

COMMENTARY

The total number of persons at work at the date of the 1966 Census was 1,065,987, comprising 785,196 males and 280,791 females. The numbers at work in the industrial groups are shown in Table 1 of this Report. This Table also shows the numbers at work in the various industrial groups per ten thousand at work in all industries.

Agriculture represented the largest industrial group in the State, with 331,159 persons engaged or 31.1 percent of the total working population. Manufacturing industries were next in order of size, with 198,377 persons engaged or 18.6 percent of the working population. Building and Construction gave employment to 74,140 persons, or 7.0 percent of the working population while those engaged in Electricity, Gas and Water Supply numbered 11,911 or 1.1 percent of the total at work.

Among the service-type industries the greatest number was engaged in Commerce, with 150,138 persons or 14.1 percent of the working population. This was followed by the Professions and by Personal Service with 8.8 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively, of the total working population. Transport and Communication employed 5.4 percent of the total working population while 4.1 percent was engaged in Public Administration and Defence.

Of the total of 280,791 females at work, the highest proportion, viz. 22.5 percent, was engaged in Manufacturing Industries, followed by the Professions with 20.0 percent. Commerce employed 17.7 percent of all females at work, Personal Service 16.9 percent and Agriculture 11.8 percent.

It will be observed that only 10.0 percent of the persons engaged in Agriculture were female, compared with 31.8 percent in Manufacturing Industries, 33.1 percent in Commerce, 59.9 percent in Professions and 75.0 percent in Personal Service.

In Table 2 persons at work are shown classified by industry in considerably greater detail than in Table 1, the number of headings being 198. It should be noted that persons engaged in Farming are classified according to the areas of the farms on which they were working rather than by reference to the area of land held. The list of industries used for the 1966 industrial classification is somewhat shorter than that used in 1961 (which contained 229 separate headings).

The principal changes in the classification involve the amalgamation of groups of headings shown separately in 1961 but which contained only small numbers of persons or in which the close similarity of the activities involved made the task of distinguishing them at the coding stage difficult. For example "Sea Fishing" and "Inland Fishing", shown as separate headings in 1961, have been combined under a single heading, "Fishing", in 1966. In addition to amalgamations of this type, the following changes in classification procedure were made:— (i) farm labourers and farm managers on farms run by Hospitals, etc. are classified to Farming instead of to the appropriate heading for the institution concerned (ii) roundsmen and shop assistants employed by Bakeries and Dairies are classified to Retail Distribution instead of to the Food Manufacturing group (iii) mattress making is transferred from Textile Manufacture to Furniture Manufacture, (iv) the manufacture of Fur and Fur Products is transferred from Leather Manufacture to Clothing Manufacture. A comparison of numbers at work in the individual industries in 1961 and 1966 is made in Table 3. In order to bring the two sets of figures into line, the foregoing regroupings have been applied to the 1961 figures. Details of the actual and percentage changes in numbers at work in the various industrial groups are given in TABLE I.

The overall total number of persons at work in 1966 was 13,400, or 1.3 per cent above the 1961 level. In the same period the total number of persons engaged in Agriculture fell by 45,900, or 12.2 percent (males 11.0 percent and females 21.2 percent), while the number at work in all other activities increased by 59,300, or 8.8 percent (males increased by 10.8 percent and females increased by 5.0 percent).

The number of persons engaged in the manufacturing industries rose from 177,800 in 1961 to 198,400 in 1966, that is by 20,600 or 11.6 percent. The number of males engaged rose by 17,400, or 14.7 percent while that of females rose by 3,200, or 5.4 percent. Among the manufacturing industries, the largest percentage increases from 1961 to 1966 occurred in the case of Electrical Machinery and Appliances (52.8 percent), Bricks, Pottery, Stone and Glass (31.9 percent), Metal Products (25.4 percent) and Transport Equipment (20.1 percent). Employment in the small residual group "Other Manufacturing Industries" showed an increase from 4,200 in 1961 to 6,600 in 1966 or by 54.8 percent. Falls in employment occurred in the manufacture of Clothing (4.7 percent) and Leather Products (3.4 percent).

TABLE I:- ACTUAL AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1961-1966, IN THE NUMBERS AT WORK IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

| Industrial group | Actual change (Thousands*) | | | Percentage change | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|---------|-------------------|-------|---------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| AGRICULTURE | -45.9 | -36.9 | -8.9 | -12.2 | -11.0 | -21.2 |
| FISHING | - 0.1 | - 0.1 | +0.0 | - 3.7 | - 4.2 | +47.8 |
| MINING, QUARRYING AND TURF PRODUCTION | - 0.3 | - 0.4 | +0.1 | - 3.5 | - 4.2 | +34.5 |
| MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | +20.6 | +17.4 | +3.2 | +11.6 | +14.7 | + 5.4 |
| Food | + 2.7 | + 2.6 | +0.0 | + 7.5 | +10.6 | + 0.4 |
| Beverages | + 0.8 | + 0.6 | +0.2 | + 8.5 | + 7.4 | +16.7 |
| Tobacco | + 0.0 | + 0.0 | +0.0 | + 2.0 | + 0.2 | + 3.8 |
| Textiles and textile made-up goods | + 1.2 | + 1.2 | -0.0 | + 5.4 | +12.0 | - 0.2 |
| Clothing | - 1.4 | - 0.7 | -0.7 | - 4.7 | - 6.6 | - 3.8 |
| Leather and leather substitute products | - 0.1 | - 0.2 | +0.1 | - 3.4 | - 7.6 | +10.5 |
| Wood and cork | + 0.6 | + 0.6 | +0.1 | +10.8 | +10.1 | +31.9 |
| Furniture | + 0.8 | + 0.8 | -0.0 | +15.8 | +19.3 | - 3.3 |
| Paper and paper products | + 0.5 | + 0.2 | +0.3 | +11.3 | + 6.9 | +18.4 |
| Printing and publishing | + 0.9 | + 0.8 | +0.1 | + 8.2 | +10.9 | + 2.9 |
| Rubber products | + 0.3 | + 0.3 | -0.0 | +10.4 | +15.0 | - 0.4 |
| Chemicals and chemical products | + 1.6 | + 1.2 | +0.3 | +19.9 | +21.8 | +15.3 |
| Bricks, pottery, stone and glass | + 2.2 | + 2.0 | +0.2 | +31.9 | +33.0 | +24.6 |
| Metal products | + 2.6 | + 2.3 | +0.3 | +25.4 | +25.0 | +28.7 |
| Machinery (excl. electrical machinery) | + 0.6 | + 0.6 | -0.0 | +13.5 | +15.9 | - 3.9 |
| Electrical machinery and appliances | + 3.1 | + 1.6 | +1.5 | +52.8 | +40.7 | +78.6 |
| Transport equipment | + 1.9 | + 1.8 | +0.1 | +20.1 | +20.2 | +19.2 |
| Other manufacturing industries | + 2.3 | + 1.6 | +0.7 | +54.8 | +57.0 | +50.7 |
| BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION | +14.6 | +14.2 | +0.3 | +24.4 | +24.2 | +36.5 |
| ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY | + 1.7 | + 1.6 | +0.1 | +17.1 | +17.0 | +18.0 |
| COMMERCE | + 5.3 | + 4.1 | +1.1 | + 3.6 | + 4.3 | + 2.4 |
| INSURANCE, BANKING AND FINANCE | + 1.8 | + 0.8 | +1.0 | +12.4 | + 8.5 | +20.5 |
| TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND STORAGE | + 3.1 | + 1.6 | +1.4 | + 5.7 | + 3.5 | +21.0 |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE | + 2.6 | + 1.0 | +1.6 | + 6.4 | + 3.2 | +19.9 |
| PROFESSIONS | + 8.6 | + 3.4 | +5.2 | +10.1 | + 9.9 | +10.2 |
| PERSONAL SERVICE | - 0.2 | + 2.0 | -2.2 | - 0.4 | +14.1 | - 4.4 |
| ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORT | + 0.2 | + 0.7 | -0.5 | + 1.5 | +11.4 | - 9.5 |
| OTHER INDUSTRIES OR INDUSTRY NOT STATED | + 1.6 | + 1.3 | +0.3 | +62.4 | +67.5 | +48.7 |
| TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES | +13.4 | +10.7 | +2.8 | + 1.3 | + 1.4 | + 1.0 |

* Apparent small discrepancies in this and other tables are due to the effect of rounding-off.

TABLE II:- NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AT WORK IN EACH PROVINCE, COUNTY AND COUNTY BOROUGH CLASSIFIED BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL GROUP.

| Province, County or County Borough | Actual numbers (Thousands) | | | | Percentage distribution | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | Total at work | Agri- culture and fishing | Other production industries | Service- type industries | Agri- culture and fishing | Other production industries | Service- type industries | Total |
| LEINSTER | 525.2 | 88.4 | 179.2 | 257.7 | 16.8 | 34.1 | 49.1 | 100.— |
| Carlow | 11.6 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 39.0 | 23.8 | 37.2 | 100.— |
| Dublin Co. Borough | 222.2 | 0.9 | 91.4 | 129.9 | 0.4 | 41.1 | 58.5 | 100.— |
| Dun Laoghaire Boro' | 19.3 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 13.5 | 0.9 | 29.4 | 69.7 | 100.— |
| Dublin* | 59.3 | 4.4 | 21.8 | 33.1 | 7.4 | 36.7 | 55.9 | 100.— |
| Kildare | 24.3 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 26.7 | 32.1 | 41.2 | 100.— |
| Kilkenny | 22.1 | 9.9 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 44.8 | 22.1 | 33.1 | 100.— |
| Laoighis | 16.1 | 7.7 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 48.0 | 21.3 | 30.7 | 100.— |
| Longford | 10.5 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 55.8 | 16.0 | 28.2 | 100.— |
| Louth | 26.5 | 4.5 | 11.6 | 10.4 | 17.1 | 43.8 | 39.1 | 100.— |
| Meath | 24.9 | 10.6 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 42.3 | 26.1 | 31.6 | 100.— |
| Offaly | 18.7 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 39.4 | 32.4 | 28.2 | 100.— |
| Westmeath | 18.4 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 37.7 | 20.3 | 42.0 | 100.— |
| Wexford | 29.3 | 12.8 | 5.6 | 10.8 | 43.8 | 19.2 | 37.0 | 100.— |
| Wicklow | 22.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 28.1 | 28.4 | 43.5 | 100.— |
| MUNSTER | 310.0 | 112.8 | 80.8 | 116.3 | 36.4 | 26.1 | 37.5 | 100.— |
| Clare | 27.9 | 14.7 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 52.7 | 20.0 | 27.3 | 100.— |
| Cork Co. Borough | 42.9 | 0.4 | 18.3 | 24.1 | 1.0 | 42.7 | 56.3 | 100.— |
| Cork | 81.5 | 35.9 | 19.7 | 25.8 | 44.1 | 24.2 | 31.7 | 100.— |
| Kerry | 38.9 | 20.1 | 6.2 | 12.5 | 51.8 | 15.9 | 32.3 | 100.— |
| Limerick Co. Borough | 18.9 | 0.2 | 7.3 | 11.4 | 1.2 | 38.7 | 60.1 | 100.— |
| Limerick | 29.2 | 14.7 | 5.8 | 8.8 | 50.1 | 19.9 | 30.0 | 100.— |
| Tipperary, N.R. | 19.8 | 9.2 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 46.2 | 22.0 | 31.8 | 100.— |
| Tipperary, S.R. | 24.1 | 10.4 | 5.1 | 8.6 | 43.0 | 21.3 | 35.6 | 100.— |
| Waterford Co. Borough | 10.9 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 46.3 | 52.3 | 100.— |
| Waterford | 15.9 | 7.0 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 44.4 | 21.2 | 34.4 | 100.— |
| CONNACHT | 152.5 | 91.1 | 19.4 | 42.0 | 59.7 | 12.7 | 27.5 | 100.— |
| Galway | 55.9 | 31.1 | 7.7 | 17.1 | 55.6 | 13.8 | 30.6 | 100.— |
| Leitrim | 12.1 | 8.3 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 68.5 | 9.3 | 22.2 | 100.— |
| Mayo | 43.4 | 27.3 | 5.1 | 11.0 | 63.0 | 11.8 | 25.2 | 100.— |
| Roscommon | 22.1 | 14.4 | 2.5 | 5.2 | 65.2 | 11.3 | 23.5 | 100.— |
| Sligo | 19.0 | 10.0 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 52.4 | 15.7 | 31.9 | 100.— |
| ULSTER (part of) | 78.3 | 41.3 | 14.3 | 22.8 | 52.7 | 18.2 | 29.1 | 100.— |
| Cavan | 21.0 | 12.4 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 59.2 | 14.6 | 26.2 | 100.— |
| Donegal | 39.5 | 19.7 | 7.8 | 12.0 | 50.0 | 19.7 | 30.3 | 100.— |
| Monaghan | 17.8 | 9.1 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 51.2 | 19.1 | 29.7 | 100.— |
| TOTAL | 1,066.0 | 333.5 | 293.7 | 438.7 | 31.3 | 27.6 | 41.2 | 100.— |

* Excluding Dun Laoghaire, Borough.

Substantial increases in employment occurred between 1961 and 1966 in Building and Construction (24.4 percent) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (17.1 percent), Insurance, Banking and Finance (12.4 percent) and the Professions (10.1 percent). A slight decline in employment occurred in Personal Service where an increase in male employment was insufficient to offset the fall in the number of female workers.

Table 4 shows the working population of each Province, County and County Borough in 1966 classified by industrial group, while Table 5 gives these particulars in respect of the individual industry headings. Tables 6A and 6B show the working population of each city or town of 1,500 inhabitants or over, classified by industrial group. It should be particularly noted that these classifications relate to the areas in which the persons were residing on Census night rather than to the areas in which their place of work was situated. The total working population of each County and County Borough and its distribution according to broad industrial groups is summarised in TABLE II. The Other Production Industries in this table has been taken as comprising Mining, Quarrying and Turf Production, Manufacturing, Building and Construction and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

In the Counties of Leitrim, Mayo and Roscommon over 60 percent of the working population was engaged in Agriculture or Fishing while in each of the Counties of Cavan, Longford, Galway, Clare, Sligo, Kerry, Monaghan and Limerick this figure exceeded 50 percent. The proportions of persons at work in the Other Production Industries were highest in Waterford County Borough (46.0 percent), followed by County Louth (43.8 percent), Cork County Borough (42.5 percent), Dublin County Borough (40.8 percent), Limerick County Borough (38.7 percent) and Dublin County excluding Dun Laoghaire (36.7 percent). At the other end of the scale were the Counties of Leitrim (9.3 percent), Roscommon (11.3 percent) and Mayo (11.8 percent). In the Borough of Dun Laoghaire 70.1 percent of the working population were in Service-type Industries, this proportion being next highest in Limerick County Borough with 60.1 percent.

The figures contained in TABLE II are further summarised into four regions of the country in TABLE III, and the percentage distribution, by area, of persons at work in the broad industrial groups are shown.

TABLE III:- DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AT WORK IN BROAD INDUSTRIAL GROUPS BY AREA.

| Area | Actual numbers (Thousands) | | | | Percentage distribution | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Total at work | Agri- culture and fishing | Other production industries | Service- type industries | Total at work | Agri- culture and fishing | Other production industries | Service- type industries |
| Dublin County and County Borough | 300.8 | 5.5 | 118.8 | 176.4 | 28.2 | 1.6 | 40.5 | 40.2 |
| Remainder of Leinster | 224.4 | 82.9 | 60.4 | 81.2 | 21.1 | 24.8 | 20.5 | 18.5 |
| Munster | 310.0 | 112.8 | 80.8 | 116.3 | 29.1 | 33.8 | 27.5 | 26.5 |
| Connacht and Ulster (part of) | 230.8 | 132.4 | 33.7 | 64.8 | 21.7 | 39.7 | 11.5 | 14.8 |
| TOTAL | 1,066.0 | 333.5 | 293.7 | 438.7 | 100.- | 100.- | 100.- | 100.- |

It will be seen that Dublin County and County Borough contained 28.2 percent of the total of persons at work in the State, 40.5 percent of the persons at work in the Production Industries other than Agriculture and Fishing and 40.2 percent of those in Service-type Industries. Connacht and Ulster (part of) contained 39.7 percent of the total of persons engaged in Agriculture and Fishing, but only 11.5 percent of those in Other Production Industries and 14.8 percent of those in Service-type Industries.

TABLE IV shows the actual and percentage changes between 1961 and 1966 in numbers at work in broad industrial groups in the four regions.

TABLE IV:— ACTUAL AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1961–1966 IN THE PERSONS AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND AREA.

| Area | Actual numbers (Thousands) | | | | Percentage change | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Total at work | Agri- culture and fishing | Other production industries | Service- type industries | Total at work | Agri- culture and fishing | Other production industries | Service- type industries |
| Dublin County and County Borough | +24.2 | – 0.5 | +11.2 | +13.5 | +8.8 | – 7.8 | +10.4 | +8.3 |
| Remainder of Leinster | + 0.3 | –11.1 | + 7.9 | + 3.5 | +0.1 | –11.8 | +15.0 | +4.5 |
| Munster | + 1.8 | –15.3 | +13.0 | + 4.1 | +0.6 | –12.0 | +19.1 | +3.7 |
| Connacht and Ulster (part of) | –12.9 | –19.1 | + 4.4 | + 1.8 | –5.3 | –12.6 | +15.2 | +2.9 |
| TOTAL | +13.4 | –46.0 | +36.5 | +23.0 | +1.3 | –12.1 | +14.2 | +5.5 |

The total number at work in Dublin County and County Borough rose by 8.8 percent between 1961 and 1966. Practically no change in the total at work occurred in the remainder of Leinster or in Munster, while a fall of 5.3 percent took place in Connacht and Ulster (part of). Apart from Dublin County and County Borough, which accounts for only a very small proportion of agricultural employment, the other three regions were affected to a very similar extent by the fall in the total at work in Agriculture and Fishing, the decreases amounting to 11.8 percent in Leinster, 12.0 percent in Munster and 12.6 percent in Connacht and Ulster (part of). The percentage growth in employment in Other Production Industries was greatest in Munster (19.1 percent) the least in Dublin County and County Borough (10.4 percent). In the case of Service-type Industries, the largest increase took place in Dublin County and County Borough (8.3 percent).

In Tables 6A and 6B, showing the working population of cities and towns of 1,500 inhabitants or over, the figures given refer to the entire built-up areas. Thus, where a town with legally defined boundaries has a suburban area or environs outside this boundary, the figures relate to the area comprising the portion within the legal boundary plus the suburbs or environs. For ease of reference to Tables 6A and 6B, an index showing the number of the page on which the figures for each city or town appear is given in Appendix B. The numbers at work in cities and towns of over 10,000 population and their percentage distribution by broad industrial groups are shown in TABLE V. In this table the small numbers of persons in Agriculture have been included with Production Industries.

TABLE V:- DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AT WORK IN EACH CITY OR TOWN (including suburbs or environs, if any) HAVING A POPULATION OF 10,000 OR OVER ACCORDING TO BROAD INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

| City or Town | Total persons at work | Production industries | Commerce, insurance and finance | Transport, communication and storage | Public administration and defence | Professions | Other services |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | Persons | | | | | | |
| Dublin | 248,484 | 102,091 | 53,783 | 24,005 | 18,118 | 26,712 | 23,775 |
| Dun Laoghaire | 29,816 | 9,441 | 7,344 | 2,251 | 1,676 | 4,965 | 4,139 |
| Cork | 44,011 | 19,334 | 9,773 | 3,894 | 2,255 | 5,204 | 3,551 |
| Limerick | 19,655 | 7,777 | 4,628 | 1,848 | 1,232 | 2,366 | 1,804 |
| Waterford | 10,934 | 5,181 | 2,219 | 1,146 | 357 | 1,225 | 806 |
| Galway | 9,689 | 2,923 | 2,070 | 692 | 699 | 1,809 | 1,496 |
| Dundalk | 8,092 | 4,453 | 1,618 | 524 | 295 | 612 | 590 |
| Drogheda | 7,091 | 3,943 | 1,254 | 453 | 167 | 871 | 403 |
| Bray | 4,958 | 2,064 | 1,056 | 368 | 191 | 448 | 831 |
| Sligo | 4,345 | 1,385 | 1,178 | 362 | 252 | 636 | 532 |
| Wexford | 4,461 | 1,772 | 1,110 | 252 | 195 | 615 | 517 |
| Kilkenny | 4,314 | 1,688 | 1,011 | 177 | 310 | 678 | 450 |
| Tralee | 4,023 | 1,493 | 1,071 | 268 | 311 | 482 | 398 |
| Clonmel | 3,741 | 1,516 | 758 | 146 | 390 | 483 | 448 |
| Athlone | 3,659 | 1,227 | 801 | 249 | 662 | 320 | 400 |
| | Percentage distribution | | | | | | |
| Dublin | 100.— | 41.1 | 21.6 | 9.7 | 7.3 | 10.7 | 9.6 |
| Dun Laoghaire | 100.— | 31.7 | 24.6 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 16.7 | 13.9 |
| Cork | 100.— | 43.9 | 22.2 | 8.8 | 5.1 | 11.8 | 8.1 |
| Limerick | 100.— | 39.6 | 23.5 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 12.0 | 9.2 |
| Waterford | 100.— | 47.4 | 20.3 | 10.5 | 3.3 | 11.2 | 7.4 |
| Galway | 100.— | 30.2 | 21.4 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 18.7 | 15.4 |
| Dundalk | 100.— | 55.0 | 20.0 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 7.6 | 7.3 |
| Drogheda | 100.— | 55.6 | 17.7 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 12.3 | 5.7 |
| Bray | 100.— | 41.6 | 21.3 | 7.4 | 3.9 | 9.0 | 16.8 |
| Sligo | 100.— | 31.9 | 27.1 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 14.6 | 12.2 |
| Wexford | 100.— | 39.7 | 24.9 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 13.8 | 11.6 |
| Kilkenny | 100.— | 39.1 | 23.4 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 15.7 | 10.4 |
| Tralee | 100.— | 37.1 | 26.6 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 12.0 | 9.9 |
| Clonmel | 100.— | 40.5 | 20.3 | 3.9 | 10.4 | 12.9 | 12.0 |
| Athlone | 100.— | 33.5 | 21.9 | 6.8 | 18.1 | 8.7 | 10.9 |

The highest proportion of persons engaged in the Production Industries was observed in Drogheda (55.6 percent) and Dundalk (55.0 percent) followed by Waterford (47.4 percent) and Cork (43.9 percent). Commerce, Insurance and Finance accounted for 27.1 percent of total employment in Sligo, 26.6 percent in Tralee, 24.9 percent in Waterford, 24.6 percent in Dun Laoghaire and 23.5 percent in Limerick. The proportion of persons engaged in Public Administration and Defence was highest in Athlone (18.1 percent) and Clonmel (10.4 percent) while the proportion engaged in the Professions was highest in Galway (18.7 percent), Dun Laoghaire (16.7 percent) and Kilkenny (15.7 percent). In the case of Other Services, which includes Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Entertainment, the highest proportions were observed in Bray (16.8 percent), Galway (15.4 percent) and Dun Laoghaire (13.9 percent). In TABLE VI, the figures contained in Tables 6A and 6B are further summarised according to size of town, while the percentage distribution of persons at work by broad industrial group in which engaged is also shown.

TABLE VI:- DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AT WORK IN BROAD INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
BY TYPE OF DISTRICT.

| Type of district | Total persons at work | Agriculture and fishing | Other production industries | Commerce, insurance and finance | Transport, communication and storage | Public administration and defence | Professions | Other services |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Dublin and Dun Laoghaire | 278,300 | 1,534 | 110,788 | 61,127 | 26,256 | 19,004 | 31,677 | 27,914 |
| Cork, Limerick and Waterford | 74,600 | 938 | 31,449 | 16,620 | 6,888 | 3,749 | 8,795 | 6,161 |
| Other towns of 10,000 population and over | 54,373 | 1,681 | 20,783 | 11,927 | 3,491 | 3,472 | 6,954 | 6,065 |
| Towns 5,000-10,000 population | 40,917 | 1,716 | 14,631 | 8,610 | 2,512 | 2,768 | 6,099 | 4,581 |
| Towns 3,000-5,000 population | 30,120 | 1,494 | 10,131 | 7,429 | 1,583 | 1,821 | 4,314 | 3,348 |
| Towns 1,500-3,000 population | 36,948 | 2,475 | 12,563 | 9,248 | 1,953 | 2,091 | 4,873 | 3,745 |
| Remainder of country | 550,729 | 323,689 | 93,388 | 51,183 | 14,563 | 10,284 | 31,062 | 26,560 |
| TOTAL | 1,065,987 | 333,527 | 293,733 | 166,144 | 57,246 | 43,189 | 93,774 | 78,374 |
| Percentage distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Dublin and Dun Laoghaire | 100.— | 0.6 | 39.8 | 22.0 | 9.4 | 6.8 | 11.4 | 10.0 |
| Cork, Limerick and Waterford | 100.— | 1.3 | 42.2 | 22.3 | 9.2 | 5.0 | 11.8 | 8.3 |
| Other towns of 10,000 population and over | 100.— | 3.1 | 38.2 | 21.9 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 12.8 | 11.2 |
| Towns 5,000-10,000 population | 100.— | 4.2 | 35.8 | 21.0 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 14.9 | 11.2 |
| Towns 3,000-5,000 population | 100.— | 5.0 | 33.6 | 24.7 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 14.3 | 11.1 |
| Towns 1,500-3,000 population | 100.— | 6.7 | 34.0 | 25.0 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 13.2 | 10.1 |
| Remainder of country | 100.— | 58.8 | 17.0 | 9.3 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 5.6 | 4.8 |
| TOTAL | 100.— | 31.3 | 27.6 | 15.6 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 8.8 | 7.4 |

The percentage engaged in Agriculture and Fishing rose steadily as the size of towns decreased, while the percentage in Other Production Industries was somewhat lower in towns of under 10,000 population than in the larger towns.

Tables 7A, 7B and 8 are concerned with the occupations of persons at work in the various industries and industrial groups. Tables 7A and 7B give a comparison for males and females, respectively, of the numbers at work in 1961 and 1966 within broad occupational and industrial groups. The occupations included under the heading "Producers, Makers and Repairers" comprise numbers 001 to 101 in Appendix A. The content of the remaining headings in Tables 7A and 7B is clear from the description of the headings themselves, taken in conjunction with Appendix A.

As may be seen from Tables 7A and 7B, the great majority of persons at work in Agriculture were in the "Producers, Makers and Repairers" category although there were, in addition, small numbers of Transport Workers, Clerks and Professional or Technical Workers. The numbers in these latter categories showed some increase between 1961 and 1966 despite the very substantial falls in the numbers of "Producers, Makers and Repairers".

Of the increase of 17,379, between 1961 and 1966, in the number of males at work in Manufacturing Industries, 10,659 were Producers, Makers and Repairers. In the case of females in Manufacturing Industries, while the total rose by 3,219, the number of female Producers, Makers and Repairers in Manufacturing industries rose by only 650, the greater part of the increase being accounted for by the rise in the numbers of Clerks and Typists, which amounted to 2,243. In the other industry groups there was some increase in the numbers of males in most of the major occupational groups and such decreases as occurred were, for the most part, relatively small. The principal decreases observed were in Mining, Quarrying and Turf Production, in Clothing and in Public Administration and Defence, where the numbers of male Clerks fell by 360 and males in Other Occupations fell by 404. This latter decrease was due mainly to a reduction in the numbers in the Defence Forces.

The numbers of female Producers, Makers and Repairers in the industrial groups other than Agriculture and Manufacturing were small and, in general, showed reductions from 1961 to 1966. The number of female Transport and Communication Workers (mainly Telephone Operators) increased in most industrial groups, while the number of Clerks and Typists increased in all industrial groups with the exception of Manufacture of Leather and Leather Substitute Products and Entertainment and Sport. In the case of Commerce, Insurance and Finance Occupations, the numbers of female workers did not show substantial changes between 1961 and 1966 while, in the case of female Service Workers, a fairly sharp rise in the Professions was more than offset by a fall in the number working in Personal Service. Females in Professional and Technical Occupations showed fairly substantial increases in number in most of the industrial groups.

Table 8 gives details of the occupations of males and females in 1966 in each industry. As the full occupational list used in the Census classifications extends to 191 headings for gainful occupations, it would not be possible to accommodate in this Report a table showing the occupations of all persons within each industry. Accordingly only the principal occupations within each industry are shown, the other occupations being grouped. More precisely, the principles adopted in preparing this table were as follows:—

- (i) Seven major occupational groups were defined (i.e. those in the heading of Tables 7A and 7B).
- (ii) If there were at least twenty males or twenty females in a major group, the group was shown separately but, if not, the group was added in to "Other Occupations" at the end of the list.
- (iii) Where a major group is shown, each individual occupation within that group with twenty or more males or with twenty or more females is shown separately, while each individual occupation with less than twenty males or females is included in the "Others" heading within that major group.

In referring to Table 8 the full list of occupations used in the 1966 Census classification, which is given in Appendix A to this Volume, may be found to be of value.

The distributions of the total gainfully occupied population in 1961 and 1966 according to Employment Status are compared in Table 9. This table reveals that, between 1961 and 1966, substantial reductions took place in the numbers of employers, own account workers and persons assisting relatives, offset by increases in the number of employees. These trends, of course, reflect the falling numbers at work in Agriculture and rising numbers in other branches of economic activity. The number of male employers

fell by 15.1 percent while that of female employers fell by 21.8 percent. The number of male own account workers showed only a slight reduction between 1961 and 1966, namely 0.5 percent, but that of females declined by 16.8 percent. The reduction in numbers assisting relatives was 22.1 percent in the case of males and 21.7 percent in the case of females. Employees, including apprentices, showed increases of 8.7 percent in the case of males and 6.7 percent in the case of females.

The number of persons who stated that they were out of work at the time of the 1966 Census was 52,217, a reduction of 3,352 (or 6.0 percent) on the corresponding figure for 1961. As may be seen from the lower portion of Table 9, persons out of work represented 4.7 percent of the total gainfully occupied population in 1966, compared with 5.0 percent in 1961.

Classifications of persons, males and females by Employment Status and industrial group are given in Tables 10A, 10B and 10C respectively while Table II contains the classification of males and females by Employment Status and individual industry heading. From Table 10A it will be seen that, of the total of 272,782 employers and own account workers, 201,708 (or 73.9 percent) were in Agriculture while a further 35,518 (or 13.0 percent) were in Commerce. The great majority of persons assisting relatives, namely 91.3 percent of the total, were in Agriculture while a further 6.1 percent were in Commerce.

The distribution by Employment Status of persons in major industrial groups is shown in TABLE VII. This table also gives the percentage out of work for each group, the basis of classification in this case being, as explained earlier, the business of the last employer.

TABLE VII:- PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, FOR MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

| Industrial group | Persons at work | | | | Persons out of work | Total gainfully occupied |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------------|
| | Employers | Own account workers | Assisting relatives | Employees (incl. apprentices and learners) | | |
| Agriculture and fishing | 3.4 | 55.6 | 24.3 | 13.8 | 2.9 | 100.— |
| Mining, quarrying and turf production | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 89.7 | 8.8 | 100.— |
| Manufacturing industries | 0.6 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 91.2 | 4.2 | 100.— |
| Building and construction | 2.8 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 75.5 | 14.8 | 100.— |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | — | — | — | 95.5 | 4.5 | 100.— |
| Commerce, insurance and finance | 4.8 | 16.1 | 3.2 | 72.7 | 3.2 | 100.— |
| Transport, communication and storage | 0.8 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 87.2 | 4.7 | 100.— |
| Public administration and defence | — | — | — | 97.2 | 2.8 | 100.— |
| Professions | 1.4 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 92.4 | 1.5 | 100.— |
| Personal service | 2.5 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 84.2 | 5.9 | 100.— |
| Entertainment and sport | 2.0 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 86.1 | 5.1 | 100.— |
| TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES | 2.4 | 22.0 | 8.2 | 62.8 | 4.7 | 100.— |

It will be seen from TABLE VII that only 13.8 percent of the persons in Agriculture and Fishing were employees, which contrasts sharply with the proportions in the other industrial groups. Thus, 89.7 percent of those in Mining, Quarrying and Turf Production, 91.2 percent of those in Manufacturing, 92.4 percent of those in Professions and 87.2 percent of those in Transport, Communication and Storage were employees. The proportion of the total who were self-employed was highest in Agriculture and Fishing (59.0 percent) followed by Commerce, Insurance and Finance (20.9 percent) and Building and Construction (9.1 percent). The percentage out of work was highest for Building and Construction (14.8 percent), followed by Mining, Quarrying and Turf Production (8.8 percent) and Personal Service (5.9 percent).

The actual and percentage changes between 1961 and 1966 in the numbers of persons in the employment status categories, comparing Agriculture and Fishing with All Other Industries, are shown in TABLE VIII.

TABLE VIII:- ACTUAL AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1961-1966, OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS IN EACH EMPLOYMENT STATUS.

| Employment status | Actual numbers (Thousands) | | | Percentage change | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total all industries | Agri- culture and fishing | All other industries | Total all industries | Agri- culture and fishing | All other industries |
| Employers | - 5.3 | - 5.3 | - 0.0 | -16.4 | -31.5 | - 0.0 |
| Own account workers | - 7.8 | - 4.6 | - 3.2 | - 3.1 | - 2.4 | - 5.5 |
| Assisting relatives | -25.8 | -24.8 | - 1.0 | -22.0 | -22.9 | -11.1 |
| Employees (including apprentices and learners) | +52.4 | -11.2 | +63.6 | + 8.1 | -19.1 | +10.8 |
| Total at work | +13.4 | -46.0 | +59.4 | + 1.3 | -12.1 | + 8.8 |
| Out of work | - 3.4 | - 1.0 | - 2.3 | - 6.0 | - 9.4 | - 5.2 |
| Total gainfully occupied | +10.1 | -47.0 | +57.1 | + 0.9 | -12.0 | + 8.0 |

It will be seen that, while the number of employers in Agriculture and Fishing fell by 31.5 percent between 1961 and 1966, no change occurred in the number in Other Industries. In the case of own account workers, however, the decline in Agriculture and Fishing amounted to 2.4 percent, compared with 5.5 percent in Other Industries. Most of the persons in the assisting relative category are in Agriculture and Fishing, and the fall in their number amounted to 24,800 or 22.9 percent between 1961 and 1966. Whereas the number of employees in Agriculture and Fishing fell by 19.1 percent between 1961 and 1966, the number in All Other Industries showed an increase of 10.8 percent.

The final table of this Volume, Table 12, shows the gainfully occupied populations of each County and County Borough, classified by sex and Employment Status. It should be noted that this Table does not, of itself, give a very clear picture of the differing structures of the gainfully occupied populations in the various areas. It reflects rather the differences in the industrial composition of the working population between the various regions. Thus, in Dublin County Borough, only 6.2 percent of the total at work were self-employed or assisting relatives whereas in County Roscommon 69.4 percent were in these categories. Agriculture and Commerce, the industries having the highest proportions of self-employed and persons assisting relatives, predominated in County Roscommon with 73.7 percent of the total at work. In Dublin County Borough, however, these two industrial groups accounted for only 18.9 percent of total employment.