

CHAPTER IV.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS.

BIRTHPLACES.

When considering the statistics of Religions it will be found helpful to have in mind the statistics of Birthplaces. The following were the numbers of residents of Saorstat Eireann at each Census year classified according to the principal countries of birth. The Army and Navy were excluded from the Census of 1841 and 1851 and included in subsequent Censuses, and accordingly the figures for these two years are not strictly comparable with those for later years, especially as regards persons born in Great Britain.

BIRTHPLACE OF RESIDENTS OF SAORSTAT EIREANN.

Year	Born outside Ireland					Born in Northern Ireland	Born in Saorstat Eireann		Total Population
	England and Wales	Scotland	America*	Elsewhere	Total		In County of residence	Elsewhere	
In thousands									
1841	18	5	1	2	26	24	6,173	306	6,529
1851	28	6	2	6	42	33	4,626	411	5,112
1861	43	10	3	6	62	30	3,974	336	4,402
1871	56	11	3	11	81	34	3,597	341	4,053
1881	56	11	5	10	83	33	3,423	331	3,870
1891	57	12	5	11	85	33	3,042	309	3,469
1901	57	11	7	11	86	32	2,785	319	3,222
1911	65	15	9	11	100	35	2,680	325	3,140
1926	37	12	9	8	67	35	2,525	345†	2,972

* Excluding Canada.

† Excluding as in previous Censuses the "drift" between County Dublin and the Metropolitan Areas and that between City and County of Cork.

The second last and third last columns of the foregoing table show that while the numbers of persons born in the Saorstat who did not leave their county of birth rapidly declined, the numbers of internal migrants remained steady and formed an increasingly larger proportion of the total population of the country. The numbers born in Northern Ireland also remained steady. The numbers born outside Ireland increased from 61,513 in 1861 to 99,961 in 1911 (or by 62·5%), but fell to 67,076 in 1926. About three-quarters of the latter decrease of 32,885 was due to the departure of the British Army and Navy.

From 1911 to 1926 residents of the Saorstat who were born outside the Saorstat decreased by 24·3%; those born outside Ireland decreased by 32·9%. Residents who came from Northern Ireland and from America showed small increases, 0·4% and 0·7% respectively; persons born in England and Wales, Scotland and Elsewhere outside Ireland decreased greatly—by 42·8%, 16·4% and 26·1% respectively. Most of the decrease of 26·1% in the latter group was due to the decrease in the population who came from the British Dominions other than India. Those born in India increased by 3·3%.

The numbers of persons in 1926 shown in the above table under "America" and "Elsewhere" were as follows:—Born in U.S.A., 8,932; in Canada, 689; in Other Countries in America, 473; in Germany, 931; in Russia, 838; in France, 429; in

Italy, 238 ; in Spain, 151 ; in Belgium, 144 ; in Poland, 144 ; in Switzerland, 126 ; in Other Countries in Europe, 681 ; in India, 1,989 ; in Other Countries in Asia, 222 ; in the Australian Commonwealth, 675 ; in New Zealand, 158 ; in Other Countries in Australasia, 25 ; in South Africa, 564 ; in Other Countries in Africa, 129 ; and "Born at Sea," 184. As the boundaries of some of the above countries changed from 1911 to 1926, and as the small figures in any case are much affected by changes in the numbers of temporary residents (seamen, fishermen, etc.), the changes since 1911 are not stated here.

The following table shows the distribution in 1926 of the immigrants and migrants by Provinces :—

Residing in	Birthplace				Total Population
	Outside Ireland	Northern Ireland	Saorstát Eireann		
			In County of residence	Elsewhere	
	In thousands				
Leinster ...	37	19	848	245	1,149
Munster ...	16	3	850	101	970
Connacht ...	7	2	506	38	553
Ulster (3 Cos.) ...	7	11	268	14	300
Saorstát ...	67	35	2,472	398*	2,972

* Including the "drift" between County Dublin and the Metropolitan Area and that between Cork City and County.

Leinster, with a smaller native population than Munster (third last column), had in 1926 absorbed two and a half times as many persons from other parts of the Saorstát (second last column), over six times as many from Northern Ireland and two and a third times as many from outside Ireland. Leinster, with 39% of the population of the Saorstát, had 55% of the immigrants from outside Ireland, 54% of persons born in Northern Ireland, and had 62% of the inter-county migrants. The three counties of Ulster had naturally a larger proportion than any other Province except Leinster of the persons born in Northern Ireland. Munster was little affected by this movement, and Connacht still less.

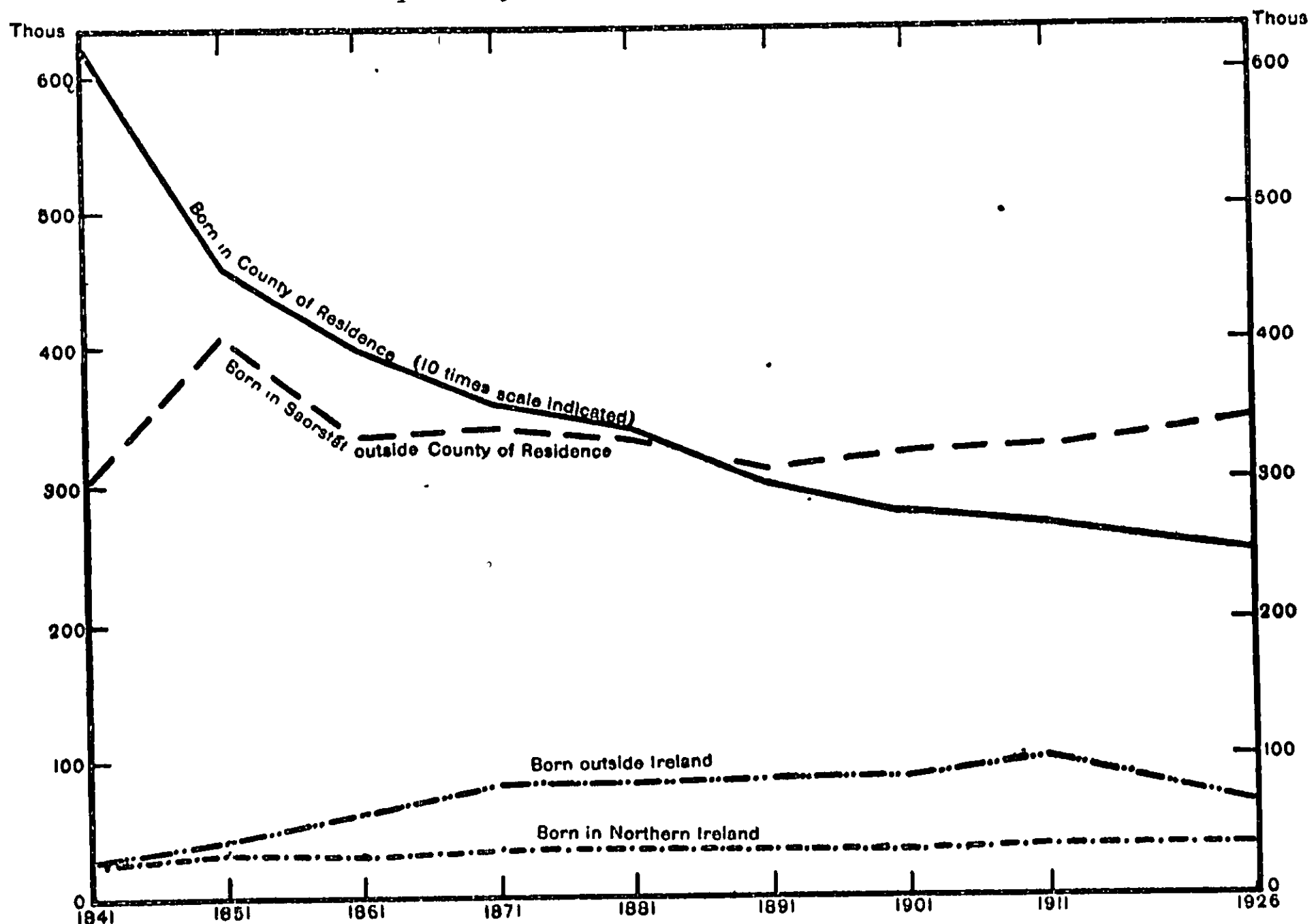
The following table shows that immigration (except from the United States and Scotland) and internal migration is mainly directed to the cities and towns.

Residing in	Born outside Ireland					Born in Northern Ireland	Born in Saorstát Eireann		Total
	Eng-land and Wales	Scotland	U.S.A.	Else-where	Total		In County of residence	Else-where	
	In thousands								
Cities and Towns	22	6	2	6	36	19	681	216	952
Rural Areas ...	15	6	7	3	31	16	1,791	182	2,020
Total ...	37	12	9	9	67	35	2,472	398	2,972

The following were the percentages of immigrants from each Country who in 1926 lived in *rural areas* in Saorstát Eireann :—Russia, 2% ; India, 31% ; England and Wales, 40% ; France, 42% ; Germany, 43% ; Northern Ireland, 45% ; British Dominions (other than India), 46% ; Scotland, 51% ; and U.S.A., 74%.

Of the 67,076 persons born *outside Ireland*, 20,724 lived in Dublin City and the four adjoining Urban Districts, 15,743 in the remaining towns, and 30,609 in rural areas. Leaving out of account the County Boroughs and the four Urban Districts adjoining Dublin City, persons born outside Ireland who live in rural areas in each Province are much more numerous than those living in towns. They are, of course, less dense in rural areas. Persons born *outside Ireland* accounted for 4.9% of the

DIAGRAM 2.
Birthplaces of the Population of Saorstát Eireann.



population of Dublin City and the four adjoining Urban Districts, 3.2% of the other three County Boroughs, 2.9% of other towns, and 1.5% of the population of rural areas. The percentage for the Saorstát as a whole is 2.3.

Persons born *outside the Saorstát* account for 7.3% of the population of Dublin City and four adjoining Urban Districts, 3.8% of the other three County Boroughs (being in the South, they are little affected by the movement from Northern Ireland), 5.0% of other towns, and 2.3% of rural areas. The corresponding figure for the whole Saorstát is 3.4%.

The following is a list of towns of over 1,500 inhabitants and of smaller towns possessing local government in which the proportion of the population *born outside Ireland* exceeded 6% :—Greystones, 9.3% ; Killester (close to Dublin City), 9.1% ; Dalkey, 8.3% ; Dun Laoghaire, 8.0% ; Terenure, 7.8% ; Rathmines and Rathgar, 7.8% ; Knockree (adjoining Cork City), 7.5% ; Killiney and Ballybrack, 7.3% ; Blackrock (Dublin), 6.6% ; Pembroke, 6.5% ; Bray, 6.3% ; Cobh, 6.3% ; Howth, 6.2% . The foregoing are all practically suburban populations. (The social status of immigrants will be brought out clearly later on through Occupations). The next largest percentages were Newbridge, 5.4% ; Buncrana, 5.2% ; Lismore, 4.9% ; Tramore, 4.6% ; Letterkenny, 4.5% ; Passage West, 4.5% ; Bundoran, 4.4% ; Kildare, 4.3% ; Dublin City, 4.2% , and Athlone, 4.0% .

The Counties and County Boroughs in which persons *born outside Ireland* formed the highest percentages were :—Dublin County, 6.0% ; Dublin City, 4.2% ; Cork

City, 3·4% ; Limerick City, 3·0% ; Co. Louth, 2·8% ; Co. Kildare, 2·7% ; Waterford City, 2·7% ; County Wicklow, 2·7% ; County Donegal, 2·5%. (The relatively high percentage in Donegal is due to the inclusion of 2,282 persons born in Scotland who formed 1·5% of the total population—a far higher percentage than that for any other County or for any County Borough, the next highest percentages being Co. Monaghan, 1·0, Co. Dublin, 0·9, and Dublin City, 0·8. The Counties with the lowest percentages of persons born outside Ireland were Kerry, Limerick and Clare with approximately 1% each. Persons *born* in the U.S.A., while dense in no county, account for the largest percentages of the population of Co. Leitrim (0·5%), Co. Longford (0·5%) and Co. Donegal (0·5%). Nearly half of the persons in this country who were born in the United States were under 20 years of age at the date of the Census. The above figures, of course, do not include persons born in Ireland who went to the United States and returned to this country.

Persons born outside the Saorstát who lived in the Saorstát in 1926 accounted for 3·4% of the total population. This is not an exceptionally high or low figure, as the following corresponding figures for 1920, 1921 or 1926 for other countries show :— Italy, 0·3%, Sweden, 0·4%, Belgium, 2·0%, Denmark, 3·3%, England and Wales, 3·4%, *Saorstát Éireann*, 3·4%, France, 6·1%, Scotland, 8·5%, Northern Ireland, 10·0%, Switzerland, 10·4%, U.S.A., 13·3%, Canada, 22·3%.

Internal migration in Ireland.

The following table shows that there had been a considerable cumulative effect by 1926 of the movements of migrants from and to each County.

INTER-COUNTY MIGRATION UP TO 1926.

- (a) Migrants living in each County as percentage of total population of that County.
(b) Migrants from each County as percentage of Saorstát residents born in that County.

County	Inter-County Migration		County	Inter-County Migration	
	(a) Inward	(b) Outward		(a) Inward	(b) Outward
	%.	%		%	%
Kildare	26·3	28·4	Roscommon	9·8	12·6
Wicklow	23·2	30·5	Sligo	9·0	11·2
Dublin City and County	22·1	7·8	Wexford	7·8	15·0
Carlow	19·6	27·0	Leitrim	7·7	13·1
Westmeath	19·1	20·8	Cavan	7·3	14·0
Meath	17·3	24·8	Monaghan	7·3	9·5
Offaly	16·6	20·0	Galway	6·8	8·8
Laoighise	16·3	23·0	Clare	6·2	10·7
Waterford City and Co.	13·8	13·3	Cork City and County ...	6·1	6·5
Kilkenny	12·9	17·8	Mayo	4·3	6·7
Louth	12·6	14·0	Kerry	4·0	8·6
Limerick City and County	11·8	13·6	Donegal	2·3	2·8
Tipperary	11·3	17·2			
Longford	10·8	15·1	Saorstát	13·4	12·0

The second column above is read thus :—Out of every 100 persons in the Saorstát who were born in Kildare 28·4 lived outside Kildare. The first column is read thus :—26·3% of the residents of Co. Kildare were born elsewhere in the Saorstát. The 14 counties in the left-hand column above are those with a migrant population of more than 10%, and it will be observed that they include 12 of the 14 counties with the largest percentages of their natives living elsewhere in the Saorstát. It will be found from Volume III, Table 7, that most of the migrants settled not far from their place of birth, so that the larger the county, the smaller the measure for the inward or outward movement. Similarly its inland or maritime situation, its length of boundary, etc., introduce elements which disturb the comparisons, but still the figures reflect important movements. (The movements, though big, are small compared with emigration. Only about one out of every five who leave their county of birth settle elsewhere in the Saorstát, the other four emigrating).

Population movements between the Saorstát and Northern Ireland.

The foregoing figures for the border counties Leitrim, Cavan, Monaghan and Donegal are small, as the movements from and to counties in Northern Ireland are excluded. The following figures for the five counties touching Northern Ireland show the inward movement into each from North and South :—

	Place of Residence in 1926				
	Donegal	Leitrim	Cavan	Monaghan	Louth
Born in Saorstát but not in County of residence	3,450	4,282	6,040	4,766	7,904
Born in Northern Ireland ...	5,384	573	1,692	4,115	2,982

Several factors have to be taken into account in considering these figures, such as (1) the short border between Donegal and Leitrim compared with the length of border between Donegal and Northern Ireland; (2) the population of the Saorstát being nearly two and a half times that of Northern Ireland; and (3) the number of members of centrally controlled Bodies in each County (Civic Guards, Teachers, etc.).

The Northern Ireland Census Reports do not distinguish the Saorstát counties of birth of its immigrant population in 1926 and, accordingly, the 1911 Census figures are used in the following table, which shows the direction of migration of persons born in the border counties :—

BORDER MIGRATION. 1911 DATA.

Born in	Living in Ireland outside county of birth, 1911. Percentage living in—		Born in	Living in Ireland outside county of birth, 1911. Percentage living in—	
	Saorstát	N. Ireland		Saorstát	N. Ireland
Saorstát Counties :			N. Ireland Counties :		
Donegal	16·9	83·1	Londonderry	20·7	79·3
Leitrim	78·5	21·5	Tyrone	23·1	76·9
Cavan	67·1	32·9	Fermanagh	50·2	49·8
Monaghan	38·0	62·0	Armagh	19·1	80·9
Louth	63·7	36·3	Down	7·6	92·4

Most of the migrants from Donegal and Monaghan go to Northern Ireland (83·1%), most from Leitrim, Cavan and Louth go to the Saorstát counties. Four of the five Northern border counties send the majority of their migrants to other counties in Northern Ireland—Fermanagh is the only exception. When considering these figures, the same kind of non-economic causes as already referred to have to be taken into account—the proximity of large urban centres in the North, length of boundary, etc.

The following table shows the position in 1911 and in 1926 brought about by the movements of the population between the Saorstát as a whole and Northern Ireland as a whole :—

	Resident in the Saorstát but born in Northern Ireland		Resident in Northern Ireland but born in the Saorstát	
	1911	1926	1911	1926
Actual Numbers	34,980	35,132	56,175	63,919
As percentage of population of the Saorstát	1·1	1·2	1·8	2·2
of Northern Ireland	2·8	2·8	4·5	5·1

Residents in the Saorstát who were born in Northern Ireland represented in 1926 2·8% of the population of Northern Ireland, residents in Northern Ireland who were born in the Saorstát represented 2·2% of the population of the Saorstát—the North sends a larger proportion of its population to the South (2·8%) than the South sends to the North (2·2%).

The population (418,981) of Dublin City and the four adjoining Urban Districts was in 1926 much the same as the population of Belfast (415,151). The former had 10,036 persons who were born in Northern Ireland (or 0·8% of the total population of Northern Ireland), while Belfast had 22,606 persons who were born in the Saorstát (or 0·8% of the population of the Saorstát).

The County Boroughs.

The following table shows the birthplaces of the population of the County Boroughs in 1926 :—

Residing in	Percentage born in			Total Population
	Place of Residence	Else-where in the Saorstát	Out-side the Saorstát	
	%	%	%	%
Dublin City and four adjoining Urban Districts ...	67·8	24·9	7·3	100·0
Cork City	69·0	27·0	4·0	100·0
Limerick City	79·4	16·9	3·7	100·0
Waterford City	76·7	19·9	3·4	100·0

Cork City had absorbed in 1926 a higher percentage of migrants than Dublin and apparently higher than the other two County Boroughs, although the figures for the latter are not quite comparable with the other two, as the migration from Limerick County to Limerick City and that from Waterford County to Waterford City are excluded.

The number of persons residing in Dublin City and Suburbs in 1926 who were born elsewhere in the Saorstát was 104,197, or nearly a quarter of the total population. The principal contributors were :—Dublin Co. (outside the 4 Urban Districts adjoining the City) accounted for 12,734, Co. Wicklow 9,764, Co. Kildare, 7,188, County and City of Cork, 6,577 (2,347 from the City), Tipperary, 6,190, Meath, 6,166, Wexford, 5,698. More than half of these 104,197 migrants came from these seven counties. In relation to native born population Wicklow contributed most, 16·2% of Wicklow-born persons living in the Saorstát live in Dublin City and four adjoining Urban Districts. The next highest percentages were Kildare, 12·7%, Meath, 9·2%, and Carlow 9·1%. The lowest percentages were Donegal, 0·8%, Mayo, 1·5%, Kerry, 1·7%, and Cork City and County, 1·8%. (The figure for Cork City was 3·4%). The more distant the County the smaller the percentage.

RELIGIONS.

In the Explanatory Notes to Volume III of this Report reasons are given why the classification of the population by religions in the 1926 Census was not carried out in as great detail as for previous Censuses. It was decided to limit the classifications to Catholics, who represented 92·6 per cent. of the population, and Protestant Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Jews and Baptists who accounted for a further 7·1 per cent. The remaining 0·3 per cent were classified under the heading "Other Religions."

The foregoing account of birthplaces will be of assistance in understanding the movements and the distribution of persons in each religion. The Census of 1861 was the first which included statistics of Religions. The following are the figures for each Census.

PERSONS IN SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN BELONGING TO THE PRINCIPAL RELIGIONS.

Year	Protestants, etc.							Catholics	Total
	Protestant Episcopalians	Presbyterians	Methodists	Jews	Baptists	Others	Total		
	In thousands								
1861	373	66	17	(0·3)	(0·9)	11	468	3,934	4,402
1871	339	62	17	(0·2)	(0·8)	18	437	3,616	4,053
1881	318	56	18	(0·4)	(0·7)	12	405	3,465	3,870
1891	287	51	19	2	1	10	370	3,099	3,469
1901	264	47	18	3	2	10	344	2,878	3,222
1911	250	45	16	4	2	10	327	2,813	3,140
1926	164	32	11	4	(0·7)	9	221	2,751	2,972

In order to get some idea of the changes in the numbers of *Irish-born* Protestants, etc., figures from the above table and from the first table on birthplaces are combined in the following table.

Year	All Protestants, etc. (A)	All persons born outside Ireland (B)	(A) - (B)	Irish born Protestants, etc.	All Protestants, etc.	All Catholics	All persons born outside Ireland	Total Population
	In thousands			Percentage change from previous Census				
1841	*	26†	*					
1851	*	42†	*	*	*	*	+ 60·5	— 21·7
1861	468	62	406	*	*	*	+ 46·4	— 13·9
1871	437	81	356	— 12·7	— 6·8	— 8·1	+ 32·3	— 7·9
1881	405	83	322	— 9·6	— 7·3	— 4·2	+ 2·2	— 4·5
1891	370	85	285	— 11·5	— 8·6	— 10·6	+ 1·9	— 10·4
1901	344	86	258	— 9·5	— 7·1	— 7·1	+ 1·4	— 7·1
1911	327	100	227	— 12·0	— 4·8	— 2·3	+ 16·4	— 2·5
1926	221	67	154	— 32·2	— 32·5	— 2·2	— 32·9	— 5·3

* Not available.

† The Military and Navy are not included in these figures.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the decrease in Protestants, etc. was proportionately much greater than in Catholics from 1871 to 1881 (7·3%, as against 4·2%) and more than twice as great from 1901 to 1911 (4·8%, as against 2·3%). From 1911 to 1926 the decrease in Protestants, etc. (32·5%) was incomparably greater and the decrease in Catholics less than in any previous intercensal period.

The changes in the first column of percentages measure with fair accuracy the movements of the numbers of Protestants, etc., born in *Ireland* and resident in the Saorstát. If this measure be taken as accurate, then this section of the population decreased by about 44% in the 50 years from 1861 to 1911. The actual records show that *all* Protestants, etc., decreased in that period by 30·2% and all Catholics by 28·5%. In the same 50 years the *non-Irish-born* population *increased* by 62·5%.

From 1911 to 1926 Catholics decreased by only 2·2%—the smallest decrease ever recorded—Protestants, etc., taken as a whole decreased by 32·5%. (In the same period the residents of Saorstát Éireann born outside Ireland decreased by 32·9%), Baptists decreased by 54·8%, Methodists by 35·1%, Protestant Episcopalians by 34·2%, Presbyterians (of whom two-thirds reside in the border counties—Donegal, Monaghan and Cavan) decreased by 28·7%, Jews by 3·1%, Catholics by 2·2%, “Others” by 12·7%.

Protestants, etc., in the Saorstát decreased by 106,456 from 1911 to 1926. The following table suggests that only about one-fourth of this decrease can be attributed to the withdrawal of the British Army and the disbandment of the Police Forces and the emigration of their dependents.

	Numbers in 1911*				Decrease in total population 1911 to 1926
	Army	Navy	Police	Total	
Protestant Episcopalians ...	16,593	610	1,201	18,404	85,320
Presbyterians ...	1,402	33	211	1,646	13,057
Methodists ...	933	50	38	1,021	5,777
Jews, Baptists, etc. ...	305	31	15	351	2,302
Total of above ...	19,233	724	1,465	21,422	106,456
Catholics ...	6,009	511	7,876	14,396	61,240
Grand Total ...	25,242	1,235	9,341	35,818	167,696

* Compiled from Table XX of the 1911 Census Report and refer to the Saorstát Counties only; the retired have been excluded where possible.

The decrease in Protestants, etc., was general all over the country, as will be seen from the following table :—

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1911 TO 1926.

	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (3 Cos.)	Saorstát Eireann
Catholics ...	+ 4.3	— 4.0	— 8.5	— 5.8	— 2.2
Protestants, etc. ...	— 32.4	— 42.9	— 36.3	— 22.5	— 32.5
Total Population ...	— 1.1	— 6.3	— 9.5	— 9.4	— 5.3

The next table shows that the decrease was proportionately greater in the towns (of over 1,500 inhabitants) than in the rural districts, Catholics increased in the towns of each province.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1911 TO 1926.

	Catholics		Protestants, &c.		Total Population	
	Towns	Rural Areas	Towns	Rural Areas	Towns	Rural Areas
Leinster ...	+ 11.9	— 2.0	— 34.0	— 29.7	+ 3.0	— 5.0
Munster ...	+ 2.4	— 6.2	— 55.4	— 33.3	— 3.2	— 7.5
Connacht ...	+ 9.0	— 10.0	— 43.8	— 34.5	+ 4.4	— 10.8
Ulster (3 Cos.) ...	+ 7.4	— 6.8	— 34.6	— 21.4	— 2.8	— 9.9
Saorstát Eireann	+ 8.5	— 6.2	— 38.3	— 28.0	+ 1.1	— 8.0

The number of Protestants, etc., in the towns of Munster in 1926 was less than half the number in 1911.

Catholics increased, but Protestants, etc., decreased in every size of town, as the following table shows. Catholics increased by as much as 15·3% in Dublin City and Suburbs.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1911 TO 1926.

	Dublin City and Suburbs	The Other 3 County Boroughs	The 7 other towns of over 10,000 Inhabitants	The 14 other towns of 5,000 to 10,000 Inhabitants	The 62 towns 1,500 to 5,000 Inhabitants	Remainder of Country
Catholics ...	+ 15·3	+ 7·1	+ 7·7	+ 3·6	+ 0·2	— 6·2
Protestants, &c. ...	— 31·3	— 49·3	— 44·8	— 54·0	— 47·3	— 28·2
Total Population	+ 5·2	+ 1·4	+ 3·0	— 3·3	— 5·8	— 8·0

The following were the Cities and Towns which lost the largest percentage of Protestants, etc. :—

<i>Decrease of over 90%</i>	... Kildare, Fermoy and Fethard.
<i>Decrease of 80% to 90%</i>	... Newbridge, Tipperary and Mullingar.
<i>Decrease of 70% to 80%</i>	... Dingle.
<i>Decrease of 60% to 70%</i>	... Kilrush, Kinsale, Killarney, Carrick-on-Suir, Bundoran, Athlone, Clonmel, Templemore, and Ennis.
<i>Decrease of 50% to 60%</i>	... Middleton, Tralee, Youghal, Ballinasloe, Cobh, Granard, Callan, Roscommon, Mallow, Bantry, Dundalk, Galway, Kilkee, Loughrea, Limerick and Tullow.

The percentage decrease in Dublin City and Suburbs was 31·3%, in Cork City 49·8%, in Limerick City 50·5%, and in Waterford City 44·6%.

Some of the large decreases in the above towns were, of course, due to the withdrawal of the British Army (with their dependents).

Localities in which Protestants, etc., are most numerous.

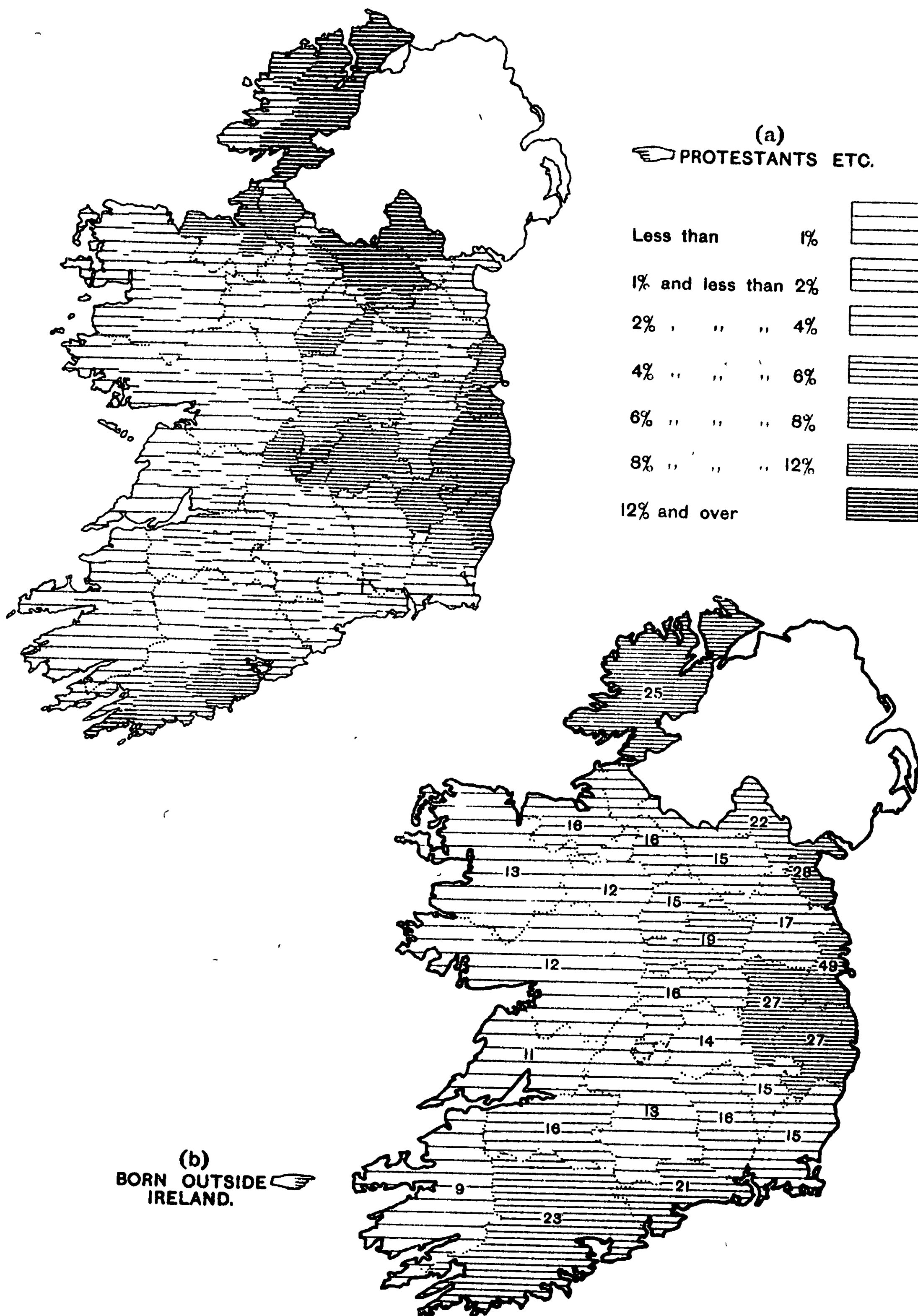
Taking the Saorstát as a whole, Catholics comprise 92·6% of the population, persons of other religions accounting for only 7·4% (or one in every 13 of the population). The latter form 18·2% of the population of the three counties of Ulster, 10·1% of Leinster, only 3·6% of Munster and 2·6% of Connacht. In each province, with the exception of Ulster, they are denser in the towns of over 1,500 inhabitants than in the rural areas.

Rural Districts.—In rural areas Protestants, etc., are densest in County Monaghan (22·3%), County Donegal (18·3%), County Wicklow (16·2%), County Cavan (15·9%), County Dublin (11·4%), and County Carlow (10·0%). The rural districts in which they are least dense are the Counties of Galway, Clare, Mayo, Roscommon and Kerry, ranging from 0·9% to 1·5%.

Towns.—Greystones has the highest percentage of Protestants, etc., viz., 57·4%. Then come Rathmines and Rathgar 33·2%, Terenure 32·6%. Killiney and Ballybrack, Clones, Dun Laoghaire, Dalkey, Knockree (adjoining Cork City), Howth, Pembroke, Belturbet, Blackrock (Co. Dublin) and Ballybay have between 30% and 20%. The figure for Dublin City is 10·0%, for Cork City 5·7%, for Limerick City 4·6%, for Waterford City 4·4%.

RELIGIONS AND BIRTHPLACES

(a) Percentage of Protestants, etc. in each Rural (including Urban) District and (b) number of persons born outside Ireland per thousand population.



The following are the towns (of over 1,500 inhabitants) in which Protestants, etc., form the smallest percentages of the population :—Newcastle, Co. Limerick, Carrick-on-Suir and Charleville with less than 1% ; Callan, Loughrea, Kanturk, Kilrush, Dingle, Templemore, Thurles, Cahirciveen, Killarney, Listowel, Middleton, Dungarvan and Macroom with between 1% and 2%.

Protestant Episcopalians in the Saorstát are five times as numerous as Presbyterians ; their numbers are larger in each of the County Boroughs and in each County with the exception of Monaghan where the Presbyterians are 10·6% of the population and Protestant Episcopalians 9·8%. In County Donegal the latter are 9·0%, the Presbyterians 8·0%. Presbyterians are only 2·7% in County Cavan, where the Protestant Episcopalians are 12·2% of the population. Approximately 36% of all Methodists are in Dublin City and County ; 85% of the Jews are in Dublin City and four adjoining Urban Districts, and if the remaining 3 County Boroughs are included the figure is 93%. More than half the Baptists are in Dublin City and County.

OCCUPATIONS BY BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS.

The following figures for occupational groups indicate the types of industries and services in which each of the sections of the population referred to were employed in 1926.

Occupational Group	Birthplace				Religion	
	Saorstát Eireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Protestants, Etc.
	Co. of Residence	Elsewhere				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
MALES :						
All Occupied Males ...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Agricultural Occupations ...	64·9	22·3	17·6	20·8	58·1	44·9
Other Producers ...	16·1	19·2	19·1	25·6	16·9	15·6
Transport ...	5·9	10·1	7·8	10·8	6·7	5·5
Commerce ...	4·5	11·8	14·9	11·9	5·3	12·7
Public Administration and Defence.	1·0	15·2	15·6	9·8	3·4	3·9
Professions ...	1·4	8·3	12·3	7·3	2·4	6·6
Personal Service ...	1·5	3·8	2·9	3·6	1·9	1·6
Clerks* ...	1·2	4·3	6·1	4·3	1·4	6·8
Other Gainful Occupations ...	3·5	5·0	3·7	5·9	3·9	2·4
FEMALES :						
All Occupied Females ...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Agricultural Occupations ...	43·5	8·9	10·2	15·1	35·9	30·3
Other Producers ...	10·4	5·6	10·8	11·3	9·7	6·2
Transport ...	0·4	0·4	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·5
Commerce ...	7·6	10·8	9·1	9·1	8·1	10·6
Public Administration and Defence.	0·9	1·9	3·5	1·4	1·1	1·9
Professions ...	5·1	20·0	21·0	17·4	8·2	12·8
Personal Service :						
Domestic Servants ...	22·2	37·6	27·8	26·2	26·2	16·8
Others ...	5·6	8·9	8·3	8·2	6·4	5·8
Clerks* and Typists ...	3·2	5·1	7·5	7·3	2·9	13·8
Other Gainful Occupations ...	1·1	0·8	1·2	3·6	1·1	1·3

* Civil Servants and Local Authority Officials and Clerks are included in Public Administration.

The second line of the table for males shows that while nearly two-thirds of those who remained in their county of birth were engaged in agricultural occupations,

only one-fifth of the migrants (22·3%) and immigrants from outside Ireland (20·8%), and one-sixth of the persons born in Northern Ireland went to Agriculture. Nearly 45% of the occupied male Protestants, etc., are engaged in Agriculture.

Nearly a quarter of the immigrants from outside Ireland (25·6%) are engaged in occupations connected with industries other than agriculture, a considerably higher percentage than that for any of the other sections of the population. Migrants and persons born outside Ireland have a proportionately high percentage in Transport and Communication, nearly double that for the population as a whole. The same remark applies to Commerce; in this group the males from Northern Ireland and the Protestants, etc., show the high proportions 14·9% and 12·7% as against 4·5% for persons who remained in their county of birth and 5·3% for Catholics as a whole. Public Administration and Defence being large centralised services show large percentages for migrants and for persons born in Northern Ireland and outside Ireland; the percentage of Catholics (3·4%) and of Protestants, etc. (3·9%) is much the same. In the professional occupations composed largely of Clergymen, Monks, Theological Students, Teachers, Medical Students, etc., the percentage for persons who remained in their county of birth is small. In comparison with their total numbers there are two and a half times as many Protestants, etc., as Catholics in the Professions, and five times as many Clerks (6·8% compared with 1·4%).

Female migrants and immigrants are employed mainly as domestic servants and in professional occupations. Of the occupied females amongst Protestants, etc., 30·3% are engaged in agriculture. Female Protestants, etc., include a much lower percentage of domestic servants, a much higher percentage in the professions, and a very much higher percentage amongst clerks and typists (13·8% against 2·9%) than the Catholics.

Agricultural Occupations.

In order to obtain indications of the status of the various sections of the population the individual occupations must be examined. It will be found that immigrants and migrants are in more skilled and more remunerative occupations than those who remained in their county of birth.

The following is the position in Agriculture, taking the country as a whole. Note that the four percentages for birthplaces and the two percentages for religions are equal to 100·0 in each case.

Occupation	Total	Birthplace				Religion	
		Saorstát Éireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Protestants, Etc.
		Co. of Residence	Elsewhere				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Farmers :—							
1— 5 acres ...	100·0	95·0	3·9	0·4	0·7	97·6	2·4
5— 10 „ ...	100·0	95·3	3·6	0·4	0·7	97·1	2·9
10— 15 „ ...	100·0	95·6	3·6	0·4	0·4	96·1	3·9
15— 30 „ ...	100·0	95·4	3·8	0·4	0·4	94·5	5·5
30— 50 „ ...	100·0	94·9	4·4	0·4	0·3	92·2	7·8
50—100 „ ...	100·0	93·6	5·7	0·3	0·4	89·8	10·2
100—200 „ ...	100·0	89·8	8·8	0·5	0·9	84·6	15·4
over 200 „ ...	100·0	80·3	15·8	0·6	3·3	72·5	27·5
All Farmers ...	100·0	94·2	4·9	0·4	0·5	92·8	7·2
Farm Managers ...	100·0	61·1	29·9	2·6	6·4	74·7	25·3
Farm Foremen ...	100·0	74·0	21·6	2·3	2·1	88·2	11·8
Agricultural Labourers	100·0	86·5	11·5	0·8	1·2	97·1	2·9
All Agricultural Occupations ...	100·0	93·2	5·5	0·4	0·9	94·0	6·0

Permanent migrants who work as agricultural labourers are very numerous (11·5%), and those working in their county of birth are only 86·5% as compared with 94·2% of the farmers. The percentage for the latter, however, falls to 80·3% for farms of over 200 acres, the figures being brought down by migrants who have 15·8% of these farms, and to a smaller extent by immigrants from outside Ireland, who have 3·3%. Protestants, etc., with 7·2% of all the farms, have 27·5% of farms over 200 acres, 2·4% of farms 1-5 acres, and constitute 2·9% of the agricultural labourers.

The following is the position in each of the Provinces :—

Occupation	Birthplace				Religion	
	Saorstát Eireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Protestants, Etc.
	Co. of Residence	Elsewhere				
FARMERS RESIDENT IN	%	%	%	%	%	%
Leinster						
All sizes of farms ...	88·1	10·7	0·4	0·8	90·1	9·9
Over 200 acres ...	69·3	25·5	0·9	4·3	62·0	38·0
Munster						
All sizes of farms ...	95·9	3·7	0·0	0·4	96·4	3·6
Over 200 acres ...	89·7	8·1	0·1	2·1	83·6	16·4
Connacht						
All sizes of farms ...	95·9	3·6	0·1	0·4	97·5	2·5
Over 200 acres ...	82·7	13·4	0·3	3·6	76·9	23·1
Ulster (3 Cos.)						
All sizes of farms ...	95·4	2·1	1·7	0·8	80·4	19·6
Over 200 acres ...	89·3	3·7	3·3	3·7	61·6	38·4
AGRL. LABOURERS RESIDENT IN						
Leinster ...	82·5	16·1	0·4	1·0	98·0	2·0
Munster ...	90·6	8·6	0·0	0·8	99·3	0·7
Connacht ...	86·4	10·3	0·6	2·7	98·3	1·7
Ulster (3 Cos.) ...	87·1	5·1	5·3	2·5	84·3	15·7

25·5% of farms of over 200 acres in Leinster are held by migrants; 4·3% by persons born outside Ireland. The figures for Connacht are 13·4% and 3·6%. The permanent migrant agricultural labourers are also most numerous in Leinster (16·1%) and Connacht (10·3%). The percentages shown above for those born in Northern Ireland and outside Ireland are comparatively small. Taking the latter fact in conjunction with the percentages for Protestants, etc., who hold large farms the extent to which the Saorstát-born Protestants, etc., are interested in agriculture will be evident. In Leinster Protestants, etc., taken as a whole, include 2·0% of the agricultural labourers, 9·9% of all farmers, and 38·0% of farmers with over 200 acres. In Munster they form 0·7% of agricultural labourers, 3·6% of all farmers, 16·4% of farmers with over 200 acres. In Connacht they account for 1·7% of the agricultural labourers, 2·5% of all farmers, 23·1% of farmers with over 200 acres. In the three counties of Ulster they form a considerable percentage of the agricultural labourers, 15·7%, a higher percentage of all farmers, 19·6%, and a much higher percentage of farmers with over 200 acres (38·4%).

Migrants have more than half (50·7%) of the farms of over 200 acres in Co. Dublin, 36·3% of those in Kildare, 32·5% in Meath, and over 20% in eight other counties :—Wicklow, Carlow, Roscommon, Offaly, Longford, Monaghan, Laoighise and Westmeath.

Protestants, etc., have more than half the farms of over 200 acres in five counties

(Carlow, Longford, Wicklow, Cavan and Monaghan), and more than one-third in nine other counties (Kildare, Laoighise, Meath, Offaly, Westmeath, Wexford, Donegal, Leitrim and Sligo). It must, of course, be remembered that the number of persons whose principal occupations were returned as farmers with over 200 acres were few for the country as a whole—only 5,959—and the figures for some of the counties mentioned are very small.

Non-agricultural Producers.

The statistics for agricultural occupations discussed in the foregoing paragraphs included both males and females. In the remainder of this chapter the references are to males only. The section on agricultural occupations accounts for 550,172 occupied males, or 57.1% of all occupied males. The present section (Non-agricultural Producers) includes 162,342 males. Of this number it has been possible to classify 150,902 into the three grades mentioned below.

Birthplace	Em- ployers' Managers and Foremen	Other skilled Occu- pations	Un- skilled occu- pations	Religion	Em- ployers' Managers and Foremen	Other skilled Occu- pations	Un- skilled occu- pations
	%	%	%		%	%	%
Saorstát Eireann				Catholics ...	83.1	90.9	98.0
Co. of Residence ...	70.5	75.6	82.5	Others ...	16.9	9.1	2.0
Elsewhere ...	20.1	17.7	14.9	Prot. Episc. ...	10.2	6.6	1.6
Northern Ireland ...	3.0	2.0	0.7	Presbyterians	3.0	1.1	0.2
				Methodists ...	1.4	0.4	0.0
Outside Ireland ...	6.4	4.7	1.9	Jews ...	0.7	0.3	0.0
England and Wales	3.0	2.7	1.1	Others ...	1.6	0.7	0.2
Scotland ...	1.5	0.9	0.4				
U.S.A. ...	0.5	0.3	0.2				
Elsewhere ...	1.4	0.8	0.2				
All Birthplaces ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	All Religions ...	100.0	100.0	100.0

It will be observed that males born in Northern Ireland have over four times and from outside Ireland over three times as high a percentage in the Employers, Managers and Foremen as in the unskilled occupations, and that the percentage of Employers, etc., who are Protestants, etc., is over eight times the percentage for unskilled occupations (16.9% as against 2.0%).

The table following shows that while males born outside the Saorstát form only 5.3% of males in all non-agricultural productive occupations, they constitute the following high percentages of Employers, Managers and Foremen in these occupations:—Apparel industry (other than Tailoring, Dressmaking and Bootmaking), 35.6%; Printing, Bookbinding and Photography, 24.7%, and Textile Industries, 23.6%. The Protestants, etc., forming 6.9% of the non-agricultural producers include the following percentages of Employers, Managers, and Foremen:—Printing, Bookbinding and Photography, 48.8%; Metal Industries (other than Shoe Forging), 36.1%; Textile Workers, 35.4%; Apparel Industries (other than Tailoring, Dressmaking and Bootmaking), 34.8%; Food-making (except Creameries), 29.6%; Drink-making, 28.4% (they form only 1.4% of Publicans); Building and Contracting, 19.1%; and Wood and Furniture Industries, 17.2%.

The figures for Employers, Managers, and Foremen are given in the following table where available:—

MALES RESIDENT IN SAORSTAT EIREANN, 1926.

(E = Employers, M = Managers, F = Foremen).

Occupational Group	Birthplace				Religion	
	Saorstát Eireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Protestants, Etc.
	Co. of Residence	Elsewhere				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fishing	93.7	3.9	0.3	2.1	97.2	2.8
Coal Mining	90.9	6.3	0.2	2.6	97.6	2.4
Quarrying and other Mining ...	85.1	12.6	0.7	1.6	98.5	1.5
Makers of Food All occupations ...	78.6	16.6	1.4	3.4	93.7	6.3
E & M in Creameries	64.8	30.7	3.2	1.3	96.0	4.0
Other E & M	67.0	21.5	3.9	7.6	70.4	29.6
,, ,, Drink All occupations ...	67.5	28.1	0.9	3.5	93.2	6.8
E, M & F	46.5	41.3	2.6	9.6	71.6	28.4
,, ,, Tobacco All Males ...	66.3	13.1	2.4	18.2	78.7	21.3
Textile Workers All occupations ...	79.2	12.0	3.4	5.4	89.5	10.5
E, M & F	56.6	19.8	8.0	15.6	64.6	35.4
Makers of Apparel All occupations ...	77.3	16.2	2.3	4.2	93.9	6.1
E & M in Tailoring & Dressmaking ...	76.7	13.2	2.2	7.9	88.2	11.8
E & M in Bootmaking ...	77.7	14.7	2.2	5.4	89.4	10.6
E & M in other apparel ...	34.8	29.6	19.1	16.5	65.2	34.8
Workers in other Leather Goods	77.6	19.0	1.4	2.0	92.4	7.6
Workers in Wood & Furniture All occupations ...	78.0	17.2	1.7	3.1	92.5	7.5
E, M & F	75.3	15.1	2.8	6.8	82.8	17.2
Metal Workers All occupations ...	73.5	18.6	2.1	5.8	88.7	11.3
E, M & F in Shoe Forging	88.4	10.1	0.7	0.8	96.3	3.7
E, M & F in other factories	58.8	26.3	3.3	11.6	63.9	36.1
Electrical Apparatus Makers, etc.	59.2	26.5	3.2	11.1	82.0	18.0
Workers in Skilled Chemical Processes occupations ...	63.8	20.0	2.2	14.0	76.7	23.3
Unskilled occupations ...	79.9	17.6	0.7	1.8	97.6	2.4
Printing, Bookbinding and Photography. All occupations ...	73.3	17.4	2.4	6.9	82.0	18.0
E, M & F	47.1	28.2	5.5	19.2	51.2	48.8
Building and Contracting. All occupations ...	82.9	14.4	0.9	1.8	97.6	2.4
E & M	68.9	23.4	3.5	4.2	80.9	19.1
Other Producers Makers of Watches, &c. ...	53.2	24.6	4.6	17.6	60.5	39.5
Makers of Glass, &c.	73.7	12.2	1.6	12.5	83.4	16.6
Makers of Bricks, &c.	78.3	15.2	1.5	5.0	98.9	1.1
Total non-Agricultural Producers	78.4	16.3	1.6	3.7	93.1	6.9

Non-producers.

The following table shows the percentages for males in the professional occupations other than Religion.

Occupation	Birthplace				Religion	
	Saorstát Eireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Pro-testants, Etc.
	Co. of Residence	Else-where				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All Occupied Males ...	81.8	14.3	1.4	2.5	92.5	7.5
All Males in Professional Occs.	42.7	44.3	6.3	6.7	81.6	18.4
Barristers ...	36.8	45.7	9.5	8.0	61.3	38.7
Solicitors ...	54.6	33.8	7.6	4.0	62.1	37.9
Law Students ...	51.8	38.8	5.2	4.2	77.9	22.1
Medical Doctors ...	51.0	38.5	4.9	5.6	78.2	21.8
Medical Students ...	43.2	38.5	7.9	10.4	68.4	31.6
Mental Attendants ...	59.6	37.6	1.1	1.7	93.7	6.3
Dentists ...	47.1	28.3	6.0	18.6	67.1	32.9
Veterinary Surgeons ...	54.6	33.8	6.5	5.1	75.1	24.9
Chartered Accountants ...	37.3	35.9	10.2	16.6	54.2	45.8
Analytical Chemists ...	30.6	45.4	8.1	15.9	60.1	39.9
Civil Engineers ...	41.9	37.8	5.5	14.8	64.0	36.0
Journalists ...	41.6	41.2	7.7	9.5	83.2	16.8
Music Teachers ...	47.3	24.4	3.9	24.4	73.2	26.8
Teachers (not Music) ...	53.2	37.9	5.3	3.6	89.7	10.3
Teachers in training ...	53.1	42.7	1.4	2.8	93.8	6.2

The above shows that males born in Northern Ireland, while forming only 1.4% of all occupied males in the Saorstát, include 10.2% of Chartered Accountants, 9.5% of Barristers, 8.1% of Analytical Chemists, etc., but only 1.1% of Mental Attendants, and 1.4% of Teachers in training.

Males from outside Ireland constitute 2.5% of all occupied males, 24.4% of Music Teachers, 18.6% of Dentists, 16.6% of Chartered Accountants, 15.9% of Analytical Chemists, 14.8% of Civil Engineers, etc., but only 1.7% of Mental Attendants and 2.8% of Teachers in training.

Protestants, etc., include 7.5% of all occupied males, 45.8% of Chartered Accountants, 39.9% of Analytical Chemists, 38.7% of Barristers, 37.9% of Solicitors, etc., 6.2% of Teachers in training, and 6.3% of Mental Attendants.

The percentage of Catholics is lowest amongst Chartered Accountants 54.2%, Analytical Chemists 60.1%, Barristers 61.3%, Solicitors 62.1%, and highest for Teachers in training 93.8% and Mental Attendants 93.7%.

The next table shows the percentages for Male Clerks and for Males in Public Administration and Defence.

Occupation	Birthplace				Religion	
	Saorstát Eireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Pro-testants, Etc.
	Co. of Residence	Else-where				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All Occupied Males ...	81.8	14.3	1.4	2.5	92.5	7.5
All Male Clerks (not in Public Administration) ...	54.7	34.7	4.8	5.8	71.2	28.8
Insurance Clerks ...	61.2	28.0	3.7	7.1	57.1	42.9
Brewery „ ...	59.3	26.7	3.9	10.1	59.7	40.3
Bank „ ...	22.0	62.1	11.8	4.1	63.6	36.4
Shipping „ ...	62.7	24.3	3.9	9.1	66.4	33.6
Railway „ ...	45.5	44.2	6.2	4.1	74.1	25.9
Law „ ...	68.4	24.7	4.1	2.8	77.9	22.1
Other „ ...	62.2	28.7	2.9	6.2	73.8	26.2
Males in Public Administration and Defence :						
Civil Service Officials and Clerks	40.6	46.9	6.1	6.4	85.1	14.9
Local Authority Officials and Clerks ...	77.0	20.1	1.4	1.5	95.3	4.7
Army (excluding Officers)* ...	14.2	68.3	7.9	9.6	92.8	7.2
Army Officers* ...	14.5	68.7	8.6	8.2	90.8	9.2
Civic Guards ...	4.3	88.9	4.8	2.0	98.0	2.0

* Including men in British Army resident in Saorstát on Census Night.

Protestants, etc., with 7.5% of the occupied males include 28.8% of all male clerks (not in Public Administration), they form 42.9% of the clerks in Insurance, 40.3% of Brewery Clerks, 36.4% of Bank Clerks, etc. Migrants and persons born in Northern Ireland account for a much higher proportion of Bank Clerks (62.1% and 11.8% respectively) than of any other class of clerk. Persons born outside Ireland have higher percentages amongst Brewery and Shipping Clerks than amongst others.

Protestants, etc., form a much lower percentage amongst Civil Service Officials and Clerks than amongst other types of Clerks. Few are employed by Local Authorities, who also employ few from outside the Saorstát. Of the Civic Guards 98.0% are Catholics. The figure 40.6% of Civil Service Officials and Clerks residing in county of birth appears large at first sight, but it should be remembered that 4,025 out of 8,368 Civil Service Officials and Clerks reside outside Dublin and the four adjoining Urban Districts, and are composed chiefly of Post Office Officials, etc.

The following table gives corresponding figures for Males in Commerce, Insurance and Finance.

Occupation	Birthplace				Religion	
	Saorstát Eireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Protestants, Etc.
	Co. of Residence	Elsewhere				
All Occupied Males ...	% 81.8	% 14.3	% 1.4	% 2.5	% 92.5	% 7.5
All Males in Commerce, etc.	62.7	28.8	3.5	5.0	83.7	16.3
COMMERCE :						
All Shopkeepers ...	64.0	27.0	3.4	5.6	83.7	16.3
All Shop Assistants ...	66.0	28.6	2.6	2.8	87.2	12.8
Shopkeepers with :—						
Chemists' Shops ...	39.8	43.9	8.7	7.6	66.7	33.3
Hardware „ ...	65.7	24.3	4.4	5.6	74.7	25.3
Drapery „ ...	54.0	34.2	5.5	6.3	79.4	20.6
Grocery and Provision Shops	64.6	30.1	3.0	2.3	86.7	13.3
Dairy Products ...	61.2	35.7	1.8	1.3	89.0	11.0
Butchers' Shops ...	77.8	17.1	0.8	4.3	93.2	6.8
Veg. and Fruit Shops ...	62.8	27.5	4.0	5.7	93.4	6.6
Sweet Shops ...	68.0	22.9	1.5	7.6	93.8	6.2
Shop Assistants in :—						
Chemists' Shops ...	49.6	38.4	8.9	3.1	77.6	22.4
Hardware „ ...	70.6	24.2	3.0	2.2	79.1	20.9
Drapery „ ...	62.2	32.7	3.0	2.1	85.6	14.4
Grocery and Prov. Shops ...	65.2	30.5	2.3	2.0	88.9	11.1
Dairy Products ...	75.3	22.0	0.7	2.0	90.8	9.2
Butchers' Shops ...	79.0	17.2	0.8	3.0	96.1	3.9
Veg. and Fruit Shops ...	77.2	17.0	1.9	3.9	94.7	5.3
Commercial Travellers ...	35.7	41.0	7.4	15.9	61.1	38.9
Agents and Factors ...	44.4	38.2	7.3	10.1	68.2	31.8
Cattle Dealers ...	81.9	15.7	1.7	0.7	96.6	3.4
Newspaper Sellers ...	93.8	4.0	0.4	1.8	98.6	1.4
BANKING :						
Bank Officials, not Clerks ...	16.4	65.2	13.3	5.1	47.0	53.0
Bank Clerks ...	22.0	62.1	11.8	4.1	63.6	36.4
(Porters employed by Banks)	76.5	19.2	2.4	1.9	92.2	7.8
INSURANCE :						
Insurance Officials (not Clerks)	38.8	46.6	4.9	9.7	67.1	32.9
Insurance Canvassers ...	57.7	35.5	2.8	4.0	91.9	8.1

It is surprising to find from the above table that less than two-thirds (64%) of the male shopkeepers reside in their county of birth (as compared with 94.2% of the farmers), and in fact that this is a lower proportion than the corresponding figure for Shop Assistants. The corresponding figure for proprietors of Chemists' Shops

(39·8%) is much lower than for any other kind of shop, the figure for Butchers' Shops (77·8%) is highest. Protestants, etc., keep comparatively few Butchers' Shops, Vegetable and Fruit Shops or Sweet Shops, but have a large proportion of Chemists' Shops (33·3%), Hardware Shops (25·3%), Drapery Shops (20·6%), and form a high percentage of the Assistants in these shops (22·4%, 20·9% and 14·4% respectively); the latter figures are lower than those for Shopkeepers—the lower the status the smaller the percentage of Protestants, etc. Males born in Northern Ireland, comprising 1·4% of occupied males, include 8·7% of the males keeping Chemists' Shops.

Males born outside Ireland, comprising 2·5% of all occupied males, account for 15·9% of the Commercial Travellers and 10·1% of the Agents and Factors—the percentages for Northern Ireland are also high, 7·4% and 7·3%, and the percentages for Protestants, etc., are :—Commercial Travellers 38·9%, Agents and Factors 31·8%. The Cattle Dealers, with only 3·4% Protestants, etc., present a new type of contrast.

In Banking, males born in Northern Ireland are relatively numerous, including 13·3% of the Bank Officials and 11·8% of Bank Clerks. Catholics are relatively few, accounting for less than half of the Bank Officials and less than two-thirds of the Bank Clerks, although having 92·5% of all occupied males and 83·7% of males occupied in Commerce, Banking and Insurance; they include 92·2% of the Porters employed in Banks.

Males born outside Ireland form 9·7% of the Insurance Officials, two-thirds of whom are Catholics and over 90% are Insurance Canvassers.

PERCENTAGES FOR MALES IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

Occupation	Birthplace				Religion	
	Saorstát Eireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Protestants, Etc.
	Co. of Residence	Elsewhere				
All Occupied Males ...	% 81·8	% 14·3	% 1·4	% 2·5	% 92·5	% 7·5
All Males in Transport & Communication ...	72·4	22·0	1·6	4·0	93·7	6·3
RAILWAY WORKERS—	53·4	41·0	2·8	2·8	93·1	6·9
Station Masters and Officials (not clerks) ...	32·3	55·8	6·9	5·0	79·2	20·8
Railway Clerks ...	45·5	44·2	6·2	4·1	74·1	25·9
Guards ...	35·6	61·2	2·1	1·1	92·8	7·2
Railway Porters ...	59·5	35·8	1·7	3·0	94·4	5·6
Engine Drivers ...	51·5	43·1	2·8	2·6	95·3	4·7
Firemen... ..	62·7	32·2	2·4	2·7	96·2	3·8
Cleaners ...	69·7	24·8	3·2	2·3	97·0	3·0
ROAD TRANSPORT WORKERS—	71·9	24·2	1·4	2·5	94·7	5·3
Proprietors and Managers of Motor Garages ...	65·2	28·9	2·0	3·9	85·5	14·5
Drivers of Motor Vehicles ...	71·4	23·0	2·0	3·6	93·0	7·0
Drivers of Lorries, etc. ...	78·7	19·4	0·6	1·3	97·6	2·4
WATER TRANSPORT WORKERS—	70·1	17·6	2·5	9·8	88·5	11·5
Shipowners, Harbour Officials, etc. ...	53·7	24·6	4·7	17·0	72·3	27·7
Navigating etc. Officers ...	36·4	16·4	9·7	37·5	51·2	48·8
Petty Officers and Deck Hands ...	59·0	16·6	5·1	19·3	76·6	23·4
Dock Labourers ...	82·4	15·9	0·3	1·4	99·1	0·9
OTHERS—						
Telegraph Operators ...	48·4	30·6	4·2	16·8	81·6	18·4
Postmen and P.O. Sorters ...	82·6	13·3	1·1	3·0	95·4	4·6
Messengers ...	88·9	8·0	0·6	2·5	96·6	3·4
Porters ...	82·6	14·6	0·6	2·2	96·8	3·2

Persons born in Northern Ireland account for 2·8% of male Railway Workers, but include 6·9% of the Station Masters and Railway Officials. Protestants, etc., with 6·9% of all Railway Workers, include 20·8% of the Station Masters and Railway Officials and 25·9% of the Railway Clerks, their percentage amongst the Cleaners is 3·0. In Road Transport they include 14·5% of the Proprietors, etc., of Motor Garages, 2·4% of the Drivers of Horse Lorries, etc. Most of the figures in Water Transport are greatly affected by the numbers of temporary residents at Census night. Protestants, etc., include 0·9% of the Dock Labourers and 27·7% of the Ship Owners, Harbour Officials, etc.

A high percentage amongst Telegraph Operators were born outside Ireland and are Protestants, etc., but only 3·4% of all Messengers and 3·2% of all Porters are Protestants, etc.

The following are the percentages for principal occupations in the remaining two groups :—

Occupation	Birthplace				Religion	
	Saorstát Eireann		Northern Ireland	Outside Ireland	Catholics	Protestants, Etc.
	Co. of Residence	Elsewhere				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All Occupied Males	81·8	14·3	1·4	2·5	92·5	7·5
PERSONAL SERVICE. Males.	65·2	28·1	2·1	4·6	93·5	6·5
Domestic Servants	53·9	34·5	3·2	8·4	87·2	12·8
Gamekeepers	63·8	23·4	2·9	9·9	67·9	32·1
Hotel, etc., Keepers	57·2	30·6	1·5	10·7	86·6	13·4
Publicans	72·3	24·9	1·5	1·3	98·6	1·4
Barmen	64·0	32·5	1·8	1·7	98·7	1·3
Waiters	59·4	29·7	3·0	7·9	90·8	9·2
Laundry Workers	61·8	26·3	3·4	8·5	78·0	22·0
Hairdressers	69·4	20·5	3·3	6·8	96·3	3·7
Caretakers	59·9	30·9	2·0	7·2	83·4	16·6
OTHER GAINFUL OCCS. Males.						
Proprietors and Managers of Entertainments and Sports	28·3	34·4	9·0	28·3	68·1	31·9
Musicians	41·0	23·0	6·1	29·9	74·0	26·0
Warehousemen, etc.	64·8	26·7	2·9	5·6	88·2	11·8
Warehouse Assistants	80·1	15·5	1·0	3·4	94·9	5·1
Timekeepers	52·7	38·1	2·2	7·0	84·9	15·1
Watchmen	59·1	36·1	2·2	2·6	94·6	5·4
Drovers	83·1	14·7	1·1	1·1	99·4	0·6
General and Undefined Labourers	80·9	16·2	1·0	1·9	97·7	2·3

Amongst the Unclassified Male Occupations "Proprietors and Managers of Entertainment and Sports" and "Musicians" stand out conspicuously amongst those born outside Ireland and those recorded as Protestants, etc.

While reference has been made to each group of occupations it must, of course, be understood that all the occupations within each group have not been mentioned.