

## CHAPTER VIII.

### INDUSTRIAL STATUS.

The numbers of (a) employers, (b) persons working on their own account, (c) persons assisting relatives, (d) paid employees at work, and (e) persons out of work are shown in Volume VI for each locality, industry, occupation, etc. As (c), (d) and (e) were merged into one class in the Reports of the 1921 Census of Great Britain, and as persons who were assisted in their businesses only by relatives were included amongst "employers" in Great Britain, but amongst persons "working on their own account" in Saorstát Eireann, the following is the only detail in which a summary comparison can be given.

Industrial Status	Saorstát Eireann 1926	Northern Ireland 1926	Scotland 1921	England and Wales 1921
	%	%	%	%
Heads of Concerns (including persons working on their own account) ...	28.8	20.1	10.5	10.0
Employees (including "relatives assisting" and all out of work) ...	71.2	79.9	89.5	90.0
Total of above ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It can be calculated from the foregoing table that for every head of a concern (agricultural and other) the number of assistants (paid and unpaid) was 2.5 in the Saorstát, 4.0 in Northern Ireland, 8.5 in Scotland and 9.0 in England and Wales.

Before considering the figures for unemployment, the reader is referred to the "Explanatory Notes" which appear on pp. viii-xii of Volume VI, showing the difficulty of correctly classifying persons 12 years of age or over into the three classes (a) at work, (b) out of work, and (c) not following a gainful occupation. There is no doubt, however, that the vast majority of persons described as belonging to each category have been correctly described in accordance with the ordinary meanings attached to the descriptions (a), (b) and (c); accordingly, it is believed that the statistics are sufficiently accurate for all the comparative purposes for which they are used in this report.

The following are the principal figures for the Saorstát showing the Industrial Status of Males and Females 12 years or over (excluding those confined to hospitals or other institutions).

#### SAORSTÁT EIREANN—18TH APRIL, 1926.

Industrial Status	Actual Numbers			Percentages		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Persons at work :				%	%	%
Employers ...	79,134	62,605	16,529	6.1	6.5	4.8
Persons working on their own account ...	295,289	232,340	62,949	22.7	24.2	18.5
Relatives assisting ...	269,636	196,034	73,602	20.7	20.4	21.6
Employees ...	578,955	402,631	176,324	44.5	42.0	51.7
Out of work :						
Persons describing themselves as "out of work" ...	78,071	66,393	11,678	6.0	6.9	3.4
Total "at work and out of work"	1,301,085	960,003	341,082	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others 12 years or over not gainfully occupied ...	941,698	175,829	765,869			
Total 12 years or over not confined to hospitals, etc. ...	2,242,783	1,135,832	1,106,951			

The percentage out of work was small—only 6·0% (males 6·9% and females 3·4%); the exactly corresponding figure for Northern Ireland was 11·2%. Corresponding figures for other countries are not available. One of the reasons for the low figure for the Saorstát is that, as already shown, the numbers of persons assisting relatives and the numbers of heads of concerns—persons who run practically no risk of unemployment—are very large in this country.

Particulars of the period out of work are available for 73,907 out of the 78,071 persons described as out of work. The following are the actual numbers and percentages for each period of unemployment.

PERSONS "OUT OF WORK" FOR STATED PERIODS.

Period of Unemployment	Actual Numbers			Percentages		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0 to 4 weeks ...	9,345	1,556	10,901	% 14·8	% 14·4	% 14·7
4 to 26 „ ...	25,128	4,490	29,618	39·9	41·4	40·1
26 to 52 „ ...	11,043	2,035	13,078	17·5	18·8	17·7
Over one year ...	17,563	2,747	20,310	27·8	25·4	27·5
Total stated periods ...	63,079	10,828	73,907	100·0	100·0	100·0

It will be seen that the proportion unemployed for each period was much the same for females as for males. Taking both into account, it will be seen from the last column that 45·2% were idle for over six months and 27·5% for more than a year. The latter figure was made up of 15·7% idle for 1 or 2 years, 8·1% for 3 or 4 years, and 3·7% for 5 years or more.

Particulars of ages are available for all the 78,071 persons "unemployed," and are as follows :—

Age	Actual Numbers			Percentages		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 20 years ...	6,070	2,677	8,747	% 9·1	% 22·9	% 11·2
20—24 „ ...	10,936	3,859	14,795	16·5	33·0	19·0
25—34 „ ...	15,454	2,687	18,141	23·3	23·0	23·2
35—44 „ ...	11,045	1,014	12,059	16·6	8·7	15·5
45—54 „ ...	10,952	714	11,666	16·5	6·1	14·9
55—64 „ ...	7,648	488	8,136	11·5	4·2	10·4
65 or over ...	4,288	239	4,527	6·5	2·1	5·8
Total ...	66,393	11,678	78,071	100·0	100·0	100·0

This table shows that the age distribution was very different for males and females. Of the females unemployed, over half (55·9%) were under 24 years of age, as compared with only a quarter (25·6%) of the males. More than half the males (51·1%) out of work were 35 years of age or over, as compared with less than a quarter of the females (21·1%).

The following table shows the districts in which the unemployed resided at the date of the Census.

District	Actual Numbers			Out of work as % of total at work and out of work		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Dublin City ... ..	13,580	3,317	16,897	% 14.7	% 7.7	% 12.5
Four Urban Districts adjoining Dublin City* ... ..	2,229	720	2,949	8.3	4.0	6.6
Cork City ... ..	3,709	1,009	4,718	16.8	9.7	14.5
Limerick City ... ..	1,560	350	1,910	13.5	7.1	11.6
Waterford City ... ..	1,166	180	1,346	15.9	5.2	12.5
Other towns with over 1,500 inhabitants:—						
In Leinster ... ..	6,647	1,022	7,669	13.5	4.8	10.9
In Munster ... ..	5,061	633	5,694	13.5	3.5	10.3
In Connacht ... ..	1,293	244	1,537	9.0	3.8	7.4
In Ulster (3 Cos.) ... ..	614	100	714	8.5	2.8	6.6
Rural Areas:—						
In Leinster ... ..	13,341	1,554	14,895	6.9	2.7	5.9
In Munster ... ..	12,564	1,449	14,013	5.4	2.0	4.6
In Connacht ... ..	2,240	478	2,718	1.3	0.9	1.2
In Ulster (3 Cos.) ... ..	2,389	622	3,011	2.5	2.1	2.4
Total ... ..	66,393	11,678	78,071	6.9	3.4	6.0

\* Rathmines and Rathgar, Pembroke, Blackrock and Dun Laoghaire.

The percentage unemployed was lowest in rural areas, as in such localities the occupied population is largely composed of farmers and their relatives. The percentage unemployed was highest in the City of Cork and lowest in the rural areas of Connacht and Ulster. It will be seen that the percentages for the town areas in Ulster and Connacht are smaller than for the town areas in the other richer provinces and lower than in any of the County Boroughs. The percentage unemployed is accordingly no measure of the resources of any district.

The periods of unemployment were also shorter in the country districts than in the cities and towns. The proportions unemployed for more than a year in the following districts were:—

“ OUT OF WORK ” FOR OVER ONE YEAR AS PERCENTAGE OF THOSE “ OUT OF WORK ” FOR STATED PERIODS.

District	Males	Females	District	Males	Females
Dublin City ... ..	% 38.2	% 32.9	Rural Areas—	%	%
Four Urban Districts adjoining Dublin City ... ..	34.0	25.4	In Leinster ... ..	18.8	16.7
Cork City ... ..	46.7	36.3	In Munster ... ..	16.7	15.5
Limerick City ... ..	44.9	39.6	In Connacht ... ..	13.0	15.8
Waterford City ... ..	35.3	22.6	In Ulster (3 Cos.) ... ..	13.4	14.2
Other towns with over 1,500 inhabitants—			Saorstát Eireann ... ..	27.8	25.4
In Leinster ... ..	34.6	27.6			
In Munster ... ..	33.7	23.2			
In Connacht ... ..	26.7	17.0			
In Ulster (3 Cos.) ... ..	25.5	24.1			

Of the males out of work in Cork City, 46.7% were unemployed for more than a year as compared with a corresponding figure of 13.0% in the rural areas of Connacht.

As the classification by localities is so important, the following table is given showing the numbers out of work in each county:—

County	Numbers		Per- centages*		County	Numbers		Per- centages*	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Cork City ...	3,709	1,009	16.8	9.7	Waterford Co. ...	1,025	144	5.9	2.5
Waterford City	1,166	180	15.9	5.2	Tipperary N.R. ...	1,159	134	5.6	2.0
Dublin City and four adjoining U.Ds. ...	15,809	4,037	13.3	6.6	Kerry ...	2,339	345	5.1	2.2
Limerick City	1,560	350	13.5	7.1	Claro ...	1,557	170	4.7	1.8
Kildare ...	2,359	257	11.2	4.8	Longford...	627	59	4.5	1.5
Louth ...	2,227	356	11.2	5.1	Monaghan ...	747	148	3.4	1.9
Wicklow ...	1,740	205	9.6	3.3	Cavan ...	915	144	3.1	1.7
Meath ...	2,007	189	9.2	3.1	Sligo ...	692	169	2.9	2.2
Dublin Co. ...	2,263	383	9.1	3.7	Donogal ...	1,341	430	2.6	2.4
Wexford ...	2,547	362	8.0	3.2	Roscommon ...	638	84	2.2	1.0
Cork Co. ...	7,088	801	7.7	2.5	Galway ...	1,094	239	1.9	1.3
Limerick Co. ...	2,523	250	7.7	2.3	Leitrim ...	288	61	1.5	1.1
Carlow ...	879	145	7.6	3.9	Mayo ...	821	169	1.5	0.9
Laoighis ...	1,280	135	7.4	2.6	PROVINCES:—				
Tipperary S.R.	1,934	238	7.3	2.6	Leinster ...	35,797	6,613	9.9	4.7
Westmeath ...	1,410	159	7.2	2.8	Munster ...	24,060	3,621	7.8	3.3
Offaly ...	1,211	123	6.7	2.2	Connacht ...	3,533	722	1.9	1.2
Kilkenny ...	1,433	203	6.0	2.6	Ulster (3 Counties) ...	3,003	722	2.9	2.1
					Saorstát Eireann ...	66,393	11,678	6.9	3.4

\* Numbers out of work as percentages of those at work and out of work.

It will be seen by reference to "Agricultural Statistics, 1847-1926," chap. II, p. xiii, that the nine counties (from Longford to Mayo) which had the lowest percentage unemployed are the nine counties with the largest percentage of land under small holdings.

### Industries.

Perhaps the next most important statistics are those showing the industries and services in which the unemployed were last at work.

#### NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING THOSE CONFINED TO HOSPITALS OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS).

Industrial Status	Actual Numbers			Percentages		
	Agricul- ture	Other Industries	Total	Agricul- ture	Other Industries	Total
Persons at work ...	648,575	574,439	1,223,014	98.0	89.9	94.0
Employers ...	51,958	27,176	79,134	7.8	4.2	6.1
Own Account ...	218,187	77,102	295,289	33.0	12.1	22.7
Relatives assisting ...	263,941	5,695	269,636	39.9	0.9	20.7
Employees ...	114,489	464,466	578,955	17.3	72.7	44.5
Persons "out of work" ...	13,570	64,501	78,071	2.0	10.1	6.0
Total at work and "out of work"	662,145	638,940	1,301,085	100.0	100.0	100.0

The proportion out of work in agriculture was only 2·0% (for reasons already mentioned), as compared with 10·1% in other industries and services. It will be seen that although the number of persons at work in agriculture was considerably greater than in other industries and services (648,575 as against 574,439), the number of paid employees in agriculture was less than one-fourth of those in other industries and services (114,489, as compared with 464,466). Only one out of every six of the persons at work in agriculture was a paid employee, as compared with three out of every four in other industries and services. The number of persons returned as working on their own account is believed to have been considerably overstated; small farmers and others (e.g., blacksmiths, dressmakers, etc.) having one or two paid assistants appear to have been modestly reluctant to describe themselves as employers, as they should have done.

The following were the percentages of persons out of work, classified according to the different sizes of farms on which last employed :—

Under 30 acres	...	...	...	...	%
30 to 50	„	...	...	...	0·6
50 to 100	„	...	...	...	1·3
100 to 200	„	...	...	...	2·4
Over 200	„	...	...	...	3·8
					5·8

The above sequence is merely due to the much larger proportion of paid labour on the larger farms. If the agricultural labourers discharged from each size of farm are expressed as a percentage of those at work and out of work from that class of farm, the following are the results :—

Under 30 acres	...	...	...	...	%
30 to 50	„	...	...	...	10·5
50 to 100	„	...	...	...	9·5
100 to 200	„	...	...	...	9·2
Over 200	„	...	...	...	8·9
					9·1

The following industries and services had 400 or more persons (males and females) out of work :—

Agriculture 13,570, grain milling 779, bread and flour confectionery 830, bacon curing 416, creameries 410, other food-making 686, brewing 482, other drink-making 879, flax spinning, poplin and silk 462, other textile manufactures 1,055 (including woollen manufacture 384), tailoring 696, other clothing 835 (dressmaking 249, boots and shoes 382), sawmills and joinery works 682, general and jobbing carpentry 458; other woodworking 435, general metal founding and engineering 481, other metal industries 861, manufacture of self-propelled road vehicles (not steam) 645, ships and boats 739, other vehicles 773 (including 362 from manufacture of carriages, carts, motor-car bodies), printing, paper-making, etc., 1,088, building and contracting 13,571 (local authorities 8,031, house painting and decorating 427, other building and contracting 5,113), gas, electricity and water 402.

The foregoing refer to agriculture and manufacturing industries; the following refer to services :—

Railways 1,622, motor garages 473, cartage and haulage 447, shipping service 932, other transport services 1,215 (loading and discharging vessels 408, other services 807), commerce and finance 9,978 (includes trading in coal 920, in grocery and provisions 1,891, in fresh meat 563, in drugs, etc., 410, in metal goods, etc., 448, in general drapery 1,202, departmental stores 763, other commerce and finance 3,781), discharged from central government 2,789, and from local government services, other than building and contracting, 3,501 (possibly many included in the last figure should have been included under building and contracting), professions, (teaching, nursing, etc.), 862, entertainments and sport 474, private domestic service 4,775, hotels and restaurants 817, publichouses 1,073, other personal service 746.

## Occupations.

The following table shows for each of the occupations in which more than 400 males were returned as out of work the measure of unemployment in number and percentage and also the number out of work for more than a year expressed as a percentage of those out of work for stated periods.

Occupations having more than 400 males returned as "out of work"	Numbers out of work (A)	(A) as % of those at work and out of work	% of (A) out of work for more than a year
		%	%
Agricultural labourers ... ..	14,110	11.4	16.8
Gardeners ... ..	480	7.4	36.6
Bakers ... ..	481	12.5	33.8
Unskilled food makers ... ..	986	23.1	40.6
Unskilled drink makers ... ..	779	18.9	35.5
Skilled textile workers ... ..	418	17.3	38.0
Tailors ... ..	474	7.8	37.1
Carpenters ... ..	1,217	8.8	18.8
Unskilled woodworkers ... ..	500	23.8	40.3
Motor mechanics ... ..	565	12.4	25.4
Fitters ... ..	486	19.1	41.4
Unskilled metal workers ... ..	737	19.0	44.8
Masons ... ..	507	16.4	9.7
Builders' labourers ... ..	3,170	32.5	27.5
Contractors' labourers ... ..	9,435	37.5	10.2
Painters and decorators ... ..	741	14.2	21.5
Railway workers ... ..	412	4.6	37.0
Motor drivers ... ..	1,140	11.2	24.7
Drivers of carts, etc. ... ..	1,263	13.7	35.7
Seamen ... ..	413	24.8	23.5
Dock labourers ... ..	1,535	24.6	35.3
Messengers ... ..	1,138	15.6	30.3
Porters ... ..	803	17.9	43.8
Shop assistants ... ..	2,016	9.9	35.7
Clerks and typists ... ..	1,398	8.4	48.5
Packers ... ..	494	17.0	46.2
General labourers ... ..	7,129	32.5	37.1

It has already been shown that the period of unemployment in the country districts was shorter than in the cities and towns. The above table confirms this, as it shows that the period of unemployment is much shorter in the country occupations than in the town occupations. Thus, while 10.2% of unemployed contractors' labourers (i.e., practically all the road labourers) and 16.8% of the unemployed agricultural labourers were idle for more than a year, the corresponding percentage for unemployed clerks was 48.5, packers 46.2, unskilled metal workers 44.2, etc.

Unemployment hits the unskilled labourer more severely than the skilled. There were 32.5% of the builders' labourers out of work, 37.5% of the contractors' labourers (principally road labourers), and 32.5% of the general labourers. These are the largest percentages of unemployment recorded in individual occupations. While 12.5% of bakers were out of work, the percentage of unskilled food makers was much larger (23.1%), and while 8.8% of the carpenters were unemployed, the percentage for unskilled woodworkers was 23.8%.

Taking all producers, makers and repairers (except agriculture, fishing and mining) and segregating those in skilled occupations from the unskilled workers, the following percentages are obtained:—

MALES: PRODUCERS, MAKERS AND REPAIRERS (EXCEPT AGRICULTURE, FISHING AND MINING).

	Skilled Workers	Unskilled Workers
	%	%
Numbers out of work as percentage of those at work and out of work ...	10.7	29.8
Numbers out of work for more than a year as percentage of those out of work for stated periods ... ..	20.9	33.0



## Ages and Conjugal Conditions.

In the following table the numbers unemployed in certain age groups are expressed as percentages of the numbers of employees at work and out of work, as employees are practically the only class running the risk of "unemployment" as the term is understood for Census purposes.

MALES "OUT OF WORK" CLASSIFIED BY CONJUGAL CONDITIONS AND AGES.

Age Group	Actual Numbers				Numbers expressed as percentages of employees at work and out of work			
	Married	Widowed	Single	Total	Married	Widowed	Single	Total
12-17 ...	—	—	2,421	2,421	%	%	%	%
18-19 ...	10	—	3,639	3,649	*	—	8.0	8.0
20-24 ...	734	4	10,198	10,936	18.0	*	12.1	12.1
25-34 ...	5,037	123	10,294	15,454	13.2	15.2	14.2	14.4
35-44 ...	5,954	310	4,781	11,045	12.2	14.1	14.5	14.0
45-54 ...	6,697	697	3,558	10,952	13.9	15.8	14.8	13.3
55-64 ...	4,815	949	1,884	7,648	17.7	19.8	16.2	14.7
65-69 ...	1,859	621	639	3,119	24.0	24.4	16.6	17.6
70 or over	631	331	207	1,169	17.2	15.7	17.9	22.5
Total	25,737	3,035	37,621	66,393	14.5	17.9	10.1	14.9

\* Actual numbers very small.

The percentage columns show that the risk of unemployment in the case of single males increases gradually as the age increases, but in the case of married and widowed employees the risk decreases to the forties and then increases.

These columns also show that the percentage of unemployed widowers is higher in each age group than the percentage of unemployed married men. The percentage of single men unemployed is higher than that for the married for ages 25 to 54, but is significantly lower for ages from 55 onwards, and still lower than the percentages for widowers in this age group.

The last line of the table shows that, taken on the whole, the percentage of single employees out of work is somewhat lower than the percentage of married and considerably lower than the percentage of widowed. These results appear to be mainly due to the numbers of unmarried employees being so large at the younger ages, when their risk of unemployment is comparatively small.

The following were the numbers of single female employees at work and the numbers out of work, classified by ages :—

SINGLE FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

Age				Numbers of employees at work (A)	Numbers out of work (B)	Total at work and out of work (C)	(B) as % of (C)
12-17 year,	...	...	...	21,706	1,069	22,775	%
18-19 "	...	...	...	20,149	1,598	21,747	4.7
20-24 "	...	...	...	43,909	3,794	47,703	7.3
25-34 "	...	...	...	39,237	2,504	41,741	8.0
35-44 "	...	...	...	15,266	806	16,072	6.0
45-54 "	...	...	...	9,668	455	10,123	5.0
55-64 "	...	...	...	5,248	304	5,552	4.5
65-69 "	...	...	...	1,702	105	1,807	5.5
70 or over	...	...	...	1,631	24	1,655	5.8
							1.5

In the case of single males (as shown above) the percentage unemployed increased regularly as the age increased, but the last table shows that the percentage of single females unemployed increases to the age group 20 to 24, then decreases to 54, and again increases.

The next table shows the proportion of the unemployed males who were out of work for more than a year.

MALES IN EACH AGE GROUP WHO WERE " OUT OF WORK " FOR OVER A YEAR, CLASSIFIED BY CONJUGAL CONDITIONS AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THOSE " OUT OF WORK " FOR STATED PERIODS IN THAT AGE GROUP.

Conjugal Condition	Age Groups						
	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70 or over	All ages
Married ...	22.8	24.5	24.6	33.0	41.9	44.2	27.3
Widowed ...	24.2	22.7	30.9	35.3	41.9	43.3	34.7
Single ...	31.8	30.1	29.0	31.8	37.8	34.6	27.6
All classes ...	28.8	26.9	26.4	33.0	41.1	42.3	27.8

The table is read thus :—22.8% of the unemployed married men aged 25 to 34 were idle for more than a year. It will be seen that, taking the three classes of males together, the proportion idle for more than a year decreases from 25 to 54 years of age and then increases. The table also shows that the period of unemployment for married men is shorter than that for single men for each age up to 55, and the period for widowers is less than that for single men up to the age of 45, after which the position is reversed.

Information will be found in tables 33 and 34 of Volume VI, showing the number of dependents under 16 years of age of the married and widowed out of work. The average number of these dependents was 1.9 per married man, 0.7 per widower and 0.4 per widow. No attempt was made to classify families according to the numbers of members at work, out of work, and not following gainful occupations. If the family instead of the individual had thus been taken as the unit, a better measure of the distress caused by unemployment would have been obtained.

As the numbers actually " at work " at each age group in each occupation were not compiled, the percentages in the next table were based on the total number at each age group following each occupation ; thus including those in institutions, as well as those " at work " and " out of work."

PERCENTAGE " OUT OF WORK " IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation	Ages				Total 12 years and over
	12-19	20-34	35-54	55 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%
MALES :					
Agricultural labourers ...	7.3	10.6	11.5	15.8	11.3
Bakers ...	8.0	13.1	10.5	17.1	12.3
Carpenters ...	4.8	9.4	8.0	11.9	8.8
Metal workers ...	7.3	16.3	10.1	12.5	12.6
Builders' labourers ...	27.1	31.6	29.7	40.5	31.8
Contractors' labourers ...	38.8	38.0	35.7	38.3	37.2
Motor drivers ...	13.6	12.1	7.6	13.2	11.1
Dock labourers ...	28.7	24.8	21.0	30.0	24.1
Shop assistants ...	5.9	11.4	10.6	13.3	9.8
Clerks ...	5.1	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.1
Personal service ...	5.4	7.5	3.7	3.5	5.0
General labourers ...	26.8	35.2	28.2	30.8	31.1
All males unemployed ...	5.3	8.4	6.7	5.8	6.9
FEMALES :					
Shop assistants ...	6.9	8.1	5.0	5.4	7.3
Domestic servants ...	4.4	5.5	4.8	5.4	5.0
All females unemployed ...	3.9	4.7	2.4	1.2	3.4



Contrary to the general trend, there was more unemployment amongst contractors' labourers, motor drivers and dock labourers under 20 than in the groups aged 20-34, and there was more unemployment amongst agricultural labourers and clerks aged 35-54 than amongst those aged 20-34.

### Birthplaces.

Of the 78,071 persons "out of work," 2,597 were born outside Saorstát Eireann, 64,714 were born in the Saorstát county in which they resided at the time of the Census, and 10,760 were born in Saorstát counties other than those in which they resided. Taking the country as a whole, there was very little difference between the percentages unemployed in the immigrant, the migrant and the non-migrant classes. But there are significant differences when the figures for the County Boroughs alone are examined, as the following table indicates. (As the numbers at work classified by birthplace are not available, the numbers out of work are expressed as percentages of *all* males 12 years or over).

MALES "OUT OF WORK" AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MALES 12 YEARS AND OVER.

Birthplace	Dublin Co. Borough and 4 U.Ds.*	Cork, Limerick and Waterford Co. Boroughs	4 Co. Boroughs and 4 U.Ds. adjoining Dublin
	%	%	%
Saorstát Eireann—			
County of residence ...	13.2	14.7	13.6
Elsewhere in Saorstát ...	6.9	8.0	7.2
Outside Saorstát ...	5.9	5.8	5.8
Total ...	10.7	12.4	11.1

\* Rathmines and Rathgar, Pembroke, Blackrock and Dun Laoghaire.

Persons born and living in the County Boroughs suffered much more from unemployment than persons who came from other counties or from outside the Saorstát.

MALES "OUT OF WORK" CLASSIFIED BY BIRTHPLACES AND AGE GROUPS.

Birthplace	Age Groups									
	12-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70 or over	All ages
Born in—	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(a) County of residence ...	89.2	89.0	87.0	84.9	82.0	80.8	78.2	77.6	72.2	83.1
(b) Elsewhere in Saorstát ...	7.3	8.5	9.8	12.1	14.8	15.5	18.0	19.3	23.6	13.6
(c) Outside Saorstát ...	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.1	4.2	3.3
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It will be observed that as age increased the migrants (b) form an increasing proportion of the unemployed. At age 20 to 24 they form or comprise only one-tenth of the total unemployed, whereas at 65 to 69 they represent one-fifth. This is all the more significant as the proportion of migrants, 12 years of age and over, decreases gradually from 17.3% of those aged 20 to 24 to 13.5% at age 65 to 69.

The percentages in the following table are based on all males in each age group :—

**MALES " OUT OF WORK " AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MALES IN EACH AGE GROUP.**

Age Groups	Birthplace			Total
	Saorstát		Outside Saorstát	
	County of residence	Elsewhere		
	%	%	%	%
12-19 ... ..	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.6
20-24 ... ..	9.8	5.0	6.2	8.8
25-34 ... ..	8.4	5.5	5.3	7.8
35-44 ... ..	6.5	5.9	4.8	6.4
45-54 ... ..	6.3	6.4	5.9	6.3
55-59 ... ..	6.1	7.5	6.5	6.3
60-64 ... ..	6.0	8.1	6.5	6.3
65-69 ... ..	5.6	8.6	6.7	6.1
70 or over ... ..	1.3	3.0	2.5	1.5
Total ... ..	5.8	5.4	4.9	5.7

The table shows that the degree of unemployment in the non-migrant class rises to a peak at age 20 to 24 and then diminishes, but in the migrant class the percentage unemployed increases from the earliest ages onwards.

**Housing.**

The following table shows the housing conditions of those " out of work " as measured by the size of dwellings in which they resided.

Size of Dwelling	Actual Numbers			Percentages		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
				%	%	%
Living in—						
1 room ... ..	8,049	1,402	9,451	12.7	12.6	12.7
2 rooms ... ..	15,144	2,509	17,653	23.9	22.5	23.7
3 or 4 rooms ... ..	33,086	5,115	38,201	52.2	45.9	51.3
5 or more rooms ... ..	7,063	2,114	9,177	11.2	19.0	12.3
				100.0	100.0	100.0
Unclassified ... ..	3,051	538	3,589			
Total ... ..	66,393	11,678	78,071			

The next table shows housing conditions of those " out of work " as indicated by the density of persons per room :—

Persons per Room	Actual Numbers			Percentages		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
				%	%	%
3 or more per room ... ..	12,667	2,351	15,018	20.0	21.1	20.2
2 to 3 per room ... ..	14,857	2,840	17,697	23.5	25.5	23.7
Less than 2 per room ... ..	35,818	5,949	41,767	56.5	53.4	56.1
				100.0	100.0	100.0
Unclassified ... ..	3,051	538	3,589			
Total ... ..	66,393	11,678	78,071			

The table is read thus :—12,667 males out of work lived in families having 3 or more persons per room.