to a considerable extent in kind, and with few paid agricultural labourers, the cash spent per head of population is small.

### Other Industrial Groups.

The remaining large industrial groups, public administration and defence, professions and personal service are more heterogeneous than the preceding and their lines of demarcation are not so clearly defined. In the group public administration and defence, which employed 76,146 persons, 61,563 were employed by the central government (of whom 15,727 were in education, 15,348 in defence, 12,268 in posts and telegraphs, 7,206 in the civic guard, and 11,014 in other government departments), and 14,583 by local government (other than those employed by local authorities in building and works of construction).

In addition to the 15,727 employed in education under the central government, there were 706 under local authority and 8,821 in the professional group, so that the total engaged in education was 25,254. This total includes subordinates engaged in schools, domestic servants, gardeners, etc., in addition to teachers. The following table shows how it was constituted :—

Education under	Teachers†		Others	Total
	In Religion* <sup>e</sup>	Others		
Central Government ... ..	2,211	12,261	1,255	15,727
Local Authority ... ..	23	482	201	706
Other (classified under Professions) ...	3,530	2,170	3,121	8,821
Total Education ... ..	5,764	14,913	4,577	25,254

\* Clergymen, Monks and Nuns.

† Not Music Teachers.

The total of teachers under the central government includes all national school teachers. The total of teachers (other than those under the central government and local authority) includes teachers in private schools, university lecturers, tutors or governesses, etc., in addition to those engaged in secondary schools recognised by the Department of Education.

Persons engaged in education under the central government, mostly national teachers (lay or religious), are related to the numbers of children aged 5-14 years in the following table :—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN EDUCATION (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) PER 1,000 CHILDREN  
AGED 5-14 YEARS.

Waterford*	...	37	Mayo	...	28	Offaly	...	24
Sligo	...	35	Donegal	...	28	Wexford	...	23
Claro	...	35	Westmeath	...	27	Longford	...	23
Galway	...	35	Cavan	...	26	Wicklow	...	23
Monaghan	...	32	Cork*	...	26	Dublin*	...	23
Leitrim	...	30	Meath	...	25	Carlow	...	21
Limerick*	...	30	Laoighiso	...	25	Louth	...	19
Roscommon	...	29	Tipperary	...	24	Kildare	...	19
Kerry	...	29	Kilkenny	...	24			

\* Including County Borough.

The thirteen counties with the highest ratio of teachers include the five Connacht and three Ulster counties and three of the remaining five counties are on the western seaboard. Eleven of the thirteen counties lowest on the list are in Leinster.

In the following table the numbers employed in public assistance—Poor Law (3,051) have been added to the numbers employed in medicine and the care of the sick and infirm (9,001), as the services of the two groups are somewhat similar :—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MEDICINE AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PER 10,000 TOTAL POPU-  
LATION IN EACH COUNTY AND CO. BOROUGH.

Dublin Co. Borough	...	108	Waterford County*	...	31	Kilkenny	...	17
Dublin County*	...	107	Kildare	...	31	Roscommon	...	17
Cork Co. Borough	...	78	Westmeath	...	30	Donogal	...	17
Waterford Co. Borough	...	52	Tipperary S.R.	...	30	Sligo	...	16
Carlow	...	49	Louth	...	29	Monaghan	...	16
Cork County*	...	43	Claro	...	26	Wexford	...	14
Limerick Co. Borough	...	42	Galway	...	24	Mayo	...	14
Wicklow	...	40	Meath	...	24	Leitrim	...	13
			Tipperary N.R.	...	24	Cavan	...	12
			Offaly	...	24			
			Limerick County*	...	23			
			Kerry	...	21			
			Laoighiso	...	21			
			Longford	...	20			

\* Excluding the Co. Borough.

The proportions for Dublin City and County are by far the highest in the table. The last group of nine counties include four Connacht and the three Ulster counties. It will be noted that the proportion for Wexford is by far the lowest for the Leinster counties.

The three most important industries in the personal service group are private domestic service (85,492), public-houses (18,652), and hotels and restaurants (7,237).

The proportion per 10,000 of total population in each of these groups in each County and County Borough were as follows :—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE—PER 10,000  
TOTAL POPULATION.

Dublin County*	... 693	Cork County*	... 330	Dublin County Borough	238
Wicklow	... 462	Waterford Co. Borough	329	Offaly	... 237
Meath	... 407	Louth	... 321	Donegal	... 210
Limerick County*	... 395	Tipperary N.R.	... 314	Cavan	... 209
Waterford County*	... 387	Cork Co. Borough	... 283	Longford	... 200
Kildare	... 385	Westmeath	... 277	Clare	... 176
Tipperary S.R.	... 383	Limerick Co. Borough...	268	Sligo	... 160
Wexford	... 382	Monaghan	... 250	Galway	... 135
Kilkenny	... 343	Laoighise	... 247	Leitrim	... 120
Carlow	... 342	Kerry	... 240	Roscommon	... 113
				Mayo	... 102

\* Excluding the Co. Borough.

The proportion for Dublin County is by far the highest in the private domestic service group, and the proportion for Wicklow is also very high. It will be seen that the proportion in Dublin Co. Borough is considerably lower than in any of the other County Boroughs.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC HOUSES—PER 10,000 TOTAL POPULATION.

Tipperary N.R.	... 98	Limerick County*	... 70	Mayo	... 59
Waterford Co. Borough	... 89	Roscommon	... 68	Sligo	... 59
Limerick Co. Borough	... 87	Longford	... 65	Kilkenny	... 57
Tipperary S.R.	... 86	Meath	... 65	Wexford	... 56
Cork Co. Borough	... 84	Offaly	... 65	Wicklow	... 56
Louth	... 78	Clare	... 65	Carlow	... 53
Westmeath	... 76	Dublin Co. Borough	... 63	Cavan	... 50
Cork County*	... 75	Kerry	... 62	Leitrim	... 46
Kildare	... 73	Galway	... 61	Donegal	... 40
Waterford County*	... 73	Laoighise	... 59	Monaghan	... 39
				Dublin County*	... 35

\* Excluding the County Borough.

The proportion engaged in public-houses is highest in Tipperary North Riding and lowest in Dublin County. In this group also a far lower proportion of the population are engaged in Dublin City than in the other Co. Boroughs.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS—PER 10,000  
TOTAL POPULATION.

Dublin Co. Borough	... 63	Wexford	... 19	Carlow	... 13
Limerick Co. Borough	... 51	Tipperary S.R.	... 17	Mayo	... 13
Waterford Co. Borough	... 50	Tipperary N.R.	... 16	Kildare	... 12
Cork Co. Borough	... 46	Laoighise	... 16	Meath	... 12
Wicklow	... 41	Longford	... 16	Cavan	... 12
Dublin County*	... 31	Clare	... 16	Leitrim	... 11
Kerry	... 29	Sligo	... 16	Monaghan	... 11
Waterford County*	... 24	Offaly	... 15	Kilkenny	... 10
Cork County*	... 22	Westmeath	... 15	Limerick County*	... 9
Louth	... 21	Galway	... 15	Roscommon	... 8
Donegal	... 20				

\* Excluding the Co. Borough.

The proportions engaged in hotels and restaurants are highest in the four Co. Boroughs. Wicklow has by far the highest proportion in the counties proper. As might be expected, the tourist Counties of Kerry and Donegal are high on the list.

## OCCUPATIONS.

It has been stated that the basic principle of the "occupational" classification is the business of the individual, while that of the "industrial" classification is the business of his employer. A previous table will have made the distinction clear. The numbers in each main *occupational* group shown in the following table include the numbers "out of work" as well as of those "at work": the "Industries" table on page 24 excludes the former class.

NUMBERS OF PERSONS IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1926.

Occupational Group	Actual numbers			Numbers per 100 occupied in Saorstát Éireann
	Total	Males	Females	
Agricultural occupations ... ..	672,129	550,172	121,957	51.4
Fishermen ... ..	5,753	5,736	17	0.4
Mining and quarrying occupations ... ..	2,599	2,590	9	0.2
Other producers, makers and repairers ... ..	186,617	154,016	32,601	14.3
Total producers, makers and repairers ...	867,098	712,514	154,584	66.3
Workers in transport and communication ... ..	64,952	63,686	1,266	5.0
Commercial, finance and insurance ... ..	85,008	56,520	28,488	6.5
Persons in public administration and defence (excluding professional men and typists) ... ..	37,333	33,348	3,985	2.9
Professional occupations (excluding clerks) ... ..	55,441	25,936	29,505	4.2
Persons in personal service (including hotels, etc.) ... ..	127,842	18,381	109,461	9.8
Clerks (not Civil Servants or Local Authority) and all typists ... ..	30,007	17,206	12,801	2.3
Other gainful occupations ... ..	39,981	36,177	3,804	3.1
Total gainfully occupied persons 12 years and over ...	1,307,662	963,768	343,894	100.0
Persons not gainfully occupied, 12 years and over ...	976,195	193,012	783,183	74.7
Total persons, 12 years and over ... ..	2,283,857	1,156,780	1,127,077	174.7
Total persons under 12 years of age ... ..	688,135	350,109	338,026	52.6
Total Population ... ..	2,971,992	1,506,889	1,465,103	227.3

Comparison of the numbers in the corresponding groups in this table and in the "Industries" table (page 24) reveals marked contrasts, particularly in the group Transport and Communication (38,890 in the industrial and 64,952 in the occupational group), Public Administration and Defence (76,146 in the industrial group compared with 37,333), Professions (38,923 in the industrial group compared with 55,441), while the occupational group Clerks and Typists, numbering 30,007, has no counterpart in the industrial scheme, as these persons are distributed throughout all industries. The same observation applies to a considerable extent to Transport Workers. These contrasts are due largely to the fact that the industrial group Public Administration and Defence includes 12,261 Teachers (Central Government) and 5,125 Postmen and Post Office Sorters allocated to the groups Professional and Transport respectively according to the occupational classification.

It is possible to compare the *occupational* distribution in certain countries by converting the actual numbers for the countries into rates per 1,000 gainfully occupied persons in the respective countries.



OCCUPIED PERSONS (MALE AND FEMALE) 12 YEARS OR OVER PER 1,000 TOTAL  
GAINFULLY OCCUPIED.

Country	Agriculture	Fishing	Other Producers	Total Producers	Transport and Communication	Commerce (excl. Clerks)	Public Administration and Defence	Professions	Personal Services		Clerks and Typists	Other gainful Occupations	Total gainfully occupied
									Domestic	Other			
Saorstát Éireann (1926) ...	514	4	145	663	50	65	28	42	69	29	23	31	1,000
England and Wales (1921)	73	2	414	489	87	91	30	39	70	47	58	89	1,000
Scotland (1921)	89	10	462	561	83	92	21	40	58	34	59	52	1,000
Northern Ireland (1926) ...	263	2	372	637	55	84	24	32	51	35	34	48	1,000
New Zealand (1926) ...	232	2	266	500	78	109	23	70	61	27	54	78	1,000
South Africa (European Population) (1930) ...	300	2	217	519	83	109	45	72	21	28	82	41	1,000

The following table indicates the *non-agricultural occupations* in which more than 5,000 persons were returned :—

Persons occupied		Non-agricultural occupations (and numbers occupied)
Over 20,000	...	Domestic servants—living in (65,584), shop assistants and salesmen (37,850), shopkeepers and managers of wholesale and retail businesses (29,106), contractors' labourers, navvies (25,389), clerks (24,810), domestic servants living out (24,614), general and undefined labourers (23,122).
10,000—20,000	...	Teachers—not music (16,202), professed clergymen and nuns (14,145), carpenters (13,900), Army—other than commissioned officers (13,869), civil service officials and clerks (11,974), drivers of motor vehicles (10,291).
7,500—10,000	...	Builders' labourers (9,975), dressmakers (9,866), drivers of horse carts, etc., (9,327), tailors and tailors' machinists (8,829), publicans (8,719), messengers (7,589).
5,000—7,500	...	Bar attendants (7,371), Civic Guard—sergeants and inferiors (6,943), hotel, restaurant and boarding housekeepers (6,777), boot and shoe makers (6,420), dock labourers (6,363), unskilled makers of foods (5,906), fishermen (5,753), smiths (5,637), postmen and post office sorters (5,504), sick nurses (5,341), packers and other warehouse assistants (5,211).

The first group of seven occupations includes just over one-third of the number engaged in all non-agricultural occupations.

Attention is directed to the maps inset at pp. 32-33 showing the occupational distribution (by main groups) in each county.

In Vol. II will be found tables showing the distribution of the population in full detail for towns with population over 10,000 and principal individual occupations for other towns over 5,000 population, and main group figures for towns with popula-

tions of from 1,500 to 5,000, and for smaller towns possessing local government. The proportionate distributions in the principal towns and groups of towns are shown in the following table :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS PER 1,000 OCCUPIED PERSONS IN EACH OF THE CITIES, PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND TYPES OF TOWNS IN SAORSTAT EIREANN IN 1926.

City or Town	Producers		Transport and Commerce	Public Administration and Professional	Personal Service	Clerks	Others gainfully occupied	Total gainfully occupied	Total not gainfully occupied*
	Agricultural	Other							
1. Dublin Co. Borough	10	323	258	109	135	70	95	1,000	1,288
2. Rathmines and Rathgar	13	173	216	220	194	147	37	1,000	1,169
3. Pombroke ...	17	208	234	159	214	104	64	1,000	1,308
4. Blackrock ...	54	167	208	215	234	80	42	1,000	1,231
5. Dun Laoghaire	35	163	283	129	264	71	55	1,000	1,427
6. Cork Co. Borough	11	314	282	108	142	67	76	1,000	1,387
7. Limerick Co. Borough	20	340	267	111	139	60	63	1,000	1,375
8. Waterford Co. Borough	25	268	305	108	157	56	81	1,000	1,446
9. Galway ...	73	266	225	173	194	33	36	1,000	1,351
10. Dundalk ...	14	348	245	124	133	55	81	1,000	1,323
11. Drogheda ...	38	342	266	87	126	38	103	1,000	1,467
12. Wexford ...	20	360	276	122	134	45	43	1,000	1,551
13. Sligo ...	36	203	320	152	175	55	59	1,000	1,576
14. Tralee ...	17	261	216	161	176	51	118	1,000	1,521
15. Kilkenny ...	48	239	213	218	156	36	90	1,000	1,265
Total 1—5	13	289	251	127	155	81	84	1,000	1,283
„ 6—8	16	313	282	109	144	63	73	1,000	1,394
„ 9—15	36	292	250	147	157	44	74	1,000	1,428
Total 14 Towns 5,000—10,000	54	261	255	151	188	39	52	1,000	1,481
„ 76 „ 1,500—5,000	80	245	250	141	185	40	59	1,000	1,427
Remainder of country	726	91	52	44	69	6	12	1,000	1,234
Saorstát Eireann	514	149	115	70	98	23	31	1,000	1,273

\* Including children under 12 years.

The figures at the end of the last column indicate that for towns with population of 5,000 and over the proportion of the population “not gainfully occupied” tends to increase as the size of town decreases. The same phenomenon is observable for *males only*: the number of unoccupied males aged 12 and over per 1,000 of the total of occupied males was 220 in Dublin City and the four adjoining Urban Districts, 264 in the other three Co. Boroughs, 286 in the other 7 towns with populations exceeding 10,000, 348 in the 14 towns with populations 5,000 to 10,000, 288 in the 76 towns with populations 1,500 to 5,000, and 178 in the remainder of the country. It is influenced only in a very minor degree by the fact that the smaller the town, the higher the proportion of aged people (the majority of whom are unoccupied) therein. In the towns listed in the above table the numbers of males and females not gainfully occupied are relatively most numerous in Sligo, Wexford and Tralee on account of the inclusion of inmates of County Homes; the highest proportion of non-agricultural producers is in Wexford; the highest proportion for transport and commerce in Sligo.

The following table shows the towns (with populations over 1,500 in 1926) in which the non-agricultural producers were relatively most numerous :—

MALE PRODUCERS (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURISTS AND FISHERMEN) PER 1,000 OF ALL OCCUPIED MALES (OTHER THAN AGRICULTURISTS, FISHERMEN AND THOSE ENGAGED IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE).

City or Town (in brackets population in 1926)	Per 1,000 gainfully occupied	City or Town (in brackets population in 1926)	Per 1,000 gainfully occupied
Clara (1,726) ... ..	653	Callan (1,500) ... ..	448
Edenderry (2,092) ... ..	604	Dunmanway (1,565) ... ..	439
Passage West (3,019) ... ..	543	Killarney (5,328) ... ..	436
Balbriggan (2,281) ... ..	485	Nenagh (4,524) ... ..	431
		Athlone (7,540) ... ..	428
Wexford (11,879) ... ..	461	Mountmellick (2,279) ... ..	427
Caherciveen (1,773) ... ..	457	Bantry (2,685) ... ..	427
Carlow (7,163) ... ..	452	Limerick (39,448) ... ..	424
Portarlinton (1,954) ... ..	452	Dundalk (13,996) ... ..	423
Roscrea (2,772) ... ..	449	Clonmel (9,056) ... ..	421
Caher (1,709) ... ..	448	Bandon (2,830) ... ..	420

In Clara over half the male producers and over 90% of the female producers were engaged as Textile Workers. In Edenderry—another small town in the County of Offaly—45% of the male producers are engaged as workers in Wood and Furniture. In Passage West just half the total number of male producers are Metal Workers ; while in Balbriggan the number of Textile Workers, both male and female, accounts for a large portion of the industrial population.

From a cursory analysis there does not appear to exist any marked relationship between decline in the populations of towns during the last intercensal period and degree of industrialisation.

The proportionate numbers of female domestic servants are particularly interesting as indicating the towns where the relatively well-to-do reside. The following towns have the highest proportion of female domestic servants :—

FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.

Greystones ... 144	Mitchelstown ... 65	Roscommon ... 54
Killiney and Ballybrack 125	Castleblayney ... 63	Knockree ... 55
Tramore ... 94	Killarney ... 61	Cobh ... 54
Blackrock ... 87	Bray ... 60	Carrickmacross ... 54
Howth ... 87	Cavan ... 59	Kilkee ... 52
Dun Laoghaire ... 83	Cootehill ... 59	Caherciveen ... 52
Dalkey ... 82	Letterkenny ... 59	Passage West ... 51
Terenure ... 73	Dungarvan ... 58	Naas ... 51
Rathmines and	Listowel ... 58	Callan ... 50
Rathgar ... 70	Mallow ... 57	Skibbereen ... 50
Pembroke ... 70		

Naturally the seaside and other holiday resorts figure prominently in the list.

As indicated in Chapter III, completely new occupational and industrial classifications were used at the Census of 1926, which preclude the possibility of accurate comparison with the results of previous Irish Censuses. For the convenience of students of these subjects, however, a table has been published as an Appendix to this volume, showing the numbers in each occupation and occupational group in the present area of Saorstát Éireann at each Census from 1881 to 1911, according to the classification formerly in use.