

COMMENTARY

DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONS

Table 1 of this Report shows the total population in 1966, distinguishing males and females, classified by occupational group. Also shown is the number in each occupational group per 10,000 total gainfully occupied. The total number of gainfully occupied persons, or total "labour force" (including those out of work), was 1,118,204, of whom 829,060 were males and 289,144 were females. The number not gainfully occupied aged 14 years and over was 920,679, of whom 188,843 were males and 731,836 were females. Thus, 81.4 percent of the males and 28.3 percent of the females aged 14 years and over were gainfully occupied.

The following groups contained the largest numbers of gainfully occupied persons:- Agricultural occupations in which there were 345,008 persons, or 30.9 percent of the total labour force; Commerce, Insurance and Finance occupations with 109,689 persons, or 9.8 percent of the labour force; Clerks and Typists with 90,336 persons, or 8.1 percent of the labour force; Professional and Technical occupations with 87,399 persons, or 7.8 percent of the labour force and Service workers with 83,314 persons, or 7.5 percent of the labour force. The total number of Producers, Makers and Repairers, other than those in agricultural occupations, was 292,743, representing 26.2 percent of the total labour force.

In Table 2 persons aged 14 years and over are shown classified according to a detailed list of occupational headings. In the case of persons in gainful occupations, the number of individual headings shown is 191, while not gainfully occupied persons are classified under 22 headings. In addition the larger gainful occupations are further sub-divided according to industry in which engaged and agricultural occupations are sub-divided according to size of holding on which working.

CHANGES IN OCCUPATIONS, 1961-1966

A comparison of the numbers of persons, males and females in each occupation at the 1961 and 1966 Censuses is made in Table 3. The actual and percentage changes in the principal occupational groups are shown in TABLE 1. While the number of persons in non-agricultural occupations rose by 57,800 between 1961 and 1966, the number in Agricultural occupations fell by 47,700, with the result that the total number of gainfully occupied persons showed an increase of 10,100. Among the non-agricultural occupations the greatest increases in numbers between 1961 and 1966 occurred in the following groups:- Clerks and Typists, 12,400; Professional and Technical occupations, 8,500; Machinists, Fitters and related workers, 8,000; Building and Construction workers, 6,000; Electrical and Electronic workers, 5,600 and Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers, 4,000.

The number of females in Agricultural occupations showed a relatively greater decline (21.4 percent) than that of males (11.0 percent). The fall in numbers in Agricultural occupations between 1961 and 1966 may be examined in greater detail by reference to Table 3. The number of male farmers declined by 3,741, or 2.1 percent, while the number of female farmers declined by 5,965, or 20.5 percent. The number of farmers' sons and sons-in-law assisting on their home farms declined by 17,356, or 24.2 percent while the number of farmers' daughters and daughters-in-law declined by 2,436, or 29.2 percent. Farmers' brothers and other male relatives assisting declined in number by 4,360, or 18.2 percent, while the number of farmers' sisters and other female relatives assisting declined by 701, or 17.2 percent. The number of male agricultural labourers fell by 13,152, or 22.1 percent; the number of females in this occupation was negligible.

The total number not gainfully occupied aged 14 years or over rose by 30,202, or 3.4 percent, between 1961 and 1966. As may be seen from Table 3, this rise is accounted for by increases in the numbers of retired persons, students and persons engaged in home duties. The number of persons retired from previous gainful occupations rose by 6,942, or 7.3 percent. The number of children aged 14 or over at school rose by 20,895, or 20.8 percent, while students in higher education rose in number by 5,646, or 35.2 percent. The number of persons engaged in home duties rose by 14,042, or 2.3 percent.

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

Occupational group	Actual change (Thousands*)			Percentage change		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Agricultural occupations	-47.7	-38.6	- 9.0	-12.1	-11.0	- 21.4
Fishermen	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 7.4	- 7.4	-
Mining, quarrying and turf workers	- 1.4	- 1.4	+ 0.0	-22.7	-22.8	+100.0
Coal gas and chemical workers	+ 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	+89.7	+93.6	+ 74.9
Glass and ceramics makers	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	+34.5	+41.4	+ 18.5
Workers in metal manufacture	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.0	-12.9	-12.8	- 55.6
Electrical and electronic workers	+ 5.6	+ 4.4	+ 1.2	+55.6	+48.0	+137.4
Machinists, fitters and related workers	+ 8.0	+ 7.6	+ 0.4	+26.0	+25.1	+ 63.9
Precision instrument makers, watch and clock makers and jewellers	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	+26.0	+26.6	+ 15.4
Woodworkers	+ 3.4	+ 3.3	+ 0.1	+19.6	+19.0	+198.4
Leather workers	- 0.1	- 0.6	+ 0.5	- 1.1	-11.3	+ 19.5
Textile workers	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	- 0.3	+ 3.5	+15.7	- 4.0
Makers of textile goods and articles	- 0.7	- 0.2	- 0.5	- 3.2	- 4.3	- 2.9
Makers of food	+ 1.3	+ 1.3	- 0.0	+ 9.4	+13.7	- 0.1
Makers of drink	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 9.8	-13.6	+ 44.6
Tobacco preparers and product makers	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 4.1	-18.5	+ 15.7
Paper and printing workers	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	- 0.1	+ 4.7	+ 9.2	- 1.8
Makers of other products	+ 1.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.4	+29.4	+30.6	+ 26.9
Building and construction workers	+ 6.0	+ 6.0	+ 0.0	+23.8	+23.8	+225.0
Painters and decorators	+ 1.1	+ 1.2	- 0.1	+16.1	+17.7	- 23.7
Operators of cranes, stationary engines and excavators	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	-	+15.2	+15.2	-
Labourers and unskilled workers (n.e.s.)	- 2.9	- 0.9	- 2.0	- 3.9	- 1.2	- 69.5
Foremen and supervisors of manual workers	+ 2.7	+ 2.4	+ 0.3	+33.4	+33.6	+ 31.7
Transport and communication workers	+ 1.8	+ 1.2	+ 0.6	+ 3.2	+ 2.2	+ 28.6
Warehousemen, storekeepers, packers and bottlers	+ 2.2	+ 1.5	+ 0.6	+10.8	+13.4	+ 7.4
Clerks and typists	+12.4	+ 2.8	+ 9.6	+15.9	+ 8.8	+ 20.8
Commerce, insurance and finance occupations	+ 2.3	+ 2.5	- 0.2	+ 2.2	+ 3.7	- 0.5
Service workers	- 0.1	+ 2.5	- 2.6	- 0.1	+11.0	- 4.3
Entertainment and sport workers	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 6.5	- 2.1	- 14.6
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	+ 4.0	+ 3.8	+ 0.2	+37.9	+38.9	+ 23.8
Professional and technical occupations	+ 8.5	+ 5.5	+ 3.0	+10.8	+14.6	+ 7.4
Armed forces	- 0.6	- 0.6	+ 0.0	- 7.4	- 7.4	+ 7.1
Gainfully occupied, but occupation not stated	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+50.1	+46.4	+ 58.6
TOTAL GAINFULLY OCCUPIED (aged 14 years and over)	+10.1	+ 7.5	+ 2.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	+ 0.9
TOTAL NOT GAINFULLY OCCUPIED (aged 14 years and over)	+30.2	+12.9	+17.3	+ 3.4	+ 7.3	+ 2.4
TOTAL PERSONS UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE	+25.4	+12.1	+13.3	+ 3.1	+ 2.9	+ 3.3
TOTAL POPULATION	+65.7	+32.5	+33.2	+ 2.3	+ 2.3	+ 2.4

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

TABLE II:- TOTAL GAINFULLY OCCUPIED AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY BROAD OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN EACH PROVINCE, COUNTY AND COUNTY BOROUGH.

Province, County or County Borough	Total gainfully occupied	Percentage distribution							Total
		Agricul- tural occupa- tions	Other producers, makers and repairers	Clerks and typists	Commerce, insurance and finance occupations	Service workers	Professional and technical occupations	Others	
LEINSTER	549,808	17.1	30.5	11.4	10.8	8.7	8.7	12.8	100.-
Carlow	12,563	39.0	24.0	5.1	9.7	6.7	7.7	7.7	100.-
Dublin Co. Borough	231,907	0.8	35.1	16.6	11.1	10.2	9.1	17.1	100.-
Dun Laoghaire Boro'	19,872	1.9	21.5	16.8	15.6	13.2	16.3	14.6	100.-
Dublin*	60,601	8.0	27.9	14.1	13.7	8.7	13.2	14.2	100.-
Kildare	25,427	27.4	32.4	5.5	8.8	6.9	5.2	13.8	100.-
Kilkenny	23,313	44.3	22.6	4.7	8.9	6.2	7.0	6.4	100.-
Laoighis	17,066	47.1	22.7	4.2	8.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	100.-
Longford	11,365	53.5	19.8	3.1	8.1	5.0	5.9	4.6	100.-
Louth	27,890	17.0	40.8	6.9	10.6	6.6	7.6	10.4	100.-
Meath	26,134	42.1	26.3	5.0	8.6	6.6	5.3	6.1	100.-
Offaly	19,791	38.5	32.0	4.6	8.4	4.8	5.8	5.8	100.-
Westmeath	19,455	37.1	23.7	4.4	10.1	7.2	7.7	9.7	100.-
Wexford	31,198	43.2	21.1	4.7	9.4	8.3	6.3	6.9	100.-
Wicklow	23,226	28.4	28.4	7.0	10.5	9.3	7.2	9.1	100.-
MUNSTER	326,850	35.8	25.8	5.9	9.6	7.0	7.4	8.5	100.-
Clare	29,269	51.0	21.7	4.1	6.2	5.5	6.3	5.2	100.-
Cork Co. Borough	44,753	1.4	37.3	11.8	13.8	9.0	10.3	16.4	100.-
Cork	84,667	43.5	23.9	4.4	8.5	6.1	6.3	7.2	100.-
Kerry	42,249	49.8	19.7	3.8	8.5	6.7	6.5	5.0	100.-
Limerick Co. Borough	20,268	1.4	37.8	11.4	14.1	9.4	10.0	15.9	100.-
Limerick	31,291	49.6	20.8	3.7	8.0	6.0	6.4	5.4	100.-
Tipperary, N.R.	20,831	45.5	21.9	4.9	8.8	6.5	6.3	6.2	100.-
Tipperary, S.R.	25,453	42.5	22.2	4.5	9.7	7.1	6.8	7.2	100.-
Waterford Co. Borough	11,448	1.9	43.2	10.5	13.1	7.9	9.4	14.0	100.-
Waterford	16,621	43.5	21.3	4.4	8.5	7.3	7.9	7.0	100.-
CONNACHT	157,934	58.1	14.7	3.4	7.6	4.8	6.8	4.4	100.-
Galway	57,738	54.1	15.7	3.7	7.7	5.8	8.0	4.9	100.-
Leitrim	12,590	66.8	11.5	2.5	6.4	3.7	5.6	3.4	100.-
Mayo	45,037	61.1	14.3	3.1	7.7	4.3	5.9	3.7	100.-
Roscommon	22,678	64.0	12.8	2.9	6.9	3.5	6.2	3.6	100.-
Sligo	19,891	50.8	17.3	4.7	8.8	5.2	7.1	6.2	100.-
ULSTER (part of)	83,612	50.5	20.7	3.4	8.4	6.0	5.7	5.3	100.-
Cavan	22,005	58.1	15.2	3.2	8.4	5.1	5.3	4.6	100.-
Donegal	43,020	46.7	24.0	3.4	8.1	6.8	5.5	5.6	100.-
Monaghan	18,587	50.3	19.4	4.0	9.0	5.2	6.6	5.5	100.-
TOTAL	1,118,204	30.9	26.2	8.1	9.8	7.5	7.8	9.8	100.-

* Excluding Dun Laoghaire Borough.

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS BY AREAS

Table 4 shows the population aged 14 years and over of each Province, County and County Borough in 1966 classified by occupational group, while Table 5 gives these particulars in respect of the individual occupation headings. Tables 6A and 6B show the population of each city or town of 1,500 inhabitants or over, classified by occupation. It should be particularly noted that these classifications relate to the areas in which the persons are residing on Census night rather than to the areas in which their places of work are situated. The total gainfully occupied population of each County and its distribution according to broad occupational groups is summarised in TABLE II. The group "Other Producers, Makers and Repairers" shown in the heading of this table comprises occupation numbers 013 to 101 of Table 2. The content of the remaining headings is clear from the descriptions of the headings themselves, taken in conjunction with Table 2.

In the Counties of Leitrim, Roscommon and Mayo over 60 percent of the gainfully occupied population were in agricultural occupations, while in each of the Counties of Cavan, Galway, Longford, Clare, Sligo and Monaghan this figure exceeded 50 percent. The proportion of Other Producers, Makers and Repairers in the labour force was highest in Waterford County Borough (43.2 percent), followed by Co. Louth (40.8 percent), Limerick County Borough (37.8 percent), Cork County Borough (37.3 percent) and Dublin County Borough (35.1 percent). At the other end of the scale were the Counties of Leitrim (11.5 percent), Roscommon (12.8 percent), Mayo (14.3 percent), Cavan (15.2 percent) and Galway (15.7 percent). The four County Boroughs, the Borough of Dun Laoghaire and the Counties of Dublin, Louth and Wicklow contained the highest proportion of gainfully occupied persons in the categories Clerks and Typists, Commerce, Insurance and Finance occupations, Service workers and Professional and Technical occupations.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS

Table 7 shows the gainfully and non-gainfully occupied population of each Province, County and County Borough classified by socio-economic group. The principles followed in classifying the population by socio-economic group are described in the Explanatory Notes to this Volume, while the allocation of occupations to the socio-economic group headings is shown in Appendix D. The numbers of gainfully occupied persons in the twelve socio-economic groups and their distribution per 1,000 total gainfully occupied are shown in TABLE III. Similar particulars in respect of the non-gainfully occupied population are contained in TABLE IV.

TABLE III:- GAINFULLY OCCUPIED CLASSIFIED BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP AND DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000 OF TOTAL GAINFULLY OCCUPIED.

Socio-economic group	Numbers in each socio-economic group		Numbers in each socio-economic group per 1,000 gainfully occupied	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers	252,737	32,480	304.9	112.3
Other agricultural occupations and fishermen	60,811	608	73.3	2.1
Higher professional	24,674	14,730	29.8	50.9
Lower professional	17,264	29,373	20.8	101.6
Employers and managers	28,225	4,812	34.0	16.6
Salaried employees	15,829	423	19.1	1.5
Intermediate non-manual workers	91,359	94,252	110.2	326.0
Other non-manual workers	71,329	52,447	86.0	181.4
Skilled manual workers	140,142	17,832	169.1	61.7
Semi-skilled manual workers	53,712	40,563	64.8	140.3
Unskilled manual workers	71,466	915	86.2	3.2
Unknown	1,512	709	1.8	2.4
TOTAL	829,060	289,144	1,000.0	1,000.0

TABLE IV:- NOT GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS CLASSIFIED BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP AND DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000 OF TOTAL NOT GAINFULLY OCCUPIED.

Socio-economic group	Numbers in each socio-economic group			Numbers in each socio-economic group per 1,000 not gainfully occupied		
	14 years of age and over		Children under 14 years of age	14 years of age and over		Children under 14 years of age
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers	37,872	197,403	197,087	200.5	269.7	233.2
Other agricultural occupations and fishermen	16,324	37,130	43,108	86.4	50.7	51.0
Higher professional	4,040	15,133	21,501	21.4	20.7	25.4
Lower professional	4,859	20,331	20,528	25.7	27.8	24.3
Employers and managers	7,734	29,595	41,539	41.0	40.4	49.2
Salaried employees	4,245	14,977	20,182	22.5	20.5	23.9
Intermediate non-manual workers	22,299	78,395	88,568	118.1	107.1	104.8
Other non-manual workers	13,282	63,841	87,323	70.3	87.2	103.3
Skilled manual workers	22,806	103,090	155,384	120.8	140.9	183.9
Semi-skilled manual workers	7,123	39,910	61,264	37.7	54.5	72.5
Unskilled manual workers	20,280	57,275	80,751	107.4	78.3	95.5
Unknown	27,979	74,756	27,884	148.2	102.2	33.0
TOTAL	188,843	731,836	845,119	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0

Farmers, Farmers' Relatives and Farm Managers constituted the largest socio-economic group in the case of males, containing over 30 percent of the labour force. Next in order of size was the Skilled Manual Worker group with 16.9 percent of the total labour force. In the case of females the Intermediate Non-manual Worker group (which includes clerks, typists, own-account shopkeepers and shop assistants) was numerically the most important with 32.6 percent of the total labour force. This was followed by the Semi-skilled Manual Worker group which contained 14.0 percent of the labour force. The distributions by socio-economic group of non-gainfully occupied males and females did not differ to the same extent as did those for gainfully occupied males and females. Thus, 28.7 percent of the non-gainfully occupied males aged 14 years and over were in the two agricultural socio-economic groups compared with 32.0 percent for females. The percentage in the Skilled Manual Worker socio-economic group was 12.1 in the case of non-gainfully occupied males and 14.1 in the case of non-gainfully occupied females.

CHANGES IN NUMBERS IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS

The percentage changes between 1961 and 1966 in the numbers in the various socio-economic groups, distinguishing males and females, gainfully and not gainfully occupied, are shown in TABLE V.

TABLE V:- PERCENTAGE CHANGES BETWEEN 1961 AND 1966 IN THE NUMBERS IN EACH
SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP.

Socio-economic group	Percentage change 1961-1966					
	Total Persons	Persons aged 14 years and over				Children under 14 years
		Gainfully occupied		Not gainfully occupied		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers	- 6.9	- 9.2	-21.9	+12.6	- 5.2	- 5.6
Other agricultural occupations and fishermen	-22.0	-21.9	+18.3	- 6.9	-19.5	-28.9
Higher professional	+18.5	+14.0	+ 2.9	+23.3	+21.7	+35.0
Lower professional	+11.8	+13.0	+ 9.7	+ 6.3	+ 9.6	+17.8
Employers and managers	+25.0	+22.5	+ 7.0	+28.7	+19.9	+32.6
Salaried employees	+13.5	+10.7	+43.4	+14.5	+11.4	+16.6
Intermediate non-manual workers	+ 7.5	+ 3.1	+11.2	+ 7.2	+ 4.5	+11.4
Other non-manual workers	+ 8.4	+11.3	- 4.3	+19.4	+11.3	+11.3
Skilled manual workers	+20.1	+21.0	- 1.4	+19.9	+19.1	+23.2
Semi-skilled manual workers	- 0.5	- 0.4	+ 1.7	- 1.9	+ 0.7	- 2.6
Unskilled manual workers	+ 2.5	+ 5.8	+56.4	+10.1	+ 3.7	- 3.1
TOTAL	+ 2.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	+ 7.3	+ 2.4	+ 3.1

The largest increase, between 1961 and 1966, occurred in the case of the Employers and Managers socio-economic group, the total number of persons in this group rising by 25.0 percent. This was followed by the Skilled Manual Worker group (20.1 percent) and the Higher Professional group (18.5 percent). In the case of gainfully occupied males, the greatest increase, namely 22.5 percent, took place in the Employers and Managers group, while for gainfully occupied females the largest increases occurred in the Unskilled Manual Worker group (56.4 percent) and the Salaried Employees group (43.4 percent). Among children under 14 years the largest increase occurred in the Higher Professional socio-economic group (35.0 percent), followed by the Employers and Managers group (32.6 percent) and the Skilled Manual Worker group (23.2 percent).

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS

The agricultural population, in the sense of persons directly dependent on this industry for their livelihood, corresponds closely to that covered by the two Agricultural socio-economic groups. The total number of persons gainfully occupied or not gainfully occupied, including children under 14 years of age in these two socio-economic groups in 1966 was 875,560, representing 30.4 percent of the total population. Corresponding percentages for each Province, County and County Borough are given in TABLE VI. These percentages relate to total population. The column headed Agricultural Occupations in Table II relates to gainfully occupied persons. It should be noted that, in addition to persons engaged in agriculture, the second socio-economic group includes fishermen, gardeners and forestry workers and their dependents, so that these percentages slightly overstate the actual agricultural population.

In the Counties of Leitrim, Roscommon and Mayo over sixty percent of the total population was in the Agricultural socio-economic groups, while in each of the Counties of Cavan, Galway, Longford and Clare, this proportion exceeded fifty percent. The counties having the lowest proportion of agricultural population were Dublin (7.7 percent), Louth (17.1 percent), Kildare (27.8 percent), Wicklow (27.9 percent) and Westmeath (34.2 percent).

TABLE VI:- PERSONS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN EACH PROVINCE, COUNTY AND COUNTY BOROUGH.

Province, County or County Borough	Percentage	Province, County or County Borough	Percentage
Leinster	17.0	Munster (contd.)	
Carlow	37.0	Tipperary, N.R.	43.3
Dublin County Borough	0.9	Tipperary, S.R.	40.0
Dun Laoghaire Borough	2.2	Waterford Co. Borough	1.6
Dublin*	7.7	Waterford	43.1
Kildare	27.8		
Kilkenny	42.7		
Laoighis	43.7	Connacht	58.0
Longford	51.8		
Louth	17.1	Galway	54.4
Meath	43.3	Leitrim	67.0
Offaly	36.3	Mayo	61.6
Westmeath	34.2	Roscommon	63.8
Wexford	42.4	Sligo	48.5
Wicklow	27.9		
		Ulster (part of)	49.6
Munster	34.7		
Clare	51.2	Cavan	57.0
Cork Co. Borough	1.4	Donegal	46.4
Cork	43.2	Monaghan	48.5
Kerry	48.6		
Limerick Co. Borough	1.2		
Limerick	48.3	Total	30.4

* Excluding Dun Laoghaire Borough.

THE NON-AGRICULTURAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS

The distribution of the total non-agricultural population of each County and County Borough according to socio-economic group is shown in TABLE VII.

The areas having the highest proportions of persons in the professional, managerial and salaried employee classes were Dun Laoghaire Borough and Dublin County, followed by the five Counties of Connacht. The proportions in the Socio-economic group "Intermediate Non-manual Workers" did not show a very great variation between the different areas, the highest percentage being 22.1 in the case of Co. Leitrim and the lowest percentage being 14.3 in the case of Co. Offaly. Likewise the proportion in the "Other Non-manual Worker" group showed a small range of variation, the highest figure being 16.6 percent in the case of Co. Wexford and the lowest 11.0 percent in the case of Co. Offaly. The areas having the highest proportions of their non-agricultural population in the Skilled Manual Worker group were Co. Offaly (36.0 percent), Co. Louth (28.7 percent), Waterford County Borough (28.1 percent), Co. Kildare (26.3 percent), Cork County Borough (24.3 percent), Co. Kilkenny (24.3 percent) and Co. Longford (24.2 percent). The proportion of the population in the Unskilled Manual Worker group was highest in the counties of Limerick (19.2 percent), Longford (19.1 percent), Donegal (18.3 percent), Carlow (18.0 percent), Laoighis (17.8 percent) and Kerry (17.5 percent).

TABLE VII:- PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTION OF THE POPULATION OF EACH PROVINCE, COUNTY AND COUNTY BOROUGH ACCORDING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP.

Province, County or County Borough	Profess- ional, employers, managers and salaried employees	Inter- mediate non- manual workers	Other non- manual workers	Manual workers			Unknown	Total
				Skilled	Semi- skilled	Un- skilled		
LEINSTER	17.3	18.8	14.6	22.4	10.8	10.3	5.8	100.—
Carlow	15.2	15.7	15.3	20.8	8.4	18.0	6.6	100.—
Dublin Co. Borough	14.6	19.7	15.8	22.1	12.8	10.1	5.1	100.—
Dun Laoghaire Borough	32.9	20.5	13.1	14.8	7.0	4.8	7.0	100.—
Dublin*	30.4	19.3	12.3	19.9	7.2	5.1	5.8	100.—
Kildare	11.2	21.5	13.6	26.3	11.9	10.7	4.7	100.—
Kilkenny	15.0	16.9	14.5	24.3	9.1	12.5	7.7	100.—
Laoighis	13.0	16.5	14.7	23.4	6.6	17.8	7.9	100.—
Longford	14.5	16.9	12.6	24.2	4.3	19.1	8.4	100.—
Louth	13.1	15.0	13.1	28.7	13.5	11.2	5.4	100.—
Meath	13.1	16.6	14.9	22.8	12.7	14.5	5.4	100.—
Offaly	12.0	14.3	11.0	36.0	9.7	11.9	5.1	100.—
Westmeath	15.6	21.5	12.0	20.3	6.5	14.5	9.5	100.—
Wexford	14.4	17.3	16.6	21.0	8.7	14.7	7.3	100.—
Wicklow	16.9	16.5	14.2	22.1	11.5	11.9	6.8	100.—
MUNSTER	15.6	18.0	14.2	22.0	10.3	12.8	7.2	100.—
Clare	15.8	17.1	13.9	20.5	8.5	16.8	7.5	100.—
Cork Co. Borough	17.1	18.3	13.8	24.3	11.2	8.1	7.1	100.—
Cork	15.5	17.6	14.5	21.7	10.2	13.7	6.8	100.—
Kerry	15.8	18.5	13.5	18.5	7.3	17.5	8.9	100.—
Limerick Co. Borough	14.8	19.4	14.4	22.4	12.9	9.6	6.5	100.—
Limerick	14.5	16.5	14.9	17.1	11.1	19.2	6.8	100.—
Tipperary, N.R.	14.8	18.4	13.9	22.1	9.8	14.6	6.4	100.—
Tipperary, S.R.	14.5	19.1	14.1	23.1	8.6	11.9	8.7	100.—
Waterford Co. Borough	12.9	16.5	13.5	28.1	13.2	10.4	5.4	100.—
Waterford	17.0	16.2	15.3	20.4	9.3	13.3	8.4	100.—
CONNACHT	19.7	20.2	13.3	19.3	5.9	12.4	9.2	100.—
Galway	20.2	19.6	13.3	18.8	5.9	13.0	9.3	100.—
Leitrim	19.3	22.1	14.6	19.0	4.7	11.8	8.6	100.—
Mayo	18.9	21.1	13.0	19.7	6.1	11.4	9.8	100.—
Roscommon	20.2	21.3	13.0	21.0	4.4	13.1	7.1	100.—
Sligo	19.6	18.5	13.7	18.6	7.0	12.5	10.2	100.—
ULSTER (part of)	15.5	18.2	14.8	19.9	7.2	15.8	8.6	100.—
Cavan	17.5	19.8	15.0	19.2	7.4	13.5	7.6	100.—
Donegal	14.2	17.3	14.9	19.0	7.5	18.3	8.8	100.—
Monaghan	16.8	18.9	14.3	22.9	6.0	11.8	9.1	100.—
TOTAL	16.9	18.7	14.4	21.9	10.1	11.5	6.6	100.—

* Excluding Dun Laoghaire Borough.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

On the Census schedule, persons were asked to state their usual principal occupation or calling and each individual was classified to this principal occupation in the various tables throughout this Volume. Many persons who are the rated occupiers of agricultural land may state an occupation other than that of farmer as their principal occupation. In addition many gainfully occupied persons, although not having a principal occupation connected with agriculture and not themselves being the rated occupiers of agricultural land, nevertheless live in households where some other person is the rated occupier of agricultural land and so might be considered to be associated with agriculture. As may be seen from the explanatory notes to this Volume, information on agricultural holdings was obtained at the 1966 Census enumeration in that the area and valuation of the agricultural holdings of each individual in the household on Census night were asked for. By adding the valuation figures returned for the various members of the household the total rateable valuation for the household was obtained. This figure was used for the classification set out in Tables 9A and 9B which show for males and females respectively, numbers in the principal occupational groups in the State and in each Province, classified by total rateable valuation of land held by members of their households in 1966. Similar tables have been published in the reports of the 1946, 1951 and 1961 Censuses. In these years the head of the household was asked to state the total rateable valuation of all agricultural holdings situated in the State, of which persons usually resident in the household were the rated occupiers - thus in principal including holdings of usual residents who may have been absent on Census night.

From Table 9A it will be seen that, of the 517,139 males having non-agricultural principal occupations, 88,225, or 17.1 percent, were in households with agricultural land and that in over 40 percent of these cases the rateable valuation of the holding was £10 or over. The percentage living in households with agricultural land shows considerable variation between the different occupations and regions of the country, as may be seen from TABLE VIII and IX in which these percentages are shown, for males and females, respectively, for occupational groups and Provinces. In both Connacht and the Ulster counties two-fifths of those with non-agricultural occupations lived in households with agricultural land.

TABLE VIII:- PROPORTION OF MALES IN NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS RESIDENT IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH SOME AGRICULTURAL LAND.

Occupational group	Total	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (part of)
Mining, quarrying and turf workers	51.1	43.6	50.6	78.2	71.1
Workers in metal manufacture	21.7	15.1	23.2	44.1	46.7
Electrical and electronic workers	12.0	6.9	15.2	36.0	27.3
Machinists, fitters and related workers	16.0	9.2	21.6	41.1	44.2
Woodworkers	25.5	13.2	32.0	54.7	49.0
Leather workers	11.7	6.6	12.0	23.5	33.7
Textile workers	21.6	14.5	16.8	54.1	57.7
Makers of textile goods and articles	8.3	3.4	13.0	22.4	35.3
Makers of food, drink and tobacco	21.7	10.7	26.7	41.8	36.9
Building and construction workers	25.5	15.1	31.7	56.5	47.2
Labourers and unskilled workers (n.e.s.)	26.0	14.4	32.8	50.6	47.3
Foremen and supervisors of manual workers	18.8	10.0	21.4	48.7	46.2
Other producers, makers and repairers	13.4	7.5	16.3	39.0	38.6
Transport and communication workers	15.1	8.0	19.9	38.3	38.9
Clerks	7.9	4.2	12.2	23.8	25.0
Commerce, insurance and finance occupations	18.2	10.8	21.3	37.7	36.7
Service workers	6.3	3.4	8.6	15.7	17.5
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	8.3	4.4	15.4	16.6	26.0
Professional and technical occupations	13.7	7.3	18.9	28.0	29.7
Other gainful occupations	9.6	5.6	12.6	29.4	38.1
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS	17.1	9.5	21.9	39.8	39.5

TABLE IX:- PROPORTION OF FEMALES IN NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS RESIDENT IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH SOME AGRICULTURAL LAND.

Occupational group	Total	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (part of)
Leather workers	13.0	8.5	7.6	44.2	49.3
Textile workers	22.9	14.5	17.9	76.8	51.7
Makers of textile goods and articles	9.6	3.4	14.0	39.6	45.2
Makers of food, drink and tobacco	16.4	10.8	18.8	32.4	43.1
Unskilled workers (n.e.s.)	10.3	4.0	11.7	52.8	27.6
Other producers, makers and repairers	12.7	5.1	20.8	43.5	47.8
Transport and communication workers	18.1	7.8	29.5	40.2	43.9
Typists and shorthand typists	12.4	6.6	23.1	43.6	54.3
Clerks	16.0	8.3	26.0	44.2	52.3
Commerce, insurance and finance occupations	22.4	14.0	22.7	45.9	46.3
Service workers	20.3	13.5	26.2	32.0	35.9
Professional and technical occupations	17.0	8.3	21.5	31.6	35.1
Other gainful occupations	7.2	3.9	12.3	39.8	32.2
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS	17.1	9.4	22.6	38.3	41.9

In Tables 2, 3, 5 and 9 of this Volume, persons with agricultural occupations are classified by the area of the farm on which working. As already remarked, landholders were asked, at the 1966 enumeration, to state the area and rateable valuation of their holdings i.e. of which they were the rated occupiers. In Tables 10A, 10B, 11A and 11B classifications by area and rateable valuation, respectively, are shown for landholders, distinguishing those occupations or occupational groups containing the greatest numbers. The occupation containing the largest number of landholders is, of course, that of farmer and, as in the earlier tables, farmers are sub-divided according to area of land worked. Thus, Tables 10A and 10B include cross classifications of area of land worked by area of land held for male and female farmers, respectively.

The principal results of Tables 10A and 10B are summarised in TABLE X, from which it will be seen that, out of a total of 278,153 holders of agricultural land, 85,306, or 31 percent had principal occupations other than that of farmer. An agricultural holding in this context, means a piece of land, of a quarter of an acre or more in area, which is used for agricultural purposes. Most of the landholders other than farmers had holdings of under 5 acres. Forty percent of the holdings of 5 and under 15 acres were held by persons other than farmers, the corresponding proportion in the case of holdings of 15 and under 50 acres being 15 percent. Of the 73,560 holdings of 50 acres and over, 5,288 or 7 percent were held by persons other than farmers.

It will be noted that, whereas the total number of male farmers in 1966, as shown in Table 2, was 177,452, the number of these who were shown in Table 10A as being landholders was 169,884. Thus, 7,568 male farmers were not themselves landholders. Part of this number was made up of males who were farming rented land while part consisted of persons who gave such occupations as Poultry keeper, Pig keeper, Stockraiser, etc. and who stated that they were not the rated occupiers of agricultural land. Sometimes, also, males stated that they were farming their father's or mother's farms. In such cases it was usually clear from the Census schedule that the father was a retired farmer or that the mother was mainly engaged in home duties, so that the description "Farmer" was considered valid for the son engaged in running the farm. The number of female farmers who were not landholders was 210.

In Table 12 farmers in each Province and County are shown classified by area and rateable valuation of land held. The totals for male and female farmers shown in this table are slightly below those contained in Table 2 because, for technical reasons at the compilation stage, it was found necessary to exclude farmers enumerated in institutions or in non-private households. It should be noted also that persons described as farmers who are not themselves landholders are included in this table.

TABLE X:- LANDHOLDERS CLASSIFIED BY AREA OF LAND HELD.

Occupation	Total land-holders	Not stated and under 1 acre	1 and under 5 acres	5 and under 15 acres	15 and under 50 acres	50 acres and over
Males	234,502	9,373	30,271	32,968	97,358	64,532
Farmers	169,884	327	2,720	19,832	85,620	61,385
Others gainfully occupied	48,575	6,849	20,257	10,002	9,010	2,457
Not gainfully occupied	16,043	2,197	7,294	3,134	2,728	690
Females	43,651	2,405	8,027	8,059	16,132	9,028
Farmers	22,963	20	285	4,813	10,958	6,887
Others gainfully occupied	2,878	271	826	728	772	281
Not gainfully occupied	17,810	2,114	6,916	2,518	4,402	1,860
TOTAL	278,153	11,778	38,298	41,027	113,490	73,560
TOTAL LANDHOLDERS OTHER THAN FARMERS	85,306	11,431	35,293	16,382	16,912	5,288