

004

S 10655A

AN TAOISIGH

Tá annso, leis :

Census of Industrial Production

1936. → June 1951

airthe mar is iomchuidhe do bheith ag
OIRIACHTAS
22/11/48

23 Statistics (Census of 1972
24 Census of Industrial Production (DFA/5/316/75) 1951
25 Census of production, 1926 (TSCH/3/S3729)

Department of Industry and Commerce

MEMORANDUM FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Census of Industrial Production, 1938/44

1. From the year 1936 onwards it was intended to publish a volume on the Census of Industrial Production for each year. Separate volumes were published for 1936, 1937 and 1938, but the 1938 volume did not give detailed tables for each industry owing to the necessity for economy in printing. During the emergency period the publication of annual reports on the Census was discontinued but reports on the various industries continued to be published for each year as they became available in issues of the Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin.
2. The volume presented herewith relates to industrial production in each of the years 1938 to 1944. The Census for each of the years 1938, 1943 and 1944 is complete, but the Census for each of the years 1939 to 1942 inclusive covers transportable goods only.
3. The printing order for this volume was placed in June 1946. Difficulties in the printing trade precluded earlier publication.
4. It is proposed that the next report should cover the years 1945 and 1946. Preliminary figures for the 1945 Census have been published in the Journal in each issue from September 1946 to December 1947. The December 1947 issue contained an article showing the principal results for the year 1945 and some comparisons with earlier years.
5. Preliminary figures for the 1946 Census in respect of 13 industries were published in the issue of the Journal for March 1948. The publication of preliminary figures for the remaining industries will be continued in the next succeeding issues of the Journal.
6. Following presentation of this volume to the Government, copies will be presented to both Houses of the Oireachtas.

to
n
on
t,
males
ng
3,
sted,
tc.
by

MEMORANDUM FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Census of Industrial Production, 1938/44

1. From the year 1936 onwards it was intended to publish a volume on the Census of Industrial Production for each year. Separate volumes were published for 1936, 1937 and 1938, but the 1938 volume did not give detailed tables for each industry owing to the necessity for economy in printing. During the emergency period the publication of annual reports on the Census was discontinued but reports on the various industries continued to be published for each year as they became available in issues of the Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin.
2. The volume presented herewith relates to industrial production in each of the years 1938 to 1944. The Census for each of the years 1938, 1943 and 1944 is complete, but the Census for each of the years 1939 to 1942 inclusive covers transportable goods

Department of Industry and Commerce.

CONFIDENTIAL.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Census of Industrial Production, 1944.

Average earnings per week and numbers engaged.

1. Preliminary figures for the different industries and services included in the Census of Industrial Production, 1944, were published in the June, September and December, 1945, and March, 1946 issues of the Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin. The March issue also contained a summary of the principal results of the 1944 Census with comparative figures for certain earlier years.
2. The following table gives particulars of the average earnings per head and the numbers of wage-earners employed in industries included in the Census of Industrial Production, with the corresponding figures for 1938 and 1943.
3. The numbers in employment in industry show a marked decline between 1938 and 1944, the percentage in the case of males being 14 and in the case of females 8. The employment experience in industries producing transportable goods was, on the whole, favourable, the reduction in numbers engaged being mainly attributable to the "service" industries. The Building and Construction trade was both absolutely and relatively the worst sufferer, the decrease amounting to almost 10,000 or 53 per cent of the total employment in this industry. Other industries which show appreciable decreases in employment (males) are Assembly Construction and Repair of Vehicles, Metal Trades, and Wood Furniture, the percentage declines being 40, 35 and 30, respectively. These decreases are, of course, due to the war-time shortage of imports of materials, petrol, etc., while the noticeable decline of 42 per cent in the Bacon Curing industry is attributable to the lack of imported feeding-stuffs. Employment of females declined appreciably in the Clothing, Linen and Cotton, etc., Wood Furniture, Printing, and Bacon Curing trades.
4. Increases in employment were recorded in cases where emergency conditions led to a more intensive development of home resources, e.g. Mines and Quarries, Woollen and Worsted, Sugar and Sugar Confectionery, Aerated and Mineral Waters, and Distilling. These changes have, of course, effected an alteration in the pattern of industry, though such alteration is not of great significance.
5. The employment position improved between 1943 and 1944, an increase of 2.9 per cent being recorded in the case of males and 1.8 per cent in the case of females. The principal increases in employment of males took place in the following industries:- Local Authorities and Government Departments, Mines and Quarries, Bread, Biscuit, etc., Woollen and Worsted, and Railways. The number of females employed showed an increase in the Woollen and Worsted, and Linen, Cotton, etc. industries.
6. Average earnings of males in all industry increased by

S10655 A) ✓
S10655 B)
cutions for failure to

577)
(07)
11/17/708)
11/17/710)

8	10
2	2
97	1,605
412	31,245

aged.
ct of a w

MEMORANDUM FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Census of Industrial Production, 1944.

Average earnings per week and numbers engaged.

1. Preliminary figures for the different industries and services included in the Census of Industrial Production, 1944, were published in the June, September and December, 1945, and March, 1946 issues of the Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin. The March issue also contained a summary of the principal results of the 1944 Census with comparative figures for certain earlier years.
2. The following table gives particulars of the average earnings per head and the numbers of wage-earners employed in industries included in the Census of Industrial Production, with the corresponding figures for 1938 and 1943.
3. The numbers in employment in industry show a marked decline between 1938 and 1944, the percentage in the case of males being 14 and in the case of females 8. The employment experience in industries producing transportable goods was, on the whole, favourable, the reduction in numbers engaged being mainly attributable to the "service" industries. The Building and Construction trade was both absolutely and relatively the worst sufferer, the decrease amounting to almost 10,000 or 53 per cent of the total employment in this industry. Other industries which show appreciable decreases in employment (males) are Assembly Construction and Repair of Vehicles, Metal Trades, and Wood Furniture. the percentage declines being 40, 35 and 30, due to the

3. The numbers in employment in industry show a marked decline between 1938 and 1944, the percentage in the case of males being 14 and in the case of females 8. The employment experience in industries producing transportable goods was, on the whole, favourable, the reduction in numbers engaged being mainly attributable to the "service" industries. The Building and Construction trade was both absolutely and relatively the worst sufferer, the decrease amounting to almost 10,000 or 53 per cent of the total employment in this industry. Other industries which show appreciable decreases in employment (males) are Assembly Construction and Repair of Vehicles, Metal Trades, and Wood Furniture, the percentage declines being 40, 35 and 30, respectively. These decreases are, of course, due to the war-time shortage of imports of materials, petrol, etc., while the noticeable decline of 42 per cent in the Bacon Curing industry is attributable to the lack of imported feeding-stuffs. Employment of females declined appreciably in the Clothing, Linen and Cotton, etc., Wood Furniture, Printing, and Bacon Curing trades.

4. Increases in employment were recorded in cases where emergency conditions led to a more intensive development of home resources, e.g. Mines and Quarries, Woollen and Worsted, Sugar and Sugar Confectionery, Aerated and Mineral Waters, and Distilling. These changes have, of course, effected an alteration in the pattern of industry, though such alteration is not of great significance.

5. The employment position improved between 1943 and 1944, an increase of 2.9 per cent being recorded in the case of males and 1.8 per cent in the case of females. The principal increases in employment of males took place in the following industries:- Local Authorities and Government Departments, Mines and Quarries, Bread, Biscuit, etc., Woollen and Worsted, and Railways. The number of females employed showed an increase in the Woollen and Worsted, and Linen, Cotton, etc. industries.

6. Average earnings of males in all industry increased by

industries. The building and Construction trade was both absolutely and relatively the worst sufferer, the decrease amounting to almost 10,000 or 53 per cent of the total employment in this industry. Other industries which show appreciable decreases in employment (males) are Assembly Construction and Repair of Vehicles, Metal Trades, and Wood Furniture, the percentage declines being 40, 35 and 30, respectively. These decreases are, of course, due to the war-time shortage of imports of materials, petrol, etc., while the noticeable decline of 42 per cent in the Bacon Curing industry is attributable to the lack of imported feeding-stuffs. Employment of females declined appreciably in the Clothing, Linen and Cotton, etc., Wood Furniture, Printing, and Bacon Curing trades.

4. Increases in employment were recorded in cases where emergency conditions led to a more intensive development of home resources, e.g. Mines and Quarries, Woollen and Worsted, Sugar and Sugar Confectionery, Aerated and Mineral Waters, and Distilling. These changes have, of course, effected an alteration in the pattern of industry, though such alteration is not of great significance.

5. The employment position improved between 1943 and 1944, an increase of 2.9 per cent being recorded in the case of males and 1.8 per cent in the case of females. The principal increases in employment of males took place in the following industries:- Local Authorities and Government Departments, Mines and Quarries, Bread, Biscuit, etc., Woollen and Worsted, and Railways. The number of females employed showed an increase in the Woollen and Worsted, and Linen, Cotton, etc. industries.

6. Average earnings of males in all industry increased by

5 per cent between 1943 and 1944 and by 23.5 per cent between 1938 and 1944. The corresponding increases in the case of females were 8 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively. The figures for average earnings cannot, however, be regarded as a reliable indication of the level of wage-rates or even of the trend of wage-rates from year to year. The figures relate to one week only in each year - a week in October - and may be affected to a considerable extent by changes in the numbers in the different wage categories and by the incidence of overtime or short time in the selected week.

7. The average earnings per week were greatest for both males and females for the three years in question in the tobacco industry. The earnings of males in this industry in 1944 were 50 per cent higher than the average earnings in all industry, and 47 per cent higher in the case of females. Excluding the tobacco industry, earnings per week in 1944 were highest in the case of males in the following industries:- Brushes and Brooms; Gas; Printing and Publishing; Brewing; and Electricity. Earnings of females were highest in the Brushes and Brooms; Bread, Biscuit, etc.; Wood Furniture; Creameries and Butter Factories; and Woollen and Worsted industries. The lowest earnings per week in 1944 in the case of males were recorded in respect of wage-earners employed by Local Authorities and Government Departments, the average being only 67 per cent of the average for all industry. The earnings of females in 1944 were lowest in the Building and Construction industry, where the average was only 54 per cent of the average for all industry. There was no appreciable change in the relative importance of the various industries from the point of view of average earnings, the same sequence being maintained in 1943 and 1944.

29 May, 1946.

Table showing the number of wage-earners and average weekly earnings in industries included in the Census of Industrial Production.

Industry	Number of Wage-earners						Average earnings per week					
	Males			Females			Males 18 years and over			Females 18 years and over		
	1938	1943	1944	1938	1943	1944	1938	1943	1944	1938	1943	1944
Grain Milling							s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread, Biscuit, etc.	3,215	2,498	2,617	102	96	94	52 7	64 6	68 4	24 1	30 11	34 10
Creameries & Butter Factories	4,991	5,105	5,361	2,019	1,649	1,621	66 11	77 2	84 0	35 5	39 4	44 3
Bacon Curing	2,113	2,212	2,213	445	384	376	40 2	49 2	50 11	30 8	38 0	42 8
Sugar & Sugar Confectionery	1,513	913	882	495	388	378	61 0	69 8	71 1	30 2	37 0	38 1
Aerated and Mineral Waters	1,268	1,501	1,572	2,621	2,411	2,367	60 9	69 5	75 6	29 4	34 1	38 1
Malting	608	664	763	50	72	110	50 11	59 7	65 8	26 8	34 1	36 10
Brewing	674	818	836	5	6	9	51 4	59 10	62 1	*	*	*
Distilling	2,896	2,942	3,006	146	144	144	76 5	84 9	89 8	25 10	27 11	27 4
Tobacco	323	435	457	20	31	34	61 2	68 3	71 10	26 1	32 3	33 10
Woollen and Worsted	570	501	503	1,318	1,187	1,253	84 7	100 5	101 10	40 8	51 6	56 0
Linen, Cotton, etc.	1,119	1,545	1,776	1,174	1,719	1,855	44 1	61 1	65 6	28 :	38 11	42 4
Fellmongery and Leather	1,149	869	1,004	1,923	1,216	1,446	45 0	56 10	61 0	25 3	29 11	32 4
Hosiery	828	1,225	1,307	213	225	248	50 2	63 5	74 0	22 7	31 0	31 4
Clothing:-	771	778	768	2,743	2,955	2,845	50 4	66 8	76 11	25 5	33 9	34 6
Men's and Boys' Shirtmaking	864	714	737	3,357	2,672	2,748	62 6	72 5	77 5	31 5	35 9	39 10
Women's and Girls' Miscellaneous	126	80	86	1,740	1,006	1,047	58 5	62 6	68 7	26 8	32 0	38 10
Boot and Shoe	528	534	511	3,158	2,974	2,981	64 8	75 10	81 0	29 3	33 8	36 4
Mines and Quarries	203	196	179	907	882	873	47 0	63 8	65 11	25 6	30 2	30 10
Timber	3,019	2,727	2,878	2,143	2,089	2,167	52 11	64 5	70 10	35 9	35 9	40 10
Brushes and Brooms	2,326	2,962	3,389	-	9	23	40 7	55 1	61 1	-	*	24 5
Wood Furniture	3,197	3,772	3,553	34	34	33	56 2	59 6	61 2	27 10	31 8	33 1
Metal Trades	222	179	203	208	179	217	62 4	91 7	91 8	31 5	44 7	50 6
Engineering	1,882	1,333	1,317	520	345	335	60 4	69 3	72 7	34 8	40 10	44 3
Assembly, Construction and Repair of Vehicles	3,428	2,250	2,227	559	412	486	55 9	67 2	71 4	26 6	32 4	35 7
Chemicals and Drugs	2,010	2,047	1,993	537	577	561	55 1	67 5	72 2	24 10	29 5	32 10
Oils, Paints, etc.	2,936	1,570	1,753	68	33	41	61 4	76 4	81 4	25 3	34 2	38 6
Soap and Candles	227	257	287	207	368	363	52 7	63 3	64 5	25 6	30 0	31 2
Paper-making	643	396	455	191	189	142	56 11	65 11	71 2	25 9	31 6	31 6
Printing, Publishing	295	210	212	321	259	235	61 11	68 7	71 5	30 11	37 1	39 5
Bricks, Pottery, etc.	748	876	936	1,343	1,093	1,141	61 5	77 2	76 10	30 0	36 3	38 2
Building and Construction	3,668	3,099	3,190	1,736	1,372	1,427	74 2	84 9	89 10	30 4	36 4	38 6
Laundry, Dyeing, etc.	2,499	1,718	1,908	294	208	265	53 3	65 11	69 8	21 2	27 7	31 3
Gas Works	18,930	9,071	8,961	26	13	33	60 8	71 3	75 5	21 6	21 0	20 5
Water Works	753	722	710	2,423	2,283	2,308	63 1	72 0	77 5	30 6	33 7	34 10
Electricity	1,674	1,590	1,529	29	29	28	70 3	82 3	91 0	26 5	22 2	31 3
Railways and Tramways	1,052	794	892	7	1	6	46 9	50 7	46 0	*	*	*
Local Authorities and Government Departments	2,452	2,123	2,090	51	70	71	68 4	75 0	94 10	26 0	30 1	33 6
Canals, Docks, etc.	7,154	6,856	7,101	22	18	19	58 3	68 8	73 0	24 2	30 7	32 1
Miscellaneous	22,391	18,314	18,952	58	40	37	39 2	46 7	45 5	25 7	29 10	35 8
	899	682	544	2	2	2	66 11	70 3	73 10	*	*	*
All Industry	2,451	3,506	3,592	1,197	1,605	1,430	58 2	71 8	77 3	28 0	31 4	34 1

*Less than 10 persons engaged.

All particulars are in respect of a week in October.

Table showing the number of wage-earners and average weekly earnings
Census of Industrial Production

Industry	Number of Wage-earners						1938
	Males			Females			
	1938	1943	1944	1938	1943	1944	
Grain Milling	3,215	2,498	2,617	102	96	94	52
Bread, Biscuit, etc.	4,991	5,105	5,361	2,019	1,649	1,621	66
Creameries & Butter Factories	2,113	2,212	2,213	445	384	376	40
Bacon Curing	1,513	913	882	495	388	378	61
Sugar & Sugar Confectionery	1,268	1,501	1,572	2,621	2,411	2,367	60
Aerated and Mineral Waters	608	664	763	50	72	110	50
Malting	674	818	836	5	6	9	51
Brewing	2,896	2,942	3,006	146	144	144	76
Distilling	323	435	457	20	31	34	61
Tobacco	570	501	503	1,318	1,187	1,253	84
Woollen and Worsted	1,119	1,545	1,776	1,174	1,719	1,855	44
Linen, Cotton, etc.	1,149	869	1,004	1,923	1,216	1,446	45
Fellmongery and Leather	828	1,225	1,307	213	225	248	50
Hosiery	771	778	768	2,743	2,955	2,845	50
Clothing:-							
Men's and Boys'	864	714	737	3,357	2,672	2,748	61
Shirtmaking	126	80	86	1,740	1,006	1,047	51
Women's and Girls'	528	534	511	3,158	2,974	2,981	61
Miscellaneous	203	196	179	907	882	873	41
Boot and Shoe	3,019	2,727	2,878	2,143	2,089	2,167	51
Mines and Quarries	2,326	2,962	3,389	-	9	23	41
Timber	3,197	3,772	3,553	34	34	33	33
Brushes and Brooms	222	179	203	208	179	217	33
Wood Furniture	1,882	1,333	1,317	520	345	335	33
Metal Trades	3,428	2,250	2,227	559	412	486	33
Engineering	2,010	2,047	1,993	537	577	561	33
Assembly, Construction and							
Repair of Vehicles	2,936	1,570	1,753	68	33	41	33
Chemicals and Drugs	227	257	287	207	368	363	33
Oils, Paints, etc.	643	396	455	191	189	142	33
Soap and Candles	295	210	212	321	259	235	33
Paper-making	748	876	936	1,343	1,093	1,141	33
Printing, Publishing	3,668	3,099	3,190	1,736	1,372	1,427	33
Bricks, Pottery, etc.	2,499	1,718	1,908	294	208	265	33
Building and Construction	18,930	9,071	8,961	26	13	33	33
Laundry, Dyeing, etc.	753	722	710	2,423	2,283	2,308	33
Gas Works	1,674	1,590	1,529	29	29	28	33
Water Works	1,052	794	892	7	1	6	33
Electricity	2,452	2,123	2,090	51	70	71	33
Railways and Tramways	7,154	6,856	7,101	22	18	19	33
Local Authorities and							
Government Departments	22,391	18,314	18,952	58	40	37	33
Canals, Docks, etc.	899	682	544	2	2	2	33
Miscellaneous	2,451	3,506	3,592	1,197	1,605	1,430	33
All Industry	108,615	90,592	93,250	34,412	31,245	31,791	33

*Less than 10 persons engaged.

All particulars are in respect of a week in October.

and average weekly earnings in industries included in the Census of Industrial Production.

Employers	Average earnings per week														
	Females		Males 18 years and over			Females 18 years and over									
	1943	1944	1938	1943	1944	1938	1943	1944							
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.						
102	96	94	52	7	64	6	68	4	24	1	30	11	34	10	
019	1,649	1,621	66	11	77	2	84	0	35	5	39	4	44	3	
445	384	376	40	2	49	2	50	11	30	8	38	0	42	8	
495	388	378	61	0	69	8	71	1	30	2	37	0	38	1	
621	2,411	2,367	60	9	69	5	75	6	29	4	34	1	38	1	
50	72	110	50	11	59	7	65	8	26	8	34	1	36	10	
5	6	9	51	4	59	10	62	1	*		*		*		
146	144	144	76	5	84	9	89	8	25	10	27	11	27	4	
20	31	34	61	2	68	3	71	10	26	1	32	3	33	10	
518	1,187	1,253	84	7	100	5	101	10	40	8	51	6	56	0	
74	1,719	1,855	44	1	61	1	65	6	28	4	38	11	42	4	
23	1,216	1,446	45	0	56	10	61	0	25	3	29	11	32	4	
13	225	248	50	2	63	5	74	0	22	7	31	0	31	4	
43	2,955	2,845	50	4	66	8	76	11	25	5	33	9	34	6	
57	2,672	2,748	62	6	72	5	77	5	31	5	35	9	39	10	
40	1,006	1,047	58	5	62	6	68	7	26	8	32	0	38	10	
58	2,974	2,981	64	8	75	10	81	0	29	3	33	8	36	4	
07	882	873	47	0	63	8	65	11	25	6	30	2	30	10	
43	2,089	2,167	52	11	64	5	70	10	35	9	35	9	40	10	
	9	23	40	7	55	1	61	1	-		*		24	9	
34	34	33	56	2	59	6	61	2	27	10	31	8	33	1	
08	179	217	62	4	91	7	91	8	31	5	44	7	50	6	
20	345	335	60	4	69	3	72	7	34	8	40	10	44	3	
59	412	486	55	9	67	2	71	4	26	6	32	4	35	7	
37	577	561	55	1	67	5	72	2	24	10	29	5	32	10	
8	33	41	61	4	76	4	81	4	25	3	34	2	38	6	
7	368	363	52	7	63	3	64	5	25	6	30	0	31	2	
1	189	142	56	11	65	11	71	2	25	9	31	6	31	6	
1	259	235	61	11	68	7	71	5	30	11	37	1	39	5	
3	1,093	1,141	61	5	77	2	76	10	30	0	36	3	38	2	
6	1,372	1,427	74	2	84	9	89	10	30	4	36	4	38	6	
4	208	265	53	3	65	11	69	8	21	2	27	7	31	3	
6	13	33	60	8	71	3	75	5	21	6	21	0	20	5	
3	2,283	2,308	63	1	72	0	77	5	30	6	33	7	34	10	
9	29	28	70	3	82	3	91	0	26	5	22	2	31	3	
7	1	6	46	9	50	7	46	0	*		*		*		
1	70	71	68	4	75	0	94	10	26	0	30	1	33	6	
2	18	19	58	3	68	8	73	0	24	2	30	7	32	1	
8	40	37	39	2	46	7	45	5	25	7	29	10	35	8	
2	2	2	66	11	70	3	73	10	*		*		*		
7	1,605	1,430	58	2	71	8	77	3	28	0	31	4	34	1	
	31,245	31,799	54	11	64	6	67	10	29	10	35	1	38	0	

ed.

f a week in

Wood Furniture	222	1
Metal Trades	1,882	1,3
Engineering	3,428	2,2
Assembly, Construction and Repair of Vehicles	2,010	2,0
Chemicals and Drugs	2,936	1,5
Oils, Paints, etc.	227	
Soap and Candles	643	
Paper-making	295	
Printing, Publishing	748	
Bricks, Pottery, etc.	3,668	3,
Building and Construction	2,499	1,
Laundry, Dyeing, etc.	18,930	9,
Gas Works	753	
Water Works	1,674	1,
Electricity	1,052	
Railways and Tramways	2,452	2,
Local Authorities and Government Departments	7,154	6,
Canals, Docks, etc.	22,391	18,
Miscellaneous	899	
	2,451	3

222	179	209	200	345	555
1,882	1,333	1,317	520	486	555
3,428	2,250	2,227	559	561	555
2,010	2,047	1,993	537		
2,936	1,570	1,753	68	33	41
227	257	287	207	368	363
643	396	455	191	189	142
295	210	212	321	259	235
748	876	936	1,343	1,093	1,141
3,668	3,099	3,190	1,736	1,372	1,427
2,499	1,718	1,908	294	208	265
18,930	9,071	8,961	26	13	33
753	722	710	2,423	2,283	2,308
1,674	1,590	1,529	29	29	28
1,052	794	892	7	1	6
2,452	2,123	2,090	51	70	71
7,154	6,856	7,101	22	18	19
22,391	18,314	18,952	58	40	37
899	682	544	2	2	2
2,451	3,506	3,592	1,197	1,605	1,430

553	34	34	217	56	2	59	6	61	1	-
203	208	179	335	62	4	91	7	61	2	27 10
17	520	345	486	60	4	69	3	91	8	31 5
27	559	412	561	55	9	67	2	72	7	34 8
93	537	577		55	1	67	5	71	4	26 6
								72	2	24 10
53	68	33	41	61	4	76	4	81	4	25 3
37	207	368	363	52	7	63	3	64	5	25 6
55	191	189	142	56	11	65	11	71	2	25 9
2	321	259	235	61	11	68	7	71	5	30 11
6	1,343	1,093	1,141	61	5	77	2	76	10	30 0
0	1,736	1,372	1,427	74	2	84	9	89	10	30
8	294	208	265	53	3	65	11	69	8	21
1	26	13	33	60	8	71	3	75	5	21
0	2,423	2,283	2,308	63	1	72	0	77	5	30
3	29	29	28	70	3	82	3	91	0	26
2	7	1	6	46	9	50	7	46	0	*
9	51	70	71	68	4	75	0	94	10	26
7	22	18	19	58	3	68	8	73	0	24
	58	40	37	39	2	46	7	45	5	25
	2	2	2	66	11	70	3	73	10	28
1	107	605	430	58	2	71	8	77	3	

Industry	Number of Wage-earners					
	Males			Females		
	1938	1943	1944	1938	1943	1944
Grain Milling	3,215	2,498	2,617	102	96	
Bread, Biscuit, etc.	4,991	5,105	5,361	2,019	1,649	1,649
Creameries & Butter Factories	2,113	2,212	2,213	445	384	
Bacon Curing	1,513	913	882	495	388	
Sugar & Sugar Confectionery	1,268	1,501	1,572	2,621	2,411	2,411
Aerated and Mineral Waters	608	664	763	50	72	
Malting	674	818	836	5	6	
Brewing	2,896	2,942	3,006	146	144	
Distilling	323	435	457	20	31	
Tobacco	570	501	503	1,318	1,187	1,187
Woollen and Worsted	1,119	1,545	1,776	1,174	1,719	1,719
Linen, Cotton, etc.	1,149	869	1,004	1,923	1,216	1,216
Fellmongery and Leather	828	1,225	1,307	213	225	
Hosiery	771	778	768	2,743	2,955	2,955
Clothing:-						
Men's and Boys'	864	714	737	3,357	2,672	2,672
Shirtmaking	126	80	86	1,740	1,006	1,006
Women's and Girls'	528	534	511	3,158	2,974	2,974
Miscellaneous	203	196	179	907	882	882
Boot and Shoe	3,019	2,727	2,878	2,143	2,089	2,089
Mines and Quarries	2,326	2,962	3,389	-	9	9
Timber	3,197	3,772	3,553	34	34	34
Brushes and Brooms	222	179	203	208	179	179
Wood Furniture	1,882	1,333	1,317	520	345	345
Metal Trades	3,428	2,250	2,227	559	412	412
Engineering	2,010	2,047	1,993	537	577	577
Assembly, Construction and Repair of Vehicles	2,936	1,570	1,753	68	33	33
Chemicals and Drugs	227	257	287	207	368	368
Oils, Paints, etc.	643	396	455	191	189	189
Soap and Candles	295	210	212	321	259	259
Paper-making	748	876	936	1,343	1,093	1,093
Printing, Publishing	3,668	3,099	3,190	1,736	1,372	1,372
Bricks, Pottery, etc.	2,499	1,718	1,908	294	208	208
Building and Construction	18,930	9,071	8,961	26	13	13
Laundry, Dyeing, etc.	753	722	710	2,423	2,283	2,283
Gas Works	1,674	1,590	1,529	29	29	29
Water Works	1,052	794	892	7	1	1
Electricity	2,452	2,123	2,090	51	70	70
Railways and Tramways	7,154	6,856	7,101	22	18	18
Local Authorities and Government Departments	22,391	18,314	18,952	58	40	40
Canals, Docks, etc.	899	682	544	2	2	2
Miscellaneous	2,451	3,506	3,592	1,197	1,605	1,605
All Industry	108,615	90,592	93,250	34,412	31,245	31,245

*Less than 10 persons engaged.

All particulars are in respect of a week ending 31st October.

ners and average weekly earnings in industries included in the
Census of Industrial Production.

Female-earners			Average earnings per week											
Females			Males 18 years and over			Females 18 years and over								
1938	1943	1944	1938	1943	1944	1938	1943	1944	1938	1943	1944			
			s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d			
102	96	94	52	7	64	6	68	4	24	1	30	11	34	10
2,019	1,649	1,621	66	11	77	2	84	0	35	5	39	4	44	3
445	384	376	40	2	49	2	50	11	30	8	38	0	42	8
495	388	378	61	0	69	8	71	1	30	2	37	0	38	1
2,621	2,411	2,367	60	9	69	5	75	6	29	4	34	1	38	1
50	72	110	50	11	59	7	65	8	26	8	34	1	36	10
5	6	9	51	4	59	10	62	1	*		*		*	
146	144	144	76	5	84	9	89	8	25	10	27	11	27	4
20	31	34	61	2	68	3	71	10	26	1	32	3	33	10
1,318	1,187	1,253	84	7	100	5	101	10	40	8	51	6	56	0
1,174	1,719	1,855	44	1	61	1	65	6	28	4	38	11	42	4
1,923	1,216	1,446	45	0	56	10	61	0	25	3	29	11	32	4
213	225	248	50	2	63	5	74	0	22	7	31	0	31	4
2,743	2,955	2,845	50	4	66	8	76	11	25	5	33	9	34	6
3,357	2,672	2,748	62	6	72	5	77	5	31	5	35	9	39	10
1,740	1,006	1,047	58	5	62	6	68	7	26	8	32	0	38	10
3,158	2,974	2,981	64	8	75	10	81	0	29	3	33	8	36	4
907	882	873	47	0	63	8	65	11	25	6	30	2	30	10
1,143	2,089	2,167	52	11	64	5	70	10	35	9	35	9	40	10
-	9	23	40	7	55	1	61	1	-		*		24	9
34	34	33	56	2	59	6	61	2	27	10	31	8	33	1
208	179	217	62	4	91	7	91	8	31	5	44	7	50	6
520	345	335	60	4	69	3	72	7	34	8	40	10	44	3
559	412	486	55	9	67	2	71	4	26	6	32	4	35	7
537	577	561	55	1	67	5	72	2	24	10	29	5	32	10
68	33	41	61	4	76	4	81	4	25	3	34	2	38	6
207	368	363	52	7	63	3	64	5	25	6	30	0	31	2
191	189	142	56	11	65	11	71	2	25	9	31	6	31	6
321	259	235	61	11	68	7	71	5	30	11	37	1	39	5
343	1,093	1,141	61	5	77	2	76	10	30	0	36	3	38	2
736	1,372	1,427	74	2	84	9	89	10	30	4	36	4	38	6
94	208	265	53	3	65	11	69	8	21	2	27	7	31	3
26	13	33	60	8	71	3	75	5	21	6	21	0	20	5
23	2,283	2,308	63	1	72	0	77	5	30	6	33	7	34	10
29	29	28	70	3	82	3	91	0	26	5	22	2	31	3
7	1	6	46	9	50	7	46	0	*		*		*	
51	70	71	68	4	75	0	94	10	26	0	30	1	33	6
22	18	19	58	3	68	8	73	0	24	2	30	7	32	1
8	40	37	39	2	46	7	45	5	25	7	29	10	35	8
2	2	2	66	11	70	3	73	10	*		*		*	
7	1,605	1,430	58	2	71	8	77	3	28	0	31	4	34	1
2	31,245	31,799	54	11	64	6	67	10	29	10	35	1	38	0

ed.
f a week in

Note

The last Census of Industrial Production published was that for the year 1938. For reasons of economy the census for 1939 and subsequent years was limited to transportable goods only. The figures for those years covering transportable goods were published in the various issues of the Irish Trade Journal.

Dm

22/2/43.

TABLE (1)

		Gross Output*	Cost of Materials, fuel, containers etc.	Net Output (i.e. Value added to materials)			Persons engaged (except outside piece-workers)	Net output per person engaged
				Total	Salaries & wages incl. earnings of outside piece-workers	Remainder of Net Output		
In thousands f's							Average number	f
Transportable Goods:								
Food	1926	25,803	21,739	4,064	2,550	1,514	19,422	209
	1929	28,672	23,872	4,800	2,672	2,128	20,032	240
	1931	20,463	15,376	5,087	2,593	2,494	19,939	255
	1936	30,614	23,673	6,941	3,188	3,753	23,560	295
Drink	1926	8,663	2,735	5,928	1,470	4,458	7,000	847
	1929	7,992	2,138	5,854	1,348	4,506	6,441	909
	1931	7,308	1,688	5,620	1,331	4,289	6,351	885
	1936	6,952	1,844	5,108	1,237	3,871	6,175	827
Tobacco	1926	5,033	3,904	1,129	287	842	2,096	539
	1929	5,216	3,937	1,279	315	964	2,051	623
	1931	5,745	4,283	1,462	380	1,082	2,362	619
	1936	6,507	5,227	1,280	361	919	2,321	552
Other manufactures	1926	9,861	4,575	5,286	3,558	1,728	29,250	181
	1929	11,860	5,409	6,451	4,399	2,052	35,681	181
	1931	10,610	4,560	6,050	3,826	2,224	33,956	178
	1936	23,419	12,135	11,284	6,708	4,576	64,978	174
Total Transportable goods	1926	49,360	33,953	16,407	7,865	8,542	57,768	284
	1929	53,740	35,356	18,384	8,734	9,650	64,205	286
	1931	44,125	25,907	18,218	8,129	10,089	62,608	291
	1936	67,493	42,878	24,614	11,493	13,120	97,034	254
Building, Construction & Services:								
Laundry, dyeing & cleaning	1926	470	92	378	241	137	2,642	143
	1929	499	75	424	256	168	2,792	152
	1931	510	73	436	268	168	2,876	152
	1936	622	98	524	316	208	3,488	150
Building and construction	1926	3,022	1,220	1,802	1,452	350	9,852	183
	1929	3,567	1,451	2,116	1,669	447	11,754	180
	1931	3,831	1,637	2,194	1,667	526	12,530	173
	1936	5,427	2,420	3,008	2,318	690	18,207	165
Utilities (Gas, water, electricity)	1926	2,000	966	1,034	656	378	4,030	257
	1929	2,036	731	1,305	744	561	4,642	281
	1931	2,260	646	1,614	836	777	5,077	318
	1936	3,054	873	2,181	1,067	1,115	6,277	348
Transport (Canals, docks, harbours & railways)	1926	2,184	597	1,587	1,587	-	10,705	148
	1929	2,023	628	1,395	1,395	-	9,284	150
	1931	1,725	476	1,248	1,248	-	8,284	151
	1936	1,747	421	1,326	1,326	-	8,520	156
Local authorities and government departments	1926	2,441	571	1,870	1,870	-	17,518	107
	1929	2,274	532	1,742	1,742	-	16,193	108
	1931	2,434	542	1,892	1,892	-	19,213	98
	1936	2,870	732	2,138	2,138	-	20,362	105
Total Building & Services	1926	10,117	3,446	6,671	5,806	865	44,747	149
	1929	10,399	3,417	6,982	5,806	1,176	44,665	156
	1931	10,759	3,375	7,384	5,912	1,472	47,980	154
	1936	13,720	4,544	9,177	7,165	2,013	56,854	161
Grand Total	1926	59,477	36,399	23,078	13,671	9,407	102,515	225
	1929	64,139	38,773	25,366	14,540	10,826	108,870	233
	1931	54,884	29,282	25,602	14,041	11,561	110,588	232
	1936	81,213	47,422	33,791	18,658	15,133	153,888	220

* Exclusive of Excise Duty. / Including administrative & clerical staffs

TABLE (1)

		Gross Output ^x	Cost of Materials, fuel containers etc.	Net Output (i.e. Value added to materials)			Persons engaged (except outside piece-workers)	Net output per person engaged
				Total	Salaries & wages incl. earnings of outside piece-workers	Remainder of Net Output		
In thousands £'s							Average Number	£
Transportable Goods: Food	1926	25,803	21,739	4,064	2,550	1,514	19,422	209
	1929	28,672	23,872	4,800	2,672	2,128	20,032	240
	1931	20,463	15,376	5,087	2,593	2,494	19,939	255
	1936	30,614	23,673	6,941	3,188	3,753	23,560	295
Drink	1926	8,663	2,735	5,928	1,470	4,458	7,000	847
	1929	7,992	2,138	5,854	1,348	4,506	6,441	909
	1931	7,308	1,688	5,620	1,331	4,289	6,351	885
	1936	6,952	1,844	5,108	1,237	3,871	6,175	827
Tobacco	1926	5,033	3,904	1,129	287	842	2,096	539
	1929	5,216	3,937	1,279	315	964	2,051	623
	1931	5,745	4,283	1,462	380	1,082	2,362	619
	1936	6,507	5,227	1,280	361	919	2,321	552
Other manufactures	1926	9,861	4,575	5,286	3,558	1,728	29,250	181
	1929	11,860	5,409	6,451	4,399	2,052	35,681	181
	1931	10,610	4,560	6,050	3,826	2,224	33,956	178
	1936	23,419	12,135	11,284	6,708	4,576	64,978	178
Total Transportable	1926	49,360	33,953	16,407	7,865	8,542	57,768	288
	1929	53,740	35,356	18,384	8,734	9,650	64,205	288
	1931	44,125	25,907	18,218	8,129	10,089	62,608	288
	1936	67,482	42,878	24,614	11,463	13,120	97,034	288

		1929	7,992	2,136	5,854	1,348	4,506	6,442	925
		1931	7,308	1,628	5,620	1,331	4,289	6,351	885
		1936	6,952	1,844	5,108	1,237	3,871	6,175	827
	Tobacco	1926	5,033	3,904	1,125	287	842	2,856	535
		1929	5,216	3,937	1,279	315	964	2,851	623
		1931	5,745	4,283	1,462	300	1,682	2,362	615
		1936	6,507	5,227	1,280	361	919	2,321	552
	Other manufactures	1926	9,861	4,575	5,286	3,548	1,728	29,250	181
		1929	11,860	5,409	6,451	4,300	2,652	35,661	181
		1931	10,610	4,560	6,050	3,826	2,224	33,956	178
		1936	23,419	12,135	11,284	6,708	4,576	64,978	174
	Total Transportable goods	1926	49,360	32,953	16,407	7,865	8,542	57,768	284
		1929	53,740	35,356	18,384	8,734	9,650	64,205	286
		1931	44,125	25,907	18,218	8,129	10,089	62,608	291
		1936	67,493	42,878	24,614	11,493	13,120	97,034	254
	Building, construction & Services:								
	Laundry, dyeing & cleaning	1926	470	92	378	241	137	2,642	143
		1929	499	75	424	256	168	2,792	152
		1931	510	73	436	268	168	2,876	152
		1936	622	98	524	316	208	3,488	150
	Building and construction	1926	3,022	1,220	1,802	1,452	350	9,852	183
		1929	3,567	1,451	2,116	1,669	447	11,754	180
		1931	3,831	1,637	2,194	1,667	526	12,530	173
		1936	5,427	2,420	3,008	2,318	690	18,207	165
	Utilities (Gas, water, electricity)	1926	2,000	966	1,034	656	378	4,030	257
		1929	2,036	731	1,305	744	561	4,642	281
		1931	2,260	646	1,614	836	777	5,077	318
		1936	3,054	873	2,181	1,067	1,115	6,277	348
	Transport (Canals, docks, harbours & railways)	1926	2,184	597	1,587	1,587	-	10,705	148
		1929	2,023	628	1,395	1,395	-	9,284	150
		1931	1,725	476	1,248	1,248	-	8,284	151
		1936	1,747	421	1,326	1,326	-	8,520	156
	Local authorities and government departments	1926	2,441	571	1,870	1,870	-	17,518	107
		1929	2,274	532	1,742	1,742	-	16,193	108
		1931	2,434	542	1,892	1,892	-	19,213	98
		1936	2,870	732	2,138	2,138	-	20,362	105

From
1
1
1
1936
percent
increase
to 1936

F

	Total Trans-portable goods	1926	49,360	33,953	16,407	7,865	8,542	57,768	284
		1929	53,740	35,356	18,384	8,734	9,650	64,205	286
		1931	44,125	25,907	18,218	8,129	10,089	62,608	291
		1936	67,493	42,878	24,614	11,493	13,120	97,034	254
	Building, construction & S ervices:								
	Laundry, dyeing & cleaning	1926	470	92	378	241	137	2,642	143
		1929	499	75	424	256	168	2,792	152
		1931	510	73	436	268	168	2,876	152
		1936	622	98	524	316	208	3,488	150
	Building and construction	1926	3,022	1,220	1,802	1,452	350	9,852	183
		1929	3,567	1,451	2,116	1,669	447	11,754	180
		1931	3,831	1,637	2,194	1,667	526	12,530	173
		1936	5,427	2,420	3,008	2,318	690	18,207	165
	Utilities (Gas, water, electricity)	1926	2,000	966	1,034	656	378	4,030	257
		1929	2,036	731	1,305	744	561	4,642	281
		1931	2,260	646	1,614	836	777	5,077	318
		1936	3,054	873	2,181	1,067	1,115	6,277	348
	Transport (Canals, docks, harbours & railways)	1926	2,184	597	1,587	1,587	-	10,705	148
		1929	2,023	628	1,395	1,395	-	9,284	150
		1931	1,725	476	1,248	1,248	-	8,284	151
		1926	1,747	421	1,326	1,326	-	8,520	156
	Local authorities and government departments	1926	2,441	571	1,870	1,870	-	17,518	107
		1929	2,274	532	1,742	1,742	-	16,193	108
		1931	2,434	542	1,892	1,892	-	19,213	98
		1936	2,870	732	2,138	2,138	-	20,362	105
	Total Building & S ervices	1926	10,117	3,446	6,671	5,806	865	44,747	149
		1929	10,399	3,417	6,982	5,806	1,176	44,665	156
		1931	10,759	3,375	7,384	5,912	1,472	47,980	154
		1936	13,720	4,544	9,177	7,165	2,013	56,854	161
	Grand Total	1926	59,477	36,399	23,078	13,671	9,407	102,515	225
		1929	64,139	38,773	25,366	14,540	10,826	108,870	233
		1931	54,884	29,282	25,602	14,041	11,561	110,588	232
		1936	81,213	47,422	33,791	18,658	15,133	153,888	220

X Exclusive of Excise Duty. / Including administrative & clerical staff.

and the number

	1931	7,308	1,688	5,620	1,331	4,289	6,351	885
	1936	6,952	1,844	5,108	1,237	3,871	6,175	827
Tobacco	1926	5,033	3,904	1,129	287	842	2,096	539
	1929	5,216	3,937	1,279	315	964	2,051	623
	1931	5,745	4,283	1,462	380	1,082	2,362	619
	1936	6,507	5,227	1,280	361	919	2,321	552
Other manufactures	1926	9,861	4,575	5,286	3,558	1,728	29,250	181
	1929	11,860	5,409	6,451	4,399	2,052	35,681	181
	1931	10,610	4,560	6,050	3,826	2,224	33,956	178
	1936	23,419	12,135	11,284	6,708	4,576	64,978	174
Total	1926	49,360	33,953	16,407	7,865	8,542	57,768	284
Trans- portable goods	1929	53,740	35,356	18,384	8,734	9,650	64,205	286
	1931	44,125	25,907	18,218	8,129	10,089	62,608	291
	1936	67,493	42,878	24,614	11,493	13,120	97,034	254
Building, Construction & Services:								
Laundry, dyeing & cleaning	1926	470	92	378	241	137	2,642	143
	1929	499	75	424	256	168	2,792	152
	1931	510	73	436	268	168	2,876	152
	1936	622	98	524	316	208	3,488	150
Building and Construct- ion	1926	3,022	1,220	1,802	1,452	350	9,852	183
	1929	3,567	1,451	2,116	1,669	447	11,754	180
	1931	3,831	1,637	2,194	1,667	526	12,530	173
	1936	5,427	2,420	3,008	2,318	690	18,207	165
Utilities (Gas, water, electricity)	1926	2,000	966	1,034	656	378	4,030	257
	1929	2,036	731	1,305	744	561	4,642	281
	1931	2,260	646	1,614	836	777	5,077	318
	1936	3,054	873	2,181	1,067	1,115	6,277	348
Transport (Canals, docks, harbours & railways)	1926	2,184	597	1,587	1,587	-	10,705	148
	1929	2,023	628	1,395	1,395	-	9,284	150
	1931	1,725	476	1,248	1,248	-	8,284	151
	1936	1,747	421	1,326	1,326	-	8,520	156

TABLE (1)

Gross Output ^x	Cost of Materials, fuel containers etc.	Net Output (i.e. Value added to materials)			Persons engaged/ (except outside piece-workers)	Net output per person engaged	
		Total	Salaries & wages incl. earnings of outside piece-workers	Remainder of Net Output			
In thousands £'s					Average Number	£	
926	25,803	21,739	4,064	2,550	1,514	19,422	209
929	28,672	23,872	4,800	2,672	2,128	20,032	240
931	20,463	15,376	5,087	2,593	2,494	19,939	255
936	30,614	23,673	6,941	3,188	3,753	23,560	295
926	8,663	2,735	5,928	1,470	4,458	7,000	847
929	7,992	2,138	5,854	1,348	4,506	6,441	909
931	7,308	1,688	5,620	1,331	4,289	6,351	885
936	6,952	1,844	5,108	1,237	3,871	6,175	827
926	5,022	2,004	1,120	287	842	2,006	530

Confidential

CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1936.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.

The number of persons engaged in the concerns included in the Censuses of Industrial Production for the years 1926, 1929, 1931 and 1936 are shown in the following table, sub-divided into males and females, adults and juveniles, proprietors, salaried workers and wage-earners.

Table I-Persons engaged in October of each year.

	Proprietors working in the business	Salaried workers			Wage-earners (excl. outside piece-workers)			Total number of persons engaged*
		Under 18 years	18 years and over	Total	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Total	
Males								
1926	1,669	141	8,342	8,483	2,945	72,551	75,496	85,648
1929	1,715	161	9,013	9,174	3,489	75,322	78,811	89,700
1931	1,728	145	9,341	9,486	3,280	75,387	78,667	89,881
1936	2,470	236	12,505	12,741	6,723	96,947	103,670	118,881
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	42.9	62.8	33.9	34.3	105.0	28.6	31.8	32.3
Females								
1926	194	96	2,291	2,387	3,437	13,860	17,297	19,878
1929	215	116	2,477	2,593	4,232	15,729	19,961	22,769
1931	217	133	2,795	2,928	4,197	16,100	20,297	23,442
1936	319	223	4,336	4,559	9,173	25,048	34,221	39,099
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	47.0	67.7	55.1	55.7	118.6	55.6	68.6	66.3
Total								
1926	1,863	237	10,633	10,870	6,382	86,411	92,793	105,526
1929	1,930	277	11,490	11,767	7,721	91,051	98,772	112,469
1931	1,945	278	12,136	12,414	7,477	91,487	98,964	113,323
1936	2,789	459	16,841	17,300	15,896	121,995	137,891	157,980
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	43.4	65.1	38.8	39.4	112.6	33.3	39.3	39.4

* Excluding outside piece-workers.

From the ~~last~~ ^{above} table it will be seen that there was an increase of 39.4% in the total number of persons engaged between the years 1931 and 1936, the increase being proportionately the same for salaried workers and for wage-earners. The numbers of males employed, however, increased by 29,000 or 32.3% and the number of females by 15,657 or 66.8%.

Confidential

CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1936.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.

The number of persons engaged in the concerns included in the Censuses of Industrial Production for the years 1926, 1929, 1931 and 1936 are shown in the following table, sub-divided into males and females, adults and juveniles, proprietors, salaried workers and wage-earners.

Table I-Persons engaged in October of each year.

	Proprietors working in the business	Salaried workers			Wage-earners (excl. outside piece-workers)			Total number of persons engaged*
		Under 18 years	18 years and over	Total	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Total	
Males								
1926	1,669	141	8,342	8,483	2,945	72,551	75,496	85,640
1929	1,715	161	9,013	9,174	3,489	75,322	78,811	89,700
1931	1,728	145	9,341	9,486	3,280	75,387	78,667	89,880
1936	2,470	236	12,505	12,741	6,723	96,947	103,670	118,880
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	42.0	62.8	33.6	34.3	105.6	28.6	33.0	33.0

1931 and 1936 are shown in the following table, sub-divided into males and females, adults and juveniles, proprietors, salaried workers and wage-earners.

Table I-Persons engaged in October of each year.

	Proprietors working in the business	Salaried workers			Wage-earners (excl. outside piece-workers)			Total number of persons engaged*
		Under 18 years	18 years and over	Total	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Total	
Males								
1926	1,669	141	8,342	8,483	2,945	72,551	75,496	85,648
1929	1,715	161	9,013	9,174	3,489	75,322	78,811	89,700
1931	1,728	145	9,341	9,486	3,280	75,387	78,667	89,881
1936	2,470	236	12,505	12,741	6,723	96,947	103,670	118,881
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	42.9	62.8	33.9	34.3	105.0	28.6	31.8	32.3
Females								
1926	194	96	2,291	2,387	3,437	13,860	17,297	19,878
1929	215	116	2,477	2,593	4,232	15,729	19,961	22,769
1931	217	133	2,795	2,928	4,197	16,100	20,297	23,442
1936	319	223	4,336	4,559	9,173	25,048	34,221	39,095
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	47.0	67.7	55.1	55.7	118.6	55.6	68.6	66.3
Total								
1926	1,863	237	10,633	10,870	6,382	86,411	92,793	105,526
1929	1,930	277	11,490	11,767	7,721	91,051	98,772	112,469
1931	1,945	278	12,136	12,414	7,477	91,487	98,964	112,345
1936	2,789	459	16,841	17,300	15,896	122,095	137,891	155,176

Females	42.9	62.8	33.9	34.3	105.0	28.6	31.8	32.3
1926	194	96	2,291	2,387	3,437	13,860	17,297	19,878
1929	215	116	2,477	2,593	4,232	15,729	19,961	22,769
1931	217	133	2,795	2,928	4,197	16,100	20,297	23,442
1936	319	223	4,336	4,559	9,173	25,048	34,221	39,096
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	47.0	67.7	55.1	55.7	118.6	55.6	68.6	66.8
Total								
1926	1,863	237	10,633	10,870	6,382	86,411	92,793	105,526
1929	1,930	277	11,490	11,767	7,721	91,051	98,772	112,469
1931	1,945	278	12,136	12,414	7,477	91,487	98,964	113,323
1936	2,789	459	16,841	17,300	15,896	121,995	137,891	157,980
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	43.4	65.1	38.8	39.4	112.6	33.3	39.3	39.4

* Excluding outside piece-workers.

From the ~~last~~ ^{above} table it will be seen that there was an increase of 39.4% in the total number of persons engaged between the years 1931 and 1936, the increase being proportionately the same for salaried workers and for wage-earners. The numbers of males employed, however, increased by 29,000 or 32.3% and the number of females by 15,657 or 66.8%.

females								
1926	194	96	2,291	2,387	3,437	13,860	17,297	19,878
1929	215	116	2,477	2,593	4,232	15,729	19,961	22,769
1931	217	133	2,795	2,928	4,197	16,100	20,297	23,442
1936	319	223	4,336	4,559	9,173	25,048	34,221	39,099
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	47.0	67.7	55.1	55.7	118.6	55.6	68.6	66.8
Total								
1926	1,863	237	10,633	10,870	6,382	86,411	92,793	105,526
1929	1,930	277	11,490	11,767	7,721	91,051	98,772	112,469
1931	1,945	278	12,136	12,414	7,477	91,487	98,964	113,323
1936	2,789	459	16,841	17,300	15,896	121,995	137,891	157,980
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	43.4	65.1	38.8	39.4	112.6	33.3	39.3	39.4

* Excluding outside piece-workers.

From the ~~last~~ ^{above} table it will be seen that there was an increase of 39.4% in the total number of persons engaged between the years 1931 and 1936, the increase being proportionately the same for salaried workers and for wage-earners. The numbers of males employed, however, increased by 29,000 or 32.3% and the number of females by 15,657 or 66.8%.

The proportionately greater increase in the number of females engaged has been due to the greater expansion in those industries in which women are normally in the majority rather than to their taking jobs which might otherwise have gone to men. In fact, it has been calculated that if each industry had identically the same percentage of females to total persons engaged in 1936 as in 1931, with the increases in personnel which actually occurred in the different industries, the number of females would have been about 38,804, which is not significantly different from the actual figure of 39,099.

The following table shows the proportion of males and females engaged in industry and it will be seen that while the proportion of females has increased, it has not yet reached the British level.

Table 2.

Year	Percentage of males and Females engaged in Eire		
	Males	Females	Total
1926	81.2	18.8	100.0
1929	79.8	20.2	100.0
1931	79.3	20.7	100.0
1936	75.3	24.7	100.0
	Percentage of males and females engaged in United Kingdom		
1930	75.1	24.9	100.0
1935	73.5	26.5	100.0

The increase is due, therefore, to the proportionately greater increases in the industries in which females predominate and it is interesting to note that in certain of these industries the proportion of females to males has actually tended to decline as will appear from the following table:-

The proportionately greater increase in the number of females engaged has been due to the greater expansion in those industries in which women are normally in the majority rather than to their taking jobs which might otherwise have gone to men. In fact, it has been calculated that if each industry had identically the same percentage of females to total persons engaged in 1936 as in 1931, with the increases in personnel which actually occurred in the different industries, the number of females would have been about 38,804, which is not significantly different from the actual figure of 39,099.

The following table shows the proportion of males and females engaged in industry and it will be seen that while the proportion of females has increased, it has not yet reached the British level.

Table 2.

Year	Percentage of males and Females engaged in Eire		
	Males	Females	Total
1926	81.2	18.8	100.0
1929	79.8	20.2	100.0
1931	79.3	20.7	100.0
1936	75.3	24.7	100.0
	Percentage of males and females engaged in United Kingdom		
1930	75.1	24.9	100.0
1935	73.5	26.5	100.0

The increase is due, therefore, to the proportionately greater increases in the industries in which females predominate and it is interesting to note that in certain of these industries the proportion of females to males has actually tended to decline as will appear from the following table:-

The proportionately greater increase in the number of females engaged has been due to the greater expansion in those industries in which women are normally in the majority rather than to their taking jobs which might otherwise have gone to men. In fact, it has been calculated that if each industry had identically the same percentage of females to total persons engaged in 1936 as in 1931, with the increases in personnel which actually occurred in the different industries, the number of females would have been about 38,804, which is not significantly different from the actual figure of 39,099.

The following table shows the proportion of males and females engaged in industry and it will be seen that while the proportion of females has increased, it has not yet reached the British level.

Table 2.

Year	Percentage of males and Females engaged in Eire		
	Males	Females	Total
1926	81.2	18.8	100.0

actually occurred in the different industries, the number of females would have been about 38,804, which is not significantly different from the actual figure of 39,099.

The following table shows the proportion of males and females engaged in industry and it will be seen that while the proportion of females has increased, it has not yet reached the British level.

Table 2.

Year	Percentage of males and Females engaged in Eire		
	Males	Females	Total
1926	81.2	18.8	100.0
1929	79.8	20.2	100.0
1931	79.3	20.7	100.0
1936	75.3	24.7	100.0
	Percentage of males and females engaged in United Kingdom		
1930	75.1	24.9	100.0
1935	73.5	26.5	100.0

The increase is due, therefore, to the proportionately greater increases in the industries in which females predominate and it is interesting to note that in certain of these industries the proportion of females to males has actually tended to decline as will appear from the following table:-

TABLE 3.

Industry	Total persons engaged in 1936	Percentage of females to total persons engaged		Increase in numbers of females engaged from 1931 to 1936		Percentage of increase to total increase in females engaged 1931 to 1936
		1931	1936	Actual	Percentage	
Industries in which 50% or over of persons engaged either in 1931 or in 1936 were females						
Sugar, Sugar Confectionery etc.	4,982	65.7	56.3	967	52.6	6.2
Tobacco	2,339	59.5	59.3	40	3.0	0.9
Linen, Cotton, Hemp etc.	2,887	66.0	64.1	800	76.1	5.1
Clothing						
Men's and Boys' Shirtmaking	4,889	79.6	77.6	1,436	60.9	9.2
Women's and Girls & Misc.	2,135	88.7	88.2	213	12.8	1.4
Hosiery	4,809	85.3	82.8	2,935	280.6	18.7
Paper making	3,975	83.0	76.4	2,034	202.6	13.0
Soap and Candles	1,788	65.6	65.3	642	122.1	4.1
Laundries	808	39.4	50.2	145	55.6	0.9
	3,524	78.5	77.1	467	20.7	3.0
TOTAL ABOVE	32,136	72.6	71.7	9,679	72.5	61.8
Industries in which 25% - 50% of persons engaged either in 1931 or in 1936 were females.						
Bread etc.	8,130	29.5	30.7	44	1.8	0.3
Brushes and Brooms	507	33.3	42.0	92	76.0	0.6
Woollens & Worsteds	3,143	45.6	49.2	424	37.8	2.7
Boots and Shoes	5,974	36.3	41.4	2,068	506.9	13.2
Printing	6,863	26.3	29.5	509	33.6	3.3
Chemicals, oils, Paints etc.	1,640	42.3	32.3	292	123.2	1.9
Miscellaneous Industries	3,876	39.4	35.1	447	49.0	2.9
TOTAL ABOVE	30,133	32.4	35.3	3,876	57.3	24.8
Industries in which less than 25% of persons engaged both in 1931 and 1936 were females.						
All other Industries and Services	95,711	4.5	5.7	2,102	63.2	13.4
TOTAL INDUSTRY	157,980	20.7	24.7	15,657	66.8	100.0

The figures for the Clothing industry are of great interest. In this industry there were 6,073 engaged in 1931 (5,075 females) and 11,833 (9,659 females) in 1936. Had the proportions remained the same as in 1931 the numbers of females engaged in 1936 would have been 9,387, so that rather than finding a displacement of male labour in this industry, the women have lost ground to a small extent.

TABLE 3.

Industry	Total persons engaged in 1936	Percentage of females to total persons engaged		Increase in numbers of females engaged from 1931 to 1936		Percentage of increase to total increase in females engaged 1931 to 1936
		1931	1936	Actual	Percentage	
Industries in which 50% or over of persons engaged either in 1931 or in 1936 were females						
Sugar, Sugar Confectionery etc.	4,982	65.7	56.3	967	52.6	6.2
Tobacco	2,339	59.5	59.3	40	3.0	0.3
Linen, Cotton, Hemp etc.	2,887	66.0	64.1	800	76.1	5.1
Clothing	4,889	79.6	77.6	1,436	60.9	9.2
Men's and Boys' Shirtmaking	2,135	88.7	88.2	213	12.8	1.4
Women's and Girls & Misc.	4,809	85.3	82.8	2,935	280.6	18.7
Hosiery	3,975	83.0	76.4	2,034	202.6	13.0
Paper making	1,788	65.6	65.3	642	122.1	4.1
Soap and Candles	808	39.4	50.2	145	55.6	0.9
Laundries	3,524	78.5	77.1	467	20.7	3.0
TOTAL ABOVE	32,136	72.6	71.7	9,679	72.5	61.8
Industries in which 25% - 50% of persons engaged either in 1931 or in 1936 were females.						
Bread etc.	8,130	29.5	30.7	44	1.8	0.3
Brushes and Brooms	507	33.3	42.0	92	76.0	0.6
Woollens & Worsteds	3,143	45.6	49.2	424	37.8	2.7
Boots and Shoes	5,974	36.3	41.4	2,068	50.9	13.2
Printing	6,863	26.3	29.5	500	22.2	0.8
Chemicals etc. Paints etc.	1,640	26.3	29.5	500	22.2	0.8

Women's and Girls & Misc.	2,135	88.7	88.2	1,436	60.9	9.2
Hosiery	4,809	85.3	82.8	213	12.8	1.4
Paper making	3,975	83.0	76.4	2,935	280.6	18.7
Soap and Candles	1,788	65.6	65.3	2,034	202.6	13.0
Laundries	808	39.4	50.2	642	122.1	4.1
	3,524	78.5	77.1	145	55.6	0.9
				467	20.7	3.0
TOTAL ABOVE	32,136	72.6	71.7	9,679	72.5	61.8
Industries in which 25% - 50% of persons engaged either in 1931 or in 1936 were females.						
Bread etc.	8,130	29.5	30.7	44	1.8	0.3
Brushes and Brooms	537	33.3	42.0	92	76.0	0.6
Woolens & Worsted	3,143	45.6	49.2	424	37.8	2.7
Boots and Shoes	5,974	36.3	41.4	2,068	56.9	13.2
Printing	6,863	26.3	29.5	509	33.6	3.3
Chemicals, etc. Paint etc.	1,640	42.3	32.3	292	123.2	1.9
Miscellaneous Industries	3,876	39.4	35.1	447	49.0	2.9
TOTAL ABOVE	30,133	32.4	35.3	3,876	57.3	24.8
Industries in which less than 25% of persons engaged both in 1931 and 1936 were females.						
All other Industries and Services	95,711	4.5	5.7	2,102	63.2	13.4
TOTAL INDUSTRY	157,980	23.7	24.7	15,657	66.8	100.0

The figures for the Clothing industry are of great interest. In this industry there were 6,073 engaged in 1931 (5,075 females) and 11,833 (9,659 females) in 1936. Had the proportion

Brushes and Brooms	507	29.5	30.7	44	1.8	0.3
Woollens & Worsted	3,143	33.3	42.0	92	76.0	0.6
Boots and Shoes	5,974	45.6	49.2	424	37.8	2.7
Printing	6,863	36.3	41.4	2,068	506.9	13.2
Chemicals, Oils, Paints etc.	1,640	26.3	29.5	509	33.6	3.3
Miscellaneous Industries	3,876	42.3	32.3	292	123.2	1.9
		39.4	35.1	447	49.0	2.9
TOTAL ABOVE	30,133	32.4	35.3	3,876	57.3	24.8
Industries in which less than 25% of persons engaged both in 1931 and 1936 were females.						
All other Industries and Services	95,711	4.5	5.7	2,102	63.2	13.4
TOTAL INDUSTRY	157,980	20.7	24.7	15,657	66.8	100.0

The figures for the Clothing industry are of great interest. In this industry there were 6,373 engaged in 1931 (5,075 females) and 11,833 (9,659 females) in 1936. Had the proportions remained the same as in 1931 the numbers of females engaged in 1936 would have been 9,887, so that rather than finding a displacement of male labour in this industry, the women have lost ground to a small extent.

In the Hosiery group there was also a large increase in employment of females, though there was a considerable drop in the proportion of females engaged to total (83.0% to 76.4%). In fact, while industries employing over 50% female labour accounted for 61.8% of the total increase in female employment, in eight out of the ten groups falling in this category the proportion of women engaged fell between 1931 and 1936.

In the industries employing 25% - 50% female labour the most significant change occurred in the Boot and Shoe Industry in which females increased sixfold from 408 to 2,476 and males fivefold from 717 to 3,498. The relatively high increase of juvenile labour in this industry is referred to later.

In male employment the greatest aggregate increases were

industries employing over 50% female labour accounted for 61.8% of the total increase in female employment, in eight out of the ten groups falling in this category the proportion of women engaged fell between 1931 and 1936.

In the industries employing 25% - 50% female labour the most significant change occurred in the Boot and Shoe Industry in which females increased sixfold from 408 to 2,476 and males fivefold from 717 to 3,498. The relatively high increase of juvenile labour in this industry is referred to later.

In male employment the greatest aggregate increases were found in the following industries, which together account for 69.5% of the increase in males

TABLE 4. Increases in Male Employment

Industry	Number of males engaged			% in-crease 1931 to 1936	% of total increase male employmen
	1931	1936	Increase		
	13,227	19,659	6,432	48.6	22.2

most significant change occurred in the Boot and Shoe Industry in which females increased sixfold from 408 to 2,476 and males fivefold from 717 to 3,498. The relatively high increase of juvenile labour in this industry is referred to later.

In male employment the greatest aggregate increases were found in the following industries, which together account for 69.5% of the increase in males

TABLE 4. Increases in Male Employment

Industry	Number of males engaged			% increase 1931 to 1936	% of total increase in male employment
	1931	1936	Increase		
Building	13,227	19,659	6,432	48.6	22.2
Boots and Shoes	717	3,498	2,781	387.9	9.6
Assembly & Construction of Vehicles	928	3,514	2,586	278.7	8.9
Metals	1,452	3,691	2,239	154.2	7.7
Bricks, Pottery, etc.	693	2,390	1,697	244.9	5.9
Sugar, Sugar Confectionery, etc.	961	2,178	1,217	126.6	4.2
Timber	2,299	3,487	1,188	51.7	4.1
Engineering	1,020	2,145	1,125	110.3	3.9
Grain Milling	3,065	3,925	860	28.1	3.0

For total increases in the number employed the following industries showed increases of over 1,000 and accounted for 79.4% of the total increase in numbers engaged.

TABLE 5. Total number of persons engaged.

Industry	1931	1936	Increase	% increase 1931 to 1936	% of total increase in numbers employed
Building	13,423	19,842	6,419	47.8	14.4
Boots and Shoes	1,125	5,974	4,849	431.0	10.9
Women's & Girls Clothing	1,226	4,809	3,583	292.3	8.0
Hosiery	1,210	3,975	2,765	228.5	6.2
Assembly & Construction of Vehicles	969	3,699	2,730	281.7	6.1
Metals	1,729	4,415	2,686	155.3	6.0
Sugar, Sugar Confectionery etc.	2,798	4,982	2,184	78.1	4.9
Bricks, Pottery etc.	732	2,725	1,993	272.3	4.5
Men's & Boys' Clothing	2,965	4,889	1,924	64.9	4.3
Engineering	1,086	2,676	1,590	146.4	3.6
Linen, Cotton, Hemp etc.	1,593	2,887	1,294	81.2	2.9
Timber	2,338	3,560	1,222	52.3	2.7
Printing	5,743	6,863	1,120	19.5	2.5
Chemicals	560	1,640	1,080	192.9	2.4

Employment of Juveniles.

The number of males under 18 years engaged increased from 3,425 in 1931 to 6,959 in 1936, while females increased from 4,330 to 9,396. The following figures show the proportion of males and females respectively under 18 years of age to the total persons engaged, with some corresponding percentages for the United Kingdom.

Table 6.

Year	Percentage under 18 years to total engaged in Eire		
	Males	Females	Total
1926	3.6	17.8	6.3
1929	4.1	19.1	7.1
1931	3.8	18.5	6.8
1936	5.9	24.0	10.4
Percentage under 18 years to total engaged in United Kingdom			
1930	9.2	23.1	12.7
1935	9.2	23.4	13.0

For total increases in the number employed the following industries showed increases of over 1,000 and accounted for 79.4% of the total increase in numbers engaged.

TABLE 5. Total number of persons engaged.

Industry	1931	1936	Increase	% increase 1931 to 1936	% of total increase in numbers employed
Building	13,423	19,842	6,419	47.8	14.4
Boots and Shoes	1,125	5,974	4,849	431.0	10.9
Women's & Girls Clothing	1,226	4,809	3,583	292.3	8.0
Hosiery	1,210	3,975	2,765	228.5	6.2
Assembly & Construction of Vehicles	969	3,699	2,730	281.7	6.1
Metals	1,729	4,415	2,686	155.3	6.0
Sugar, Sugar Con- fectionery etc.	2,798	4,982	2,184	78.1	4.9
Bricks, Pottery etc.	732	2,725	1,993	272.3	4.5
Men's & Boys' Clothing	2,965	4,889	1,924	64.9	4.3
Engineering	1,086	2,676	1,590	146.4	3.6
Linen, Cotton, Hemp etc.	1,593	2,887	1,294	81.2	2.9
Timber	2,338	3,560	1,222	52.3	2.7
Printing	5,743	6,863	1,120	19.5	2.5
Chemicals	560	1,640	1,080	192.9	2.4

Men's & Boys' Clothing	2,965	4,886	1,993	272.3	4.5
Engineering	1,086	2,676	1,924	146.4	3.6
Linen, Cotton, Hemp etc.	1,593	2,887	1,294	81.2	2.9
Timber	2,338	3,560	1,222	52.3	2.7
Printing	5,743	6,863	1,120	19.5	2.5
Chemicals	560	1,640	1,080	192.9	2.4

Employment of Juveniles.

The number of males under 18 years engaged increased from 3,425 in 1931 to 6,959 in 1936, while females increased from 4,330 to 9,396. The following figures show the proportion of males and females respectively under 18 years of age to the total persons engaged, with some corresponding percentages for the United Kingdom.

Table 6.

		Percentage under 18 years to total engaged in <u>Ire</u>		
Year		Males	Females	Total
	1926	3.6	17.8	6.3
	1929	4.1	19.1	7.1
Bo	1931	3.8	18.5	6.8
Wo	1936	5.9	24.0	10.4
		Percentage under 18 years to total engaged in <u>United Kingdom</u>		
	1930	9.2	23.1	12.7
Me	1935	9.2	23.4	13.0
Sh				
Pa				
Br				
Ho				
So				

It will be remarked that the percentage of juveniles is considerably greater in the United Kingdom due to the higher proportions for males under 18; the proportions for females are very similar.

In 1936, 42.5% of those under 18 engaged in industry were males and 57.5% were females, compared with 52.2% for males and 47.8% for females in the United Kingdom in 1935. The high proportion of females under 18 to total females engaged is, of course, due to the earlier age at which many women leave industry.

The following industries showed the greatest aggregate increase in 1936 in the employment of males under 18 years, as compared with 1931. Boots and Shoes 136 to 1,164; Metals 137 to 644; Assembly and Construction of Vehicles 43 to 323. These increases accounted for half of the total increase in the numbers of males under 18 engaged. Among females under 18 years the increases in numbers were chiefly in the Clothing Industry, 1,331 to 3,005; Boots and Shoes 104 to 1,074 and Hosiery 188 to 867, these three industries accounting for 65% of the total increase in the number of females under 18 engaged in industry.

The following table shows the proportion of persons under 18 years to total numbers engaged in 1931 and 1936, in the industries in which juveniles form a relatively large proportion of the persons engaged (20% or over) in 1936.

Table 7

Industry	Percentage under 18 years to total engaged		
	Éire		United Kingdom
	1931	1936	1935
Boots and Shoes	21.3	37.4	19.4
Women's & Girls' and Miscellaneous Clothing	26.8	30.3	22.9
Men's & Boys' Clothing	24.7	28.1	
Shirtmaking	21.1	23.9	
Paper making	15.3	27.5	20.8
Brushes and Brooms	23.4	26.4	20.2
Hosiery	17.8	25.9	20.4
Soap and Candles	18.7	22.8	17.7

In all these industries there are many new establishments and the large number of young people being trained accounts to a considerable

It will be remarked that the percentage of juveniles is considerably greater in the United Kingdom due to the higher proportions for males under 18; the proportions for females are very similar.

In 1936, 42.5% of those under 18 engaged in industry were males and 57.5% were females, compared with 52.2% for males and 47.8% for females in the United Kingdom in 1935. The high proportion of females under 18 to total females engaged is, of course, due to the earlier age at which many women leave industry.

The following industries showed the greatest aggregate increase in 1936 in the employment of males under 18 years, as compared with 1931. Boots and Shoes 136 to 1,164; Metals 137 to 644; Assembly and Construction of Vehicles 43 to 323. These increases accounted for half of the total increase in the numbers of males under 18 engaged among females under 18 years the

... and 57.5% were females, compared with 2.2% for males and 47.8% for females in the United Kingdom in 1935. The high proportion of females under 18 to total females engaged is, of course, due to the earlier age at which many women leave industry.

The following industries showed the greatest aggregate increase in 1936 in the employment of males under 18 years, as compared with 1931. Boots and Shoes 136 to 1,164; Metals 137 to 644; Assembly and Construction of Vehicles 43 to 323. These increases accounted for half of the total increase in the numbers of males under 18 engaged. Among females under 18 years the increases in numbers were chiefly in the Clothing Industry, 1,331 to 3,005; Boots and Shoes 104 to 1,074 and Hosiery 188 to 867, these three industries accounting for 65% of the total increase in the number of females under 18 engaged in industry.

The following table shows the proportion of persons under 18 years to total numbers engaged in 1931 and 1936, in the industries in which juveniles form a relatively large proportion of the persons engaged (20% or over) in 1936.

Table 7

of males under 18 engaged. Among females under 18 years the increases in numbers were chiefly in the Clothing Industry, 1,331 to 3,005; Boots and Shoes 104 to 1,074 and Hosiery 188 to 867, these three industries accounting for 65% of the total increase in the number of females under 18 engaged in industry.

The following table shows the proportion of persons under 18 years to total numbers engaged in 1931 and 1936, in the industries in which juveniles form a relatively large proportion of the persons engaged (20% or over) in 1936.

Table 7

Industry	Percentage under 18 years to total engaged		
	Éire		United Kingdom
	1931	1936	1935
Boots and Shoes	21.3	37.4	19.4
Women's & Girls' and Miscellaneous Clothing	26.8	30.3	
Men's & Boys' Clothing	24.7	28.1	22.9
Shirtmaking	21.1	23.9	
Paper making	15.3	27.5	20.8
Brushes and Brooms	23.4	26.4	20.2
Hosiery	17.8	25.9	20.4
Soap and Candles	18.7	22.8	17.7

In all these industries there are many new establishments and the large number of young people being trained accounts to a considerable

extent for the increases. For instance, in Boot and Shoe factories established since 1933 those under 18 years form 42% of the total number of persons engaged compared with 34% for firms established prior to that date.

Seasonality of Employment:

The following table shows the seasonal fluctuations in industrial employment during each of the census years.

TABLE 8.

Year	Number of Wage-earners on 15th of each month or nearest representative date.					Average for each year
	Feb.	May	August	October	November	
1926	86,670	88,183	90,361	92,793	90,882	89,782
1929	87,679	95,464	97,078	98,772	96,870	95,173
1931	90,086	97,881	98,350	98,964	95,871	96,229
1936	122,682	135,785	135,636	137,891	137,000	133,799

In each of the four years October was the peak month. This is due to the fact that October is least affected by seasonality of employment, holidays, etc. and it is for this reason that October was chosen as the period for which the more complete statistics of Table 1 page 1 were collected. The range of variation is not very great in any of the years, though the figures for 1936 reflect the general tendency of increased employment, the figure for October, 1936 being 15,209 greater than that for the preceding February, while in 1931 the October figure only exceeded that for February by 8,878.

The greatest variations between the five dates in the number of wage-earners in 1936 were in the following industries:-

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Butter, cheese, condensed milk etc.	2,080 (Feb.)	2,505 (Aug.)
Bread, flour confectionery, etc.	6,366 (Feb.)	6,826 (Oct.)
Sugar, sugar confectionery, etc.	3,576 (May)	5,808 (Nov.)
Malting	312 (Aug.)	784 (Feb.)
Bricks, glass etc.	1,843 (Feb.)	2,378 (Oct.)
Building	13,641 (Feb.)	18,457 (Oct.)
Wood furniture & upholstery	2,114 (Feb.)	2,573 (Oct.)
Metals	3,376 (Feb.)	3,862 (Nov.)
Engineering	1,874 (Feb.)	2,227 (Oct.)
Boot and shoe	4,665 (Feb.)	5,563 (Oct.)
Hosiery	3,149 (Feb.)	3,562 (Nov.)

extent for the increases, for instance, in Boot and Shoe factories established since 1933 those under 18 years form 42% of the total number of persons engaged compared with 34% for firms established prior to that date.

Seasonality of Employment:

The following table shows the seasonal fluctuations in industrial employment during each of the census years.

TABLE 8.

Year	Number of Wage-earners on 15th of each month or nearest representative date.					Average for each year
	Feb.	May	August	October	November	
1926	86,670	88,183	90,361	92,793	90,882	89,782
1929	87,679	95,464	97,078	98,772	96,870	95,173
1931	90,086	97,881	98,350	98,964	95,871	96,229
1936	122,682	135,785	135,636	137,891	137,000	133,799

In each of the four years October was the peak month. This is due to the fact that October is least affected by seasonality

TABLE 8.

Year	Number of Wage-earners on 15th of each month or nearest representative date.					Average for each year
	Feb.	May	August	October	November	
1926	86,670	88,133	90,361	92,793	90,882	89,712
1929	87,679	95,464	97,078	98,772	96,870	95,173
1931	90,086	97,881	98,350	98,964	95,371	96,229
1936	122,632	135,785	135,630	137,891	137,000	133,799

In each of the four years October was the peak month. This is due to the fact that October is least affected by seasonality of employment, holidays, etc, and it is for this reason that October was chosen as the period for which the more complete statistics of Table 1 page 1 were collected. The range of variation is not very great in any of the years, though the figures for 1936 reflect the general tendency of increased employment, the figure for October, 1936 being 15,209 greater than that for the preceding February, while in 1931 the October figure only exceeded that for February by 8,878.

The greatest variations between the five dates in the number of wage-earners in 1936 were in the following industries:

Industrial employment during each of the census years.

TABLE 3.

Year	Number of Wage-earners on 15th of each month or nearest representative date.					Average for each year
	Feb.	May	August	October	November	
1926	86,670	88,183	90,361	92,793	90,882	89,782
1929	87,679	95,464	97,078	98,772	96,870	95,173
1931	90,086	97,881	98,350	98,964	95,871	96,229
1936	122,682	135,785	135,636	137,891	137,000	133,799

In each of the four years October was the peak month. This is due to the fact that October is least affected by seasonality of employment, holidays, etc. and it is for this reason that October was chosen as the period for which the more complete statistics of Table 1 page 1 were collected. The range of variation is not very great in any of the years, though the figures for 1936 reflect the general tendency of increased employment, the figure for October, 1936 being 15,209 greater than that for the preceding February, while in 1931 the October figure only exceeded that for February by 8,878.

The greatest variations between the five dates in the number of wage-earners in 1936 were in the following industries:-

X
 In each of the four years October was the peak month. This is due to the fact that October is least affected by seasonality of employment, holidays, etc. and it is for this reason that October was chosen as the period for which the more complete statistics of Table 1 page 1 were collected. The range of variation is not very great in any of the years, though the figures for 1936 reflect the general tendency of increased employment, the figure for October, 1936 being 15,209 greater than that for the preceding February, while in 1931 the October figure only exceeded that for February by 8,878.

The greatest variations between the five dates in the number of wage-earners in 1936 were in the following industries:-

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Butter, cheese, condensed milk etc.	2,080 (Feb.)	2,505 (Aug.)
Bread, flour confectionery, etc.	6,366 (Feb.)	6,826 (Oct.)
Sugar, sugar confectionery, etc.	3,576 (May)	5,808 (Nov.)
Malting	312 (Aug.)	784 (Feb.)
Bricks, glass etc.	1,843 (Feb.)	2,378 (Oct.)
Building	13,641 (Feb.)	18,457 (Oct.)
Wood furniture & upholstery	2,114 (Feb.)	2,573 (Oct.)
Metals	3,376 (Feb.)	3,862 (Nov.)
Engineering	1,874 (Feb.)	2,227 (Oct.)
Boot and shoe	4,665 (Feb.)	5,563 (Oct.)
Hosiery	3,149 (Feb.)	3,562 (Nov.)

The proportionately greater increase in the number of females engaged has been due to the greater expansion in those industries in which women are normally in the majority rather than to their taking jobs which might otherwise have gone to men. In fact, it has been calculated that if each industry had identically the same percentage of females to total persons engaged in 1936 as in 1931, with the increases in personnel which actually occurred in the different industries, the number of females would have been about 38,804, which is not significantly different from the actual figure of 39,099.

The following table shows the proportion of males and females engaged in industry and it will be seen that while the proportion of females has increased, it has not yet reached the British level.

Table 2.

Year	Percentage of males and Females engaged in Eire		
	Males	Females	Total
1926	81.2	18.8	100.0
1929	79.8	20.2	100.0
1931	79.3	20.7	100.0
1936	75.3	24.7	100.0
Percentage of males and females engaged in United Kingdom			
1930	75.1	24.9	100.0
1935	73.5	26.5	100.0

The increase is due, therefore, to the proportionately greater increases in the industries in which females predominate and it is interesting to note that in certain of these industries the proportion of females to males has actually tended to decline as will appear from the following table:-

The proportionately greater increase in the number of females engaged has been due to the greater expansion in those industries in which women are normally in the majority rather than to their taking jobs which might otherwise have gone to men. In fact, it has been calculated that if each industry had identically the same percentage of females to total persons engaged in 1936 as in 1931, with the increases in personnel which actually occurred in the different industries, the number of females would have been about 38,804, which is not significantly different from the actual figure of 39,099.

The following table shows the proportion of males and females engaged in industry and it will be seen that while the proportion of females has increased, it has not yet reached the British level.

Table 2.

Year	Percentage of males and Females engaged in Fire		
	Males	Females	Total

from the actual figure of 39,099.
 The following table shows the proportion of males and females engaged in industry and it will be seen that while the proportion of females has increased, it has not yet reached the British level.

Table 2.

Year	Percentage of males and Females engaged in Eire		
	Males	Females	Total
1926	81.2	18.8	100.0
1929	79.8	20.2	100.0
1931	79.3	20.7	100.0
1936	75.3	24.7	100.0
	Percentage of males and females engaged in United Kingdom		
1930	75.1	24.9	100.0
1935	73.5	26.5	100.0

The increase is due, therefore, to the proportionately greater increases in the industries in which females predominate and it is interesting to note that in certain of these industries the proportion of females to males has actually tended to decline as will appear from the following table:-

Confidential

CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1936.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.

The number of persons engaged in the concerns included in the Censuses of Industrial Production for the years 1926, 1929, 1931 and 1936 are shown in the following table, sub-divided into males and females, adults and juveniles, proprietors, salaried workers and wage-earners.

Table I-Persons engaged in October of each year.

	Proprietors working in the business	Salaried workers			Wage-earners (excl. outside piece-workers)			Total number of persons engaged*
		Under 18 years	18 years and over	Total	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Total	
Males								
1926	1,669	141	8,342	8,483	2,945	72,551	75,496	85,648
1929	1,715	161	9,013	9,174	3,489	75,322	78,811	89,700
1931	1,728	145	9,341	9,486	3,280	75,387	78,667	89,881
1936	2,470	236	12,505	12,741	6,723	96,947	103,670	118,881
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	42.9	62.8	33.9	34.3	105.0	28.6	31.8	32.3
Females								
1926	194	96	2,291	2,387	3,437	13,860	17,297	19,878
1929	215	116	2,477	2,593	4,232	15,729	19,961	22,769
1931	217	133	2,795	2,928	4,197	16,100	20,297	23,442
1936	319	223	4,336	4,559	9,173	25,048	34,221	39,099
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	47.0	67.7	55.1	55.7	118.6	55.6	68.6	66.8
Total								
1926	1,863	237	10,633	10,870	6,382	86,411	92,793	105,526
1929	1,930	277	11,490	11,767	7,721	91,051	98,772	112,469
1931	1,945	278	12,136	12,414	7,477	91,487	98,964	113,323
1936	2,789	459	16,841	17,300	15,896	121,995	137,891	157,980
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	43.4	65.1	38.8	39.4	112.6	33.3	39.3	39.4

* Excluding outside piece-workers.

From the ^{above} ~~last~~ table it will be seen that there was an increase of 39.4% in the total number of persons engaged between the years 1931 and 1936, the increase being proportionately the same for salaried workers and for wage-earners. The numbers of males employed, however, increased by 29,000 or 32.3% and the number of females by 15,657 or 66.8%.

Confidential

CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1936.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.

The number of persons engaged in the concerns included in the Censuses of Industrial Production for the years 1926, 1929, 1931 and 1936 are shown in the following table, sub-divided into males and females, adults and juveniles, proprietors, salaried workers and wage-earners.

Table I-Persons engaged in October of each year.

	Proprietors working in the business	Salaried workers			Wage-earners (excl. outside piece-workers)			Total number of persons engaged*
		Under 18 years	18 years and over	Total	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Total	
Males								
1926	1,669	141	8,342	8,483	2,045	72,551	75,496	85,648
1929	1,715	161	9,013	9,174	3,489	75,322	78,811	89,700
1931	1,728	145	9,341	9,486	3,280	75,387	78,667	89,881
1936	2,470	236	12,505	12,741	6,723	96,947	103,670	118,881
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	42.9	62.8	33.9	34.3	105.0	28.6	31.8	32.3
Females								
1926	194	96	2,291	2,387	3,437	13,860	17,297	19,878
1929	215	116	2,477	2,593	4,232	15,729	19,961	22,769
1931	217	133	2,795	2,928	4,197	16,100	20,297	23,442
1936	319	223	4,336	4,559	9,173	25,048	34,221	39,099
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	45.9	67.7	55.1	55.7	118.6	55.6	68.6	66.3

1929	1,715	161	9,013	9,174	2,945	72,551	75,496	85,648
1931	1,728	145	9,341	9,486	3,489	75,322	78,811	89,700
1936	2,470	236	12,505	12,741	3,280	75,387	78,667	89,881
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	42.9	62.8	33.9	34.3	105.0	28.6	31.8	32.3
Females								
1926	194	96	2,291	2,387	3,437	13,860	17,297	19,878
1929	215	116	2,477	2,593	4,232	15,729	19,961	22,769
1931	217	133	2,795	2,928	4,197	16,100	20,297	23,442
1936	319	223	4,336	4,559	9,173	25,048	34,221	39,099
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	47.0	67.7	55.1	55.7	118.6	55.6	68.6	66.8
Total								
1926	1,863	237	10,633	10,870	6,382	86,411	92,793	105,526
1929	1,930	277	11,490	11,767	7,721	91,051	98,772	112,469
1931	1,945	278	12,136	12,414	7,477	91,487	98,964	113,323
1936	2,789	459	16,841	17,300	15,896	121,995	137,891	157,980
Percentage increase 1931 to 1936	43.4	65.1	38.8	39.4	112.6	33.3	39.3	39.4

* Excluding outside piece-workers.

From the ^{above} ~~last~~ table it will be seen that there was an increase of 39.4% in the total number of persons engaged between the years 1931 and 1936, the increase being proportionately the same for salaried workers and for wage-earners. The numbers of males employed, however, increased by 29,000 or 32.3% and the number of females by 15,657 or 66.8%.

TABLE 3.

Industry	Total persons engaged in 1936	Percentage of females to total persons engaged		Increase in numbers of females engaged from 1931 to 1936		Percentage of increase to total increase in females engaged 1931 to 1936
		1931	1936	Actual	Percentage	
Industries in which 50% or over of persons engaged either in 1931 or in 1936 were females						
Sugar, Sugar Confectionery, etc.	4,982	65.7	56.3	967	52.6	6.2
Tobacco	2,339	59.5	59.3	40	3.0	0.3
Linen, Cotton, Hemp etc.	2,887	66.0	64.1	800	76.1	5.1
Clothing						
Men's and Boys' Shirtmaking	4,889	79.6	77.6	1,436	60.9	9.2
Women's and Girls & Misc.	2,135	88.7	88.2	213	12.8	1.4
Hosiery	4,809	85.3	82.8	2,935	280.6	18.7
Paper making	3,975	83.0	76.4	2,034	202.6	13.0
Soap and Candles	1,788	65.6	65.3	642	122.1	4.1
Laundries	838	39.4	50.2	145	55.6	0.9
	3,524	78.5	77.1	467	20.7	3.0
TOTAL ABOVE	32,136	72.6	71.7	9,679	72.5	61.8
Industries in which 25% - 50% of persons engaged either in 1931 or in 1936 were females.						
Bread, Flour Confections, etc.	8,130	29.5	30.7	44	1.8	0.3
Brushes and Brooms	507	33.3	42.0	92	76.0	0.6
Woollens & Worsteds	3,143	45.6	49.2	424	37.8	2.7
Boots and Shoes	5,974	36.3	41.4	2,068	506.9	13.2
Printing	6,863	26.3	29.5	509	33.6	3.3
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	1,640	42.3	32.3	292	123.2	1.9
Miscellaneous Industries	3,876	39.4	35.1	447	49.0	2.9
TOTAL ABOVE	30,133	32.4	35.3	3,876	57.3	24.8
Industries in which less than 25% of persons engaged both in 1931 and 1936 were females.						
All other Industries and Services	95,711	4.5	5.7	2,102	63.2	13.4
TOTAL INDUSTRY	157,980	20.7	24.7	15,657	66.8	100.0

The figures for the Clothing industry are of great interest. In this industry there were 6,373 engaged in 1931 (5,075 females) and 11,833 (9,659 females) in 1936. Had the proportions remained the same as in 1931 the numbers of females engaged in 1936 would have been 9,887, so that rather than finding a displacement of male labour in this industry, the women have lost ground to a small extent.

TABLE 3.

Industry	Total persons engaged in 1936	Percentage of females to total persons engaged		Increase in numbers of females engaged from 1931 to 1936		Percentage of increase to total increase in females engaged 1931 to 1936
		1931	1936	Actual	Percentage	
Industries in which 50% or over of persons engaged either in 1931 or in 1936 were females						
Sugar, Sugar Confectionery, etc.	4,982	65.7	56.3	967	52.6	6.2
Tobacco	2,339	59.5	59.3	40	3.0	0.3
Linen, Cotton, Hemp etc.	2,887	66.0	64.1	800	76.1	5.1
Clothing						
Men's and Boys' Shirtmaking	4,889	79.6	77.6	1,436	60.9	9.2
Women's and Girls & Misc.	2,135	88.7	88.2	213	12.8	1.4
Hosiery	4,809	85.3	82.8	2,935	280.6	18.7
Paper making	3,975	83.0	76.4	2,034	202.6	13.0
Soap and Candles	1,788	65.6	65.3	642	122.1	4.1
Laundries	808	39.4	50.2	145	55.6	0.9
	3,524	78.5	77.1	467	20.7	3.0
TOTAL ABOVE	32,136	72.6	71.7	9,679	72.5	61.8
Industries in which 25% - 50% of persons engaged either in 1931 or in 1936 were females.						
Bread, Flour Confectionery, etc.	8,130	29.5	30.7	44	1.8	0.3
Brushes and Brooms	507	33.3	42.0	92	76.0	0.6
Woollens & Worsteds	3,143	45.6	49.2	424	37.8	2.7
Boots and Shoes	5,974	36.3	41.4	2,068	506.9	13.2

TABLE 3.

Industry	Total persons engaged in 1936	Percentage of females to total persons engaged		Increase in numbers of females engaged from 1931 to 1936		Percentage of increase to total increase in females engaged 1931 to 1936
		1931	1936	Actual	Percentage	
Industries in which 50% or over of persons engaged either in 1931 or in 1936 were females						
Sugar, Sugar Confectionery, etc.	4,982	65.7	56.3	967	52.6	6.2
Tobacco	2,339	59.5	59.3	40	3.0	0.3
Linen, Cotton, Hemp etc.	2,887	66.0	64.1	800	76.1	5.1
Clothing						
Men's and Boys' Shirtmaking	4,889	79.6	77.6	1,436	60.9	9.2
Women's and Girls & Misc.	2,135	88.7	88.2	213	12.8	1.4
Hosiery	4,809	85.3	82.8	2,935	280.6	18.7
Paper making	3,975	83.0	76.4	2,034	202.6	13.0
Soap and Candles	1,788	65.6	65.3	642	122.1	4.1
Laundries	808	39.4	50.2	145	55.6	0.9
	3,524	78.5	77.1	467	20.7	3.0
TOTAL ABOVE	32,136	72.6	71.7	9,679	72.5	61.8
Industries in which 25% - 50% of persons engaged either in 1931 or in 1936 were females.						
Bread, Flour Confectionery, etc.	8,130	29.5	30.7	44	1.8	0.3
Brushes and Brooms	507	33.3	42.0	92	76.0	0.6
Woollens & Worsteds	3,143	45.6	49.2	424	37.8	2.7
Boots and Shoes	5,974	36.3	41.4	2,068	506.9	13.2
Printing	6,863	26.3	29.5	509	33.6	3.3

Clothing	2,007	66.0	64.1	800	76.1	5.1
Men's and Boys'	4,889	79.6	77.6	1,436	60.9	9.2
Shirtmaking	2,135	88.7	88.2	213	12.8	1.4
Women's and Girls & Misc.	4,809	85.3	82.8	2,935	280.6	18.7
Hosiery	3,975	83.0	76.4	2,034	202.6	13.0
Paper making	1,788	65.6	65.3	642	122.1	4.1
Soap and Candles	808	39.4	50.2	145	55.6	0.9
Laundries	3,524	78.5	77.1	467	20.7	3.0
TOTAL ABOVE	32,136	72.6	71.7	9,679	72.5	61.8
Industries in which 25% - 50% of persons engaged either in 1931 or in 1936 were females.						
Bread, <i>Flour Confectionery, etc.</i>	8,130	29.5	30.7	44	1.8	0.3
Brushes and Brooms	507	33.3	42.0	92	76.0	0.6
Woollens & Worsteds	3,143	45.6	49.2	424	37.8	2.7
Boots and Shoes	5,974	36.3	41.4	2,068	506.9	13.2
Printing	6,863	26.3	29.5	509	33.6	3.3
Chemicals, <i>Oils, Paints, etc.</i>	1,640	42.3	32.3	292	123.2	1.9
Miscellaneous Industries	3,876	39.4	35.1	447	49.0	2.9
TOTAL ABOVE	30,133	32.4	35.3	3,876	57.3	24.8
Industries in which less than 25% of persons engaged both in 1931 and 1936 were females.						
All other Industries and Services	95,711	4.5	5.7	2,102	63.2	13.4
TOTAL INDUSTRY	157,980	20.7	24.7	15,657	66.8	100.0

	1931	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936
Bread, Flour Confectionery, etc.	3,130	29.5	30.7	46	3.8	0.3
Brushes and Brooms	77	33.3	42.0	92	76.0	0.6
Woolens & Hosiery	3,143	44.6	49.2	424	31.8	2.7
Books and Shoes	2,974	35.3	41.4	2,438	56.9	2.2
Printing	6,863	26.3	29.5	509	33.6	1.3
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	1,640	42.3	32.3	292	123.2	1.4
Miscellaneous Industries	3,876	39.4	35.2	647	49.0	2.9
TOTAL ABOVE	32,133	32.4	35.3	3,876	57.3	24.9
Industries in which less than 2% of persons engaged both in 1931 and 1936 were females.						
All other Industries and Services	95,711	4.5	5.7	2,102	63.2	13.4
TOTAL INDUSTRY	137,980	23.7	24.7	15,657	66.8	100.0

The figures for the Clothing industry are of great interest. In this industry there were 6,373 engaged in 1931 (5,075 females) and 11,833 (9,659 females) in 1936. Had the proportion remained the same as in 1931 the numbers of females engaged in 1936 would have been 9,287, so that rather than finding a displacement of male labour in this industry, the women have lost ground to a small extent.

In the Hosiery group there was also a large increase in employment of females, though there was a considerable drop in the proportion of females engaged to total (83.0% to 76.4%). In fact, while industries employing over 50% female labour accounted for 61.8% of the total increase in female employment, in eight out of the ten groups falling in this category the proportion of women engaged fell between 1931 and 1936.

In the industries employing 25% - 50% female labour the most significant change occurred in the Boot and Shoe Industry in which females increased sixfold from 408 to 2,476 and males fivefold from 717 to 3,498. The relatively high increase of juvenile labour in this industry is referred to later.

In male employment the greatest aggregate increases were found in the following industries, which together account for 69.5% of the increase in males

TABLE 4. Increases in Male Employment

Industry	Number of males engaged			% in-crease 1931 to 1936	% of total increase in male employment
	1931	1936	Increase		
Building	13,227	19,659	6,432	48.6	22.2
Boots and Shoes	717	3,498	2,781	387.9	9.6
Assembly & Construction of Vehicles.	928	3,514	2,586	278.7	8.9
Metals	1,452	3,691	2,239	154.2	7.7
Bricks, Pottery, etc.	693	2,390	1,697	244.9	5.9
Sugar, Sugar Confectionery, etc.	961	2,178	1,217	126.6	4.2
Timber	2,299	3,487	1,188	51.7	4.1
Engineering	1,020	2,145	1,125	110.3	3.9
Grain Milling	3,065	3,925	860	28.1	3.0

In the Hosiery group there was also a large increase in employment of females, though there was a considerable drop in the proportion of females engaged to total (83.0% to 76.4%). In fact, while industries employing over 50% female labour accounted for 61.8% of the total increase in female employment, in eight out of the ten groups falling in this category the proportion of women engaged fell between 1931 and 1936.

In the industries employing 25% - 50% female labour the most significant change occurred in the Boot and Shoe Industry in which females increased sixfold from 408 to 2,476 and males fivefold from 717 to 3,498. The relatively high increase of juvenile labour in this industry is referred to later.

In male employment the greatest aggregate increases were found in the following industries, which together account for 69.5% of the increase in males

TABLE 4. Increases in Male Employment

	Number of males engaged	% in-crease	% of total increase in

most significant change occurred in the Boot and Shoe Industry in which females increased sixfold from 408 to 2,476 and males fivefold from 717 to 3,498. The relatively high increase of juvenile labour in this industry is referred to later.

In male employment the greatest aggregate increases were found in the following industries, which together account for 69.5% of the increase in males

TABLE 4. Increases in Male Employment

Industry	Number of males engaged			% increase 1931 to 1936	% of total increase in male employment
	1931	1936	Increase		
Building	13,227	19,659	6,432	48.6	22.2
Boots and Shoes	717	3,498	2,781	387.9	9.6
Assembly & Construction of Vehicles.	928	3,514	2,586	278.7	8.9
Metals	1,452	3,691	2,239	154.2	7.7
Bricks, Pottery, etc.	693	2,390	1,697	244.9	5.9
Sugar, Sugar Confectionery, etc.	961	2,178	1,217	126.6	4.2
Timber	2,299	3,487	1,188	51.7	4.1
Engineering	1,020	2,145	1,125	110.3	3.9
Grain Milling	3,065	3,925	860	28.1	3.0

For total increases in the number employed the following industries showed increases of over 1,000 and accounted for 79.4% of the total increase in numbers engaged.

TABLE 5. Total number of persons engaged.

Industry	1931	1936	Increase	% increase 1931 to 1936	% of total increase in numbers employed
Building	13,423	19,842	6,419	47.8	14.4
Boots and Shoes	1,125	5,974	4,849	431.0	10.9
Women's & Girls Clothing	1,226	4,809	3,583	292.3	8.0
Hosiery	1,210	3,975	2,765	228.5	6.2
Assembly & Construction of Vehicles	969	3,699	2,730	281.7	6.1
Metals	1,729	4,415	2,686	155.3	6.0
Sugar, Sugar Confectionery etc.	2,798	4,982	2,184	78.1	4.9
Bricks, Pottery etc.	732	2,725	1,993	272.3	4.5
Men's & Boys' Clothing	2,965	4,889	1,924	64.9	4.3
Engineering	1,086	2,676	1,590	146.4	3.6
Linen, Cotton, Hemp etc.	1,593	2,887	1,294	81.2	2.9
Timber	2,338	3,560	1,222	52.3	2.7
Printing	5,743	6,863	1,120	19.5	2.5
Chemicals	560	1,640	1,080	192.9	2.4

Employment of Juveniles.

The number of males under 18 years engaged increased from 3,425 in 1931 to 6,959 in 1936, while females increased from 4,330 to 9,396. The following figures show the proportion of males and females respectively under 18 years of age to the total persons engaged, with some corresponding percentages for the United Kingdom.

Table 6.

Year	Percentage under 18 years to total engaged in Éire		
	Males	Females	Total
1926	3.6	17.8	6.3
		19.1	7.1

For total increases in the number employed the following industries showed increases of over 1,000 and accounted for 79.4% of the total increase in numbers engaged.

TABLE 5. Total number of persons engaged.

Industry	1931	1936	Increase	% increase 1931 to 1936	% of total increase in numbers employed
Building	13,423	19,842	6,419	47.8	14.4
Boots and Shoes	1,125	5,974	4,849	431.0	10.9
Women's & Girls Clothing	1,226	4,809	3,583	292.3	8.0
Hosiery	1,210	3,975	2,765	228.5	6.2
Assembly & Construction of Vehicles	969	3,699	2,730	281.7	6.1
Metals	1,729	4,415	2,686	155.3	6.0
Sugar, Sugar Confectionery etc.	2,798	4,982	2,184	78.1	4.9
Bricks, Pottery etc.	732	2,725	1,993	272.3	4.5
Men's & Boys' Clothing	2,965	4,889	1,924	64.9	4.3
Engineering	1,086	2,676	1,590	146.4	3.6
Linen, Cotton, Hemp etc.	1,593	2,887	1,294	81.2	2.9
Timber	2,338	3,560	1,222	52.3	2.7
Printing	5,743	6,863	1,120	19.5	2.5
Chemicals	560	1,640	1,080	192.9	2.4

Employment of Juveniles.

The number of males under 18 years engaged increased from 3,425 in 1931 to 6,959 in 1936, while females increased from 4,330 to 9,396. The following figures show the proportion of males and females respectively under 18 years of age to the total persons engaged, with some corresponding percentages for the United Kingdom.

Table 6.

Year	Percentage under 18 years to total engaged in <u>Ire</u>		
	Males	Females	Total
1926	3.6	17.8	6.3
1929	4.1	19.1	7.1
1931	3.8	18.5	6.8
1936	5.9	24.0	10.4
	Percentage under 18 years to total engaged in <u>United Kingdom</u>		
1930	9.2	23.1	12.7
1935	9.2	23.4	13.0

Engineering	1,086	4,889	1,924	64.9	4.3
Linen, Cotton, Hemp etc.	1,593	2,676	1,590	146.4	3.6
Timber	2,338	2,887	1,294	81.2	2.9
Printing	5,743	3,560	1,222	52.3	2.7
Chemicals	560	6,863	1,120	19.5	2.5
		1,640	1,080	192.9	2.4

Employment of Juveniles.

The number of males under 18 years engaged increased from 3,425 in 1931 to 6,959 in 1936, while females increased from 4,330 to 9,396. The following figures show the proportion of males and females respectively under 18 years of age to the total persons engaged, with some corresponding percentages for the United Kingdom.

Table 6.

Year	Percentage under 18 years to total engaged in Éire		
	Males	Females	Total
1926	3.6	17.8	6.3
1929	4.1	19.1	7.1
1931	3.8	18.5	6.8
1936	5.9	24.0	10.4
	Percentage under 18 years to total engaged in United Kingdom		
1930	9.2	23.1	12.7
1935	9.2	23.4	13.0

4,330 to 9,396. The following figures show the proportion of males and females respectively under 18 years of age to the total persons engaged, with some corresponding percentages for the United Kingdom.

Table 6.

Year	Percentage under 18 years to total engaged in Éire		
	Males	Females	Total
1926	3.6	17.8	6.3
1929	4.1	19.1	7.1
1931	3.8	18.5	6.8
1936	5.9	24.0	10.4
	Percentage under 18 years to total engaged in United Kingdom		
1930	9.2	23.1	12.7
1935	9.2	23.4	13.0

It will be remarked that the percentage of juveniles is considerably greater in the United Kingdom due to the higher proportions for males under 18; the proportions for females are very similar.

In 1936, 42.5% of those under 18 engaged in industry were males and 57.5% were females, compared with 52.2% for males and 47.8% for females in the United Kingdom in 1935. The high proportion of females under 18 to total females engaged is, of course, due to the earlier age at which many women leave industry.

The following industries showed the greatest aggregate increase in 1936 in the employment of males under 18 years, as compared with 1931. Boots and Shoes 136 to 1,164; Metals 137 to 644; Assembly and Construction of Vehicles 43 to 323. These increases accounted for half of the total increase in the numbers of males under 18 engaged. Among females under 18 years the increases in numbers were chiefly in the Clothing Industry, 1,331 to 3,005; Boots and Shoes 104 to 1,074 and Hosiery 188 to 867, these three industries accounting for 65% of the total increase in the number of females under 18 engaged in industry.

The following table shows the proportion of persons under 18 years to total numbers engaged in 1931 and 1936, in the industries in which juveniles form a relatively large proportion of the persons engaged (20% or over) in 1936.

Table 7

Industry	Percentage under 18 years to total engaged		
	Éire		United Kingdom
	1931	1936	1935
Boots and Shoes	21.3	37.4	19.4
Women's & Girls' and Miscellaneous Clothing	26.8	30.3	22.9
Men's & Boys' Clothing	24.7	28.1	
Shirtmaking	21.1	23.9	
Paper making	15.3	27.5	20.8
Brushes and Brooms	23.4	26.4	20.2
Hosiery	17.8	25.9	20.4
Soap and Candles	18.7	22.8	17.7

In all these industries there are many new establishments and the large number of young people being trained accounts to a considerable

It will be remarked that the percentage of juveniles is considerably greater in the United Kingdom due to the higher proportions for males under 18; the proportions for females are very similar.

In 1936, 42.5% of those under 18 engaged in industry were males and 57.5% were females, compared with 52.2% for males and 47.8% for females in the United Kingdom in 1935. The high proportion of females under 18 to total females engaged is, of course, due to the earlier age at which many women leave industry.

The following industries showed the greatest aggregate increase in 1936 in the employment of males under 18 years, as compared with 1931. Boots and Shoes 136 to 1,164; Metals 137 to 644; Assembly and Construction of Vehicles 43 to 323. These increases accounted for half of the total increase in the numbers of males under 18 engaged. Among females under 18 years the increases in numbers were chiefly in the Clothing Industry, 1,331

females in the United Kingdom in 1935. The high proportion of females under 18 to total females engaged is, of course, due to the earlier age at which many women leave industry.

The following industries showed the greatest aggregate increase in 1936 in the employment of males under 18 years, as compared with 1931. Boots and Shoes 136 to 1,164; Metals 137 to 644; Assembly and Construction of Vehicles 43 to 323. These increases accounted for half of the total increase in the numbers of males under 18 engaged. Among females under 18 years the increases in numbers were chiefly in the Clothing Industry, 1,331 to 3,005; Boots and Shoes 104 to 1,074 and Hosiery 188 to 867, these three industries accounting for 65% of the total increase in the number of females under 18 engaged in industry.

The following table shows the proportion of persons under 18 years to total numbers engaged in 1931 and 1936, in the industries in which juveniles form a relatively large proportion of the persons engaged (20% or over) in 1936.

Table 7

Industry	Percentage under 18 years to total engaged	
	1931	United Kingdom

... numbers were chiefly in the Clothing Industry, 1,331 to 3,005; Boots and Shoes 104 to 1,074 and Hosiery 188 to 867, these three industries accounting for 65% of the total increase in the number of females under 18 engaged in industry.

The following table shows the proportion of persons under 18 years to total numbers engaged in 1931 and 1936, in the industries in which juveniles form a relatively large proportion of the persons engaged (20% or over) in 1936.

Table 7

Industry	Percentage under 18 years to total engaged		
	Éire		United Kingdom
	1931	1936	1935
Boots and Shoes	21.3	37.4	19.4
Women's & Girls' and Miscellaneous Clothing	26.8	30.3	...
Men's & Boys' Clothing	24.7	28.1	22.9
Shirtmaking	21.1	23.9)
Paper making	15.3	27.5	20.8
Brushes and Brooms	23.4	26.4	20.2
Hosiery	17.8	25.9	20.4
Soap and Candles	18.7	22.8	17.7

In all these industries there are many new establishments and the large number of young people being trained accounts to a considerable

extent for the increases. For instance, in Boot and Shoe factories established since 1933 those under 18 years form 42% of the total number of persons engaged compared with 34% for firms established prior to that date.

Seasonality of Employment:

The following table shows the seasonal fluctuations in industrial employment during each of the census years.

TABLE 8.

Year	Number of Wage-earners on 15th of each month or nearest representative date.					Average for each year
	Feb.	May	August	October	November	
1926	86,670	88,183	90,361	92,793	90,882	89,782
1929	87,679	95,464	97,078	98,772	96,870	95,173
1931	90,086	97,881	98,350	98,964	95,871	96,229
1936	122,682	135,785	135,636	137,891	137,000	133,799

In each of the four years October was the peak month. This is due to the fact that October is least affected by seasonality of employment, holidays, etc. and it is for this reason that October was chosen as the period for which the more complete statistics of Table 1 page 1 were collected. The range of variation is not very great in any of the years, though the figures for 1936 reflect the general tendency of increased employment, the figure for October, 1936 being 15,209 greater than that for the preceding February, while in 1931 the October figure only exceeded that for February by 8,878.

The greatest variations between the five dates in the number of wage-earners in 1936 were in the following industries:-

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Butter, cheese, condensed milk etc.	2,080 (Feb.)	2,505 (Aug.)
Bread, flour confectionery, etc.	6,366 (Feb.)	6,826 (Oct.)
Sugar, sugar confectionery, etc.	3,576 (May)	5,808 (Nov.)
Malting	312 (Aug.)	784 (Feb.)
Bricks, glass etc.	1,843 (Feb.)	2,378 (Oct.)
Building	13,641 (Feb.)	18,457 (Oct.)
Wood furniture & upholstery	2,114 (Feb.)	2,573 (Oct.)
Metals	3,376 (Feb.)	3,862 (Nov.)
Engineering	1,874 (Feb.)	2,227 (Oct.)
Boot and shoe	4,665 (Feb.)	5,563 (Oct.)
Hosiery	3,149 (Feb.)	3,562 (Nov.)

extent for the increases. For instance, in Boot and Shoe factories established since 1933 those under 18 years form 42% of the total number of persons engaged compared with 34% for firms established prior to that date.

Seasonality of Employment:

The following table shows the seasonal fluctuations in industrial employment during each of the census years.

TABLE 8.

Year	Number of Wage-earners on 15th of each month or nearest representative date.					Average for each year
	Feb.	May	August	October	November	
1926	86,670	88,183	90,361	92,793	90,882	89,782
1929	87,679	95,464	97,078	98,772	96,870	95,173
1931	90,086	97,881	98,350	98,964	95,871	96,229
1936	122,682	135,785	135,636	137,891	137,000	133,799

In each of the four years October was the peak month. This is due to the fact that October is least affected by seasonality of employment, holidays, etc. and it is for this reason that October was chosen as the period for which the more complete

The following table shows the seasonal fluctuations in industrial employment during each of the census years.

TABLE 8.

Year	Number of Wage-earners on 15th of each month or nearest representative date.					Average for each year
	Feb.	May	August	October	November	
1926	86,670	88,183	90,361	92,793	90,882	89,782
1929	87,679	95,464	97,078	98,772	96,870	95,173
1931	90,086	97,881	98,350	98,964	95,871	96,229
1936	122,682	135,785	135,636	137,891	137,000	133,799

In each of the four years October was the peak month. This is due to the fact that October is least affected by seasonality of employment, holidays, etc. and it is for this reason that October was chosen as the period for which the more complete statistics of Table 1 page 1 were collected. The range of variation is not very great in any of the years, though the figures for 1936 reflect the general tendency of increased employment, the figure for October, 1936 being 15,209 greater than that for the preceding February, while in 1931 the October figure only exceeded that for February by 8,878.

The greatest variations between the five dates in the

due to the fact that October is least affected by seasonality of employment, holidays, etc. and it is for this reason that October was chosen as the period for which the more complete statistics of Table 1 page 1 were collected. The range of variation is not very great in any of the years, though the figures for 1936 reflect the general tendency of increased employment, the figure for October, 1936 being 15,209 greater than that for the preceding February, while in 1931 the October figure only exceeded that for February by 8,878.

The greatest variations between the five dates in the number of wage-earners in 1936 were in the following industries:-

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Butter, cheese, condensed milk etc.	2,380 (Feb.)	2,505 (Aug.)
Bread, flour confectionery, etc.	6,366 (Feb.)	6,826 (Oct.)
Sugar, sugar confectionery, etc.	3,576 (May)	5,808 (Nov.)
Malting	312 (Aug.)	784 (Feb.)
Bricks, glass etc.	1,843 (Feb.)	2,378 (Oct.)
Building	13,641 (Feb.)	18,457 (Oct.)
Wood furniture & upholstery	2,114 (Feb.)	2,573 (Oct.)
Metals	3,376 (Feb.)	3,862 (Nov.)
Engineering	1,874 (Feb.)	2,227 (Oct.)
Boot and shoe	4,665 (Feb.)	5,563 (Oct.)
Hosiery	3,149 (Feb.)	3,562 (Nov.)

