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Personal Incomes by County 1965

by
MICEAL ROSS

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PERSONAL INCOMES BY COUNTY 1965

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MICEAL ROSS*

INTRODUCTION

This paper is the preliminary report of an investigation into county incomes for the year 1965. As such its main purpose is to present summary tables which give the broad outline of county income patterns in 1965 and the major changes which have taken place since 1960. Subsequent papers will be devoted to a detailed statement of the methodology employed and seek to analyse some of the patterns uncovered by the investigation.

The study owes its origin to the considerable interest aroused by the pioneering work of Attwood and Geary¹ into county incomes in the year 1960. Data of this type were found not merely to be invaluable for research investigations into such topics as local government finance, regional development, migration patterns and car ownership² but to be also keenly appreciated by commercial concerns engaged in market planning, county development teams and other state bodies with regional interests as well as regional development consultants engaged by the Irish Government.³

With such widespread use of the data provided by the 1960 study it was clear that this paper should not be a mere repeat of the 1960 procedures. Indeed such an approach would have run counter to the entire spirit of the Attwood and Geary study which ended its severe autocritique with a plea for follow up research designed to improve the accuracy of the estimates. The attempts to refine the methodology undertaken in this paper did result in modifying the estimates for counties Louth, Galway and Leitrim in the directions deemed appropriate by Attwood and Geary. It will be left to a subsequent paper to determine whether these changes, set against the concomitant revisions for other counties, achieve an

overall improvement in the accuracy of the estimates; and to determine if and where the extra input of research effort required by the modified procedure is warranted by the results obtained.

Methodology

The current study differs from that of Attwood and Geary in two respects. In the earlier study the focus of interest was on the estimation of income arising in each county and from this personal income was then derived. This was appropriate to a study which was undertaken to provide basic data in the field of local taxation. To a certain extent this approach was also inevitable since the Central Statistics Office had not yet begun to publish its annual series which estimates personal income directly.

The 1965 study, however, could take advantage of this new national series and estimate personal incomes directly. This was desirable as it avoided some conceptual difficulties which are associated with the allocation of income arising on a county basis. The concentration on personal income is also relevant to the purposes for which these figures have been prepared, and furthermore personal income has been the most frequently sought after index of county prosperity by outside interests engaged in marketing studies. For the present report no estimates of income arising are provided. These will be supplied in a subsequent paper which will also set out the differences between the two methods.

The second difference lies in the degree of detail employed in the estimation of county income levels. The Attwood and Geary study involved much detailed calculation and was a pioneering study designed to demonstrate the feasibility of estimating county incomes. The success of the exercise encouraged the present author to seek additional refinements in the hope of improving still further the quality of the estimates. Every effort was made

¹Ref. 1. ²See refs. 2 to 6 inclusive. ³Ref. 7.

*Dr Miceal Ross is a Research Officer with The Economic and Social Research Institute. The paper has been accepted for publication by the Institute. The author is responsible for the contents of the paper including the views expressed therein.

to increase the number of items of income estimated directly on a county basis. Where this was not possible distributors were resorted to. For example, a residual might be deemed to vary in the same proportions as the rest of the category, or income from an activity might be assumed to vary regionally in proportion to gross margins earned in each region from that activity. Where distributors were employed every effort was made to ensure that residuals to be distributed were as small as possible and to select distributors whose regional variations would be as closely related as possible to the item to be distributed. This method was very much more time-consuming but also, *a priori*, should be somewhat

TABLE 1: PERSONAL INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PRIVATE NON-PROFIT-MAKING INSTITUTIONS, 1960 AND 1965

| | Table 14, N.I.E. ⁴ | | Supplementary breakdown from other tables | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| | 1960 | 1965 | 1960 | 1965 |
| <i>Remuneration of Employees</i> | | | | |
| Agriculture, etc. | 16.9 | 20.0 | | |
| Farming | | | 15.5 | 18.1 |
| Forestry | | | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| Domestic Non-Agriculture | 270.2 | 437.6 | | |
| Industry | | | 114.4 | 192.8 |
| Distribution | | | 58.8 | 91.4 |
| Public Administration . . | | | 31.0 | 50.9 |
| Other Domestic | | | 69.4 | 110.3 |
| Foreign | 5.2 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 7.0 |
| Employers contribution to Social Insurance | 3.6 | 8.2 | | |
| Agriculture | | | (0.2) | (0.4) |
| Other Sectors | | | (3.4) | (7.8) |
| <i>Income of Self-Employed</i> † | | | | |
| Agriculture, etc. | 113.3 | 143.2 | | |
| Farming | | | 111.8 | 141.2 |
| Fishing | | | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| Non-Agriculture | 39.9 | 57.0 | 39.9 | 57.0 |
| <i>Interest, Dividends and Rent paid to Households and Private non-profit-making Institutions</i> | | | | |
| Rent of Dwellings (actual and imputed) | 60.0 | 88.2 | | |
| Rent element in land annuities | | | 15.1 | 17.8 |
| National Debt | | | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Dividends | | | 8.3* | 14.3* |
| | | | 34.3* | 53.1* |
| <i>Current Transfers from Public Authorities</i> | 39.6 | 66.8 | 39.6 | 66.8 |
| <i>Emigrants' Remittances</i> | 13.0 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 14.1 |
| TOTAL | 562.3 | 842.1 | 562.3 | 842.1 |

*The divisions between payments to households of National Debt interest and dividends are estimates of the author's.

†"Self-employed" includes employers, own account workers and relatives assisting. In Table 14 of National Income and Expenditure the term used was "Independent Traders".

Note: The brackets around the Social Welfare contributions in the last two columns indicate that these are already included in the remuneration of employees totals.

⁴Ref. 8.

more accurate. A further paper will discuss a possible compromise between the two approaches for future use where speed can be balanced against accuracy.

Although the methodology adopted for this study will be discussed in detail in a further paper, it is worth giving a brief outline here.

The Personal Income Approach

Subsequent to the publication of the Attwood and Geary study the Central Statistics Office began a new annual series which calculated personal income directly, i.e. Table 14 in "National Income and Expenditure 1965".⁴ This table provided a ninefold subdivision of personal income. However, by cross references to other tables, notably 4, A.1 and A.2, a further breakdown of some national totals can be obtained. The results are in Table 1 opposite.

Apart from the breakdown in this table there is considerable detail published on the income of self-employed persons in agriculture and current transfers from Public Authorities.

In all eighteen items are listed in the detailed columns. Fifteen of these items are common to both the "income arising" and "personal income" approaches. The main differences between the current and the Attwood-Geary method lie in the calculation of three items.

1. Income of self-employed persons (apart from those engaged in farming and fishing).
2. Payments of interest on the National Debt.
3. Payments of dividends to households and private non-profit institutions.

In the current study these are calculated directly on a county basis rather than via income arising as in the previous case.

The Allocation Procedure

Since the two methods have considerable common ground the general principle of distributors evolved by Attwood and Geary was retained. Efforts were made in all cases to find improved bases for allocation. In several instances this involved conducting special enquiries into specific items either by Institute staff or in conjunction with other bodies. A very full statement of procedures is planned for a separate paper. Here we will only refer to some major changes. It was possible to deduce from published sources the combined income of households derived from the payment of interest on the National Debt and from dividends. By agreement with the Department of Finance, the Bank of Ireland allowed the author to analyse the holdings of two National Loans by private persons in each county. The results were used to estimate the

proportion of National Debt paid directly into personal income nationally and to distribute it regionally. A similar survey of the shareholders of several major Irish public companies formed the basis for a distributor of dividends. These were two of the three major differences in the 1965 approach compared to that of 1960.

In other cases the same totals were allocated but new distributors used. For example estimates of emigrants' remittances were obtained from both the banks and the post office instead of from the former only as in the 1960 case. The distribution of pensions from abroad is now based on a special survey by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. Payments of Land Annuities were provided by the Department of Lands and replaced the previous distributor-rates paid on agricultural land. The Census of Road Freight Transport 1964 provided a new set of distributors for some aspects of transport and in agriculture the report of National Farm Survey was frequently consulted to establish relative regional productivities. Thus the distributor for pig output was not merely adjusted for intercounty trading but also weighted to express the greater fertility of breeding stock in the North and West of the State.

The Interpretation of the Results

Before turning to the commentary several caveats need to be entered. The first of these relates to the hazards of comparing agricultural performance in two years since the industry is characterised by considerable year to year fluctuations. These are caused by weather conditions, pig cycles and rapid changes in export markets which have unequal influences on the performance of different branches of farming as well as on different parts of the country. In particular in the 1960 to 1965 period output of crops and turf grew by 4.6% nationally but output of livestock and livestock products rose eight times as fast. Output of wheat and sugar beet in 1965 was only slightly greater than that of wheat alone in 1960. On the other hand, the expansion in tillage since 1965 suggests that the income pattern in 1968 or 1969 would be quite different from that in 1965.

Within the livestock groups cattle output rose 50 per cent. compared to a rise of just over 30 per cent. for agriculture as a whole. This may not have resulted in serious discrepancies in regional income since the importance of cattle to a region's output does not vary to anything like the same extent from region to region as that of dairying, pigs or sheep. Of these latter three enterprises, the value of pig output rose twice as fast as that of sheep (42% *vs* 21%) and dairying somewhat less rapidly (37%).

The impact of these diverging results within agriculture on the personal incomes of a county depends on the farming pattern of the county and on the importance of agricultural income within the aggregate personal incomes of the county. A study of farming pattern⁵ based partially on the 1960 report delineated the areas of regional specialisation. Dairying was very important in Munster and Kilkenny and in the non-congested districts of Ulster and Sligo. In both areas it was often associated with pigs. Cattle were of major importance in the North Leinster counties of Meath, Westmeath and Longford and associated with sheep in Connacht (excluding Sligo). The remaining eight counties (all in Leinster) were oriented towards tillage. Tillage was also important in the eastern parts of the Munster-Kilkenny region.

This specialisation helps to explain why a tillage county like Carlow which had a low output of intensive livestock products reported a decline in agricultural income in 1965 when measured in 1960 prices. To a lesser extent most other Leinster counties were seriously influenced by the poor performance of tillage crops which tend to be concentrated in that province. On the other hand the national expansion in dairying was reflected in the relatively good showing of Munster's agricultural incomes. Other counties can be analysed similarly.

The size of agriculture's contribution to the total personal income of a county will determine whether these year to year fluctuations in agriculture will alter significantly the county's ranking in intercounty comparisons of total income. Even though agriculture is tending to contribute a smaller proportion to income in Ireland generally it is clear that its contribution must not be underestimated. To a considerable extent the fact that seven of Leinster's twelve counties reported the lowest rates of agricultural income growth in the country explains why much of this province fared less well than one would expect *a priori*. On the other hand incomes from Munster farming grew twice as fast as that of Leinster and enhanced the performance of the province overall. A more extreme example is that of Cavan/Monaghan. Table 3 shows that non-employee income in agriculture grew 75 per cent. faster in Cavan than in the country generally and almost as fast in Monaghan. This can be attributed to a dramatic increase in intensive farming—pigs, dairying and horticulture. As a result the dependence of these two counties on agriculture increased marginally. This was in sharp contrast to the experience of all other counties where on average the percentage contribution declined by a sixth. Had Cavan and Monaghan farm output grown at the national rate

⁵Ref. 9.

the overall rate of growth in these two counties would have been comparable to those of the rest of Ulster and Connacht. In these latter areas no county achieved a rise in total income equivalent to the national average excluding Dublin. As it was Cavan was eighth highest in growth terms. This illustrates that agricultural expansion, if it is genuine and can be sustained, can be a prime source of income improvement in many counties.

Another possible source of misinterpretation relates to changes in income per head in agriculture. Between the 1961 and 1966 Censuses of Population the numbers engaged in agriculture declined nationally by 12 per cent. The decline was felt by all counties though the incidence was uneven ranging from less than 8 per cent. in Dublin to over 16 per cent. in Leitrim. In the decline several forces appear to be at work. The rapidly growing industries of Clare-Limerick have exerted a "pull" on under-employed farm labourers in their area which has caused high rates of decline in the local agricultural labour force. A similar pull may have been operating in Westmeath. Apart from these incidences other industrial areas (the Dublin hinterland, Cork and Waterford) have exhibited the lowest rates of decline. The adjustments had either been made during the industrialisation process in earlier time periods or were less necessary in view of the superior structure of agricultural holdings. These possible explanations are promoted by the closer relationship between agricultural and industrial earnings shown by Tables 9 and 10 for the industrial counties of the East and South. In general there would appear to be a link between the decline in the county's farm labour force and the disparity between agricultural and industrial earnings. The wider the gap the greater the outflow from farming. This means that the poorer agricultural counties would tend to show a more substantial rise in farm income per head due to a greater reduction in the number of heads sharing in this income. In addition the gap tends to be greatest where farm income is lowest so that absolute increases of the same magnitude would result in higher percentage figures for the poorer counties. These observations are valid for comparisons based on percentages for other sectors besides agriculture.

A further difficulty with comparisons relates to the unequal size of Irish counties. The fact that Waterford's performance is superior to that of Cork may be largely due to the more compact size of the former county. If available statistics had permitted the division of Cork into an East and West region the growth rate of the former might have surpassed that of Waterford. A similar observation applies to Galway. If the area west of the Corrib was treated

separately the influence of the new industrial estate in the city and the more intensive agriculture of the South of the county would be more apparent and perhaps suggest that this part of the county had more in common with Munster than with the rest of Connacht.

A final caveat relates to the figures for the sectors covered by the Census of Distribution, such as retailing, wholesaling and hotels. Apart from retail data for each province as a whole and for county boroughs no information was available from the Census of Distribution 1966. Accordingly a combination of techniques was developed to up date the figures for 1956 in line with these totals for 1966. It would appear that the results may have understated the income earned in Meath and if so would need to be revised when the 1966 figures become available.

The tables present personal income per person at work. In studying these figures it should be noted that personal income is not directly related to being at work. Items such as transfer payments, pensions, emigrants remittances and dividends are frequently paid to those outside the labour force or at least not at work e.g. unemployment assistances. Figures for income per person at work cannot be taken therefore as an index of relative earnings by counties. They might, however, be useful as an alternative yardstick in the assessment of the income gap between agriculture and non-agriculture.

The figures for personal income per household are also presented as offering another view of the economic position of Irish counties. Private Households in this case are defined as "a group of persons occupying the whole or part of a private dwelling house or flat and sharing the principal meals and making common provision for basic living needs." "A person living alone was also regarded as constituting a private household."⁶ These figures exaggerate the income of private households somewhat by including earnings of non-private households;⁷ the error can be seen to be less serious in relation to personal incomes. The figures then provide some rough guide of the income available to meet these "basic living needs". Broadly speaking there is a 4:1 relationship between population and households. Household incomes are therefore four times greater and tend to give a less stark picture of Irish living standards; for example, the average household income in Dublin of £1,000 and £1,630 in 1960 and 1965 respectively compared to the *per*

⁶Ref. 10, page V.

⁷The principal categories of non-private households were boarding houses and hotels, barracks, hospitals, schools, religious institutions, prisons, ships and caravans. However, people such as hotel managers, headmasters, etc., who, with their families, occupied flats on the premises were classified as private households.

capita figures of £259 and £381. The concept of household income is probably easier to grasp than that of *per capita* income. It does, however, range from large families to solitary typists in bedsitters and farmers living alone and the relative weighting of these groups in individual counties will influence the results.

The Results

The most obvious feature of most tables is the unique position of Dublin. This county, which enjoyed the highest income per head in 1960, widened its lead over the rest of the country by growing almost half as fast again as the average of the other twenty-five counties and almost a fifth faster than its nearest rival, Waterford. Only a very tiny fraction of Dublin income arises in agriculture; but this fraction escaped the consequences of the tillage decline which affected much of Leinster and displayed a substantial rise in absolute terms. Dublin income arises much more than that of any other county in the remuneration of non-agricultural employees and in interest, rent and dividends.

The dynamism of Dublin led to a rise in population of almost 11 per cent. in 5 years. This rate of growth was three times greater than that of any other county. Five further counties had population increases between 3.0 and 3.4 per cent. but four of these were within the Dublin area. This clearly illustrates the strength of the capital. Put another way, if Dublin was excluded total population would have fallen by 0.53 per cent. instead of rising 2.33 per cent. If Wicklow, Kildare, Meath and Louth were also subtracted the decline would have been twice as large—1.07 per cent.

It is curious that when comparisons are limited to those actually and potentially in the labour force, i.e. those between the ages of 15 and 64 the growth in Dublin appears slightly less strong though in contrast it was stronger in the four neighbouring counties. In general the rise in a county's population was closely associated with rising non-agricultural employment or with minimal declines in agriculture. But although 42 per cent. of the rise in non-agricultural employment in the nation took place in Dublin, when the increase in each county was calculated as a percentage of employment in 1960 Dublin's rise ranks out 7th.

A similar apparent anomaly occurs with income per head. In 1960 Dublin was clearly out on its own with an average income of £259 per head. In spite of the rise in total population this average rose by £122 in the succeeding five years—or by 22 per cent. more than the nearest county. But as a percentage of 1960 incomes the rise in Dublin ranked 6th even though

the margin between Dublin and its nearest rivals had widened to £77 per head from £54. Dublin's relative prosperity is underlined by other criteria, such as income per household. For example, the Dublin average income per head was more than double that of Leitrim in both years. The margin between Dublin and the rest of the country which was considerable in 1960 widened further by 1965 when average income in Dublin was over 50 per cent. greater than in the rest of the country. Thus we are forced to conclude that in absolute terms this rich county has grown even richer while accounting at the same time for more than the national net increase in total employment.

Next in line to Dublin (in the order of their 1965 incomes per head) come the four counties with large towns, Waterford, Cork, Louth and Limerick. In view of the rapid changes in Clare in the five years and its close association with Limerick it will also be included in the discussion. These five counties had the highest rates of increase after Dublin in the five year period. All five exhibited similar rates of increase close to the national average. Louth has long enjoyed a considerable industrial base and a progressive tradition and might have ranked higher in income growth were it not for the closure of some major industries. In 1960 it enjoyed the third highest income per head nationally and the highest in the group. By 1965 it was fourth nationally but surpassed by Cork and Waterford. In many ways this county was very similar to Dublin with one of the highest rates of population growth, little dependence on agriculture as a source of income but great dependence on employee remuneration. Its agriculture appears to be well adjusted since the decline in numbers engaged was the second lowest after Dublin and comparative earnings were broadly similar. The county's decline in relative performance would appear to be attributable to the slow growth of non-agricultural employment at 75 per cent. of the national average rate. This slow growth may reflect the closure of some important industries in the county. It could mean that emphasis on other areas has tended to lead to complacency about Louth's progress. Perhaps it merely illustrates the fact that the number of jobs needed to maintain the national rate of increase is greater when the work force is already large. The creation of 1,350 extra jobs in the five years cannot be dismissed as negligible.

The other members of the group are all associated with Munster growth points—Cork city and the industrial estates at Waterford and Shannon. These five counties increased their total income at a rate of a third faster than the rest of the country excluding Dublin and augmented their non-agricultural labour force at a rate over a quarter as high again as the

remainder of the State. The counties of Limerick, Cork and Waterford were the only ones outside Leinster to experience population rises, ranging from 2.3 to 3.0 per cent. Clare's loss was marginal and can be expected to become a gain as Shannon continues to expand. In fact the "working" population—between the ages of 15 to 64—rose by 0.43 per cent.

A major source of the income increase was in non-agricultural wage income. The highest national increase occurred in Clare (90 per cent.) followed by Waterford (70 per cent.) and Limerick (68 per cent.). This was reinforced by a prosperous agriculture. In Cork the rise in family farm income was the second highest in the State and grew 80 per cent. faster than nationally. The rise in Limerick was almost as impressive. While agricultural employment in Cork and Waterford declined rather slower than nationally the outflows in Clare and Limerick were among the highest in the State. These counties had the highest and third highest rates of increase in non-agricultural employment in the country. For Clare it meant a stable total working population with a transfer of 2,300 out of farming. For Limerick a similar number left farming but in addition to absorbing these almost 2,000 further jobs were created. Apart from Clare agricultural and non-agricultural earnings were fairly closely related. In Clare the differential widened and given employment opportunities no doubt further transfers will occur in the future.

In 1960 incomes per head in Louth, Cork and Waterford were all about £204 with Limerick slightly behind at £198. Clare was part of the lower group at £166 and comparable to Longford. By 1965 the group had become looser ranging from Waterford at £304 to Limerick at £293. Even though Clare's rate of increase in income per head was third highest in the State it was only eight in absolute terms and the gap between it and its sister county of Limerick widened from £32 to £47. Deflated to 1960 prices the gap was not as great but nonetheless a widening of the relative levels of real income occurred. It might be argued, therefore, that it is incorrect to include Clare with the other three Munster counties since its average income per head is not very dissimilar to that of Kerry. In spite of the massive increase in employment and the arresting of the population decline the income gap has endured. Part of the explanation lies in the below average growth of agricultural income; Clare has an above average dependence on agriculture as a source of income. This is also an agriculture which is considerably less rewarding than employment in non-agricultural occupations in the county.

Another possible way of grouping these counties would be to consider the Munster counties as a bloc

and to associate Louth with Kildare and Wicklow as part of the Dublin hinterland. Apart from proximity to the capital Louth has many features in common with these two counties. After Dublin they were the counties with the least dependence on agriculture. In 1965 Louth and Kildare derived more than half of their income from non-agricultural wages and Wicklow was not far behind. In 1960 Louth and Kildare enjoyed almost the same income per head—£204/205. Wicklow was £191. It was noted already that Leinster showed up very poorly in agriculture in 1965 with seven of its counties exhibiting the lowest rates of growth in the State. Of these Kildare was fifth from the bottom with a rate of increase less than a quarter of the national average rate.⁸ In spite of Kildare's reduced dependence on agriculture this slow rate of growth was largely instrumental in reducing Kildare's ranking in terms of average income per head from 2nd to 6th. Like Dublin, Louth and Wicklow escaped the generally poor performance of Leinster and had above average rates of agricultural growth. Thus although they failed to retain their 1960 ranking the adjustment was only down a place or two. In no case did the average income fall to the national average excluding Dublin.

Too much attention, however, ought not to be paid to movements in the relative rankings of counties. There are other indices of performance. If Meath is included these were the four counties with the highest rates of population growth in the State after Dublin. All rates were within a narrow range from 3.1 per cent. to 3.4 per cent. In employment they had the highest rates of increase in non-agricultural jobs and among the lowest rates of decline in the farm labour force. If the 1965 agricultural results were fortuitous and not the outcome of a real shift in agriculture then selection of a different year might well have placed these counties at the top of the list in prosperity. While Meath belongs to the hinterland of Dublin and, as was indicated, exhibits many traits in common with its neighbours it also differs from them greatly in other respects. In 1960 over 44 per cent. of its income was derived from agriculture—a level of dependence only exceeded by Roscommon and contrasting with the 28 per cent. of Kildare—the most agriculturally oriented of the counties in the Dublin hinterland. Meath's agricultural performance was seriously influenced by the difficulties of Leinster tillage discussed earlier and grew at only 70 per cent. of the national rate. Had it grown at the same speed as that of the nation in general then Meath would have retained its place as the most agriculturally dependent county after Roscommon.

⁸The rate of growth of agricultural real income was only 1.1 per cent. or less than 6 per cent. of the national rate of growth.

However, as mentioned earlier Meath presents some problems in income determination. Apart from the obvious ones of commuters to Dublin and Drogheda there are difficulties associated with the Census of Distribution. In the 1956 report of that Census employee remuneration per employee was lower only in two counties Leitrim and Roscommon.⁹ In spite of this Attwood and Geary reckoned that Meath had the highest personal income in the country in 1960 after Kildare and Dublin. This report confirms the ranking of Dublin and Kildare but places Meath eleventh which is the ranking provided by Baker from employment data. Part of the explanation for the downgrading of Meath may be indicated by the last column of Tables 9 and 10.¹⁰ These show Meath as having the lowest income per head in both years. As explained earlier these columns have a rather limited meaning since they exclude company profits which one would expect *a priori* to vary with the location and level of urbanisation of counties. Nevertheless the position of Meath comes as a surprise and warrants further study especially in the light of the 1966 Census of Distribution when it becomes available. Meath's position, therefore, causes as much uneasiness in the current report as that of Louth in the Attwood and Geary study. Before passing on to the next group it should also be noted while Meath ranked eleventh in 1960 in terms of income per head, population growth and low farm output resulted in its average income growing at one of the lowest rates in the State and the county fell in rank to 12th position. In the process it changed from being a county with an income per head above the average for the Republic excluding Dublin to one whose 1965 income fell short of the average for that year. This would have occurred even if Meath agriculture achieved national rates of increase.

The next group of counties are the agriculturally rich counties of Tipperary-Kilkenny-Carlow. In 1960 the average income per head in these three counties fell in the £186-£190 range so they were the only remaining counties with incomes above the national average excluding Dublin (£179). Kilkenny and Tipperary with their dairying and tillage farm economies derived more of their total income from agriculture and tended to move together and enjoyed practically the same average incomes in 1965, i.e., £271-274. Carlow, as was mentioned earlier, was badly hit by the decline in tillage in 1965 and family farm income was lower in that year than in 1960 even though nationally farm income had risen by more than a quarter. As a consequence the average

income per head in Carlow in 1965 was marginally below the national average excluding Dublin. With average growth rates in farming Carlow would have maintained its parity with the other two.

Carlow exhibited other differences. In the five years the number of households in that county rose by 1.66 per cent. while Kilkenny and Tipperary reported falls of 1.2-1.3 per cent. Kilkenny was one of the three Leinster counties reporting population declines—the other two being Laois and Longford. It was noted already that only three counties outside Leinster reported population rises—the Munster counties containing cities. Part of the reason for the divergence in population experience between Carlow and the two others may be due to a difference in dependence on agriculture. Kilkenny and Tipperary are similar to Meath in drawing an unusually high part of their income from agriculture. For Carlow the major source has been the remuneration of non-agricultural employees. In spite of these differences the rates of decline of the farm labour force and the rates of increase of non-agricultural employment have been broadly similar in all three counties.

Up to now four sets of counties with broadly similar structures and experience have been identified in Dublin, its hinterland, the Munster counties containing cities, and the prosperous agricultural counties. In all of these personal incomes have been above the national average. In the transition between these and the less wealthy counties the pattern is less evident and consists of many isolated counties, mainly in Leinster. The first of these is Westmeath. In 1965 its income fell short of the national average but exceeded that of both Meath and Clare which have already been discussed. Five years earlier it came behind Meath, Wexford and Offaly. The intervening five years were characterised by the second highest outflow from farming in the State.

Even so the already large income gaps between agriculture and non-agriculture in 1960 appear to have widened very considerably. In this respect Westmeath has more in common with the West of Ireland than any counties discussed so far. The rise in non-agricultural employment in the county was less than half the number of jobs which became redundant in farming. Thus the work force declined by more than 2.6 per cent. (the biggest amount observed so far) although total population increased marginally. The population between 15 and 64 years fell by almost 1 per cent. In spite of some similarities with the West of Ireland Westmeath also has affinities with Dublin and the counties in its hinterland. After them it is the county which relies least on agriculture and most on non-agricultural earnings. In the five years Westmeath displayed a very substantial rate of growth which made it a

⁹See ref. 1, Table 6.

¹⁰i.e., Remuneration of employees and income of independent traders per person at work in the non-agricultural sector.

serious challenger of the growth point counties. Its rate of income increase was ninth in magnitude though the rate for self-employed persons was fourth and for employee remuneration was sixth. It is not clear at this stage of the analysis if these reflect progress in Athlone, Mullingar or elsewhere in the county. What is clear is that it is a striking contrast to the rates of increase in neighbouring counties such as Longford, Roscommon and Offaly. If past record is the criterion for growth point selection it would seem to indicate that a strong case could be made for selecting Athlone. If the yardstick is welfare based on the desire to inject vigour into an area of decline Athlone would help influence development in these three neighbouring counties where the increase in remuneration of employees outside agriculture has been particularly low—too low to nullify the effects of the slow growth in agriculture. Indeed the record is such as to make one wonder if the efforts to develop the West have not led to a comparative neglect of the midlands. Can the Shannon continue to be regarded as the dividing line, even with adjustments for Longford?

Another transition county is Wexford. Many factors suggest that this should be a reasonably prosperous county—its tradition as the “model county”, its industrial base in Wexford and the fact that retail sales per head of the population in 1956 were very high, only exceeded by Dublin, Waterford, Louth and East Cork. Attwood and Geary felt that their estimates for the county were very low and their argument seemed to be reinforced by their use of principal component analysis.¹¹ In the present report their 1960 estimate for Wexford has been reduced by £8 but as a result of the revision of the figures for other counties Wexford's ranking improved to 12th from 14th. The poor agricultural conditions of 1965 put the county back to 14th. It is possible that the methodology employed failed to reflect adequately the efficiency of Wexford farming or underestimated the revenue from tourism or dividends and so indicated too low an income. However, Baker in his study of employment also ranked the county 14th in 1961. (It was 13th in 1966.) This suggests a parallel with county Meath—another county which is heavily dependent on farming as a source of income. Non-agricultural employment, as Baker has shown, tends to generate more income than farming induced, even though the farming reputation of the county is as high as Wexford's or the soil as productive as Meath's. This is not to suggest that Wexford's non-agricultural employment record was poor. It grew at a rate somewhat faster than nationally and faster than the

¹¹See Attwood and Geary, ref. 1, Appendix-Component Analysis.

prosperous neighbouring county of Waterford. However, the differential between average non-farm wages in these two counties widened considerably in the five years to the detriment of Wexford. The concentration on the industrial estate at Waterford may have led to a partial eclipse of Wexford where port facilities are less adequate. If so the revival of New Ross may help to adjust the balance.

Offaly is also a transition county and here will be considered in conjunction with Laois which by 1965 should properly be regarded as one of the less prosperous group. In 1960 average personal income per head in Laois and Offaly was broadly similar and comparable to that of Westmeath and Wexford. The growth in average personal income between 1960 and 1965 in both counties was very low. Laois had the lowest rise in the State and Offaly was third from the bottom. Offaly had experienced a very high rate of decline in agricultural employment and a very small increase in non-farming jobs. Laois experienced a smaller rate of decline and a large rate of increase. Even so in both counties the drop in numbers employed exceeded 4.7 per cent. In Offaly this was accompanied by a rise in total population, in Laois by a fall in population of over 1 per cent. In both the population between 15 and 64 years of age fell, by over 2.5 per cent. in Laois.

Part of the poor performance of these midlands counties can be attributed to the general low output of Leinster agriculture in 1965. However, taking the 1966 structure of the population at work and calculating Baker's index of non-agricultural share of the autonomous sector Laois was seen to move downwards—below Donegal and Monaghan in particular. Offaly also moved downwards but remained in the relatively prosperous group. Offaly is rather akin to Westmeath in being less dependent on agriculture for its income. Laois derived about 10 per cent. more of its income from this source in both years. This difference may offer a partial explanation to the greater severity of the decline in Laois. It would also appear to be due to the failure of these counties to attract their share of new employment. Once again this raises the question as to whether the designation of special areas for industrialisation has not worked to the disadvantage of the Leinster midlands generally.

The last of the transition counties is Kerry—the only county in Munster remaining to be considered. Its per head income level was similar to that of Clare in both years—a little above in 1960, a little below in 1965. Like Clare, Kerry gives the impression of pulling away from the general block of western counties which have experienced below average income levels and slow growth. Both counties still depend considerably on agriculture which has been

less rewarding in income levels per head than employment outside agriculture. Whereas Clare's progress in the 1960-1965 period has been closely linked with Shannon, Kerry's has been more associated with its growing tourist industry. This is, however, seasonal and the county would benefit from a greater development of other types of non-agricultural employment. The level of employment in, for example, manufacturing industry in the county is particularly low. On the other hand Kerry's agricultural pattern outside the mountain areas belongs to the intensive dairying and tillage of Munster which has been especially prosperous in recent years. Apart from these observations, however, Kerry shows many resemblances with the western block which is discussed in the following paragraphs.

In recent years it has been customary to speak of twelve western counties¹² where demographic and economic structures have been such as to call for special attention. These twelve were the counties of Connacht and Ulster, Longford in Leinster, Clare, Kerry and West Cork in Munster. It has not been possible to disentangle West Cork from the remainder of that county but it seems to share the rising prosperity of Munster generally. Clare and to a lesser extent Kerry also appear to be growing away from the group while some of the midland counties of Leinster appear to be becoming likely candidates for inclusion. Even within the group parts of Galway come within the influence of the industrial estates of Galway and Shannon and parts of Monaghan come within the Louth industrial hinterland. The development of incomes in these areas has been considerably different to areas remote from any growth point such as parts of Mayo, Roscommon and Leitrim. These differences are also reflected in differences in the intensity of demographic trends.

Leaving aside these differences the broad similarities are apparent. These nine counties (i.e. those of Connacht, Ulster and Longford) had the lowest incomes per head in the State in both years (apart from Clare in 1960 and Laois in 1965). They experienced the highest rates of population decline. In general they had the greatest outflows from agriculture and the smallest rates of growth in non-agricultural employment. Leitrim even lost over 3 per cent. of its non-agricultural work force. They were all heavily dependent on agriculture as a source of income. This was particularly unfortunate since the impoverished natural resources of much of the area and the poor farming structure resulted in a very considerable income gap between earnings in

farming and earnings in employment outside agriculture. This income gap is a prominent characteristic of these counties and goes a long way towards explaining their low levels of income per head.

Another striking feature of this region is the considerable proportion of income originating as current transfer payments or as emigrants' remittances and pensions. County Mayo, for example, obtained almost 22 per cent. of its entire personal income from these sources in 1960. When it is realised that a further 14.6 per cent. of Mayo's income was derived from the consumption by farmers of their own produce some idea is formed of the non-commercial basis of much of Mayo's income.

Mayo's dependence on emigrants' remittances has been the subject of considerable press comment in recent months. It will be observed from Table 4 that the remittance element has been tending to account for less of the income and is being replaced by transfer payments just as the decline in agricultural income has been compensated for by a greater dependence on employee remuneration as a source of income. It is curious that at a time when Mayo is making some progress towards greater prosperity (its rate of income increase per head was seventh highest in the State in the 1960-1965 interval¹³), press comment on the dependence of the county on emigrants' remittances has become more frequent.

In general, the lowest rates of increase in income per head were concentrated in Leinster with particular emphasis on Laois, Offaly and Longford. Compared to the national average increase of 46.3 per cent. these ranged from 30-41 per cent. Kerry, Donegal and Connacht, excluding Mayo, came within the 41-43 per cent. range. Mayo had an above average rate of increase comparable to that in the industrial counties of Dublin, Cork, Limerick-Clare and Waterford. Such a comparison can be misleading if one overlooks the fact that Mayo, for example, experienced a 6.3 per cent. decline in population while Dublin's for example grew by almost 11 per cent. Relatively static incomes combined with falling populations may appear as satisfactory rates of growth in incomes per head, and conceal the underlying difficulties of the county.

The location of the smallest increases in non-agricultural employment are largely predictable

¹³This may be a misleading statement since absolute increases in income per head will appear as higher percentage rates of increase where the base is low compared to those which are high. The absolute increase per head in Mayo in the period was lower than the absolute increase in the national average, whether Dublin is included or not.

¹²Calling West Cork for the moment, a county.

from the discussion—Laois, Offaly and Longford in Leinster, Connacht excluding Galway and Ulster excluding Donegal. As mentioned earlier these are all counties remote from a growth centre. There would appear to be a need for some stimulation of development in this area. Two likely candidates are Sligo and Athlone. Unfortunately like all growth centres they are on the periphery of the area they would be intended to develop. Athlone would appear less unfavourable from this point of view particularly if the midlands counties of Leinster continue to fail to attract industries. Towns which have more central locations are small and lack much of the infrastructure which forms a magnet for industry. Ideally growth at points such as Castlebar, Carrick-on-Shannon, Longford and Cavan would be able to radiate in all directions and spur on local development in areas north of the line from Dundalk to Galway. South of the line growth at some towns such as Port Laoise and Cashel would help to counteract the pull to the coast exerted by existing growth centres. The isolated position of North Donegal poses problems which might be solved by development using Derry as the export outlet. Indeed some of Donegal's industrial employment may well be associated with commuters into Northern Ireland.

The divergence in 1960 between agricultural and non-agricultural income was extremely great over all Connacht and Ulster as well as Clare, Offaly and Longford. It was substantial in Laois and Offaly. The same counties exhibited this unevenness in 1965 though the low income generated in Leinster agriculture in 1965 exacerbated the disparity in that province particularly in Westmeath and Longford. The gap also widened considerably in Kerry. There is clearly a definite association between these income differentials and movements out of agriculture. These had not narrowed by 1965 in most counties and therefore it would appear reasonable to postulate continued outflows from farming. Whether this will result in population losses for the counties concerned will depend on the buoyancy of the non-agricultural sector. Some, like Clare, will probably retain their total populations; others, like Leitrim, where agriculture's income in 1965 was only 46 per cent. of the figures in the final column, would appear due for further reductions unless alternative employment is expanded greatly and immediately.

To conclude this brief discussion of the results the 1965 study confirms the earlier findings that income from agriculture varies a great deal more than income from non-agriculture. For all of Connacht and Ulster and individual counties in Leinster and Munster there is a very considerable gap between average income per head outside farming and the

level of farm incomes within the county. This income gap is apparent when the farm incomes of these counties are compared with the average incomes per head derived from farming in the remaining counties within the State. Even in those counties where the farm-non-farm gap is not marked the county tends to show lower rates of growth if a large proportion of total income is derived from agriculture. Thus poor counties are poor either because they have poor agricultural structures and natural resources endowments or because they have a high proportion engaged in agriculture relative to non-agriculture or some combination of both.

The proportion of income derived from agriculture has declined almost universally and dependence on domestic non-agricultural remuneration of employees risen by a like amount. The share of income derived from emigrants' remittances and pensions from abroad has also dropped in all counties while the importance of current transfers as an income source has increased. Income from interest dividends and rents has fluctuated a little but continues to show considerable intercounty differences. On the other hand the income of self-employed persons outside agriculture has remained remarkably stable as a proportion of total income. A noteworthy feature of this latter source of income is the narrow range in the proportion of income derived from this source in individual counties around the national average of 6.83 per cent. In this there appears to be a suggestion of induced income since otherwise counties display a great variety of patterns.

In general in the five year period the rich counties grew richer and the poor poorer by comparison. This is clearly illustrated by Table 2.

TABLE 2: INCOME PER HEAD IN THREE SPECIFIED REGIONS

| | Dublin | Rest of Leinster Munster* | Connacht-Ulster† | Ireland |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|------------------|---------|
| Number of counties | 1 | 14 | 11 | 26 |
| Income per head (£) | | | | |
| 1960 | 259 | 191 | 158 | 199 |
| 1965 | 381 | 277 | 224 | 292 |
| Income increase | | | | |
| 1960-65 (£) .. | 122 | 86 | 66 | 93 |
| Income increase | | | | |
| 1960-65 (%) .. | 47.0 | 44.6 | 41.7 | 46.3 |
| Increase in population 1960-66 (%) | +10.68 | +1.32 | -3.75 | +2.33 |

*Excluding Longford, Laois-Offaly.

†Including Longford, Laois-Offaly.

Living standards increased in all areas but at a slower rate in "Connacht-Ulster" than elsewhere. In that region part of the advance in living standards was achieved by a loss of population.

However, if each of these regions is scrutinised carefully exceptions immediately become apparent and qualifications necessary. The changes in the five years have weakened if not made redundant the received idea of a dividing line more or less down the Shannon. It now (or at least in 1965) appears to lie in a segment from the midlands to the north-west. However, the whole idea of a single division of Ireland into three regions—Dublin, the poor west and the average rest—may well be overplayed and a more subtle subdivision may in future be more appropriate.

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TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOMES, 1965

£000

| County | Remuneration of Employees* | | | Income of Self-Employed† | | Interest, Dividends and Rents | Current Transfers from Public Authorities | Emigrants' Remittances | Total |
|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------|
| | Agriculture and Forestry | Domestic Non-Agriculture | Foreign | Agriculture and Fisheries | Others | | | | |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Carlow | 567 | 4,019 | 56 | 1,625 | 585 | 836 | 760 | 159 | 8,605 |
| Dublin | 1,113 | 211,440 | 2,205 | 4,081 | 20,212 | 44,928 | 17,289 | 1,707 | 302,976 |
| Kildare | 984 | 9,751 | 104 | 3,016 | 1,259 | 2,115 | 1,231 | 173 | 18,633 |
| Kilkenny | 937 | 6,512 | 95 | 5,159 | 1,046 | 1,226 | 1,206 | 194 | 16,374 |
| Laoighis | 641 | 4,137 | 71 | 2,880 | 679 | 671 | 895 | 82 | 10,055 |
| Longford | 210 | 2,225 | 56 | 1,832 | 457 | 417 | 801 | 279 | 6,277 |
| Louth | 518 | 12,493 | 191 | 2,203 | 1,481 | 1,766 | 1,602 | 240 | 20,493 |
| Meath | 1,160 | 6,324 | 83 | 5,080 | 1,097 | 1,537 | 1,304 | 174 | 16,759 |
| Offaly | 444 | 6,072 | 82 | 2,699 | 830 | 880 | 1,053 | 204 | 12,263 |
| Westmeath | 452 | 6,811 | 101 | 2,465 | 943 | 907 | 1,256 | 265 | 13,202 |
| Wexford | 1,638 | 7,988 | 197 | 5,100 | 1,518 | 1,803 | 1,865 | 298 | 20,406 |
| Wicklow | 936 | 7,306 | 195 | 2,517 | 1,447 | 2,496 | 1,206 | 211 | 16,314 |
| LEINSTER | 9,599 | 285,077 | 3,437 | 38,657 | 31,553 | 59,583 | 30,466 | 3,987 | 462,359 |
| „ excl. Dublin | 8,486 | 73,637 | 1,232 | 34,576 | 11,341 | 14,655 | 13,177 | 2,280 | 159,383 |
| Clare | 439 | 7,106 | 124 | 5,848 | 1,296 | 1,197 | 1,653 | 446 | 18,109 |
| Cork | 2,656 | 51,199 | 1,057 | 22,310 | 6,359 | 8,909 | 7,832 | 1,794 | 102,116 |
| Kerry | 1,009 | 9,328 | 156 | 9,380 | 1,883 | 1,546 | 3,028 | 922 | 27,253 |
| Limerick | 1,298 | 19,482 | 312 | 9,359 | 2,549 | 3,266 | 3,061 | 883 | 40,210 |
| Tipperary | 1,718 | 12,842 | 227 | 10,561 | 2,297 | 2,609 | 2,841 | 551 | 33,646 |
| Waterford | 844 | 11,868 | 240 | 4,266 | 1,486 | 1,675 | 1,566 | 277 | 22,221 |
| MUNSTER | 7,963 | 111,826 | 2,116 | 61,724 | 15,871 | 19,201 | 19,981 | 4,873 | 243,555 |
| Galway | 621 | 13,272 | 183 | 10,104 | 2,683 | 2,409 | 3,789 | 1,096 | 34,157 |
| Leitrim | 145 | 2,040 | 31 | 2,306 | 369 | 334 | 957 | 217 | 6,399 |
| Mayo | 296 | 8,063 | 470 | 7,735 | 1,633 | 1,670 | 3,395 | 1,555 | 24,817 |
| Roscommon | 227 | 3,501 | 111 | 5,013 | 679 | 913 | 1,362 | 448 | 12,254 |
| Sligo | 187 | 4,071 | 132 | 3,406 | 873 | 781 | 1,202 | 304 | 11,556 |
| CONNACHT | 1,477 | 31,547 | 927 | 28,563 | 6,236 | 6,108 | 10,705 | 3,620 | 89,184 |
| Cavan | 327 | 4,184 | 79 | 4,917 | 860 | 725 | 1,218 | 422 | 12,733 |
| Donegal | 780 | 8,817 | 373 | 5,771 | 1,768 | 1,749 | 3,102 | 929 | 23,289 |
| Monaghan | 226 | 3,960 | 69 | 3,603 | 712 | 790 | 1,006 | 268 | 10,635 |
| ULSTER (part) | 1,333 | 16,962 | 520 | 14,291 | 3,340 | 3,264 | 5,326 | 1,620 | 46,657 |
| TOTAL | 20,372 | 445,412 | 7,000 | 143,236 | 57,000 | 88,156 | 66,478 | 14,100 | 841,755 |

*Including pensions and employers' contribution to social insurance. †All employed persons other than employees.

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOMES, 1960

£000

| County | Remuneration of Employees* | | | Income of Self-Employed† | | Interest, Dividends and Rents | Current Transfers from Public Authorities | Emigrants' Remittances | Total |
|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------|
| | Agriculture and Forestry | Domestic Non-Agriculture | Foreign | Agriculture and Fisheries | Others | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Carlow | 427 | 2,491 | 42 | 1,659 | 414 | 593 | 453 | 146 | 6,226 |
| Dublin | 996 | 126,465 | 1,638 | 2,574 | 13,318 | 29,728 | 9,654 | 1,821 | 186,195 |
| Kildare | 844 | 6,195 | 78 | 2,842 | 826 | 1,453 | 764 | 185 | 13,187 |
| Kilkenny | 783 | 4,032 | 71 | 3,998 | 739 | 896 | 775 | 165 | 11,459 |
| Laoighis | 588 | 2,808 | 53 | 2,735 | 497 | 500 | 560 | 59 | 7,801 |
| Longford | 189 | 1,481 | 42 | 1,989 | 319 | 303 | 499 | 254 | 5,074 |
| Louth | 446 | 8,083 | 142 | 1,616 | 1,082 | 1,237 | 907 | 214 | 13,727 |
| Meath | 1,025 | 3,792 | 62 | 4,281 | 719 | 1,104 | 789 | 205 | 11,977 |
| Offaly | 386 | 4,034 | 61 | 2,606 | 607 | 650 | 627 | 147 | 9,118 |
| Westmeath | 413 | 4,192 | 75 | 2,242 | 632 | 674 | 741 | 236 | 9,204 |
| Wexford | 1,327 | 4,996 | 146 | 4,451 | 1,120 | 1,294 | 1,166 | 283 | 14,784 |
| Wicklow | 758 | 4,700 | 145 | 1,912 | 975 | 1,715 | 741 | 243 | 11,189 |
| LEINSTER | 8,182 | 173,270 | 2,553 | 32,906 | 21,248 | 40,148 | 17,676 | 3,958 | 299,941 |
| „ excl. Dublin | 7,186 | 46,805 | 915 | 30,332 | 7,930 | 10,420 | 8,022 | 2,137 | 113,746 |
| Clare | 364 | 3,745 | 92 | 4,821 | 968 | 855 | 1,043 | 331 | 12,217 |
| Cork | 2,262 | 32,074 | 785 | 15,213 | 4,561 | 6,238 | 4,639 | 1,491 | 67,264 |
| Kerry | 779 | 5,829 | 116 | 7,901 | 1,390 | 1,150 | 1,830 | 772 | 19,767 |
| Limerick | 1,217 | 11,578 | 232 | 6,665 | 1,774 | 2,262 | 1,904 | 765 | 26,397 |
| Tipperary | 1,468 | 8,163 | 168 | 7,893 | 1,741 | 1,889 | 1,679 | 524 | 23,525 |
| Waterford | 632 | 6,968 | 178 | 3,232 | 1,070 | 1,213 | 996 | 294 | 14,582 |
| MUNSTER | 6,722 | 68,357 | 1,572 | 45,725 | 11,503 | 13,606 | 12,091 | 4,176 | 163,751 |
| Galway | 509 | 8,520 | 136 | 8,709 | 1,829 | 1,722 | 2,213 | 890 | 24,529 |
| Leitrim | 106 | 1,360 | 23 | 1,998 | 300 | 262 | 575 | 284 | 4,908 |
| Mayo | 239 | 5,135 | 349 | 6,265 | 1,229 | 1,234 | 2,049 | 1,558 | 18,058 |
| Roscommon | 160 | 2,396 | 83 | 4,125 | 511 | 677 | 855 | 344 | 9,151 |
| Sligo | 146 | 3,042 | 98 | 2,867 | 652 | 583 | 784 | 262 | 8,433 |
| CONNACHT | 1,160 | 20,454 | 689 | 23,964 | 4,521 | 4,477 | 6,476 | 3,338 | 65,079 |
| Cavan | 259 | 2,777 | 59 | 3,361 | 677 | 542 | 799 | 348 | 8,823 |
| Donegal | 598 | 6,047 | 277 | 4,837 | 1,383 | 1,239 | 1,803 | 919 | 17,103 |
| Monaghan | 184 | 2,705 | 51 | 2,502 | 568 | 596 | 672 | 260 | 7,539 |
| ULSTER (part) | 1,042 | 11,529 | 387 | 10,701 | 2,628 | 2,377 | 3,275 | 1,527 | 33,465 |
| TOTAL | 17,105 | 273,609 | 5,200 | 113,296 | 39,900 | 60,609 | 39,517 | 13,000 | 562,236 |

*Including pensions and employers' contribution to social insurance. †All employed persons other than employees.

TABLE 3: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SOME COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME BETWEEN
1960 AND 1965

| County | Totals | Remuneration of Employees | | Income of Self Employed | | Current Transfers |
|------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Agriculture | Domestic Non-Agriculture | Agriculture | Non-Agriculture | |
| Carlow | 38.2 | 32.6 | 61.3 | -2.1 | 41.1 | 67.7 |
| Dublin | 62.7 | 11.7 | 67.2 | 58.5 | 51.8 | 79.1 |
| Kildare | 41.3 | 16.6 | 57.4 | 6.1 | 52.4 | 61.1 |
| Kilkenny | 42.9 | 19.6 | 61.5 | 29.0 | 41.5 | 55.7 |
| Laoighis | 28.9 | 9.0 | 47.3 | 5.3 | 36.7 | 59.7 |
| Longford | 23.7 | 11.1 | 50.2 | 8.5 | 43.4 | 60.6 |
| Louth | 49.3 | 16.2 | 54.6 | 36.3 | 36.8 | 76.6 |
| Meath | 39.9 | 13.2 | 66.8 | 18.6 | 52.6 | 65.3 |
| Offaly | 34.5 | 14.9 | 50.5 | 3.6 | 36.7 | 67.8 |
| Westmeath | 43.4 | 9.6 | 62.5 | 9.9 | 49.2 | 69.6 |
| Wexford | 38.0 | 23.4 | 59.9 | 14.6 | 35.5 | 59.9 |
| Wicklow | 45.8 | 23.4 | 55.4 | 31.7 | 48.5 | 62.7 |
| LEINSTER | 54.2 | 17.3 | 64.5 | 17.5 | 48.5 | 73.4 |
| „ excl. Dublin | 40.1 | 18.1 | 57.3 | 14.0 | 43.0 | 64.3 |
| Clare | 48.2 | 20.7 | 89.8 | 21.3 | 31.8 | 58.5 |
| Cork | 51.8 | 17.4 | 59.6 | 46.7 | 39.4 | 68.8 |
| Kerry | 37.9 | 29.6 | 60.0 | 18.7 | 35.5 | 65.4 |
| Limerick | 52.3 | 6.6 | 68.3 | 40.4 | 43.7 | 60.8 |
| Tipperary | 43.0 | 17.0 | 57.3 | 33.8 | 32.0 | 69.2 |
| Waterford | 52.4 | 33.5 | 70.3 | 32.0 | 38.9 | 57.3 |
| MUNSTER | 48.7 | 18.5 | 63.6 | 35.0 | 38.0 | 65.3 |
| Galway | 39.3 | 22.0 | 55.8 | 16.0 | 46.7 | 71.2 |
| Leitrim | 30.4 | 37.0 | 50.0 | 15.4 | 23.0 | 66.4 |
| Mayo | 37.4 | 24.2 | 57.0 | 23.5 | 32.8 | 65.7 |
| Roscommon | 33.9 | 41.7 | 46.1 | 21.5 | 32.7 | 59.4 |
| Sligo | 37.0 | 28.4 | 53.6 | 18.8 | 33.9 | 53.4 |
| CONNACHT | 37.0 | 27.4 | 54.2 | 19.2 | 37.9 | 65.3 |
| Cavan | 44.3 | 26.2 | 50.7 | 46.3 | 27.0 | 52.4 |
| Donegal | 36.2 | 30.4 | 45.8 | 19.3 | 27.9 | 72.0 |
| Monaghan | 41.1 | 22.8 | 46.4 | 44.0 | 25.4 | 49.7 |
| ULSTER (part) | 39.4 | 28.0 | 47.1 | 33.6 | 27.1 | 62.6 |
| TOTAL | 49.7 | 19.1 | 62.8 | 26.4 | 42.9 | 68.2 |
| Total excluding Dublin | 43.3 | 19.6 | 59.0 | 25.7 | 38.4 | 64.7 |

TABLE 4: STRUCTURE OF PERSONAL INCOME WITHIN EACH COUNTY, 1965
(Percentage Attributable to Each Origin)

| County | Agriculture (Total) | Domestic Non-Agriculture | | Interest, Dividends, Rent | Current Transfers | Emigrants' Remittances and Pensions | Total |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--|--------|
| | | Remuneration of employees | Self- employed | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Carlow | 25.46 | 46.70 | 6.79 | 9.71 | 8.83 | 2.51 | 100.00 |
| Dublin | 1.72 | 69.79 | 6.67 | 14.83 | 5.71 | 1.29 | 100.00 |
| Kildare | 21.47 | 52.33 | 6.76 | 11.35 | 6.60 | 1.49 | 100.00 |
| Kilkenny | 37.23 | 39.77 | 6.39 | 7.49 | 7.36 | 1.77 | 100.00 |
| Laoighis | 35.55 | 41.14 | 6.75 | 6.67 | 8.90 | 1.53 | 100.00 |
| Longford | 32.52 | 35.45 | 7.28 | 6.65 | 12.76 | 5.35 | 100.00 |
| Louth | 13.28 | 60.96 | 7.23 | 8.62 | 7.82 | 2.10 | 100.00 |
| Meath | 37.23 | 37.74 | 6.55 | 9.17 | 7.78 | 1.54 | 100.00 |
| Offaly | 25.63 | 49.51 | 6.77 | 7.17 | 8.59 | 2.32 | 100.00 |
| Westmeath | 22.10 | 51.59 | 7.14 | 6.88 | 9.52 | 2.78 | 100.00 |
| Wexford | 33.02 | 39.14 | 7.44 | 8.83 | 9.14 | 2.42 | 100.00 |
| Wicklow | 21.17 | 44.78 | 8.87 | 15.30 | 7.39 | 2.49 | 100.00 |
| LEINSTER | 10.44 | 61.66 | 6.82 | 12.89 | 6.59 | 1.60 | 100.00 |
| „ excl. Dublin | 27.02 | 46.20 | 7.12 | 9.19 | 8.27 | 2.20 | 100.00 |
| Clare | 34.72 | 39.24 | 7.16 | 6.61 | 9.13 | 3.14 | 100.00 |
| Cork | 24.45 | 50.14 | 6.23 | 8.72 | 7.67 | 2.80 | 100.00 |
| Kerry | 38.12 | 34.23 | 6.91 | 5.67 | 11.11 | 3.95 | 100.00 |
| Limerick | 26.50 | 48.45 | 6.34 | 8.12 | 7.61 | 2.98 | 100.00 |
| Tipperary | 36.50 | 38.17 | 6.83 | 7.75 | 8.44 | 2.31 | 100.00 |
| Waterford | 23.00 | 53.41 | 6.69 | 7.54 | 7.05 | 2.33 | 100.00 |
| MUNSTER | 28.61 | 45.91 | 6.52 | 7.88 | 8.20 | 2.87 | 100.00 |
| Galway | 31.40 | 38.86 | 7.85 | 7.05 | 11.09 | 3.75 | 100.00 |
| Leitrim | 38.31 | 31.88 | 5.77 | 5.22 | 14.96 | 3.87 | 100.00 |
| Mayo | 32.36 | 32.49 | 6.58 | 6.73 | 13.68 | 8.16 | 100.00 |
| Roscommon | 42.75 | 28.57 | 5.54 | 7.45 | 11.11 | 4.57 | 100.00 |
| Sligo | 31.10 | 40.42 | 7.55 | 6.76 | 10.40 | 3.77 | 100.00 |
| CONNACHT | 33.69 | 35.37 | 6.99 | 6.85 | 12.00 | 5.10 | 100.00 |
| Cavan | 41.18 | 32.86 | 6.76 | 5.69 | 9.57 | 3.94 | 100.00 |
| Donegal | 28.13 | 37.86 | 7.59 | 7.51 | 13.32 | 5.59 | 100.00 |
| Monaghan | 35.97 | 37.24 | 6.69 | 7.43 | 9.46 | 3.17 | 100.00 |
| ULSTER (part) | 33.49 | 36.35 | 7.16 | 7.00 | 11.42 | 4.59 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | 19.44 | 52.81 | 6.77 | 10.47 | 7.90 | 2.51 | 100.00 |
| Excluding Dublin | 29.40 | 43.43 | 6.83 | 8.02 | 9.13 | 3.19 | 100.00 |

TABLE 5: STRUCTURE OF PERSONAL INCOME WITHIN EACH COUNTY, 1960

(Percentage Attributable to Each Origin)

| County | Agriculture (Total) | Domestic Non-Agriculture | | Interest, Dividends, Rent | Current Transfers | Emigrants' Remittances and Pensions | Total |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--|--------|
| | | Remuneration of employees | Self- employed | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Carlow | 33.51 | 40.02 | 6.66 | 9.53 | 7.28 | 3.01 | 100.00 |
| Dublin | 1.91 | 67.92 | 7.15 | 15.97 | 5.18 | 1.86 | 100.00 |
| Kildare | 27.95 | 46.98 | 6.26 | 11.02 | 5.79 | 1.99 | 100.00 |
| Kilkenny | 41.72 | 35.19 | 6.45 | 7.82 | 6.76 | 2.06 | 100.00 |
| Laoighis | 42.61 | 36.00 | 6.37 | 6.41 | 7.18 | 1.44 | 100.00 |
| Longford | 42.89 | 29.19 | 6.28 | 5.97 | 9.83 | 5.83 | 100.00 |
| Louth | 15.02 | 58.89 | 7.88 | 9.01 | 6.61 | 2.59 | 100.00 |
| Meath | 44.30 | 31.66 | 6.01 | 9.22 | 6.59 | 2.23 | 100.00 |
| Offaly | 32.82 | 44.24 | 6.66 | 7.13 | 6.88 | 2.28 | 100.00 |
| Westmeath | 28.84 | 45.55 | 6.87 | 7.32 | 8.05 | 3.38 | 100.00 |
| Wexford | 39.09 | 33.79 | 7.57 | 8.75 | 7.89 | 2.91 | 100.00 |
| Wicklow | 23.87 | 42.00 | 8.71 | 15.33 | 6.62 | 3.47 | 100.00 |
| LEINSTER | 13.70 | 57.77 | 7.08 | 13.39 | 5.89 | 2.17 | 100.00 |
| „ excl. Dublin | 32.98 | 41.15 | 6.97 | 9.16 | 7.05 | 2.68 | 100.00 |
| Clare | 42.44 | 30.65 | 7.92 | 7.00 | 8.53 | 3.46 | 100.00 |
| Cork | 25.98 | 47.68 | 6.78 | 9.27 | 6.90 | 3.39 | 100.00 |
| Kerry | 43.91 | 29.49 | 7.03 | 5.82 | 9.26 | 4.49 | 100.00 |
| Limerick | 29.86 | 43.86 | 6.72 | 8.57 | 7.21 | 3.78 | 100.00 |
| Tipperary | 39.79 | 34.70 | 7.40 | 8.03 | 7.14 | 2.95 | 100.00 |
| Waterford | 26.50 | 47.79 | 7.34 | 8.32 | 6.83 | 2.23 | 100.00 |
| MUNSTER | 32.03 | 41.74 | 7.02 | 8.31 | 7.38 | 3.51 | 100.00 |
| Galway | 37.58 | 34.73 | 7.46 | 7.02 | 9.02 | 4.18 | 100.00 |
| Leitrim | 42.87 | 27.71 | 6.11 | 5.34 | 11.72 | 6.26 | 100.00 |
| Mayo | 36.01 | 28.44 | 6.81 | 6.83 | 11.35 | 10.56 | 100.00 |
| Roscommon | 46.83 | 26.19 | 5.59 | 7.39 | 9.34 | 4.65 | 100.00 |
| Sligo | 35.73 | 36.07 | 7.73 | 6.91 | 9.29 | 4.28 | 100.00 |
| CONNACHT | 38.60 | 31.43 | 6.95 | 6.88 | 9.95 | 6.19 | 100.00 |
| Cavan | 41.04 | 31.47 | 7.68 | 6.14 | 9.06 | 4.61 | 100.00 |
| Donegal | 31.78 | 35.36 | 8.08 | 7.24 | 10.54 | 6.99 | 100.00 |
| Monaghan | 35.64 | 35.88 | 7.53 | 7.91 | 8.91 | 4.13 | 100.00 |
| ULSTER (part) | 35.09 | 34.45 | 7.85 | 7.10 | 9.79 | 5.72 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | 23.19 | 48.66 | 7.10 | 10.78 | 7.03 | 3.23 | 100.00 |
| Excluding Dublin | 33.72 | 39.13 | 7.07 | 8.21 | 7.94 | 3.92 | 100.00 |

TABLE 6: SOME ASPECTS OF POPULATION RELATED TO EMPLOYMENT, 1966

| County | Total Population | | Number of Households | Numbers at Work | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | All Ages | 15-64 yrs. | | Total | Agriculture, etc. | Non-Agriculture |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Carlow | 33,593 | 18,645 | 7,702 | 11,559 | 4,508 | 7,051 |
| Dublin | 795,047 | 473,942 | 185,823 | 300,775 | 5,483 | 295,292 |
| Kildare | 66,404 | 38,199 | 14,462 | 24,265 | 6,468 | 17,797 |
| Kilkenny | 60,463 | 34,102 | 14,112 | 22,135 | 9,903 | 12,232 |
| Laoighis | 44,595 | 25,161 | 10,540 | 16,147 | 7,738 | 8,409 |
| Longford | 28,989 | 16,382 | 7,548 | 10,540 | 5,879 | 4,661 |
| Louth | 69,519 | 40,526 | 16,001 | 26,469 | 4,527 | 21,942 |
| Meath | 67,323 | 37,982 | 15,841 | 24,949 | 10,555 | 14,394 |
| Offaly | 51,717 | 28,696 | 12,076 | 18,729 | 7,372 | 11,357 |
| Westmeath | 52,900 | 29,147 | 12,383 | 18,410 | 6,944 | 11,466 |
| Wexford | 83,437 | 46,856 | 19,830 | 29,285 | 12,814 | 16,471 |
| Wicklow | 60,428 | 34,774 | 14,500 | 21,955 | 6,171 | 15,784 |
| LEINSTER | 1,414,415 | 824,412 | 330,818 | 525,218 | 88,362 | 436,856 |
| „ excl. Dublin | 619,368 | 350,470 | 144,995 | 224,443 | 82,879 | 141,564 |
| Clare | 73,597 | 42,090 | 18,257 | 27,921 | 14,609 | 13,222 |
| Cork | 339,703 | 197,359 | 81,424 | 124,360 | 36,387 | 87,973 |
| Kerry | 112,785 | 64,543 | 27,131 | 38,860 | 20,128 | 18,732 |
| Limerick | 137,357 | 78,531 | 31,972 | 48,129 | 14,879 | 33,250 |
| Tipperary | 122,812 | 69,164 | 29,318 | 43,890 | 19,518 | 24,372 |
| Waterford | 73,080 | 41,944 | 17,415 | 26,795 | 7,200 | 19,595 |
| MUNSTER | 895,334 | 493,631 | 205,517 | 309,955 | 112,811 | 197,144 |
| Galway | 148,340 | 83,435 | 33,057 | 55,869 | 31,088 | 24,781 |
| Leitrim | 30,572 | 17,202 | 8,609 | 12,100 | 8,285 | 3,815 |
| Mayo | 115,547 | 63,509 | 28,671 | 43,430 | 27,336 | 16,094 |
| Roscommon | 56,228 | 31,121 | 14,898 | 22,121 | 14,430 | 7,691 |
| Sligo | 51,263 | 28,929 | 13,154 | 19,015 | 9,964 | 9,051 |
| CONNACHT | 401,950 | 224,196 | 98,389 | 152,535 | 91,103 | 61,432 |
| Cavan | 54,022 | 30,489 | 14,323 | 20,953 | 12,402 | 8,551 |
| Donegal | 108,549 | 61,599 | 26,626 | 39,496 | 19,713 | 19,783 |
| Monaghan | 45,732 | 26,272 | 11,631 | 17,830 | 9,136 | 8,694 |
| ULSTER (part) | 208,303 | 118,360 | 52,580 | 78,279 | 41,251 | 37,028 |
| TOTAL | 2,884,002 | 1,660,599 | 687,304 | 1,065,987 | 333,527 | 732,460 |
| Total excluding Dublin | 2,088,955 | 1,186,657 | 501,481 | 765,212 | 328,044 | 437,168 |

TABLE 7: SOME ASPECTS OF POPULATION RELATED TO EMPLOYMENT, 1961

| County | Total Population | | Number of Households | Numbers at Work | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | All Ages | 15-64 yrs. | | Total | Agriculture, etc. | Non-Agriculture |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Carlow | 33,342 | 18,647 | 7,576 | 11,648 | 5,042 | 6,606 |
| Dublin | 718,332 | 431,646 | 170,855 | 276,558 | 5,936 | 270,622 |
| Kildare | 64,420 | 36,750 | 14,240 | 22,935 | 7,234 | 15,701 |
| Kilkenny | 61,668 | 34,821 | 14,292 | 22,502 | 11,122 | 11,380 |
| Laoighis | 45,069 | 25,821 | 10,620 | 16,954 | 8,832 | 8,122 |
| Longford | 30,643 | 17,078 | 7,825 | 11,275 | 6,734 | 4,541 |
| Louth | 67,378 | 39,205 | 15,681 | 25,605 | 5,013 | 20,592 |
| Meath | 65,122 | 36,487 | 15,596 | 24,064 | 11,949 | 12,115 |
| Offaly | 51,533 | 28,927 | 12,092 | 19,656 | 8,492 | 11,164 |
| Westmeath | 52,861 | 29,416 | 12,480 | 18,908 | 8,159 | 10,749 |
| Wexford | 83,308 | 46,957 | 19,992 | 29,534 | 14,409 | 15,125 |
| Wicklow | 58,473 | 33,648 | 14,331 | 21,052 | 6,761 | 14,291 |
| LEINSTER | 1,332,149 | 779,493 | 315,580 | 500,691 | 99,683 | 401,008 |
| „ excl. Dublin | 613,817 | 347,757 | 144,725 | 224,133 | 93,747 | 130,386 |
| Clare | 73,702 | 41,910 | 18,311 | 27,938 | 16,994 | 10,944 |
| Cork | 330,443 | 193,833 | 80,207 | 122,568 | 40,802 | 81,766 |
| Kerry | 116,458 | 66,637 | 27,814 | 40,466 | 22,820 | 17,646 |
| Limerick | 133,339 | 75,683 | 31,255 | 46,200 | 17,193 | 29,007 |
| Tipperary | 123,822 | 70,033 | 29,074 | 44,691 | 21,975 | 22,716 |
| Waterford | 71,439 | 41,388 | 17,312 | 26,285 | 8,088 | 18,197 |
| MUNSTER | 849,203 | 489,484 | 204,573 | 308,148 | 127,872 | 180,276 |
| Galway | 149,887 | 84,134 | 33,080 | 57,077 | 34,602 | 22,475 |
| Leitrim | 33,470 | 19,027 | 9,288 | 13,835 | 9,891 | 3,944 |
| Mayo | 123,330 | 67,017 | 30,020 | 46,884 | 31,719 | 15,165 |
| Roscommon | 59,217 | 33,078 | 15,684 | 23,722 | 16,454 | 7,268 |
| Sligo | 53,561 | 30,358 | 13,733 | 20,283 | 11,280 | 9,003 |
| CONNACHT | 419,465 | 233,614 | 101,805 | 161,801 | 103,946 | 57,855 |
| Cavan | 56,594 | 31,950 | 14,995 | 22,489 | 14,346 | 8,143 |
| Donegal | 113,842 | 64,235 | 27,459 | 40,768 | 22,402 | 18,366 |
| Monaghan | 47,088 | 27,333 | 11,990 | 18,642 | 10,483 | 8,159 |
| ULSTER (part) | 217,524 | 123,518 | 54,444 | 81,899 | 47,231 | 34,668 |
| TOTAL | 2,818,341 | 1,626,019 | 676,402 | 1,052,539 | 378,732 | 673,807 |
| Total excluding Dublin | 2,100,009 | 1,194,373 | 505,547 | 775,981 | 372,796 | 403,185 |

TABLE 8: CHANGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATIONS, 1961-1966 (PERCENTAGE INCREASE)

| County | Total Population | | Number of Households | Numbers at Work | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | All Ages | 15-64 yrs. | | Total | Agriculture, etc. | Non-Agriculture |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Carlow | 0.75 | -0.01 | 1.66 | -0.76 | -10.59 | 6.74 |
| Dublin | 10.68 | 9.80 | 8.76 | 8.76 | -7.63 | 9.12 |
| Kildare | 3.08 | 3.94 | 1.56 | 5.80 | -10.59 | 13.35 |
| Kilkenny | -1.95 | -2.06 | -1.26 | -1.63 | -10.96 | 7.49 |
| Laoighis | -1.05 | -2.56 | -0.75 | -4.76 | -12.39 | 3.53 |
| Longford | -5.40 | -4.08 | -3.54 | -6.52 | -12.70 | 2.64 |
| Louth | 3.18 | 3.37 | 2.04 | 3.37 | -9.69 | 6.56 |
| Meath | 3.38 | 4.10 | 1.57 | 3.68 | -11.67 | 18.81 |
| Offaly | 0.36 | -0.80 | -0.13 | -4.72 | -13.19 | 1.73 |
| Westmeath | 0.07 | -0.91 | -0.78 | -2.63 | -14.89 | 6.67 |
| Wexford | 0.15 | -0.22 | -0.81 | -0.84 | -11.07 | 8.90 |
| Wicklow | 3.34 | 3.35 | 1.18 | 4.29 | -8.73 | 10.45 |
| LEINSTER | 6.18 | 5.77 | 4.83 | 4.90 | -11.36 | 8.94 |
| „ excl. Dublin | 0.90 | 0.80 | 0.02 | 0.01 | -11.59 | 8.57 |
| Clare | -0.14 | 0.43 | -0.29 | -0.06 | -13.50 | 20.82 |
| Cork | 2.80 | 1.82 | 1.52 | 1.46 | -10.82 | 7.59 |
| Kerry | -3.15 | -3.14 | -2.46 | -3.97 | -11.80 | 6.15 |
| Limerick | 3.01 | 3.76 | 2.29 | 4.18 | -13.46 | 14.63 |
| Tipperary | -0.82 | -1.24 | -1.20 | -1.79 | -11.18 | 7.29 |
| Waterford | 2.30 | 1.34 | 0.59 | 1.94 | -10.98 | 7.68 |
| MUNSTER | 1.19 | 0.85 | 0.46 | 0.59 | -11.78 | 9.36 |
| Galway | -1.03 | -0.83 | -0.07 | -2.12 | -10.16 | 10.26 |
| Leitrim | -8.66 | -9.59 | -7.31 | -12.54 | -16.24 | -3.27 |
| Mayo | -6.31 | -5.23 | -4.49 | -7.37 | -13.82 | 6.13 |
| Roscommon | -5.05 | -5.92 | -5.01 | -6.75 | -12.30 | 5.82 |
| Sligo | -4.29 | -4.71 | -4.22 | -6.25 | -11.67 | 0.53 |
| CONNACHT | -4.18 | -4.03 | -3.36 | -5.73 | -12.36 | 6.18 |
| Cavan | -4.54 | -4.57 | -4.48 | -6.83 | -13.55 | 5.01 |
| Donegal | -4.65 | -4.10 | -3.03 | -3.12 | -12.00 | 7.72 |
| Monaghan | -2.88 | -3.82 | -2.99 | -4.36 | -12.85 | 6.56 |
| ULSTER (part) | -4.24 | -4.36 | -3.42 | -4.42 | -12.66 | 6.81 |
| TOTAL | 2.33 | 2.13 | 1.61 | 1.28 | -11.94 | 8.70 |
| Total excluding Dublin | -0.53 | -0.65 | -0.80 | -1.39 | -12.00 | 8.43 |

TABLE 9: INCOME PER HEAD 1965* (£)

| County | Personal Income | | | Per Household | Remuneration of Employees and Income of Self-employed | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|---|-----------------|
| | Per head of Population | | | | Agriculture | Non-Agriculture |
| | All Ages | 15-64 years | At Work | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Carlow | 256 | 462 | 744 | 1,117 | 486 | 653 |
| Dublin | 381 | 639 | 1,007 | 1,630 | 947 | 784 |
| Kildare | 281 | 488 | 768 | 1,288 | 618 | 619 |
| Kilkenny | 271 | 480 | 740 | 1,160 | 616 | 618 |
| Laoighis | 225 | 400 | 623 | 954 | 455 | 573 |
| Longford | 217 | 383 | 596 | 832 | 347 | 574 |
| Louth | 295 | 506 | 774 | 1,281 | 601 | 637 |
| Meath | 249 | 441 | 672 | 1,058 | 591 | 516 |
| Offaly | 237 | 427 | 655 | 1,016 | 426 | 608 |
| Westmeath .. . | 250 | 453 | 717 | 1,066 | 420 | 676 |
| Wexford | 245 | 436 | 697 | 1,029 | 526 | 577 |
| Wicklow | 270 | 469 | 743 | 1,125 | 560 | 555 |
| LEINSTER | 327 | 561 | 880 | 1,398 | 546 | 725 |
| LEINSTER excluding Dublin .. | 257 | 455 | 710 | 1,099 | 520 | 600 |
| Clare | 246 | 430 | 649 | 992 | 428 | 635 |
| Cork | 301 | 517 | 821 | 1,254 | 686 | 654 |
| Kerry | 242 | 422 | 701 | 1,004 | 516 | 599 |
| Limerick | 293 | 512 | 835 | 1,258 | 716 | 663 |
| Tipperary .. . | 274 | 486 | 767 | 1,148 | 629 | 621 |
| Waterford .. . | 304 | 530 | 829 | 1,276 | 710 | 682 |
| MUNSTER | 283 | 493 | 786 | 1,185 | 618 | 648 |
| Galway | 230 | 409 | 611 | 1,033 | 345 | 644 |
| Leitrim | 209 | 372 | 529 | 743 | 296 | 631 |
| Mayo | 215 | 391 | 571 | 866 | 294 | 602 |
| Roscommon .. . | 218 | 394 | 554 | 823 | 363 | 543 |
| Sligo | 225 | 399 | 608 | 879 | 361 | 613 |
| CONNACHT | 222 | 398 | 585 | 906 | 330 | 615 |
| Cavan | 236 | 418 | 608 | 889 | 423 | 590 |
| Donegal | 215 | 378 | 590 | 875 | 332 | 535 |
| Monaghan | 233 | 405 | 596 | 914 | 419 | 537 |
| ULSTER (Part) | 224 | 394 | 596 | 887 | 379 | 548 |
| TOTAL | 292 | 507 | 790 | 1,225 | 491 | 686 |
| Total excluding Dublin .. | 258 | 454 | 704 | 1,074 | 483 | 619 |

*1965 Population assumed to be as in April 1966.

†Includes forestry and fishing.

TABLE 10: INCOME PER HEAD 1960 (£)

| County | Personal Income | | | Per Household | Remuneration of Employees and Income of Self-employed | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|---|-----------------|
| | Per head of Population | | | | Agriculture† | Non-Agriculture |
| | All Ages | 15-64 years | At Work | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Carlow | 187 | 334 | 534 | 822 | 414 | 440 |
| Dublin | 259 | 431 | 673 | 1,090 | 601 | 517 |
| Kildare | 205 | 359 | 575 | 926 | 510 | 447 |
| Kilkenny | 186 | 329 | 509 | 802 | 430 | 419 |
| Laoighis | 173 | 302 | 460 | 735 | 376 | 407 |
| Longford | 166 | 297 | 450 | 648 | 323 | 396 |
| Louth | 204 | 350 | 536 | 875 | 411 | 445 |
| Meath | 184 | 328 | 498 | 768 | 444 | 372 |
| Offaly | 177 | 315 | 464 | 754 | 352 | 416 |
| Westmeath | 174 | 313 | 487 | 737 | 325 | 449 |
| Wexford | 177 | 315 | 501 | 740 | 401 | 404 |
| Wicklow | 191 | 333 | 532 | 781 | 395 | 397 |
| LEINSTER | 225 | 385 | 599 | 950 | 412 | 485 |
| LEINSTER excluding Dublin .. | 185 | 327 | 507 | 786 | 400 | 420 |
| Clare | 166 | 292 | 437 | 667 | 305 | 430 |
| Cork | 204 | 347 | 549 | 839 | 428 | 448 |
| Kerry | 170 | 297 | 488 | 711 | 380 | 409 |
| Limerick | 198 | 349 | 571 | 845 | 458 | 460 |
| Tipperary | 190 | 336 | 526 | 793 | 426 | 436 |
| Waterford | 204 | 352 | 555 | 842 | 478 | 442 |
| MUNSTER | 193 | 335 | 531 | 800 | 410 | 443 |
| Galway | 164 | 292 | 430 | 741 | 266 | 461 |
| Leitrim | 147 | 258 | 359 | 528 | 213 | 421 |
| Mayo | 146 | 269 | 385 | 602 | 205 | 420 |
| Roscommon | 155 | 277 | 386 | 583 | 260 | 400 |
| Sligo | 157 | 278 | 416 | 614 | 267 | 410 |
| CONNACHT | 155 | 279 | 402 | 639 | 242 | 432 |
| Cavan | 156 | 276 | 392 | 588 | 252 | 424 |
| Donegal | 150 | 266 | 420 | 623 | 243 | 405 |
| Monaghan | 160 | 276 | 404 | 629 | 256 | 401 |
| ULSTER (Part) | 154 | 271 | 409 | 615 | 249 | 408 |
| TOTAL | 199 | 346 | 534 | 831 | 344 | 465 |
| TOTAL EXCLUDING DUBLIN .. | 179 | 315 | 485 | 744 | 340 | 431 |

*1960 Population assumed to be as in April 1961.

†Includes forestry and fishing.

TABLE II: CHANGES IN INCOMES PER HEAD 1960 TO 1965

| County | Percentage increase in income per unit | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | At Current Prices | | | | | | At constant (1960) prices* | | |
| | All Ages | 15-64 | Households | Total at work | Agriculture | Non-Agriculture | Total Population All Ages | Agriculture | Non-Agriculture |
| | | | | | | | | employees and self-employed per person at work | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Carlow .. | 37.2 | 38.2 | 36.0 | 39.3 | 17.4 | 48.5 | 14.4 | -2.1 | 23.8 |
| Dublin .. | 47.0 | 48.2 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 57.5 | 51.9 | 22.6 | 31.3 | 26.6 |
| Kildare .. | 37.1 | 36.0 | 39.1 | 33.6 | 21.4 | 38.3 | 14.3 | 1.2 | 15.3 |
| Kilkenny .. | 45.8 | 45.9 | 44.7 | 45.3 | 43.2 | 47.3 | 21.5 | 19.4 | 22.8 |
| Laoighis .. | 30.3 | 32.3 | 29.9 | 35.4 | 20.9 | 40.7 | 8.6 | 0.8 | 17.3 |
| Longford .. | 30.7 | 29.0 | 28.2 | 32.3 | 7.4 | 45.2 | 9.0 | -10.5 | 21.0 |
| Louth .. | 44.7 | 44.4 | 46.3 | 44.4 | 46.1 | 43.1 | 20.7 | 21.8 | 19.3 |
| Meath .. | 35.3 | 34.4 | 37.8 | 35.0 | 33.1 | 38.4 | 12.8 | 11.0 | 15.4 |
| Offaly .. | 34.0 | 35.6 | 34.7 | 41.2 | 21.0 | 46.2 | 11.7 | 0.9 | 21.9 |
| Westmeath .. | 43.4 | 44.7 | 44.6 | 47.3 | 29.1 | 50.7 | 19.5 | 7.6 | 25.6 |
| Wexford .. | 37.8 | 38.3 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 31.1 | 42.7 | 14.9 | 9.3 | 19.0 |
| Wicklow .. | 41.1 | 41.1 | 44.1 | 39.8 | 41.7 | 39.6 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 16.4 |
| LEINSTER .. | 45.2 | 45.7 | 47.1 | 47.0 | 32.5 | 49.4 | 21.0 | 10.5 | 24.6 |
| LEINSTER excluding Dublin .. | 38.9 | 39.1 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 30.0 | 42.9 | 15.8 | 5.8 | 19.2 |
| Clare .. | 48.4 | 47.6 | 48.7 | 48.3 | 40.2 | 47.6 | 23.7 | 16.9 | 23.0 |
| Cork .. | 47.6 | 49.1 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 60.2 | 46.0 | 23.1 | 33.6 | 21.8 |
| Kerry .. | 42.4 | 42.3 | 41.3 | 43.6 | 35.7 | 46.3 | 18.7 | 13.1 | 22.0 |
| Limerick .. | 47.8 | 46.8 | 48.9 | 46.2 | 56.2 | 43.9 | 23.2 | 30.2 | 20.0 |
| Tipperary .. | 44.2 | 44.8 | 44.8 | 45.6 | 47.7 | 42.5 | 20.2 | 23.1 | 18.8 |
| Waterford .. | 49.0 | 50.4 | 51.5 | 49.5 | 48.5 | 54.3 | 24.2 | 23.8 | 28.6 |
| MUNSTER .. | 46.9 | 47.5 | 48.0 | 47.9 | 50.6 | 46.2 | 22.5 | 25.6 | 21.9 |
| Galway .. | 40.8 | 40.4 | 39.4 | 42.3 | 29.5 | 39.8 | 17.4 | 8.0 | 16.6 |
| Leitrim .. | 42.8 | 44.2 | 40.7 | 49.0 | 39.1 | 50.0 | 19.0 | 15.9 | 25.1 |
| Mayo .. | 46.7 | 45.0 | 43.9 | 48.3 | 43.3 | 43.6 | 22.3 | 19.4 | 19.7 |
| Roscommon .. | 41.1 | 42.4 | 41.0 | 43.6 | 39.4 | 35.8 | 17.6 | 16.2 | 13.2 |
| Sligo .. | 43.2 | 43.8 | 43.1 | 46.2 | 35.0 | 49.3 | 19.4 | 12.6 | 24.4 |
| CONNACHT .. | 43.1 | 42.8 | 41.8 | 45.4 | 36.4 | 42.5 | 19.3 | 13.7 | 18.8 |
| Cavan .. | 51.2 | 51.2 | 51.1 | 54.9 | 67.5 | 39.1 | 26.0 | 39.7 | 16.0 |
| Donegal .. | 42.8 | 42.0 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 37.0 | 32.3 | 19.1 | 14.2 | 10.3 |
| Monaghan .. | 45.3 | 46.8 | 45.4 | 47.5 | 63.6 | 34.0 | 21.1 | 36.4 | 11.7 |
| ULSTER (Part) | 45.6 | 45.5 | 44.4 | 45.9 | 52.3 | 34.3 | 21.4 | 27.0 | 12.0 |
| TOTAL .. | 46.3 | 46.6 | 47.3 | 47.8 | 42.5 | 47.4 | 22.0 | 18.8 | 22.9 |
| Total excluding Dublin .. | 44.0 | 44.2 | 44.4 | 45.3 | 41.9 | 43.7 | 20.1 | 18.3 | 19.9 |

*Current prices deflated by the rise in the Consumer Price Index.

TABLE 12: RANKINGS OF COUNTIES BY VARIOUS CRITERIA

(1=highest, 26=lowest, except for columns 10 and 12 where it is the reverse.)

| County | Personal Income | | | | | Population Increase % | | | % of Income 1965 derived from | | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------|------|-------------------|----|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Absolute Increase % | Per Head | | | | All Ages | At Work | | Agriculture | Non-Agriculture Remuneration | Transfers and Remittances |
| | | 1960 | 1965 | Increase 1960-'65 | | | Agriculture | Non-Agriculture | | | |
| | | | | Amount | % | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Carlow .. | 16 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 21 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 13 |
| Dublin .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kildare .. | 12 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 22 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Kilkenny .. | 11 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 12 | 21 | 13 | 4 |
| Laoighis .. | 25 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 26 | 16 | 19 | 22 | 18 | 11 | 8 |
| Longford .. | 26 | 17 | 23 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 17 | 23 | 15 | 21 | 23 |
| Louth .. | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| Meath .. | 14 | 11 | 12 | 20 | 23 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 22 | 19 | 5 |
| Offaly .. | 22 | 13 | 16 | 24 | 24 | 10 | 21 | 24 | 9 | 7 | 12 |
| Westmeath .. | 9 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 25 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 16 |
| Wexford .. | 17 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 20 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 15 | 14 |
| Wicklow .. | 7 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 6 |
| LEINSTER .. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clare .. | 6 | 18 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 23 | 1 | 17 | 14 | 15 |
| Cork .. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 9 |
| Kerry .. | 18 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 18 | 23 | 22 | 21 |
| Limerick .. | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 22 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| Tipperary .. | 10 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 17 | 11 |
| Waterford .. | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| MUNSTER .. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galway .. | 15 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 16 | 20 |
| Leitrim .. | 24 | 25 | 26 | 23 | 15 | 26 | 15 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 24 |
| Mayo .. | 19 | 26 | 24 | 16 | 7 | 25 | 26 | 19 | 14 | 24 | 26 |
| Roscommon .. | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 23 | 18 | 20 | 26 | 26 | 22 |
| Sligo .. | 20 | 21 | 21 | 17 | 13 | 20 | 12 | 25 | 12 | 12 | 19 |
| CONNACHT .. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cavan .. | 8 | 22 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 25 | 23 | 18 |
| Donegal .. | 21 | 24 | 25 | 21 | 14 | 22 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 18 | 25 |
| Monaghan .. | 13 | 20 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 18 | 20 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 17 |
| ULSTER (Part) .. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL .. | | | | | | | | | | | |