

A B S T R A C T

SOME SPATIAL ASPECTS OF IRISH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

by Helen O'Neill

This paper focuses attention on two relatively neglected aspects of the process of economic development, namely, the distinctive problems encountered by small, open economies and the spatial aspects of development in such countries. A stages model, incorporating both a sectoral and a spatial approach, is proposed and the development experience of Ireland, which is taken as a case study, is found to fit well into it. The problems associated with the polarization of growth around the main city and of relative under-development on the periphery are seen to require government intervention in the form of a growth centre strategy of development. Detailed research was conducted into the patterns of industrial location in Ireland over the past forty years in order to identify the causes of industrial and urban growth and to help determine the choice, size, and structure of growth centres which would produce a long-run optimum spatial distribution of economic activities in such an economy.

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SOME SPATIAL ASPECTS OF IRISH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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IRISH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

b y

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CHAPTER I

T H E M O D E L

1.1. Introduction

The causes and the problems of growth and development have pre-occupied economists since the days of Adam Smith. Admittedly, that interest waned during the late nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth century but it has been revived, and indeed intensified, during the past couple of decades.

Most areas of the subject have been thoroughly investigated. Theories, models, plans, and strategies have been devised and tested and, in many cases, used successfully as the basis for implementing national development goals. One aspect has, however, been relatively neglected until recent years. While geographers and physical planners have emphasized its importance, economists, in general, have all but ignored the spatial element in the growth process. The purpose of this paper is to highlight this aspect of development and to consider it, especially, in its relation to the problems of small, open economies. The spatial aspects of Irish economic development are examined as a case study but it is with the hope that the conclusions will prove to be of more general interest and application.

A model, considered appropriate to explain the sectoral and spatial process of development in a small, open economy is presented and later compared with the Irish experience over the past forty years. The regional and urban problems of development are then investigated and, since most of these are assumed to be locational in character, the question of the optimum industrial and demographic locations are discussed in some detail and the results of the research carried out in this connection for the present study are examined. Finally, a tentative regional development policy will be suggested.

The model is a stages theory of development and leans heavily on two distinct schools of thought: the Structuralist group in Latin America as exemplified by Dudley Seers¹ and the more cosmopolitan "regional science" group represented by John Friedmann².

Three themes are central to the Structuralist approach. First, the Marxian historical view of economic development which emphasises the importance of past experiences as an explanation of the present economic and social structure of the country and as a guide to the strategy of future development both possible and probable. Development is seen as a process occurring in distinct stages without, however, being constrained by Rostovian rigidity³; the sequence and duration of the stages may vary from country to country. A second concern of the Structuralists is the increasing importance of the large international corporation as an instrument of investment in developing areas. While the economic advantages which derive from inflows of foreign capital are acknowledged, the attendant disadvantages associated with foreign influence, notably the decrease in economic (and even political) independence, and undue influence upon consumption patterns and wage rates through the demonstration effect are considered to be a very high price to pay for economic growth.

A third theme which runs through Structuralist writings is the Centre-Periphery notion which views the international economy as one divided into two distinct sub-economies. These are respectively the Centre (or Metropolis) consisting of the developed, industrialized, largely urban areas

¹Dudley Seers, "The Stages of Development of a Primary-producing country in the middle of the Twentieth century", The Economic Bulletin of Ghana, Vol. VII, No.4, (1963), pp.57-69. Other members of the group include Prebisch, Veliz and Sunkel.

²John Friedmann, Regional Development Policy: A Case Study of Venezuela M.I.T. Press, (Cambridge, Mass.), 1966.

³W.W. Rostow, The Stages of Economic Growth, Cambridge University Press, (New York), 1960.

(chiefly North America and Western Europe) and the Periphery (or Hinterland) of the under-developed, primary-producing economies in the rest of the world. In the latter, production is concentrated in the mining or agricultural sector and geared, in the main, to the needs and policies of the Centre, involving, on the one hand, adequate supplies of raw materials for industry and, on the other, ready outlets for its finished products. These policies are implemented by the trade flows between Centre and Periphery whose composition and direction cement the status quo and incidentally inhibit the development of intra-regional trade inside the Periphery because of the similarity of individual productive structures. This approach may be usefully extended to explain both the cause and the effect of economic transformation at all levels; world, continent, nation and city. Friedmann, following a line traced by Meier and Baldwin,⁴ Prebisch,⁵ Perloff and Wingo⁶ and Schultz⁷, argues that the spatial structure of developing economies is characterized by relationships whereby a powerful central region reduces the rest of the space economy to the role of a tributary area, draining it of resources, manpower and capital. The problems arising from the resulting regional imbalances and the behaviour, through time, of inter-regional disparities, provides an enduring area for discussion. Many writers have made contributions, including Myrdal⁸ who argues that development leads to a widening of income differentials

⁴ Gerald Meier and Robert Baldwin, Economic Development: Theory, History and Policy, John Wiley and Sons, (New York), 1957.

⁵ Raul Prebisch, The Economic Development of Latin America and its principal problems, United Nations (E.C.L.A.), (New York), 1950.

⁶ Harvey S. Perloff and Lowell Wingo, Jr., "Natural Resource Endowment and Regional Economic Growth", in Joseph J. Spengler, (ed.) Natural Resources and Economic Growth, Resources for the Future, Inc., (Washington, D.C.), 1961.

⁷ T.W. Schultz, The Economic Organization of Agriculture, McGraw-Hill, (New York), 1953.

⁸ Gunnar Myrdal, Economic Theory and Under-developed Regions, Duckworth, (London), 1957.

between regions, both nationally and internationally. Kuznets⁹ claims that this only applies in the early stages of development and that the gaps narrow as economies reach maturity. Both conclusions are altogether too dogmatic according to Okun and Richardson¹⁰ who claim that the outcome depends upon a wide variety of factors, including initial levels of development in the various regions, their respective rates of growth or decline, and the effects of inter-regional flows of labour and capital over time. There is scope for further research into these important questions.

1.2. The Model

For a model explaining the process of industrialization and urbanization in a small, open economy like Ireland, four stages are proposed.

1. The Agrarian economy
2. The Transitional economy
3. The Urbanized industrial economy
4. The Urbanized service economy

Stage 1

The Agrarian Economy

The country is a colonial or neo-colonial type economy with strong centre-periphery relationships operating both externally and internally. It is open in the sense that very low tariffs and other import restrictions prevail and exports and imports both constitute a high percentage of gross national product. The banking system lacks independence, the currency being backed by reserves held in the Centre country and the monetary policy being purely reactive in nature. An outmoded land tenure system operates involving uncertainty of titles.

⁹ Simon Kuznets, "Economic Growth and Income Inequality", American Economic Review, Vol. XLV, (March, 1955), pp. 1-28.

¹⁰ B. Okun and R.W. Richardson, "Regional Income Inequality and Internal Population Migration", Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 9, (Jan. 1961).

The repercussions on an economy which forms part of a colonial free-trade system extend to all facets of its economic life. Both industry and agriculture under a free-trade regime have access to world-wide export markets and benefit accordingly. Nevertheless, especially with respect to agriculture, production is generally geared to the needs of the main importer at the Centre rather than to those of the Peripheral exporter. The only industries which prosper are those which can compete internationally and, amongst these, many are almost wholly dependent upon imported raw materials. When the economy is small, other industries catering exclusively for the home market are almost impossible to foster owing to free-trade conditions in the domestic market. Membership of the colonial club also affects the mobility and price of the factors of production. Unless racial discrimination prevails, labour will move freely to the Centre or other parts of the system resulting in upward pressure on money wage rates in the Periphery. Capital is subject to Myrdal's "backwash" effect. Because of the lack of investment opportunities at home,¹¹ capital tends to move to the Centre with its prospects of higher and safer returns. Local projects have, therefore, to compete with those at the Centre and elsewhere for funds to finance them. Further, the flow of local savings is meagre because of the low level and uneven distribution of incomes and the capital and shares markets are undeveloped.

An economy may be described as agrarian if at least fifty per cent of the labour force is employed in the primary sector and the contribution to total output (gross national product or gross domestic product) made by industry is less than ten per cent. The vast majority of the population live in settlements of 1,500 or less and fewer than ten per cent of the

¹¹ There is a reluctance to invest in land because of the uncertainty of titles and a reluctance to invest in industry because of low returns except in large undertakings.

population live in centres of 100,000 or greater. There is very little regional integration and the problem of regional dualism is accentuated if the economy is largely dependent upon a single primary product which is exported unprocessed to the Centre. In this event, the main centre within the country will probably be a port located advantageously with respect to the Centre to facilitate exports of primary products to it and imports of manufactured goods, and also, perhaps raw materials, from it. This will also be the administrative centre. Because of the lack of regional integration within the country and the low level of communications, other urban centres can also thrive, even if they lack industry, when they will then serve as local service centres. If transportation and communications in general improve, the minimum distance between centres will decrease and the smaller of these centres will decline relatively and sometimes even absolutely.¹² The operation of these forces will also cause the influence of the main urban centre to increase.

In so far as industry exists, its chief products consist of consumer goods, principally food, drink, and perhaps textiles. The leading export industry, as mentioned heretofore, is an unprocessed product from the primary sector and the principal imports are consumer goods. Depending upon climate and resources, imports may also include fuel and locally unavailable foods, such as cereals. In a small open economy with some industry, raw materials will also be an important item on the import list.

Stage 2

The Transitional Economy

Once a shock has been introduced into the system, (political independence, war, a world slump), the status quo is disrupted, and the process of deliberate industrialization and guided economic development begins.

¹²Contrary to popular belief, however, a centre rarely disappears from the map.

Increased urbanization accompanies this process. The percentage of the population living in centres of 100,000 or more increases steadily and by the end of the period will have risen to more than 30% of the population. This phenomenon is facilitated by the drift from the rural areas to the towns and cities on the one hand and, on the other, by the internal growth of urban settlements due to industrialization and the resulting increase in employment opportunities and incomes. Employment in agriculture drops sharply and this process continues until a floor, set by demand and the minimum amount of labour required to produce the desired output, is reached.

These twin processes of industrialization and urbanization proceed in phases which may be distinguished from each other.

The first phase involves the accelerated production of consumer goods, the new industries manufacturing import replacements, such as food products, clothing and shoes. Protection is mild and relatively haphazard at first, probably as a result of bilateral agreements between the peripheral country and the Centre. Because of the lack of local raw materials and the consequent necessity of importing these and machinery, there tends to be a heavy concentration of production at the main city and port. Nevertheless, these consumer-goods industries are mainly market-oriented and, thus, many firms are scattered among smaller locations throughout the country. This "scatteration" is further facilitated by the incomplete communications network, which involves not only a relatively poor transportation system but also permits the existence, even in a small country, of imperfect competition between regions. In turn, this gives rise to large differences in profit margins between firms in the same industry.¹³ What might be called a fixed income syndrome operates among entrepreneurs. Inertia prevents them from

¹³ This factor was brought to my attention by Dr. R.C. Geary of the Economic and Social Research Institute in Dublin.

penetrating the market beyond their own locality. This phenomenon is manifested in the form of inelasticities of supply among many industrial products despite the existence of fairly high tariffs and other instruments of protection. Location decisions tend to be as much non-economic (on an emotional, personal-preference basis) as economic in character. This, too, permits the growth of industries at sub-centres even far removed from the main concentration. Some infrastructure, particularly that concerned with public utilities, such as electricity and gas, is necessarily also located at scattered points throughout the country.

The second phase in the industrialization process involves the production of a wider range of consumer goods and also the production of intermediate and even capital goods. Resources set a limit to the scope of production but imports of materials can extend this limit. Protection on finished goods is, of necessity, increased sharply and aimed specifically at preventing competition with locally-produced goods. The tendency towards concentration of production at the main centre and port is strengthened by the necessity to import raw materials and by the increasing interdependency of the new industries which are, therefore, not as footloose as those in the earlier period. In a sense, these new industries might be described as import-oriented - analogous with resource-oriented in the traditional literature - and just as tied, therefore, with respect to location. Unless other, relatively large settlements, had grown up prior to this stage, the relative dominance of the main centre would now increase. This tendency is strengthened by the lack of alternative centres to absorb the rural outflow and by the improvements in transportation and communications generally throughout the economy. Indeed, unless the main centre is comparable in size and structure to the industrial centres of nearby countries the flow will by-pass it and emigrate abroad. The smaller the economy and the greater the dependence on

international trade the stronger is the tendency towards locational concentration at the main city.

Once the production possibilities for the home market have been largely exhausted a third phase in the industrialization process is reached. Determined efforts will be made to widen the market and take advantage of economies of scale through exports of industrial goods. The policy of large-scale and somewhat indiscriminate protection will have to be changed, in return for similar concessions from trading partners, in order to gain access to foreign markets. The economy will become more open with respect to these countries - though not necessarily to the world as a whole, as the arrangements may simply involve small regional free trade areas. The erosion of nationalistic attitudes and the abandonment of autarkic economic policies will facilitate the inflow of foreign capital and technology if it is required to promote the fairly massive industrialization efforts. Foreign companies will then move in to set up branches within the economy. Misgivings voiced by certain elements within the community about the dangers of a foreign take-over will be dismissed by the pragmatists who will point to the unlikelihood of independence in a small, open economy in any event. This will tend to mask the real disadvantages inherent in a branch-plant type economy. These centre around the somewhat violent reactions which can be touched off in the local economy when recessions occur in the investing countries or in the economies to which these sell. Unless subsidiaries are large in relation to the parent plant they tend to be the first to contract activities when trading conditions deteriorate. However, even if the size of subsidiaries is small the attendant disadvantages might be mitigated by linkages within industrial groups. Individual firms do not in general provide significant employment opportunities. Further, multiplier effects upon the whole economy only become important when a firm or an industry becomes

part of the local market, either by being based on local raw materials or else by becoming big enough to induce other linked processes to it.¹⁴ So linkages bind the diverse parts of the new industrial structure together and help it to put down permanent roots in the developing economy. The oft-mooted suggestion that small countries should concentrate on the production of components or services of a sub-contracting nature can be dismissed for the same reasons and also because of the increasing tendency of large corporations to sub-contract within their own industrial group.

Once there has been a shift in the composition of exports from primary products to manufactured goods, the tendency towards locational concentration at the main city will increase. Industrial production will now tend to be market-oriented in the international sense and this will increase the advantages to be gained from location at the main port.

Stage 3

The Urbanized Industrial Economy

Once industry contributes more than 25% to total output the economy may be described as industrialized and once at least 30% of the population live in centres of 100,000 or more it may be called urbanized. In general, according to Davis,¹⁵ the later each country becomes industrialized, the faster is its urbanisation. There is a very close correlation between the two phenomena. When the economy is small it will continue to be dependent on imports of raw materials due to the skewed nature of its own resource base. It will most certainly always continue to be dependent on exports as a means of widening the market and the possibilities of

¹⁴ An example of this would be a food-processing industry inducing the setting up of packaging and canning activities and later engineering and perhaps steel production. Of course, the chain of linkages could not be pursued very far in a backward direction in a small economy.

¹⁵ Kingsley Davis, "The Urbanization of the Human Population", Scientific American, Vol. 213, No. 3, (Sept., 1965), p.43.

specialization. The objective now is to become internationally competitive. This involves achieving economies of scale which, of course, are usually only possible in many industries after the market has been widened through exports. The small, open economy may not proceed very far in this direction. The small size of the domestic market, and, to a lesser extent, the lack of native raw materials, will prevent the development of large-scale intermediate and capital-goods industries. Certain types, such as steel mills and automobile plants may be entirely precluded.

If the economy is of the branch-plant type, as a result of foreign investments, it is already vulnerable to economic forces in the Centre countries. It cannot survive as an industrial entity on the basis of "cheap labour" alone. As incomes go up and trade unionism spreads, there is a danger of inflationary price and wage increases occurring. Innovation is essential to keep ahead; imitation may not be good enough.

The main centre's dominance within the domestic market is now powerful as a result of the new structure of industrial production, the bias towards industrial exports, and the improved level of communications. However, there is hope for smaller centres; a hope based on the still relative importance of consumer goods and therefore of domestically-oriented products in the industrial structure. Profit spreads will still exist within industries because of the prevailing remnants of imperfect competition and apathy among producers. Nevertheless, capital movements from abroad and foreign competition in the form of international retail outlets and the freer entry of imports will narrow the gaps. This process will be accelerated by mergers and by rationalization moves within industries. Competition from without will damage monopolies within. Tariff reductions and common market arrangements will complete the process.

Stage 4

The Urbanized Service Economy

The most notable feature of this stage in the development of the economy is that industry begins to decline as a percentage of total output. As a result of accelerated automation it also becomes less significant as an employer of labour. The economy becomes increasingly oriented towards services and within the tertiary sector itself, important shifts take place. Personal services, and professional skills, such as computer programming, assume increasing importance in the sophisticated urban society while the lengthening of the educational process and the widespread diffusion of health services increase the demand for teachers and doctors.

If we define urbanization as the ratio of the urban population to total population then the rate of urbanization also begins to slow up at this stage and the process will eventually come to an end. Rural-urban migration will cease and city growth, which continues at a rapid rate and produces the megalopolis, becomes a function of general population growth.

Space becomes an absolutely scarce factor of production. The emphasis of policy-makers is focussed on issues concerning urban renewal, amenities, the use of leisure, and the "quality of life". The necessity for economising in the use of scarce resources will not be eliminated by economic development; the range of choices facing mankind will simply be different.

The model explains the spatial pattern likely to result in a small, open economy at various stages in its economic development. It concludes that, in the absence of intervention, the production structure tends to be highly concentrated from a locational viewpoint. Even though the small size of the market may preclude the setting up of capital-goods producing industries to any significant extent and, further, although the pre-dominance of light industries permits more scatteration, nevertheless, the tendency towards concentration exists. Where the country itself is small

in relation to its neighbours and particularly in relation to the Centre, the only hope of absorbing the rural outflow within the economy is to allow the main urban settlement to grow into one of comparable size to the cities of neighbouring countries. This will have detrimental effects on smaller cities and will further aggravate the locational imbalances. The inevitable result is a dominant central city surrounded, perhaps, by a thriving but small region with the rest of the country forming a rural hinterland interspersed here and there with smaller urban centres, many of which are stagnant.¹⁶ The only way of avoiding this outcome is by deliberate Government intervention, preferably during the transitional stage.

1.3 Dynamic Implications of the Model

The foregoing analysis is essentially static but an examination of the forces which determine rural-urban migration and the ability of urban centres to absorb this flow would help to explain the processes of industrialization and urbanization between the various stages.

The absorptive capacity of urban centres may be compared to the physical phenomenon of osmosis, a process by which matter is absorbed through membranes from the environment into the cell. The lower pressure inside acts as a suction pump and the process continues until the osmotic pressures, inside and outside, are equal. We might define the cell as the city, the environment as the outside world, and matter as the population. Osmosis is the process of urbanization or the absorption of the rural outflow within the urban area. Industrialization and the consequent increase in job opportunities increases the demand for labour inside relative to that outside and attracts migrants to the city. The extent to which these

¹⁶ A stagnant area is defined as one wherein the forces leading to decline are equally as strong in the long-run as those leading to growth.

find employment defines the effective absorption capacity of the urban area. This, in turn, is determined by its size and the structure of its productive activities. Effective absorption capacity probably involves a certain minimum size of urban centre and in the small, open economy would allow the growth of only a few relatively large centres outside the main city. That is, it probably also depends on regional urban concentration. The actual absorption may be calculated for any period as follows:

$$A = (P_2 - P_1 - B + D)$$

where P_2 and P_1 are respectively populations at the end and at the beginning of the period, B is the number of births and D is the number of deaths. Given that urbanization is the ratio of urban to total population, or an increase in this ratio, then the process of urbanization has a beginning and an end. It reaches a limit when the rural population falls to the minimum required to operate the agricultural sector, given the technology and the nature of output. Rural-urban migration then becomes insignificant and, indeed, may later be reversed as is evidenced by the growth of the so-called dormitory suburbs. Once the osmosis mechanism ceases, that is, once the process of urbanization comes to an end, city growth becomes a function of general population growth.

Another important determinant of the growth of an area is the amount of exports it sells to other areas. This applies at the national, the regional, and the urban level. Borrowing a concept from physics, Reilly¹⁷ states that trade and commercial activity between urban centres is proportional to their masses (populations) and inversely proportional to some power of the distance between them, the relevant index being dependent upon their internal structure.

¹⁷W.J. Reilly, "Methods for the study of Retail Relationships", University of Texas Bulletin, No. 2944.

We have already seen that urban absorption capacity depends upon population size, industrial structure, and the degree of regional urban concentration. The greater the extent of regional urban concentration, the greater the distance from each regional urban centre to the limits of its outlying hinterland. The tendency may, therefore, be for the commercial activity of these hinterland areas to be lost to the urban area in favour of smaller, mainly service centres. However, the general growth of the economy and rising incomes would lead to improvements in transportation and the decrease in the distance factor would lead once more to an increase in the attraction of the regional city as a commercial centre.

Once again we see that economic development increases the tendency towards urban concentration. This tendency, we have already noted, will be stronger in a small, open economy, because the smaller the size, the more open in general is the economy and, consequently, the more powerful are the forces of concentration in production at one or two centres conveniently located for trading purposes. In general, the smaller the area the greater is the dependence on exports as a motor of growth, given that a varied consumption pattern is desired and, thus, that imports are necessary on a continuing basis. We may conclude that the extent to which growth is externally induced increases inversely with the size of the area under consideration. Another important determinant of the size and growth of imports and exports is the income elasticity of demand at all spatial levels, regionally, nationally, and internationally. These will differ depending upon the size and distribution of income and the extent of urbanization and industrialization at each level.

1.4. The Need for Government Intervention

Unless there is a deliberate policy to promote other centres in the peripheral areas during the transitional stage of economic development,

polarization at the centre will increase as industrialization proceeds. The problems associated with regional dualism will not be solved by economic development alone and the disparities in per capita incomes, infrastructural facilities, social amenities, and political power will widen. Social unrest may result and, in extreme cases, this unrest may be avoided only by a narrowing of the regional disparities.

One method of doing so is to avoid interference at the wealth creation stage and to provide, later on, large transfers of funds from the growing centre to the lagging peripheral regions to help iron out the resulting disparities in incomes and amenities.

The alternative method is a deliberate policy of interference with the automatic mechanism. It involves the promotion of development and, therefore, of industrialization in the periphery during the transitional stage. In some cases this may be accompanied by a concurrent policy involving a curtailment of growth at the centre.

Because of the powerful attraction of the central city in a small, open economy and its ever-widening influence, development of the periphery involves the creation of industrial and commercial nuclei which are capable of competing with the centre, if not on a national level, then, at least, within their own regions. The greater the degree of integration of the economy the greater is the sphere of influence of the centre and the greater is this influence, the harder will it be for other centres to compete with it even on a regional basis. Further, the smaller the economy and the higher the level of its development the greater tends to be its degree of integration. Therefore, the chances of success in the promotion of other centres of industrial and commercial growth will lessen as development proceeds beyond the transitional stage. As a result, these induced centres of growth, these so-called growth poles, have to be sufficiently large to enable them to compete with the centre and the smaller the economy, in terms of area, population and national income, the smaller is the number of them which the

economy can effectively promote.

Ideally, these induced growth centres would contain an integrated group of linked industries and be located according to economic and social needs. The relative importance of the two criteria would depend upon many factors. An economic choice might involve picking a thriving town, that is, choosing one whose past performance and future potential indicated strong growth possibilities. A social or political choice would involve picking a town in a lagging region or building a new town in order to substitute intra-regional movements of labour and capital for inter-regional flows of the factors of production. It might also call for the building up of a large centre in the periphery to act as a counter magnet to the centre in order to avoid the disadvantages of locational concentration discussed heretofore.

As already pointed out, because of the predominance of light industries in the small, open economy, a scattered pattern of location outside the main centre tends to result, in the absence of government intervention. The lowering of trade barriers during the later stages of development would cause many of these industries to disappear due to the forces of external competition. Consequently, absorption of the unemployed locally would not be probable.

The smaller the country the earlier would tend to be the stage of industrialization at which the economy would halt. Then, the lack of interference by the government or the incorrect choice of growth points would result in locational imbalance and a "regional problem". Thus, the timing of government intervention is crucial. It must occur during the transitional stage and not later than that period when intermediate and capital-goods producing industries are being established. The more advanced the stage of industrialization the greater are the internal linkages and,

thus, the greater are the forces leading to urban concentration and central dominance. It is much more difficult to induce alternative growth centres at the later stages in a small, open economy.

CHAPTER II

THE IRISH EXPERIENCE

2.1. The small, open economy

There are three criteria by which a country may be defined as small: area, population, and total income. It is difficult to be dogmatic about concepts which are essentially relative in character, - both over time and space - nevertheless, Demas' view¹ that a small country is one with a population of less than 5 millions and a usable land area of between ten and twenty thousand square miles may be taken as a useful yardstick at this particular point in time. Out of 112 countries recently classified by the United Nations as under-developed, 91 had populations of less than fifteen millions and 65 had populations of less than five millions. It seems appropriate, therefore, to focus attention on the concept of size. Further, it is probable that the spatial aspects of economic development in small countries will have many features in common.

The concept of openness may be measured by the relationship between external trade and internal production. Table I shows the relationship between exports and gross national product in certain selected countries in 1966 while Table II shows the relationship between total trade and GNP for a further group of countries in 1959. Both tables highlight the expected correlation between the size of a country and its dependence on foreign trade, irrespective of its stage of economic development.

¹William Demas, The Economics of Development in small countries, with special reference to the Caribbean,
McGill University Press, (Montreal), 1965, p. 22.

TABLE I

**EXPORTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
FOR CERTAIN SELECTED COUNTRIES IN 1966**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Exports as % of GNP</u>
United States	5
Argentina	7
Japan	10
France	11
Italy	12
S. Africa	13
U.K.	14
Germany	16
Sweden	21
Netherlands	34

TABLE II

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS NATIONAL
PRODUCT FOR CERTAIN SELECTED COUNTRIES IN 1959**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Exports as % of GNP</u>	<u>Imports as % of GNP</u>
Ceylon	33	29
Burma	19	19
Taiwan	17	12
Japan	10.3	10
India	6.9	4.8

Ireland is a small island, 32,000 square miles in area, with a total population of less than 4½ millions. It is divided into four provinces, Leinster, Munster, Connacht and Ulster. These, in turn, are sub-divided into 32 counties, Leinster having twelve, Munster six, Connacht five, and Ulster nine.

Up to 1922, Ireland formed part of the United Kingdom but since that date the island has been divided politically into two distinct parts. The larger of these, the Republic of Ireland is 27,000 square miles in area and has a population of 2.8 millions.²

² It contains the provinces of Leinster, Munster, Connacht, and three of the counties of Ulster. See Map 1.

The smaller part, Northern Ireland³ has a total area of approximately 5½ thousand square miles and a population of 1½ millions.

The latter area has remained an integral part of the United Kingdom but the former has severed all political ties with it.

In 1965 the GNP of the Republic was approximately £1,000 millions and the GDP of Northern Ireland was approximately £560 millions.⁴

International trade is of vital importance to both economies. In the Republic, total exports and imports combined amount to over 70% of GNP and, in Northern Ireland, merchandise exports alone constitute 82% of GDP while merchandise imports are almost equal to it. In other words, merchandise trade alone for Northern Ireland is nearly twice the size of its total domestic production.

By all criteria, therefore, the two parts of the island may be considered small and open. Indeed, even if one considers them as a unit, the whole island is a small, open economy.

2.2. The Centre-Periphery Relationship

In Ireland, strong centre-periphery relationships operate both externally and internally.

Externally, the connection between both parts of the island and Great Britain is very strong. There is full mobility of the factors of production between Ireland and Britain and no passports are required for travel between the two islands.⁵ The Republic's banking system remains

³ Northern Ireland is composed of the remaining six counties of Ulster. See Map 1.

⁴ The chief difference between GDP and GNP (apart from Indirect Taxes) is that if earnings rising from production go abroad, they are omitted from GNP but remain in the GDP. Conversely, dividends from foreign production received by local residents enter the GNP but not the GDP.

⁵ However, work permits are necessary for all non-residents seeking jobs in Northern Ireland - evidence of the very high rate of unemployment which normally prevails there and which reached a height of 8% early in 1969.

closely tied to that of Britain and, despite recent attempts designed to make it more independent, its monetary policy reflects its essential dependency.

Part of the explanation for the large investments of foreign capital in Irish industry lies in the fact that exports enjoy free entry into the British market and, in the case of Northern Ireland, into EFTA countries as well.

As might be expected in an increasingly independent economy, the degree of geographic concentration of the Republic's external trade has lessened since the 1920^s. Nevertheless, as can be seen from Tables III and IV, almost 70% of its exports in 1966 went to the U.K. and over 50% of its imports originated there. In fact, most of Ireland's trade is either to or through Great Britain. Although, as Table V indicates, the origins of imports and the final destinations of exports are not shown in detail for Northern Ireland, nevertheless, the corresponding degree of geographic concentration for its trade does not appear to have altered significantly over the last thirty years. Further, and as one would expect in the case of largely competitive economies, the amount of trade carried on between both parts of the island is relatively small. Despite this, however, cross-border movements of people now number fifty millions annually and a significant proportion of tourist earnings in both areas comes from this traffic. Further, in spite of the recent political upheaval in Northern Ireland and its declared opposition to the idea of the eventual reunification of the island, co-operative efforts in the field of overseas tourist promotion and electricity generation have recently been launched.

TABLE III DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND BY DESTINATION
EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FOR
SELECTED YEARS BETWEEN 1924 and 1966.

Destination	1924	1933	1944	1953	1963	1966
United Kingdom	98.0	93.7	99.0	91.8	72.0	69.4
of which N.Ireland	14.5	11.5	19.3	15.1	15.1	11.7
United States	0.5	0.8	0.94	2.1	7.8	6.9
Canada	0.06	0.1	-	0.3	1.6	0.9
Countries now constituting EEC	0.7	2.6	-	2.9	7.5	11.0
Countries now constituting EFTA (excluding UK)	0.1	0.6	0.06	0.5	1.2	1.2
Other countries	0.64	2.2	-	2.4	9.9	10.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Trade and Shipping Statistics of Ireland for the years cited.

TABLE IV IMPORTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND BY ORIGIN EXPRESSED AS
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMPORTS FOR SELECTED YEARS BETWEEN
1924 and 1966

Origin	1924	1933	1944	1953	1963	1966
United Kingdom	81.1	69.8	47.0	50.7	51.0	51.8
of which N.Ireland	11.4	5.8	2.8	1.3	4.7	3.7
United States	5.4	2.9	10.4	9.0	6.0	9.4
Canada	2.1	3.0	17.5	3.1	2.4	2.6
Countries now constituting EEC	3.9	9.6	-	12.4	15.4	13.5
Countries now constituting EFTA (excluding UK)	1.0	2.2	2.6	4.3	4.1	3.4
Other Countries	6.5	12.5	22.5	20.5	21.1	19.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Trade and Shipping Statistics of Ireland for the years cited.

TABLE V THE TRADE OF NORTHERN IRELAND BY COUNTRIES

A EXPORTS

Class	Declared value of all goods exported direct to all places outside Gr. Britain expressed as percentage of total exports				Estimated value of goods exported to Gr. Britain and to other countries via Gr. Britain expressed as percentage of total exports			
	1938	1946	1956	1965	1938	1946	1956	1965
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>91</u>
Live animals	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.0	9.0	6.0	6.0	2.0
Food and drink	2.0	0.3	1.0	1.0	17.0	13.0	20.0	15.0
Basic Materials	1.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0
Manufactured goods	6.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	62.0	71.0	66.0	72.0

Source: The Trade of Northern Ireland for the years cited.

B IMPORTS

Class	Declared value of all goods imported direct from places outside Gr. Britain expressed as percentage of total imports				Estimated value of goods imported from and through Gr. Britain expressed as percentage of total imports			
	1938	1946	1956	1965	1938	1946	1956	1965
<u>TOTAL IMPORTS</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>75</u>
Live animals	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	0	0	0	0
Food, drink and tobacco	13.0	9.0	12.0	12.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	11.0
Basic materials	7.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	8.0	7.0	7.0
Manufactured goods	3.0	2.0	3.0	6.0	50.0	58.0	55.0	57.0

Source: The Trade of Northern Ireland for the years cited.

Within both parts of the island, strong centre-periphery relationships also operate. Both Dublin and Belfast dominate their respective territories with respect to political influence, population, and economic activity.

As capital cities, each occupies the seat of government and acts as the administrative centre for its area.

In 1966, 25% of the population of the Republic lived in the Dublin urbanized area, while 37% of Northern Ireland's population lived in the urban area centred on Belfast.⁶

As can be seen from Table VI the demographic dominance exercised by Dublin and Belfast in their respective areas increased steadily up to the 1950^s but the position of Belfast, in this respect, now appears to have reached an equilibrium, no doubt reflecting the fact that it is the main centre in a much more urbanized economy.

TABLE VI: POPULATION OF ALL IRELAND, THE AREA NOW CONSTITUTING THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND, THE AREA NOW CONSTITUTING NORTHERN IRELAND, AND THE POPULATIONS OF DUBLIN AND BELFAST AS PERCENTAGES OF REPUBLIC AND NORTHERN IRELAND POPULATIONS RESPECTIVELY FOR SELECTED YEARS BETWEEN 1881 AND 1966.

(populations in thousands)									
Area	1881	1891	1901	1911	1926	1936*	1951	1961	1966
1.Ireland	5175	4705	4459	4390	4229	4248	4332	4243	4369
2.Republic	3870	3469	3222	3140	2972	2968	2961	2818	2884
3.Northern Ireland	1305	1236	1237	1250	1257	1280	1371	1425	1485
4.Dublin as % of (2)	8.5	10	11.6	12.7	15	17	21	23	26
5.Belfast as % of (3)	16	21	28	31	33	34	37	37	37
6.% urbanized in Republic ⁷	8.5	10	11.6	12.7	15	17	21	28	30
7.% urbanized in N. Ireland	16	21	28	31	33	34	37	37	37

* 1937 for Northern Ireland

Source: derived from Censuses of Population for the years cited

⁶Throughout this paper Dublin is taken to include: the contiguous county boroughs of Dublin and Dun Laoghaire together with their suburbs and environs. Belfast is taken to include the county borough of Belfast plus the urban areas adjoining the city. (Despite the decrease in population within the legal perimeter of Belfast recorded in recent N. Ireland censuses, the total population of the urbanized area centred on the city increased steadily over time.) These definitions are considered more useful within the context of the present study.

⁷Up until 1956, Dublin was the only centre in the Republic with a population greater than 100,000. From that date Cork exceeded that figure and thus the percentage of the population which is urbanized consists of the percentage of the population living in Dublin and Cork. Belfast continues to be the only city in N. Ireland with a population exceeding 100,000.

Both parts of the island are areas of heavy out-migration. In the case of the Republic, the flows of emigrants have been greater than the natural increase of births over deaths for almost every intercensal period since the great famine of the eighteen-forties. As can be seen from Table VII this had resulted in persistent falls in total population and in the populations of the individual provinces up until 1961. The notable exception was the province of Leinster wherein Dublin is situated. All the individual counties, with the exception of Dublin, have persistently been areas of net outward migration. Dublin, and the neighbouring counties of Kildare, Meath, and Louth are the only ones to have shown steady increases in population over the past thirty years. Dublin itself is the only county of net immigration, that is, the only county where the increase in population was due, not merely to internal growth, but also to net inward movements of population which it attracted from the periphery.

TABLE VII RATE OF DECREASE IN POPULATION, NATURAL INCREASE AND NET EMIGRATION PER THOUSAND AVERAGE
POPULATION PER ANNUM IN THE PROVINCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND 1926-1966.

Intercensal period	TOTAL			LEINSTER			MUNSTER			CONNACHT			ULSTER (part of)		
	Dec. in pop.	Nat. inc.	Net. emi.	Dec. in pop.	Nat. inc.	Net. emi.	Dec. in pop.	Nat. inc.	Net. emi.	Dec. in pop.	Nat. inc.	Net. emi.	Dec. in pop.	Nat. inc.	Net. emi.
1901-1911	2.6	5.6	8.2	+0.8	4.4	3.6	3.9	6.2	10.1	5.7	7.4	13.1	4.3	4.8	9.1
1911-1926	3.7	5.2	8.8	0.7	4.7	5.5	4.4	5.6	9.9	6.7	6.1	12.8	6.6	4.0	10.6
1926-1936	0.1	5.5	5.6	+6.0	6.4	0.4	2.9	5.3	8.2	5.1	5.0	10.1	6.8	3.4	10.2
1936-1946	0.4	5.9	6.3	+4.9	7.8	2.9	2.7	5.0	7.7	6.4	3.9	10.3	6.0	3.7	9.7
1946-1951	+0.4	8.6	8.2	+8.6	10.7	2.1	4.1	7.5	11.7	8.8	6.3	15.1	8.4	6.2	14.6
1951-1956	4.3	9.2	13.4	+0.4	11.7	11.4	4.9	7.9	12.8	11.2	6.3	17.4	14.2	5.4	19.6
1956-1961	5.6	9.2	14.8	1.0	12.1	13.1	6.5	7.7	14.2	12.4	5.9	18.3	16.2	4.5	20.7
1961-1966	+4.6	10.3	5.7	+12.0	13.5	1.5	+2.3	8.7	6.4	8.5	5.0	13.6	8.7	5.6	14.2

Source: Census of Population of Ireland for the years cited.

In the case of Northern Ireland, as Table VIII demonstrates, the total outflow of emigrants, though high, has been consistently less than the natural increase of births over deaths since 1891, thus leading to a steady increase in total population over the period.

Table IX shows the migratory movements on a county basis. In contrast to the Republic, four out of the six counties of Northern Ireland are areas of net inward migration, with Antrim and Down, not unexpectedly, displaying the greatest gains. Most of the migrants from the peripheral western counties moved to these eastern counties of Antrim and Down and to Belfast city. As mentioned earlier on, the census figures for Belfast are somewhat misleading because by far the greater part of the movement out of Belfast city in recent years has been to areas directly adjoining the city. Once again, therefore, we can see that, just as in the case of the Republic, the main urban centre exercises a very strong pull on the peripheral areas.

TABLE VIII INTERCENSAL VARIATIONS IN THE POPULATION OF N. IRELAND

Intercensal period	Population at beginning of period	Births registered	Deaths registered	Excess of births over deaths	Intercensal variations in population	Net movements outward
1871-1881	1,359,190	355,301	250,951	104,350	-54,374	158,724
1881-1891	1,304,816	312,249	240,339	71,910	-68,760	140,670
1891-1901	1,236,056	314,795	246,161	68,634	+ 896	67,738
1901-1911	1,236,952	309,502	230,506	78,996	+13,579	65,417
1911-1926	1,250,531	431,148	317,545	113,603	+ 6,030	107,573*
1926-1937	1,256,561	280,641	199,806	80,835	+23,184	57,651
1937-1951	1,279,745	402,187	243,744	158,443	+91,176	67,267*
1951-1961	1,370,921	298,808	152,459	146,349	+54,121	92,228
1961-1966	1,425,042	182,529	85,050	97,479	+59,728	37,751

*including deaths in H.M. Forces which occurred outside Northern Ireland.

Source: Census of Population of Northern Ireland, 1966.

TABLE IX NUMBERS OF IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS FOR EACH COUNTY AND COUNTY BOROUGH IN NORTHERN IRELAND, 1961-66.

County Borough or County	Resident population at census date 1966	Immi- grants	Emi- grants	Migration Balance	
				Number	Percentage of resi- dent population
<u>County Boroughs</u>					
Belfast	393,797	15,680	36,399	-20,719	-5.3
Londonderry	55,399	1,733	3,963	- 2,230	-4.0
<u>Counties</u>					
Antrim	311,457	28,915	12,993	+15,922	+5.1
Armagh	124,748	5,035	4,646	+ 389	+0.3
Down	285,105	23,350	13,296	+10,054	+3.5
Fermanagh	49,866	1,310	2,614	- 1,304	-2.6
Londonderry	118,317	6,077	5,372	+ 705	+0.6
Tyrone	136,263	3,096	5,913	- 2,817	-2.1

Source: Census of Population of Northern Ireland, 1966.

The dominant position of the main centre in each economy is further demonstrated in Table X which shows the proportion of economic activity (measured in terms of net output and employment) located in Dublin and Belfast during the period 1936-1964. The supporting data is taken from the respective Censuses Of Industrial Production and the details can be seen in Tables A11 and A12 in Appendix A. These data include not only the manufacturing sectors but also the service sectors of each economy, but, of course, do not cover very small firms. An examination of the location of all manufacturing firms will be carried out in chapter four.

Of the large firms thus covered, 33% in the Republic were located in Dublin in 1964.

An examination of the location of net output in the Republic shows that the degree of its concentration in Dublin declined from 54% in 1936 to 43% in 1964. If, however, we include County Dublin in the calculations, - and from the point of view of manufacturing activity this is reasonable, since many factories are located outside the city boundaries but are obviously an integral part of the urban industrial complex - then we find

that the degree of concentration has declined by only 7%, that is from 56% to 49% over the period.

As regards employment, while we find that the degree of concentration is not so marked within the city, the decline in concentration has been slight over the period. Again, when we include county Dublin in the calculations, we find that the degree of concentration has actually risen steadily since 1936. More significantly, the firms in county Dublin lead all others with respect to average output and average numbers engaged per establishment.

As might be expected in a smaller area, the dominant position of Belfast, with respect to the degree of concentration of net output and employment, in its territory is much greater than the corresponding position of Dublin within the Republic.⁸

TABLE X DISTRIBUTION OF NET OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT IN DUBLIN AND IN BELFAST AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL NET OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND AND IN NORTHERN IRELAND FOR SELECTED YEARS.

Area	Net Output				Average numbers engaged			
	1936*	1946**	1956	1964	1936*	1946**	1956	1964
Dublin city	54	43	48	43	43	42	42	40
Dublin city & county	56	46	53	49	45	45	46	46
Belfast	69	65	60	n.a.	63	60	57	n.a.

* 1935 for Northern Ireland

** 1949 for Northern Ireland

Source: derived from Censuses of Industrial Production for the years cited.

It is, therefore, clear that not only is there a strong centre-periphery relationship operating externally between both parts of the island and Great Britain but that this type of relationship is also at work inside the two small economies. The main centre within each acts as

⁸ Belfast, in this instance, includes the county borough area only as defined in the Census of Industrial Production and thus the apparently rapid rate of decline in industrial concentration therein recorded in recent years is due to the omission of the new industries located outside the legal limits.

a powerful magnet upon its periphery drawing to itself resources and population and attracting the bulk of industry which, in turn, enables it to absorb these inflows.

This pattern of urban growth, involving a concentration of population in a small number of very large centres, is, of course, not unique to Ireland. In many countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East, a very high proportion of the total urban population is concentrated in one or two large agglomerations or "primate cities" and the dominating influence which these centres exert on their national economies is a source of concern to economic planners in these countries.

According to a United Nations Report, the settlement pattern in Africa, which is "generally assuming the form of an expanding metropolitan region with a primate urban core surrounded by a tributary hinterland being drained of its material and human resources,"⁹ appears to be typical of developing countries. Disquiet is also felt by planners in Latin America about the implications of such an urban pattern and the problems are seen to be chronic unless new techniques are developed to correct them. To quote from the U.N. observers again: "The rapidity of concentration of population in a few large centres has been viewed with apprehension as the source of a complex of problems that seem almost insoluble. At any rate the available techniques of urban planning, administration, and provision of social services seem to be making no headway towards their solution and a continuation in present trends in population growth and redistribution will make their dimensions even more intractable."¹⁰

The tendency towards urban concentration appears to be particularly acute in small countries like those of the Middle East where

⁹United Nations, 1967 Report on the World Social Situation, (New York, 1969), p. 154.

¹⁰ibid., p. 131.

the rural-urban migrations tend to by-pass the medium-sized towns and to settle in the relatively few large urban centres in the region. In Jordan, which had a population of 1.7 millions in 1965, only one of the country's seven census districts, Amman, grew more rapidly than the country itself between 1952 and 1961 and, according to the estimates of the U.N. Economic and Social Office in Beirut,¹¹ over 26% of the population will be living in the capital city by 1980.

The effects of the operation of an external Centre-Periphery relationship between the developing and the developed areas of the world has been postulated in the model as one of the causes of the spatially unbalanced growth experienced by many developing countries. This would appear to be in agreement with the opinion of observers on the Asian scene who claim that the excessive concentration of urban population in the larger agglomerations of Asian countries is explained by the fact that "the commercialization of the peasant economies of Asia has proceeded from a few port towns linking vast raw material-producing hinterlands with external markets in industrializing countries."¹²

Thus, the motivation behind most regional planning schemes in developing countries appears to stem from the belief that the growth of one or two primate cities in these countries produces an unbalanced spatial distribution of population and of economic activity; a consequence which is considered undesirable in the long-run and which, therefore, calls for corrective action in the form of regional and urban planning.

2.3. The Application of the Model to Ireland

In attempting to relate the Irish experience to the model it must

¹¹ ibid, p. 171

¹² ibid, p. 160

be kept in mind that up to 1922 the island was a unified economy, forming an integral part of the United Kingdom. After that date, it was divided into two separate political units, which, in terms of past experience and subsequent trends, have many contrasts.

The two areas will, therefore, not necessarily fit into the same stage of development during the same time period. However, this paper claims that, despite the undoubted contrasts, from a spatial point of view the island is still essentially a unit and, therefore, that policy makers should take cognizance of this. Otherwise, if, and when, the island is again reunited, it will be too late to reverse the repercussions of autarkic and inter-regionally competitive spatial policies.

Throughout the 19th century Ireland was a member of the British colonial empire. The operation of the free trade system, of which it thus formed a part, was geared, in the main, to the needs of the Centre in Great Britain with Ireland fitting into the agricultural periphery of the system. The demand at the Centre for cattle, for example, led to a shift in agricultural production in Ireland from tillage to pasture, and the production of livestock. The main export item became live animals, that is, an unprocessed product from the primary sector.

Certain areas within Ireland prospered, in particular the capital city (and second city of the empire) Dublin and the city of Belfast, together with its neighbouring towns.

Three large industries, Shipbuilding, Linen, and Brewing and Distilling, provided the bulk of output in the secondary sector. In many respects, however, they were not really an integral part of the domestic economy. The first two, Shipbuilding, and Linen, located in the north eastern area centred on Belfast, relied upon imports of steel and flax for their raw materials and sold most of their output abroad. Brewing and Distilling, which were concentrated in Dublin, also benefited greatly

from free access to world markets, although they were not quite so dependent on imports for their raw materials. Thus, the two main centres, together with the linen towns in the hinterland of Belfast, formed a relatively prosperous enclave within a largely agrarian economy as a result of the operation of free trade. With the exception of a couple of other thriving industries producing biscuits and ropes, the free trade regime did not facilitate industrialization based on domestic resources or catering exclusively for the home market. Competition from imports, which flowed in unimpeded by tariffs, effectively precluded the growth of local, and necessarily small-scale, industries.

Near perfect competition also prevailed in the factor markets and both labour and capital sought employment at the Centre where the opportunities seemed more apparent and the returns more lucrative.

According to the report of the Commission on Emigration, the amount of investment in Ireland was very low during the nineteenth century.

"Investment in land was ruled out so long as titles were uncertain. Investment in industry was impeded by the lack of obvious openings. Even when such openings did exist they had to compete with those found abroad. In the U.K. there were innumerable opportunities for the investment of capital that offered both a degree of security and a prospect of profit that could not be matched at home. Irish investors, therefore, looked increasingly abroad, and opportunities at home, even when they were sound, were neglected."¹³

¹³ Ireland (Stationery Office), Report of the Commission on Emigration and other population problems 1948-54, p.26. Reluctance on the part of wealthy nationals to invest in the local economy during the early stages of economic development has been noted by many economists including Myrdal. Indeed, as Adler points out (J.H. Adler, The Under-developed Areas and their Industrialization, New Haven, Yale Univ. Press, 1949), this reluctance often continues even when industrialization has got under way. Local entrepreneurs then insist upon government subsidies and guarantees before they are willing to take investment risks in the local economy.

Urbanization was proceeding at a steady pace but its pattern was not uniform either throughout the country or between the six counties now constituting Northern Ireland and the remaining twenty-six counties which now make up the Irish Republic.

Up until 1881 fewer than 10% of the total population were living in centres of 100,000 or more, but between that date and 1921 (the year before independence) the proportion increased from 10% to 20%. However, whereas in the northern six counties the figure more than doubled from 16% to 33%, in the twenty-six counties, which up to that date had been truly agrarian, it started from a lower base of 9% and increased to only 15% by 1921.

The vast majority of the population lived in centres of less than 1,500 but the internal growth of towns and the drift from the land led to an increase in the ratio of town to rural population. Again, as can be seen from Table XI the experience of the northern six counties can be contrasted with that of the rest of the country.

TABLE XI TOWN AND RURAL POPULATION OF IRELAND 1841-1926

Census year	Ireland		26 Counties		6 Counties	
	Town	Rural	Town	Rural	Town	Rural
1841	1215	6960	1002	5527	213	1433
1851	1279	5273	1033	4079	246	1194
1861	1174	4625	895	3507	279	1184
1871	1241	4171	895	3158	346	1013
1881	1292	3883	898	2972	394	911
1891	1293	3412	853	2616	440	796
1901	1436	3023	887	2335	549	688
1911	1523	2867	920	2220	603	647
1926	1596	2633	944	2028	652	605

Source: Report of the Commission on Emigration 1948-54, p.10.

Between the 1840^s and the 1920^s the proportion of the population of Ireland living in towns of 1,500 or more increased by almost one-third but this was caused by the three-fold increase in town population in the northern six counties since the town population in the twenty-six counties

actually fell up to 1901. The trends in rural population were similar, both parts of the country being affected to the same extent. The Emigration Commission Report¹⁴ points out that, despite many differences between the two areas, the demographic experiences of N. Ireland and of the Province of Leinster were remarkably alike. The report attributes this to the favourable reaction of the growth and size of Dublin and Belfast on the rural population of the areas adjacent to these cities.

Despite the regional imbalance with respect to industrialization and urbanization thus apparent in the country up to the 1920⁸, a number of other centres, relatively far removed from the two main ones, managed to grow and to prosper. Two of these, Londonderry in the north and Cork in the south had some important industries but others, such as Limerick, Sligo, Tralee, and Waterford, thrived mainly by acting as service centres for their surrounding hinterlands.

The status quo was disrupted in 1922 when the 26 counties, now comprising the Irish Republic, became politically independent.¹⁵ The remaining 6 counties chose to remain within the U.K. and thus Ireland was divided into two separate economies, a relatively industrialized and urbanized north-east and an independent state which was, to a large extent, still essentially agrarian in character. An examination of Table VI, page 25, showing the degree of urbanization in each economy in the 1920⁸ highlights the contrasts between them while the data in column one of Tables XII and XIII reinforce these contrasts by showing the differences in the relative importance of the three sectors as employers of the labour force.

¹⁴ op. cit., p. 10.

¹⁵ Upon independence, the 26 counties became the Irish Free State. It did not leave the Commonwealth and become a Republic until 1949 but for the sake of convenience and terminological consistency that portion of the island will be referred to as the Irish Republic throughout this paper.

TABLE XII SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF THE LABOUR FORCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND 1926-1966

(in percentages)

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Services
1926	53.0	13.5	33.5
1936	49.3	16.6	34.1
1946	47.1	16.7	36.2
1956	39.3	23.2	37.5
1966	32.2	26.7	41.1

TABLE XIII SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF THE LABOUR FORCE IN NORTHERN IRELAND 1926-1966

(in percentages)

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Services
1926	27.0	36.0	37.0
1937	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1948	20.0	43.0	37.0
1956	17.0	46.0	37.0
1966	11.3	42.0	46.7

Source: derived from Censuses of Population for the years cited.

Indeed, it is apparent from a comparison of these tables that in 1966 the Republic was not as developed in terms of the breakdown of its labour force as Northern Ireland was forty years earlier. For this reason, and also because Northern Ireland, as part of the UK, did not pursue an independent development programme, the examination of economic development policy in Ireland, at least up until the 1950^s, will be mainly confined to a study of the Irish Republic. Since then, Northern Ireland has embarked upon a vigorous programme of development and thus the comparisons and contrasts which will be made throughout this section will be more specific when they refer to the final phase of the period under review.

In an effort to achieve economic development in the Republic,

the government set in motion a two-pronged programme designed to encourage industrialization. On the one hand, a policy of mild protection was adopted and tariffs were imposed on a haphazard collection of imports which included boots and shoes, glass bottles, soap and candles, clothing, wooden furniture, and confectionery products, with the object of promoting the domestic production of these consumer goods. On the other hand, the government set about providing the infrastructural facilities which it considered essential to induce industrialization during this first phase of its transition towards economic development. The first important project was the Shannon hydroelectric scheme begun in 1927 and completed in 1931.¹⁶

¹⁶ Much argument in the literature on development strategy centres around the question of balance between Social Overhead Capital (chiefly transportation and power) and Directly Productive Activities (chiefly industry), and Hirschman (The Strategy of Economic Development, chapter 5) discusses at length the advantages of "development via excess capacity" (of SOC) and "development via shortage" (of SOC). It is probable that the extent of feasible disequilibrium varies, not only with the stage of economic development, but also with the extent to which the country in question relies upon inflows of foreign capital to finance its development and the extent to which it experiences regional dualism. If the economy is in the first phase of the transitional stage, when there is, by definition, a dearth of hydroelectric and transport infrastructure, the necessarily large-scale investments would probably have to be provided in advance of industry and by the central government. However, as industrialization proceeds and further disequilibria appear at each stage, many of the infrastructural voids will be capable of being filled by lower levels of government (local authorities) and even by private industrialists. Although, in general, Hirschman appears to favour "development via shortage" (of SOC) as a means of inducing action, he acknowledges that this may not be feasible in an economy which hopes to attract foreign capital or one within which there are serious regional imbalances. "The foreign investor can choose among dynamic centers of many countries and is likely to give some preference to those where shortages are least harassing. This consideration also applies within a country that has several developing centers competing with one another. In such a situation the positive response to excessive SOC may be high for one center because of the competition of the others. In other words, the choice of DPA investors is likely to be made primarily on the basis of the comparative SOC endowments of the different candidate areasand development via excess capacity is definitely the choice in this case." (pp. 95-96). In view of the subsequent encouragement in the Republic of foreign capital inflows, the early emphasis on SOC investments was probably sound in the long-run.

Between 1926 and 1929 there was a fairly general expansion of industry. The most important manufacturing industry, with a total net output of £5 millions, was still brewing, followed by bread and flour confectionery, building, printing, tobacco, and a variety of other consumer goods. The production of vehicles, which ranked ninth in terms of net output, led in terms of growth, and other growth industries included sugar confectionery, clothing, electricity, soap and candles, and wood furniture, most of which were benefiting from the new policy of protection.

The second impetus to industrialization in the Republic came in the early 1930^s. This was caused firstly by the spread of the world depression and the consequent reduction in international trade, but secondly, and more importantly, by an economic "war" between Ireland and Great Britain.¹⁷ This led to the adoption of a self-sufficiency policy and to the extension of protection to cover a wide variety of consumer goods, including, amongst others, domestic hollow-ware, cutlery, pottery, electric lamps, cement, sugar, flour milling, semi-manufactured clothing, textiles, leather, various manufactures of wood, rubber, aluminium, and wire, and various manufactures of iron.

¹⁷ According to the provisions of the Treaty signed in 1921 between the UK and the area now constituting the Republic of Ireland, the Irish signatories agreed to make certain annual payments to the British Government after independence, principally in respect of war damages to British property in Ireland, and land annuities, that is, repayments of monies which had, up to that date, been paid directly by Irish farmers to the British Government which had bought out British landowners. With the coming to power in 1932 of the party which had opposed these conditions in the 1921 Treaty, these payments were stopped and the British Government, in an attempt to recoup its losses, imposed punitive duties on imports from Ireland. The Irish Government retaliated by imposing correspondingly high duties on imports from the UK and the economic "war" which followed, and which continued for six years, completely disrupted trade between the two countries. From being Britain's best customer in 1932, the Republic of Ireland fell to fifth place by 1938. The dispute was finally settled by the Anglo-Irish Agreements of 1938, the first part of which was a financial agreement and the second a trade agreement which was to lay the basis for future trading relations between the two countries.

Although not necessarily due to the effects of the tariff alone, the value of net output in the industrial sector rose from £23 millions in 1926 to £33 millions in 1936, while total employment in this sector rose from 103,000 to 154,000. It can be seen from Tables A1 and A2 (in Appendix A), however, that the increases in net output and employment in manufacturing alone were even more significant during this period. The ranking of individual industries had not changed appreciably and the emphasis was still almost exclusively on the production of consumer goods. Meanwhile, as can be seen from Tables A3 and A4 (Appendix A), the spread of the world depression, coupled with the absence of an independent protectionist policy, had adversely affected industrial production in Northern Ireland and net output and numbers employed fell in most industries in the early 1930^s. The leading growth industry there was electrical engineering, followed by bacon, distilling and brewing, shipbuilding, and chemicals, reflecting a much more developed industrial mix than that obtaining in the Republic.

During this early period, imports of some consumer goods (notably flour, bacon, sugar and confectionery, footwear and furniture) gradually began to fall in the Republic but there was no corresponding increase in industrial exports. Indeed, in many cases, despite massive protection, home production fell short of demand in the local market. There is strong evidence to support the view that in the case of many manufacturing industries this was due, not so much to a lack of effective demand either at home or abroad but rather to inelasticity of supply caused in many cases by inertia on the part of the home producers. As the report of the Commission on Emigration¹⁸ points out: "The number of existing industries in which output is sufficient to meet home demand

¹⁸op. cit., p. 158.

wholly or substantially was very small. In many cases, for a variety of reasons, production falls substantially short of home demand despite the protection given by tariff or quota. These revenue receipts, substantial though they are, are not a complete indication of the quantity of such commodities imported. Where the required amounts of protected goods cannot be obtained from Irish factories, licences are granted to import the goods free of duty and the number of such licences issued is considerable. Where protection is given in the form of a quota limitation of imports, the size of the quota, and hence of permitted imports, indicates the extent to which home production falls short of domestic demand and so gives some idea of the expansion which is still possible even in industries already established and protected." It further adds: "Some other protected industries, with the market similarly reserved for them, are selling their products at fully competitive prices in the home market, but because of the trouble and risk of export trade have not tried to sell elsewhere."¹⁹

Because of the lack of heavy industry and the shortage of most of the minerals and fuels used in industrial production, imports of capital goods and of raw materials and fuel rose sharply in the Republic as industrialization proceeded. Increased prices of consumer goods adversely affected agricultural costs of production and reduced the competitiveness of exports from the primary sector. Nevertheless, the industrialization of the economy was considered of prime importance and protection of new industries was continued after the second world war and throughout the early 1950^s. By this time, important shifts had already taken place within the manufacturing sector. Although 75% of the volume of output still came from the production of consumer goods, over

¹⁹ ibid, p. 162 (my italics)

8% represented the output of consumer durables and 15% capital goods production.

The progress recorded in industry was not accompanied by a corresponding development of the economy's main sector. Agriculture was neglected. The volume of gross and net agricultural output fell between the late thirties and the early fifties and the increase in the value of net output was the result of substantial increases in agricultural prices during this period. Meanwhile, the drift from the land gathered momentum.²⁰

The decline in agricultural population, which had proceeded at an average rate of approximately 4,000 per annum up to 1946 accelerated in the following five years when it reached a rate of over 14,000 per annum. In contrast to the previous twenty year period when migration from agriculture was mainly confined to small holdings, in the 1946-51 period it was felt with equal severity on all sizes of holdings and in all areas of the country. However, the counties which were worst affected were those which lacked larger towns and which showed the least increase in manufacturing employment such as Leitrim, Monaghan, Mayo, Longford and Donegal.

²⁰ The failure of agriculture to match the progress achieved in the industrial sector and, thus, its tendency to constrain growth in a developing economy is a fairly general phenomenon. Commenting upon the uneven growth rates achieved by different regions in Asia in the early 1960s, the 1967 U.N. Report on the World Social Situation (op.cit., p.112) notes: "Several countries have made excellent progress while others demonstrated the capacity for it, but in others progress in economic growth was slow or actually declined. It was largely the failure of one sector agriculture that accounted for the poor economic performance in the region generally and in particular countries. The backwardness of agriculture is the main constraint on Asian economic growth." On the performance of the agricultural sector in Africa, the Report (p.154) comments: "The modern African town has grown beyond the capacity of its hinterland to support it without radical reform. One result of this trend has been that much of the food required to feed the city is being imported although agriculture is Africa's chief economic activity."

The urban population of the Republic as a whole increased but, as can be seen from Table XIV the larger cities and towns were gradually garnering an increasing percentage of total population. Concentration in Dublin was rising steadily and many of the smaller towns tended to decrease in size.

An examination of census data showing the percentage of people born and remaining in the area of their birth provides an indication of the extent of internal migration. In the late 1940^s only 65% of the population of Dublin city and county was Dublin-born while over 75% of the population in the rest of Leinster was born in that province. The corresponding figures for Munster, Connacht, and the three counties of Ulster were 85%, 90%, and 88% respectively, showing that inward migration into Dublin was high while movements into the provinces outside Leinster were negligible. The same pattern was repeated on a county level, the only counties showing in-migration being Dublin and a few of the counties contiguous to it. In general, and again with the notable exception of Dublin, the urban centres failed to effectively absorb the rural exodus and consequently the flow tended to by-pass the local towns and to emigrate to urban centres abroad. By the mid-1950^s emigration was proceeding at the rate of 40,000 per annum. Obviously the emigrants were seeking industrial employment and the fact that the relatively industrialized areas of Leinster succeeded in absorbing some of the migrants emphasizes the important connection between urbanization and industrialization during the process of economic development.

TABLE XIV DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND BY TYPE OF DISTRICT, 1926-1966
(in thousands)

Type of District	1926			1936			1946			1956			1966		
	No.	Pop.	%	No.	Pop.	%	No.	Pop.	%	No.	Pop.	%	No.	Pop.	%
<u>County Boroughs:</u>															
Dublin*	2	443	14.9	2	513	17.3	2	551	18.6	2	650	22.4	2	735	25.5
Cork	1	78	2.6	1	81	2.7	1	90	3.0	1	114	3.9	1	125	4.3
Limerick	1	39	1.3	1	41	1.4	1	43	1.5	1	52	1.8	1	58	2.0
Waterford	1	27	0.8	1	28	0.9	1	28	0.9	1	29	1.0	1	30	1.0
<u>5 County Boroughs</u>	5	588	19.8	5	663	22.3	5	698	23.6	5	845	29.2	5	948	32.7
<u>Towns with population of:</u>															
over 10,000	7	87	2.9	8	106	3.6	8	111	3.7	10	145	5.0	10	152	5.3
5,000 - 10,000	14	88	2.9	17	104	3.5	17	108	3.6	17	105	3.6	19	123	4.3
1,500 - 5,000	76	201	6.7	72	188	6.3	72	193	6.6	67	191	6.6	70	196	6.8
Rest of country		2,008	67.6		1,908	64.3		1,843	62.4		1,611	55.6		1,465	50.8
Republic of Ireland		2,972	100		2,968	100		2,953	100		2,898	100		2,884	100

*Dublin, as defined in this paper, contains two boroughs, viz. Dublin and Dun Laoghaire

Source: Census of Population of Ireland, for the years cited.

The expansion of industry up to the mid-fifties was widespread and affected all provinces equally with the result that the percentage distribution of industry between the provinces did not alter significantly and manufacturing remained concentrated in the east and most particularly in Dublin. Most of the larger capital-intensive industries were located in the main city reflecting, amongst other things, the increased dependence on imports of raw materials and machinery and the advantages which the main port conferred on exporters. Thus, despite Government policy favouring decentralization,²¹ industry remained heavily concentrated in Dublin.

The third impetus to industrialization in the Republic came in the form of an endogenously induced crisis in the late 1950^s. It was the culmination of a series of setbacks in the economy which had led to virtual stagnation in the earlier part of the decade. The necessity to import capital goods and raw materials for industry and the failure of exports to keep pace led to a series of Balance of Payments deficits which caused the external reserves, built up during the war years, to be virtually depleted. The failure of incomes to rise appreciably caused government investment expenditure to fall and in 1958 GNP fell in real terms. Self-confidence had evaporated. The chief product of the period was cynicism and the main activity national self-denigration.

²¹In the early 1950^s policies were put into operation authorizing grants towards the cost of buildings and equipment in the "under-developed" areas of the Republic (chiefly the counties on the western seaboard). The Industrial Grants Act of 1956 extended these benefits to the whole country but continued to favour the "under-developed" areas by restricting the size of grants given to the rest of the country. For a fuller discussion on regional policy, see chapter 3.

It had already become apparent that the existing tariff policy was no longer effective as a means of promoting new industries as the production possibilities for the home market had already been largely exhausted. The application to join the European Economic Community reflected the growing realization that further development of the economy involved participation in a wider international community and the abandonment of autarkic economic policies. A programme was now needed to carry the economy into the third phase of its industrialization involving the export of manufactured goods.

Accordingly, in 1958 the government initiated its First Programme of Economic Expansion in an attempt to revitalize and transform the economy and to halt the emigration of agriculture's displaced workers who were unable to secure employment in the industrial sector which was not growing at a rate fast enough to absorb them.

The Control of Manufactures Act, which specified that the controlling interest in all industries should be held by Irish nationals, had already been repealed to facilitate the inflow of foreign capital and the drive to encourage such investments was now intensified. Policies involving capital grants and increased credit facilities for productive investment, together with tax reliefs on export earnings were put into effect. This marked an important shift in emphasis in investment policy from the earlier concentration on infrastructure and social overhead capital to investment in directly productive activities, particularly in the field of manufacturing industry. By the end of the plan period in 1963 the modest target of a 2% increase in GNP had been achieved twice over. Most of this increase came from the industrial sector, the net output of which increased from £146 millions in 1958 to £221 millions in 1962 and the main contribution to growth within this sector came from the

production of manufactured goods. Industrial exports increased sharply and the percentage shares of machinery, textiles, clothing, and chemicals in total exports all rose.

Progress towards a more open economy was further advanced during the period of the Second Programme which was planned to cover the period 1964 to 1970. It was based upon the assumption that Ireland would be a member of the EEC by 1970 but the immediate stimulus came in 1965 in the form of the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area (AIFTA) agreement signed between the Republic and the UK. It specified that in return for annual tariff reductions of approximately 10%, over the subsequent decade, on British goods entering the Republic, the UK agreed to the immediate abolition of the few remaining tariffs on Irish exports to it.

The overall projections contained within the Second Programme were generally in line with the achievements of the first plan period and once again the main impetus to growth was expected to come from the industrial sector. Although the increase in employment was set at a modest rate of 1% per annum and migration from agriculture was expected to approximate 9,000 per annum it was hoped that emigration abroad would be reduced to 10,000 per annum by 1970, that is to half the rate prevailing in the 1960^s and one-quarter of that in the 1950^s. Both exports and imports were expected to rise faster than GNP but the actual increase which took place in the latter and the abandonment of the possibility of EEC entry by 1970 were together largely responsible for the failure of the Second Programme to reach its targets. In 1969 it was replaced by the Third Programme which charts the four years 1969 to 1972. The industrial targets contained therein lean heavily on expectations from new, and predominantly foreign-controlled industry.²² Nearly 30% of the additional

²² This reflects the experience of the 1959-69 decade during which four-fifths of all investment in new industries came from foreign companies - of which two-fifths were British, one-fifth German, 16% American, and 5% were Dutch.

output, nearly 45% of the growth in exports, and more than 40% of extra employment, is expected to come from new firms. The contribution to growth from existing domestic firms is expected to take the form of increased productivity and output per worker is expected to rise by 3½% per annum. Indeed, the overall increase in employment, despite the emphasis on labour-intensive investments, is expected to rise by only 16,000 by 1972, a fall of 36,000 in the agricultural sector being more than offset by a rise of 31,000 in industry and 21,000 in the rest of the economy. These modest projections are based upon the realization that under-employment on the land means that immediate progress towards full employment will consist of moving people to better-paid jobs rather than of increasing the total numbers at work.

Despite the replacement of the Second Programme, however, an examination of the economy's position in the late 1960^s shows that it could be described as both industrialized and urbanized, and thus that it has arrived at the end of the transitional stage in its economic development. Over 26% of the labour force is employed in industry while 32% of the GNP originates in that sector. At the same time, the economy has entered the urbanized league since 30% of its population lives in centres of 100,000 or more.

Although it cannot claim to be regionally articulated, the Third Programme, nonetheless, emphasizes the necessity of regional policies fitting into the overall national plan and complementing it by providing conditions favourable to economic development and population growth in all parts of the economy but especially in areas which might act as counter-attractions to Dublin. In accordance with government policy laid down in 1965, which emphasized the advantages of large centres, or growth poles, in attracting industry and related economic activities, the industrial

incentives scheme was redesigned with the objective of inducing investment at certain selected large centres.

While the under-developed (chiefly western) areas are to continue to benefit from higher rates of industrial grants, the recent policy shift emphasizes the development of the economy as a whole and specifically indicates that this would be best achieved by the concentration of investment in a limited number of centres.

Meanwhile, a similar policy change has occurred in Northern Ireland. Although, by most criteria, the area could be considered both industrialized and urbanized in the 1920^s, the high rate of unemployment and the continuance of emigration indicated (as they still do in both economies) an urgent need for further industrialization efforts. For over 200 years the leading industry had been linen but when it began to decline the towns which had been built on its prosperity faced the possibility of depression and population loss. Accordingly, in the 1950^s, policies designed to encourage the development of new industries were initiated.

As in the Republic, these policies included grants for plant and machinery, the building of advance factories, and tax relief. Most of the new industries which have been set up during the past decade represent branch-plant activity by British manufacturers who have expanded into Northern Ireland in response to the many inducements offered. These include not only the aforementioned grants and tax concessions but also a surplus supply of labour and adequate space should further expansion be justified in the long run. In general, the new industries have tended to locate in Belfast and adjacent towns thus aggravating the relative decline in the less developed western area and, in particular, in the city of Londonderry where chronic unemployment among males has recently caused serious social and political unrest.

There has been less emphasis on labour-intensiveness in Northern Ireland than in the Republic and, as a result, the average cost per head of creating new jobs is noticeably higher (£6,700 per head in comparison to £500 per head in the Republic).

It is felt that the dangers inherent in a branch-plant type economy could be overcome if the branches were big in relation to the size of the parent plant and involved relatively heavy capital outlays which would help to ensure a long-term commitment to the area.

In contrast to the Republic, which lacks an industrial tradition, and where technology and skills are still being developed, Northern Ireland, in its recent development efforts, has succeeded in putting traditional skills to use, in both the old and the new industries. The technical skills of the declining linen industry are being used in the new leading industry producing man-made fibres and textiles and the traditional engineering skills are employed, not only in the revived ship-building industry but also in the machinery industry which makes equipment for use in the new textile-producing firms.

It is because of the heavy capital commitments involved in the new industries and the fairly limited employment opportunities offered by individual projects that the government in Northern Ireland has chosen the same type of investment policy as that recently adopted in the Republic, that is, the concentration of investment in a limited number of selected centres.

Over the past ten years, the continued drift from the land in Northern Ireland has led to a decrease of 35,000 in the agricultural sector but the decline of old industries and the failure of the newer ones to absorb all the displaced workers has caused total employment in the industrial sector to fall in recent years. An examination of Table XIII

shows that this has involved a fall in the percentage of the labour force employed in the industrial sector. This phenomenon should not be likened to what has recently been happening in the United States nor interpreted as heralding the arrival of the urbanized service-oriented stage of development. Although it has already proceeded much further than the Republic along the road to industrialization, Northern Ireland still has a long way to go before it reaches that stage of development.

Thus, the advent of the 1970^s finds both parts of Ireland now industrialized and urbanized although, of course, in neither is the process yet complete.²³ The problems of unemployment and emigration have not yet been solved in either area. The dependence on foreign trade will increase owing to the small size of both markets and the lack of industrial raw materials and fuel. The recent moves towards free trade and the resulting increase in competition on the home markets, coupled with the increased importance of foreign capital, not only in the productive sectors, but also in the field of retailing, have all tended to weaken the position of the small local firm. To the extent that these are located in smaller centres of population and relatively far removed from the main cities, these towns tend to stagnate and decline.

²³Kingsley Davis (op. cit., p. 43) claims that the later each country becomes industrialized the faster is its rate of urbanization. "The change from a population with 10% in cities of 100,000 or larger to one in which 30% lived in such cities took about 79 years in England and Wales, 66 in the U.S., 48 in Germany, 36 in Japan, and 26 in Australia. The close association between economic development and urbanization has persisted." The process took about 80 years in Ireland, that is from 1881 to 1961, but the experiences of the two parts of the island were very different. In the Republic the process took 75 years, from 1891 to 1966 but in Northern Ireland it appears to have been accomplished in about 40 years (from about 1871 to 1911) indicating that a small region centred on one large city is an exception to the general rule.

We have already seen that with respect to population and economic activity, polarization on the east coast is evident. An examination of the distribution of personal income by county for each of the economies in 1960 displays the same pattern of regional imbalance and bias towards the centre.²⁴ Table XV shows the degree of concentration of total and per capita incomes in the east and in County Dublin in particular. This concentration is more pronounced in the case of income arising²⁵ (36% in County Dublin) than in the case of personal income²⁶ (30% in County Dublin) illustrating the size of the income transfers²⁷ made from the centre to the hinterland to help redress the regional income disparities. A similar tendency towards polarization at the centre operates in Northern Ireland. Almost 70% of personal income²⁸ was produced in County Antrim in 1960 while the hinterland areas of Fermanagh and Tyrone accounted for only 7% between them.

²⁴In this case, owing to a lack of data at city level, the centre is equated with the county wherein it is situated.

²⁵"Income arising" is defined as the income created within the borders of each county and is very like "earned income". As well as income in cash it includes income in kind.

²⁶"Personal income" is defined as income receivable by households from all sources whether earned or not, and thus includes emigrants remittances, social welfare payments, and dividends received.

²⁷The value of these transfers was estimated at £33 millions in 1960.

²⁸The data on personal incomes for Northern Ireland are not comparable with those for the Republic.

"Personal Income" in the Northern Ireland table refers to income subject to taxation and, therefore, does not include incomes exempted from taxes.

TABLE XV
**DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME ARISING AND PERSONAL INCOME
 BY COUNTY IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND IN 1960.**

County	Income Arising		Personal Income	
	Total (£000)	Per Capita	Total (£000)	Per Capita
Province of Leinster	287,850	216	290,014	218
Carlow	5,743	172	7,185	215
Dublin	185,334	259	164,631	231
Kildare	12,454	193	14,703	227
Kilkenny	10,977	177	13,585	219
Laoighis	7,469	164	9,280	204
Longford	3,621	116	5,297	170
Louth	12,559	186	12,156	180
Meath	11,382	174	14,512	222
Offaly	8,440	163	10,320	200
Westmeath	8,151	154	10,842	204
Wexford	12,460	148	15,582	185
Wicklow	9,260	158	11,921	203
Province of Munster	144,198	169	168,361	197
Clare	9,623	129	12,435	167
Cork	60,896	184	65,901	199
Kerry	15,927	135	20,510	174
Limerick	23,094	172	27,395	204
Tipperary	21,202	170	26,424	212
Waterford	13,456	187	15,696	218
Province of Connacht	53,918	127	71,544	168
Galway	20,467	136	26,950	178
Leitrim	4,106	120	5,709	167
Mayo	14,128	113	19,201	153
Roscommon	7,673	128	10,223	170
Sligo	7,544	139	9,461	174
Province of Ulster (3 counties)	27,534	124	35,481	160
Cavan	7,399	128	9,459	164
Donegal	13,702	119	17,626	153
Monaghan	6,433	134	8,396	175
Republic of Ireland	513,500	181	565,400	200

Source: E.A. Attwood and R.C. Geary, Irish County Incomes in 1960,
 Economic and Social Research Institute, Paper No. 16,
 (Sept. 1963).

TABLE XVI DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOMES BY COUNTY IN
NORTHERN IRELAND 1959-60.

County	Number (000)	Amount (£ million)
Antrim	272.3	172.1
Armagh	24.6	12.9
Down	50.6	28.2
Fermanagh	8.4	4.3
Londonderry	37.3	20.1
Tyrone	22.3	11.7
<u>Northern Ireland</u>	<u>415.5</u>	<u>249.4</u>

Source: Report of the Commissioners of H.M. Inland Revenue for the year 1961.

Thus we can see that the dominance of the two main centres in their respective territories has persisted over time and an examination of expected developments in the future suggests that this tendency would continue in the absence of regional policies designed to counteract the automatic mechanism.²⁹ However, in both parts of the island many such policies have already been proposed or initiated.

Nevertheless, in many respects they would appear to be competitive and thus wasteful. The basic assumption of this paper is that, from a spatial point of view, the island is essentially a unit and, therefore, that regional policies in both areas should be harmonized. In the next chapter this concept of unity will be considered in more depth and the

²⁹ The preliminary results of a survey by Dr. Michael Ross (of the Economic and Social Research Institute in Dublin) on the behaviour of personal incomes in the Republic between 1960 and 1965 were released at the end of 1969. It shows that the per capita income disparities between rich and poor counties have widened during the period. County Dublin has increased 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 one-fifth faster than its nearest rival Waterford. In addition, its population rose by three times as much as that of any other county.

nature of the policies already proposed or initiated will be examined in order to determine the extent to which they are likely to succeed in providing an optimum spatial distribution of population and economic activity in the whole island.

CHAPTER III

REGIONS AND REGIONAL POLICY

3.1. The causes of regional dualism

As we have already seen, development does not affect all parts of the economy equally. Powerful forces make for a spatial concentration of development around the original growth nucleus. The operation of the market, which might be expected to lead to an equalization of returns to the factors of production in all regions, through the mobility of factors and commodities and, thus, to a diffusion of growth over space as well as over time, leads instead, in many cases, to a reinforcement of regional imbalance.¹

It is generally assumed that mobility leads to an increase in the marginal product of labour in areas of outmigration and to a decrease in areas of in-migration and, thus, that the returns to labour tend to be geographically equalized by labour movements.

The fact that this does not always happen may be due to the relatively large investments of capital usually undertaken in areas of in-migration. It would appear that, in practice, capital inflows often tend to have a greater effect on wage rates than labour outflows. In this connection also, we may note the interesting distinction which Von Boverter² draws between the different effects on the spatial distribution of economic

¹Gunnar Myrdal, Economic Theory and Under-developed Regions, op. cit., chapters 3 and 5, and Albert O. Hirschman, The Strategy of Economic Development, op. cit., chapter 10.

Myrdal's "spread" and "backwash" effects describe respectively the forces leading to, or hindering, the spatial transmission of growth and correspond exactly to Hirschman's "trickling-down" and "polarization" effects.

²E. Von Boverter, "Spatial Organization Theory as a basis for regional planning", Ekistics, Vol. 18 (1964), pp. 130-133.

activities caused respectively by commodity movements, factor movements, and commuting. He states that high labour mobility allied to low goods mobility leads to agglomeration; high goods mobility plus low labour mobility causes dispersion; while commuting allows concentrated production and dispersed consumption.

Another factor operating to prevent the market from producing equilibrium is the failure of diminishing returns to set in at the centre. Friedmann claims³ that this is what causes the centre to grow and to attract capital, despite its presumed social diseconomies. It results in the overestimation of investment profitabilities there by entrepreneurs (the majority of whom are located at the centre) and their failure to perceive opportunities elsewhere. It has already been noted⁴ that local entrepreneurs on the periphery may benefit, especially in the early and protected stages of economic development, from imperfections in the market but this generally results in the location there of small-scale manufacturing units with limited growth potential and resource-oriented activities which also tend to decline in relative importance as development proceeds. The centre tends to attract the large-scale, capital-intensive and export-oriented industries which lead to cumulative growth.

Finally, the fact that services such as finance, education, government, and research are concentrated at the centre attracts and holds entrepreneurs there, turning it into a permanent nucleus of technological progress and giving the industries there an advantage over those on the periphery.

Even where the local market forces succeed in working towards

³ John Friedmann, Regional Development Policy, op. cit., chapter 1.

⁴ See p. 7, chapter 1.

the spatial transmission of growth, they tend to be outweighed by the more powerful international forces emanating from the foreign Centre and lead to geographical concentration in the small, open economies in the Periphery. This strengthens the tendency towards regional dualism, or the division of these economies into backward and progressive regions which, if allowed to persist, will have detrimental effects on their over-all economic development. This is why regional development policies must be applied to alter the inefficient spatial relationships which tend to inhibit national growth.

3.2. Regional Concepts and Regional problems

Before approaching the consideration of alternative forms of development strategies, it is appropriate first to examine briefly the whole concept of the region and the various kinds of regional problems which are encountered.

It is customary to distinguish between two main kinds of regions: homogeneous regions, which are defined as areas delineated on the basis of certain common characteristics, such as terrain, type of agricultural production, or level of per capita income;⁵ and structured or polarized regions, which are delimited on the basis of interdependency or range of influence and represented by the extent of the flows of people, information,

⁵ See, for example, Okun and Richardson, "Regional Income Inequality and internal population migration", Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 9. (Jan. 1961), who distinguish between regions on the basis of the level and trend of per capita income, and Douglass C. North, "Location Theory and regional economic growth", Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 63 (1955) pp. 243-258, who claims that over and beyond geographical similarities, it is the development around a common export base which gives unifying cohesion to a region and ties the fortunes of the area together.

and goods.⁶ While it is useful to be able to identify these two types of regions, one feels that an inordinate amount of the literature on regional science has been devoted to the problem of regional delineation.⁷ One is inclined to agree with Friedmann that the exercise is of only secondary importance. In any event, boundaries are not static and as both characteristics and relationships alter over time, regional boundaries shift.

For planning purposes, however, it is necessary to have information on the extent of both homogeneity and interdependence within regions and Friedmann distinguishes between five types of development regions delimited on the basis of common prospects and problems of development. The first is the Core Region, reminiscent of Perroux's growth pole, and describes an urban economy with a high potential for economic growth. Four ranks may be distinguished within the hierarchy; the national metropolis, the regional capital, the sub-regional centre, and the local service centre. Their many problems include the maintenance of growth, the absorption of immigrants into the labour force, and the organization of a pleasant and efficient living environment. One method of delimiting core regions is by measuring the extent of daily commuting.

⁶The structured region concept was first suggested by François Perroux in "La Notion de Poles de Croissance," (Cahiers de l'Institut de Science Economique Appliquee, 1955) and defined by him as an integrated system of relationships between economic elements woven around a growth pole or urban node. It is somewhat reminiscent of Ohlin's concept of the region (Interregional and International Trade, Cambridge, 1935) as that area within which the factors of production are perfectly mobile.

⁷The techniques of factor analysis have been applied to the problem by many writers including B.J. Berry, "A Method for deriving multi-factor uniform regions," Przeglad Geograficzny, Vol. 33 (1961), No. 2, pp.263-282 M.J. Hagood, "Statistical Methods for delineation of Regions applied to data on Agriculture and Population," Social Forces, Vol. 21, (March 1943), pp. 287-297, M. J. Hagood, N. Danilevsky, and C.O. Beum, "An Examination of the use of factor analysis in the problem of subregional delineation," Rural Sociology, Vol. 6, (Sept. 1941), pp. 216-233.

The second class of development region identified by Friedmann is the Upward-Transitional Areas. These include all settled regions whose natural endowments and location relative to core regions suggest the possibility of greatly intensified development. They, too, attract immigrants but their development is generally induced because of increased demand at the core. Their problems are those associated with rapid growth and their solution calls for agricultural adjustments, including more intensive farming and improved marketing arrangements, as well as increased urbanization and industrialization.

Downward-Transitional areas, the next category, are old-established settlement regions whose essentially rural economies are stagnant or in decline. They also describe declining urban areas with aging industrial structures and overpopulation relative to existing production possibilities. Being areas of out-migration, the problems of downward-transitional regions include those of a relatively large dependent population and of adaptation to new external conditions.

Resource frontier regions are areas of new settlement, rich in minerals and other valuable resources and generally located relatively far away from existing core regions.

Finally, there are special problem regions which, because of the peculiarity of their resources or location, demand a specialized development approach. They include regions along national borders, water resource development regions, military zones, and areas suited to the intensive development of tourism or fisheries.

The types of regional problems most often encountered in developed economies, such as over-concentration around capital cities (Paris, or the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Hague triangle), lack of investment in areas close to national borders (the French-Belgium border inside the E.E.C.), areas of

chronic under-development (Italy's Mezzogiorno), and areas of industrial decline (Britain's north-east), are all capable of being examined within the context of Friedmann's regional classification.

3.3. Regional Development Strategies

The solution to regional problems and the choice of regional development strategies must be adapted to the current phase in the development of the national economy. Tackling individual problems in isolation, or failing to fit regional into national goals, may aggravate spatial imbalances and jeopardize the development of the over-all economy.

The search for the optimum inducement mechanisms to promote growth leads Hirschman⁸ to explore the relative merits of balance versus imbalance between regions during the process of economic development. He identifies three principal patterns of regional allocation of public investment: dispersal, concentration on growing areas, and attempts to promote the development of backward regions. The policy of scattering investment among a large number of small projects and areas has a strong appeal for politicians, dependent on widespread support from voters, particularly in the early stages of economic development, when it is often necessary that the benefits should appear to be fairly equitably spread throughout the whole economy. Later, there is often a shift in policy towards the concentration of investment in areas of rapid growth where shortages of infrastructure or social overhead capital have become acute. This, in turn, induces a concern with the problems of backward areas which have become relatively worse off as a result of concentration in the progressive regions. Thus, Hirschman believes that the tendency of

⁸ op cit., pp. 190-195

public investment policy to cause regional imbalance can also be relied upon to reverse the process eventually and that this accounts for the widespread concern of governments with the development of backward regions within their economies.

Friedmann criticises equally forcefully the strategy of "controlled imbalance" advocated by Hirschman and that of "concentrated decentralization" recommended by Rodwin,⁹ on the grounds that the dichotomy between balance and imbalance is just as false as that between concentration and dispersal. He maintains that the recognition of Hirschman's state of optimal imbalance (and its differentiation from plain inefficiency) would be difficult in practice, and, further, that the concept of balance is not clear. Is it total investment in each region, or investment in each sector, or investment per capita which should be balanced? Should all regions grow at the same rate or should the more backward grow at a faster rate in order to catch up? Each course of action has different policy implications and will produce different results. While Friedmann advocates a policy of selective concentration of development efforts, he feels that Rodwin's policy of concentrating investment in a few growth centres on the periphery may not be sufficient to promote either regional or national development. Concentration of investment in a few points which promise the best potential for growth is necessary in order that these core regions, or growth points, should develop a countervailing pull of their own in competition with the central region. Nevertheless, at the same time, appropriate strategies must be developed for every type of region and these must all be put to work simultaneously. The problems

⁹Lloyd Rodwin, "Metropolitan policy for developing areas," in Walter Isard and John H. Cumberland, Regional Economic Planning, (Paris, O.E.C.D., 1961), Chapter 10.

arising from regional growth or decline cannot be tackled in isolation and an effective regional policy must deal, as a system, with the separate developments of core regions, upward and downward-transitional areas, resource frontiers, and special problem areas. A partial solution to structural poverty in downward-transitional areas may involve intensified investment programmes in adjacent core regions but the fate of these regions, in turn, will rest upon the ability of the nation to maintain minimum acceptable standards of living in areas of decline. The main problems in the metropolis will relate to urbanization and urban renewal, land use, public utilities, housing, and transportation, while the policies appropriate for upward-transitional areas will involve the re-organization of agriculture, interregional transportation, industrial development, and the absorption of immigrants. In the downward-transitional areas, emigration and population resettlement, community development, and rural land-use adjustments will demand priority treatment. The interrelatedness of these problems emphasizes the need for regional policies to be introduced on a national scale. The total collection of regional strategies must be reconciled so that, taken together, they are consistent with the goals of the over-all national plan. National planners will then be able to test proposed investment projects for their locational efficiency and their consistency with other planned investments. The long-term objective of regional policy should be the gradual elimination of the periphery on a national scale by substituting for it a single interdependent system of urban regions and the progressive integration of the space economy by the extension, on a national scale, of a system of efficient commodity and factor markets.

3.4. The relationship between economic and physical planning

One of the difficulties encountered in the implementation of regional development strategies is the incompleteness of the dialogue between the two disciplines of economic and physical planning. Up until recently the division of labour was almost complete. Economic planning, which operates from the central government level, took a sectoral approach to the problem of development, emphasizing capital use and seemingly implying that, if capital were allocated efficiently, then the optimum location of industry and population and the optimum pattern of land use would follow automatically. Physical planning, on the other hand, which operates at the city or local government level, and emphasizes land use, often failed to take account of broader economic development issues and, thus, to relate urban planning to the needs of national strategies.

There has occurred in recent years a helpful shift in viewpoint. Economic planners have become increasingly aware of the importance of the spatial dimension and of the need for positive manipulation of land uses in place of the former negative approach of leaving such decisions to private investors and local government. The necessity of operating "from the top down", of translating national objectives into local realities, constitutes the essence of national planning implementation. At the same time, the physical planners are realizing the importance of fitting individual urban plans into the national planning strategy and that working "from the bottom up" involves central government control. A physical master plan and national urban policy could be devised and co-ordinated with the economic development programme.

Industrial location, the provision of infrastructure for industry, and the improvement of communal amenities, are important elements in both types of planning. Their instigation is the result of economic decisions

but their execution is a physical activity which, in turn, has economic consequences. An economic decision, for example, on the allocation of grants to attract industry will result, very often, in a location which has to be specific. This, in turn, implies physical repercussions, not only with regard to the location of the activity itself but also with regard to the provision of the necessary ancillary activities, whether of a directly (servicing industry) or an indirectly (schools, housing) productive nature. These will have physical repercussions on land use and social and economic effects with respect to investment, internal and external migration, employment and incomes.

Because it is maintained that regional planning is crucial during the transition stage of the development process, it is then that the fusion of economic and physical planning is essential. In the field of regional planning the two disciplines find common ground. Co-operation between them prevents bottlenecks (industries without adequate housing and educational facilities, or ports without tributary roads) from jeopardizing development programmes. A national urban policy must be formulated which is consistent with the goals of social and economic development.

Haar, Higgins, and Rodwin¹⁰ have suggested a method for implementing such a programme. The first step is the formulation of a general policy statement, for example, that urban development will be concentrated in a small number of cities rather than dispersed over many centres, or that the growth of the capital city is to be contained and alternative urban centres are to be developed. The physical development objectives must then be set out and tested for feasibility. The institutional arrangements will vary from country to country and will depend,

¹⁰ Charles Haar, Benjamin Higgins, and Lloyd Rodwin, "Economic and Physical Planning: Co-ordination in Developing Areas," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, Vol. 24, No. 3, (1958), pp. 167-173.

amongst other things, upon the relative importance and level of performance of the private sector. In general, the more under-developed the country the more important is the role of the central government in providing overhead capital, industry, housing, and amenities. Legislation will probably be required to authorize the preparation not only of a national development policy but also of development plans by local or regional units. The agency responsible for the over-all physical development pattern would undertake certain functions. Firstly, it would review the principal physical development resources, problems, and needs of the country and present a set of physical development policies consistent with the national economic development programme. The feasible alternatives would then be evaluated, taking into account social objectives, the present trends in the distribution, functions, and prospects of cities and towns, the economic and demographic trends, resource limitations, transportation needs, and the requirements of the industrial and agricultural plans. The various measures necessary in order to implement the alternative goals, such as economic incentives, compensation and other costs, techniques of control, and the determination of priorities, are then analyzed. A choice is made between the alternative proposals and it becomes the basis for official policy and provides the criteria for development in the future. A helpful aid to planners would be the publication of a manual explaining the methods for producing master plans, and the preparation of a model study for a specific area which would provide useful guidance, especially to local development teams. The implications of alternative policies and the reasons for the final choice should be presented to the community since public support is necessary, particularly at the local level.

Finally, the programme must include provision for frequent and vigilant reassessment of its progress and continuous co-ordination between

the work of physical, social, and economic planners in providing criteria for investment decisions.

The importance of regional planning during the transition stage of economic development and the consequent necessity of co-ordinating economic and physical planning during this period, has already been emphasized. But the question arises: if economic planning fails, does it follow that physical planning is then neither necessary nor feasible? The constraints on physical planning are largely endogenous to the economy but those on economic planning, especially in a small, open economy, are manifestly more often exogenously created. They are less controllable than the former and, therefore, less capable of being surmounted. But even if economic planning miscarries due to external forces it is still a worthwhile pursuit, if only because of the national self-knowledge and sense of purpose which it generates. Physical planning is still necessary and its repercussions, which will be felt for decades, are economic as well as physical in character. Nevertheless, it must be realized that the execution, and thus the feasibility, of physical plans depend upon economic decisions, that is, on some degree of economic planning, however loosely interpreted.

It thus seems reasonable to conclude, once more, that during the transitional stage of economic development the two planning procedures are closely intertwined.

3.5. Regional Policy in Ireland

The first attempt at a conscious regional policy in Ireland was in the late 19th century. The roots of some of the problems are buried deep in history. The Cromwellian Plantations of the 17th century resulted in the banishment of a large proportion of the Irish population

to the poor and relatively infertile counties of the western seaboard and, consequently, this part of the country became overpopulated in relation to other productive resources.¹¹ Despite continuously heavy out-migration from the counties of Donegal, West Galway, and Mayo since the great famine of the mid-1840^s, high rural population densities persisted and individual holdings remained small relative to those in the rest of the country. In 1891, the Congested Districts Board was set up to help solve the problems of these very poor areas and its activities were gradually extended until they covered the counties of Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo, Roscommon, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry and West Cork. In 1923 the Board's functions were transferred to the Land Commission and thus the efforts to improve conditions in these areas continued uninterrupted after independence. The main policies which were implemented related to improvements in land and livestock, the reallocation of small farms into more economic holdings, the migration of groups of families to larger farms in the midlands, and the building of roads and light railways. Because of the uneconomic size of holdings in general and the consequent tendency for many of the heads of the remaining households to migrate to Britain periodically to supplement their incomes, the need for additional employment opportunities was obvious. The Under-developed Areas Act of 1952 provided for special grants for buildings and equipment in order to promote the establishment of small-scale rural industries in these areas but the success of this scheme was limited, and the high rate of emigration, both seasonal and permanent, persisted, and it still persists today, leading to a continuous fall in

¹¹Cromwell's infamous dictum "To Hell or to Connacht" summarizes succinctly the narrow choice presented to the dispossessed natives whose lands were "planted" by his followers in the more fertile parts of the island.

the populations of most of these counties.¹²

As already noted in chapter 2, during the late 1950^s the Government in the Republic became concerned with the need for structural transformation and industrialization throughout the whole economy and preferential treatment for the under-developed western areas, while still maintained, was made gradually subservient to the needs of the national economy as a whole. Thus, the Industrial Grants Act of 1956, which made provision for grants to industries in all parts of the country but fixed the maximum for firms outside the "under-developed" areas at £50,000 was modified in 1959 and again in 1963 in order to implement this new policy. While the maximum grant for the "under-developed" areas was fixed at two-thirds of the cost of buildings and equipment in comparison to 50% for the rest of the country, provision for the higher rate was made in exceptional cases outside the designated areas and the emphasis on national development, as distinct from the development of the relatively backward areas became part of accepted government policy. Although Dublin continued to attract the bulk of large-scale capital-intensive industries, the new policies favoured a more widespread dispersal of industrial activities throughout the whole economy.

An exceptionally interesting experiment in regional development was undertaken in 1959 when the Shannon Industrial Estate was built. Located within a customs-free zone and associated with an international airport which was in imminent danger of collapse due to the development

¹² An interesting development has, however, taken place in recent years as a result of increased industrialization in the western counties. Whereas, in the 1950^s, the government-assisted employment schemes resulted in full-time farmers earning supplementary incomes from part-time industrial employment, the current trend in many areas is towards full-time industrial employees supplementing their incomes by working their small holdings part-time. One of the consequences has been an increase in the outputs of these farms and this phenomenon is generally attributed to increased labour productivity and improved motivation.

of jet airliners which decreased the number of refuelling stop-overs for trans-Atlantic crossings, the Shannon Estate had the twin objectives of providing industrial employment in an under-developed area and of re-vitalizing a condemned airport. That the project has been an outstanding success in the short-run is beyond question. A plentiful supply of labour in the hinterland, the availability of excellent sites, the provision of advance factories for rent, and of tax concessions and grants at preferential rates, all combined to attract a large number of foreign industrialists to locate at the estate. In many ways, of course, it is unique and its special advantages could hardly be duplicated elsewhere in the country. Even if they could, it would not ensure self-sustaining growth on a long-term basis since the individual firms are, in general, completely divorced from the local economy, importing their raw materials and selling their finished products abroad.¹³ This absence of linkage, not only with the economy in which they are located, but also with the other firms within Shannon itself, fails to induce the development of ancillary activities and, in effect, makes the estate a foreign enclave within the Irish economy.

In the early 1960⁸ further modifications in regional development policy were recommended in the interests of national growth. In 1962,

¹³ At first glance this appears to call into question the conclusions of Linder (S. Burenstam Linder, An Essay on Trade and Transformation, John Wiley, New York, 1961) on the relationship between the exports of industrial concerns and their total output. Claiming that the factor endowment explanation of international trade flows proposed by Heckscher and Ohlin ought to be modified in the case of manufactured products, Linder suggests that trade in these goods depends, not on the availability of the necessary raw materials locally but rather on the pre-existence of a strong home market of which exports are then a mere extension. However, the Shannon experience of total dependence on exports is no contradiction of this theory since, because all the firms are branch-plants of foreign-based firms, their "exports" from Ireland are, in fact, merely extensions of their domestic sales in their own home markets and form quite a small percentage of their total sales.

the report of the Committee on Industrial Organization suggested the abolition of the differential between the "under-developed" areas and the rest of the country and the substitution for it of a differential in favour of a small number of selected development centres, in the belief that overall national development would best be promoted by the concentration of investment at a few growth points. This represented a policy shift completely in line with Hirschman's general predictions. This recommendation was reiterated by the Committee on Development Centres and Industrial Estates which reported at the end of 1964 and was further endorsed by the C.I.O. in its reports of 1965 and 1968.¹⁴ Government commitment to regional development and official approval of the development centre concept quickly gathered momentum. The Second Programme for Economic Expansion had provided for the preparation of a national physical planning programme to provide the physical framework for national social and economic development. The Local Government (Planning and Development) Act of 1963 facilitated the implementation of the physical planning programme by providing for the making of plans by each local authority in relation to future development and land use in its own area, and for the co-ordination of all these plans by the Ministry concerned.¹⁵

The country was then divided into nine planning regions (although the basis for their selection appears to have had all the precision normally associated with the business of pinning the tail on the donkey) and several

¹⁴ Committee on Industrial Organization, Comments on Report of the Committee on Development Centres and Industrial Estates, July 1965, and Report on Industrial Adaptation and Development, May 1968.

¹⁵ There are 87 local planning authorities in the Republic, made up of 27 county (mainly rural) authorities and 60 urban authorities. The planning authority in itself has responsibility for housing, roads, water, and sewerage services, and has wide powers to engage in community development, to provide facilities for the encouragement of private investment, and even to engage directly in various forms of economic activity. The individual development plans, which by law must be kept up to date, show the policies and programmes of each authority in these matters.

regional studies were commissioned by the government. These included a survey of the Limerick region by Nathaniel Lichfield and Associates,¹⁶ one of the Dublin region by Professor Myles Wright,¹⁷ and finally a survey of the remaining seven regions¹⁸ by Colin Buchanan and Partners commissioned in 1966 and published in 1968.¹⁹ Although it set out to cover only seven of the nine planning regions, in fact, because it was instructed to take account of the recommendations of the other two regional studies, the Buchanan Report represents the most comprehensive regional survey yet undertaken in the Republic and proposes a regional development strategy which the authors consider necessary in order to implement the social and economic objectives of national development. It thus deserves a correspondingly comprehensive review.

The terms of reference instructed the team to "indicate growth potential, identify possible development centres, establish the level of change needed in infrastructure to facilitate growth, and make proposals for policy decisions to be taken by the Government, including measures to implement such proposals."²⁰

The Report opens with a survey of the economy, together with its problems and prospects and includes a study of the agricultural

¹⁶ Ireland, Report and Advisory Outline Plan for the Limerick Region, by Nathaniel Lichfield and Associates, (Dublin, Stationery Office, 1966).

¹⁷ Ireland, Advisory Regional Plan and Final Report for the Dublin Region, by Myles Wright (Dublin, Stationery Office, 1967).

¹⁸ The regions concerned were: Cork-Kerry, Mayo-Galway, Sligo-Leitrim, Donegal, South-East, North-East, and Midlands.

¹⁹ An Foras Forbartha, Regional Studies in Ireland, by Colin Buchanan and Partners, in association with Economic Consultants Ltd. (Dublin, 1968). The report was commissioned by the United Nations in response to a request by the Irish government and the consultants were assisted by An Foras Forbartha (The National Institute for Physical Planning and Construction Research) which had been set up in 1964 with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund.

²⁰ Regional Studies in Ireland, *op. cit.*, p. i.

potential of each county. It considers that, while there is scope for influencing agricultural and service employment on a limited scale in certain areas, it would not be of major significance and even the expected expansion of the tourist industry could not be expected to arrest the loss of population in declining areas since the employment created is highly seasonal and mainly female in content. It therefore concludes that the achievement of full employment and the reduction of emigration to an acceptable rate by 1986²¹ necessitates, on the one hand, a fall of 180,000 or 48% in the numbers employed in agriculture, in order to provide acceptable incomes in this sector and, on the other hand, an accelerated pace of industrialization, involving concentration at a limited number of large centres with a standard of facilities capable of competing with those in other European cities. It recognizes that this conflicts with the desire to spread the benefits of development evenly over the country, and, thus, in an attempt to reconcile the economic, social, and political objectives, the Report examines a number of alternative strategies, with a view to choosing that one which seems best able to achieve the national objectives by 1986.

In order to facilitate the selection of towns as possible growth centres, the Buchanan team made a study of the development potential of all urban areas, outside the three largest centres of Dublin, Cork and Limerick,²² which had populations of 5,000 or more in 1966.²³ Based upon

²¹ National Industrial Economic Council, Report on Full Employment, (Dublin, Stationery Office, 1967). This report defined the economic objectives of national policy as the reduction of unemployment to 2% per annum and of emigration to 5,000 per annum by 1986.

²² Limerick, situated on the mouth of the river Shannon, fifteen miles from the Shannon Airport Industrial Estate, is the third largest city in the Republic with a population of 58,000.

²³ See map 2.

a wide range of criteria,²⁴ against which, they claimed, very few towns showed up well, the towns were graded in hierarchical order.²⁵ The team then postulated five alternative strategies ranging from extreme concentration to extreme dispersal of industrial activities.

According to the Report, the first of these, the continuation of present policies, has already proved unsatisfactory and provides no hope of halting the decline in population in rural areas nor of eliminating unemployment and reducing emigration to a satisfactory level. Concentration of investment in Dublin would probably lead to the fastest over-all rate of industrialization and economic growth and, thus, to the achievement of the twin objectives relating to employment and emigration but the accentuation of regional imbalance which would result, would cause serious social and political problems elsewhere in the country. The concentration of investment on Cork and the Limerick/Shannon complex, that is, on two centres relatively far removed from Dublin would also lead to rapid growth in industrialization, employment, and incomes and, at the same time, offer good prospects for full employment and the end of involuntary emigration but little direct benefit would accrue directly to areas of the country outside the south-west. A fourth strategy would involve the distribution of industry over a larger but still relatively limited number of centres in different parts

²⁴ These criteria included the size and functions of towns, together with the extent of their catchment areas, existing industry, labour availability, infrastructure, social and shopping facilities, and communications.

²⁵ The groupings which resulted were as follows:-

Group 1 Waterford, Dundalk, Galway, and Drogheda.

Group 2 Sligo and Tralee

Group 3 Wexford, Kilkenny, Athlone, Mullingar, Clonmel, Carlow, and Ennis.

Group 4 Tullamore, Bray, Thurles, Monaghan, Cavan, Letterkenny, and Arklow.

Group 5 Ballina, Castlebar, Enniscorthy, Cobh, Mallow, Portlaoise, Navan, Killarney, Ballinasloe, Dungarvan, and Youghal.

of the country, namely, Dublin, Cork, and Limerick/Shannon, (the established centres), and Waterford, Galway, Dundalk, Drogheda, Sligo and Athlone. This would provide one growth centre for each of the nine planning regions, with two exceptions (none for Donegal and two in the north-east) and would also lead to the reduction of unemployment and emigration, although not as great or as fast as the second and third strategies. Finally, the Report considers the alternative of an even greater emphasis than at present on the widespread dispersal of industry and concludes that, while it might be politically popular, the resulting increase in employment and incomes would be less than with any of the other strategies, it would offer no hope for a reduction in emigration, and industry would be less capable of withstanding foreign competition.

The Report considers that each of the hypothetical strategies described has serious disadvantages, and that in order to build up a strong and internationally competitive industrial sector while, at the same time, attempting to spread the benefits of urban growth throughout the country, elements of several of the strategies ought to be considered in order to achieve a more balanced result. Accordingly, Buchanan suggests a policy based on three tiers of growth.

The main industrial centres are to be at Dublin, Cork, Limerick/Shannon, with the capital city growing merely by the equivalent of its own natural increase and the other two doubling and trebling their populations respectively as a result of an intensified industrialization programme and considerable internal migration. The Report suggests the concurrent development of six "regional" centres (Waterford, Dundalk, Drogheda, Galway, Sligo, and Athlone) and four "local" growth centres (Tralee, Letterkenny, Castlebar, and one for counties Longford, Cavan, and Monaghan) in order to provide public services and focal points for private development, and to spread the benefits of urbanization as far

as possible throughout the economy.

The Report also considers the economic, the physical, and the operational feasibility of their proposals and suggests that a reorganization of local government is necessary in order to effect the implementation of the programme.

The spectrum of problems identified by the Buchanan Report and the range of questions to which it addresses itself would seem to indicate a relatively broad approach to the spatial aspects of economic development. However, this promise is hardly fulfilled in the policy proposals which it finally offers. In effect, the Report sets out to determine the optimum future pattern of industrial and urban growth in the Republic, and the physical changes, in the form of industrial centres, roads, housing and social facilities necessary in order to achieve full employment in the economy by 1986. In addition, it examines in some detail the most important activity in the economy and assesses the agricultural potential county by county. One feels, however, that the Report fails to make adequate use of these important data. Despite its claim that rural and urban development problems are essentially complementary and, thus, demand an interrelated set of corrective policies, the Report, in effect, confines itself almost exclusively to the search for an optimum set of urban growth centres by examining a number of alternative urban growth strategies and appears to suggest that the implementation of its chosen policy constitutes an adequate regional development programme.

Conceding the necessity for an urban strategy along these lines is not to admit, at the same time, that it is a sufficient policy for national or regional development. The model outlined in this paper claims that a Friedmann-type package of policies is necessary, that is, one which embraces not only an urban growth strategy but also a complementary

rural strategy, involving a reorganization of all aspects of the agricultural sector. At the same time, a set of policies must be designed to deal with the unique difficulties of special problem areas, such as those lying along the borders between national territories.

The shortcomings of the Buchanan Report may be due in large part to the constraints of its terms of reference. Although the team is fully aware of the fact that any future changes in external trading conditions will affect industrial development and, thus, the economic potential of the various regions in the Republic, the only "external" factors which it was specifically instructed to take into account when formulating policies were the recommendations of the two previous regional studies carried out in the country by Lichfield and Wright. Thus, the main criticism of the Buchanan exercise is its total failure - or inability, given the present political realities - to take into consideration the plans and policies already being implemented across the border in Northern Ireland. As already pointed out, the island forms a spatial unit and, in addition, it is fast approaching the time when, due to the implementation of the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area agreement, its two economies will once again form a single trading area. The possibility of E.E.C. membership by both the U.K. and the Republic of Ireland only adds emphasis to the need for complementary spatial policies in the two economies.

The division of a country as small as the Republic into nine planning regions is no less odd than that of the very idea of thinking in regional terms when applying the principles of planning to the economic development problems of Northern Ireland. However, it must be pointed out that in both areas the exercise has, so far, been mainly concerned with devising a strategy of industrial growth centres. While this is still at the blue-print stage in the Republic, the Northern Ireland programme is already under way. Its origins go back to the Matthew Report of

1963²⁶ which was concerned with the future development of the Belfast region (delimited by a line drawn through Ballymena, Portadown, and Downpatrick). The Report recommended the establishment of a new regional centre at Craigavon, a new town to be built up by combining Lurgan and Portadown and the six mile corridor connecting them. The size of the designated area was considered large enough to enable it to act as a countervailing magnet to Belfast, whose growth, the Report recommended, ought to be stopped. Six other large towns in addition to Craigavon and Ballymena within the Belfast region, and six others (Londonderry, Coleraine, Omagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Newry) outside it were also suggested as smaller industrial growth centres. Indeed, it would be difficult to name more than half a dozen towns with populations over 5,000 which were not included in this long list.

The 1964 Wilson Report²⁷ on the First Economic Plan for Northern Ireland supported the Matthew recommendations on growth centres and suggested further combinations of two or more towns, namely Antrim and Ballymena on the one hand, and, on the other, the Coleraine, Portrush, and Portstewart triangle. This policy, in turn, was further endorsed by the Northern Ireland Economic Council who arranged the growth centres in hierarchical order. Treating Belfast and the three towns immediately east of it as one

²⁶ Northern Ireland, The Belfast Regional Plan, by Sir Robert Matthew, (H.M.S.O., Belfast 1963).

²⁷ Northern Ireland, Economic Development in Northern Ireland, by Professor Thomas Wilson, (H.M.S.O., Belfast, 1964).

One of the most significant contrasts which can be drawn between the planning constraints operating in the Republic and in Northern Ireland is that, in the case of the former, because it is an independent nation, investment depends to a large extent on local savings (supplemented in the short-run by inflows of foreign capital). In Northern Ireland, however, because it is only a region of the U.K., this factor is of only limited significance and, indeed, the generally accepted estimate of annual budgetary support from London (apart from government loans) is approximately £100 million.

complex, the N.I.E.C. names it, together with Craigavon, Antrim-Ballymena, and Londonderry, as primary growth centres, calling for massive investments of capital and involving large-scale internal migration, especially from Belfast to Craigavon and Antrim-Ballymena.²⁸ The remaining towns, Coleraine, Newry, Dungannon, Omagh, and Enniskillen, are designated as secondary growth centres. Further, the N.I.E.C. tied these recommendations directly to the need to reorganize the structure of local government in Northern Ireland.

It is thus apparent that the two governments in Ireland are moving in the same direction in the field of regional development and that the island's map will undergo dramatic changes in the coming years, if the policies are carried into effect. It is also apparent, however, that neither set of policies takes the other into account and that if both are implemented, as they now stand, the lack of complementarity especially in the northeastern part of the island, will lead to a wasteful use of scarce resources. This will become increasingly obvious with the advent of free trade conditions between the two economies under the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area agreement. The suspicion that each is now merely an economic region of the larger area composed of the two neighbouring islands will be confirmed if, and when, both the U.K. and Ireland become an integral part of the even larger European trading bloc.

There is another aspect of the growth centre concept which calls for consideration. The determination of the correct number of such centres,

²⁸ It is not envisaged that Londonderry will attract any net inflow of population. The loss of its natural hinterland of Donegal after the partitioning of the island in 1922, its collapse as a coal port and naval base since the second world war, the decline of its shirt industry (where 95% of the employees are female) and its spectacularly high unemployment rate, especially among males, has created enormous social and political unrest in the city. Its eruption into violence in 1969 has directed wide attention to its economic and sectarian difficulties but, more importantly, has forced the government to declare it a development area demanding immediate remedial action.

in a small island like Ireland, is ultimately tied up with the question of their optimum size. It is now generally agreed that the haphazard location of firms in small centres does not guarantee long-run development. The absence of linkages with other firms, an inadequate supply of skilled labour, and of transportation and other industrial amenities, including specialist services, fails to promote self-sustaining growth and necessitates continued financial and fiscal inducements to attract new firms to the centre. These disadvantages can be overcome in a large centre but a recent study by Economic Consultants Limited²⁹ for the Department of Economic Affairs in Britain concludes that the minimum size of industrial development centres is growing all the time due to the increasing complexity of modern industry. It notes that, while the minimum size needed to make the provision of a particular specialist service viable varies greatly as between one service and another, for most of them the minimum practical size is larger than that of any existing Irish centres except Dublin and Belfast. The study concedes, however, that the minimum size could be appreciably smaller than otherwise if the centre was a new and well-planned one because it would then be possible to attract industries with needs in common which would make use of specialist services known to be available. The industrial mix needs to be carefully planned.³⁰ In Craigavon, for example, it is based upon two main local

²⁹ Economic Consultants Limited was associated with Buchanan and Partners in drawing up the Buchanan Report. They have also carried out studies related to the planning of growth centres in north-west England and in the Atlantic Provinces of Canada.

³⁰ Industrial complex analysis is a relatively new area of study and notable contributions have been made to it by Luttrell (of Economic Consultants Limited) and by Tosco (of Italy's Cassa per il Mezzogiorno). Both emphasize the advantages of basing an industrial complex upon a set of interrelated activities (for example, on textiles, or chemicals, or engineering trades) and using, as far as possible, available local skills and resources.

resources, food, and the skills linked with textiles. As a result, the town is already building up a food-processing and packaging complex, and the new textile and clothing firms, which it is attracting, fit in well with those firms already making products ranging from knitwear to machinery.

In order to arrive at conclusions, therefore, on the appropriate number of development centres in an economy, it is necessary to consider, not only their individual sizes, but also, to some extent, their industrial composition. This, in turn, involves a consideration, not only of the trends in new and technologically advanced industries and the interrelationships within such groups, but also some research into the past behaviour of communities, in order to assess the way in which it has conditioned their economic activities, skills, and income levels. As Robertson³¹ points out: planning can steer an economy or a community but it cannot put it into reverse. Development programmes have a much greater chance of success if they do not run counter to the patterns which the development of the community has already been taking. An examination of the factors leading to industrial location in the past and of the effect which industry has had on the performance of the towns and cities in the economy is a necessary prerequisite to a fuller understanding of the present position and of the forces likely to be important in the future. The results of the present writer's own research carried out in this connection for the Irish economy will be examined in the next two chapters.

³¹D.J. Robertson, "Economists and Town Planning," Town Planning Review, Vol. 33, (1962), pp. 32-39.

CHAPTER IV

THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRY

4.1. Micro and Macro Inter-relationships

One of the chief concerns of regional planning is the determination of the optimum ordering of activities within supra-urban space.¹ The problems associated with it are essentially macro-economic and among its objectives is the measurement of the total effects of the aggregate of location decisions, both public and private, on an area. Nevertheless, an understanding of these aggregates demands an examination, at the same time, of the factors which guide the location decisions of individual producing units. This, in turn, involves an enquiry into the forces determining industrial location.

In its early Weberian formulation,² location theory was essentially micro-economic in character and, therefore, of limited value in explaining regional disparities in production and incomes. The aim was to determine the optimum location of the individual firm, in a geographical area in which the location of inputs, other activities, and markets were fixed. As developed by Losch,³ the theory was gradually extended to cover the locational patterns of systems of firms and, despite its inconsistencies,⁴ it laid

¹John Friedmann, "Regional planning as a field of study," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, Vol. 29, (Aug. 1963).

²Alfred Weber, Theory of the Location of Industries, (English translation, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1928).

³August Losch, The Economics of Location, (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1954).

⁴Losch argues that, in a system characterized by a perfectly homogeneous population and income distribution and with perfectly appropriate transportation facilities, different types of economic activities would be distributed so that each producer would be at the centre of a regular hexagon. This he considered to be "the most economical shape for trading areas" ("The Nature of Economic Regions," Southern Economic Journal, Vol. 29, Aug. 1963) because, unlike the circle, no gaps remained in the system when the regional and, more especially, the whole national market is considered. It is difficult, however,

the foundations for the generalized models of Isard and his followers,⁵ who searched for patterns and regularities in such spatial relationships. The discovery of uniformities in industrial concentrations, in the hierarchy of market areas, and in the relationship between city-size distribution and economic development, provided the basis for an understanding of the laws underlying the structure of these economic relationships and, thus, for their improvement through policy interferences.

The connection between classical, and essentially micro, location theory which concentrates on the location decisions of individual firms and the modern macro theory of regional economics is thus apparent. The relationship is especially evident when studying the problems of depressed areas. Such an area is, by definition, one in which economic development and welfare has lagged relative to the rest of the country, due to the tendency of the growth activities to locate in the other regions of the economy. As Friedmann and Alonso⁶ point out, since the causes of the economic depression of such a region are locational in character, so, too, are the policy solutions for its problems. If unexploited resources exist within the area, additional investments may create attractive locations to induce growth, not only at the selected growth points, but

to fit the whole variety of economic activities into one or other of the categories of national, regional, and local markets, because differences in transportation costs for particular products will affect the size of the hexagons which are likely to be of different sizes for each product. Thus the assumptions of the theory impose constraints upon its application in practice.

⁵Walter Isard, Location and Space Economy, (New York, The Technology Press and John Wiley and Sons, 1956). See also, Walter Isard et al, Methods of Regional Analysis, (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1960).

⁶John Friedmann and William Alonso, (eds.) Regional Development and Planning: A Reader, (Cambridge, M.I.T. Press, 1964), p. 76.

also throughout the surrounding region. The critical investment decisions, whether of an infrastructural or of a directly productive nature, are locational in character and are designed to alter the existing spatial pattern. But, as already pointed out, the determination of the optimum locations, whether for individual firms or for industry in general, is facilitated by an examination of the forces which have, in the past, determined their actual locations. However, before proceeding that far, that is, before studying the results of the research on the locational patterns of Irish industry, it is appropriate firstly to examine the forces which are considered to be important in determining the location decisions of producers in general.

4.2. The Location of Economic Activities

Central to the causes of regional growth are the locational decisions of producers and consumers which, in turn, determine the spatial distribution of economic activities and of population in an area. For purposes of economic analysis, productive activities are customarily classified as primary, secondary, and tertiary, which includes, respectively, the agricultural and mining sector, the manufacturing sector, and the service sector of the economy. Just as the production, and export, of primary products is determined by the resource endowment of a country, in the same way their location within the country is constrained by the internal distribution of these resources.⁷ As a result, policy solutions

⁷ The first model of a rational spatial order for agricultural production was presented in Johann von Thunen's Der Isolierte Staat, in 1826. In an attempt to determine the optimum arrangement of various agricultural products, von Thunen assumes a very large city in the centre of a fertile plain and concludes that the products will be located in successive circles emanating from the city according to the degree of their perishability and the cost of transporting them to the urban population. The habit of using circles to delimit market areas and regions, which can, thus, be traced back to von Thunen, and which may well be more traditional than useful, has been

to the problems associated with the primary sector are less locational and more organizational in character and are, thus, generally limited to such efforts as productivity improvements, the redistribution of holdings, and changes in land tenure systems.

It is in the secondary and tertiary sectors that locations are determined, not only by the existence of natural resources but by a wide variety of other factors as well. These are generally considered to be mainly economic in character and specifically concerned with cost and market considerations but there are also a number of non-economic forces at work and, as we shall see later, these are often more easily manipulated by governments and other agencies and thus are more effective in guiding producers into specific areas in need of development.

In order to understand the pattern of industrial location, commodities are usually divided into three main categories, supply-oriented, market-oriented, and footloose.⁸ Supply- or resource-oriented industries produce commodities which use the outputs of the primary sector as their main source of raw materials or require heavy fuel consumption in relation to the weight of the finished products. Such industries tend to be weight-losing in the course of production and, by locating them at the source of supply of the raw materials or power, transportation costs are minimized. The classic examples are iron and steel production, although technological developments in these industries, which formerly burned great quantities of coal per ton of output, have reduced the degree of their material-orientation and, thus, have made them less tied to such areas as coal mines. Trans-

criticized by Christaller (Das Grundgerüst der räumlichen Ordnung in Europa, Frankfurt am Main, 1950) and Losch (see footnote 4, this chapter), whose systems of central places or cities are located in hexagonal arrangements.

⁸C.P. Kindleberger, International Economics, (rev. ed., Homewood, Ill., Irwin, 1958), ch. 8.

portation improvements, as evidenced by the successive development of canals, steamships, railways, and pipelines, have even more dramatic effects on local and international trade and, therefore, on the location of such industries.⁹

In contrast to the above weight-losing activities are those industries which add weight to the product in the course of production, such as mineral-water bottling and car assembling. For these industries, too, transportation costs are of paramount importance in dictating their locations. Such industries, together with those producing fragile or perishable products, are typically located at, or close to, the main centres of population. Other activities which are similarly market-oriented, but not for reasons relating to transportation costs, are those services which call for personal contact between the producer and the consumer, such as hairdressing, restaurants, and repair shops of all kinds.

Considerations other than transportation costs may be more important for other activities.¹⁰ Industries such as textiles, which depend upon a plentiful and cheap supply of labour are often called labour-oriented while those producing commodities like aluminium, which require cheap electricity, may be called power-oriented.

Industries with no strong locational preferences, and especially those which are not transport-oriented, are generally called footloose industries. The most important considerations which guide the location of such industries are the processing costs and, thus, the local rates in

⁹Where transportation developments lead to cost reductions which enable the raw materials to be carried cheaply over great distances, industries can be located in regions, and even countries, which entirely lack these resources. Such industries might then be called import-oriented in the area of production and are frequently located at ports in order to eliminate further (internal) transportation costs.

¹⁰William Alonso, "Location Theory," in John Friedmann and William Alonso (eds.), Regional Development and Planning: A Reader, op. cit., ch. 4.

wages and rents are among the main determinants.¹¹ As already noted, technological progress tends to make more industries footloose. However, this does not necessarily mean that productive activities will become more dispersed. As transportation costs and other economic factors become less significant as determinants of location patterns, others, of a non-pecuniary, but not necessarily less influential character increase in importance.¹² Some of these non-pecuniary factors, as, for example, the existence of amenities, good schools, and personal preferences for an area have little direct effect on industrial costs and revenues while the impact of others, such as business contacts, and industrial climate,¹³ cannot be easily quantified.

Analyzing the results of an investigation into the factors governing industrial locations in Michigan in 1961,¹⁴ Mueller and Morgan distinguish between three kinds of location decisions: (1) the location of new firms, (2) the decision of existing firms to stay at their present location or, alternatively, to relocate, and (3) location decisions which occur in connection with expansion of facilities. In the case of the first

¹¹It is essential for an under-developed region or country to produce at lower money wages than those prevailing in developed areas if it is to become industrialized. Even in developed countries, the tendency of trade unions to seek complete regional uniformity of wage rates may hinder the industrialization of their poorer agricultural areas. Of course, this need not mean lower real wages if prices are also relatively lower. Indeed, real wages may have to be comparable (for example between adjacent countries such as Canada and the United States, or between Ireland and Britain) if emigration is to be contained.

¹²Eva Mueller and James Morgan, "Location Decisions of Manufacturers," American Economic Review, Vol. 52. (May 1962), pp. 204-217.

¹³defined as "attitudes of the state or community towards industry," in Mueller and Morgan, op. cit., p. 207.

¹⁴Eva Mueller, Arnold Wilken, and Margaret Wood, Location Decisions and Industrial Mobility in Michigan, 1961, (Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, Jan. 1962). The study was based on personal interviews with top executives of 239 Michigan manufacturing plants, in spring 1961.

type of decision, the six factors rated most important by the majority of manufacturers were, in order of frequency: labour costs, proximity to markets, availability of skilled labour, industrial climate, the tax bill, and proximity to materials. In general, these are the traditionally stressed cost and demand factors and include only one non-pecuniary factor. However, when the discussion shifted from general locational principles to that of a particular location decision, non-economic reasons were mentioned with more frequency. Historical accident and the personal preferences of the founder were seen to play an important role, particularly in the location decisions of small entrepreneurs for whom the choice appears to be a consumer (or household) as well as a business decision.¹⁵ One can infer from the survey that when a number of alternative locations are feasible for a new firm, on the basis of cost and demand considerations, the owner's personal preferences and contacts may then be decisive in making a selection amongst them. More than one-quarter of the manufacturers argued that such things as community relations, a favourable industrial climate, good schools, or adequate recreational facilities were more important than proximity to markets and materials leading the authors to conclude that some importance attaches to location factors which are "man-made", in the sense that they can be altered by the actions of government, business, labour, and community groups.

In the case of decisions to relocate, cost factors, especially those relating to production, such as lower wages and taxes, were emphasized. This was in contrast to the factors regarded as important by those planning

¹⁵ Non-pecuniary factors are less important, not only for large-scale businesses but also for subsidiaries (however small) of such enterprises. This conclusion is of relevance to branch-plant type economies, especially if they are also small and open. Thus, the location decisions of local and those of foreign companies may be dictated by rather different considerations.

to expand at new locations which were dominated by considerations of demand and efficient marketing.¹⁶ Because of the tendency of expanding firms to seek out new customers and markets, a high rate of growth for the economy as a whole may entail very uneven growth rates for manufacturing industry in various regions and localities. While this implies that declining or depressed areas cannot rely upon the development of the national economy to solve their unemployment problems, the findings of the study indicate that a region or a town can increase its chances of attracting new firms by providing suitable sites and advance factories, by improving the industrial climate, and by developing the general amenities of the area.

Policy proposals designed to affect the location of economic activities and of populations must also take into consideration the service sector of the economy which almost invariably is larger in employment terms than that of manufacturing industry and, further, which grows in relative importance as the economy develops. For the purpose of determining which service industries might be amenable to direct official action, Baker¹⁷

¹⁶ Analyzing the causes of industrial relocation in the U.K. since the second world war, R.S. Howard, (The Movement of Manufacturing Industry in the U.K. 1945-65, Board of Trade, 1968, cited in A.J. Brown, "Surveys of Applied Economics: Regional Economics with special reference to the U.K.," Economic Journal, Vol. LXXIX, No. 316, (Dec. 1969) pp. 759-796) distinguishes between two classes of moves: those which are accompanied by net movements of population (the dispersions from the big conurbations into surrounding areas and into the south-west and East-Anglia) and those which run counter to net population movements (broadly the movement of industry from the south-west and Midlands to Wales and the North). While the former is a "colonization" of open country by population and capital, the latter constitutes part of a mutual adjustment between the regions where population increases faster than jobs and those where jobs increase faster than population. The net number of jobs shifted northwards and westwards in this adjustment appears on average to have been only half that of the movement of population in the opposite direction. Brown concludes that, despite the common assertion that regional policy aims at moving the work to the worker, it is the movement of workers to the work that predominates in the U.K.

¹⁷ T.J. Baker, Regional Employment Patterns in the Republic of Ireland, (Dublin, Economic and Social Research Institute, paper No. 32, August 1966).

distinguishes between those which are autonomous, from the point of view of local demand (because they depend either upon export markets outside the area or upon externally determined social criteria) and those which are induced (by the incomes generated in the autonomous sector). In the case of Ireland, tourism, horse-racing, and some forms of transport serve the national or export market rather than the local and are thus analogous to manufacturing industry, while public administration, defence, and social services, being largely determined by national decisions as to standards and availability, should also be considered as autonomous from the local viewpoint. The remaining service items, such as trading, finance, and domestic service, make up the locally induced sector, which, because its output and employment are basically determined by the size of the autonomous sector, cannot be significantly influenced by direct public intervention. Since tourist, administrative, and social services appear to be equally effective in inducing further employment and since, further, such services presently employ many more people than does manufacturing industry in the poorer counties of Ireland, Baker suggests that it may well prove more feasible to expand such services than to force manufacturing enterprises to locate in these areas.

This is in contrast to Buchanan's pessimism about the employment opportunities to be derived from such policies.¹⁸ Undoubtedly, the employment resulting from tourist development is often small, highly seasonal, and mainly female, and thus cannot be expected to stem the population loss in declining areas. However, when he dismisses as insignificant the effects upon receiving areas of a possible decentralization of some central government departments, one feels that he has failed to appreciate the important

¹⁸Regional Studies in Ireland, op. cit., p. 92

innovatory effects which the influx of highly-trained personnel can have upon provincial centres.¹⁹ In general, it is in the less-developed areas, where traditional attitudes are usually most firmly entrenched, that revolutionary changes in ideas and habits are most urgently needed. Checking the "brain-drain" out of such areas, and attracting into them highly-skilled technicians and innovators which, in turn, depends, to a large extent, upon the creation of attractive working and social environments, would go a long way towards facilitating that revolution.

4.3. The Location of Irish Industry. (1) Purpose of the study

An investigation into the location of Irish industry over the past forty years was carried out by the present writer for both parts of the island. The level of disaggregation was very fine, both with respect to the classification of manufacturing activities²⁰ and, even more especially, with respect to their locations.²¹ The purpose of the study was to analyze the industrial location patterns in Ireland in order to discover the under-

¹⁹One would suggest, however, that such transplanted departments be located, not in small towns like Athlone or Castlebar as already mooted, but in one of the main growth centres such as Limerick which has already been chosen as the site of a new college of higher education, or else in Galway.

²⁰The classification of manufacturing industries was arranged so as to correspond, as far as possible, with that used in the principal tables of the Census of Industrial Production. The coverage of the study is more complete than that of the national censuses, however, because it includes even firms employing fewer than five persons.

²¹The industries were located by towns. Since no such data was already available for centres other than the large cities, the information had to be derived from a variety of basic sources, principally the annual trade directories, which give the names and addresses of manufacturers and exporters in both parts of the island. The principal sources were: Thom's Trade Directory, 1926 through 1966 (which covered the location of manufacturers in the Republic from 1926 to 1966 and in Northern Ireland from 1926 to 1956), Who Makes What in Northern Ireland, 1966 (which covered the final year for that area), and Kelly's Directory of Manufacturers and Merchants 1926 through 1966, and The Irish Export Directory 1966 (both of which covered the location of exporters for the period).

lying causal factors at work during this important period in its economic development and with the objective of assessing those likely to be important in the future.

In addition to examining the past locations of manufacturing and exporting industries, the study is also designed to answer some questions of specific interest to policy makers in the field of regional planning and growth centre designation. The degree to which areas specialize and the extent to which industries are concentrated in particular cities and towns is investigated. Which industries have tended to concentrate in the main urban centres of Dublin and Belfast? Which are the most dispersed locationally? Has the degree of concentration (localization) or dispersion changed significantly over time? Which were the main growth industries at various times during the period? Were they exporting industries or those dependent in the main upon domestic demand - or did this, in turn, depend upon the stage of development? Are any trends apparent as to the distribution of growing and declining industries between growing and declining areas? Which industries have the smallest and which the largest number of production units? Where the number of production units increased over time, did the number of locations increase proportionally? The operation of various, and often conflicting forces, make predictions difficult. On the one hand, the implementation of the government decentralization policies and the general decline in transportation costs would seem to favour increased dispersion but, on the other hand, the importance of intra-industry linkages and of external economies would strengthen the tendency towards increased concentration. It is probable that different industries will have different behaviour patterns and that the stage of development of the whole economy is also of relevance in this respect.

Relating the number of establishments in each industry in the United States to the number of counties wherein they were located,

Hoover²² found a systematic tendency for the number of counties to increase proportionately less than the increase in the number of establishments, leading him to conclude that there was a systematic tendency for clustering of plants. P. Sargant Florence,²³ a pioneer in this area of study, has found opposite tendencies prevailing in the U.K. The picture which emerges there is one of decreasing degrees of specialization by virtually all regions and decreasing degrees of localization in the majority of industries. This is ascribed, to some extent, to the fact that some of the industries which were most highly concentrated in particular regions (for example coal-mining, shipbuilding, textiles, and pottery) have been declining in relation to others that were less localized. Once again, the stage of development is probably of some relevance.

Yet another area worthy of investigation is the behaviour of plant size over time both with respect to individual industries and to economic activity in general. Is there any evidence to support the view that economies of scale are of increasing importance, especially in a small, open economy? No direct data is available for Ireland but it would be helpful to look at the trends in plant size. Has the average size of plant increased over time? What relationships can be observed between localization and the size of plants, or between external agglomeration economies and economies of scale?²⁴ Florence found that the greater the localization, the larger was the size of the representative plant but that, at higher levels of localization, there was a marked concentration

²²E.M. Hoover, Industrial Location and National Resources, (Washington, D.C., 1943), chapter 14.

²³P. Sargant Florence, Industrial Location and size of Plants, (Cambridge, N.I.E.S.R., 1948) and Post-War Industrial Location and Size of Plant, (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1962).

²⁴Agglomeration economies are defined as economies which accrue to firms which locate in large centres containing many industries and are to be distinguished from external economies which accrue to firms within individual industries when these firms are located close to each other.

of industries with medium-sized representative plants. External economies accrue to highly localized firms in the same industry which might well obviate the need for the internal economies of scale of the large plant. Florence also found that industries with all sizes of plant, and no representative size, tend to be footloose industries with a low degree of localization. Industries such as bakeries and the building trades will locate in areas of larger and of smaller population density and will, therefore, tend to have larger and smaller plants to serve these markets of various sizes.

Finally, throughout this study on the location of Irish industry, comparisons will constantly be made between the various forces and trends at work in the two parts of the island.

(2) Analysis and implications of the study

(a) The Industrial Classification

The Censuses of Industrial Production divide the Irish manufacturing sector into ten broad groups, each of which is further sub-divided according to its main activities. In the most detailed published results of the Censuses, more than forty separate sub-divisions are usually distinguished but, for the purposes of this study, and particularly with a view to facilitating comparisons between the two parts of the island, the number of sub-divisions is restricted to thirty-five. The classifications are as follows:

<u>Industrial Group</u>	<u>Main Sub-divisions</u>
1. Food	1. Bacon 2. Biscuits and flour confectionery 3. Sugar and sugar confectionery 4. Canned and frozen foods 5. Edible oils and fats 6. Processed dairy products 7. Grain Milling

<u>Industrial Group (cont'd.)</u>	<u>Main Sub-divisions</u>
2. Drink and Tobacco	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aerated and mineral waters 2. Distilling 3. Brewing 4. Tobacco
3. Textiles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cotton and Linen 2. Nylon, jute, canvas, and carpets 3. Woollen and worsted 4. Hosiery and knitwear
4. Clothing and Footwear	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clothing 2. Footwear
5. Leather	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fellmongery and tanning 2. Leather goods
6. Wood and Furniture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wood and wood products 2. Furniture and fittings 3. Brushes and brooms
7. Paper and Printing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Printing and publishing 2. Paper and paper products
8. Chemicals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chemicals and drugs 2. Soap, detergents, and candles 3. Oils, paints, inks, and polishes 4. Fertilisers
9. Clay products and Cement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concrete, clay, and stone products 2. Glass, china, and pottery 3. Cement
10. Engineering	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Metal products 2. Machinery 3. Vehicles 4. Ships and boats

The tables in Appendix B, which show in detail the location of Irish industry classified according to its industrial groups and their sub-divisions are numbered on a 3-digit system. The first digit refers to the industrial group; the second (which is either 1 or 2) designates manufacturers (1) and manufacturers who export (2); the third refers to the industrial sub-division. The Northern Ireland data is included in the appropriate sections with that of the Republic and, as a result, the third digit in the Northern Ireland tables is a continuation of the series used

in the tables for the Republic. For example, Table 7.2.2. refers to the location of exporters of paper products in the Republic, and Table 10.1.6 refers to the location of manufacturers of metal products in Northern Ireland. Table 1.1.0 refers to the location of manufacturers of Food in the Republic. Summaries of the data are to be found in Tables 11.1.1. to 12.2.2.

(b) Coverage of the study

As already noted, the data for this study was extracted from a variety of trade directories, giving the names and addresses of manufacturers and exporters in the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland for the years 1926 to 1966 inclusive. While it is felt that these were the most complete sources of information on the location of Irish industries, nevertheless, complete accuracy, despite painstaking cross-checks, cannot be guaranteed.

A comparison of the numbers of firms in each industry in the Republic, for example, as given in Table A14 (and based upon Census data) with the same information as given in the present study (Appendix B), discloses some important differences. In general, the Census figures tend to be smaller. This is because the principle adopted in recent years by the Census statisticians is to omit establishments which employ fewer than five persons. But there are important instances where the Census figures are larger than those in the present study. In other words, the information given in the trade directories for certain industries is incomplete. A case in point is the food industry, one of the sub-divisions of which is "bread, biscuits, and flour confectionery." Because the trade directories do not list the names and addresses of local bakeries, the number of firms in this category given in the present study falls very short of the total

given in the Census results. In the other few instances where the Census figures are greater all relate to very small establishments and occur in the earlier part of the period covered in this study. The principal industries concerned are metal trades, printing, clothing, and timber. However, bearing in mind these qualifications, it is felt that the data derived from the results of the research are, in general, and especially for the latter part of the period, reasonably accurate and complete and form a satisfactory basis from which to analyze the location of Irish industry over the period from 1926 to 1966.

(c) Patterns of industrial location in Ireland, 1926-66

In examining the patterns of industrial location in Ireland from the tables in Appendix B, the picture which emerges is that of a steady growth of industrialization and of an increased spread of industry over the island since the beginning of the period.

The total number of establishments in the Republic of Ireland increased from 832 in 1926 to 3,095 in 1966 and in Northern Ireland the numbers increased from 600 to 1,535. While these increases in both economies were fairly steady up to 1956 the rate of increase started to slow down in Northern Ireland during the succeeding decade and, in the Republic, the number of establishments both in the country as a whole and in many individual counties and towns, actually fell during the last decade. This was due, not only to mergers and rationalization moves within Irish industry, but also, and most importantly, to the disappearance of many small firms which failed to withstand the increased competition which accompanied the re-opening of the economy.

Conceding that the process of industrialization has resulted in a gradual and increased spread of industry over the island, it is apparent

that some areas fared less well than others and that the disparities between areas with respect to the numbers of establishments located therein have, in many cases, widened since the beginning of the period. Cases in point include counties Galway, Limerick, Carlow, and Waterford in the Republic and county Londonderry in Northern Ireland. Other counties, notably Longford, Leitrim, and Roscommon in the Republic and Fermanagh in the north have been virtually by-passed by the process of industrialization. In contrast to county Dublin's 1,533 establishments in 1966, counties Longford, Leitrim, and Roscommon had 8, 13, and 15 firms respectively and in contrast to county Antrim's 934 firms, county Fermanagh had only 27 in 1966. Of the 1,533 firms in county Dublin, no fewer than 1,525 were located in Dublin city and of the 934 in county Antrim, 765 were located in the city of Belfast. Indeed, it is apparent that the main centres in both territories, Dublin and Belfast, have maintained their dominant positions throughout the period and that, in Dublin's case, its share of the Republic's manufacturing establishments has increased steadily and significantly since 1926. At that earlier date, the degree of concentration had been much greater in Belfast than in Dublin. In 1926, 63% of all manufacturing industries in Northern Ireland were located in Belfast compared with only 39% of the Republic's industries located in Dublin. However, whereas in Northern Ireland the tendency in general has favoured a lessening of concentration in the main centre, that in the Republic has favoured increased concentration. Within individual industrial groups, this tendency has been particularly strong in the important engineering and clothing divisions which have shown an increasing propensity to locate in the capital city.

The second largest city in each area, Cork in the Republic and Londonderry in Northern Ireland, has each experienced a decline with

respect to the percentage of its territory's industry which is located therein. Cork's share of the Republic's establishments fell from 12% to 7% during the period while Londonderry's share of Northern Ireland's establishments declined from 10% to 6%. The net result was that by 1966, 56% of all manufacturing establishments in each area was concentrated in their two largest urban centres.

Accompanying the general growth of industry, there has been a very significant increase in the numbers of exporting firms in both economies. Once again, the dominance of the main centres, and especially that of Dublin within the Republic, is apparent. Belfast's share of Northern Ireland's exporting firms was extremely high (88%) in 1926 but fell to 51% by the end of the period. However, Dublin's share of the Republic's exporting firms, which stood at 38% at the beginning of the period rose to 54% by 1966. Both Cork and Londonderry suffered relative declines. From 24% in 1926, Cork's share in the Republic fell to 6% by 1966 while that of Londonderry in Northern Ireland fell from 7% to 6% over the period. By 1966, therefore, 60% of the Republic's exporting firms, and 56% of Northern Ireland's exporting firms were located in their two main centres.

In Northern Ireland, despite the tendency of industry in general to be less concentrated in its main centre than that of the Republic, the degree of concentration in some industries, notably in wood and furniture, and in chemicals, actually rose during the period. In the Republic, where concentration of industry at the main centre has increased steadily over the period, the tendency is particularly noticeable in the textiles, clothing, and engineering groups. The fact that many of the more important industries are being increasingly attracted to the main urban centres strengthens their industrial superiority over the rest of their territories. In contrast, the counties of Longford, Leitrim, and Roscommon in the

Republic, and Fermanagh in Northern Ireland not only suffer from a significant lack of manufacturing industry, but amongst those actually located in these areas, there are very few growth industries or exporting firms.

It can be seen from Tables 12.1.1 and 12.2.1. that Dublin's share of the exporting firms in the Republic has increased to an even more significant extent than that of its share of manufacturing industry in general. Bearing in mind the importance of exports to the growth of income in a small, open economy, it is not surprising to find that the gap between the rate of growth of Dublin's income and that of the rest of the country has widened in recent years.²⁵

Breaking down the manufacturing sector into its ten industrial groups and examining the pattern of their locations over the period it appears that the most ubiquitous industries in the Republic have been food (especially processed dairy products), engineering, textiles, and wood and furniture. In Northern Ireland, a fairly similar picture emerges, the most ubiquitous industries being textiles, food, clay products, and engineering. The industries with the fewest locations in both economies are leather and chemicals. However, if each industry is examined according to its main sub-divisions, it is apparent that differences with respect to the number of establishments or the number of locations are frequently greater between constituent industries of a group than between the larger groups themselves. Further, in many cases, it is the behaviour of one very large scattered sub-division which gives the group its dominant or ubiquitous appearance.²⁶

²⁵cf. chapter 2, p. 54, footnote 29.

²⁶Examples of industrial sub-divisions which dominate their respective industrial groups in terms of numbers of establishments are: dairy products, bread, and grain milling within the food group; mineral waters, within the drink and tobacco group; hosiery, and linen, within the textile group; wood products, within the wood and furniture group; clothing, within the clothing and footwear group; printing, within the paper and printing group; clay products, within the clay products and cement group; metals, within the engineering group. It is also within these industrial sub-groups that very small towns and villages are numerically important as locations.

In terms of net output, these sub-divisions are frequently not as important as their size, in terms of numbers of establishments, might seem to indicate. As can be seen from Table XIX, the most important industries (measured in terms of net output) in the Republic in 1966 were machinery, brewing, vehicles, and metals, but, in terms of the number of establishments, the most important were wood products, metals, printing, and grain milling. In the more urbanized and industrialized economy of Northern Ireland, there is a much closer correspondence between the size of industries, in terms of the numbers of establishments which they contain, and their importance in terms of their net output.

(d) Determinants of industrial location in Ireland

One of the most contentious issues which arises during the transition stage of economic development is that of the viability of small-scale rural-based industry. The migration of labour from the countryside to the towns which accompanies, and even outruns, the process of industrialization in the urban areas, is seen by some as heralding the advent of rural decay and of national cultural decline.²⁷ As has already been seen in the theoretical model, this migration out of agriculture in the small, open economy tends to bypass the local towns, and even the capital city, if the country's urban areas are not comparable in size and structure with those of nearby countries. In an attempt to contain this out-migration and, at the same time, to prevent the capital city from garnering a disproportionate share of the country's industry and population, the first phase of

²⁷"Culture" is difficult to define and an attempt to do so is hazardous. Nevertheless, the disquiet, which is legitimate, generally springs from the observation of the gradual destruction of village life, where local customs, traditions, and language are most firmly entrenched.

the industrialization process is generally accompanied by a scattered pattern of industrial location. As we have already seen, this dispersion of economic activities is facilitated by the type of goods produced, the imperfections in the market and in the communications network, and by the haphazard nature of the new tariff policy. However, when the second phase of the industrialization process is reached, involving the production of more difficult import substitutes, such as consumer durables, intermediate goods, and machinery, the location pattern in a small, open economy shifts towards a concentration at the main centre and port, through which imports of raw materials, fuel, and capital goods arrive, and out of which exports are mainly channeled. Regional disparities, with respect to economic structure and incomes, become increasingly wide and, unless government intervention in the form of an active regional policy is undertaken during the transition stage, these disparities tend to become chronic. The promotion of regional growth centres is currently regarded as the method most likely to succeed in activating the declining regions on the periphery. Such a policy has been suggested for both parts of Ireland in the reports of Matthew, Wilson, and Buchanan.

TABLE XVII MOST IMPORTANT IRISH INDUSTRIES 1926 TO 1966
(MEASURED IN TERMS OF VALUE OF NET OUTPUT)

(a) Republic of Ireland

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1956
1.	Brewing	Brewing	Brewing	Brewing	Machinery
2.	Bread	Bread	Bread	Printing	Brewing
3.	Printing	Printing	Printing	Clothing	Vehicles
4.	Tobacco	Grain milling	Clothing	Bread	Metals
5.	Grain Milling	Sugar & confectionery	Sugar & confectionery	Grain Milling	Printing
6.	Processed milk products	Clothing	Grain Milling	Vehicles	Clay products
7.	Wood and Cork	Tobacco	Footwear	Sugar & confectionery	Clothing
8.	Bacon	Vehicles	Woollen & worsteds	Metals	Bread
9.	Vehicles	Bacon	Vehicles	Clay products	Canned foods
10.	Clothing	Processed milk products	Metals	Linen, cotton & nylon	Processed milk products

(b) Northern Ireland

	1926	1935	1949	1956	1966
1.	Linen	Linen	Linen	Shipbuilding	Misc. foods
2.	Other textiles	Shipbuilding	Shipbuilding	Linen	Other textiles
3.	Ship- building	Distilling & brewing	Clothing	Mechanical engineering	Linen
4.	Clothing	Other textiles	Mechanical engineering	Clothing	Mechanical engineering
5.	Mechanical engineering	Clothing	Other textiles	Other textiles	Shipbuilding
6.	Bread	Bread	Bread	Misc. foods etc.	Clothing
7.	Distilling & brewing	Mechanical engineering	Distilling & brewing	Bread	Electrical engineering
8.	Printing	Printing	Grain milling	Grain milling	Chemicals
9.	Grain milling	Grain milling	Printing	Electrical engineering	Bread
10.	Mineral waters	Mineral waters	Building materials	Milk products	Grain milling

However, since the publication of the last report, the voices of dissent have been growing louder in the Republic. Critics of its central thesis dismiss as unrealistic the arguments of the growth centre protagonists that the benefits of industrial concentration at selected centres will spread to their surrounding hinterlands, bringing increased regional employment, reduced regional out-migration, and improved services. In general, they see only the prospect of increased local emigration, and argue that the promotion of regional growth centres will speed up the decline of the smaller towns and villages and the demise of Gaelic traditions. In the opinion of these critics, what is needed, in order to reverse the present trends and reduce emigration, is the increased dispersal of industry among the small towns. How justified are their fears? How legitimate is the argument in favour of small-town industry from an economic as well as from a social viewpoint? Would a policy involving the provision of a factory in every town and village be even socially justifiable? What are the economic costs of such a policy and would the community be willing to meet them?

In an attempt to answer such questions, the pattern of Irish industrial location between 1926 and 1966 was examined for evidence of increased clustering or increased dispersion.²⁸ The results of this

²⁸"Clustering" in this study is defined as the tendency of firms within the same industry to locate close to each other in a centre in order to take advantage of external economies. It was chosen instead of the word "concentration", which is reserved here to describe the tendency of industry to locate in the capital cities of Dublin and Belfast. While the two phenomena are interrelated, and usually operate in the same direction, it was considered useful to distinguish between them. "Clustering" in this study is rather similar to the same term as used by Hoover but the basis for its calculation is different. Hoover used the county but the town is used in this study, not only because of the availability of more detailed data from the present research, but also because it was considered to be a superior basis from which to derive the necessary evidence.

investigation are presented in Tables XVIII through XXVIII. For manufacturing industry in general (Table XVIII) and for almost every separate industrial group (Tables XIX through XXVIII), in both the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland, the evidence is clearcut and consistent.

TABLE XVIII NUMBER OF TOWNS WITH NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
AND IN NORTHERN IRELAND IN 1926, 1946 AND 1966.

(a) Manufacturers

Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	428	5	2	3	2	1	1
1946	383	33	11	4	7	2	2
1966	375	35	17	2	10	1	2
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	99	6	3	0	0	1	1
1946	91	8	5	4	0	1	1
1966	78	12	7	2	7	3	1

(b) Exporters

Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	164	2	0	0	1	1	0
1946	165	1	0	1	0	1	0
1966	153	8	5	0	0	1	1
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	55	1	0	0	0	1	0
1946	54	1	0	1	0	1	0
1966	45	5	2	2	2	0	1

TABLE XIX NUMBER OF TOWNS WITH NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND AND IN NORTHERN IRELAND IN 1926, 1946 AND 1966.

(a) Manufacturers

Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	295	2	1	0	1	1	0
1946	288	6	2	2	1	1	0
1966	287	9	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	63	1	0	0	1	0	0
1946	62	1	1	0	0	1	0
1966	60	2	1	1	0	1	0

(b) Exporters

Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	68	1	0	0	1	0	0
1946	68	2	0	0	0	0	0
1966	68	0	1	0	0	1	0
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	22	1	0	0	0	0	0
1946	22	1	0	0	0	0	0
1966	22	0	0	1	0	0	0

TABLE XX **NUMBER OF TOWNS WITH NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN
THE DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF
IRELAND AND IN NORTHERN IRELAND IN 1926, 1946 AND
1966.**

(a) Manufacturers

Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	71	0	1	0	1	0	0
1946	69	2	1	0	1	0	0
1966	69	2	1	0	1	0	0
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	15	0	0	0	1	0	0
1946	15	0	0	0	1	0	0
1966	15	0	0	0	1	0	0

(b) Exporters

Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	12	1	0	0	0	0	0
1946	12	1	0	0	0	0	0
1966	12	1	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
1946	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE XXI NUMBER OF TOWNS WITH NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN
THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
AND IN NORTHERN IRELAND IN 1926, 1946 AND 1966.

(a) Manufacturers

Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	139	1	0	1	0	0	0
1946	138	1	1	0	0	1	0
1966	137	2	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	57	3	1	0	0	1	0
1946	54	7	0	0	0	1	0
1966	53	5	2	0	1	1	0

(b) Exporters

Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	68	1	0	0	0	0	0
1946	68	0	1	0	0	0	0
1966	67	0	0	1	0	1	0
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	37	0	0	0	0	1	0
1946	36	1	0	0	0	1	0
1966	35	2	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE XXII NUMBER OF TOWNS WITH NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND AND IN NORTHERN IRELAND IN 1926, 1946 AND 1966.

		(a) Manufacturers						
		Number of Establishments						
Area and year	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over	
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>								
1926	76	0	2	0	0	0	0	
1946	74	2	0	0	1	0	1	
1966	73	3	0	0	1	0	1	
<u>Northern Ireland</u>								
1926	38	0	0	0	1	1	0	
1946	38	0	0	0	1	1	0	
1966	35	3	0	0	1	1	0	
		(b) Exporters						
		Number of Establishments						
Area and year	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over	
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>								
1926	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	
1946	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	
1966	30	1	0	0	0	1	0	
<u>Northern Ireland</u>								
1926	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	
1946	19	0	1	1	0	0	0	
1966	18	2	0	0	1	0	0	

TABLE XXIII NUMBER OF TOWNS WITH NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN
THE LEATHER INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
AND IN NORTHERN IRELAND IN 1926, 1946 AND 1966.

(a) Manufacturers

Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	41	0	0	1	0	0	0
1946	40	1	0	0	1	0	0
1966	41	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
1946	9	0	0	1	0	0	0
1966	9	0	1	0	0	0	0

(b) Exporters

Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
1946	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1946	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE XXIV NUMBER OF TOWNS WITH NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE WOOD AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND AND IN NORTHERN IRELAND IN 1926, 1946 AND 1966.

(a) Manufacturers							
Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	130	1	1	0	0	1	0
1946	124	5	2	0	1	1	0
1966	127	2	2	0	1	1	0
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	30	1	0	1	0	0	0
1946	30	1	0	0	0	1	0
1966	27	4	0	0	1	0	0
(b) Exporters							
Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	22	1	0	0	0	0	0
1946	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	22	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
1946	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	9	1	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE XXV

NUMBER OF TOWNS WITH NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN
THE PAPER AND PRINTING INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF
IRELAND AND IN NORTHERN IRELAND IN 1926, 1946 AND
1966.

(a) Manufacturers

Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	83	1	0	0	1	0	0
1946	79	4	0	1	0	1	0
1966	80	3	1	0	0	1	0
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	38	0	0	0	1	0	0
1946	36	1	0	1	0	1	0
1966	34	4	0	0	0	1	0

(b) Exporters

Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	11	1	0	0	0	0	0
1946	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	11	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
1946	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	10	0	1	0	0	0	0

TABLE XXVI NUMBER OF TOWNS WITH NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN
THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
AND IN NORTHERN IRELAND IN 1926, 1946 AND 1966.

(a) Manufacturers							
Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	49	1	0	0	1	0	0
1946	49	0	1	0	0	1	0
1966	49	0	0	1	0	1	0
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	12	0	0	1	0	0	0
1946	12	0	0	0	1	0	0
1966	11	1	0	0	1	0	0
(b) Exporters							
Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	13	0	1	0	0	0	0
1946	13	1	0	0	0	0	0
1966	13	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
1946	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE XXVII NUMBER OF TOWNS WITH NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CLAY PRODUCTS AND CEMENT INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND AND IN NORTHERN IRELAND IN 1926, 1946 AND 1966.

		(a) Manufacturers						
		Number of Establishments						
Area and year	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over	
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>								
1926	99	1	0	0	0	0	0	
1946	98	0	1	0	0	1	0	
1966	98	1	0	0	0	1	0	
<u>Northern Ireland</u>								
1926	41	0	0	1	0	0	0	
1946	41	0	0	0	1	0	0	
1966	38	2	1	0	1	0	0	

		(b) Exporters						
		Number of Establishments						
Area and year	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over	
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>								
1926	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1946	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1966	24	0	0	0	1	0	0	
<u>Northern Ireland</u>								
1926	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1946	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	
1966	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	

TABLE XXVIII NUMBER OF TOWNS WITH NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN
THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
AND IN NORTHERN IRELAND IN 1926, 1946 AND 1966

(a) Manufacturers

Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	130	0	1	0	1	0	0
1946	126	2	1	1	1	1	0
1966	126	4	0	0	1	0	1
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	39	0	0	0	1	0	0
1946	39	0	0	0	1	0	0
1966	33	5	1	0	0	1	0

(b) Exporters

Area and year	Number of Establishments						
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-50	51-199	200 and over
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>							
1926	46	1	0	0	0	0	0
1946	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	44	2	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Northern Ireland</u>							
1926	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
1946	24	1	0	0	0	0	0
1966	22	2	0	0	1	0	0

Between 1926 and 1966 the spread of industrialization throughout the island has been accompanied by a tendency towards clustering of manufacturing plants, both those which manufacture for the home market and those which manufacture for export. The percentage of establishments located in small centres has decreased and the percentage located in the larger centres has gone up significantly over the period. The tendency towards clustering of plants is weak in a few industries, notably in the drink and tobacco group and in the leather industry, but in the more important industries, especially those in the engineering and textile groups, which are "leading" industries with respect to the growth of net output, the tendency towards clustering is particularly noticeable.

In some instances, the increases in clustering which occurred between 1946 and 1966, while real are not immediately apparent from an examination of the tables. The original data in Appendix B need to be consulted. The clustering phenomenon, in these cases, is masked by the fact that the shifts which took place between the classes were not always as great as the changes which occurred within the individual classes themselves. Examples of such industries are food, clothing and footwear, wood and furniture, paper and printing, and clay products. Within these industries, the increased clustering is mainly the result of increased concentration at the main centres, and especially at Dublin, but there are also instances, for example, in the cases of furniture, processed foods, and footwear, where the increases are also a reflection of increased cluster at other important one-industry or "specializing" centres.

For firms which export, the tendency towards clustering is much more clear-cut and it continued strongly throughout the whole period from 1926 to 1966, for manufacturing industry as a whole and for almost every individual industrial group. The only case where increased clustering

was not apparent among exporting firms was in the drink and tobacco group, an industry which had, even in 1926, already reached a high level of locational concentration.

Thus, it is apparent that, in both parts of Ireland, despite the operation of government policies favouring a dispersal of industry,²⁹ the general reaction of industrialists has been to cluster together, not only within industrial groups, but also within large centres of population. Were they justified in doing so? Are there special advantages to be gained by industrialists who cluster in groups and are there agglomeration economies available for firms locating in large industrial centres?

To answer these questions, a number of further investigations were carried out. These investigations all related to the behaviour of establishments within manufacturing industry in Ireland during the 20-year period from 1946 to 1966. They set out to determine whether firms which located in clusters or in large centres had a relatively higher chance of survival or a relatively greater tendency to attract new industry than firms which located singly or in smaller centres.

1946 was chosen as the base year for three reasons: firstly, because the industrialization process had hardly taken root in the Republic before that date and, thus, a sufficient number of observations within each industrial group could only then be obtained; secondly, it avoided the disruptive effects of the war years; and thirdly, the 20-year span between 1946 and 1966 was considered to be sufficiently long to test the survival rates of firms within industries as well as the ability of towns to attract new industries.

²⁹cf. chapter 3, section 5

In order to examine the relationship, if any, between clustering and failure rates within Irish industry, an investigation was conducted into apparent failure rates,³⁰ within each industrial group, in towns classified according to the number of establishments contained therein at the beginning of the period.

Three classes of towns are distinguished, viz., towns containing 1 firm in an industry, towns containing 2 to 5 firms in an industry, and towns containing 6 firms or more within an industry.

The results of the investigation are presented in Table XXIX. For both the Republic of Ireland and for Northern Ireland, and in the case of every individual industrial group, the evidence suggests that lower failure rates are associated with clustering within industrial groups. The apparent failure rates of industries in the 1-firm towns are very high, and, for five of the ten industrial groups, are 50% or more in Northern Ireland. In contrast to this, the apparent failure rates fall sharply when there are 6 or more firms within the same industry located in a town. In many cases, the apparent failure rates in these towns fall significantly below 5%.

Among the more important industries (importance being measured in terms of net output) such as engineering, textiles, and food processing, the apparent failure rates declined steadily as the number of firms

³⁰The Apparent Failure Rate is defined as the percentage fall in the number of establishments within an industry between 1946 and 1966 in towns classified according to the number of establishments contained therein in 1946. For example, if there were 6 establishments in 6 1-firm towns in 1946 (according to the data in Appendix B) and if there were only 3 establishments in these same 6 towns in 1966, then the apparent failure rate of establishments in 1-firm towns within this industry is 50%. The rate is called "apparent" because there is no way of ascertaining from the data in Appendix B whether the remaining 3 establishments are 3 of the original 6, or whether all 6 failed and 3 new firms were established, or whether 9 new firms were established and 12 failed, and so on, during the period.

within the group increased in a town. Indeed, in Northern Ireland, this steady fall in the apparent failure rates with increased cluster was the general rule. In the case of the Republic, however, an economy which is less advanced, both with respect to industrialization and urbanization, the apparent failure rate was higher in seven out of the ten industrial groups in the 2 to 5-firm towns than it was in the 1-firm towns.

TABLE XXIX APPARENT FAILURE RATES OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN EACH INDUSTRY
1946-66 IN TOWNS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF
ESTABLISHMENTS CONTAINED THEREIN IN 1946

(a) Republic of Ireland

Number of Establishments in Towns in 1946	1 Apparent Failure Rate	2 - 5 Apparent Failure Rate	6 and over Apparent Failure Rate
Industry			
All industries	42	23	5
Food	26	22	9
Drink and Tobacco	13	18	10
Textiles	40	32	5
Clothing and Footwear	17	32	5
Leather	43	63	17
Wood and Furniture	38	45	6
Paper and printing	21	46	10
Chemicals	18	50	0
Clay Products	50	59	1
Engineering	35	31	7

(b) Northern Ireland

Number of Establishments in Towns in 1946	1 Apparent Failure Rate	2 - 5 Apparent Failure Rate	6 and over Apparent Failure Rate
Industry			
All industries	29	16	1
Food	50	25	11
Drink and Tobacco	25	0	32
Textiles	20	33	17
Clothing and Footwear	40	18	5
Leather	100	67	18
Wood and Furniture	50	33	2
Paper and printing	50	9	6
Chemicals	80	40	0
Clay Products	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0

It was felt that a major part of the explanation for the relatively poor performance of firms in the 1-firm and in the 2 to 5-firm towns in the Republic of Ireland might lie in the smaller scale of industry and the smaller size of the average firm in the Republic relative to that in Northern Ireland.

In a study conducted into the size³¹ of industrial establishments in the Republic for the year 1958, Linehan³² concluded that, while establishments in the Republic compare reasonably well, in this respect, with those in other European countries, they are generally smaller than establishments in Northern Ireland.³³

³¹ measured in terms of numbers of persons per establishment.

³² T.P. Linehan, "The Structure of Irish Industry," Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, 1961-62, pp. 220-253.

³³ While no direct data is available on internal economies of scale in industry in the Republic of Ireland, it is instructive to examine the behaviour of plant size over time. Table A 13 (Appendix A) shows that the average size of plant (measured in terms of numbers of persons per establishment) in manufacturing industry as a whole increased from 32 to 55 between 1929 and 1963. In addition, the number of firms employing more than 500 persons increased from 9 to 45 over the same period. Significantly enough, most of these have been located in Dublin city and county while, in contrast, there is a great concentration of very small firms in the relatively under-developed counties of the provinces of Connacht and Ulster (3 counties). While averages are not considered to be a very useful measure of size within a country, nevertheless, the same general picture of increasing size of plant, both for industry in general and for the individual industrial groups, is apparent in Table A14, where the distribution of plants between the various size classes is shown. The vast majority of firms still employ fewer than ten persons and while it is obvious from Table A14 that this is still, in most cases, the most representative size class, there have been important shifts during the period, notably within the textile and engineering groups and in the printing industry. Further, the proportion of firms now employing more than fifty persons has increased in almost all industrial groups, the most notable increase being in textiles, clothing, wood and furniture, and clay products, the very industries which showed the greatest tendencies towards clustering of plants during the 1946-66 period, and the industries within which are to be found the lowest failure rates in the manufacturing sector. Thus, the phenomenon which Florence observed in the U.K., that of increased localization being associated with increasing size of plant, appears to operate in the Republic also.

Although industry in the Republic was still mainly serving the domestic market in 1946, some manufacturing firms were already exporting goods abroad at that date (as they were in Northern Ireland) and, thus, it was considered useful to measure separately the apparent failure rates within these firms in order to see whether firms exposed to a wider market (and, therefore, assumed to be benefiting from internal economies of scale) fared better in the smaller centres than firms in these towns which served the local market only. It was also considered useful to ascertain whether exporting firms benefit, in general, from clustering in groups.

From the results presented in Table XXX it is clear that, for industry as a whole, and for most of the individual industrial groups, the apparent failure rates among exporting firms are significantly lower than those for manufacturers in general, suggesting, perhaps, that internal economies of scale may operate for firms in one- and few-firm towns when the market which they serve is the wider international market. However, exceptions to this general rule occur, in the Republic, within the food, drink and tobacco, and textile industries in the 1-firm and in the 2 to 5-firm towns. As can be seen from Tables A1 and A3 (in Appendix A), the value of net output and the value of exports in these industries increased steadily and significantly between 1946 and 1966. Thus, the high apparent failure rates experienced by exporting firms in these industries in the 1-firm and in the 2 to 5-firm towns in the Republic would appear to be due more to inefficiency and/or locational disadvantages.³⁴

³⁴ Mergers can be ruled out as an important source of decrease in the numbers of manufacturing establishments between 1946 and 1966 as they were not significant during this period. Similarly, tariff reductions, especially those associated with the implementation of the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area agreement of 1965, only began to take effect in the late 1960s.

TABLE XXX APPARENT FAILURE RATES OF EXPORTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN EACH INDUSTRY 1946-66 IN TOWNS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS CONTAINED THEREIN IN 1946.

(a) Republic of Ireland

Number of Establishments in Towns in 1946	1 Apparent Failure Rate	2 - 5 Apparent Failure Rate	6 and over Apparent Failure Rate
Industry			
All industries	40	12	0
Food	64	42	0
Drink and Tobacco	50	25	0
Textiles	44	20	0
Clothing and Footwear	0	-	0
Leather	-	-	-
Wood and Furniture	20	0	-
Paper and printing	0	0	-
Chemicals	0	-	0
Clay products	25	0	-
Engineering	0	0	-

(b) Northern Ireland

Number of Establishments in Towns in 1946	1 Apparent Failure Rate	2 - 5 Apparent Failure Rate	6 and over Apparent Failure Rate
Industry			
All industries	16	0	0
Food	50	17	0
Drink and Tobacco	0	20	-
Textiles	13	29	0
Clothing and Footwear	0	0	6
Leather	-	0	-
Wood and Furniture	0	0	-
Paper and printing	-	0	-
Chemicals	0	0	-
Clay products	0	-	0
Engineering	0	-	0

Note: A dash (-) in the table indicates that there were no firms within the particular class in 1946.

As regards the relatively poor performance of firms within many industrial groups in the 2 to 5-firm towns in the Republic in comparison to the performance of firms in the 1-firm towns, the explanation is not immediately obvious. It may be that, where there is only 1 firm in a town, special economies may accrue to an industrialist because of his monopsonistic position in the labour market, in comparison to that of the industrialist competing for labour in the town containing 2 to 5 firms. Another point worth noting is that the success of small-scale industry in small centres is often closely associated with the degree of local financial participation in the venture. Such financial support may be more forthcoming in a very small centre, lacking employment opportunities and anxious to attract industry, than in slightly larger centres, already possessing some industry, where the local businessmen often fear the advent of wage increases following upon increased competition for labour within the town.³⁵

The relatively poor performance of exporting firms within the textile industry in Northern Ireland was caused by the decline of the linen industry during the period. Belfast, which contained over 100 exporting firms within the industry in 1946, succeeded in making a shift into the production of man-made fibres, but many of the smaller towns, especially those containing 2 to 5 firms within the industry, failed to make the necessary transformation and, thus, failed to maintain their export markets.

Thus, for both the Republic of Ireland and for Northern Ireland, the evidence relating to the behaviour of exporting firms supports the findings of the investigation covering all manufacturing firms. Advantages appear to accrue to exporters who cluster together in groups. The high apparent failure rates, where they occur, are associated with the 1-firm

³⁵ An examination of the data in Appendix C demonstrates the fairly close association between the number of firms in towns in the Republic and the size of towns measured in terms of their populations. See also footnote 40.

and the 2 to 5-firm towns, while in those centres containing 6 or more firms within an industry there was apparently only one industry where failures among exporting firms occurred. These apparent failures took place within the clothing industry in Londonderry, an industry whose most important product in that city was shirts and whose production declined drastically during the period.

It has been shown that manufacturing firms in Ireland, whether they serve the local or the international market, tend to cluster together. This pattern of industrial location is beneficial to industrialists because the apparent failure rates within industries tend to decline as the number of firms within a cluster increases. While the size of the individual establishments is not ruled out as a factor contributing to their success or failure, it is, nevertheless, clear that the benefits to be derived from a trained labour pool, or from the existence of services unique to particular industries, such as special commercial, technical, or educational facilities, play an important role in promoting the success of firms locating close to others within the same industry.

A clustered pattern of industrial location evidently promotes the chances of success within existing industry in both parts of Ireland. Is it not logical to conclude, therefore, that new industry would be attracted to existing clusters? If not, what consequences would the dispersion of new industry have for economic development? Do towns which contain clusters of firms within a particular industry generate more new firms within that industry than towns which contain only one or a few such firms?

To answer this type of question, the increases³⁶ which took place

³⁶Just as in the case of failure rates, the estimation of the number of new firms generated within towns between 1946 and 1966 was made on a net basis. For example, if there were 6 establishments in 6 1-firm towns within a particular industry in 1946 and if there were 9 establishments within this industry in these same 6 towns in 1966, then the increase in the number of establishments in 1-firm towns within this industry is 3. Similar calculations are

between 1946 and 1966 in the number of firms within each industrial group were calculated and an investigation was then conducted into the way in which these increases were distributed between towns, classified according to the number of establishments contained therein in 1946. The investigation also included an examination of exporting firms and the results are presented in Tables XXXI and XXXII.

then made for the 2 to 5-firm towns and for the towns containing 6 or more firms within the same industry. If these results came, respectively, to 6 and 11, then the increase in the number of firms within the whole industry in towns already possessing industry in 1946 is 20. The distribution of the increase between the various classes of towns is then 15%, 30% and 55% respectively.

Of course, industry was also attracted to towns which contained no industry in 1946. Among the towns in the Republic of Ireland, for example, which lacked any industry in 1946, 50 had attracted between them 55 new firms by 1956. There were only 34 firms in these same towns in 1966. The apparent failure rate among these firms was 53% (higher than that experienced in any other category of town). The net increase in these towns which had no industry in 1946 was only 8 firms during the 1956-66 decade. The performance of industry in this category of town in Northern Ireland was only slightly better.

TABLE XXXI DISTRIBUTION OF INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS
WITHIN EACH INDUSTRY 1946-66 BETWEEN TOWNS CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS CONTAINED
THEREIN IN 1946.

(a) Republic of Ireland

Number of Establishments in Towns in 1946 Industry	1	2 - 5	6 and over
	% of increase	% of increase	% of increase
All industries	6	10	84
Food	22	26	52
Drink and Tobacco	30	30	40
Textiles	29	18	53
Clothing and footwear	6	3	91
Leather	100	0	0
Wood and furniture	45	7	48
Paper and printing	15	15	70
Chemicals	14	0	86
Clay products	32	0	68
Engineering	8	6	86

(b) Northern Ireland

Number of Establishments in Towns in 1946 Industry	1	2 - 5	6 and over
	% of increase	% of increase	% of increase
All industries	12	11	77
Food	47	47	6
Drink and tobacco	0	0	0
Textiles	24	22	54
Clothing and footwear	48	52	0
Leather	0	0	0
Wood and furniture	18	15	67
Paper and printing	18	15	67
Chemicals	4	22	74
Clay products	35	55	10
Engineering	12	19	69

TABLE XXXII DISTRIBUTION OF INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF EXPORTING ESTABLISHMENTS WITHIN EACH INDUSTRY 1946-66 BETWEEN TOWNS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS CONTAINED THEREIN IN 1946.

(a) Republic of Ireland

Number of Establishments in Towns in 1946	1	2 - 5	6 and over
Industry	% of increase	% of increase	% of increase
All industries	8	8	84
Food	7	2	91
Drink and tobacco	0	0	100
Textiles	7	20	73
Clothing and footwear	7	-	93
Leather	-	-	-
Wood and furniture	18	82	-
Paper and printing	5	95	-
Chemicals	9	-	91
Clay products	0	100	-
Engineering	0	100	-

(b) Northern Ireland

Number of Establishments in Towns in 1946	1	2 - 5	6 and over
Industry	% of increase	% of increase	% of increase
All industries	24	28	48
Food	8	8	92
Drink and tobacco	0	0	-
Textiles	21	27	52
Clothing and footwear	17	0	83
Leather	-	0	-
Wood and furniture	20	80	-
Paper and printing	-	100	-
Chemicals	0	100	-
Clay products	0	-	100
Engineering	18	-	82

For industry in general and for almost every individual industrial group, in both the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland, the greater proportion of the increase in the number of firms was recorded in centres containing more than 6 establishments. Such centres obviously tend to generate new industry to a much more important extent than do the towns containing one or a few firms. The only exception to this general rule in the Republic was in the case of leather, an industry whose locational pattern favoured 1-firm towns almost exclusively in 1946. A similarly ubiquitous pattern of location operates in the food, clothing, and clay products industries in Northern Ireland, which helps to explain the attraction of its smaller centres for new firms within these footloose industries. It should be noted, however, that, in general, industry in the more industrialized and urbanized economy of Northern Ireland, even where it is dispersed, tends to locate in centres which are relatively large in comparison to those in the Republic. In both areas, the vast majority of firms within industry as a whole in 1946 (82% in the Republic and 92% in Northern Ireland) were located in centres containing 6 or more firms. Only 4% of Northern Ireland's manufacturing establishments were located in 1-firm towns in 1946 (compared with 6% in the Republic); in absolute terms the number of firms involved in some industries was very insignificant.

In six out of the ten industrial groups in the Republic of Ireland and in four out of the ten groups in Northern Ireland, the percentage of the increase in the number of establishments which was generated within towns containing 2 to 5 firms was lower than that generated in the 1-firm towns. This can be compared with the relatively high apparent failure rates of industry in many of the 2 to 5-firm towns as against those experienced in the 1-firm towns. Again it is suggested that the extent of local financial support and involvement in new enterprises may be a contributory factor.

In the case of exporting firms, as Table XXXII shows, the greater proportion of the increase in the number of such firms was generated in centres which already contained more than one exporting firm in 1946. Within those industries which contained clusters of 6 or more exporting firms at that date, it is apparent that most of the new firms were generated within these same clusters.

The combination of low apparent failure rates and of high rates of increase in the number of establishments within industries which are located in clusters of 6 or more firms has meant that, in the case of most industries, the numbers of firms in these clusters increased absolutely between 1946 and 1966. The ratios of the number of firms in 1966 to the number of firms in 1946 in Irish towns (classified according to the number of establishments contained therein in 1946) are shown in Tables XXXIII and XXXIV. For all manufacturing industries in the Republic of Ireland, the ratios are significantly higher for towns containing 6 or more firms within an industry than they are for towns containing one or 2 to 5 firms. For exporting firms, the ratios rise steadily as the number of firms within a centre increases, but for manufacturing industry generally, the ratios for the 2 to 5-firm centres are more often lower than those in the 1-firm towns. These ratios, of course, reflect the ability of a town to maintain or to generate industry and, once again, it is suggested that the towns containing more than one firm within an industry, but lacking a cluster of such firms, may be subject to special disadvantages.

In Northern Ireland, the ratio of the number of firms in 1966 to the number in 1946, within industry in general, in centres containing more than six establishments, demonstrates the success of these centres in maintaining and attracting industry.

TABLE XXXIII RATIO OF NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1966 TO NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1946 IN TOWNS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS CONTAINED THEREIN IN 1946.

(a) Republic of Ireland

Number of Establishments in Towns in 1946	1 Ratio	2 - 5 Ratio	6 and over Ratio
Industry			
All industries	85	100	121
Food	91	100	113
Drink and tobacco	107	100	104
Textiles	84	84	123
Clothing and footwear	104	86	151
Leather	70	36	83
Wood and furniture	90	60	103
Paper and printing	88	61	101
Chemicals	155	50	134
Clay products	63	41	117
Engineering	92	84	162

(b) Northern Ireland

Number of Establishments in Towns in 1946	1 Ratio	2 - 5 Ratio	6 and over Ratio
Industry			
All industries	208	184	132
Food	113	122	91
Drink and tobacco	75	-	68
Textiles	135	108	93
Clothing and footwear	300	200	95
Leather	0	33	82
Wood and furniture	100	133	120
Paper and printing	121	111	125
Chemicals	40	160	165
Clay products	275	320	106
Engineering	320	270	240

TABLE XXXIV RATIO OF NUMBER OF EXPORTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1966 TO
NUMBER OF EXPORTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1946 IN TOWNS
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS
CONTAINED THEREIN IN 1946.

(a) Republic of Ireland

Number of Establishments in Towns in 1946	1	2 - 5	6 and over
Industry	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
All industries	180	233	680
Food	52	63	453
Drink and tobacco	50	75	117
Textiles	111	360	533
Clothing and footwear	550	-	2150
Leather	-	-	-
Wood and furniture	200	750	-
Paper and printing	200	1000	-
Chemicals	250	-	567
Clay products	75	1200	-
Engineering	100	860	-

(b) Northern Ireland

Number of Establishments in Towns in 1946	1	2 - 5	6 and over
Industry	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
All industries	337	362	150
Food	63	100	211
Drink and tobacco	100	80	-
Textiles	175	135	116
Clothing and footwear	150	100	109
Leather	-	100	-
Wood and furniture	150	233	-
Paper and printing	-	500	-
Chemicals	100	200	-
Clay products	100	-	117
Engineering	800	-	430

Within some industries, however, (food, drink and tobacco, textiles, clothing and footwear, and leather) values of less than 100 for the ratio reflect the relatively high apparent failure rates and the relatively low increases in the number of establishments which were experienced within these industries. In the case of textiles, the main cause for the low value of the ratio appears to be a high apparent failure rate but, in the case of the remaining four industries, the low ratio results from a combination of high apparent failure rates and low rates of increase in the number of establishments. In the case of most industries, the ratios for the towns containing clusters of 6 or more firms within an industry compare unfavourably with the ratios for towns containing 1 firm or 2 to 5 firms. Again it must be pointed out that only 4% of all firms in Northern Ireland in 1946 were located in 1-firm and also in 2 to 5-firm towns and a comparison of the ratios for these classes shows that, in most cases, and especially for exporting firms, the towns containing 2 to 5 firms within an industry have higher ratios than those containing only 1 firm.

The evidence suggests that the ability of all types of firms to survive, and the ability of towns to generate new industry, is closely associated with an industrial location pattern involving the clustering of firms together within industrial groups. Indeed, the benefits associated with clustering within industrial groups follow from clustering of firms in general, whether within the same industry or not. In other words, in addition to the advantages which accrue to firms which cluster together in homogeneous groups, there is also strong evidence to suggest that additional and very important benefits are also available to firms which locate in heterogeneous clusters within large industrial centres. These "agglomeration economies" (as distinct from the aforementioned external economies) are associated with the existence of a large labour pool, endowed with a wide range of skills, superior social

overhead capital, a larger market, and, generally, a more favourable industrial climate. Indeed, the results of the investigation into the behaviour of industry in Irish towns, containing various numbers of firms of all types, suggest that agglomeration economies are even more important in the promotion of industrial success, and exercise an even stronger locational pull on industry in general, than do the external economies already discussed.

In searching for the existence of agglomeration economies, an investigation was conducted into the apparent failure rates of firms within industry as a whole between 1946 and 1966. For this investigation, the classification of the towns was changed. When the investigations were concerned with the search for external economies, three classes of towns, viz., 1-firm, 2 to 5-firm, and towns containing 6 firms and more, were considered sufficient, since most towns contained fewer than 6 manufacturing firms. This was particularly so in the case of exporting firms. Now, however, since the investigation covers the whole of manufacturing industry, the number of firms in many towns will be much greater than six. For this reason, the 6-and-over group has been replaced by the following classes: 6 - 10, 11 - 15, 16 - 20, 21 - 51, 52 - 199, and 200 and over.

An examination of Table XXXV, which shows the apparent failure rates of firms within the manufacturing sector as a whole, reveals that these rates, which again are very high in the 1-firm towns, fall significantly as the number of firms of all types increases within a centre.

In Northern Ireland, the apparent failure rate falls steadily as the number of firms within centres increases. In the Republic, the economies of agglomeration are obviously very high in towns which contain over 200 firms.³⁷ However, a startling and significant exception to the general case

³⁷ There are only three such towns in the whole island: Dublin (1,065 firms in 1946 and 1,525 in 1966), and Cork (234 firms in 1946 and 224 in 1966) in the Republic, and Belfast (693 firms in 1946 and 760 in 1966) in Northern Ireland.

of increasing agglomeration economies occurs in the Republic's medium-sized towns. In the two classes of 21 to 51-firm towns and 52 to 199-firm towns, the apparent failure rate rises again. The towns involved are Sligo, Galway, Tralee, Waterford, Wexford, Dundalk, Drogheda, and Clonmel in the 21 to 51 range, and Limerick in the 52-199 range. The populations of these towns in 1966 ranged from 11,000 in Clonmel to 58,000 in Limerick.

It will be remembered that Limerick (in conjunction with Shannon) has been recommended by Buchanan as a primary growth centre in the Republic, that five of the first group (Sligo, Galway, Waterford, Dundalk, and Drogheda) have been suggested as "regional" growth centres, and that Tralee has been named as a possible "local" centre of growth. However, in these towns, there appear to be important diseconomies at work.

Table XXXVI, which shows the distribution by towns (classified according to the number of establishments contained therein in 1946) of the increase in the number of firms within manufacturing industry between 1946 and 1966, makes clear, once again, that the largest industrial centres in the Republic of Ireland (Dublin and Cork) generated an extremely high percentage of the new establishments.

TABLE XXXV APPARENT FAILURE RATES OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND AND IN NORTHERN
IRELAND 1946-66 IN TOWNS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS CONTAINED THEREIN IN 1946.

Number of Establishments in Towns in 1946.	Republic of Ireland Apparent Failure Rate	Northern Ireland Apparent Failure Rate
1	42	29
2 - 5	23	16
6 - 10	8	3
11 - 15	5	3
16 - 20	5	0
21 - 51	16	-
52 - 199	22	0
200 and over	1	0

TABLE XXXVI DISTRIBUTION OF INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS
WITHIN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY 1946-66 BETWEEN TOWNS
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS
CONTAINED THEREIN IN 1946.

Number of Establishments in Towns in 1946	Republic of Ireland % of increase	Northern Ireland % of increase
1	6	12
2 - 5	10	12
6 - 10	8	13
11 - 15	3	18
16 - 20	3	28
21 - 51	0	-
52 - 199	0	0
200 and over	70	17

The medium-sized towns again show up badly. It is probably safe to say that the diseconomies ultimately associated with inadequate infra-structural facilities in medium-sized towns put a brake on the agglomeration economies which such centres may offer.

The industrial "mix" and the presence or absence of inter-firm or inter-industry linkages (through the purchase of each other's outputs) would be expected to play an important part in the fate of industrial establishments located in towns containing several types of industry. However, the absence of such information for Irish towns precludes an investigation into this question.

In Northern Ireland, the ability of towns to generate new industry appears to rise steadily as the number of establishments located therein increases. The major exception to this general rule is Londonderry, a city already defined as a downward-transitional industrial area. Belfast, too, compares unfavourably with some smaller centres (and also with Dublin) in attracting new industry. This may be explained by the fact that it forms the nucleus of a relatively highly industrialized and urbanized area, and the new industries, where they failed to go to Belfast, generally located in the other industrial centres contiguous to it.

The results of an inquiry conducted by the Buchanan team³⁸ into the factors limiting the expansion of industrial firms in the Republic are summarized in Table XXXVII. They show that for Irish firms, which are predominantly oriented towards the home market, the most limiting factor was the small size of the Irish market.

For overseas firms, which are, for the most part, export-oriented,

³⁸ Regional Studies in Ireland, op. cit., Technical Appendix, Vol. 1, (pp. 97-102).

the chief constraint was overseas marketing problems and (probably reflecting the use of a more advanced technology) the shortage of skilled labour.³⁹

Of more immediate significance to the present discussion, however, is the fact that, for all industrialists, both domestic and foreign, the general impression conveyed was that most would prefer to locate in larger centres than their actual ones. 32% of the industrialists interviewed (accounting for 46% of industrial employment) put the optimum size of town at 20,000 population and over.⁴⁰ A further 29% (accounting for 22% of industrial employment) favoured a place between 10,000 and 20,000 population. Only 18% (10% of industrial employment) favoured a place below 5,000, and none at all a place below 1,000.

³⁹The lowering of Irish tariffs on imports and the drive for increased exports by Irish firms, since the advent of the third phase of the industrialization programme, probably accounts for the importance of "competition in the Irish market" and "overseas marketing problems" as other serious constraints limiting the expansion of the local firms.

⁴⁰In the Republic of Ireland, there is a fairly close association between the size of towns, measured in terms of their populations, and the number of manufacturing firms which they contain. Outside Dublin and Cork, which each had populations exceeding 100,000 in 1966 and which each contained over 200 manufacturing establishments, there were only four other towns in the Republic at that date with populations greater than 20,000. These were Limerick (58,000), Waterford (29,000), Galway (26,000), and Dundalk (21,600). They contained 61, 40, 30, and 43 firms respectively. There were 8 towns with populations ranging between 10,000 and 20,000 and the number of firms which these towns contained ranged from 11 to 37.

TABLE XXXVII A FACTORS LIMITING EXPANSION OF IRISH FIRMS IN
SURVEY SAMPLE

Factor	Frequency Factor* mentioned %	Proportion of Firms mentioning factor %	Proportion of Firms giving factor as most important %
1. Size of Irish market	21.8%	71.6%	27.1%
2. Competition in Irish market	14.5	55.8	11.8
3. Overseas marketing problems	11.5	49.7	8.8
4. Cost of Labour	10.8	44.7	8.8
5. Shortage of skilled labour	7.5	34.5	7.5
6. Difficulties with supplies	6.5	23.9	11.0
7. Capacity of existing plant	6.4	26.4	7.0
8. Lack of long-term capital	5.9	26.4	5.7
9. General shortage of labour	4.5	24.9	3.9
10. Difficulties with transport	3.8	19.3	3.5
11. Size of existing site	2.6	16.2	1.3
12. Lack of short-term credit	2.4	13.7	1.8
13. Difficulties with services	1.8	11.2	1.8
	100		100

*The weighted number of times factor cited as limiting expansion as a percentage of weighted total of all mentions of all factors.

Weighting: 4 for each time factor cited as most important one, 3 for each time cited as second most important, 2 for third, and 1 for fourth and lesser importance.

TABLE XXXVII B FACTORS LIMITING EXPANSION OF OVERSEAS FIRMS IN SURVEY SAMPLE

Factor	Frequency Factor* mentioned %	Proportion of Firms mentioning factor %	Proportion of Firms giving factor as most important %
1. Overseas marketing problems	14.7%	42.9%	15.0%
2. Shortage of skilled labour	12.4	38.8	13.3
3. Capacity of existing plant	11.3	32.6	11.7
4. Cost of labour	10.6	36.7	8.3
5. Size of Irish market	10.6	32.6	11.7
6. Difficulties in transport	7.8	28.6	8.3
7. General shortage of labour	7.8	22.4	11.7
8. Competition in Irish market	5.5	20.4	5.0
9. Lack of long-term capital	5.5	14.3	6.7
10. Difficulties with supplies	5.1	22.4	3.3
11. Lack of short-term credit	4.6	18.4	3.3
12. Difficulties with services	3.2	18.4	1.7
13. Size of existing site	0.9	6.1	-
	100		100

Source: Regional Studies in Ireland, by Colin Buchanan and Associates, op. cit., Technical Appendix, Volume I.

(e) Implications of the study

It has been shown that during the past forty years - a period which covered the transition stage of economic development in the Republic of Ireland - the process of industrialization has been accompanied by a systematic tendency towards the clustering of plants. This tendency operates, not only within the industrial sector as a whole, but also within most of the individual industrial groups.

It has also been shown that industrialists in both parts of Ireland are correct in pursuing this pattern of industrial location, since there are important economies to be derived from it. External economies, associated with the clustering of plants within the same industrial group, become very significant for firms which locate in towns containing 6 or more establishments within the same industry, as is suggested by the low apparent failure rates in such firms, and the superior ability of the towns which contain them of attracting new industry. Agglomeration economies, on the other hand, which are associated with the clustering of plants of all types together in large industrial centres, and which also rise steadily as the number of firms in a town increases, only become significant in towns containing more than 200 firms in the Republic.

The proposition that the two types of clustering might be advantageously combined seems inescapable. In other words, it is suggested that the process of industrialization, in an economy like that of Ireland, and, thus, the process of economic development itself in such a country, would be more assured of success if industrial establishments were arranged in groups of similar or related firms, located within the large industrial clusters of the urban agglomerations.

Most towns in the Republic, with the obvious exceptions of Dublin and Cork, are not large enough to guarantee a high survival rate in industry.

Further, despite the argument advanced by many economists that very large cities experience diseconomies of agglomeration, due to congestion and high costs, no Irish city has yet attained the scale of agglomeration where such diseconomies might become serious constraints on industrial growth. The economic case for containing the growth of Ireland's main centres on the grounds that they are inefficient locations remains to be proved.

The policy of industrial dispersal, advocated by many sociologists as an antidote to rural decay, carries a high economic cost. The apparent failure rate of firms in 1-firm towns is high. Unless the community in general is prepared to meet this high cost, that is, unless the taxpayers in the country are prepared to replace industries in these small towns at a high, and indeed increasing,⁴¹ rate, in order to maintain industrial employment in these centres, then the only sound policy of industrial location is one based upon selected centres, small in number and large in size.

⁴¹The apparent failure rate of industry in small centres in Ireland was greater in the 1956-66 decade than it had been in the 1946-66 period.

CHAPTER V

URBANIZATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5.1. Urbanization and social change

The process of economic development involves both an economic and a social restructuring of society; an industrial revolution is necessary to implement the economic transformation and urbanization is needed to effect the social change.

We have already seen from the model, as well as from its application to Ireland, that these twin processes are closely interrelated. Industry is typically an urban activity and, in turn, it promotes urban growth. However, it is also evident that a smooth and steady advance along both fronts is by no means inevitable. Imbalances may appear between urban growth and the growth of industry. In the early period of the transition stage of development, the drift of population from the rural areas to the towns will probably outrun the growth of industry in the receiving areas. The transforming economy, at this stage, may be "over-urbanized" in relation to its development and stage of industrialization. Disguised rural unemployment, or under-employment, becomes overt urban unemployment and the growth of slums and shanty-towns become the physical witnesses of the failure of economic achievements to match the rising expectations of the majority of the population in the short-run.

The process of urbanization speeds up as industrialization gathers momentum and the urban areas improve their ability to effectively absorb the rural exodus. Areas of the country, which had hitherto remained outside any urban influence, increasingly participate in the urban way of

life and, according to Friedmann,¹ this leads to changes in the social order, the disruption of accustomed patterns of behaviour, and their reintegration around new value principles. Indeed, the failure of these social changes to occur, or the failure of the growth of social overhead capital to keep pace with the growth of cities produces urban problems and imperfections. However, as Reissman² points out, the "evils" which many associate with cities are less a consequence of industrialization than of attempts to preserve preindustrial ways of life in an alien society.³ Cities are natural, not unnatural growths and the argument frequently advanced that people want to live in small communities and get back to nature remains to be proved.⁴

Cities are the nuclei of social and economic change, the centres from which innovatory waves emanate in a transforming society and, thus, an examination of the forces behind the interrelated processes of urbanization and industrialization helps to explain, in large part, the process of economic development itself.

¹ John Friedmann, "Cities in Social Transformation," Comparative Studies in Society and History, Vol.4, (July 1961), reprinted in Friedmann and Alonso (eds.), Regional Development and Planning, op.cit., pp. 343-360.

² Leonard Reissman, The Urban Process, (New York, The Free Press, 1964), p.174.

³ As Reissman explains, child labour is generally acceptable on farms but considered a social evil in factories.

⁴ ibid. chapter 3.

5.2. Urban centres and their distribution

According to Christaller,⁵ the ideal umland, or hinterland, of a city is bounded by a circular line. The sum of the distances of all points in the hinterland to the centre thus represents a minimum. If, however, the circular umland touches the umlands of the neighbouring cities, a hexagon becomes the most favourable boundary.⁶ From these ideas originated the theory of central places. Christaller defines a central place as a city or settlement which functions as an economic or social centre for a larger or smaller hinterland, and central place activities as those which serve the local market. Central place theory seeks to determine the optimum distribution of these settlements in space. The ideal pattern is considered to be an evenly-spaced distribution over an entire area, in order to minimize the number of centres while, at the same time, furnishing the area with goods and services in the most efficient manner. These central places are said to form a hierarchic system from the smallest rural centres up to the largest urban ones and with central places of equal order in the hierarchy evenly spaced apart.

In contrast to central place theory, the theory of industrial location, which was dealt with in the previous chapter, considers the distribution of activities which serve the wider regional and national markets. As Morrill⁷ points out, these are of even greater importance than central place activities as support for urban populations. They

⁵Walter Christaller, "The Advantages of a Space-economical Theory for the Practice of Regional Planning," Ekistics, Vol. 20, No. 119, (Oct. 1965), pp. 223-227.

⁶cf. footnote 7, chapter 4.

⁷Richard Morrill, "The Development of Spatial Distributions of Towns in Sweden: An Historical-Predictive Approach," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 53 (March 1963), reprinted in Friedmann and Alonso (eds.), Regional Development and Planning, op. cit., pp. 173-186.

thus call for more careful consideration when examining the forces underlying urbanization and the causes of urban growth. In the present study on Ireland, the emphasis is placed on the role of manufacturing industry in the growth process. Christaller⁸ examines the influence of industry on the system of central places and observes that industry either settles in the central places, thus increasing their importance, or close to raw material bases, or along favourable traffic routes. He concludes that these developments modify the system of central places.

According to Buchanan,⁹ the hierarchy of urban centres in the Republic of Ireland is unusual in that there are few medium-sized towns. A hundred years ago, there was a fairly even distribution, with small towns about seven to ten miles apart, and larger ones about twenty to twenty-five miles apart. In other countries, the Report claims, a large number of towns have developed to a greater or lesser extent as manufacturing centres but in Ireland this has been infrequent. The only town in the Republic which has managed to sustain a pull on other parts of the country is Dublin which is now over five times the size of its nearest rival Cork. The third largest city is Limerick with a population slightly less than 60,000, followed by Waterford with approximately 30,000, Galway with 26,000, Dundalk with 20,000, and Drogheda with 18,000. There are very few towns in the 50-150,000 range and none out of the above group of towns is in the north-western part of the country. Galway, in the middle of the western coast, experienced a serious population decline after the great famine of the 1840⁸ but has recently recovered and is now a centre of increasing importance. Buchanan claims that one consequence of the general absence of industrialization is that relatively

⁸op. cit., p. 224.

⁹Regional Studies in Ireland, op. cit., p.5.

small towns¹⁰ such as Galway (26,000), Tralee (12,000), and Longford (4,000) have much larger shopping catchment areas and are more important as local commercial centres than towns of comparable size would be in other western European countries. Friedmann¹¹ would comment that such an urban hierarchy is to be expected. In the early stages of development, he argues, significant "gaps" exist in the hierarchical structure, with a few cities growing disproportionately to the rest of the economy and with vast areas remaining largely outside the sphere of any urban influence. Development induces the spread of the urban way of life to all regions. While this is conceded, the model in the present study claims that, in a small, open economy, the dominant position of the main centre, established in the pre-industrial era, will not lessen, but grow, in the industrial period, unless positive steps are taken to build up additional large centres during the transitional stage.

The findings of Berry¹² are relevant to the model. City-size distributions are usually classified into two types: rank-size, according

¹⁰ In the Irish context, the grouping of such a disparate trio of towns together, with all defined as relatively small, is considered to be rather too generalized by the present writer.

¹¹ John Friedmann, "Cities in Social Transformation," op.cit., p. 349
In common with many writers, Friedmann argues that the rise and growth of cities is linked to innovations in agriculture and that the lack of an agricultural surplus is one of the main constraints to the growth of cities. This argument would appear to confuse cause and effect. More recent opinion holds that it is, in fact, the growth of cities which provides the spur for increased productivity in agriculture and not the reverse. (see, for example, Jane Jacobs, The Economy of Cities, London, Jonathan Cape, 1970). The demand for food to feed the growing urban populations, the spread of technological progress (which originates in cities) to the agricultural sector, and the "demonstration effect" of higher living standards in cities, induces the transformation of agriculture and of the rural areas and facilitates the spread of the benefits of economic development to all parts of an economy.

¹² Brian J. L. Berry, "City Size Distributions and Economic Development", Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. IX, No. 4, (July 1961), pp. 573-587.

to which the distribution of cities by population size class within countries is truncated lognormal; and primate, whereby a stratum of small towns and cities is dominated by one or more very large cities and there are deficiencies in numbers of cities of intermediate sizes. As Berry points out, rank-size regularities had hitherto been associated with the existence of integrated systems of cities in economically advanced countries, whereas primate type distributions had been associated with over-urbanization and super-imposed colonial economies in under-developed countries. Questioning these convictions, Berry conducted a detailed investigation into the whole relationship between city size distribution and economic development in thirty-eight countries. He concluded that there is no connection between the type of city size distribution and either relative economic development or the degree of urbanization of countries although, of course, urbanization and economic development themselves are highly associated. There appears to be a scale from primate to lognormal distributions which is somehow tied to the number and complexity of forces affecting the urban structure of countries, such that when few strong forces obtain primacy results and when many forces act in many ways with none predominant, a lognormal city size distribution is found. Of the fifteen countries with primate city size distributions in his sample, lognormally-distributed lesser city sizes are followed by a gap (either because cities of intermediate size are absent or in short supply) and then by a rapid cumulation to a primate city or to several of them. Of immediate relevance is the fact that all fifteen countries are small. They range from under-developed Thailand through countries with dual and peasant economies, to Denmark and the Netherlands, with highly specialized agricultural economies. Although Ireland is not included in the study, its city size distribution would seem to display

a high degree of primacy. Berry's conclusions suggest that this structure can continue even when the country reaches an advanced stage of economic development. It thus lends support to the model proposed in the present study.

5.3. Industry and Urban Growth

Once it is accepted that the processes of industrialization and urbanization are closely interrelated aspects of the development process, then it follows that an important aspect of economic planning involves an efficient spatial ordering of the economy and that the promotion of certain urban centres can be used as an important means of promoting economic growth.

We have already seen that industry has a greater chance of success in large centres which provide external economies and economies of agglomeration to activities located in them. This provides the rationale for the growth centre approach. The promotion of industrialization, which is essential to development, is aided by an efficient locational pattern. Thus, in a transitional economy, it is claimed that the imperfections and inefficiencies normally associated with industrial location decisions can be minimized by directing the greater part of new industry to a small number of carefully chosen urban centres which are then expected to act as nuclei of growth, not only for their own regions but also for the national economy.

In a small open economy, with a primate type city size distribution involving a single dominant centre, the model and the available evidence suggest that the promotion of other large urban centres is necessary if spatial imbalance is considered undesirable and capable of being overcome. It has also been suggested that the smaller the country,

the smaller is the number of such growth centres which the economy will be capable of sustaining. In a very small economy this number may well be limited to one or two. Growth centres may also be chosen to act, not merely as counter-magnets to the dominant centre, but as positive activators of peripheral regions. The functions are distinct and should be distinguished one from the other. A given centre may fulfil both functions but a centre may justify substantial investment in it by virtue of providing only one of these functions.

If we accept these conclusions, then the choice of growth centres is facilitated by the establishment of the causes of urban growth. If it is to succeed in its role, the chosen centre must, by definition, grow. The question then, stated simply, is: what makes towns grow?

It has already been suggested that manufacturing industry plays a crucial role. It has, further, been suggested that certain types of manufacturing industry may be more important as growth generators than others and that the industrial "mix" of a town should be carefully considered. This provides the core of industrial complex analysis. How important are intra-industry and inter-industry linkages? Exports are generally assumed to be an important motor of growth in a small, open economy. Indeed, the smaller the area the greater is their growth impact presumed to be. Is it not then reasonable to assume that the presence of export industries in a town will have a particularly important impact on its growth? Baker¹³ has suggested that certain service industries, such as tourism, horse-racing, and public administration, which are autonomous in the regional sense, may provide significant amounts of induced employment in under-developed regions. Might they not then be even more important at the town level? Finally, is size important?

¹³cf. footnote 17, chapter 4.

Do big towns grow faster than small ones, or would a relatively small centre, carefully planned, have an equally good chance of success as a large one? Would the growth centre strategy tend to pre-empt all growth to the chosen few or does growth "trickle-down" from large urban centres to smaller ones in its hinterland? Does the level of urbanization in an area affect the rate of growth of its small towns?

Many of these questions have been the subject of theoretical enquiry on the part of economists and geographers in the past. In particular, the role of exports in urban growth has been investigated at length, not only at the theoretical, but also at the empirical level. This discussion has centred around the relationship between those activities whose products are sold outside the town (and thus bring money into it) and activities which produce goods and services principally for the local town population (and thus result in an exchange of that money which the exports brought in). The former are called basic and the latter non-basic activities.¹⁴ Aurousseau¹⁵ pioneered the investigation and, later, Alexander¹⁶ and Alexandersson,¹⁷ amongst others, explored the concept of the Basic-Nonbasic employment ratio as a method of classifying cities. Although generally considered to be a useful approach in this respect, Roterus and Calef¹⁸ rightly point out that the concept remains essentially a descriptive tool which highlights certain limited aspects

¹⁴ Different terminologies are employed by different authors: basic activities have also been called primary, urban growth, external, or supporting; while nonbasic are also referred to as secondary, service, or internal.

¹⁵ M. Aurousseau, "The Distribution of Population: A Constructive Problem," Geographical Review, Vol. 11, (1921), pp. 563-592, and "Recent Contributions to Urban Geography," Geographical Review, Vol. XXVI, (1936) pp. 620-639.

¹⁶ John W. Alexander, "The Basic-Nonbasic Concept of Urban Economic Functions," Economic Geography, Vol. XXX, (July 1954), pp. 246-261.

¹⁷ Gunnar Alexandersson, "City-forming and City-serving Production," Industrial Structure of American Cities, (Lincoln, Univ. of Nebraska Press, 1956), pp. 14-20.

¹⁸ Victor Roterus and Wesley Calef, "Notes on the Basic-Nonbasic Employment Ratio," Economic Geography, Vol. XXXI, (Jan. 1955), pp. 17-20.

of the economic functioning of a city or region but that the collection of elaborate data for the purpose of quantifying the ratio gives, in their opinion, a false certitude to the results. It is now generally agreed that the really important element of the concept is the notion of the growth-inducing influence of basic (exporting) industry because, essentially, the concept is a modified form of the multiplier. It is, thus, often useful to look for sources of instability in an area in the behaviour of the basic activities. As Tiebout¹⁹ points out, local recessions do not start because of layoffs in the retail sector but usually because of downturns in manufacturing industry. Thus, although the approach has its limitations, it has had the beneficial effect of highlighting the important role of exports in the growth of towns.

As an aid to the determination of the choice of growth centres in Ireland, further investigations were undertaken by the present writer into the performance of Irish cities and towns over the past forty years. An economic "profile" of each centre in the island was drawn up, showing its level of population, industrial structure, and employment breakdown at various dates throughout the period. Profiles for the larger centres are presented in Appendix C. The purpose of the study was to provide a picture of the urban pattern in the island and, more importantly, to try to uncover the causes of urban growth in Ireland over the period so as to help plan the future urban strategy in the island. Specifically, information was sought on the relative importance of each of the possible causes of urban growth mentioned earlier in this section and, while many of the conclusions are not clear-cut, some important aspects of the urban growth process in Ireland are disclosed.

¹⁹Charles M. Tiebout, "The Urban Base Reconsidered," Land Economics, Vol. XXXII, (Feb. 1956), pp. 95-99.

5.4. The Causes of Urban Growth in Ireland

The causes of urban growth in any developing country are a complex combination of many factors, both economic and non-economic. Rural-urban migration and the natural increase in the population cause the urban areas to grow in size. Behind these phenomena, in turn, lie the "push" factors driving the rural population to the cities (such as the lack of employment opportunities and low incomes in the agricultural sector, outmoded land tenure systems, and a general lack of social overhead capital), and the "pull" factors which attract the migrants (such as increased employment opportunities and higher money incomes in the growing industrial sector, and the superior social overhead capital of the urban areas).

In both parts of Ireland, with long traditions of emigration, the "push" factors, while important in reducing the rural population, do not automatically lead to corresponding increases in the populations of the urban areas in the island. This is particularly so in the Republic of Ireland where unemployment and other welfare benefits compare unfavourably with those in the U.K.²⁰ Those leaving the land in the Republic of Ireland who either fail, or feel they will fail, to get industrial employment in Irish towns, tend to emigrate abroad. Thus, apart from the natural increase, the main cause of urban growth in Ireland, and especially in the Republic of Ireland, centres around the ability of Irish towns to attract or "pull" the rural population to them, by increasing the employment opportunities which they can offer in the non-agricultural sector. Since

²⁰ Unemployment in Northern Ireland, on the other hand, whether in rural or in urban areas, is cushioned by welfare payments which are (since it is part of the U.K.) equal to those in Britain. This helps to explain the lower rate of emigration from Northern Ireland (and especially from very under-developed areas such as county Fermanagh) to Britain, despite the fact that its unemployment rate is generally higher than that in the Republic of Ireland.

employment in the service sector is mainly induced as a result of increased employment in the secondary sector, it is the role of manufacturing industry which is considered crucial in the urban growth process. Hence the emphasis which is placed on this sector in the present paper.

Yet, focussing attention on one sector does not remove the complexity. Individual industries may have different effects on the urban growth process by differing in their ability to create employment opportunities. Indeed, any given industry may offer radically different employment opportunities at various stages of the development process, depending upon whether it is a growing or a declining industry, whether it exports goods abroad, or whether it provides linkages with other industries within the manufacturing sector. Thus, the impact of manufacturing industry on the growth of urban centres will depend upon the interplay of all these factors. In addition, the growth of individual centres may depend upon their size, their location in relation to the large agglomerations, and the level of urbanization in the economy as a whole. In examining the causes of urban growth in Ireland, therefore, the complexity and inter-relatedness of the forces involved is recognized, and the limitations of the present study are fully acknowledged.

As already pointed out, economic profiles of all the towns in Ireland were drawn up for the purpose of providing a picture of the pattern of urban growth in the island over the past forty years. Each centre, down to the smallest village, which contained industry, was included in the study. In total, 266 centres in the Republic of Ireland and 101 in Northern Ireland were examined. However, since employment data at the town level is available in the Republic only for centres with populations above 1,500, and since this type of data is not available at all for Northern Ireland, the tables included in Appendix C are confined

to those which cover the 96 towns in the Republic which have populations above 1,500 and 26 of the Northern Ireland towns which have populations above this figure. While the emphasis in the discussion which follows will be on the behaviour of these 122 towns, the performance and prospects of the remaining 245 small centres will also be examined.

Each of the tables in Appendix C provides information on the population and on the structure of the manufacturing sector of a town in Ireland. In addition, the section on the Republic of Ireland includes detailed data on the sectoral and industrial breakdown of the labour force in the towns.²¹ The tables thus provide a description of the demographic behaviour and the industrial structure of each town and as useful a tool, it is hoped, as the basic-nonbasic employment ratio for assessing their prospects and providing a basis for choosing an urban strategy suitable for the next stage of Ireland's economic development.

The causes of urban growth are many and the interrelationships between them are complex but a number of possibilities were investigated and a discussion on each of them is now presented under separate headings.²²

²¹The employment figures in the Republic of Ireland tables (where available) are classified by occupations from 1926 up to, and including, 1946, that is, employment figures in the food industry in a town refer to makers of food only and do not include lorry drivers and clerks, etc. employed in the food industry. Only a limited population census was taken in 1956 and no data on employment at the town level is, therefore, available for that year. The employment figures for 1966 in the tables are classified by industry, that is, employment figures in the food industry in a town relate to all persons employed in that industry and, therefore, include lorry-drivers and clerks, etc. Thus, no comparisons can be made between the employment figures for 1946 and those for 1966 in the tables in Appendix C.

²²The investigation into the causes of urban growth in the Republic of Ireland is confined to the 1946-66 period in order to relate this investigation to those carried out in chapter 4. The period covered in the case of Northern Ireland is 1951-66, since no census was taken in that area between 1937 and 1951.

(a) Size

Both parts of Ireland are economies which have long been dominated, from a demographic viewpoint, by their capital cities. In 1966, Dublin and Belfast each contained over $\frac{1}{2}$ million inhabitants while Cork and Londonderry, the second-largest cities in each economy, contained only 125,000 and 55,000 respectively. There were about ten towns in each area with populations between 10,000 and 50,000 but the vast majority of centres, especially in the Republic, contained fewer than 5,000 inhabitants.

Efforts on the part of both governments to encourage the growth of urban areas outside the main centres, through policies designed to disperse industry, have been largely unsuccessful. This is borne out by a comparison of the rankings of Irish towns by population in 1946²³ with similar rankings in 1966. The rank correlation coefficient²⁴ in the case of the 96 towns in the Republic of Ireland sample is 0.96 and in the case of the 26 towns in the Northern Ireland sample is 0.97. Even when the large Republic of Ireland sample is sub-divided into groups of towns according to population size, the coefficients remain very close to 1 in all cases.

Correlating the populations of the urban centres at the beginning of the period with the increases which took place in these centres during the period under review gives the initial impression that there is very little relationship between the size of centres and their ability

²³1951 in the case of Northern Ireland.

²⁴Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient was used to measure the correlation between the paired observations. The coefficient was calculated on the basis of the ranks of the towns' populations at the beginning and at the end of the period.

The formula is

$$r' = 1 - \frac{6(\sum d_i^2)}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

where d_i stands for the differences between the ranks of the corresponding populations of the towns at the beginning and at the end of the period, n is the size of the sample and r' is the coefficient of rank correlation.

to grow. The rank correlation coefficient between the populations of the 96 towns in the Republic of Ireland sample and their actual increases in population between 1946 and 1966 is only 0.36. However, breaking up the sample into groups of towns shows that the low coefficient is caused by the erratic behaviour of certain groups of towns in the sample, in particular those towns with populations below 5,000.

The rank correlation coefficient for the towns with populations greater than 90,000 is 1; for towns between 10,000 and 50,000 the coefficient is 0.3;²⁵ for towns between 5,000 and 10,000 the coefficient is 0.5; and for towns with populations below 5,000 the coefficient is -0.01.²⁶

Thus it is apparent that, in the Republic of Ireland, the relationship between size and growth is very high in the case of the very large centres and very low in the case of small and medium-sized centres. Indeed, it is interesting to note that the relevant correlation coefficient is lower in the case of the medium-sized centres, with populations between 10,000 and 50,000 than it is in the case of all the towns in the sample. It will be recalled from chapter 4 that these medium-sized towns experienced high apparent failure rates within industry and seemed to offer no significant agglomeration economies to firms which located in them.

An examination of the data in Appendix C shows that the very large centres in the Republic of Ireland are the only ones which are capable of sustaining growth over a long period. Of the 96 towns in the sample, only 56 experienced any growth between 1946 and 1966. Of the 53 towns which

²⁵ There were no towns in the Republic of Ireland with populations between 50,000 and 90,000 in 1946.

²⁶ In Northern Ireland, the relationship between size and growth appears to be relatively close. The rank correlation coefficient for the 26 towns in the Northern Ireland sample is 0.67.

experienced growth between 1946 and 1956, only 39 continued to grow during the succeeding decade. In other words, only 39 towns out of 96 experienced sustained growth during the 20-year period. Indeed, the town which grew the fastest between 1946 and 1956, Clara, actually suffered a population decline between 1956 and 1966. Very few towns succeeded in maintaining a high rate of growth throughout the whole period. The exceptions were Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Galway, and a number of towns close to the capital city.

Between 1946 and 1966, Dublin, Cork, and Limerick grew by 33.5%, 39.4%, and 35.1% respectively and these were the highest percentage increases in population, experienced by towns in the Republic of Ireland, with the exceptions of Tramore, a small holiday resort which grew by 37.5%, and Clara and Letterkenny which grew by 48.3% and 59% respectively. However, in these last two towns, growth was not sustained. Indeed, in terms of absolute numbers, Dublin added more than twice as many to its population as all the other 95 towns together and Cork added almost as many as did the 94 towns smaller than it in the sample.

Although average rates of increase may not be a very useful measure of growth, it is often instructive to measure such rates for groups of towns and to compare the results. Taking the percentage changes (both increases and decreases) in the populations of the 96 towns in the Republic of Ireland sample, the average increase in the populations of the 96 towns between 1946 and 1966 was 4.4%. The average increase in the populations of the 56 towns which actually grew was 15.4% and the average decrease in those which declined was 11.2%.

Once again the 9 medium-sized towns with populations in the 10,000 - 50,000 range, taken as a group, do not show up particularly well. Two of them, Wexford and Kilkenny, suffered from population declines while

the remaining 7 towns experienced an average growth of 15% which is not significantly different from the 14.6% average growth experienced by all towns outside Dublin and Cork which had positive growth during the period. Indeed, if Limerick and Galway, which grew very fast, are omitted from the group, the average growth of towns in the 10,000 - 50,000 range was only 9%. The evidence, therefore, suggests that size and sustained growth appear to be significantly related only in the case of the very large centres in the Republic of Ireland.

A comparison of the growth of urban centres in the Republic of Ireland with that in Northern Ireland discloses some important differences. Of the 26 towns in the Northern Ireland sample, only one, Newry, experienced a population decline between 1951 and 1966. The average growth of the remaining 25 towns was 31% during the 15-year period. In other words, almost all of Northern Ireland's urban centres grew during the period and, in addition, the average growth was greater than that experienced in towns in the Republic of Ireland. One small town, Antrim, with a population of 1,600 in 1951 grew exceptionally fast and more than doubled its size during the period but the average growth of the remaining 24 towns was still high at 23%. Belfast and Londonderry added more in terms of actual numbers than did all the other towns together but their percentage increases were well below the average at 9.4% and 11.2% respectively. The policy of growth curtailment being applied in Belfast appears to be having some effect and the impression conveyed by the data in Appendix C is that the other urban centres in Northern Ireland are growing at the expense of the capital city.

(b) Proximity to a very large centre

The growth experiences of small centres was examined in order to see whether relatively small centres which are situated near very large ones benefit from a "trickling-down" or "spread" of growth from the large centres.

The growth of towns in counties Dublin, Kildare, Meath, and Wicklow was measured in order to determine whether they grew faster on average, than towns assumed to be outside the sphere of influence of Dublin city. All ten towns in these counties in the sample experienced population growth between 1946 and 1966. Their average growth at 17% was significantly higher than that of the remaining small towns in the country. Indeed, the "spread" effects from Dublin would appear to emanate out as far as Drogheda.

While towns located within the sphere of influence of Dublin appear to benefit from growth at the main centre, no such effects are evident in the cases of towns in close proximity to either Cork or Limerick. The behaviour of the towns in county Cork is particularly erratic. The average growth of the five towns of Midleton, Youghal, Cobh, Passage-West, and Kinsale, all situated very close to Cork city, was less than 1% over the period, which was less than the average of all towns in the country outside Dublin, Cork, and Limerick. Indeed, county Cork towns, as a group, showed a poor growth record overall. It is interesting to note that the two fastest-growing towns in the county were Charleville and Mitchelstown which are located farthest away from Cork city.

The third city in the Republic, Limerick, would also appear to be too small to influence significantly the growth of towns in its vicinity. The towns of Ennis, Kilrush, Rathkeale, and Nenagh experienced an average decline in population of 4.3% over the period. Despite the fact that the

towns close to Cork and Limerick are bigger on average (3,500 and 3,800 respectively) than those located close to Dublin (3,000) their growth records are much poorer.

In the case of Northern Ireland, "spread" effects do not appear to operate significantly in the growth process of small centres. The average growth of the 11 towns in the Belfast region²⁷ was 40%, but if Antrim is omitted from this group, the average growth of the remaining 10 towns was only 21%, which is slightly less than the average growth of all 24 towns outside Belfast and Antrim. The explanation is probably to be found in the relatively slow growth of the capital city itself which is the result of conscious government policy. Belfast grew by only 9.4% between 1951 and 1966 while the remaining 25 towns in Northern Ireland grew by 30%. Rather than inducing growth in the neighbouring towns by virtue of its own growth, it would appear that the low growth of Belfast is merely facilitating the growth of the other towns close to it or, in other words, as already suggested, that the towns close to Belfast are growing at the expense of the capital city. If this conclusion is correct, then it follows that for spread effects to be significant, the city must not only be very large but must also be growing at a substantial rate. In addition, it suggests that if the growth of a capital city or other large agglomeration is deliberately curtailed by government policy the result will be a compensatory growth of the towns in its vicinity rather than the automatic inducement of growth in other urban areas relatively far removed from the main centre. This outcome is particularly likely when the large agglomeration is the centre of a highly urbanized and industrialized complex of towns such as the Belfast region. The curtailment of the growth of

²⁷The Matthew Report of 1963 delimited the Belfast "region" by a line drawn through Ballymena, Portadown, and Downpatrick.

Dublin or that of any large city in a small, open economy, which is conveniently located with respect to its export market, would probably have this same effect on the pattern of urban growth in the economy.

(c) Degree of Urbanization

Northern Ireland is much more urbanized than the Republic and this appears to have had an effect upon the growth of its small towns and villages. Although the population of the Republic, at slightly less than three millions, is almost twice that of Northern Ireland, it contains the same number of towns with populations above 10,000. Each area contains one city with a population greater than half-a-million, six towns with populations above 20,000 and thirteen towns with populations above 10,000. Indeed, with twenty towns containing populations above 5,000, Northern Ireland has only nine fewer than the Republic even in this category. While most of these towns in the Republic experienced population growth during the 1946-66 period, almost half of the fifty-eight towns with populations between 1,500 and 5,000 experienced population declines. In contrast, all the towns in Northern Ireland with populations above 1,500, with the sole exception of Newry, experienced population growth between 1951 and 1966.

The higher degree of urbanization in Northern Ireland appears also to have favoured the growth of its very small towns and villages. Out of seventy-five centres in Northern Ireland with populations between 200 and 1,500, which are included in the present study, only 16% experienced population declines between 1951 and 1966. In contrast, 26% of the 170 centres within this size category which are included in the Republic of Ireland section of the study, suffered from population decreases between 1946 and 1966.

(d) The Role of Manufacturing Industry

The growth of a town, in the final analysis, depends upon the number of jobs which it can provide for its actual and potential labour force. This, in turn, depends upon the growth of industries producing goods and services, either for sale within the town or for export outside it. While the service sector undoubtedly provides a significant amount of the employment opportunities in any centre, many of these jobs are induced by activities within manufacturing industry and it is, therefore, this latter sector which may be considered crucial in the urban growth process.

The rate at which a town will grow will depend, firstly, upon the rate at which it attracts industries; secondly, upon the extent to which these industries induce the growth of linked industrial activities, either in a backward or a forward direction; and, thirdly, upon the size of its wages bill which, in turn, will induce the production and exchange of nonbasic goods and services. For this reason, it is generally acknowledged that towns which contain growth industries should grow faster than towns not similarly endowed. In both parts of Ireland, certain sub-sections of the textile, engineering, chemical, and food industries have been growing faster than all others during the past twenty years. In particular, the production of man-made fibres, of machinery, and of processed food has increased very substantially over the period. Thus it would be reasonable to assume that towns which contained these industries in 1946 should have grown faster than the average during the period up to 1966.

Most of the 40 towns in the Republic of Ireland whose populations fell between 1946 and 1966 had very little manufacturing industry in 1946 and attracted very few manufacturing firms during the period. The

towns which suffered the most severe decreases in population were those towns which experienced the greatest decreases in manufacturing employment. Moreover, there appears to be very little relationship between the presence of growth industries in these smaller towns and the growth of such towns in terms of population. Admittedly, most of the firms within the growth industries were located in Dublin in 1946 and that centre showed a very strong tendency towards sustained and substantial growth during the succeeding 20 years. Nevertheless, for smaller centres, the mere presence of growth industries does not appear to have offered any guarantee of urban growth.

The explanation is to be found in the high apparent failure rates of firms in all towns in Ireland outside the very large centres. As Table XXIX showed, these high apparent failure rates operate with equal force within growth industries as within industry in general. In the 1-firm towns, textiles, engineering, food, and chemicals rank third, fifth, sixth, and eighth respectively as regards apparent failures. In 2 to 5-firm towns they rank sixth, eighth, ninth, and third respectively. It is only in towns which contain over six firms in a given industry that one of them, chemicals, emerges with a zero apparent failure rate. The conclusion, therefore, is obvious. In a country where the majority of towns are too small to produce significant agglomeration economies and where, therefore, the apparent failure rate among industries, regardless of their nature or of their national rate of growth, is high, then there is no guarantee that the presence of a growth industry will ensure the growth of the centre because there is no high probability that the industry itself will be a success. The fact that many small towns which grew during the period can be seen to have had a high percentage of their labour force employed in these growth industries is generally due to the fact that these industries in

these particular towns succeeded. Perhaps the firms had superior management; perhaps the towns had a favourable industrial climate. Many explanations are possible. But, taking industry as a whole, the high apparent failure rates among all types of manufacturing activities in small and medium-sized centres and their relatively high rates of success in very large centres helps to explain the contrasts between the growth experiences of the very large and those of the small and medium-sized centres in the Republic of Ireland.

The existence of linkages between productive activities has also been suggested as a factor favouring the growth prospects of urban centres. They are considered to be important not only because they increase the chances of survival for every firm forming part of the "chain" but also because, in the event of a failure, the chances of the redundant labour force being reabsorbed locally is normally rather high. Perhaps one should distinguish between linkages within industrial groups and linkages between groups. The former, what might be called intra-industry linkages exist between firms within a given industry which exchange goods and services with each other. An example would be the sales which take place between metal fabricating firms and machinery-producing firms within the engineering industry. Inter-industry linkages, on the other hand, exist between different but related industries, such as textiles and clothing, or between packaging and food processing. Despite the wealth of data available from the present study, it was not possible to be specific about the existence of linkages within Irish industry at the town level. The determination of their importance would necessitate a separate and more detailed investigation.

One point which does emerge from an examination of the data on

the location of the individual sub-sections of Irish industry, contained in the detailed tables of Appendix B, is that there has been a significant increase in diversification within many large firms in some Irish centres. Within the engineering industry this applies in the case of most towns in Northern Ireland and in the case of the very large centres in the Republic. Within the chemical industry most firms in most towns tend to specialize in the production of a single chemical product, with the notable exceptions of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and Londonderry where considerable internal diversification exists within many large firms. As might be expected, these cities, which contain such large diversified establishments within certain industries, tend to attract a very high proportion of the new firms within those industries to them.

Because theory tells us that exports are an important motor of growth in small areas, we would expect that the existence of exporting firms in a town should enhance its prospects of growth. Unfortunately it was not possible to examine the impact of such firms upon the growth of Irish towns between 1946 and 1966 because relatively few towns, outside the very large centres, had any exporting firms in 1946. The growth of the manufacturing sector in the Republic of Ireland during the transition stage was largely a function of domestic demand reflecting the import-substitution bias of the industrialization policy. An examination of the composition of its exports in the late 1960^s, however, shows that over 50% of the value of all exports now comes from the industrial sector. Thus, assuming that the existence of exporting activities is conducive to urban growth, we can expect that Irish towns which contain exporting firms will benefit from them increasingly in the future. Of course it is important to bear in mind the fact that such benefits may be less significant in the case of foreign-owned firms which remit profits abroad

and/or make relatively little use of local raw materials and intermediate products as inputs. It is also relevant to note that the proportion of total exporting firms in the Republic of Ireland which are located in Dublin increased from 37% to 54% between 1946 and 1966 and thus it is likely that the greater part of the initial benefits from the future growth of exports will flow to the main centre.

The conclusions which emerge are thus consistent with the model and with the findings in chapter four. Urban growth is a function of many interrelated factors. Size, proximity to a large centre, degree of urbanization, the presence of growth industries, of exporting firms, and of linked industrial activities can all be expected to play their part in the process to a greater or lesser extent. While the results of the present study do not detract from the importance of any of these factors, it is apparent that, in the Irish context, size is the really dominant consideration. If the minimum necessary size is not attained in a centre none of the other factors can compensate for its absence and no guarantee of sustained and substantial growth can be made.

In the case of small towns, proximity to a very large centre is an advantage even where they contain no industry. If, however, a small town is located outside the sphere of influence of a very large centre, even the presence of growth industries and of exporting firms offers no guarantee of sustained growth because of the high failure rate of industry in such small towns.²⁸ The "trickling-down" of growth

²⁸ In many cases the presence of an industry in a small centre may even indirectly promote out-migration. Labour may be "trained for emigration" in the sense that young people often spend a short time only in the local firm and, when trained, they then tend to leave the town, better equipped to take advantage of the more attractive economic or social opportunities available in larger centres in Ireland or abroad.

from large to small centres only occurs in Ireland in the case of towns located close to Dublin. The promotion of very large centres should be expected to have a similar growth-inducing effect upon the smaller towns within their spheres of influence. Thus, a growth centre policy, involving the promotion of one or two centres only, need not be inimical to the development prospects of small towns. The concentration of investment at a few centres does not necessarily pre-empt all growth to these chosen few. Indeed, it probably enhances the growth prospects of smaller towns - not only those which are located close to the growth centres but also many of those situated outside their immediate spheres of influence because these too should benefit from the improved level of development and the increasing urbanization of the economy as a whole. The growth centre policy is a sound urban strategy for a small, open economy, but it must be stressed that, since the minimum size of a growth centre appears to be relatively large, the number of such centres in a very small country must, consequently, be few if sustained and substantial growth is to be assured.

CHAPTER VI
TOWARDS A SPATIAL POLICY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
IN IRELAND

6.1. Regions within systems of regions

The main objectives of economic policy in both parts of Ireland, the raising of per capita incomes and the reduction of emigration, have already met with a significant degree of success and in the Republic the population has recently begun to increase after more than a century of steady decline. Nevertheless, the agricultural sector, especially in the Republic, lags behind industry, both with respect to the growth of output and of incomes. The coming decades will, therefore, witness a continuing transfer of labour out of poor rural areas into the growing urban industrial centres.

For historical and economic reasons the main urban centres and focal points of growth in Ireland have been situated along the east coast, close to the Centre (Great Britain), and conveniently located for the exchange of goods and services between the two islands. Further, we have already seen that, far from decreasing, this polarization of growth on the east, and especially around Dublin and Belfast, has tended to increase steadily with the continued progress of the two economies. In both parts of the island this polarization is considered to be undesirable on social and political grounds. Consequently, with a view to correcting the resulting spatial imbalances while, at the same time, attempting to spread the benefits of urbanization more evenly throughout the island, the two Irish governments have recently begun to think and to plan in spatial terms.

Officially, if somewhat mysteriously, the Republic of Ireland

has been divided into nine regions for planning purposes. Unofficially, the country had long been thought to consist of two regions - the under-developed poor counties west of the river Shannon and the relatively developed and well-off counties to the east of it. Even in Northern Ireland, with a total area of approximately 5½ thousand square miles, there is a tendency to discuss development in regional terms and the list of proposed growth centres for the area is even longer than that suggested for the Republic.

For such a small island, Ireland's "regions" seem to be unrealistically large in number. If they were to be regarded merely as short-term survey areas no great harm would be done but the growth centre strategies already proposed would appear to lend the divisions a spurious authenticity by assigning to each of them at least one, and in some cases more than one, focal point of growth. In any event, regional boundaries shift over time as a result of development and of changes in trading relationships. In the Republic, the rapid growth experienced during the 1960⁸ has already caused the traditional "east and west of the Shannon" division to become outmoded. According to Baker and Ross,¹ some of the counties to the north-west of the river are now more developed and richer than some of the counties to the south-east of it. When tariff barriers between the Republic and Northern Ireland disappear with the completion of the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area, other, and perhaps more significant, regional shifts will occur.

In considering the spatial aspects of Ireland's economic development, therefore, it is important to bear in mind the essential unity

¹T. J. Baker and M. Ross, "The Changing Regional Pattern in Ireland", Economic and Social Review, Vol. 1, No. 2, January 1970.

of the island. The changes in trading relationships, both internal and external, which are expected to take place in the future, will only serve to underline this sense of spatial cohesion. In general, therefore, it seems wise to avoid any arbitrary division of the island into regions on the basis of level and trend of development because of the danger of their becoming entrenched in the minds of the planners in the long run.

On the other hand, it might be useful to attempt to apply, on an island-wide basis, Friedmann's regional classification.² At this point in time, the only core regions of the first rank in Ireland are Dublin and Belfast. Other smaller urban centres with good growth potential, such as Cork, Limerick, and Galway in the Republic, and Craigavon, Antrim, and many of the towns close to Belfast in Northern Ireland could be described as core regions of lesser rank according to Friedmann's terminology. The upward-transitional areas in the island are those areas contiguous to the core regions which are capable of more intensified development and which could be expected to benefit from any major injections of investment which might be undertaken in the future. The major upward-transitional area in the island at this juncture is that embracing the counties adjoining Dublin. Ireland contains no resource frontier regions and only one urban area, Londonderry in Northern Ireland, which might be classified as downward -transitional. The greater part of the former Congested Districts along the western seaboard, together with counties Leitrim, Roscommon and Longford in the Republic and Fermanagh in Northern Ireland could be described as rural downward-transitional, being areas of heavy out-migration and poor agricultural potential. Indeed, the extreme western fringes of the island, together with counties Cavan and Monaghan

²For a description of Friedmann's regions, see Chapter 3, section 2.

in the Republic and Fermanagh in Northern Ireland which lie along the border between the two political units, constitute special problem areas calling for correspondingly special treatment. Many of these areas may be suitable only for the intensive development of tourism.

Despite the fact that the lists of growth centres already proposed for each part of the island have been graded into "national", "regional", and "local" centres, it is the opinion of the present writer that the designation of a host of such primary, secondary, and tertiary growth poles is unrealistic on the one hand and, on the other, even if they were to be implemented, likely to perpetuate the very problems which they are designed to correct. In addition, there is strong evidence to suggest that such a spatial spread of investment might seriously jeopardize the overall national development plans in the island. Change is needed. Spatial imbalance exists. But the regional problems of a small, open economy must be examined with the cold eye of realism - which means keeping the other one simultaneously trained on the international scene.

Whether considered as two separate political entities or as a single spatial unit, Ireland is a small, open economy and its traditional dependence on international trade may be expected to continue in the long-run because of its relatively meagre endowment of natural resources and its commitment to a policy of industrial growth and of economic and social transformation. Regional development problems in Ireland must be viewed within the context of national development problems and the island itself, even when considered as a unit, must be seen as forming part of the international economy. Local plans must be consistent with the national plan which constrains them and the national plan, in turn, must take account of exogenous factors on the international front which, in a small, open economy, are largely outside its control.

Economically, both parts of Ireland are closely dependent on Britain and it on them through the exchanges of goods and services and of the factors of production. Indeed, taking the two islands as a unit, Ireland may be usefully regarded as an economic region of the whole. This interdependence may be expected to increase in the 1970^s with the complete implementation of the Anglo-Irish Free Trade area agreement. Internally, the advent of free trade between the Republic and Northern Ireland may also be expected to produce change and to alter existing spatial relationships. Londonderry in Northern Ireland will recapture its natural hinterland of Co. Donegal in the Republic and the increase in trade and traffic between many towns close to the border will automatically rearrange many important trading relationships and thus may be expected to affect the impact of the individual growth centre policies which, especially for those areas close to the border, will then be seen to be largely competitive in nature.

The enlargement of the European Economic Community and the admission into it of the two islands of Ireland and Great Britain, which may take place before 1975, might well lead to additional changes, and necessitate the formulation of spatial policies that take cognizance of such a contingency. From Ireland's point of view, the centre of gravity would then shift even further in an eastward direction where the new markets will be located and the polarization of economic activity around Dublin and Belfast should be expected to increase. Within this enlarged free trade area Ireland would appear as a rapidly developing but still largely agriculture-based region on the western periphery. The importance of maximizing the growth and development of the whole island and of building up a few strong urban centres, comparable in size and economic structure to many of those in Europe, would then become critical. Internal imbalances, now classified as regional problems, would then be seen as local in the European context and their solution would depend, to a

large extent, upon policies determined in Brussels and not in Dublin or Belfast. Polarization of development around the capital cities, agricultural poverty and the absence of a strong urban centre on the west, the industrial decline of Londonderry, and the special problems of the border areas will continue to occupy the energies of planners in Ireland but may well appear peripheral to planners in Brussels, Rome, and Paris concerned as they are with similar problems, but on an even larger scale, in many parts of Europe. For this reason it is essential for the Irish planners now to view their regions and their regional problems in proper perspective, to establish a set of economic priorities, to isolate the crucial spatial problems, and to concentrate on correcting these before entering Europe.

6.2. The thesis restated

In order to help explain the course of economic development in a small, open economy like that of Ireland and to isolate the main factors considered to be important in that process, a stages model of development was outlined. This model leaned heavily upon structuralist writings, in particular those of Dudley Seers, and incorporated, to an equally important extent, the ideas of John Friedmann and other regional scientists. The central themes of the structuralist school, the concern with local historical experience and with its relevance to the present social and economic structure of a developing area, the role of the large international corporation in contemporary economic development, and the centre-periphery interpretation of current international flows of goods and factors, were all emphasized in the model.

Four stages of development were proposed; the agrarian economy, the transitional economy, the urbanized industrial economy and the urbanized

service economy. The first describes the behaviour of a colonial or neo-colonial type economy, on the periphery of a free-trade system where the greater part of the labour force is employed in the primary sector, whose output is geared in the main to the needs of importers at the Centre. While the operation of international free trade brings benefits to the primary sector, in general it is seen to militate against the development of local manufacturing industry. The level and rate of urbanization are both low and, although the tendency of the main city and port to dominate the economy is apparent, the low level of communications and the prevalence of imperfect competition within existing local industries permits the spatial dispersion of economic activities and the growth of other, smaller centres, relatively far removed from the capital city. Because there is nothing endogenous to the system which might induce structural transformation, an exogenous shock in the form of political independence, war, or a world slump is needed to disturb the status quo.

Once this has occurred, the process of deliberate industrialization and guided economic development begins. Protection is progressively increased to help foster infant industries and the economy tends to become isolated from external competition. As the country moves through the transitional stage, urbanization speeds up, facilitated by the drift from the land and the improvement in the absorptive capacities of the industrializing urban centres. The polarization of industry and of wealth at the main centre becomes more pronounced as the economic structure becomes increasingly sophisticated and the economy progresses from the stage of producing simple consumer goods to replace imports on the home market to that of manufacturing intermediate goods, household durables, and machinery which, in a small economy, require substantial amounts of imported capital equipment, raw materials, and technical skills. The need to export industrial

products, in order to take advantage of economies of scale, eventually necessitates dismantling the high tariff barriers, in return for reciprocal concessions from trading partners, and this leads to the re-opening of the economy which usually extends to an increase in direct foreign investment. Many small local firms, catering exclusively for the home market, and located at scattered points throughout the country, fail to survive in the increasingly competitive conditions, while the growth industries and exporting firms tend to cluster at the main city and port. Just as in the earlier stages of development it was the poor level of internal communications and the general imperfection of the market which permitted the growth of smaller urban centres on the periphery, so it is the improvement in communications and in the operation of the market mechanism which, in the later stages, proves inimical to the continued growth of many of these smaller centres, and, at the same time, facilitates and even promotes the dominance of the main city. The process of polarization at the centre is, therefore, not self-correcting. Neither is it, in general, considered desirable on social and political grounds and government intervention is necessary in order to prevent the resulting regional imbalances from becoming entrenched in the long-run. This intervention should be undertaken during the transitional stage and before the economy completes the process of urbanization so that eventually, when it becomes an urbanized service-oriented economy, all parts of the country and all sections of the population can participate with equal opportunity in the transformed and, it is hoped, improved living conditions.

The form which government intervention should take has been the subject of considerable debate. On one side of the fence stand the so-called rural mythologists, whom we might usefully describe as Dispersionists, defenders of the countryside and of local culture and traditions, who tend

to see the presence of a factory in every town and village as the answer to rural decay and as a means of sharing out the benefits of development more equitably throughout the country. On the other side are ranged the growth centre protagonists, or what we might call the Centralists, who tend to emphasize the benefits to be derived from increasing total national wealth which, they claim, is more likely to be maximized if investment is concentrated at a small number of carefully selected and relatively large urban centres, where external economies and the economies of agglomeration will help to ensure the success of industrial activities. The population shifts which such a policy calls for are decried by the first group but justified by the second on the grounds that, provided the growth centres are carefully sited on the basis of strict social and economic criteria, they should substitute intra-regional for inter-regional and international labour movements.

The a priori argument in favour of growth centres is certainly very strong, especially in a small, open economy such as that of Ireland, whose experience was found to fit very well into the model, and where, despite the fact that it has already arrived at the end of the transition stage of development, industry is still, to a large extent, internationally uncompetitive and the problems of unemployment and under-employment are still being disguised by large annual outflows of emigrants. Notwithstanding the fact that the governments in both parts of Ireland have publicly endorsed the growth centre strategy as a means of maximizing over-all national growth, the government in the Republic would presently appear to be sitting on the fence between the rival factions of Dispersionists and Centralists with respect to the implementation of its spatial policy. Committed to a programme of industrialization and of rapid economic development, and apparently convinced by

the arguments in favour of spatially concentrated investment, it nevertheless appears to be reluctant to offend the traditionalists and fearful of alienating that large section of the electorate who presently live in areas outside those already recommended as growth centres in official reports.

This paper maintains that the government of the Republic is correct in its misgivings - but, unfortunately, for the wrong reasons. The growth centre package proposed by Buchanan is considered likely to perpetuate the very problems it is designed to correct and the combined policies of both governments in Ireland are considered inimical to the future economic and spatial development of the island, in so far as they lack complementarity and ignore the essential spatial unity of the area.

6.3. Implications of the research

In an attempt to compare the merits of the separate arguments of the Dispersionists and the Centralists, an investigation was conducted into the location and behaviour of manufacturing industry in Ireland during the forty-year period from 1926 to 1966. In particular, the viability of enterprises in small towns was compared with that of industries located in large centres.

High failure rates were apparent for industries in 1-firm towns and these rates tended to decrease, in general, as the number of establishments in a centre increased. Surprisingly, however, they were found to rise again significantly for industries located in medium-sized towns with populations between 10,000 and 50,000 and the suggestion was put forward that, in such centres, diseconomies in the form of infrastructural inadequacies might be tending to outweigh the economies of agglomeration.

While the process of industrialization resulted in an increased spread of industry over the island during the transition stage of develop-

ment, its dispersion was not uniform, and some areas, on both sides of the border, were virtually bypassed by the process of industrialization. At the same time, polarization of industry at the main centres, and particularly at Dublin, increased significantly. A systematic tendency towards the clustering of plants was evident in both the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland for manufacturing industry in general and for almost every individual industrial group, and manufacturers were considered to be correct in pursuing this policy of location because of the external economies and economies of agglomeration to be derived from it. These economies, however, in the case of towns in the Republic, were seen to be really significant only in the case of very large centres and this, together with the related fact that industries in such centres have a very high survival rate as well as a strong tendency to attract other related activities, suggests that large industrial centres are needed at this stage in Ireland's economic development in order to ensure that level of industrial success without which the economy could not hope to compete in conditions of international free trade. Since Ireland is now facing increasingly competitive trading conditions externally, and since, internally, the polarization of growth on the east is becoming progressively more serious, a few large counter-magnets of growth, preferably located relatively far removed from Dublin and Belfast, are now seen to be necessary, if the objectives of maximum national growth and minimum spatial imbalance are to be reconciled. However, since the objectives and constraints of the three levels of planning - national, regional, and city - are often mutually competitive, priorities need to be established and the primary objectives of economic policy at this stage in Ireland's development involve ensuring the international competitiveness of industry and of laying the foundations of a spatial distribution of economic activities and of population designed to achieve this aim. At the same time, the social

objectives, concerned with achieving the maximum possible internal spread of the benefits of industrialization and of urbanization, consistent with the principal objectives, are acknowledged.

Assuming that the growth centre approach is, thus, justified for Ireland on theoretical and empirical grounds, the next step involves choosing locations. An investigation was conducted into the causes of urban growth in the island between 1946 and 1966 in order to facilitate this choice. Many possible causes of urban growth were considered, including the presence of growth industries, of exporting firms, and of linked industrial activities, and while each was acknowledged to be important, it was apparent that, in the Irish context, the size of the centre proved to be the one really significant factor. Thus, in order to ensure the sustained and substantial growth of both industry and industrial centres, and to maximize the spread effects on surrounding areas, it seemed doubly clear that only large centres would prove feasible. In a small, open economy these would have to be very small in number and planned carefully if the main spatial problems, common to both parts of the country, the polarization of growth on the east, the relative decline over time of the second-largest urban centre in each area, and the low incomes on the western periphery, are to be solved.

Many other problems would still remain in the short-run, not the least of which is that of placating the very real fears of the Dispersionists on the fate of the declining rural areas and of those towns not chosen as growth centres. The difficulty of building up important urban centres in areas of poor agricultural potential is generally acknowledged. It is, therefore, necessary to plan equally carefully for growth in these areas where it is possible and for decrease in population where this is inevitable. The rural areas must be defended and developed through improvements in the organization and productivity of agriculture and the village, which should not be regarded as a miniature industrial centre. has an important part to play in

this process. The spatial aspects of economic development should not be artificially divided into urban and rural, and both the Dispersionists and the Centralists would benefit from considering the economy as a rural-urban continuum, involving a mutual interdependence of the two sectors.

Assuming that growth centres need to be large, is there any way of determining, for a given country, an optimum size, which will minimise the costs of industrial production and of infrastructural facilities while at the same time maximizing external economies and the economies of agglomeration and the spread effects to surrounding areas? Perhaps it would be wiser to concentrate on the question of the minimum feasible size, and while the judicious choice of the centres and the careful planning of their industrial composition would undoubtedly reduce this, certain indications may be obtained from examining the past performance of a country's urban centres and of the industries located in them. In the case of the Republic of Ireland, as the results of the research have shown, it is only in centres of approximately 100,000 and over that the economies of agglomeration become significant and the survival rates of industrial establishments have, in the past, reached satisfactory levels. In Dublin, for example, with a population of 550,000 in 1946 and containing over 1,000 establishments in manufacturing industry, 460 new establishments were generated between 1946 and 1966 and in Cork, with a population of approximately 90,000 in 1946 and 234 establishments in manufacturing industry, a relatively low industrial failure rate of 4% was experienced. In addition, both centres enjoyed substantial population growth during the period. In contrast, the eight medium-sized towns of Clonmel, Wexford, Tralee, Dundalk, Drogheda, Sligo, Waterford, and Galway, with populations in 1946 ranging from 10,000 to 28,000, and containing between twenty and fifty industrial establishments each, experienced, on average, very high industrial failure

rates and generated relatively few firms during the period. Further, with the notable exception of Galway, their population growth records were also generally rather poor.

Thus, the implications of the research are that, in a small, open economy like Ireland, a growth centre strategy of economic development is justified, but the size of chosen centres must be large and, therefore, their number small, and their composition may have to be carefully planned in order to ensure self-generating growth in the long-run and the international competitiveness of the industries located in them. Government intervention is seen to be necessary for the implementation of such a policy.

6.4. Limits to government intervention

Less than fifteen years ago, the idea of widespread government intervention in the economy of the Republic of Ireland was abhorrent to most sections of the population - including government officials. However, the long-run inefficiency of the earlier protectionist policies of industrial promotion was already apparent by the mid-1950^s when the economy had obviously arrived at a stage of virtual stagnation and emigration was the only economic indicator showing steady growth. In order to prevent the catchword "the vanishing Irish" from becoming an imminent reality, the government initiated a series of economic reforms which culminated in the publication of the First Programme for Economic Expansion in 1958. The success of this first "plan" and the spirit of national self-confidence which it engendered, were largely responsible for the gradual erosion of opposition to large-scale government intervention in the economy. Social and physical planning legislation complemented planning on the economic front and, by the end of the 1960^s, concern with spatially unbalanced growth had resulted in the division of the country into nine planning

"regions" and proposals by a government-sponsored team, for the promotion of a host of primary, secondary, and tertiary growth centres to help solve this problem.

While such suggestions would have been condemned on the grounds of undue interference in the 1950^s, today they are rejected by many sections of the population because it is felt that they do not go far enough. It would seem that every town in the country wants to be designated as a growth centre and the obvious contradictions contained in such a policy are indicative, not only of the general lack of understanding of basic economic principles, but also of the widespread belief that it is now the government's function to dictate solutions to all the economy's problems. It is apparently not realized that such demands are inconsistent with the desire to maintain a democratic political structure involving a strong private sector, and rights to private property, only lately won and still jealously guarded. In such an economy there is need for a proper balance to be maintained between the actions of the public and those of the private sector.

One of the assumptions of this paper is that the scarcest factor of production in a developing economy is enterprise, or, to put it in Hirschman's terminology, the ability to make investment decisions. It probably matters little to total economic welfare which sector provides the greater part of this factor. In the early stages of development, it may well be the public sector; in the later stages, if democracy prevails, the private sector will probably provide most of the entrepreneurs. At all stages, the government's role should include the encouragement of enterprise but the task is a delicate one and too much intervention may stifle the very factor it is attempting to promote.

Hirschman's solution is to create deliberate imbalance, as

between, for example, social overhead capital and directly productive activities, as a means of inducing decisions regarding either of these two types of investment. The principle may apply equally well to the spatial aspects of economic development. Where imbalance exists it might be corrected by the creation of countervailing imbalances elsewhere. Instead of designating a large town in every so-called "region" as a growth centre and sharing out the available resources between them, the Irish government would be better advised to concentrate initially on the promotion of a few centres only, creating new disequilibria, and, thereby, inducing the remainder to provide for themselves the conditions necessary to attract industry to them. Government advice and encouragement are still needed and these centres should not be discriminated against, but the success of many relatively small centres in the past demonstrates an important lesson in the value of self-help.

6.5. Conclusions and recommendations

Ireland has now arrived at the beginning of the urban-industrial stage of its development. In many respects, however, it is still relatively under-developed in comparison to some of the other western European countries with which, in the future, it will most likely become more closely associated. Therefore, the main objectives of Irish economic policy, the raising of per capita incomes, the reduction of unemployment and emigration, and the achievement of an international level of efficiency in the economy, are perfectly justified at this point in time. The spatial problems - the polarization of growth in the east, the relative industrial decline of the second cities in each part of the island, and the low level of development in the west, must be examined and can only be effectively solved within the

context of these aims. Bearing this in mind, the following recommendations are suggested as a means of promoting an optimum spatial ordering of the Irish economy.

(a) The choice of growth centres

The main core regions in Ireland and the only cities where self-sustained growth on a large scale has been experienced in the past are Dublin and Belfast. These are also the only centres in the island which compare favourably in size and structure with the large cities in other parts of Europe, and especially in Britain, to which many of Ireland's unemployed emigrate. It is only in these two centres that the labour absorption mechanism operates to any important extent and succeeds in effectively absorbing a significant proportion of the rural outflow. Therefore, as long as emigration remains a problem in the island, it is imperative to ensure the continued growth of such centres which are capable of competing as points of attraction with centres in nearby countries. The growth of Dublin and Belfast should not, therefore, be discouraged or contained. While their behaviour in the past does not suggest that there is any necessity to actively promote their growth, it is suggested that no restrictions should be imposed on them at present and that their development, while calling for careful internal planning, should be allowed to continue unimpeded, in the interests of national growth and the international efficiency of the economy.

Such a policy, although considered conducive to the maximization of national growth and the reduction of emigration, does nothing to solve, and indeed actively promotes, the spatial imbalance arising from the polarization of growth on the east. To solve this problem, it is suggested that large counter-magnets of growth be established at Cork and Londonderry,

the second-largest cities in each part of the island. The results of the research have shown that, in the Republic of Ireland, it is only in centres of 100,000 and over that the economies of agglomeration become significant. Although it is acknowledged that careful planning of the industrial mix might reduce the minimum size of a growth centre below this figure, it is clear that Cork, with a population of 125,000, containing over 200 industrial establishments, and with a reasonable, if unspectacular, record of growth in the past, is the obvious choice for the counter-magnet to Dublin in the Republic. The agricultural potential of the surrounding area, particularly to the north and east, is high and, being relatively densely-populated, can provide a labour pool to fill the needs of an expanding industrial sector. Further, the inhabitants of county Cork are well-known for their energy and entrepreneurial ability which is no small advantage in an area facing rapid growth and structural transformation. The port at Cobh handles large trans-Atlantic liners, and that at nearby Bantry accommodates the world's largest oil tankers. The fact that Cork is relatively far removed from the main centre, Dublin, being located on the western half of the south coast, and with a hinterland which is well-endowed with small towns, many of which contain industrial establishments, suggests that a large-scale investment programme in Cork could transform it into a very important core region and absorptive cell, capable of producing spread effects important enough to promote the growth of neighbouring towns.

The Buchanan Report, which recommends Cork as one of two "national" growth centres (Limerick being the other), proposes a steady build-up of the city to a peak of about 250,000 by 1986. It also envisages that the 1961-66 rate of growth in Dublin, which, if allowed to continue, would produce a 1986 population of 1.2 million, will be curtailed by government intervention, so that the population at that date will be

somewhat lower at 1.125 million. Since this paper stresses the importance of maintaining the growth of Dublin, and since, moreover, the government policies envisaged by Buchanan have, thus far, not been effected, it is suggested that the 250,000 target for Cork should be considered, not as a peak, but as a minimum. The present ratio of Dublin's population to that of Cork is six to one and its reduction in 1986 to slightly less than five to one (assuming no curtailment of growth in Dublin) might not be sufficient to enable Cork to fulfil its main function as the major counter-magnet of growth in the economy.

Londonderry, the second-largest city in Northern Ireland, and like Cork a university town and a large port, is, in many respects, a less obvious choice for promotion as a large-scale growth centre. The loss of its natural hinterland of county Donegal as a result of the partitioning of the island in 1922, its collapse as a coal port and naval base since the second world war, the decline of its shirt industry (where 90% of the employees are female), and its spectacularly high unemployment rate, especially among males, has created large-scale unrest in this religiously-divided city. There are, nevertheless, powerful arguments to support the choice of Londonderry as a major growth centre and not the least of these is the seriousness of its social and economic problems. The Wilson Report recommended that the city should be one of more than a dozen growth centres in Northern Ireland but this paper suggests that, with the exception of Craigavon whose development has probably already gone too far ahead to be economically abandoned, all other growth centre proposals for Northern Ireland should be dropped and the greater part of the large-scale investment planned for these centres should be concentrated on Londonderry in order to solve, at one stroke, the two spatial problems of Northern Ireland, the polarization of growth on the east and the downward transition of its

second city.

Given the social and religious discrimination existing in Northern Ireland, the choice of Londonderry as a growth centre (where the majority of the population is Catholic) would be politically unpopular with large sections of the community. However, if it were pointed out to them that the full implementation of the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area agreement will remove trade restrictions between Northern Ireland and the Republic and that this, in turn, should mean the recapturing by Londonderry of its natural hinterland of county Donegal in the Republic, the redevelopment of the city as a major centre and port might then receive the approval of the majority. Another point is that it is not outside the bounds of possibility that the wall of economic protection between the two parts of the island is not the only one which will fall in the years to come. It seems reasonable to assume that one day the island will somehow be politically reunited. The Northern Ireland Protestant majority may require practical assurances from the Catholic government in the Republic that, within such a unit, it would itself not be subjected to the type of discrimination which it has long practised against its own Catholic minority. It is therefore suggested that Buchanan's proposal to develop small growth centres in county Donegal and the counties bordering on Northern Ireland should be dropped also and that Londonderry should be allowed to act as the focal point of growth for the whole north-western part of the island. A quid pro quo of this nature may appear to be politically impractical today, requiring, as it would, close and trusting co-operation between the two governments, but it makes sound political and economic sense in the long-run. It is suggested that a really massive investment programme be launched in Londonderry so that, by the end of the century, when political reunification might be feasible, the city would match the size of Cork and

would exert the same counter-magnetic pull on the north as Cork is intended to exercise on the south.

The other major spatial problem in Ireland, the relative poverty of the western counties in the Republic, is seen to require agricultural reorganization and the development of a major urban centre in that downward-transitional region. Two existing cities, Limerick with a population of 58,000 in 1966 and Galway with a population of 26,000 are the only candidates to be seriously considered as possible growth centres. The Buchanan Report has recommended both for development, the first (in conjunction with Shannon) as a "national" centre and the second as a "regional" one. From an industrial viewpoint, Limerick's qualifications and experience are certainly superior. Compared with its manufacturing base of 61 firms employing over 5,700 persons in 1966, Galway's 30 firms employing approximately 1,600 appears small. Viewed in relation to Dublin's 1,500 firms and 80,000 industrial employees, however, the contrasts are not so obvious, and when Galway's location in the middle of the west coast is taken into consideration, the arguments in favour of promoting the smaller city become stronger. It also has a large port, a thriving University, and excellent amenities to cater for the rapidly expanding tourist industry which is the backbone of the region's economy. Undoubtedly, Buchanan's choice of Limerick was prompted by the proximity to it of Shannon's industrial estate which, it is conceded, has been an outstanding success in the short-run. It is felt, however, that the development of Shannon was a long-run mistake and that its industries ought to have been located at Limerick where external economies and economies of agglomeration could have been created on a large scale. The transport of goods between the airport and Limerick which this would have entailed would have been preferable to the present transportation pattern which involves the large-scale daily commuting of workers. The

failure of Shannon, so far, to develop as a community and as a town capable of attracting permanent residents demonstrates the importance of amenities and of pleasant living conditions in the promotion of growth centres.

Such amenities are present on a large-scale in Galway which also possesses an abundant labour supply in its hinterland, located as it is in the heart of the so-called former Congested Districts, containing some of the most densely-populated and poorest counties in the country. Galway is also the centre of the Gaeltacht district, where the Irish language and traditions form an integral part of the daily lives of many people. It is not, therefore, only on the basis of need or only as a means whereby an under-developed region can be "activated," that Galway is chosen as the Republic's second growth centre. The city has many positive points in its favour, and while it is not envisaged that it will rival Cork or Londonderry in size and structure in the foreseeable future, it is suggested that it should be promoted on a scale large enough to enable it to become the Republic's third city and a centre capable of absorbing a large part of the rural outflow from its own region.

Thus, based upon the findings of the research on the forces operating in Ireland to promote both industrialization and urbanization, and upon the supposed functions of growth centres, a small group of such centres has been proposed for the island, in the belief that they will help solve its principal spatial problems while, at the same time, proving consistent with the primary objectives of economic policy in both parts of the island. The proposals are also seen as a means whereby the foundations of a spatial distribution of population and economic activities can be laid which will facilitate the reunification of the island in the future.

While the Wilson and Buchanan reports each recommended a set of secondary and tertiary centres in addition to "national" growth centres,

this paper makes no such recommendations. Dublin and Belfast, together with Cork, Londonderry, and Galway, form a well-spaced ring around the island's perimeter, close to which the vast majority of the population already lives. The spatial disequilibria, which the implementation of these proposals would create elsewhere in the economy, might well be conducive to the fostering of a spirit of dissatisfaction and, thus, of self-help amongst the remainder and induce them to provide for themselves the conditions necessary for their growth and development.

(b) The composition of the growth centres

In a small, open economy, which relies on foreign capital for the greater part of its investment funds for industry, it is difficult to plan for the promotion of specific activities at specific locations. The fact that foreign capital has to be enticed, very often in competition with other areas offering similar types of inducements, reduces the amount of control which a government can exercise over its use and location. Thus, it is difficult to plan the composition of growth centres in any detail.

Both parts of Ireland rely upon external capital to an important extent although, of course, since Northern Ireland is an integral part of the U.K., British capital really represents internal, although not local, finance in that part of the island. Nevertheless, it remains true that neither government can exercise that degree of control over the location of industry which is necessary if growth centres are to be developed around a particular industrial mix. Industrial-complex analysts have pointed to the advantages of a strategy based upon the concentration in one centre of a group of economic activities which are interrelated through direct inter-firm transactions and their joint demand for goods

and services, and the factors of production. Industries such as engineering and chemicals, within which firms today increasingly tend to specialize in one or a few specific activities and thus require, in many cases, the presence of others, within the same group, as support units, are considered to be a sound basis upon which to build up an industrial complex within a growth centre. Complexes may also be built on a foundation of food production, textiles, or on many other light industries.

While conceding the advantages which the industrial complex approach undoubtedly confers, one must, nevertheless, acknowledge the obvious constraints which would be encountered in a small, open economy in seeking to employ such a strategy. Because large capital resources are needed and because in a small, open economy this generally necessitates inflows of foreign capital, the aforementioned lack of control over the location of foreign firms must be considered the principal constraint. In addition, there are also the more general problems relating to the need, within a complex, for superior management, technical skills and services, and large-scale infrastructural facilities, which are typically in short supply in a developing country, and the concentration of which on a narrow range of activities may result in an excessively concentrated industrial structure. In Ireland's case, as the results of the research have shown,³ the presence in the centre of one or two large diversified establishments tends to attract a large number of small related firms to the same centre. Thus, provided the central government invests large sums in social overhead capital, if a few large-scale capital-intensive firms within growth industries could be persuaded to locate in the chosen growth centres, it

³Cf. p. 168.

is highly probable that the small-scale support units would follow, without costly inducements being necessary for their attraction. As far as possible, local resources and skills should be utilized so that each growth centre can become a motor of development for its surrounding region.

Finally, in so far as the composition of growth centres can be influenced, they should be planned with the probable long-term trends of the economy in mind. Industries which are not considered viable in the long run should be eschewed, regardless of their short-term benefits either to the economy as a whole or to particular regions. The total economic and social environment of the country should come first. If an economy is endowed with a small but quickly exhausted supply of ores, for example, it would probably be preferable, in the interests of long-run development, to export them unprocessed, thus depriving the economy of a smelting plant, than to invest large supplies of scarce capital in a short-term project which is likely to result in unusable excess capacity in the near future.

Dublin and Belfast, the established core regions in Ireland, do not call for any special planning efforts in relation to their industrial composition. Both cities tend to attract, without offering any special inducements, the bulk of the large-scale, capital-intensive projects which are set up within the island. There is, however, one important constraint operating in these two centres, and especially in the case of Dublin. We have already seen from the model that the small size of the domestic market, and, to a lesser extent, the lack of local raw materials, precludes the development in a small, open economy of certain large-scale intermediate and capital-goods industries. Therefore, Irish planners should avoid setting up certain types of activities, as for example, steel mills and automobile plants, even in Dublin, because such industries would not be viable in the long run in the Irish economy.

Some planning of industrial composition may be called for in the cases of Cork and Londonderry. The former city, with a population of well over 100,000 and a relatively wide range of industrial activities and skills, already provides significant external economies and economies of agglomeration for industry but it will be necessary for the central government to invest heavily in new industrial and social infrastructure in order to attract sufficient new industries to enable the city to fulfil its functions as a major growth centre. In particular, its physical problems are such as to make imperative the careful internal planning of the city. A determined effort must be made to attract a number of large-scale, capital-intensive firms within growth industries such as engineering. Firms producing components and standardized parts could then be expected to follow, in order to take advantage of the external economies, and many of these could also be expected to locate in nearby towns where an abundant supply of labour and some engineering skills are available. The university should be encouraged to promote research into the region's special problems.

Londonderry's problems are not only economic and social, but are political and sectarian as well and, thus, massive investments in social overhead capital are needed initially to transform its environment. Despite its decline as an industrial centre and port, the city in recent years has succeeded in attracting a number of large-scale, capital-intensive industries which now form the nucleus of an industrial complex composed of a large power station, an acetylene plant, and firms producing synthetic rubber and man-made fibres. It is suggested that other smaller firms locating in Londonderry could be greatly increased in number if the social and industrial climate of the city were transformed.

It is considered that the development of a relatively small city like Galway into a large growth centre requires careful planning and that an industrial complex approach might be useful. It is not envisaged that the city will become a centre of heavy industry and indeed it is suggested that, since Galway lies in the heart of Connemara, potentially one of Europe's great tourist attractions, the city should deliberately be preserved from the pollution-inducing types of industrial production and encouraged to specialize in activities which will not detract from the amenities while, at the same time, fitting in with the agricultural possibilities of the region and the special skills and traditions with which the area is endowed. Although the industrial base of the city is small, it possesses a range of skills suitable for the production of food, clothing, textiles, printed products, and light engineering goods. The surrounding region, which is the centre of Gaelic traditions in the island, contains, especially in the west, relatively poor land and its agricultural production is organized on the basis of very small farming units. It is suggested that these factors, long considered as problems, should be regarded in a positive fashion and that the industries to be promoted in the growth centre should be chosen so as to stimulate the agriculture of the region.

A complex of light industries should be established at Galway, based primarily upon the production of income-elastic goods and services such as tourism, luxury foods, flowers, tweeds, high-class clothing, household and personal ornaments, and the reproduction of old Gaelic manuscripts. Some market gardening is already carried on in east Galway but this activity should be promoted right across the region. The relatively densely-populated agricultural sector with its small holdings is ideally suited to this type of production and together with the output of the fishing industry, which, it is

suggested, should concentrate on the lucrative shellfish catch, would provide the raw materials for a specialized food processing industry in the growth centre. The packaging industry should benefit considerably and the related printing skills could also be used in the reproduction of ancient manuscripts. The production of the kind of textiles and clothing which are income-elastic and the production of toys and of decorative goods in general demands a level and originality of design which should be fostered locally but which, in the initial stages, may have to be imported. Large investments in research and in design would be paid for in the long-run by increased exports.

(c) Implementation of the policy

As regards the implementation of the proposed growth centre strategy, it is suggested that the two governments must provide the social overhead capital considered necessary to create a favourable industrial and social climate in the chosen centres. They should also attempt to guide to Cork, Londonderry, and, to a lesser extent, to Galway, a minimum number of large-scale firms around which others will then cluster.

Much controversy surrounds the question of whether differential grants and tax concessions ought to be given to industrialists to locate in the growth centres. It is suggested that such policies ought not to be employed because of the implied discrimination against other centres. It is felt that the large-scale investments in social overhead capital which the governments should make and the designation of the chosen cities as growth centres ought to be a sufficient inducement to manufacturers to locate in them. Other industrialists who might prefer smaller centres, and it is envisaged that many such cases will arise, would not then be penalized for locating in towns in other parts of the country.

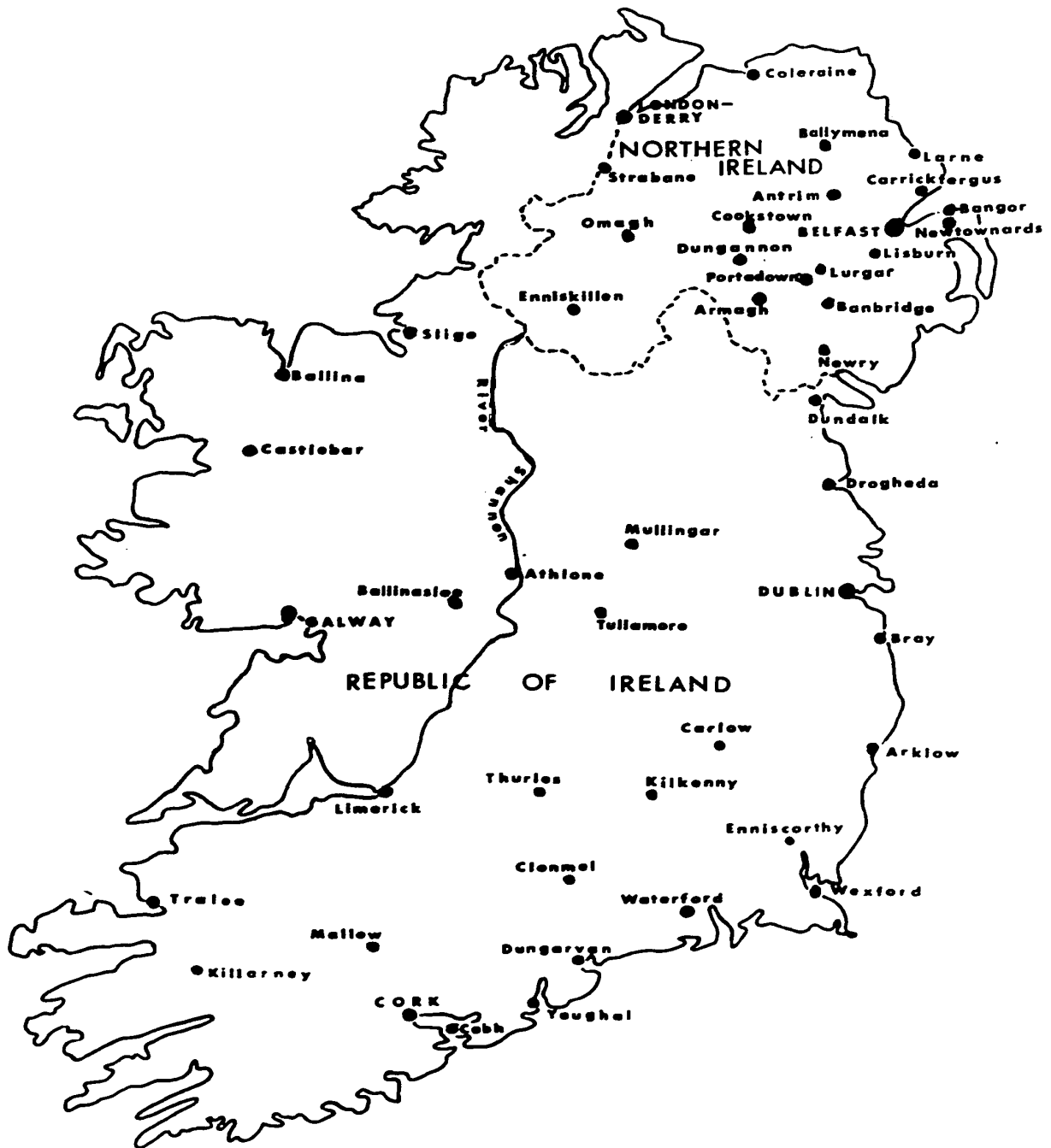
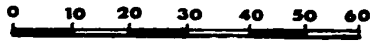
Because of the controversial nature of the recommendations, close co-operation will be needed between the two governments in Ireland. They, and the community in general, must be persuaded to see the island as a spatial unit, demanding a single integrated policy on the lines suggested in this paper. It is felt that these recommendations should promote the island's growth and development while, at the same time, helping to redress its more obvious spatial imbalances. Eventually, although certainly not in the immediate future, the benefits of urbanization should be spread fairly evenly over the island.

The recommendations are based upon the nature of the main immediate problems facing Ireland and upon the conclusions reached from the research. They may appear radical. It may even be suggested that they would be politically impossible to implement. But alternative strategies produce high economic costs and, thus, the issues should be presented to the electorate in simple terms. Economic planning is for people and the final decision must, therefore, rest with an informed community.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60



MAP 1. PROVINCES & COUNTIES



MAP 2. TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS OVER 5000

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SOME SPATIAL ASPECTS

o f

IRISH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

b y

HELEN O'NEILL

VOLUME 2

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

A P P E N D I X A

TABLE A1
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

<u>Value of Net Output in each Industry 1926-1966.</u> (€000).					
Industry	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
1. Bacon	449	861	622	2,552	5,432
2. Processed milk products & margarine	689	861	1,104	3,243	9,484
3. Canned & frozen food	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,075	9,643
4. Bread & flour confectionery	1,848	2,101	3,082	5,615	10,657
5. Sugar & sugar confectionery.	347	1,506	2,468	4,590	9,346
6. Grain milling & animal foods	962	1,732	1,801	5,278	8,846
(1-6) Food group	<u>4,295</u>	<u>7,061</u>	<u>9,077</u>	<u>24,353</u>	<u>53,408</u>
7. Distilling	201	159	670	544	1,561
8. Brewing	5,185	4,474	6,027	8,726	15,599
9. Aerated & mineral waters	236	238	561	1,225	2,823
(7-9) Drink group	<u>5,622</u>	<u>4,871</u>	<u>7,258</u>	<u>10,495</u>	<u>19,983</u>
10. Tobacco	1,129	1,280	1,444	3,243	5,388
(1-10) Food, drink & tobacco group	<u>11,046</u>	<u>13,212</u>	<u>17,779</u>	<u>38,091</u>	<u>78,779</u>
11. Woollen & worsted	343	426	1,482	3,654	7,774
12. Linen, cotton, jute, nylon, etc.	131	322	727	3,784	8,855
13. Hosiery	122	493	1,002	3,046	6,431
(11-13) Textiles	<u>596</u>	<u>1,241</u>	<u>3,211</u>	<u>10,484</u>	<u>23,060</u>
14. Clothing (wholesale factories)	432	1,362	2,897	5,624	11,535
15. Boot & shoe (wholesale factories)	143	846	1,675	2,815	5,741
16. Wood & cork	466	690	1,099	1,972	3,893
17. Furniture: brushes & brooms	273	495	870	1,961	3,548
18. Paper & paper products	82	275	837	3,086	6,453
19. Printing & publishing	1,337	1,813	2,899	6,084	12,916
20. Fellmongery & leather	n.a.	155	667	1,319	2,900
21. Fertilisers	164	174	248	997	3,982
22. Oils, paints, inks, & polishes	70)	289)	520	1,116	2,804
23. Chemicals & drugs			529	1,170	6,706
24. Soap, detergents, & candles	116	192	281	505	927
(21-24) Chemical group	<u>350</u>	<u>655</u>	<u>1,578</u>	<u>3,788</u>	<u>14,419</u>
25. Bricks, concrete, pottery, glass	139	396	1,113	4,284	12,663
26. Metal Trades	234	758	1,211	4,453	13,264
27. Machinery	177	452	1,117	2,848	16,327
28. Vehicles	434	937	1,243	5,212	13,625
(26-28) Engineering group	<u>845</u>	<u>2,147</u>	<u>3,571</u>	<u>12,513</u>	<u>43,216</u>
29. Misc. manufacturing industries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,116	14,215
30. Total Manufacturing Industries	<u>15,709</u>	<u>23,287</u>	<u>38,196</u>	<u>95,137</u>	<u>233,338</u>

Source: Census of Industrial Production of Ireland, 1926, 1936, 1946, 1956, and 1966.

TABLE A2
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Persons engaged in each industry 1926-1966.

Industry	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
1. Bacon	1,823	2,563	2,010	3,725	4,728
2. Processed milk products & margarine	3,261	3,338	3,576	4,340	6,024
3. Canned & frozen food	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,869	6,992
4. Bread & flour confectionery	8,129	7,928	8,539	10,412	9,805
5. Sugar & sugar confectionery.	2,174	4,977	6,009	6,177	7,127
6. Grain milling & animal foods	3,957	4,867	4,930	5,933	5,454
(1-6) Food group	<u>19,344</u>	<u>23,673</u>	<u>25,064</u>	<u>34,456</u>	<u>40,130</u>
7. Distilling	429	411	761	645	780
8. Brewing	4,625	3,951	4,229	4,653	4,919
9. Aerated & mineral waters	1,001	1,055	1,282	1,636	1,631
(7-9) Drink group	<u>6,055</u>	<u>5,417</u>	<u>6,272</u>	<u>6,934</u>	<u>7,330</u>
10. Tobacco	<u>2,096</u>	<u>2,321</u>	<u>2,559</u>	<u>2,567</u>	<u>2,249</u>
(1-10) Food, drink & tobacco group	<u>27,495</u>	<u>31,411</u>	<u>33,895</u>	<u>43,957</u>	<u>49,709</u>
11. Woollen & worsted	<u>2,332</u>	<u>3,170</u>	<u>4,329</u>	<u>6,014</u>	<u>6,934</u>
12. Linen, cotton, jute, nylon, etc.	1,658	2,850	3,082	7,199	8,205
13. Hosiery	847	3,750	4,086	5,859	7,040
(11-13) Textiles	<u>4,839</u>	<u>9,770</u>	<u>11,497</u>	<u>19,072</u>	<u>22,179</u>
14. Clothing (wholesale factories)	4,001	11,690	12,637	15,651	15,989
15. Boot & shoe (wholesale factories)	967	5,617	5,928	5,913	6,134
16. Wood & cork	2,776	3,507	4,017	4,098	3,700
17. Furniture: brushes & brooms	1,555	3,262	2,930	4,214	4,016
18. Paper & paper products	611	1,753	2,761	4,758	4,970
19. Printing & publishing	5,128	6,916	7,095	9,260	9,552
20. Feltmongery & leather	n.a.	857	2,016	2,148	2,354
21. Fertilisers	1,102	758	776	1,229	2,137
22. Oils, paints, inks, & polishes	1,140	1,641	974	1,256	1,405
23. Chemicals & drugs	1,140	1,641	1,150	1,408	2,484
24. Soap, detergents, & candles	410	783	674	691	701
(21-24) Chemical group	<u>2,652</u>	<u>3,182</u>	<u>3,574</u>	<u>4,584</u>	<u>6,727</u>
25. Bricks, concrete, pottery, glass	782	2,506	2,966	5,797	7,922
26. Metal trades	1,276	4,249	4,067	6,916	10,520
27. Machinery	1,081	2,519	3,484	4,691	10,887
28. Vehicles	1,447	3,850	3,575	9,390	11,745
(26-28) Engineering groups	<u>3,804</u>	<u>10,618</u>	<u>11,126</u>	<u>20,997</u>	<u>33,152</u>
29. Misc. manufacturing industries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,587	8,244
30. Total Manufacturing industries	<u>54,610</u>	<u>91,089</u>	<u>100,442</u>	<u>145,036</u>	<u>174,648</u>

Source: Census of Industrial Production of Ireland, 1926, 1936, 1946, 1956, and 1966.

TABLE A3

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

<u>Value of Exports by groups of Commodities 1926-1966</u> (£000)					
Commodity group & class	1926	1936*	1946	1956	1966
<u>Class I. Live animals:</u>	<u>17,503</u>	<u>8,953</u>	<u>19,867</u>	<u>45,386</u>	<u>54,716</u>
<u>Class II Food, drink, & tobacco:</u>	<u>19,249</u>	<u>10,478</u>	<u>12,725</u>	<u>32,172</u>	<u>84,390</u>
A. Food stuffs of animal origin	12,869	6,226	7,969	17,424	58,771
B. Cereals & feeding stuffs	560	133	9	572	3,438
C. Other articles of food	659	448	785	7,522	13,747
D. Drink	5,156	3,669	3,962	6,079	8,213
E. Tobacco	4	2	1	574	221
<u>Class III Other raw materials and manufactured goods</u>	<u>3,474</u>	<u>2,310</u>	<u>5,381</u>	<u>21,860</u>	<u>85,782</u>
A. Mine & quarry products	44	52	183	1,196	5,764
B. Metals & manufactures	150	165	184	2,279	12,606
C. Machinery & Implements	108	37	238	923	10,939
D. Vehicles & parts	395	12	165	768	3,217
E. Timber & manufactures	155	72	88	300	1,498
F. Textiles	1,356	1,075	2,682	7,673	15,843
G. Clothing & footwear	209	42	115	1,972	10,423
H. Hides, skins & leather	432	405	489	1,862	5,628
I. Paper & paper products	75	23	54	2,036	1,926
J. Chemicals & fertilisers	76	84	246	572	8,588
K. Other raw & manufactured goods	474	343	939	2,280	9,350
<u>Class IV Parcel post, etc.</u>	<u>959</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>640</u>	<u>4,858</u>	<u>10,385</u>
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>	<u>41,185</u>	<u>21,971</u>	<u>38,613</u>	<u>104,276</u>	<u>235,271</u>

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

*Period of economic "war" between Ireland and Great Britain.

Source: Trade and Shipping Statistics of Ireland, 1926, 1936, 1946, 1956, and 1966.

TABLE A4

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Value of Imports by groups of Commodities, 1926-1966

Commodity group & class	1926	1936*	1946	1956	1966
<u>Class I Live Animals</u>	<u>1,525</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>2,228</u>	<u>4,349</u>	<u>11,947</u>
<u>Class II Food, drink & tobacco</u>	<u>24,674</u>	<u>10,376</u>	<u>15,576</u>	<u>26,466</u>	<u>57,382</u>
A. Foodstuffs of animal origin	4,065	390	251	1,099	1,556
B. Cereals & feeding stuffs	11,432	4,656	6,044	9,001	22,935
C. Fruit & vegetables	1,748	1,338	2,084	5,646	12,111
D. Other articles of food	6,110	2,334	3,547	6,631	12,507
E. Drink	756	594	1,151	1,562	3,177
F. Tobacco	563	1,065	2,499	2,527	5,096
<u>Class III Other raw materials and manufactured goods</u>	<u>33,031</u>	<u>28,004</u>	<u>53,167</u>	<u>142,769</u>	<u>285,756</u>
A. Mine & quarry products	4,995	4,479	5,688	13,616	13,788
B. Iron & steel manufactures	2,083	2,010	3,223	8,562	10,045
C. Other metals & manufactures	480	545	1,168	3,797	21,023
D. Hardware implements	537	510	1,340	3,171	6,742
E. Machinery & electrical goods	2,116	2,792	5,013	18,792	60,438
F. Vehicles & parts	1,903	2,037	4,730	17,627	28,679
G. Timber & manufactures	1,394	1,374	1,196	6,013	9,607
H. Textiles	4,487	4,560	10,921	19,297	32,193
I. Clothing & footwear	6,284	1,685	3,834	1,639	3,704
J. Hides, skins & leather	574	1,024	1,604	1,505	2,926
K. Rubber & manufactures	584	256	632	1,936	3,900
L. Paper & paper products	1,037	1,306	2,824	6,624	13,678
M. Oils, fats, soaps, candles	2,299	1,731	3,707	20,306	5,233
N. Fertilisers	608	461	779	4,573	9,630
O. Chemicals, drugs, dyes	1,129	1,088	2,575	8,134	26,747
P. Other raw & manufactured goods	2,520	2,146	3,934	7,175	37,422
<u>Class IV Parcel Post, etc.</u>	<u>2,055</u>	<u>356</u>	<u>1,073</u>	<u>9,265</u>	<u>17,525</u>
<u>TOTAL IMPORTS</u>	<u>61,286</u>	<u>39,378</u>	<u>72,043</u>	<u>182,849</u>	<u>372,611</u>

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

*Period of economic "war" between Ireland and Great Britain.

Source: Trade and Shipping Statistics of Ireland, 1926, 1936, 1946, 1956, 1966.

TABLE A5
NORTHERN IRELAND

Value of Net Output in each industry 1924-1966

Industry	1924	1935	1949	1956	1966
1. Bacon	153	308	468	1,640	3,251
2. Processed milk products	50	24	955	3,199	5,114
3. Canned fruit & vegetables, & meat	85	55	1,029	657	702
4. Bread & flour confectionery	947	1,037	3,219	4,408	8,290
5. Sugar confectionery	20	23	49	426	n.a.
6. Grain milling & animal foods	506	369	1,839	3,929	7,888
7. Aerated & mineral waters	337	300	622	1,023	1,162
8. Distilling, brewing & tobacco	855	1,542	3,109	n.a.	n.a.
9. Misc. food, drink & tobacco	-	-	71	7,303	42,102
(1-9) <u>Food, drink, & tobacco group</u>	<u>2,953</u>	<u>3,658</u>	<u>11,360</u>	<u>22,584</u>	<u>68,509</u>
10. Linen, etc.	8,941	5,518	19,256	17,078	23,660
11. Woollen & worsted	143	131	467	1,055	1,634
12. Hosiery	n.a.	31	410	2,097	4,026
13. Other textiles	1,999	1,335	3,914	7,648	23,969
(10-13) <u>Textile group</u>	<u>11,083</u>	<u>7,015</u>	<u>24,047</u>	<u>27,878</u>	<u>53,289</u>
14. Clothing	1,600	1,311	6,754	9,324	15,544
15. Wood & cork	204	140	672	724	2,425
16. Furniture	139	114	783	874	1,148
17. Mineral Products (Building materials, etc.)	264	272	1,133	2,946	6,297
18. Paper & paper products	194	177	384	1,065	2,490
19. Printing & publishing	799	772	1,621	2,312	5,106
20. Metal trades	134	23	291	693	1,205
21. Mechanical engineering	1,295	833	4,790	12,201	21,860
22. Electrical engineering	58	138	980	3,388	13,737
23. Shipbuilding, vehicles & misc. (mainly ship-building)	1,601	2,173	12,485	21,492	19,290
(20-23) <u>Engineering group</u>	<u>3,088</u>	<u>3,167</u>	<u>18,546</u>	<u>37,773</u>	<u>56,091</u>
24. Chemicals	210	271	734	1,285	10,014
25. Misc. manufactures	109	119	1,251	1,508	5,668
26. <u>Total manufacturing industries</u>	<u>20,643</u>	<u>17,016</u>	<u>67,285</u>	<u>108,274</u>	<u>226,580</u>

Source: Census of Industrial Production of Northern Ireland, 1924, 1935, 1949, 1956, and 1966.

TABLE A6
NORTHERN IRELAND

Persons engaged in each industry 1924-1966

Industry	1924	1935	1949	1956	1966
1. Bacon	486	830	878	2,377	2,987
2. Processed milk products	249	137	2,234	3,366	3,623
3. Canned foods	254	186	2,765	1,229	550
4. Bread & flour confectionery	4,083	4,297	6,331	7,358	7,013
5. Sugar confectionery	135	138	133	489	n.a.
6. Grain milling & animal foods	1,195	1,176	1,975	2,681	3,526
7. Aerated & mineral waters	1,149	1,022	1,247	1,551	745
8. Distilling, brewing & tobacco	2,487	3,620	3,797	n.a.	n.a.
9. Misc. food, drink, & tobacco	-	-	104	5,413	8,450
(1-9) <u>Food, drink, & tobacco group</u>	<u>10,038</u>	<u>11,406</u>	<u>19,464</u>	<u>24,464</u>	<u>26,894</u>
10. Linen	74,758	56,755	52,542	45,740	30,634
11. Woollen & worsted	1,100	855	1,209	1,998	1,841
12. Hosiery	n.a.	337	895	2,059	3,596
13. Other textiles	10,904	9,175	9,751	12,130	9,034
(10-13) <u>Textile group</u>	<u>86,762</u>	<u>67,122</u>	<u>64,397</u>	<u>61,927</u>	<u>45,105</u>
14. Clothing	10,619	13,827	20,624	25,442	22,835
15. Wood & cork	1,291	902	1,850	1,263	1,773
16. Furniture	923	873	2,245	1,747	1,259
17. Mineral products (building materials, etc.)	1,464	1,576	3,027	3,729	4,317
18. Paper & paper products	500	1,138	1,539	1,849	2,164
19. Printing & publishing	4,227	3,477	3,248	3,329	3,370
20. Metal trades	831	125	680	871	860
21. Mechanical engineering	9,673	4,500	10,343	14,517	14,839
22. Electrical engineering	274	911	2,581	4,759	13,461
23. Shipbuilding, vehicles & misc.	8,667	13,435	32,782	32,638	22,756
(20-23) <u>Engineering group</u>	<u>19,445</u>	<u>18,971</u>	<u>46,386</u>	<u>52,785</u>	<u>51,916</u>
24. Chemicals	895	815	1,148	1,219	2,092
25. Misc. manufactures	347	229	2,474	2,364	4,443
26. <u>Total manufacturing industries</u>	<u>136,511</u>	<u>120,336</u>	<u>166,402</u>	<u>180,118</u>	<u>166,168</u>

Source: Census of Industrial Production of Northern Ireland, 1924, 1935, 1949, 1956 and 1966.

TABLE A7
NORTHERN IRELAND

Value of Exports by groups of Commodities 1926-1966 (£000)					
Class & group	1926*	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Class I Live animals</u>	<u>3,409</u>	<u>3,724</u>	<u>8,445</u>	<u>19,092</u>	<u>15,888</u>
<u>Class II Food, drink, & tobacco</u>	<u>14,126</u>	<u>8,518</u>	<u>17,016</u>	<u>57,140</u>	<u>81,513</u>
A. Foodstuffs of animal origin	4,017	5,152	6,913	44,767	65,999
B. Cereals & feeding stuffs	1,072	163	162	504	1,456
C. Other articles of food	7,325	2,320	9,859	11,573	13,363
D. Drink	1,712	883	82	296	695
<u>Class III Raw materials</u>	<u>1,492</u>	<u>1,411</u>	<u>3,900</u>	<u>5,675</u>	<u>9,273</u>
A. Hides & skins	n.a.	n.a.	180	n.a.	2,054
B. Wood & timbers	n.a.	n.a.	67	n.a.	328
C. Textile materials	85	258	1,197	1,868	2,159
D. Metalliferous ores & scrap	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,138
E. Other raw materials	1,282	1,153	2,456	3,807	3,593
<u>Class IV Manufactured goods</u>	<u>30,532</u>	<u>27,963</u>	<u>63,428</u>	<u>133,765</u>	<u>263,290</u>
A. Linen, & rayon, etc.	16,445	15,334	23,364	33,500	(107,541
B. Other textiles	7,270	6,646	11,281	33,488)
C. Clothing	566	n.a.	8,792	22,900	34,377
D. Paper & printed matter	n.a.	743	2,122	1,597	2,899
E. Chemicals	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,256	2,369
F. Metals	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,380	(75,233
G. Machinery	1,151	1,517	6,398	24,153)
H. Vehicles	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,407	21,611
I. Other manufactured goods	5,100	3,723	11,471	8,084	19,260
<u>Class V Ships built & exported</u>	<u>4,970</u>	<u>6,410</u>	<u>34,878</u>	<u>58,450</u>	<u>106,952</u>
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>	<u>54,529</u>	<u>48,026</u>	<u>127,667</u>	<u>274,122</u>	<u>476,916</u>

*Incomplete estimates only. Complete figures for trade with the Irish Free State were not available in the 1920s and thus a table showing total trade for Northern Ireland is not available. These figures consist of an amalgamation of two tables, viz. a) Sea-borne exports, and b) overland exports, the latter being the incomplete table, containing only the declared value of exports across the land boundary to the Irish Free State.

Sources: Ulster Year Book, 1929, 1938, 1950. Digest of Statistics, 1957, 1969.

TABLE A8

NORTHERN IRELAND

Value of Imports by groups of commodities 1926-1966 (£000)					
Class and group	1926*	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Class I Live animals</u>	<u>2,996</u>	<u>1,171</u>	<u>5,390</u>	<u>10,380</u>	<u>9,162</u>
<u>Class II Food, drink, & tobacco</u>	<u>19,480</u>	<u>14,069</u>	<u>30,621</u>	<u>82,066</u>	<u>118,118</u>
A. Foodstuffs of animal origin	3,367	1,405	922	2,763	11,273
B. Cereals & feeding stuffs	5,354	4,362	5,472	33,080	41,591
C. Fruit & vegetables	-	581	816	5,249	13,646
D. Other articles of food	10,759	5,585	13,751	23,690	20,839
E. Drink and tobacco	n.a.	2,136	9,660	17,282	30,769
<u>Class III Raw materials & articles mainly unmanufactured</u>	<u>6,284</u>	<u>7,570</u>	<u>14,466</u>	<u>33,999</u>	<u>45,571</u>
A. Coal	2,309	2,611	7,033	14,913	22,036
B. Wood & timber	n.a.	700	1,052	4,050	4,535
C. Flax and flax tow	1,772	3,077	2,965	6,158	(11,735
D. Other textile materials	-	-	-	5,604	7,265
E. Other raw materials	2,203	1,182	3,416	3,274	
<u>Class IV Manufactured goods</u>	<u>28,596</u>	<u>28,808</u>	<u>72,711</u>	<u>174,213</u>	<u>350,568</u>
A. Textiles	11,374	8,995	15,376	40,019	50,085
B. Clothing & footwear	1,275	n.a.	n.a.	11,396	15,639
C. Chemicals, fertilisers, oils, etc.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,818	23,526
D. Paper & Printed matter	842	1,724	2,004	9,545	17,669
E. Metals	879	422	1,819	37,189	(128,587
F. Machinery	1,306	1,537	9,404	23,694	57,792
G. Vehicles	868	1,573	2,721	10,127	
H. Petroleum & petroleum products	n.a.	542	1,639	n.a.	15,299
I. Other manufactured goods	12,052	14,015	39,748	24,425	41,972
<u>TOTAL IMPORTS</u>	<u>57,356</u>	<u>51,618</u>	<u>123,188</u>	<u>300,658</u>	<u>523,420</u>

*Incomplete estimates only. Complete figures for trade with the Irish Free State were not available in the 1920^s and thus a table showing total trade for Northern Ireland is not available. These figures consist of an amalgamation of two tables, viz. a) Sea-borne imports, and b) overland imports, the latter being the incomplete table, containing only the declared value of imports across the land boundary from the Irish Free State.

Sources: Ulster Year Book, 1929, 1938, 1950. Digest of Statistics, 1957, 1969.

TABLE A9

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Population of each county and province 1926-1966

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Carlow</u>	34,476	34,452	34,081	33,888	33,593
% change in pop.		-0.07	-1.08	-0.56	-0.87
<u>Dublin</u>	505,654	586,925	636,193	705,781	795,047
% change in pop.		+16.07	+8.39	+10.93	+12.64
<u>Kildare</u>	58,028	57,892	64,849	65,915	66,404
% change in pop.		-0.23	+12.02	+1.64	+0.74
<u>Kilkenny</u>	70,990	68,614	66,712	64,089	60,463
% change in pop.		-3.35	-2.77	-3.93	-5.65
<u>Laoighis</u>	51,540	50,109	49,697	47,087	44,595
% change in pop.		-2.78	-0.82	-5.25	-5.29
<u>Longford</u>	39,847	37,847	36,218	32,969	28,989
% change in pop.		-5.02	-4.3	-8.97	-12.07
<u>Louth</u>	62,739	64,339	66,194	66,194	69,519
% change in pop.		+2.55	+2.88	+4.53	+0.46
<u>Meath</u>	62,969	61,405	66,232	66,762	67,323
% change in pop.		-2.48	+7.86	+0.8	+0.84
<u>Offaly</u>	52,592	51,308	53,686	51,970	51,717
% change in pop.		-2.44	+4.63	-3.19	-0.4
<u>Westmeath</u>	56,818	54,706	54,949	54,122	52,900
% change in pop.		-3.72	+0.44	-1.5	-2.25
<u>Wexford</u>	95,848	94,245	91,855	87,259	83,437
% change in pop.		-1.67	-2.54	-5.0	-4.37
<u>Wicklow</u>	57,591	58,569	60,451	59,906	60,428
% change in pop.		+3.21	+3.54	-0.9	+0.87
<u>LEINSTER</u>	<u>1,149,092</u>	<u>1,220,411</u>	<u>1,281,117</u>	<u>1,338,942</u>	<u>1,414,415</u>
% change in pop.		+6.21	+4.97	+4.51	+5.63
<u>Clare</u>	95,064	89,879	85,064	77,176	73,597
% change in pop.		-5.45	-5.36	-9.27	-4.63
<u>Cork</u>	365,747	355,957	343,668	336,663	339,703
% change in pop.		-2.68	-3.45	-2.03	-0.9
<u>Kerry</u>	149,171	139,834	133,893	122,072	112,785
% change in pop.		-6.26	-4.25	-8.82	-7.67
<u>Limerick</u>	140,343	141,153	142,559	137,881	137,357
% change in pop.		+0.58	+1.0	-3.28	-0.38
<u>Tipperary</u>	141,015	137,835	136,014	129,415	122,812
% change in pop.		-2.26	-1.32	-4.85	-5.1
<u>Waterford</u>	78,562	77,614	76,108	74,031	73,080
% change in pop.		-1.21	-1.94	-2.72	-1.28
<u>MUNSTER</u>	<u>969,902</u>	<u>942,272</u>	<u>917,306</u>	<u>877,238</u>	<u>859,334</u>
% change in pop.		-2.84	-2.65	-4.36	-2.04

TABLE A9

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Population of each county and province 1926-1966

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Galway</u>	169,366	168,198	165,201	155,553	148,340
% change of pop.		-0.69	-1.78	-5.84	-4.63
<u>Leitrim</u>	55,907	50,908	44,591	37,056	30,572
% change in pop.		-8.94	-12.41	-16.89	-17.49
<u>Mayo</u>	172,690	161,349	148,120	133,052	115,547
% change in pop.		-6.57	-8.2	-10.17	-13.15
<u>Roscommon</u>	83,556	77,566	72,510	63,710	56,228
% change in pop.		-7.17	-6.52	-12.13	-11.74
<u>Sligo</u>	71,388	67,447	62,375	56,850	51,263
% change in pop.		-5.52	-7.52	-8.85	-9.82
<u>CONNACHT</u>	<u>552,907</u>	<u>525,468</u>	<u>492,797</u>	<u>446,221</u>	<u>401,950</u>
% change in pop.		-4.96	-6.22	-9.45	-9.92
<u>Cavan</u>	82,452	76,670	70,355	61,740	54,022
% change in pop.		-7.01	-8.24	-12.24	-12.5
<u>Donegal</u>	152,508	142,310	136,317	122,059	108,549
% change in pop.		-6.69	-4.21	-10.46	-11.06
<u>Monaghan</u>	65,131	61,289	57,215	52,064	45,732
% change in pop.		-5.9	-6.65	-9.0	-12.16
<u>ULSTER (part of)</u>	<u>300,091</u>	<u>280,269</u>	<u>263,887</u>	<u>235,863</u>	<u>208,303</u>
% change in pop.		-6.61	-5.85	-10.61	-11.68
<u>REP. OF IRELAND</u>	<u>2,971,992</u>	<u>2,968,420</u>	<u>2,955,107</u>	<u>2,898,264</u>	<u>2,884,002</u>
% change in pop.		-0.12	-0.45	-1.92	-0.49

Source: Census of Population of Ireland, 1926, 1936, 1946, 1956, and 1966.

TABLE A10

NORTHERN IRELAND

Population of each county 1926-1966

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Antrim</u>	606,794	635,352	674,820	689,761	712,954
% intercensal change		+4.70	+6.21	+2.21	+3.36
% average yearly change		+0.43	+0.44	+0.22	+0.67
<u>Armagh</u>	110,070	108,815	114,254	117,594	125,031
% intercensal change		-1.14	+4.99	+2.92	+6.32
% average yearly change		-0.10	+0.36	+0.29	+1.26
<u>Down</u>	209,228	210,687	241,181	266,939	286,930
% intercensal change		+0.69	+14.47	+10.68	+7.49
% average yearly change		+0.06	+1.03	+1.07	+1.49
<u>Fermanagh</u>	57,984	54,569	53,044	51,531	49,876
% intercensal change		-5.89	-2.79	-2.85	-3.21
% average yearly change		-0.54	-0.2	-0.29	-0.64
<u>Londonderry</u>	139,693	142,736	155,540	165,298	174,345
% intercensal change		+2.18	+9.0	+6.27	+5.47
% average yearly change		+0.2	+0.64	+0.63	+1.09
<u>Tyrone</u>	132,792	127,586	132,082	133,919	135,634
% intercensal change		-3.91	+3.52	+1.39	+1.28
% average yearly change		-0.35	+0.25	+0.14	+0.26
<u>NORTHERN IRELAND</u>	1,256,561	1,279,745	1,370,921	1,425,042	1,484,770
% intercensal change		+1.85	+7.12	+3.95	+4.19
% average yearly change		+0.17	+0.51	+0.4	+0.84

Source: Census of Population of Northern Ireland, 1926, 1937, 1951, 1961, and 1966.

TABLE A11

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION* CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LOCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
1936-1964

Area	1936					1946				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	No. of firms	Value of net output £000	Average numbers engaged	Average output per firm £000	Average Nos. per firm	No. of firms	Value of net output £000	Average numbers engaged	Average output per firm £000	Average Nos. per firm
Leinster										
Co. Carlow	51	424	1,550	8.3	30	48	565	1,556	11.8	32
Dublin & Dun Laoighaire										
Co. Borough	1,278	16,627	63,307	13.0	50	1,331	26,409	65,499	19.8	49
Co. Dublin (remainder)	95	587	3,425	6.2	36	132	1,266	4,344	9.6	33
" Kildare	56	234	1,419	4.2	25	61	689	2,566	11.3	42
" Kilkenny	89	421	2,584	4.7	29	77	642	2,501	8.3	32
" Laoighis	54	272	1,386	5.0	26	45	370	1,451	8.2	32
" Longford	25	58	946	2.3	38	24	105	469	4.4	19
" Louth	120	1,308	6,100	10.9	51	131	2,342	6,670	17.8	51
" Meath	55	246	2,317	4.5	42	53	432	1,888	8.1	36
" Offaly	62	296	2,190	4.8	35	52	736	2,641	14.1	51
" Westmeath	43	158	1,168	3.6	27	33	340	1,240	10.3	38
" Wexford	93	448	2,875	4.8	31	90	749	3,015	8.3	34
" Wicklow	84	206	1,770	2.4	21	64	520	2,439	8.1	38
Munster										
Co. Clare	54	176	1,280	3.2	24	47	379	2,289	8.0	49
Cork. Co. Borough	312	2,881	11,298	9.2	36	307	4,069	11,364	13.2	37
Co. Cork (remainder)	323	1,209	8,088	3.7	25	266	2,106	8,350	7.9	31
Co. Kerry	95	336	2,725	3.5	30	97	548	3,224	5.6	33
Limerick Co. Borough	111	909	4,212	8.2	38	95	1,098	3,600	11.5	38
Co. Limerick (remainder)	68	237	1,306	3.5	19	73	516	2,223	7.0	30
Co. Tipperary	196	905	4,999	4.6	26	172	1,371	4,925	8.0	29
Waterford Co. Borough	66	693	2,721	10.5	41	57	647	2,265	11.4	40
Co. Waterford (remainder)	48	180	1,417	3.7	30	58	545	1,840	9.4	32

TABLE A11

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION* CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LOCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
1936-1964

Area	1936					1946				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	No. of firms	Value of net output	Average numbers engaged	Average output per firm	Average Nos. per firm	No. of firms	Value of net output	Average numbers engaged	Average output per firm	Average Nos. per firm
		£000		£000			£000		£000	
<u>Connacht</u>										
Co. Galway	150	605	3,942	4.0	26	127	987	3,971	7.7	31
" Leitrim	24	85	1,037	3.5	43	22	115	644	5.2	29
" Mayo	91	336	2,167	3.7	24	90	596	2,982	6.6	33
" Roscommon	38	74	656	1.9	17	37	247	1,037	6.7	28
" Sligo	59	242	1,407	4.1	24	51	346	1,459	6.8	29
<u>Ulster (part of)</u>										
Co. Cavan	59	147	1,313	2.5	22	58	319	1,743	5.5	30
" Donegal	137	406	5,081	2.9	37	108	728	3,630	6.8	34
" Monaghan	60	163	1,426	2.7	24	58	286	1,314	5.0	23
Total	3,996	30,872	146,112	7.7	37	3,864	50,069	153,139	13.0	40
Industries not included above***	125	2,918	13,487	23.3	108	90	5,104	14,281	56.7	159
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,121	33,790	159,599	8.2	39	3,954	55,173	167,420	13.9	42

* Includes Manufacturing Industries plus Services

** Latest figures available until 1971

*** Electricity, railways, canals, docks & harbours, Gov. Depts, bog development, and turf production.

SOURCE: Census of Industrial Production 1936, 1946, 1956, 1966 (for columns 1-3). Columns 4 and 5 are derived statistics.

TABLE A11

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION* CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LOCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
1936-1964

Area	1956					1964**				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	No. of firms	Value of net output £000	Average numbers engaged	Average output per firm £000	Average Nos. per firm	No. of firms	Value of net output £000	Average numbers engaged	Average output per firm £000	Average Nos. per firm
<u>Leinster</u>										
Co. Carlow	59	1,125	2,009	19	34	51	3,061	2,810	60	55
Dublin & Dun Laoighaire										
Co. Borough	1,593	57,041	85,677	35.8	54	1,407	102,046	90,483	72.5	64
Co. Dublin (remainder)	135	5,541	8,185	41	61	137	15,236	12,650	111	92
" Kildare	72	2,221	3,721	30.8	52	75	5,108	4,668	68	62
" Kilkenny	97	2,217	3,937	22.8	41	87	3,905	3,980	45	46
" Laoighis	55	906	1,888	16.5	34	49	1,252	1,637	25.6	33
" Longford	38	318	750	8.4	20	34	585	927	17.2	27
" Louth	148	5,413	8,570	36.6	58	140	12,364	10,810	88.3	77
" Meath	73	1,310	2,953	18	40	70	2,502	3,097	35.7	44
" Offaly	63	1,551	3,118	24.6	49	58	2,768	3,314	47.7	57
" Westmeath	50	935	2,146	18.7	43	49	1,566	2,122	32	43
" Wexford	117	1,864	3,916	16	33	97	3,228	3,378	33.3	35
" Wicklow	89	1,627	3,488	18.3	39	72	2,708	3,187	37.6	44
<u>Munster</u>										
Co. Clare	63	980	2,117	15.6	34	79	6,153	4,820	77.9	61
Cork Co. Borough	291	9,206	15,106	31.6	52	242	18,588	15,367	76.8	64
Co. Cork (remainder)	334	6,060	11,466	18.1	34	284	17,553	15,381	61.8	54
Co. Kerry	108	1,482	3,029	13.7	28	102	3,051	3,588	30	35
Limerick Co. Borough	106	2,480	4,422	23.4	42	100	4,318	4,894	43.2	49
Co. Limerick (remainder)	95	1,185	2,164	12.5	23	90	2,930	2,339	32.6	26
Co. Tipperary	210	3,865	6,667	18.4	32	204	6,650	7,417	35	36
Waterford Co. Borough	72	2,179	3,492	30	49	73	4,722	4,243	64.7	58
Co. Waterford (remainder)	55	819	1,746	14.9	32	47	1,902	1,862	40.5	40

TABLE A11

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION* CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LOCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
1936-1964

Area	1956					1964**				
	(1) No. of firms	(2) Value of net output £000	(3) Average numbers engaged	(4) Average output per firm £000	(5) Average Nos. per firm	(1) No. of firms	(2) Value of net output £000	(3) Average numbers engaged	(4) Average output per firm £000	(5) Average Nos. per firm
<u>Connacht</u>										
Co. Galway	160	2,278	4,909	14.2	31	150	4,053	5,376	27	36
" Leitrim	30	285	866	9.5	29	26	462	727	17.8	28
" Mayo	130	1,469	4,198	11.3	32	116	2,634	3,730	22.7	32
" Roscommon	39	489	1,144	12.5	29	36	663	862	18.4	24
" Sligo	70	916	1,907	13	27	65	1,924	2,279	29.6	35
<u>Ulster (part of)</u>										
Co. Cavan	73	1,156	2,192	15.8	30	75	2,696	2,493	36	33
" Donegal	148	1,983	4,762	13.4	32	145	3,571	5,010	24.6	35
" Monaghan	76	994	2,108	13.1	28	63	1,810	2,001	28.7	32
Total	4,649	119,897	202,653	25.8	44	4,223	240,008	225,452	56.8	53
Industries not included above***	48	18,694	25,205	389	525	33	33,728	26,653	1,022	808
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,697	138,591	227,858	29.5	49	4,256	273,736	252,105	64.3	59

TABLE A12

Industrial Production classified according to location in Northern Ireland.

Area	1935		1949		1966	
	Value of Net Output £000	Average Numbers engaged	Value of Net Output £000	Average Numbers Engaged	Value of Net Output £000	Average Numbers engaged
Belfast county borough	14,483	85,484	51,302	120,603	77,388	121,181
County Antrim	2,049	16,699	7,574	21,149	15,364	26,166
County Down	1,058	9,705	3,993	12,500	8,943	17,611
County Armagh	1,126	9,850	4,836	14,779	7,406	14,696
Londonderry county borough	896	7,023	3,322	10,168	5,505	10,771
County Londonderry	243	1,985	1,280	3,180	2,892	4,813
County Tyrone	473	4,152	3,112	7,380	4,562	9,005
County Fermanagh	60	537	498	1,376	1,243	1,926
Not separately distinguished:	710	3,321	2,870	6,128	5,938	7,221
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>21,098</u>	<u>138,756</u>	<u>78,788</u>	<u>197,263</u>	<u>129,240</u>	<u>213,390</u>

Source: Census of Industrial Production of Northern Ireland, 1935, 1949, 1956.

TABLE A13
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

<u>Average Size of Firm in each industry, 1929-63</u> <u>(measured in terms of the number of persons per establishment)</u>					
Industry	1926	1936	1946	1958	1963
1. Bacon	73	67	53	106	114
2. Processed milk products & margarine	10	12	15	19	22
3. Canned & frozen food	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71	87
4. Bread & flour confectionery	22	22	24	26	35
5. Sugar & sugar confectionery	45	57	59	120	169
6. Grain milling & animal foods	27	28	29	28	29
(1-6) <u>Food Group</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>41</u>
7. Distilling	96	82	127	92	75
8. Brewing	278	263	302	517	585
9. Aerated & mineral waters	10	12	15	19	20
(7-9) <u>Drink group</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>71</u>
10. Tobacco	128	166	183	285	286
(1-10) <u>Food, drink, & tobacco group</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>45</u>
11. Woollen & worsted	65	86	101	131	142
12. Linen, cotton, jute, nylon, etc.	84	53	68	88	99
13. Hosiery	32	56	70	77	98
(11-13) <u>Textile group</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>109</u>
14. Clothing (wholesale factories)	54	44	47	45	51
15. Boot & shoe (wholesale factories)	117	137	156	167	157
16. Wood & cork	20	20	23	19	23
17. Furniture: brushes & brooms	19	17	22	22	26
18. Paper & paper products	39	50	54	87	98
19. Printing & publishing	40	38	39	48	56
20. Fellmongery & leather goods	n.a.	17	26	39	48
21. Fertilisers)))	53	84
22. Oils, paints, inks, polishes	70)	23)	41)	34	37
23. Chemicals & drugs)))	23	30
24. Soap, detergents, & candles	71	44	52	61	73
(21-24) <u>Chemical group</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>43</u>
25. Glass, clay & concrete	12	18	29	41	58
26. Metals	22	25	30	41	57
27. Machinery	18	24	31	50	72
28. Vehicles	145	36	39	104	121
(26-28) <u>Engineering group</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>77</u>
29. <u>Total Manufacturing industries</u>	32	33	35	46	55

TABLE A14

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

No. of firms etc. in each industry, classified according to the No. of persons engaged (including proprietors, etc.) in October 1929, 1936, 1946, 1958, and 1963.

1946, 1958, and 1963.										
Industry or Trade			Under 10	10-19	20-49	50-99	*100-249 and 100-200	*250-500 and 200-500	500 and over	Total No. of firms.
1. Bacon Curing	1929	4	4	7	3	11	0	0	29	
	1936	5	8	7	10	7	1	0	38	
	1946	3	10	8	10	7	0	0	38	
	1958	2	3	9	7	9	7	0	37	
	1963	2	4	8	7	12	6	0	39	
2. Processed Milk Products	1929	231	70	30	5	0	1	0	337	
	1936	171	67	31	4	2	1	0	276	
	1946	137	54	39	7	1	2	0	240	
	1958	106	54	44	15	4	1	0	224	
	1963	99	52	50	15	6	2	0	224	
3. Grain Milling & Malting	1929	30	41	50	17	6	0	0	144	
	1936	50	45	49	19	7	1	0	171	
	1946	56	45	40	22	8	1	0	172	
	1958	82	49	59	14	12	1	0	217	
	1963	75	54	52	16	12	2	0	211	
4. Bread, biscuit & flour confectionery	1929	245	62	35	9	2	2	2	357	
	1936	209	82	45	11	5	2	1	355	
	1946	188	98	53	10	7	2	2	360	
	1958	219	100	43	10	7	3	3	385	
	1963	188	102	38	10	3	5	4	350	
5. Sugar, sugar confectionery & jam	1929	22	10	11	7	5	1	1	57	
	1936	39	16	15	5	7	4	2	88	
	1946	37	18	19	8	13	5	1	101	
	1958	11	8	11	10	2	8	3	53	
	1963	10	10	6	6	4	4	6	46	
1-6 Food group	1929	532	187	133	41	24	4	3	924	
	1936	474	218	147	49	28	9	3	928	
	1946	421	225	159	57	36	10	3	911	
	1958	453	234	181	64	38	27	6	1,003	
	1963	419	243	181	65	44	29	11	992	
6. Processed foods	1958	33	20	15	8	4	7	0	87	
	1963	45	21	27	11	7	10	1	122	
7. Aerated & mineral waters	1929	64	25	9	0	1	0	0	99	
	1936	52	22	8	3	1	0	0	86	
	1946	51	19	12	1	3	0	0	86	
	1958	34	30	11	2	2	1	0	80	
	1963	36	30	10	2	1	2	0	81	

TABLE A14 cont.

Industry or Trade		Under 10	10-19	20-49	50-99	*100-249 and 100-200	*250-500 and 200-500	500 and over	Total No. of firms
8. Brewing	1929	0	3	4	3	4	0	1	15
	1936	1	2	3	5	3	0	1	15
	1946	1	1	4	3	4	0	1	14
	1958	0	0	1	2	5	0	1	9
	1963	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	8
9. Distilling	1929	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
	1936	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	5
	1946	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	6
	1958	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	7
	1963	2	0	3	1	3	0	0	9
7-9 <u>Drink group</u>	1929	64	28	14	5	6	0	1	118
	1936	53	24	12	11	5	0	1	106
	1946	52	20	16	7	10	0	1	106
	1958	34	31	14	5	9	2	1	96
	1963	38	30	13	6	7	3	1	98
10. Tobacco	1929	4	1	2	5	2	1	1	19
	1936	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	14
	1946	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	14
	1958	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	9
	1963	0	2	1	2	0	0	3	8
1-10 <u>Food, drink & tobacco group</u>	1929	600	216	149	51	32	5	5	1,058
	1936	530	243	161	63	35	11	5	1,048
	1946	476	247	177	66	48	12	5	1,031
	1958	487	267	196	71	47	31	9	1,108
	1963	457	275	195	73	51	32	15	1,098
11. Bricks & monumental masonry, pottery & glass	1929	51	12	5	1	2	0	0	71
	1936	84	22	18	10	1	2	0	137
	1946	66	14	11	5	5	2	1	104
	1958	60	24	17	7	6	4	2	120
	1963	53	20	21	8	9	4	4	119
12. Timber	1929	66	32	19	9	1	1	0	128
	1936	85	48	23	9	6	1	0	172
	1946	71	53	34	7	11	1	0	177
	1958	108	32	37	7	6	1	0	191
	1963	72	32	30	15	6	1	0	156
13. Wood furniture & upholstery; brushes & brooms	1929	46	28	22	5	3	0	0	104
	1936	110	39	32	11	3	0	0	195
	1946	56	32	34	6	4	1	0	133
	1958	73	36	47	13	3	0	0	172
	1963	51	40	46	19	4	0	0	160
12-13 <u>Wood & furniture group</u>	1929	112	60	41	14	4	1	0	232
	1936	195	87	55	20	9	1	0	367
	1946	127	85	68	13	15	2	0	310
	1958	181	68	84	20	9	1	0	363
	1963	123	72	76	34	10	1	0	316

TABLE A14 cont.

Industry or Trade			Under 10	10-19	20-49	50-99	*100-249 and 100-200	*250-500 and 200-500	500 and over	Total No. of firms	
14. Fellmongery & leather	1929	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	1936	26	13	6	2	3	0	0	50		
	1946	42	17	11	2	4	1	0	77		
	1958	23	10	11	5	3	3	0	55		
	1963	19	7	12	7	3	3	0	51		
15. Vehicles (ships, rail- road equipment & vehicles)	1929	17	6	5	1	0	0	1	30		
	1936	50	22	20	8	4	2	1	107		
	1946	52	13	13	6	5	0	2	91		
	1958	37	14	18	5	5	6	4	89		
	1963	32	17	20	4	5	7	6	91		
16. Metal Trades	1929	26	14	18	4	3	0	0	65		
	1936	87	25	36	12	7	1	1	169		
	1946	60	32	22	10	10	1	0	135		
	1958	54	33	37	19	11	6	0	160		
	1963	51	36	36	25	14	11	1	174		
17. Engineering & implements (incl. electr- ical & non- electrical machinery)	1929	29	16	14	2	0	1	0	62		
	1936	46	28	25	3	3	2	0	107		
	1946	42	23	31	7	6	2	0	111		
	1958	32	30	22	9	6	4	2	105		
	1963	30	26	33	21	5	8	4	127		
15-17 <u>Engineering group</u>	1929	72	36	37	7	3	1	1	157		
	1936	183	75	81	23	14	5	2	383		
	1946	154	68	66	23	21	3	2	337		
	1958	123	77	77	33	22	16	6	354		
	1963	113	79	89	50	24	26	11	392		
18. Linen, cotton, hemp, jute, canvas.	1929	8	3	4	0	3	2	1	21		
	1936	18	11	10	7	5	2	1	54		
	1946	12	9	7	7	7	3	0	45		
	1958	16	9	26	15	6	8	4	84		
	1963	13	13	21	21	11	6	4	89		
19. Woollen & Worsted	1929	9	11	8	1	8	1	1	39		
	1936	7	6	10	4	7	2	1	37		
	1946	7	7	7	7	11	3	1	43		
	1958	3	2	12	9	10	8	2	46		
	1963	1	1	13	9	11	10	2	47		
20. Hosiery	1929	9	7	5	6	5	3	0	35		
	1936	17	7	21	8	10	2	2	67		
	1946	11	7	20	9	6	2	3	58		
	1958	15	11	18	11	6	7	1	69		
	1963	8	15	11	11	11	9	1	66		
18-20 <u>Textile group</u>	1929	26	21	17	7	16	6	2	95		
	1936	42	24	41	19	22	6	4	158		
	1946	30	23	34	23	24	8	4	146		
	1958	34	22	56	35	22	23	7	199		
	1963	22	29	45	41	33	25	7	202		

TABLE A14 cont.

Industry or Trade			Under 10	10-19	20-49	50-99	*100- 249 and 100- 200	*250- 500 and 200- 500	500 and over	Total No. of firms
21. Clothing (wholesale factories)	1929		9	11	34	22	18	2	0	96
	1936		40	56	94	46	23	4	1	264
	1946		31	48	102	56	28	2	1	268
	1958		47	78	125	63	22	10	0	345
	1963		40	59	120	63	26	13	0	321
22. Boot and shoe (wholesale factories)	1929		0	0	0	3	5	1	0	9
	1936		8	4	3	4	14	6	2	41
	1946		6	2	3	7	12	6	2	38
	1958		2	2	2	6	12	6	2	32
	1963		5	0	5	6	14	6	2	38
23. Paper & paper products	1929		4	4	5	3	2	0	0	18
	1936		8	12	5	1	8	1	0	35
	1946		17	5	13	6	9	1	0	51
	1958		11	7	14	8	6	5	2	53
	1963		6	15	10	6	7	7	2	53
24. Printing, publishing & engraving	1929		50	21	37	14	6	4	1	133
	1936		71	42	42	12	11	3	2	183
	1946		77	34	42	14	11	5	1	184
	1958		63	33	53	20	5	8	2	184
	1963		48	31	62	16	9	5	3	174
25. Soap & candles	1929		1	0	2	4	1	0	0	8
	1936		7	4	2	3	1	1	0	18
	1946		2	2	5	2	1	1	0	13
	1958		4	1	3	2	0	1	0	11
	1963		4	0	3	0	2	1	0	10
26. Fertilizers, chemicals, drugs, paints	1929		17	4	2	5	4	0	0	32
	1936		49	21	23	7	5	0	0	105
	1946		26	17	17	8	3	0	0	71
	1958		42	27	32	18	5	3	0	127
	1963		32	33	36	14	6	5	0	126
25-26 <u>Chemical group</u>	1929		18	4	4	9	5	0	0	40
	1936		56	25	25	10	6	1	0	123
	1946		28	19	22	10	4	1	0	84
	1958		46	28	35	20	5	4	0	138
	1963		36	33	39	14	8	6	0	136
27. Building and Contracting	1929		123	68	53	26	17	4	1	292
	1936		275	126	116	52	38	5	2	614
	1946	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	1958		505	165	121	39	20	8	2	860
	1963		424	162	155	61	31	17	2	852
28. Mines and quarries	1929		72	10	10	6	1	1	0	100
	1936		87	26	11	4	2	2	0	132
	1946		42	25	20	8	8	1	1	105
	1958		24	19	23	5	3	5	1	80
	1963		23	20	24	9	4	3	2	85

TABLE A14 cont.

		Under 10	10-19	20-49	50-99	*100-249 and 100-200	*250-500 and 200-500	500 and over	Total No. of firms
29. Gas, water & electricity	1929	258	23	15	3	3	2	2	306
	1936	164	14	17	3	0	2	2	202
	1946	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	1958	52	19	12	6	0	1	3	92
	1963	50	15	14	6	0	2	2	89
30. Canals, harbours, railways, tramways	1929	4	4	4	4	3	1	3	23
	1936	6	5	3	2	3	1	3	23
	1946	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	1958	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	12
	1963	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
31. Local Authorities & Gov. Dept.	1929	44	18	13	11	15	5	13	119
	1936	44	19	13	7	6	12	15	116
	1946	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	1958	29	12	5	9	4	16	15	90
	1963	28	17	11	5	7	14	17	99
32. All other industries	1929	151	75	40	18	23	0	0	307
	1936	111	39	32	10	3	1	1	197
	1946	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	1958	6	12	10	6	12	6	0	52
	1963	7	10	13	8	12	5	0	55
33. Total manufacturing industries (1-26) incl. misc.	1929	942	385	329	131	93	20	9	1,909
	1936	1,243	603	531	210	146	40	16	2,789
	1946	1,151	614	604	239	187	46	18	2,859
	1958	1,161	646	704	291	161	112	31	3,106
	1963	995	654	717	336	199	131	45	3,077
34. Total all industries	1929	1,594	583	464	199	155	33	28	3,056
	1936	1,937	836	734	300	211	64	39	4,121
	1946	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,954
	1958	1,780	875	877	358	201	149	53	4,293
	1963	1,533	879	935	426	254	173	69	4,269

*Category five contained 100-249 employees in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s but was changed to 100-200 in the 1950s.

Category six contained 250-500 in the earlier years but was changed to 200-500 in the 1950s. To facilitate comparisons, the categories were treated as if they were similar for all periods.

Source: Census of Industrial Production for Ireland, 1929, 1936, 1946, 1958 and 1963.

A P P E N D I X B

LOCATION BY COUNTY AND TOWN
OF MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS
IN THE
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
AND IN
NORTHERN IRELAND

GROUP 1

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

of

FOOD PRODUCTS

TABLE B.1.1.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>637</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
Carlow	2	4	2	4	4
Tullow	0	1	1	1	1
Bagenalstown	1	1	2	2	1
Hacketstown	0	1	0	1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>179</u>
Dublin	57	97	122	156	178
Balbriggan	0	1	1	2	1
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>
Athy	3	2	1	1	1
Naas	1	1	1	1	1
Sallins	1	1	1	1	2
Maynooth	1	1	1	1	1
Leixlip	0	0	0	2	2
Ballitore	0	0	0	1	0
Donadea	0	0	0	0	1
Castledermot	0	0	1	1	1
Kildare	0	0	0	0	2
Kilcock	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>34</u>
Kilkenny	1	3	5	5	7
Callan	1	3	3	3	4
Freshford	2	2	1	1	1
Urlingford	1	1	1	0	1
Thomastown	1	3	3	6	4
Castlecomer	0	1	1	1	2
Windygap	1	1	0	0	1
Pilltown	0	1	1	1	1
Glenmore	1	1	1	1	1
Goresbridge	0	2	2	2	2
Ballyragget	0	1	1	1	2
Bennettsbridge	1	2	2	2	2
Graiguenamanagh	0	1	0	4	3
Ballyfoyle	0	1	1	1	1
Kilmoganey	0	1	1	1	1
Knocktopher	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Mountmellick	1	1	1	1	2
Portlaoise	0	1	2	1	2
Portarlinton	1	1	1	1	1
Ballybrofey	0	2	1	1	0
Stradbally	0	1	0	0	0
Kilbricken	0	0	0	1	0
Coolraine	0	1	1	0	0
Rathdowney	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Longford	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymahon	0	1	0	0	0
Clondra	0	1	0	1	0

TABLE B.1.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>
Dundalk	4	8	7	7	7
Drogheda	4	4	8	9	8
Ardee	1	0	0	0	0
Dunleer	0	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Navan	1	2	2	2	2
Trim	0	0	1	1	0
Kells	0	0	1	0	0
Athboy	0	0	1	1	1
Duleek	0	1	1	0	0
Oldcastle	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>
Tullamore	2	2	4	5	3
Birr	2	2	0	0	0
Clara	1	2	2	2	1
Edenderry	0	0	1	1	1
Belmont	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Athlone	0	0	1	1	1
Mullingar	0	0	1	1	2
Moate	0	0	0	0	1
Castlepollard	0	1	0	0	0
Ballycloughduff	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>
Wexford	2	2	2	3	5
New Ross	2	3	2	1	3
Enniscorthy	3	4	6	6	3
Ferns	0	0	0	0	1
Gorey	2	2	1	1	1
Inch	0	1	1	1	1
Foulksmills	0	0	1	0	0
Duncormack	0	0	0	0	1
Ballycullane	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>
Wicklow	0	1	2	3	1
Baltinglass	0	0	2	3	1
Arklow	0	1	1	3	1
Greystones	0	0	0	0	1
Bray	0	1	1	1	1
Aughrim	0	1	1	1	0
Rathdrum	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Ennis	1	1	1	1	1
Kilrush	1	2	4	5	4
Scariff	0	1	1	1	1
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	1
Tuamgraney	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>104</u>
Cork	23	57	49	48	42
Midleton	1	0	1	1	1

TABLE B.1.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

Co. Cork.cont.	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Youghal	3	3	1	1	1
Mallow	5	8	11	15	13
Charleville	3	7	8	6	4
Mitchelstown	0	1	1	2	1
Bandon	0	1	2	4	1
Buttevant	2	2	2	1	1
Castletownbere	0	0	0	1	2
Fermoy	2	2	2	5	1
Newmarket	1	2	1	2	2
Lissarda	0	1	1	1	1
Macroon	0	5	2	6	4
Banteer	0	2	1	1	1
Goleen	0	0	0	0	1
Dunmanway	0	1	3	3	2
Drimoleague	0	2	1	1	1
Ballincollig	0	0	0	0	3
Clonakilty	0	3	3	6	4
Leap	0	1	0	0	0
Lislevane	0	1	0	0	1
Inniscarra	0	1	0	0	0
Crookstown	1	2	2	1	1
Millstreet	0	2	0	2	2
Rathcoole	0	1	0	0	0
Knockanemore	0	1	0	0	0
Lombardstown	0	1	1	1	1
Blarney	0	1	0	0	0
Kanturk	0	2	3	2	2
Skibbereen	0	2	3	3	4
Castlelyons	0	0	0	1	0
Drinagh	0	0	0	0	1
Mogeely	0	0	0	0	1
Ovens	0	0	0	0	1
Kinsale	0	0	1	2	1
Bantry	0	1	1	2	1
Timoleague	0	0	1	1	0
Carrigtwohill	0	1	0	0	0
Castletownroche	1	2	3	0	0
Enniskeane	0	0	1	1	0
Glanworth	0	0	0	1	0
Innishannon	0	0	0	0	1
Ballingeary	0	0	0	1	1
Upton	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>23</u>
Tralee	6	8	17	14	10
Killarney	1	1	0	0	0
Listowel	1	2	1	1	1
Castleisland	0	1	2	1	3
Abbeydorney	1	1	1	2	1
Ardfelt	1	1	1	1	1
Ballyheigue	0	1	0	0	0
Ballymacelligott	0	1	0	0	0
Brosna	0	1	1	1	1

TABLE B.1.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Kerry cont.					
Farranfore	0	1	1	1	1
Kilmorna	0	1	0	0	0
Lixnaw	0	1	1	1	1
Newtownsandes	0	1	1	1	1
Rathmore	0	2	1	1	1
Cahirciveen	0	0	1	1	1
Castlemaine	0	0	0	1	1
Kenmare	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>60</u>
Limerick	13	16	17	17	17
Abbeyfeale	0	3	2	5	1
Askeaton	0	1	1	1	2
Ardagh	1	1	1	2	1
Croom	1	1	1	0	0
Cappaghmore	1	1	1	1	2
Ballyhahill	0	1	1	2	1
Pallaskenry	0	0	0	0	1
Rathkeale	0	1	1	1	3
Newcastlewest	0	4	3	1	2
Bruff	0	0	0	1	0
Kilmeady	1	1	1	1	1
Ballingarry	0	3	2	2	3
Pallasgreen	1	3	1	2	4
Lisagry	0	2	1	1	1
Athea	0	1	1	1	1
Adare	0	1	2	2	2
Bruree	0	1	1	1	1
Cahirconlish	0	1	1	1	1
Templeglantine	0	1	1	1	1
Kilmallock	0	4	3	3	3
Knocklong	0	3	3	3	4
Glin	0	1	1	1	1
Shangolden	0	1	1	1	1
Doon	0	1	1	1	1
Oola	0	1	1	1	1
Murroe	0	0	0	1	1
Feenagh	0	0	0	1	1
Ballagh	0	0	0	1	1
Kildimo	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>42</u>
Nenagh	1	5	2	5	4
Clonmel	2	5	5	4	6
Cahir	2	3	3	2	4
Roscrea	1	3	4	3	3
Thurles	2	7	7	6	8
Carrick-on-Suir	1	3	2	2	5
Cashel	2	2	1	2	1
Bansha	0	1	0	2	0
Fethard	0	3	1	4	1
Birdhill	0	0	0	0	1
Ballypatrick	0	0	0	1	1
Tipperary	1	3	2	1	2

TABLE B.1.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Tipperary cont.					
Borrisoleigh	0	1	1	1	1
Ballyduff	0	1	1	0	0
Newport	0	1	1	1	1
Nine-mile-House	0	1	1	1	1
Killenaule	0	1	1	1	1
Limerick Junction	0	1	1	1	1
Drangan	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>22</u>
Waterford	10	17	14	14	10
Dungarvan	2	2	2	7	3
Dunmore East	0	0	1	1	2
Tramore	0	0	1	1	0
Cappoquin	1	1	1	1	1
Kilmacthomas	1	1	1	1	1
Ferrybank	0	0	1	2	1
Kilmacomb	0	1	0	0	0
Kilmeaden	0	1	1	1	1
Carrigeen	0	0	1	1	1
Ballinamult	0	0	1	1	1
Mullinavat	0	0	1	1	1
Ballywilliam	1	1	1	1	0
Tourin	0	0	0	1	0
Kilmacow	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>
Galway	3	4	3	4	6
Tuam	0	1	2	3	2
Ballinasloe	0	2	2	1	2
Carna	0	0	0	1	2
Gort	0	1	2	2	0
Cleggan	0	0	0	0	1
Athenry	0	0	1	1	0
Ballyferan	0	0	0	1	0
Ballyglunin	0	0	0	1	0
Newport	0	0	0	0	1
Roundstone	0	0	0	0	1
Ballyconneely	0	0	0	0	1
Ahascragh	0	1	0	1	0
Renmore	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Carrick-on-Shannon	0	1	1	2	2
Drumshambo	0	1	1	1	2
Lurganboy	0	1	0	0	0
Manorhamilton	0	0	0	1	1
Kilmactranney	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>
Castlebar	0	1	1	1	3
Claremorris	0	1	1	1	2
Ballyhaunis	0	0	0	0	1
Kiltimagh	0	1	1	1	0
Ballina	0	0	1	3	3
Westport	0	0	1	1	2
Ballinrobe	0	0	0	1	0
Balla	0	1	1	0	0

TABLE B.1.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
Roscommon	0	0	1	0	0
Ballaghaderreen	0	2	1	1	2
Boyle	0	2	2	3	2
Castlerea	0	1	1	1	1
Ruskey	0	0	1	1	1
Ballinlough	0	0	1	0	0
Athleague	0	1	0	1	0
Kilmore	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>
Sligo	2	3	6	6	8
Ballymote	0	3	1	1	2
Ballisodare	0	0	0	0	1
Achonry	0	1	1	1	0
Tubbercurry	0	1	1	1	0
Cliffoney	1	1	1	1	1
Ballinfull	0	1	1	1	1
Collooney	0	1	0	0	0
Drumcliffe	0	1	1	1	1
Gurteen	0	1	1	1	1
Riverstown	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>
Cavan	0	0	2	2	2
Cootehill	0	0	0	0	1
Bailieboro'	0	1	1	3	2
Belturbet	0	0	0	1	0
Ballyconnell	0	1	1	1	2
Ballyjamesduff	0	0	1	0	0
Crosskeys	0	0	0	1	0
Shercock	0	1	2	0	0
Killeshandra	1	1	1	1	1
Ballyhaise	1	1	1	1	1
Kilnaleck	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>17</u>
Letterkenny	0	4	3	5	4
Lifford	0	0	0	1	2
Ballyshannon	0	1	2	4	1
Killybegs	0	0	0	0	1
Ballybofey	0	2	1	1	0
Ramelton	0	3	2	2	2
Donegal	0	0	1	0	0
Moville	0	0	0	1	1
Carrick	0	0	0	0	1
Clonmany	0	0	1	1	0
Milford	0	0	3	2	1
Inver	0	1	1	1	0
Carrigans	0	1	0	1	0
Glencolmcille	0	0	0	0	1
Bundoran	0	0	0	1	0
Milltown	0	0	2	3	0
Buncrana	0	1	1	1	1

TABLE B 1:1.0.cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Donegal cont.					
Carndonagh	0	1	1	0	0
Cladig	0	1	0	0	0
Dungloe	0	1	0	0	0
Malin	0	0	1	1	0
Manorcunningham	0	1	2	2	1
Castlefin	0	1	2	3	1
Ballindrait	0	1	1	1	0
Bridgetown	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>10</u>
Monaghan	1	3	2	4	3
Clones	2	4	2	2	1
Castleblayney	1	2	2	4	1
Carrickmacross	0	1	1	3	2
Newbliss	0	1	2	1	1
Ballybay	0	0	1	1	1
Inniskeen	1	2	1	2	0
Ballinode	0	1	1	0	0
Glasslough	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	20	25	25	26	26
Number of towns	76	203	208	226	218
Number of establishments	216	526	551	660	637
% of establishments in Dublin	26	19	22	24	28
" " " " Cork	11	11	9	7	7
" " " " Dublin & Cork	37	30	31	31	35

TABLE B 1.1.1.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF BACON PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	0	0	0	2	2
Carlow	0	0	0	1	1
Hacketstown	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>
Dublin	6	12	12	14	14
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Kilkenny	0	2	1	1	1
Callan	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Mountmellick	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Dundalk	1	3	2	1	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Tullamore	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Wexford	1	1	1	2	0
Enniscorthy	1	2	2	2	1
New Ross	0	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Cork	1	8	5	4	4
Charleville	0	0	2	2	1
Ballincollig	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Tralee	2	2	3	3	2
Killarney	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
Limerick	4	4	5	6	3
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Roscrea	1	1	1	1	1
Clonmel	0	1	1	1	2
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Waterford	3	5	3	4	2
Cappoquin	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Galway	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Castlebar	0	1	1	1	1
Claremorris	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Ballaghaderreen	0	1	1	1	1
Ruskey	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Sligo	1	1	3	4	3
Ballymote	0	0	0	0	1
Achonry	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Cavan	0	0	1	1	2
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	0	1	1
Ballybofey	0	1	1	1	0

TABLE B 1.1.1. cont. REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF BACON PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Monaghan	1	2	2	2	1
Clones	1	2	1	0	0
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of Counties	11	15	16	18	19
Number of towns	15	24	26	28	28
Number of establishments	26	56	55	61	51
% of establishments in Dublin city	23	21	22	23	27
" " " " Cork "	4	14	9	7	8
" " " " Dublin & Cork	27	35	31	30	35

TABLE B 1.1.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF BISCUITS AND FLOUR CONFECTIONERY*

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>49</u>
<u>Co Dublin</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>21</u>
Dublin	12	16	22	29	21
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Kildare	0	0	0	0	1
Kilcock	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Kilkenny	0	0	1	1	2
Urlingford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Dundalk	0	1	1	1	1
Drogheda	0	0	1	1	3
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Navan	0	1	1	1	1
Trim	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Tullamore	0	0	1	1	1
Birr	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Athlone	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Wexford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Arklow	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>
Cork	5	4	5	5	9
Youghal	1	1	0	0	0
Bandon	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Tralee	0	0	2	2	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Limerick	1	1	2	2	1
Rathkeale	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Waterford	0	0	1	1	0
Dungarvan	0	1	1	1	0
Tramore	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Galway	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Lifford	0	0	0	1	1
Ballyshannon	0	0	1	1	1
Milford	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	7	12	12	13
Number of towns	5	8	18	19	18
Number of establishments	20	26	45	53	49
% of establishments in Dublin	60	61	50	55	42
" " " " Cork	25	15	11	9	18
" " " " Dublin & Cork	85	76	61	64	60

*excluding local bakeries

TABLE B 1.1.3

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF SUGAR, SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND JAM

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>64</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Carlow	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>42</u>
Dublin	23	47	48	63	42
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Dundalk	0	2	1	1	0
Drogheda	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Birr	1	2	0	0	0
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Enniscorthy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Wicklow	0	0	0	1	0
Arklow	0	0	0	2	0
Bray	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>
Cork	3	11	14	12	5
Youghal	1	1	0	0	0
Mallow	0	1	1	1	1
Charleville	0	0	1	1	0
Mitchelstown	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Limerick	1	2	2	2	2
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Thurles	0	1	1	1	1
Bansha	0	0	0	2	0
Carrick-on-Suir	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Waterford	0	2	2	3	2
Dungarvan	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Galway	0	0	0	0	1
Tuam	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Drumshambo	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Kiltimagh	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Letterkenny	0	2	1	2	1
Ramelton	0	1	1	1	0
Clonmany	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Monaghan	0	0	0	2	0
Carrickmacross	0	0	0	1	1
Newbliss	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 1.1.3 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF SUGAR, SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND JAM

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	13	12	14	13
Number of towns	5	16	16	24	17
Number of establishments	29	77	78	104	64
% of establishments in Dublin	79	61	62	61	66
% " " " Cork	10	14	18	12	8
½ " " " Dublin & Cork	89	75	80	73	74

TABLE B 1.1.4

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CANNED AND FROZEN FOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>108</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>		0	0	0	1
Carlow		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>		6	15	18	55
Dublin		6	15	18	55
<u>Co. Kildare</u>		0	0	1	3
Kildare		0	0	0	1
Leixlip		0	0	1	1
Sallins		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Longford</u>		0	0	0	1
Longford		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>		0	0	0	2
Dundalk		0	0	0	1
Drogheda		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>		0	0	0	1
Tullamore		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>		0	0	0	2
New Ross		0	0	0	1
Ferns		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>		0	0	1	1
Baltinglass		0	0	1	0
Greystones		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>		0	0	0	1
Shannon Airport Estate		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>		1	0	1	9
Cork		1	0	1	5
Midleton		0	0	0	1
Castletownbere		0	0	0	1
Goleen		0	0	0	1
Ballinacollig		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>		0	0	0	1
Tralee		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>		1	1	1	5
Limerick		1	1	0	4
Rathkeale		0	0	0	1
Bruff		0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>		0	2	3	5
Nenagh		0	0	2	1
Clonmel		0	1	1	2
Cahir		0	0	0	1
Roscrea		0	1	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>		2	1	1	5
Waterford		2	1	1	3
Dungarvan		0	0	0	1
Dunmore East		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>		0	0	0	3
Tuam		0	0	0	1
Carna		0	0	0	1
Cleggan		0	0	0	1

TABLE B 1.1.4 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CANNED AND FROZEN FOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Mayo</u>		0	0	0	4
Castlebar		0	0	0	2
Claremorris		0	0	0	1
Ballyhaunis		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>		0	0	0	1
Ballaghaderreen		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>		0	0	0	2
Sligo		0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Cavan</u>		0	0	0	1
Cootehill		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>		1	0	3	4
Letterkenny		0	0	0	1
Killybegs		0	0	0	1
Carrick		0	0	0	1
Ramelton		1	0	0	0
Ballyshannon		0	0	1	0
Inver		0	0	1	0
Carrigans		0	0	1	0
Glencolmcille		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>		0	0	2	1
Clones		0	0	1	0
Carrickmacross		0	0	1	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties		4	4	9	21
Number of towns		5	5	13	42
Number of establishments		11	19	31	108
% of establishments in Dublin		54	80	58	51
" " " " Cork		9	0	3	5
" " " " Dublin & Cork		63	80	61	56

TABLE B 1.1.5

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF EDIBLE OILS AND FATS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
Dublin	1	1	5	6	5
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Drogheda	0	1	1	2	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Enniscorthy	1	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Cork	3	2	3	3	2
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Limerick	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Roscrea	0	0	1	1	1
Cahir	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Waterford	1	1	2	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballinasloe	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	5	5	7	7	6
Number of towns	5	5	7	7	7
Number of establishments	7	6	14	15	12
% of establishments in Dublin	14	16	36	40	40
" " " " Cork	42	33	21	20	16
" " " " Dublin & Cork	56	49	57	60	56

TABLE B 1.1.6

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF PROCESSED DAIRY PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>174</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Tullow	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>
Dublin	1	1	1	1	11
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>
Kilkenny	1	1	1	1	3
Freshford	2	2	1	1	1
Callan	1	2	2	2	1
Thomastown	0	2	2	2	2
Castlecomer	0	1	1	1	1
Windygap	1	1	0	0	1
Pilltown	0	1	1	1	1
Urlingford	1	1	1	0	0
Glenmore	1	1	1	1	1
Goresbridge	0	1	1	1	1
Ballyragget	0	1	1	1	1
Bennetsbridge	0	1	1	1	1
Graiguenamanagh	0	1	0	0	0
Ballyfoyle	0	1	1	1	1
Kilmoganey	0	1	1	1	1
Knocktopher	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Portlaoise	0	0	0	0	1
Ballybrofey	0	1	1	1	0
Stradbally	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Dundalk	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Tullamore	0	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Mullingar	0	0	1	1	1
Moate	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
New Ross	1	1	0	0	1
Gorey	1	1	0	0	0
Inch	0	1	1	1	1
Wexford	0	0	0	0	3
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Kilrush	0	1	1	1	1
Scariff	0	1	1	1	1
Tuamgraney	1	0	0	0	0
Ennis	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>26</u>
Cork	1	15	3	1	5
Charleville	2	6	4	2	2
Buttevant	1	1	1	0	0
Fermoy	1	1	1	1	1
Newmarket	1	2	1	2	2
Lissarda	0	1	1	1	1

TABLE B 1.1.6 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF PROCESSED DAIRY PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Mallow	0	3	1	1	1
Bandon	0	1	1	1	1
Banteer	0	2	1	1	1
Macroon	0	5	2	1	2
Dunmanway	0	1	1	1	0
Drimoleague	0	1	0	0	0
Clonakilty	0	1	1	1	1
Mitchelstown	0	1	1	1	1
Leap	0	1	0	0	0
Lislevane	0	1	0	0	1
Inniscarra	0	1	0	0	0
Crookstown	0	1	0	0	0
Millstreet	0	2	0	0	0
Rathcoole	0	1	0	0	0
Knockanemore	0	1	0	0	0
Lombardstown	0	1	1	1	1
Blarney	0	1	0	0	0
Kanturk	0	1	1	1	1
Skibbereen	0	1	1	1	1
Castletownbere	0	0	0	1	1
Castlelyons	0	0	0	1	0
Drinagh	0	0	0	0	1
Mogeely	0	0	0	0	1
Ovens	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>
Tralee	1	2	2	1	3
Listowel	0	1	1	1	1
Castleisland	0	1	1	0	0
Abbeydorney	1	1	1	1	1
Ardfert	1	1	1	1	1
Ballyheigue	0	1	0	0	0
Ballymacelligott	0	1	0	0	0
Brosna	0	1	1	1	1
Farranfore	0	1	1	1	1
Kilmorna	0	1	0	0	0
Lixnaw	0	1	1	1	1
Newtownsandess	0	1	1	1	1
Rathmore	0	2	1	1	1
Cahirciveen	0	0	1	1	1
Castlemaine	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>41</u>
Limerick	3	3	2	1	3
Newcastlewest	0	4	3	1	2
Abbeyfeale	0	3	2	2	1
Rathkeale	0	1	1	1	1
Ardagh	1	1	1	1	1
Kilmeady	1	1	1	1	1
Cappaghmore	1	1	1	1	1
Pallasgreen	1	3	1	2	4
Lisnagry	0	2	1	1	1
Askeaton	0	1	1	1	1

TABLE B 1.1.6 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF PROCESSED DAIRY PRODUCTS

Co. Limerick cont.	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Athea	0	1	1	1	1
Ballyhahill	0	1	1	1	1
Adare	0	1	2	2	2
Bruree	0	1	1	1	1
Cahirconlish	0	1	1	1	1
Ballingarry	0	3	2	2	3
Templeglantine	0	1	1	1	1
Kilmallock	0	4	3	3	3
Knocklong	0	3	3	3	4
Glin	0	1	1	1	1
Shanagolden	0	1	1	1	1
Doon	0	1	1	1	1
Oola	0	1	1	1	1
Murroe	0	0	0	1	1
Feenagh	0	0	0	1	1
Ballagh	0	0	0	1	1
Kildimo	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>24</u>
Tipperary	1	3	2	1	2
Thurles	2	6	4	4	7
Clonmel	1	3	3	1	2
Cahir	1	2	2	1	1
Cashel	2	2	1	1	1
Nenagh	0	3	1	2	3
Fethard	0	2	1	1	1
Borrisoleigh	0	1	1	1	1
Ballyduff	0	1	1	0	0
Bansha	0	1	0	0	0
Nine-mile-house	0	1	1	1	1
Killenaule	0	1	1	1	1
Newport	0	1	1	1	1
Roscrea	0	1	0	0	0
Carrick-on-Suir	0	1	1	1	1
Limerick Junction	0	1	1	1	1
Drangan	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Waterford	2	1	1	1	2
Dungarvan	2	1	1	1	1
Kilmacomb	0	1	0	0	0
Kilmeaden	0	1	1	1	1
Carrigeen	0	0	1	1	1
Dunmore East	0	0	1	1	1
Ballinamult	0	0	1	1	1
Mullinavat	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Renmore	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Carrick-on-Shannon	0	1	1	1	1
Lurganboy	0	1	0	0	0
Kilmactrannay	0	1	0	0	0
Manorhamilton	0	0	0	1	1

TABLE B 1.1.6 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF PROCESSED DAIRY PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Balla	0	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Boyle	0	1	1	1	1
Ballaghaderreen	0	1	0	0	0
Kilmore	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	0	1
Cliffoney	1	1	1	1	1
Ballymote	0	3	1	1	1
Ballinfull	0	1	1	1	1
Collooney	0	1	0	0	0
Drumcliffe	0	1	1	1	1
Gurteen	0	1	1	1	1
Tubbercurry	0	1	1	1	1
Riverstown	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Bailieboro'	0	1	1	1	1
Killeshandra	1	1	1	1	1
Ballyhaise	1	1	1	1	1
Kilnaleck	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Inver	0	1	1	0	0
Ballyshannon	0	0	0	1	0
Ramelton	0	1	0	0	0
Bridgetown	0	1	0	0	0
Manorcunningham	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Clones	1	2	1	1	1
Castleblaney	1	2	1	1	1
Monaghan	0	1	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	11	19	19	17	19
Number of towns	35	125	96	89	93
Number of establishments	44	201	136	129	174
% of establishments in Dublin	2	0	1	1	6
" " " " Cork	2	7	2	1	3
" " " " Dublin & Cork	4	7	3	2	9

TABLE B 1.1.7

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF MILLED GRAIN AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>190</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Carlow	2	3	1	2	1
Bagenalstown	1	1	2	2	1
Hacketstown	0	1	0	0	0
Tullow	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>39</u>
Dublin	14	17	27	28	38
Balbriggan	0	1	1	2	1
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Athy	3	2	1	1	1
Naas	1	1	1	1	1
Sallins	1	1	1	1	1
Maynooth	1	1	1	1	1
Leixlip	0	0	0	1	1
Ballitore	0	0	0	1	0
Donadea	0	0	0	0	1
Castledermot	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
Kilkenny	0	0	2	2	1
Callan	0	0	0	0	2
Thomastown	1	1	1	4	2
Graiguenamanagh	0	0	0	4	3
Bennetsbridge	1	1	1	1	1
Castlecomer	0	0	0	0	1
Goresbridge	0	1	1	1	1
Ballyragget	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Portarlinton	1	1	1	1	1
Portlaoise	0	1	2	1	1
Mountmellick	0	0	0	0	1
Ballybrofey	0	1	0	0	0
Kilbricken	0	0	0	1	0
Coolraine	0	1	1	0	0
Rathdowney	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Ballymahon	0	1	0	0	0
Clondra	0	1	0	1	0
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>
Dundalk	3	2	3	4	3
Drogheda	4	3	6	6	2
Ardee	1	0	0	0	0
Dunleer	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Navan	1	1	1	1	1
Kells	0	0	1	0	0
Athboy	0	0	1	1	1
Duleek	0	1	1	0	0
Oldcastle	0	1	1	1	0

TABLE B 1.1.7 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF MILLED GRAIN AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>
Tullamore	2	1	2	3	0
Clara	1	2	2	2	1
Edenderry	0	0	1	1	1
Belmont	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Mullingar	0	0	0	0	1
Castlepollard	0	1	0	0	0
Ballycloughduff	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
Wexford	1	1	1	1	1
Enniscorthy	1	2	3	3	1
Gorey	1	1	1	1	1
New Ross	1	1	1	1	1
Foulksmills	0	0	1	0	0
Duncormack	0	0	0	0	1
Ballycullane	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>
Wicklow	0	1	2	2	1
Baltinglass	0	0	2	2	1
Rathdrum	1	1	1	1	0
Aughrim	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Kilrush	1	1	3	4	3
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>46</u>
Cork	10	16	19	22	12
Mallow	3	2	2	6	4
Bandon	2	2	7	7	7
Charleville	1	1	1	1	1
Clonakilty	0	2	2	5	3
Fermoy	1	1	1	4	0
Skibbereen	0	1	2	2	3
Youghal	1	1	1	1	1
Kinsale	0	0	1	2	1
Midleton	1	0	1	1	0
Macroon	0	0	0	5	2
Buttevant	1	1	1	1	1
Bantry	0	1	1	2	1
Dunmanway	0	0	2	2	2
Crookstown	1	1	2	1	1
Timoleague	0	0	1	1	0
Drinoleague	0	1	1	1	1
Millstreet	0	0	0	2	2
Kanturk	0	1	2	1	1
Carriktwohill	0	1	0	0	0
Castletownroche	1	2	3	0	0
Enniskeane	0	0	1	1	0
Glanworth	0	0	0	1	0
Innishannon	0	0	0	0	1
Ballinacollig	0	0	0	0	1
Ballingeary	0	0	0	1	1
Upton	0	0	1	1	0

TABLE B 1.1.7 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF MILLED GRAIN AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>
Tralee	3	4	10	8	4
Listowel	1	1	0	0	0
Castleisland	0	0	1	1	3
Abbeydorney	0	0	0	1	0
Kenmare	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>
Limerick	3	4	4	5	4
Abbeyfeale	0	0	0	3	0
Askeaton	0	0	0	0	1
Ardagh	0	0	0	1	0
Croom	1	1	1	0	0
Cappaghmore	0	0	0	0	1
Ballynahill	0	0	0	1	0
Pallaskenry	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>
Clonmel	1	1	0	1	0
Cahir	1	1	1	1	1
Carrick-on-Suir	1	2	1	1	3
Thurles	0	0	2	1	0
Cashel	0	0	0	1	0
Nenagh	1	2	1	1	0
Roscrea	0	1	1	1	0
Fethard	0	1	0	3	0
Birdhill	0	0	0	0	1
Ballypatrick	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>
Waterford	4	6	4	3	1
Kilmacthomas	1	1	1	1	1
Ferrybank	0	0	1	2	1
Dungarvan	0	0	0	4	1
Ballywilliam	1	1	1	1	0
Tourin	0	0	0	1	0
Kilmacow	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>
Galway	3	4	3	4	3
Ballinasloe	0	2	2	1	1
Gort	0	1	2	2	0
Carna	0	0	0	1	1
Tuam	0	0	1	2	0
Athenry	0	0	1	1	0
Ballyferan	0	0	0	1	0
Ballyglunin	0	0	0	1	0
Newport	0	0	0	0	1
Roundstone	0	0	0	0	1
Ballyconneely	0	0	0	0	1
Ahascragh	0	1	0	1	0
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Drumshambo	0	0	0	1	1
Carrick-on-Shannon	0	0	0	0	1

MANUFACTURERS OF MILLED GRAIN AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Ballina	0	0	1	3	3
Westport	0	0	1	1	2
Ballinrobe	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Roscommon	0	0	1	0	0
Boyle	0	1	1	2	1
Ballinlough	0	0	1	0	0
Castlereagh	0	1	1	1	1
Athleague	0	1	0	1	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Sligo	1	2	3	1	2
Ballisodare	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
Cavan	0	0	1	1	0
Bailieboro'	0	0	0	2	1
Ballyconnell	0	1	1	1	2
Ballyjamesduff	0	0	1	0	0
Belturbet	0	0	0	1	0
Crosskeys	0	0	0	1	0
Shercock	0	1	2	0	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>
Monaghan	0	0	0	0	1
Carrickmacross	0	1	1	1	0
Newbliss	0	1	2	1	0
Castleblayney	0	0	1	3	0
Ballybay	0	0	1	1	1
Inniskeen	1	2	1	2	0
Ballinode	0	1	1	0	0
Glasslough	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>
Donegal	0	0	1	0	0
Letterkenny	0	2	2	2	1
Lifford	0	0	0	0	1
Moville	0	0	0	1	1
Ballyshannon	0	1	1	1	0
Bundoran	0	0	0	1	0
Milford	0	0	2	1	1
Milltown	0	0	2	3	0
Buncrana	0	1	1	1	1
Ramelton	0	0	1	1	2
Carndonagh	0	1	1	0	0
Carrigans	0	1	0	0	0
Cladig	0	1	0	0	0
Dungloe	0	1	0	0	0
Malin	0	0	1	1	0
Ballybofey	0	1	0	0	0
Manorcunningham	0	0	1	1	0
Castlefin	0	1	2	3	1
Ballindrait	0	1	1	1	0

TABLE B 1.1.7 cont. REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF MILLED GRAIN AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	19	24	24	25	25
Number of towns	45	77	92	105	85
Number of establishments	90	152	213	269	190
% of establishments in Dublin	16	11	13	10	20
" " " " Cork	11	10	9	8	6
" " " " Dublin & Cork	27	21	22	18	26

TABLE B 1.1.8

NORTHERN IRELAND

- S47

MANUFACTURERS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>179</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>79</u>
Belfast	28	34	72	85	62
Lisburn	1	1	1	2	6
Ballymena	1	2	2	2	4
Portrush	2	2	2	3	0
Ballymoney	1	2	1	3	4
Antrim	0	0	0	0	1
Carrickfergus	0	0	0	0	1
Randalstown	0	1	1	0	0
Bushmills	0	0	0	1	1
Ahoghill	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>
Armagh	2	2	2	5	5
Portadown	1	2	3	13	11
Lurgan	0	0	0	4	2
Richill	2	2	2	2	3
Tandragee	0	0	0	0	1
Annamore	0	0	0	1	4
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>17</u>
Newry	5	6	7	6	7
Newtownards	0	0	1	2	2
Bangor	0	0	0	1	1
Holywood	0	0	0	0	1
Downpatrick	0	0	0	1	0
Ardglass	0	0	0	2	1
Dromore	0	0	0	0	2
Dromara	0	0	0	0	1
Saintfield	0	0	0	1	0
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	0	1
Annalong	0	0	0	0	1
Portaferry	0	1	1	0	0
Kircubbin	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Enniskillen	1	2	3	2	4
Irvinestown	0	0	1	1	1
Belleek	1	1	1	0	0
Kesh	0	0	1	1	0
Lisnaskea	0	0	1	0	0
Lisbellaw	0	0	1	1	0
Roslea	0	0	0	0	1
Ballinamallard	0	0	1	0	0
Derrygonnelly	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>28</u>
Londonderry	10	10	14	14	16
Coleraine	0	1	1	6	3
Limavady	0	0	1	0	2
Castledawson	0	0	0	1	1
Maghera	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 1.1.8 cont.

NORTHERN IRELAND

, MANUFACTURERS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Magherafelt	0	1	1	0	0
Money more	0	2	2	2	1
Cloyfin	0	1	1	1	1
Ballyronan	0	0	0	1	1
Claudy	0	0	0	0	1
Kilrea	0	0	0	1	1
Co. Tyrone	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>
Cookstown	0	1	1	1	3
Omagh	1	3	3	5	3
Strabane	1	4	4	5	3
Newtownstewart	1	1	3	3	1
Coalisland	1	1	2	2	2
Castlederg	0	2	2	2	2
Sion Mills	0	0	0	0	2
Moy	0	1	1	1	2
Dromore	0	2	2	2	0
Pomeroy	0	1	1	0	0
Fivemiletown	0	1	1	1	1
Augher	0	1	1	1	1
Beragh	0	1	1	0	0
Fintona	1	1	1	0	0
Caledon	0	0	0	0	1
Coagh	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	6	6	6	6	6
Number of towns	17	32	40	41	48
Number of establishments	60	94	149	191	179
% of establishments in Belfast	47	36	48	45	35
" " " " Londonderry	16	11	9	7	9
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	63	47	57	52	44

TABLE B 1.1.9

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF BACON PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>17</u>
Belfast	3	3	24	20	12
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymena	0	0	0	0	3
Ballymoney	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Armagh	1	1	1	1	1
Portadown	0	1	1	2	3
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Newry	1	2	4	1	1
Portaferry	0	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Enniskillen	0	1	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Londonderry	2	3	3	4	4
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Cookstown	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	5	4	4	6
Number of towns	5	8	7	6	10
Number of establishments	8	13	35	29	28
% of establishments in Belfast	38	23	69	69	42
" " " " Londonderry	25	8	9	14	14
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	63	31	78	83	56

TABLE B 1.1.10

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF BISCUITS AND FLOUR CONFECTIONERY*

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>13</u>
Belfast	5	11	13	14	12
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	1
Portrush	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Newry	1	0	0	0	1
Bangor	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Irvinestown	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Londonderry	3	3	3	2	2
Coleraine	0	0	0	1	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	3	2	2	3	4
Number of towns	4	3	3	5	7
Number of establishments	10	15	17	19	19
% of establishments in Belfast	50	73	76	74	63
" " " " Londonderry	30	20	18	11	11
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	80	93	94	85	74

*excluding local bakeries

TABLE B 1.1.11

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF SUGAR, SUGAR CONFECTIONERY, AND JAM

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>
Belfast	7	6	11	11	5
Portrush	1	1	1	1	0
Ballymoney	0	0	0	2	0
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Portadown	0	0	0	2	1
Richill	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Newry	0	0	0	1	0
Holywood	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Omagh	0	0	0	1	0
Sion Mills	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	2	2	4	4
Number of towns	3	3	3	7	5
Number of establishments	9	8	13	19	9
% of establishments in Belfast	77	75	85	57	55

TABLE B 1.1.12

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CANNED AND FROZEN FOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>
Belfast	2	2	2	10	4
Lisburn	0	0	0	1	2
Portrush	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	1	2
Portadown	0	0	1	6	4
Richill	1	1	1	1	2
Annamore	0	0	0	1	4
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Newry	0	0	0	1	0
Newtownards	0	0	0	0	1
Ardglass	0	0	0	1	1
Annalong	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Londonderry	0	0	0	1	0
Coleraine	0	0	0	2	0
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Omagh	0	0	0	1	0
Strabane	0	0	0	1	0
Moy	0	0	0	0	1
Sion Mills	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	2	2	5	5
Number of towns	2	2	3	13	12
Number of establishments	3	3	4	28	24
% of establishments in Belfast	66	66	50	36	16
" " " " Londonderry	0	0	0	4	0
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	66	66	50	40	16

TABLE B 1.1.13

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF EDIBLE OILS AND FATS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
Belfast	0	1	1	0	5
Ballymena	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Londonderry	1	1	1	1	2
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Cookstown	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	2	2	2	3
Number of towns	1	3	3	2	3
Number of establishments	1	3	3	2	8
% of establishments in Belfast	0	33	33	0	63
" " " Londonderry	100	33	33	50	25
" " " Belfast & Londonderry	100	66	66	50	88

TABLE B 1.1.14

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF PROCESSED DAIRY PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>
Belfast	0	0	1	6	4
Ahoghill	0	1	1	1	0
Randalstown	0	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	1	1
Portadown	0	0	0	0	1
Lurgan	0	0	0	2	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Newry	0	1	1	2	2
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
Enniskillen	1	1	3	2	2
Belkeek	1	1	1	0	0
Kesh	0	0	1	1	0
Irvinestown	0	0	1	1	0
Lisnaskea	0	0	1	0	0
Lisbellaw	0	0	1	1	0
Ballinamallard	0	0	1	0	0
Derrygonnelly	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Londonderry	0	0	0	0	1
Castledawson	0	0	0	0	1
Coleraine	0	1	1	2	1
Moneymore	0	2	2	1	0
Magherafelt	0	1	1	0	0
Cloyfin	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>
Omagh	0	2	2	2	1
Cookstown	0	1	1	1	0
Strabane	0	3	3	3	1
Moy	0	1	1	1	1
Dromore	0	2	2	2	0
Pomeroy	0	1	1	0	0
Castleberg	0	2	2	2	2
Fivemiletown	0	1	1	1	1
Augher	0	1	1	1	1
Beragh	0	1	1	0	0
Newtownstewart	1	1	2	2	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	5	5	6	6
Number of towns	3	20	27	22	17
Number of establishments	3	26	36	37	23
% of establishments in Belfast	0	0	3	16	17
" " " Londonderry	0	0	0	0	4
" " " Belfast & Londonderry	0	0	3	16	21

TABLE B 1.1.15

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF MILLED GRAIN AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>68</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>29</u>
Belfast	11	11	20	24	20
Lisburn	1	1	1	1	2
Ballymena	1	1	1	1	1
Ballymoney	0	1	0	0	3
Bushmills	0	0	0	1	1
Carrickfergus	0	0	0	0	1
Antrim	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
Armagh	1	1	1	2	1
Portadown	1	1	1	3	2
Lurgan	0	0	0	2	1
Tandragee	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Newry	3	3	2	1	3
Newtownards	0	0	1	2	1
Downpatrick	0	0	0	1	0
Ardglass	0	0	0	1	0
Saintfield	0	0	0	1	0
Dromore	0	0	0	0	2
Dromara	0	0	0	0	1
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	0	1
Kircubbin	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Roslea	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>
Londonderry	4	3	7	6	7
Coleraine	0	0	0	1	1
Limavady	0	0	1	0	2
Maghera	0	0	0	0	1
Claudy	0	0	0	0	1
Kilrea	0	0	0	1	1
Moneymore	0	0	0	1	1
Castledawson	0	0	0	1	0
Ballyronan	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
Omagh	1	1	1	1	2
Strabane	1	1	1	1	2
Newtownstewart	0	0	1	1	1
Cookstown	0	0	0	0	1
Coalisland	1	1	2	2	2
Fintona	1	1	1	0	0
Caledon	0	0	0	0	1
Coagh	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 1.1.15 cont.

NORTHERN IRELAND

- S56

MANUFACTURERS OF MILLED GRAIN AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	5	5	5	5	6
Number of towns	11	12	14	22	32
Number of establishments	26	26	41	56	68
% of establishments in Belfast	42	42	49	42	30
" " " " Londonderry	15	12	17	11	10
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	57	54	66	53	40

TABLE B 1.2.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>119</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Carlow	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>56</u>
Dublin	4	7	8	21	56
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Kildare	0	0	0	1	1
Leixlip	0	0	0	1	1
Sallins	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	0	2	1	1	0
Callan	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Mountmellick	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Longford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Dundalk	1	0	0	0	3
Drogheda	2	2	2	2	3
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Wexford	1	1	0	1	0
New Ross	1	0	0	0	0
Enniscorthy	1	0	1	1	2
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Ennis	1	0	0	0	0
Kilrush	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>
Cork	21	21	7	7	12
Mallow	1	1	1	1	0
Youghal	1	0	0	0	0
Bandon	1	2	1	1	0
Buttevant	0	0	0	0	1
Clonakilty	1	1	0	0	0
Castletownbere	0	0	0	0	1
Skibbereen	0	4	1	1	0
Charleville	0	1	1	1	0
Macroom	0	3	2	2	0
Mitchelstown	0	1	1	0	0
Newmarket	0	1	1	0	0
Roscarberry	0	1	1	1	0
Lombardstown	0	1	1	0	0
Drinagh	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Tralee	4	3	2	2	1
Milltown	1	0	0	0	0
Ballyhar	1	1	0	0	0
Farranfore	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>
Limerick	6	5	5	5	3
Adare	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE B 1.2.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

Co. Limerick cont.	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Newcastlewest	0	1	1	1	0
Athea	0	0	1	1	0
Abbeyfeale	0	1	1	1	1
Rathkeale	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Roscrea	0	1	1	1	2
Clonmel	0	1	3	2	2
Cahir	0	1	1	1	2
Tipperary	2	1	1	1	0
Nenagh	0	1	1	1	1
Carrick-on-Suir	1	0	0	0	0
Mullinahone	0	1	1	1	0
Cashel	0	2	0	0	0
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Waterford	4	4	3	1	3
Dungarvan	0	1	1	1	1
Dunmore East	0	0	0	0	1
Kilmacthomas	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Ballinasloe	0	0	0	0	1
Tuam	0	0	0	0	1
Cleggan	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Drumshambo	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Westport	0	0	0	0	1
Castlebar	0	1	1	1	1
Claremorris	0	0	0	1	0
Ballyhaunis	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Boyle	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Sligo	1	1	1	0	2
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	0	0	1
Carrick	0	0	0	0	1
Killybegs	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Monaghan	0	1	2	1	0
Carrickmacross	0	0	0	1	1
Clones	1	1	1	1	0
Newbliss	0	0	0	0	1

Summary

Number of counties	12	13	13	13	19
Number of towns	24	36	34	37	39
Number of establishments	60	80	59	71	119
% of establishments in Dublin	7	9	14	30	47
" " " " Cork	34	26	12	10	10
" " " " Dublin & Cork	41	35	26	40	57

TABLE B 1.2.1.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF BACON PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Dublin	2	2	3	3	2
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	0	1	0	0	0
Callan	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Mountmellick	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Dundalk	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Wexford	1	1	0	1	0
Enniscorthy	1	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Cork	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Tralee	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
Limerick	3	2	3	4	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Roscrea	0	1	1	1	1
Clonmel	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Waterford	1	2	2	1	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Castlebar	0	1	1	1	1
Claremorris	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Sligo	1	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Monaghan	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	7	11	11	9	7
Number of towns	8	12	12	12	7
Number of establishments	11	15	17	17	8
% of establishments in Dublin city	18	14	18	18	25
" " " " Cork "	9	7	6	6	0
" " " " Dublin & Cork	27	21	24	24	25

TABLE B 1.1.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF BISCUITS AND FLOUR CONFECTIONERY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Dublin	1	1	1	3	4
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Cork	0	0	0	0	1

Summary

Number of counties	1	1	1	1	2
Number of towns	1	1	1	1	2
Number of establishments	1	1	1	3	5
% of establishments in Dublin	100	100	100	100	80
" " " " Cork	0	0	0	0	20
" " " " Dublin & Cork.	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE B 1.2.3

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF SUGAR, SUGAR CONFECTIONERY, AND JAM

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Carlow		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>20</u>
Dublin		1	1	2	20
<u>Co. Louth</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Droghéda		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Enniscorthy		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Cork		0	0	2	3
<u>Co. Limerick</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Waterford		0	1	0	0
Dungarvan		0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Drumshambo		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Letterkenny		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Newbliss		0	0	0	1

Summary

Number of counties	1	2	3	9
Number of towns	1	2	3	9
Number of establishments	1	2	5	30
% of establishments in Dublin	100	50	40	66
" " " " Cork	0	0	40	10
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100	50	80	76

TABLE B 1.2.4

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF CANNED AND FROZEN FOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>TOTALS</u>					
<u>Co. Carlow</u>		0	0	0	1
Carlow		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>		1	1	8	20
Dublin		1	1	8	20
<u>Co. Kildare</u>		0	0	2	3
Kildare		0	0	1	1
Leixlip		0	0	1	1
Sallins		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Longford</u>		0	0	0	1
Longford		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>		0	0	0	1
Dundalk		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>		0	0	1	5
Cork		0	0	1	4
Castletownbere		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>		0	0	0	3
Limerick		0	0	0	2
Rathkeale		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>		0	1	1	5
Clonmel		0	1	1	2
Nenagh		0	0	0	1
Roscrea		0	0	0	1
Cahir		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>		0	0	0	5
Waterford		0	0	0	3
Dungarvan		0	0	0	1
Dunmore East		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>		0	0	0	2
Tuam		0	0	0	1
Cleggan		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>		0	0	0	1
Ballyhaunis		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>		0	0	0	1
Sligo		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>		0	0	0	2
Killybegs		0	0	0	1
Carrick		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>		0	0	1	1
Carrickmacross		0	0	1	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties		1	2	5	14
Number of towns		1	2	6	25
Number of establishments		1	2	13	51
% of establishments in Dublin		100	50	61	39
" " " " Cork		0	0	8	8
" " " " Dublin & Cork.		100	50	69	47

TABLE B 1.2.5

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF EDIBLE OILS AND FATS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Dublin	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Drogheda	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Cork	1	1	1	1	2
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Cahir	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballinasloe	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	1	2	6
Number of towns	1	1	1	2	6
Number of establishments	1	1	1	2	8
% of establishments in Dublin	0	0	0	50	25
" " " " Cork	100	100	100	50	25
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100	100	100	100	50

TABLE B 1.2.6

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF PROCESSED DAIRY PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Dublin	1	1	1	1	3
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Kilkenny	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Ennis	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>
Cork	18	19	5	2	2
Mallow	0	0	1	1	0
Bandon	0	1	1	1	0
Skibbereen	0	4	1	1	0
Charleville	0	1	1	1	0
Macroon	0	3	2	2	0
Mitchelstown	0	1	1	0	0
Clonakilty	1	0	0	0	0
Newmarket	0	1	1	0	0
Roscarberry	0	1	1	1	0
Lombardstown	0	1	1	0	0
Drinagh	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Tralee	3	2	1	1	0
Milltown	1	0	0	0	0
Ballyhar	1	1	0	0	0
Farranfore	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick	3	3	2	1	0
Adare	0	0	0	1	0
Newcastlewest	0	1	1	1	0
Athea	0	0	1	1	0
Abbeyfeale	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
Tipperary	2	1	1	1	0
Nenagh	0	1	1	1	0
Cahir	0	1	1	1	0
Carrick-on-Suir	1	0	0	0	0
Clonmel	0	0	1	0	0
Cashel	0	2	0	0	0
Mullinahone	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Waterford	3	2	0	0	0
Dungarvan	0	1	1	0	0
Kilmacthomas	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Boyle	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Monaghan	0	1	1	1	0
Clones	1	1	1	1	0

TABLE B 1.2.6 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF PROCESSED DAIRY PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	9	8	8	8	3
Number of towns	15	27	27	24	3
Number of establishments	39	55	33	26	6
% of establishments in Dublin	2	2	3	4	50
" " " " Cork	50	35	15	8	33
" " " " Dublin & Cork	52	37	18	12	83

TABLE B 1.2.7

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF MILLED GRAIN AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Dublin	0	1	1	3	5
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Dundalk	1	0	0	0	1
Drogheda	2	2	2	2	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
New Ross	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilrush	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Cork	1	0	0	0	0
Mallow	1	1	0	0	0
Youghal	1	0	0	0	0
Bandon	1	1	0	0	0
Buttevant	0	0	0	0	1
Clonakilty	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilmacthomas	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Westport	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	3	3	2	2	6
Number of towns	7	5	2	2	7
Number of establishments	8	6	3	5	11
% of establishments in Dublin	0	17	33	60	45
" " " " Cork	13	0	0	0	0
" " " " Dublin & Cork	13	17	33	60	45

TABLE B 1.2.8

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>21</u>
Belfast	6	8	9	5	19
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	2
Ballymena	0	1	1	1	0
Ballymoney	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Armagh	0	1	1	1	2
Portadown	0	1	2	4	3
Lurgan	0	0	0	0	1
Richill	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>
Newry	0	2	0	0	2
Newtownards	0	0	0	0	2
Bangor	0	0	0	0	1
Ardglass	0	0	0	0	2
Annalong	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Enniskillen	0	1	0	0	1
Kesh	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Londonderry	3	3	4	1	3
Coleraine	0	0	0	0	1
Limavady	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Omagh	1	1	1	0	1
Moy	0	0	0	0	1
Cookstown	0	1	1	0	1
Augher	0	0	0	0	1
Newtownstewart	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	3	6	4	5	6
Number of towns	3	10	11	9	18
Number of establishments	10	20	23	16	45
% of establishments in Belfast	60	40	39	31	42
" " " " Londonderry	30	15	17	6	7
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	90	55	56	37	49

TABLE B 1.2.9

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF BACON PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Belfast	3	3	4	3	3
Ballymoney	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Armagh	0	1	1	1	0
Portadown	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Newry	0	2	0	0	0
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Enniskillen	0	1	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Londonderry	2	3	3	0	2
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Cookstown	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	5	3	2	4
Number of towns	2	7	5	4	4
Number of establishments	5	12	10	6	7
% of establishments in Belfast	60	25	40	50	42
" " " " Londonderry	40	25	30	0	28
" " " " Belfast & LONDONDERRY	100	50	70	50	70

TABLE B 1.2.10

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF BISCUITS AND FLOUR CONFECTIONERY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>3</u>
Belfast	1				3
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>				<u>2</u>
Newry	0				1
Bangor	0				1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>0</u>				<u>1</u>
Londonderry	0				1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1				3
Number of towns	1				4
Number of establishments	1				6
% of establishments in Belfast	100				50
" " " " Londonderry	0				16
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	100				66

TABLE B 1.2.11

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF SUGAR, SUGAR CONFECTIONERY, AND JAM

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Belfast	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Portadown	0	0	0	0	1
Richill	0	0	1	1	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	1	1	1
Number of towns	1	1	1	1	2
Number of establishments	1	1	1	1	2
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	0	0	0

TABLE B 1.2.12

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF CANNED AND FROZEN FOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	0	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
Belfast		1	2	2	4
Lisburn		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Armagh		0	0	0	1
Portadown		0	1	3	2
<u>Co. Down</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Newtownards		0	0	0	1
Ardglass		0	0	0	2
Annalong		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Moy		0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties		1	2	2	4
Number of towns		1	2	2	8
Number of establishments		1	3	5	13
% of establishments in Belfast		100	66	40	30

TABLE B 1.2.13

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF EDIBLE OILS AND FATS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	0	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Belfast		1	1	0	1
Ballymena		1	1	1	0

Summary

Number of counties	1	1	1	1
Number of towns	2	2	1	1
Number of establishments	2	2	1	1
% of establishments in Belfast	50	50	0	100

TABLE B 1.2.14

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF PROCESSED DAIRY PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	0	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Belfast		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Co. Armagh</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Armagh		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Lurgan		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Newry		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Kesh		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Coleraine		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Omagh		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Cookstown		1	1	0	0
Augher		0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties		1	2	1	5
Number of towns		1	2	1	7
Number of establishments		1	2	1	7
% of establishments in Belfast		0	50	0	14

TABLE B 1.2.15

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF MILLED GRAIN AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>
Belfast	1	2	1	0	7
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Newtownards	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Londonderry	1	0	1	1	0
Limavady	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Omagh	1	1	1	0	0
Newtownstewart	0	0	1	1	0
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	3	2	3	1	2
Number of towns	3	2	5	2	3
Number of establishments	3	3	5	2	9
% of establishments in Belfast	33	66	20	0	78
" " " " Londonderry	33	0	20	50	0
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	66	66	40	50	78

GROUP 2

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

of

DRINK AND TOBACCO

TABLE B 2.1.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

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MANUFACTURERS OF DRINK AND TOBACCO

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>144</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Carlow	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>37</u>
Dublin	23	26	29	31	37
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Athy	0	0	0	0	1
Naas	0	1	1	1	0
Newbridge	1	1	0	0	0
Kildare	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Kilkenny	2	2	2	3	4
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Portlaoise	0	0	0	0	1
Mountmellick	0	0	0	0	1
Rathdowney	1	2	2	2	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>
Dundalk	3	6	7	6	6
Drogheda	1	2	1	3	1
Ardee	0	0	0	1	0
Castlebellingham	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Trim	0	1	1	1	1
Kilmessan	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Tullamore	3	4	3	4	3
Birr	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Athlone	0	0	0	2	1
Mullingar	0	0	0	0	1
Kilbeggan	1	2	2	2	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
Wexford	1	1	1	3	2
New Ross	2	2	2	2	1
Enniscorthy	2	4	3	3	3
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Wicklow	0	0	0	0	1
Bray	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Ennis	1	2	2	2	2
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>26</u>
Cork	13	13	13	15	13
Youghal	0	1	1	1	0
Bandon	1	4	3	3	3
Cobh	0	0	0	0	1
Clonakilty	0	2	2	3	2
Macroom	0	1	1	2	2
Fermoy	0	0	0	1	1
Mallow	0	0	0	1	1
Kanturk	0	0	1	1	2
Midleton	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE B 2.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF DRINK AND TOBACCO

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Tralee	1	1	1	1	1
Killarney	1	1	1	3	2
Cahirciveen	0	1	1	1	1
Castleisland	0	0	0	0	1
Brosna	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
Limerick	5	7	8	8	3
Newcastlewest	1	1	1	1	2
Kilmallock	0	0	1	1	1
Adare	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>
Clonmel	1	4	2	2	6
Tipperary	0	1	1	2	1
Carrick-on-Suir	0	0	1	2	1
Roscrea	0	0	0	0	1
Nenagh	0	1	1	1	1
Thurles	0	1	2	2	2
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
Waterford	2	5	4	4	2
Dungarvan	1	1	1	2	2
Tramore	0	0	0	0	1
Johnstown	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Galway	2	2	1	2	2
Tuam	1	1	1	1	1
Loughrea	0	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Westport	0	1	1	1	1
Ballina	1	1	2	3	2
Charlestown	0	1	1	1	2
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	1	2	1	3	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Cavan	0	0	0	1	1
Belturbet	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	0	1	1
Ballyshannon	0	0	0	0	1
Buncrana	0	0	1	1	1
Ballybofey	0	0	1	1	1
Ramelton	0	0	0	1	0
Fahan	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Clones	0	0	1	1	1
Carrickmacross	0	0	2	2	1

TABLE B 2.1.0. cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF DRINK AND TOBACCO

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	18	21	22	23	23
Number of towns	28	43	47	56	61
Number of establishments	77	116	120	149	144
% of establishments in Dublin	38	28	29	25	30
" " " " Cork	17	11	11	10	9
" " " " Dublin & Cork	55	39	40	35	39

TABLE B 2.1.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
MANUFACTURERS OF DRINK

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>132</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Carlow	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>29</u>
Dublin	15	20	20	22	29
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Athy	0	0	0	0	1
Naas	0	1	1	1	0
Newbridge	1	1	0	0	0
Kildare	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Kilkenny	2	2	2	3	4
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Portlaoise	0	0	0	0	1
Mountmellick	0	0	0	0	1
Rathdowney	1	2	2	2	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>
Dundalk	2	5	6	5	5
Drogheda	1	2	1	3	1
Ardee	0	0	0	1	0
Castlebellingham	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Trim	0	1	1	1	1
Kilmessan	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Tullamore	3	4	3	4	3
Birr	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Athlone	0	0	0	2	1
Mullingar	0	0	0	0	1
Kilbeggan	1	2	2	2	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
Wexford	1	1	1	3	2
New Ross	2	2	2	2	1
Enniscorthy	2	4	3	3	3
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Wicklow	0	0	0	0	1
Bray	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Ennis	1	2	2	2	2
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>24</u>
Cork	10	11	11	13	11
Youghal	0	1	1	1	0
Bandon	1	4	3	3	3
Cobh	0	0	0	0	1
Clonakilty	0	2	2	3	2
Macroom	0	1	1	2	2
Ferney	0	0	0	1	1
Mallow	0	0	0	1	1
Kanturk	0	0	1	1	2
Midleton	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE B 2.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF DRINK

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Tralee	1	1	1	1	1
Killarney	1	1	1	3	2
Cahiriveen	0	1	1	1	1
Castleisland	0	0	0	0	1
Brosna	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
Limerick	3	5	5	5	2
Newcastlewest	1	1	1	1	2
Kilmallock	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>
Clonmel	1	4	2	2	6
Tipperary	0	1	1	2	1
Carrick-on-Suir	0	0	1	2	1
Roscrea	0	0	0	0	1
Nenagh	0	1	1	1	1
Thurles	0	1	2	2	2
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
Waterford	2	5	4	4	2
Dungarvan	1	1	1	2	2
Tramore	0	0	0	0	1
Johnstown	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Galway	2	2	1	2	2
Tuam	1	1	1	1	1
Loughrea	0	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Westport	0	1	1	1	1
Ballina	1	1	2	3	2
Charlestown	0	1	1	1	2
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	1	2	1	3	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Cavan	0	0	0	1	1
Belturbet	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	0	1	1
Ballyshannon	0	0	0	0	1
Buncrana	0	0	1	1	1
Ballybofey	0	0	1	1	1
Ramelton	0	0	0	1	0
Fahan	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Clones	0	0	1	1	1
Carrickmacross	0	0	2	2	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of Counties	18	21	22	23	23
Number of towns	27	43	47	56	61
Number of establishments	62	105	105	134	132
% of establishments in Dublin	24	19	19	16	23
" " " " Cork	16	10	10	10	9
" " " " Dublin & Cork.	40	29	29	26	32

TABLE B 2.1.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>112</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Carlow	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>24</u>
Dublin	10	13	15	17	24
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Athy	0	0	0	0	1
Naas	0	1	1	1	0
Newbridge	1	1	0	0	0
Kildare	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Kilkenny	1	1	1	2	3
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Portlaoise	0	0	0	0	1
Mountmellick	0	0	0	0	1
Rathdowney	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
Dundalk	0	3	4	3	3
Drogheda	0	1	0	2	1
Ardee	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Trim	0	1	1	1	1
Kilmessan	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Tullamore	1	2	1	2	2
Birr	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Athlone	0	0	0	2	1
Mullingar	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
Wexford	1	1	1	3	2
New Ross	1	1	1	1	1
Enniscorthy	1	3	2	2	2
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Wicklow	0	0	0	0	1
Bray	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Ennis	1	2	2	2	2
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>17</u>
Cork	6	7	8	10	7
Youghal	0	1	1	1	0
Bandon	0	3	2	2	2
Cobh	0	0	0	0	1
Clonakilty	0	1	1	2	1
Macroon	0	1	1	2	2
Fermoy	0	0	0	1	1
Mallow	0	0	0	1	1
Kanturk	0	0	1	1	2

TABLE B 2.1.2 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Tralee	1	1	1	1	1
Killarney	1	1	1	3	2
Cahirciveen	0	1	1	1	1
Castleisland	0	0	0	0	1
Brosna	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
Limerick	2	5	5	5	2
Newcastlewest	1	1	1	1	2
Kilmallock	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>
Tipperary	0	1	1	2	1
Clonmel	0	3	2	2	6
Carrick-on-Suir	0	0	1	2	1
Roscrea	0	0	0	0	1
Nenagh	0	1	1	1	1
Thurles	0	1	2	2	2
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Waterford	1	3	2	3	1
Dungarvan	1	1	1	2	2
Tramore	0	0	0	0	1
Johnstown	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Galway	2	2	1	2	2
Tuam	1	1	1	1	1
Loughrea	0	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Westport	0	1	1	1	1
Ballina	1	1	2	3	2
Charlestown	0	1	1	1	2
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	1	2	1	3	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Cavan	0	0	0	1	1
Belturbet	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	0	1	1
Ballyshannon	0	0	0	0	1
Buncrana	0	0	1	1	1
Ballybofey	0	0	1	1	1
Ramelton	0	0	0	1	0
Fahan	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Clones	0	0	1	1	1
Carrickmacross	0	0	2	2	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	14	20	21	23	23
Number of towns	21	40	45	54	58
Number of establishments	37	76	81	111	112
% of establishments in Dublin	27	17	19	15	22
" " " " Cork	16	9	10	9	7
" " " " Dublin & Cork	43	26	29	24	29

TABLE B 2.1.3

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

DISTILLERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Dublin	2	4	3	3	3
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Tullamore	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilbeggan	1	2	2	2	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Cork	2	2	1	1	2
Bandon	1	1	1	1	1
Midleton	1	1	1	1	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	4	4	4
Number of towns	6	6	6	6	6
Number of establishments	8	11	9	9	9
% of establishments in Dublin	25	36	33	33	33
" " " " Cork	25	18	11	11	22
" " " " Dublin & Cork	50	54	44	44	55

TABLE B 2.1.4

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

BREWERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Dublin	3	3	2	2	2
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Rathdowney	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Dundalk	2	2	2	2	2
Drogheda	1	1	1	1	0
Castlebellingham	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Tullamore	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
New Ross	1	1	1	1	0
Enniscorthy	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Cork	2	2	2	2	2
Clonakilty	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Limerick	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Clonmel	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	1	2	2	1	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	10	9	8	8	7
Number of towns	13	13	11	11	8
Number of establishments	17	18	15	14	11
% of establishments in Dublin	18	16	13	14	18
" " " " Cork	12	11	13	14	18
" " " " Dublin & Cork.	30	27	26	28	36

TABLE B 2.1.5

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
Dublin	8	6	9	9	8
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Dundalk	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Cork	3	2	2	2	2
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick	2	2	3	3	1
Adare	1	0	0	0	0
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	4	4	4
Number of towns	5	4	4	4	4
Number of establishments	15	11	15	15	12
% of establishments in Dublin	53	54	60	60	67
" " " " Cork	20	18	13	13	16
" " " " Dublin & Cork	73	72	73	73	83

TABLE B 2.1.6

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF DRINK AND TOBACCO

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>43</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>30</u>
Belfast	25	23	37	35	25
Ballymena	0	0	0	4	3
Larne	0	0	0	1	0
Bushmills	1	1	1	1	1
Whitehead	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	1	1
Lurgan	0	0	0	2	0
Portadown	2	2	1	2	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
Newry	0	0	0	4	4
Banbridge	1	1	1	1	1
Warrenpoint	0	0	0	1	1
Castlewellan	0	0	0	2	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Londonderry	1	1	0	2	2
Coleraine	0	0	0	1	1
Limavady	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Dungannon	0	0	0	2	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	4	5	5
Number of towns	6	6	5	15	13
Number of establishments	31	29	41	60	43
% of establishments in Belfast	81	80	90	58	58
" " " " Londonderry	3	3	0	3	5
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	84	83	90	61	63

TABLE B 2.1.7

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF DRINK

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>37</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>24</u>
Belfast	22	20	33	31	19
Ballymena	0	0	0	4	3
Larne	0	0	0	1	0
Bushmills	1	1	1	1	1
Whitehead	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	1	1
Lurgan	0	0	0	2	0
Portadown	2	2	1	2	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Newry	0	0	0	3	4
Banbridge	1	1	1	1	1
Warrenpoint	0	0	0	1	1
Castlewellan	0	0	0	2	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Londonderry	0	1	0	2	2
Coleraine	0	0	0	1	1
Limavady	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Dungannon	0	0	0	2	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	4	5	5
Number of towns	5	6	5	15	13
Number of establishments	27	26	27	55	37
% of establishments in Belfast	81	77	89	56	51
" " " " Londonderry	0	4	0	4	5
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	81	81	89	60	56

TABLE B 2.1.8

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>33</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>21</u>
Belfast	13	13	21	25	17
Ballymena	0	0	0	4	3
Larne	0	0	0	1	0
Whitehead	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	1	1
Lurgan	0	0	0	2	0
Portadown	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Newry	0	0	0	3	4
Banbridge	1	1	1	1	1
Warrenpoint	0	0	0	1	1
Castlewellan	0	0	0	2	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Londonderry	0	0	0	2	2
Coleraine	0	0	0	1	0
Limavady	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Dungannon	0	0	0	2	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	3	3	3	5	5
Number of towns	3	3	3	14	11
Number of establishments	15	15	23	47	33
% of establishments in Belfast	87	87	91	53	52
" " " " Londonderry	0	0	0	4	6
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	87	87	91	57	58

TABLE B 2.1.9

NORTHERN IRELAND

DISTILLERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>
Belfast	9	7	11	5	1
Bushmills	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Portadown	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Londonderry	0	1	0	0	0
Coleraine	0	0	0	0	1

Summary

Number of counties	2	3	1	1	2
Number of towns	3	4	2	2	3
Number of establishments	11	10	12	6	3
% of establishments in Belfast	82	70	88	83	33
" " " " Londonderry	0	10	0	0	0
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	82	80	88	83	33

TABLE B 2.1.10

NORTHERN IRELAND

BREWERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Belfast</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Portadown</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	2	2	1
Number of towns	1	1	2	2	1
Number of establishments	1	1	2	2	1
% of establishments in Belfast	0	0	50	50	100

TABLE B 2.1.11

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Belfast	3	3	4	4	6
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Newry	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Londonderry	1	0	0	0	0

Summary

Number of counties	2	1	1	2	1
Number of towns	2	1	1	2	1
Number of establishments	4	3	4	5	6
% of establishments in Belfast	75	100	100	80	100
" " " " Londonderry	25	0	0	0	0
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	100	80	100

TABLE B 2.2.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF DRINK AND TOBACCO

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
Dublin	9	5	6	5	7
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Dundalk	2	2	2	2	2
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Tullamore	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilbeggan	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Cork	4	2	2	2	1
Bandon	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Clonmel	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Waterford	1	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Tuam	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Ballina	1	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Sligo	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Clones	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	8	9	7	5	8
Number of towns	9	9	7	5	8
Number of establishments	21	15	14	11	15
% of establishments in Dublin	43	33	42	45	47
" " " " Cork	19	13	14	18	7
" " " " Dublin & Cork	62	46	56	63	54

TABLE B 2.2.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF DRINK

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Dublin	9	5	6	5	6
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Dundalk	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Tullamore	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilbeggan	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Cork	4	2	2	2	1
Bandon	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Clonmel	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Waterford	1	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Tuam	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Ballina	1	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Sligo	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Clones	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	8	9	7	5	8
Number of towns	9	9	7	5	8
Number of establishments	20	14	13	10	13
% of establishments in Dublin	45	36	46	50	46
" " " " Cork	20	14	15	20	8
" " " " Dublin & Cork	65	50	61	70	54

TABLE B 2.2.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Dublin	4	0	1	1	2
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Cork	2	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Clonmel	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Tuam	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Ballina	1	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Sligo	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Clones	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	3	2	1	3
Number of towns	4	3	2	1	3
Number of establishments	8	3	2	1	4
% of establishments in Dublin	50	0	50	100	50
" " " " Cork	25	0	0	0	0
" " " " Dublin & Cork	75	0	50	100	50

TABLE B 2.2.3

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF DISTILLED DRINK

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Dublin	2	2	3	3	3
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Tullamore	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilbeggan	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Cork	1	1	1	1	1
Bandon	1	0	0	0	0
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	4	4	4
Number of towns	5	4	4	4	4
Number of establishments	6	5	6	6	6
% of establishments in Dublin	33	40	50	50	50
" " " " Cork	17	20	17	17	17
" " " " Dublin & Cork	50	60	67	67	67

TABLE B 2.2.4

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF BREWED DRINK

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Dublin	3	3	2	1	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Dundalk	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Waterford	1	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Cork	1	1	1	1	0
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	4	3	3
Number of towns	4	4	4	3	3
Number of establishments	6	6	5	3	3
% of establishments in Dublin	50	50	40	33	33
" " " " Cork	17	17	20	33	0
" " " " Dublin & Cork	67	67	60	66	33

TABLE B 2.2.5

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
EXPORTERS OF TOBACCO

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Dublin	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Dundalk	1	1	1	1	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	1	1	2
Number of towns	1	1	1	1	2
Number of establishments	1	1	1	1	2
% of establishments in Dublin	0	0	0	0	50

TABLE B 2.2.6

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF DRINK AND TOBACCO

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Belfast	11	6	5	5	4
Ballymena	0	0	0	0	1
Bushmills	1	1	1	1	1

Summary

Number of counties	1	1	1	1	1
Number of towns	2	2	2	2	3
Number of establishments	2	2	2	2	3
% of establishments in Belfast	92	86	83	83	67

TABLE B 2.2.7

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF DRINK

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Belfast	9	4	3	3	2
Ballymena	0	0	0	0	1
Bushmills	1	1	1	1	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	1	1	1
Number of towns	2	2	2	2	3
Number of establishments	10	5	4	4	4
% of establishments in Belfast	90	80	75	75	50

TABLE B 2.2.8

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Co Antrim</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Belfast</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Ballymena</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>

Summary

Number of counties	1	1	1	1	1
Number of towns	1	1	1	1	2
Number of establishments	9	4	3	3	3
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	100	100	66

TABLE B 2.2.9

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF DISTILLED DRINK

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Bushmills</u>	1	1	1	1	1

Summary

Number of counties	1	1	1	1	1
Number of towns	1	1	1	1	1
Number of establishments	1	1	1	1	1
% of establishments in Belfast	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE B 2.2.10

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Belfast</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Summary

Number of counties	1	1	1	1	1
Number of towns	1	1	1	1	1
Number of establishments	2	2	2	2	2
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	100	100	100

GROUP 3

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

of

TEXTILES

TABLE B 3.1.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>253</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Carlow	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>90</u>
Dublin	17	54	71	91	86
Balbriggan	2	3	5	4	4
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Naas	1	0	1	1	3
Newbridge	0	1	1	1	1
Celbridge	0	1	0	1	1
Monasterevan	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymore Eustace	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
Kilkenny	2	3	3	3	1
Callan	0	0	1	1	1
Gowran	1	1	1	1	0
Graiguenamanagh	0	1	1	1	1
Talbot's Inch	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Portlaoise	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Longford	0	0	1	2	2
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Dundalk	2	4	7	4	2
Drogheda	2	4	3	4	6
Ardee	0	0	0	1	1
Castlebellingham	0	0	1	1	0
Blackrock	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Navan	1	2	2	2	3
Slane	1	1	1	1	1
Dunboyne	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Tullamore	0	0	1	1	2
Birr	0	0	0	0	1
Clara	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Athlone	1	1	2	3	2
Mullingar	0	0	0	0	1
Castlepollard	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
Wexford	2	3	3	3	2
New Ross	1	2	2	2	1
Enniscorthy	1	1	0	0	0
Ferns	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Bray	0	0	1	1	2
Avoca	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	2
Ennis	0	0	2	2	6
Miltown Malbay	0	0	1	1	2

TABLE B 3.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Clare cont.					
Killaloe	0	0	0	0	1
Sixmilebridge	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>43</u>
Cork	9	14	14	25	25
Youghal	0	0	0	6	3
Clonakilty	0	0	1	1	1
Mallow	0	0	0	0	2
Charleville	0	0	0	0	1
Macroon	0	0	0	0	2
Dunmanway	0	0	0	0	1
Middleton	1	1	1	2	2
Fermoy	1	1	1	1	1
Blarney	1	1	2	2	1
Bantry	1	1	1	1	0
Castletownbere	0	0	0	0	1
Bandon	1	0	0	0	0
Ballineer	0	0	0	1	0
Kanturk	0	1	2	3	1
Buttevant	0	0	0	1	0
Banteer	0	0	0	1	1
Millstreet	0	0	1	2	0
Millfield	0	0	0	1	0
Dripsey	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
Tralee	2	1	1	1	1
Kenmare	0	1	1	2	1
Cahirciveen	0	1	0	1	1
Killarney	1	1	2	2	2
Rathmore	1	1	0	0	0
Killorglin	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Limerick	1	1	1	2	1
Abbeyfeale	0	1	1	1	0
Askeaton	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>
Tipperary	0	0	0	1	1
Thurles	0	0	0	0	1
Nenagh	0	1	1	1	4
Clonmel	0	0	0	0	3
Cahir	0	0	0	0	1
Cullen	0	0	0	0	1
Newport	1	1	0	0	0
Ardfinnan	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Waterford	1	3	4	3	3
Dungarvan	1	1	2	2	0
Kilmacthomas	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>
Galway	2	3	3	3	2
Tuam	0	0	0	0	1
Loughrea	0	0	0	0	1
Athenry	0	0	1	1	0

TABLE B 3.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Galway cont.					
Gort	0	0	0	1	0
Portumna	0	0	1	1	1
Clifden	0	1	1	2	2
Roundstone	1	1	1	1	0
Leenane	0	0	1	1	0
Ballyglunin	1	1	0	0	0
Rosmuck	0	0	1	1	0
Carraroe	0	0	0	0	1
Spiddal	0	0	0	0	1
Newtownsmith	1	1	1	1	0
Moycullen	1	1	1	1	1
Aran	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Manorhamilton	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>
Ballina	1	1	2	2	0
Westport	0	2	3	2	4
Kiltimagh	1	1	1	2	1
Ballinrobe	0	0	0	1	0
Foxford	1	1	1	1	1
Achill	1	1	1	1	1
Belmullet	0	0	1	0	0
Charlestown	0	0	1	1	0
Ballycroy	0	0	1	1	0
Bangor Erris	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Boyle	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	0	1
Tubbercurry	1	1	1	1	0
Collooney	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
Cootehill	0	0	0	2	2
Shercock	0	0	0	0	1
Blacklion	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>21</u>
Letterkenny	2	1	1	1	3
Ballyshannon	0	0	2	1	0
Donegal	0	3	2	3	1
Buncrana	0	1	1	1	1
Moville	0	0	1	1	0
Killybegs	0	1	1	1	1
Dungloe	1	1	2	3	1
Carrigans	0	0	1	1	0
Mountcharles	0	0	0	1	1
Ardara	2	3	5	9	5
Ramelton	0	0	0	1	0
Finntown	0	0	1	1	0
Carrigart	0	0	1	1	0
Burtonport	0	0	1	1	1
Carndonagh	1	1	1	0	0

TABLE B 3.1.0. cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Donegal cont.					
Glenties	1	2	3	2	2
Derrybeg	0	1	1	1	1
Downings	0	1	1	1	1
Carrick	1	1	1	1	1
Convoy	1	1	1	1	1
Crollly	0	0	0	1	0
Clonmany	0	0	0	0	1
Kincasslagh	0	1	1	1	0
Milltown	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Clones	0	0	0	0	1
Ballybay	0	0	1	1	2
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	21	21	23	24	24
Number of towns	55	68	82	99	92
Number of establishments	88	158	206	268	253
% of establishments in Dublin	19	34	34	34	34
" " " " Cork	9	9	7	9	10
" " " " Dublin & Cork.	28	43	41	43	44

TABLE B 3.1.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON AND LINEN

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>24</u>
Dublin	2	16	18	14	22
Balbriggan	1	1	1	1	2
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Naas	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Gowran	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Longford	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Dundalk	1	2	3	3	2
Drogheda	2	3	2	2	4
Ardee	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Slane	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Tullamore	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Athlone	0	0	1	1	2
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bray	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	1
Ennis	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>
Cork	0	0	0	0	3
Youghal	0	0	0	2	1
Clonakilty	0	0	0	1	0
Mallow	0	0	0	0	1
Charleville	0	0	0	0	1
Castletownbere	0	0	0	0	1
Ballineer	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Thurles	0	0	0	0	1
Nenagh	0	0	0	0	2
Cahir	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Galway	0	0	0	0	1
Tuam	0	0	0	0	1
Loughrea	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballina	0	0	1	1	0
Westport	0	1	1	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Cootehill	0	0	0	2	1
Shercock	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Carrigans	0	0	1	1	0
Mountcharles	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 3.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON AND LINEN

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	3	5	7	11	16
Number of towns	5	7	10	16	29
Number of establishments	7	25	30	34	60
% of establishments in Dublin	28	64	60	41	37
" " " " Cork	0	0	0	0	5
" " " " Dublin & Cork	28	64	60	41	42

TABLE B 3.1.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF NYLON, JUTE, CANVAS, AND CARPETS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>17</u>
Dublin	8	12	15	19	16
Balbriggan	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Naas	1	0	0	0	0
Newbridge	0	1	1	1	1
Celbridge	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Longford	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Dundalk	1	1	2	1	0
Drogheda	0	1	1	2	2
Castlebellingham	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Navan	0	1	1	1	2
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Birr	0	0	0	0	1
Clara	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Wexford	0	0	0	0	1
Ferns	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bray	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
Miltown Malbay	0	0	0	0	1
Ennis	0	0	2	2	4
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
Cork	2	2	1	5	6
Macroon	0	0	0	0	1
Dunmanway	0	0	0	0	1
Youghal	0	0	0	4	2
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Limerick	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Tipperary	0	0	0	0	1
Cullen	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Waterford	1	3	4	3	3
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Galway	0	0	1	0	0
Athenry	0	0	1	1	0
Gort	0	0	0	1	0
Moycullen	0	0	0	0	1
Aran	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Westport	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Moville	0	0	1	1	0
Killybegs	0	1	1	1	1
Dungloe	0	0	1	1	0

TABLE B 3.1.2 cont. REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF NYLON, JUTE, CANVAS, AND CARPETS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	6	9	12	14	15
Number of towns	6	10	18	21	23
Number of establishments	14	24	37	50	51
% of establishments in Dublin	56	50	39	38	31
" " " " Cork	14	8	3	10	12
" " " " Dublin & Cork	70	58	42	48	43

TABLE B 3.1.3

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>70</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>
Dublin	3	7	13	17	16
Balbriggan	0	0	2	1	0
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Naas	0	0	0	0	1
Celbridge	0	1	0	1	0
Ballymore Eustace	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Kilkenny	2	2	2	2	1
Graiguenamanagh	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Portlaoise	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Navan	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Tullamore	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Athlone	1	1	1	2	1
Castlepollard	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Wexford	0	0	0	1	1
New Ross	1	2	2	2	1
Enniscorthy	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Avoca	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	1
Killaloe	0	0	0	0	1
Sixmilebridge	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>
Cork	6	6	6	8	8
Midleton	1	1	1	2	2
Mallow	0	0	0	0	1
Fermoy	1	1	1	1	1
Macroon	0	0	0	0	1
Dripsey	1	1	1	1	1
Blarney	1	1	1	1	1
Bantry	1	1	1	0	0
Millfield	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
Tralee	1	1	1	1	0
Killorglin	0	0	0	1	0
Killarney	1	1	1	1	2
Kenmare	0	1	1	2	1
Rathmore	1	1	0	0	0
Cahirciveen	0	1	0	1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Abbeyfeale	0	1	1	1	0
Askeaton	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 3.1.3 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Clonmel	0	0	0	0	3
Nenagh	0	1	1	1	1
Newport	1	1	0	0	0
Ardfinnan	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Dungarvan	1	1	1	1	0
Kilmacthomas	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Galway	1	2	2	2	1
Portumna	0	0	0	0	1
Clifden	0	1	1	2	1
Leenane	0	0	1	1	0
Ballyglunin	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Westport	0	0	1	0	1
Kiltimagh	0	0	0	1	1
Foxford	1	1	1	1	1
Achill	0	0	0	0	1
Ballycroy	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Boyle	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Collooney	1	1	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Cootehill	0	0	0	1	1
Blacklion	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	0	0	1
Ballyshannon	0	0	1	0	0
Donegal	0	2	2	3	1
Ardara	2	3	4	8	3
Glenties	1	1	1	1	0
Carrick	1	1	0	1	0
Convoy	1	1	1	1	1
Derrybeg	0	0	0	0	1
Milltown	0	1	1	0	0
Crolly	0	0	0	1	0
Clonmany	0	0	0	0	1
Downings	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Clones	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	17	18	17	19	20
Number of towns	32	38	36	42	42
Number of establishments	41	56	61	81	70
% of establishments in Dublin	7	13	21	21	23
" " " " Cork	12	11	10	10	11
" " " " Dublin & Cork	19	24	31	31	34

TABLE B 3.1.4

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>89</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Carlow	1	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>39</u>
Dublin	4	19	34	47	37
Balbriggan	1	2	2	2	2
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Naas	0	0	0	0	2
Monasterevan	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Kilkenny	0	1	1	1	0
Callan	0	0	0	1	1
Gowran	1	1	1	0	0
Talbot's Inch	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Dundalk	0	1	2	0	1
Blackrock	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Dunboyne	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Mullingar	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Wexford	2	3	3	2	0
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Bray	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	1
Miltown Malbay	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>12</u>
Cork	1	6	7	13	9
Macroom	0	0	1	0	0
Bandon	1	0	0	0	0
Blarney	0	1	1	1	1
Kanturk	0	1	2	3	1
Buttevant	0	0	0	1	0
Bantry	0	0	0	1	0
Millstreet	0	0	1	2	0
Banteer	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Tralee	1	0	0	0	1
Kenmare	0	0	1	1	0
Cahirciveen	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Nenagh	0	0	0	0	1
Tipperary	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Dungarvan	0	0	1	1	0

TABLE B 3.1.4. cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>
Galway	1	1	0	1	0
Portumna	0	0	1	1	0
Clifden	0	0	0	1	2
Rosmuck	0	0	1	1	0
Carraroe	0	0	0	0	1
Spiddal	0	0	0	0	1
Newtownsmith	0	0	0	1	0
Moycullen	1	1	1	1	0
Roundstone	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Manorhamilton	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
Ballina	1	1	1	1	0
Westport	0	1	1	1	1
Kiltimagh	1	1	1	1	1
Bangor Erris	1	1	0	0	0
Belmullet	0	0	1	0	0
Charlestown	0	0	1	1	0
Achill	1	1	1	1	1
Ballinrobe	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Tubbercurry	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
Blacklion	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>11</u>
Letterkenny	2	1	1	1	2
Ballyshannon	0	0	1	1	0
Donegal	0	1	0	0	0
Ardara	0	1	2	4	4
Buncrana	0	1	1	1	1
Ramelton	0	0	0	1	0
Finntown	0	0	1	1	0
Carrigart	0	0	1	1	0
Burtonport	0	0	1	1	1
Carndonagh	1	1	1	0	0
Glenties	1	2	3	2	2
Dungloe	1	1	1	2	0
Derrybeg	0	1	1	1	1
Downings	0	1	1	1	0
Kincasslagh	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Ballybay	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	10	10	14	17	18
Number of towns	20	29	40	48	36
Number of establishments	25	56	87	116	89
% of establishments in Dublin	16	34	39	40	42
" " " " Cork	4	11	8	11	10
" " " " Dublin & Cork	20	45	47	51	52

TABLE B 3.1.5

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>308</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>186</u>
Belfast	109	110	192	251	152
Lisburn	8	8	7	11	8
Ballymena	8	8	8	8	6
Antrim	0	0	0	1	3
Larne	2	1	3	5	1
Carrickfergus	2	2	3	4	4
Ballyclare	1	1	1	1	4
Randalstown	1	1	1	1	2
Ballymoney	1	1	2	3	3
Doagh	1	1	1	1	1
Cushendall	0	0	0	0	1
Culleybackey	1	1	1	1	1
Mallusk	0	0	0	2	0
Lambeg	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>49</u>
Armagh	2	2	2	3	3
Lurgan	14	14	9	35	28
Portadown	6	7	8	8	11
Tandragee	1	1	1	1	3
Keady	1	1	1	3	1
Bessbrook	1	1	1	1	1
Loughgall	1	1	1	1	1
Warringtontown	1	1	2	0	0
Milford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>40</u>
Newry	5	5	2	4	7
Newtownards	5	5	10	17	11
Banbridge	1	1	2	9	3
Downpatrick	0	0	0	0	3
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	1	1
Dromore	2	2	2	6	3
Donaghadee	0	0	0	1	1
Kilkeel	0	0	0	2	2
Saintfield	0	0	0	0	1
Strangford	0	0	1	1	0
Comber	1	1	1	1	1
Castlewellan	0	0	0	1	2
Killyleagh	0	0	0	1	1
Portaferry	0	0	0	0	1
Gilford	2	2	1	1	0
Hillsborough	1	1	1	1	0
Bangor	0	0	0	1	2
Rostrevor	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>
Enniskillen	1	1	1	5	1
Irvinestown	0	0	0	1	0
Lisnaskea	0	0	0	1	1
Kesh	0	0	0	0	1
Newtownbutler	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 3.1.5 cont.

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>
Londonderry	4	5	7	4	7
Coleraine	1	1	1	2	5
Castledawson	0	0	0	0	1
Maghera	1	1	1	1	1
Draperstown	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>
Strabane	1	1	1	1	1
Dungannon	4	4	6	7	6
Cookstown	2	2	4	3	1
Coalisland	3	3	2	1	1
Moy	1	0	0	1	0
Sion Mills	1	1	1	2	1
Coagh	0	0	0	1	0
Benburb	0	0	0	1	0
Fivemiletown	0	0	0	1	2
Castlederg	1	1	1	1	2
Caledon	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	6	6	6	6	6
Number of towns	38	36	37	52	49
Number of establishments	201	201	291	423	309
% of establishments in Belfast	55	55	66	59	50
" " " " Londonderry	2	3	2	1	2
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	57	58	68	60	52

TABLE B 3.1.6

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON AND LINEN GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>217</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>139</u>
Belfast	97	97	166	212	117
Lisburn	7	7	6	9	6
Ballymena	6	6	4	4	3
Antrim	0	0	0	1	2
Larne	2	2	3	5	1
Carrickfergus	2	2	3	2	2
Ballyclare	1	1	1	1	4
Randalstown	1	1	1	1	1
Ballymoney	1	1	1	2	1
Culleybackey	1	1	1	1	1
Doagh	1	1	1	1	1
Mallusk	0	0	0	2	0
Lambeg	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>41</u>
Armagh	2	2	2	2	1
Lurgan	14	14	9	32	27
Portadown	5	6	5	6	9
Tandragee	1	1	1	1	1
Keady	1	1	1	2	0
Bessbrook	1	1	1	1	1
Loughgall	1	1	1	1	1
Warringtontown	1	1	2	0	0
Milford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>23</u>
Newry	4	4	2	3	4
Newtownards	3	3	8	9	5
Banbridge	1	1	1	7	3
Downpatrick	0	0	0	0	2
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	1	1
Dromore	2	2	2	5	3
Comber	1	1	1	1	1
Castlewellan	0	0	0	1	2
Killyleagh	0	0	0	1	0
Portaferry	0	0	0	0	1
Gilford	2	2	1	1	0
Hillsborough	1	1	1	1	0
Rostrevor	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	1	1
Irvinestown	0	0	0	1	0
Lisnaskea	0	0	0	1	1
Kesh	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Londonderry	1	1	1	1	3
Coleraine	1	1	1	1	1
Castledawson	0	0	0	0	1
Maghera	1	1	1	1	0

TABLE B 3.1.6 cont.

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON AND LINEN GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>
Strabane	1	1	1	1	0
Dungannon	3	3	5	7	3
Cookstown	2	2	1	1	0
Coalisland	3	3	1	1	1
Moy	0	0	0	1	0
Sion Mills	1	1	1	1	1
Coagh	0	0	0	1	0
Benburb	0	0	0	1	0
Fivemiletown	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	5	5	5	6	6
Number of towns	35	35	35	46	38
Number of establishments	174	175	239	339	217
% of establishments in Belfast	56	56	69	63	54
" " " " Londonderry	1	1	0	0	1
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	57	57	69	63	55

TABLE B 3.1.7

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF NYLON, JUTE, CANVAS, AND CARPETS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>52</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>32</u>
Belfast	11	11	23	32	24
Lisburn	1	1	1	3	2
Ballymena	0	0	0	2	1
Ballymoney	0	0	0	1	1
Carrickfergus	0	0	0	1	2
Antrim	0	0	0	0	1
Randalstown	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
Lurgan	0	0	0	0	1
Portadown	1	1	3	1	2
Tandragee	0	0	0	0	2
Keady	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
Newry	0	0	0	1	2
Newtownards	0	0	0	1	1
Downpatrick	0	0	0	0	2
Banbridge	0	0	1	3	1
Dromore	0	0	0	1	0
Kilkeel	0	0	0	1	0
Donaghadee	0	0	0	1	1
Saintfield	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Londonderry	2	2	5	2	1
Coleraine	0	0	0	0	3
Maghera	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
Dungannon	1	1	1	1	1
Cookstown	0	0	1	1	1
Coalisland	0	1	1	1	0
Castlederg	0	0	0	0	1
Sion Mills	0	0	0	2	0
Benburb	0	0	0	1	0
Moy	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	5	5	5
Number of towns	6	7	9	21	21
Number of establishments	17	18	37	59	52
% of establishments in Belfast	65	61	62	54	46
" " " " Londonderry	12	11	14	3	2
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	77	72	76	57	48

TABLE B 3.1.8

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>15</u>
Co. Antrim	5	5	6	10	9
Belfast	3	3	3	6	6
Ballymena	2	2	3	3	2
Carrickfergus	0	0	0	1	0
Cushendall	0	0	0	0	1
Co. Armagh	0	0	1	3	1
Armagh	0	0	0	0	1
Lurgan	0	0	0	2	0
Portadown	0	0	1	1	0
Co. Down	2	2	1	3	3
Newry	1	1	0	0	1
Newtownards	1	1	1	2	2
Donaghadee	0	0	0	1	0
Co. Fermanagh	1	1	1	2	0
Enniskillen	1	1	1	2	0
Co. Tyrone	3	2	4	3	2
Dungannon	1	1	1	1	1
Cookstown	0	0	2	1	0
Castlederg	1	1	1	1	1
Caledon	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	5	5	4
Number of towns	8	7	8	11	8
Number of establishments	11	10	13	21	15
% of establishments in Belfast	27	30	23	28	40

TABLE B 3.1.9

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>
Belfast	2	3	2	8	6
Ballymena	1	1	1	1	0
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Portadown	0	0	0	0	2
Armagh	0	0	0	1	1
Lurgan	0	0	0	1	0
Keady	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
Newry	0	0	0	0	1
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	0	1
Newtownards	1	1	1	6	3
Bangor	0	0	0	1	2
Kilkeel	0	0	0	1	2
Strangford	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	2	0
Newtownbutler	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>
Londonderry	2	2	2	3	3
Coleraine	0	0	0	1	1
Maghera	0	0	0	0	2
Draperstown	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Strabane	0	0	0	0	1
Dungannon	0	0	0	0	1
Fivemiletown	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	3	3	3	5	6
Number of towns	4	4	5	11	18
Number of establishments	6	7	7	26	31
% of establishments in Belfast	33	42	28	27	19
" " " " Londonderry	33	28	28	12	10
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	66	70	56	39	29

TABLE B 3.2.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
EXPORTERS OF TEXTILES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>170</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>67</u>
Dublin	7	9	12	27	64
Balbriggan	0	1	1	2	3
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Naas	0	0	0	1	2
Newbridge	0	0	0	1	1
Monasterevan	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkeny</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Kilkenny	1	1	0	0	0
Callan	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Portlaoise	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Longford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Drogheda	0	1	1	2	3
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Navan	1	1	0	1	2
Slane	0	0	0	1	1
Dunboyne	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Tullamore	0	0	0	0	1
Clara	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
Athlone	1	1	0	0	4
Mullingar	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Wexford	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Arklow	0	0	0	0	1
Bray	0	0	0	0	1
Avoca	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	2
Ennis	0	0	0	0	4
Miltown-Malbay	0	0	0	0	2
Killaloe	0	0	0	0	1
Sixmilebridge	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>26</u>
Cork	4	4	3	2	17
Charleville	0	0	0	0	1
Youghal	0	0	0	0	2
Macroon	0	0	0	0	1
Mallow	0	0	0	0	1
Midleton	0	0	0	1	2
Bantry	1	0	1	0	0
Dripsey	0	0	0	0	1
Castletownbere	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 3.2.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
EXPORTERS OF TEXTILES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Tralee	1	0	0	0	1
Killarney	0	0	1	0	1
Cahiriveen	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Askeaton	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>
Tipperary	0	0	0	0	1
Nenagh	0	0	1	0	2
Clonmel	0	0	0	0	3
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>
Galway	0	0	0	1	2
Portumna	0	0	0	0	1
Loughrea	0	0	0	0	1
Moycullen	0	0	0	0	1
Leenane	0	0	1	0	0
Carraroe	0	0	0	0	1
Spiddal	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Manorhamilton	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
Westport	0	0	0	0	4
Foxford	0	0	0	0	1
Achill	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
Cootehill	0	0	0	0	1
Shercock	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>15</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	0	0	1
Donegal	0	1	2	1	1
Ardara	0	0	0	1	5
Convoy	0	0	0	0	1
Killybegs	0	0	0	0	1
Mountcharles	0	0	0	1	1
Downings	0	0	0	0	1
Ballybofey	0	0	0	0	1
Glenties	0	0	0	0	1
Carrick	0	0	0	0	1
Dungloe	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Clones	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	9	10	10	12	22
Number of towns	11	12	12	18	63
Number of establishments	19	22	26	47	170
% of establishments in Dublin	35	39	46	57	38
" " " " Cork	20	17	12	4	10
" " " " Dublin & Cork	55	56	58	61	48

TABLE B 3.2.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF COTTON AND LINEN

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>21</u>
Dublin	1	4	5	9	19
Balbriggan	0	1	0	1	2
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Naas	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Longford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Drogheda	0	1	1	2	3
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Slane	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Athlone	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	1
Ennis	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
Cork	0	0	0	0	2
Charleville	0	0	0	0	1
Youghal	0	0	0	0	1
Castletownbere	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Nenagh	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Galway	0	0	0	0	1
Loughrea	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Westport	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Shercock	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Mountcharles	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	2	2	4	13
Number of towns	1	3	2	5	19
Number of establishments	1	6	6	14	42
% of establishments in Dublin	100	66	83	63	45
" " " " Cork	0	0	0	0	5
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100	66	83	63	50

TABLE B 3.2.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

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EXPORTERS OF NYLON, JUTE, CANVAS, AND CARPETS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Dublin	3	2	2	4	4
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Newbridge	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Navan	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Clara	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Wexford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bray	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Ennis	0	0	0	0	3
Miltown-Malbay	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Cork	0	0	0	0	2
Youghal	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Tipperary	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Moycullen	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Westport	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Killybegs	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	1	2	13
Number of towns	1	1	1	2	15
Number of establishments	3	2	2	5	21
% of establishments in Dublin	100	100	100	80	19
" " " " Cork	0	0	0	0	10
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100	100	100	80	29

TABLE B 3.2.3

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

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EXPORTERS OF WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>
Dublin	1	1	4	3	14
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Naas	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Kilkenny	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Portlaoise	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Navan	1	1	0	1	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Tullamore	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Athlone	1	1	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Wexford	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Avoca	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Killaloe	0	0	0	0	1
Sixmilebridge	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>13</u>
Cork	3	3	3	1	8
Macroom	0	0	0	0	1
Mallow	0	0	0	0	1
Midleton	0	0	0	1	2
Bantry	1	0	1	0	0
Dripsey	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Tralee	1	0	0	0	0
Killarney	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Askeaton	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Nenagh	0	0	1	1	1
Clonmel	0	0	0	0	3
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Galway	0	0	0	1	1
Portumna	0	0	0	0	1
Leenane	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Westport	0	0	0	0	1
Foxford	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Cootehill	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	0	0	1
Donegal	0	1	2	1	1
Convoy	0	0	0	0	1
Ardara	0	0	0	1	1
Downings	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 3.2.3 cont. REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	8	8	8	11	17
Number of towns	8	8	9	13	28
Number of establishments	11	10	15	15	51
% of establishments in Dublin	8	9	27	20	27
" " " " Cork	24	27	20	7	16
" " " " Dublin & Cork	32	36	47	27	43

TABLE B 3.2.4

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF HOSIERY AND KNITWEAR

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>57</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>28</u>
Dublin	2	2	1	11	27
Balbriggan	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Monasterevan	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Callan	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Dunboyne	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Athlone	0	0	0	0	1
Mullingar	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Arklow	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	1
Miltown-Malbay	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
Cork	1	1	0	1	6
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Tralee	0	0	0	0	1
Cahirciveen	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Carraroe	0	0	0	0	1
Spiddal	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Manorhamilton	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Achill	1	1	1	1	0
Westport	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>
Ballybofey	0	0	0	0	1
Ardara	0	0	0	0	4
Glenties	0	0	0	0	1
Carrick	0	0	0	0	1
Dungloe	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Clones	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	3	3	2	4	14
Number of towns	3	3	3	5	23
Number of establishments	4	4	3	15	57
% of establishments in Dublin	50	50	33	77	47
" " " " Cork	25	25	0	7	11
" " " " Dublin & Cork	75	75	33	84	58

TABLE B 3.2.5

NORTHERN IRELAND

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EXPORTERS OF TEXTILES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>187</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>128</u>
Belfast	98	102	99	122	113
Lisburn	3	3	3	3	2
Antrim	0	0	0	0	2
Larne	0	1	2	1	0
Ballymena	1	1	1	1	2
Carrickfergus	0	0	0	0	4
Ballyclare	0	0	0	0	2
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	1
Randalstown	1	1	1	1	2
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	0	1
Lurgan	3	8	7	11	10
Portadown	1	0	1	1	4
Tandragee	0	0	0	0	1
Bessbrook	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>30</u>
Newry	0	0	0	0	4
Newtownards	0	1	3	6	10
Banbridge	1	1	1	1	3
Downpatrick	0	0	0	0	3
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	0	1
Comber	0	0	1	0	1
Dromore	0	0	0	0	2
Rostrevor	0	0	0	0	1
Portaferry	0	0	0	0	1
Annalong	0	0	0	0	1
Saintfield	0	0	0	0	1
Donaghadee	0	0	0	0	1
Bangor	0	0	0	0	1
Gilford	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	3	2
Kesh	0	0	0	0	1
Lisnaskea	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Londonderry	3	3	3	3	2
Coleraine	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
Dungannon	1	2	3	3	5
Cookstown	1	0	0	0	1
Castlederg	0	0	1	1	1
Caledon	1	0	0	0	0
Sion Mills	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE B 3.2.5 cont.

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF TEXTILES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	5	5	5	6	6
Number of towns	13	12	15	17	33
Number of establishments	116	125	128	161	187
% of establishments in Belfast	84	82	77	76	60
" " " " Londonderry	3	2	2	2	1
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	87	84	79	78	61

TABLE B 3.2.6

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF COTTON AND LINEN GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>133</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>96</u>
Belfast	91	96	89	109	89
Antrim	0	0	0	0	1
Lisburn	3	3	3	3	1
Larne	0	1	2	1	0
Carrickfergus	0	0	0	0	2
Ballymena	1	0	0	0	0
Ballyclare	0	0	0	0	2
Randalstown	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	0	1
Lurgan	3	8	7	11	9
Portadown	1	0	1	1	2
Bessbrook	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>17</u>
Newry	0	0	0	0	2
Newtownards	0	1	3	2	4
Downpatrick	0	0	0	0	2
Banbridge	1	1	1	1	2
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	0	1
Rostrevor	0	0	0	0	1
Dromore	0	0	0	0	2
Comber	0	0	1	0	1
Portaferry	0	0	0	0	1
Gilford	0	0	0	1	0
Annalong	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Kesh	0	0	0	0	1
Lisnaskea	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Londonderry	1	1	1	1	1
Castledawson	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Dungannon	1	2	3	2	3
Cookstown	1	0	0	0	0
Sion Mills	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	5	5	5	5	6
Number of towns	12	11	13	13	25
Number of establishments	106	116	114	135	133
% of establishments in Belfast	86	83	78	81	67
" " " " Londonderry	1	1	1	1	1
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	87	84	79	82	68

TABLE B 3.2.7

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF NYLON, JUTE, CANVAS, AND CARPETS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>27</u>
Belfast	3	3	7	7	20
Antrim	0	0	0	0	1
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymena	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	1
Carrickfergus	0	0	0	0	2
Randalstown	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Lurgan	0	0	0	0	1
Portadown	0	0	0	0	2
Tandragee	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>
Newry	0	0	0	0	1
Newtownards	0	0	0	0	1
Downpatrick	0	0	0	0	1
Banbridge	0	0	0	0	1
Saintfield	0	0	0	0	1
Donaghadee	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Coleraine	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Dungannon	0	0	0	0	1
Cookstown	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	1	1	5
Number of towns	1	1	1	1	19
Number of establishments	3	3	7	7	40
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	100	100	50

TABLE B 3.2.8

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF WOOLLEN AND WORSTED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Belfast	2	1	2	2	2
Ballymena	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Newry	0	0	0	0	1
Newtownards	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Dungannon	0	0	0	1	1
Castlederg	0	0	1	1	1
Caledon	1	0	0	0	0
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	1	2	4	3
Number of towns	2	2	3	6	6
Number of establishments	3	2	4	7	8
% of establishments in Belfast	66	50	50	28	25

TABLE B 3.2.9

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Belfast</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Bangor</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Newtownards</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Enniskillen</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Londonderry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	2	2	4	3
Number of towns	2	2	2	5	4
Number of establishments	4	4	3	12	6
% of establishments in Belfast	50	50	33	33	16
" " " " Londonderry	50	50	67	17	16
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	100	50	32

GROUP 4

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

of

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

TABLE B 4.1.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>472</u>	<u>466</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Carlow	2	2	1	1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>341</u>
Dublin	15	149	201	333	340
Balbriggan	0	4	4	3	1
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Naas	0	0	1	1	2
Celbridge	0	0	1	1	1
Leixlip	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Kilkenny	1	2	2	2	2
Gowran	1	1	1	1	0
Talbot's Inch	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Portlaoise	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>
Dundalk	2	8	10	9	6
Drogheda	2	8	9	9	8
Castlebellingham	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
Navan	0	1	3	1	2
Kells	0	1	1	1	3
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Tullamore	0	0	1	1	1
Edenderry	0	1	1	1	2
Birr	0	0	1	1	2
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Athlone	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Wexford	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Wicklow	0	0	1	1	1
Bray	0	1	1	2	2
Enniskerry	0	0	0	0	2
Blessington	0	0	0	0	1
Greystones	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	1
Ennis	0	0	1	1	1
Ennistymon	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>28</u>
Cork	14	26	31	35	24
Kinsale	0	0	1	1	1
Fermoy	0	0	1	1	1
Youghal	0	0	1	1	1
Midleton	1	1	1	1	1
Millstreet	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Tralee	1	1	1	1	1
Killarney	1	1	1	1	2
Killorglin	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 4.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Limerick	1	3	3	5	6
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Tipperary	0	1	1	3	2
Clonmel	1	2	2	2	3
Roscrea	0	0	1	1	1
Cahir	0	1	1	1	1
Bansha	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	2	1	1	2	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Galway	1	1	2	1	1
Ballinasloe	0	0	1	1	1
Oughterard	0	0	0	0	1
Shantalla	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
Westport	0	1	2	4	3
Castlebar	0	0	1	1	1
Foxford	0	0	0	0	1
Newport	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Sligo	1	1	1	2	2
Tubbercurry	0	1	1	0	0
Ballymote	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Bailieboro	0	1	1	1	1
Belturbet	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>16</u>
Letterkenny	0	1	1	1	1
Lifford	1	3	3	2	2
Buncrana	1	5	5	6	3
Donegal	0	1	2	2	1
Carndonagh	0	1	1	1	1
Castlefin	0	1	1	1	1
Ballybofey	0	1	1	1	1
Ardara	0	0	0	0	1
Ballyshannon	0	0	1	1	1
Muff	0	1	1	3	0
Downings	0	1	1	1	0
Glenties	0	0	1	1	2
Milltown	0	0	1	1	0
Moville	0	0	0	2	1
Newtowncunningham	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
Monaghan	1	1	1	2	1
Castleblayney	0	1	1	1	1
Emyvale	1	1	1	2	1
Ballybay	0	0	1	1	1
Rockcorry	0	1	1	0	0
Carrickmacross	0	0	1	1	1

TABLE B 4.1.0. cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	14	21	23	23	23
Number of towns	20	41	62	62	67
Number of establishments	51	242	327	472	466
% of establishments in Dublin	29	62	62	71	73
" " " " Cork	27	11	10	7	5
" " " " Dublin & Cork	56	73	72	78	78

TABLE B 4.1.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>422</u>	<u>416</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>327</u>
Dublin	13	145	192	321	326
Balbriggan	0	4	4	3	1
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Naas	0	0	0	0	1
Celbridge	0	0	1	1	1
Leixlip	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Kilkenny	1	1	1	1	1
Gowran	1	1	1	1	0
Talbot's Inch	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Portlaoise	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>
Dundalk	1	7	6	5	2
Drogheda	2	4	5	5	6
Castlebellingham	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Navan	0	1	3	1	2
Kells	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Tullamore	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Athlone	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Wexford	1	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Wicklow	0	0	1	1	1
Bray	0	1	1	2	2
Greystones	0	0	0	1	0
Enniskerry	0	0	0	0	2
Blessington	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	1
Ennis	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>20</u>
Cork	12	22	28	30	18
Kinsale	0	0	1	1	1
Fermoy	0	0	1	1	1
Millstreet	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Killorglin	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Limerick	1	1	2	4	5
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
Tipperary	0	1	1	3	2
Clonmel	0	0	0	0	2
Roscrea	0	0	1	1	1
Cahir	0	1	1	1	1
Bansha	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 4.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Waterford	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Galway	1	1	2	1	1
Oughterard	0	0	0	0	1
Shantalla	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Westport	0	1	1	3	2
Castlebar	0	0	1	1	1
Foxford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	1	2
Ballymote	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>16</u>
Letterkenny	0	1	1	1	1
Lifford	1	3	3	2	2
Buncrana	1	5	5	6	3
Donegal	0	1	2	2	1
Carndonagh	0	1	1	1	1
Castlefin	0	1	1	1	1
Ballybofey	0	1	1	1	1
Ardara	0	0	0	0	1
Ballyshannon	0	0	1	1	1
Muff	0	1	1	3	0
Downings	0	1	1	1	0
Glenties	0	0	1	1	2
Milltown	0	0	1	1	0
Moville	0	0	0	2	1
Newtowncunningham	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Monaghan	1	1	1	2	1
Castleblayney	0	0	0	0	1
Rockcorry	0	1	1	0	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	9	13	19	20	20
Number of towns	12	26	42	44	53
Number of establishments	36	209	283	422	416
% of establishments in Dublin	36	69	68	76	79
" " " " Cork	33	11	10	7	4
" " " " Dublin & Cork	69	80	78	83	83

TABLE B 4.1.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

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MANUFACTURERS OF FOOTWEAR

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Carlow	2	2	1	1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>
Dublin	2	4	9	12	14
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Naas	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
Dundalk	1	5	8	8	6
Drogheda	0	4	4	4	2
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Kells	0	1	1	1	2
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Edenderry	0	1	2	2	4
Birr	0	0	1	1	2
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Wexford	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Ennistymon	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Cork	3	5	5	7	8
Youghal	0	0	1	1	1
Midleton	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Tralee	1	2	2	2	3
Killarney	1	1	1	1	2
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick	0	2	1	1	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Clonmel	1	2	2	2	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	2	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballinasloe	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Westport	0	0	1	2	1
Newport	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Sligo	1	2	2	1	0
Tubbercurry	0	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Bailieboro	0	1	2	2	2
Belturbet	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Carrickmacross	1	2	4	5	3
Castleblayney	0	0	1	1	1
Emyvale	1	1	1	1	0
Ballybay	0	0	1	2	1

TABLE 4.1.2 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

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MANUFACTURERS OF FOOTWEAR

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	9	16	17	17	16
Number of towns	11	21	27	26	24
Number of establishments	15	33	44	50	50
% of establishments in Dublin	13	12	20	24	28
" " " " Cork	13	12	7	10	12
" " " " Dublin & Cork	26	24	27	34	40

TABLE B 4.1.3

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>198</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>107</u>
Belfast	56	59	96	143	95
Lisburn	1	2	1	2	2
Ballymena	2	2	3	3	5
Larne	0	0	1	1	0
Carrickfergus	1	0	0	0	0
Ballyclare	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymoney	1	1	0	1	2
Randalstown	0	0	0	1	0
Portglenone	0	0	0	2	2
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>18</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	2	4
Lurgan	1	1	1	5	8
Portadown	0	1	1	3	5
Keady	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>25</u>
Newry	0	0	0	3	4
Newtownards	0	2	2	3	10
Downpatrick	0	0	0	0	1
Banbridge	0	0	0	1	2
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	1	3
Bangor	0	0	0	0	1
Dromore	0	0	0	1	1
Kilkeel	0	0	0	0	2
Rathfriland	0	0	0	1	0
Ballywalter	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Enniskillen	1	1	1	2	0
Lisnaskea	0	0	0	1	1
Newtownbutler	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>38</u>
Londonderry	26	27	33	41	28
Coleraine	2	2	3	4	6
Limavady	0	0	0	2	0
Magherafelt	0	0	0	0	1
Maghera	0	0	0	0	1
Bellaghy	0	0	0	1	1
Tobermore	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Omagh	0	0	0	0	1
Strabane	2	2	3	3	1
Dungannon	0	0	0	1	2
Castlederg	0	0	0	1	1
Cookstown	0	0	0	2	2
Fivemiletown	0	0	0	0	1
Clogher	0	1	0	0	0

TABLE B 4.1.3 cont.

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	5	6	6	6	6
Number of towns	10	11	11	28	33
Number of establishments	93	101	145	233	198
% of establishments in Belfast	60	59	66	61	48
" " " " Londonderry	28	27	23	18	14
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	88	86	89	79	62

TABLE B 4.1.4

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>190</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>105</u>
Belfast	50	53	90	137	95
Lisburn	1	1	0	2	2
Ballymena	1	1	2	1	3
Larne	0	0	1	1	0
Ballyclare	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymoney	1	1	0	1	2
Randalstown	0	0	0	1	0
Portglenone	0	0	0	2	2
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	1	2
Lurgan	1	1	1	5	8
Portadown	0	1	1	2	5
Keady	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>22</u>
Newry	0	0	0	3	4
Newtownards	0	2	2	3	9
Downpatrick	0	0	0	0	1
Banbridge	0	0	0	0	1
Dromore	0	0	0	1	1
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	1	2
Bangor	0	0	0	0	1
Kilkeel	0	0	0	0	2
Rathfriland	0	0	0	1	0
Ballywalter	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	2	0
Lisnaskea	0	0	0	1	1
Newtownbutler	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>37</u>
Londonderry	25	26	32	40	28
Coleraine	1	1	2	3	5
Limavady	0	0	0	2	0
Magherafelt	0	0	0	0	1
Maghera	0	0	0	0	1
Bellaghy	0	0	0	1	1
Tobermore	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>
Omagh	0	0	0	0	1
Strabane	2	2	3	3	1
Dungannon	0	0	0	0	2
Castlederg	0	0	0	1	1
Cookstown	0	0	0	2	2
Fivemiletown	0	0	0	0	1
Clogher	0	1	0	0	0

TABLE B 4.1.4 cont.

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	5	5	6	6
Number of towns	8	10	9	26	33
Number of establishments	82	90	134	219	190
% of establishments in Belfast	61	60	67	63	50
" " " " Londonderry	30	30	24	18	15
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	91	90	91	81	65

TABLE B 4.1.5

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF FOOTWEAR

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	8	8	8	8	2
Belfast	6	6	6	6	0
Lisburn	0	1	1	0	0
Ballymena	1	1	1	2	2
Carrickfergus	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	1	2
Portadown	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Banbridge	0	0	0	1	1
Newtownards	0	0	0	0	1
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Enniskillen	1	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Londonderry	1	1	1	1	0
Coleraine	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Dungannon	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	3	3	3	5	4
Number of towns	6	6	6	8	6
Number of establishments	11	11	11	14	8
% of establishments in Belfast	54	54	54	42	0
" " " " Londonderry	9	9	9	7	0
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	63	63	63	49	0

TABLE B 4.2.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>185</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>129</u>
Dublin	6	6	6	21	129
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Kilkenny	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>
Dundalk	0	0	0	0	5
Drogheda	0	0	0	0	4
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Navan	0	0	0	0	1
Kells	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Edenderry	0	0	0	0	2
Birr	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Bray	0	0	0	0	2
Blessington	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>
Cork	2	0	1	1	10
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Tralee	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Limerick	0	0	0	0	4
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Clonmel	0	0	0	0	2
Roscrea	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Waterford	1	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Galway	0	0	0	0	1
Ballinasloe	0	0	0	0	1
Oughterard	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Westport	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bailieboro'	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	0	0	1
Buncrana	0	0	0	1	3
Moville	0	0	0	0	1
Lifford	0	0	0	0	1
Carndonagh	0	0	0	0	1
Castlefin	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Monaghan	0	1	1	0	1
Carrickmacross	0	0	0	0	1
Ballybay	0	0	0	0	1
Emyvale	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 4.2.0. cont. REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	3	2	3	4	16
Number of towns	3	2	3	4	32
Number of establishments	9	7	8	24	185
% of establishments in Dublin	66	86	75	88	69
" " " " Cork	22	0	13	4	5
" " " " Dublin & Cork	88	86	88	92	74

TABLE B 4.2.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF CLOTHING

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>154</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>120</u>
Dublin	4	5	5	20	120
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Dundalk	0	0	0	0	2
Drogheda	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Navan	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Bray	0	0	0	0	2
Blessington	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>
Cork	1	0	0	0	7
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Limerick	0	0	0	0	3
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Clonmel	0	0	0	0	1
Roscrea	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Waterford	1	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Galway	0	0	0	0	1
Oughterard	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Westport	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	0	0	1
Buncrana	0	0	0	1	3
Moville	0	0	0	0	1
Lifford	0	0	0	0	1
Carndonagh	0	0	0	0	1
Castlefin	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Monaghan	0	1	1	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	3	2	2	3	12
Number of towns	3	2	2	3	22
Number of establishments	6	6	6	22	154
% of establishments in Dublin	66	83	83	91	77
" " " " Cork	16	0	0	0	5
" " " " Dublin & Cork	82	83	83	91	82

TABLE B 4.2.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
EXPORTERS OF FOOTWEAR

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>
Dublin	2	1	1	1	9
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
Dundalk	0	0	0	0	3
Drogheda	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kells	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Edenderry	0	0	0	0	2
Birr	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Cork	1	0	1	1	3
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Tralee	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Clonmel	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballinasloe	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Westport	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bailieboro'	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Carrickmacross	0	0	0	0	1
Ballybay	0	0	0	0	1
Emyvale	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	1	2	2	13
Number of towns	2	1	2	2	17
Number of establishments	3	1	2	2	31
% of establishments in Dublin	67	100	50	50	29
" " " " Cork	33	0	50	50	10
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100	100	100	100	39

TABLE B 4.2.3

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF CLOTHING

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>62</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>29</u>
Belfast	7	21	19	22	24
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymena	0	0	2	1	2
Ballyclare	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	0	1
Lurgan	0	0	0	1	2
Portadown	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>
Newry	0	0	0	0	1
Banbridge	0	0	0	0	1
Bangor	0	0	0	0	1
Newtownards	0	0	0	0	7
Dromore	0	0	0	0	1
Kilkeel	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>
Londonderry	4	14	12	9	10
Coleraine	0	0	1	1	2
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
Omagh	0	0	0	0	1
Dungannon	0	0	0	0	1
Strabane	0	1	0	0	1
Cookstown	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	4	3	5	5
Number of towns	2	4	5	8	20
Number of establishments	11	37	35	37	62
% of establishments in Belfast	64	57	54	59	39
" " " " Londonderry	36	38	34	24	16
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	100	95	88	83	55

GROUP 5

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

of

LEATHER PRODUCTS

TABLE B 5.1.1.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>56</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Milford	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>28</u>
Dublin	18	22	28	40	28
Balbriggan	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
Athy	0	0	1	2	0
Naas	0	0	1	1	0
Kilcullen	0	1	0	0	0
Ballytore	0	2	1	1	0
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Thomastown	1	1	0	0	0
Gowran	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Portarlinton	0	0	1	1	1
Mountmellick	0	0	1	2	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Drogheda	1	2	2	3	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Trim	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Athlone	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
Wexford	1	1	1	0	0
Enniscorthy	1	3	3	2	1
New Ross	1	2	1	1	0
Gorey	0	1	1	1	1
Ferns	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Bray	0	1	1	2	2
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Ennis	0	0	1	3	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2</u>
Cork	2	6	8	15	2
Fermoy	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Tralee	1	1	1	1	1
Kenmare	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Limerick	2	3	4	2	2
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Clonmel	0	1	1	1	1
Roscrea	0	0	1	0	0
Carrick-on-Suir	0	1	1	1	2
Cullen	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Waterford	1	1	1	1	1
Dungarvan	0	1	1	2	2
Portlao	0	1	1	1	1

TABLE B 5.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Galway	1	1	2	2	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Westport	0	0	1	1	1
Claremorris	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Roscommon	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Sligo	1	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Donegal	0	0	0	0	1
Altidoo	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Monaghan	0	0	1	1	1
Ballybay	0	0	1	1	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	10	14	16	19	17
Number of towns	14	23	29	32	24
Number of establishments	33	56	70	96	56
% of establishments in Dublin	55	39	40	40	50
" " " " Cork	6	11	11	16	4
" " " " Dublin & Cork	61	50	51	56	54

TABLE B 5.1.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

FELLMONGERS AND TANNERS OF LEATHER

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Milford	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Dublin	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Ballytore	0	2	1	1	0
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Thomastown	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Athlone	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
New Ross	1	2	1	1	0
Gorey	0	1	1	1	1
Ferns	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Cork	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Tralee	1	1	1	1	1
Kenmare	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick	2	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Clonmel	0	1	1	1	1
Roscrea	0	0	1	0	0
Carrick-on-Suir	0	1	1	1	1
Cullen	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Dungarvan	0	0	0	1	1
Portlao	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Westport	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballybay	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	6	7	8	9	9
Number of towns	6	9	11	14	12
Number of establishments	7	11	11	14	12
% of establishments in Dublin	14	0	0	0	0
" " " " Cork	14	0	0	0	0
" " " " Dublin & Cork	28	0	0	0	0

TABLE B 5.1.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER GOODS (except footwear)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Milford	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>28</u>
Dublin	17	22	28	40	28
Balbriggan	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Athy	0	0	1	2	0
Naas	0	0	1	1	0
Kilcullen	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Gowran	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Portarlinton	0	0	1	1	1
Mountmellick	0	0	1	2	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Drogheda	1	2	2	3	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Trim	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Wexford	1	1	1	0	0
Enniscorthy	1	3	3	2	1
Gorey	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Bray	0	1	1	2	2
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Ennis	0	0	1	3	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2</u>
Cork	1	6	8	15	2
Fermoy	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick	0	2	3	1	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Carrick-on-Suir	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Waterford	1	1	1	1	1
Dungarvan	0	1	1	2	1
Portlaw	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Galway	1	1	2	2	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Claremorris	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Roscommon	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Sligo	1	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Altidoo	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Monaghan	0	0	1	1	1

TABLE B 5.1.2 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER GOODS (except footwear)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	8	12	14	17	13
Number of towns	10	16	20	22	17
Number of establishments	26	46	60	85	46
% of establishments in Dublin	65	48	47	47	61
" " " " Cork	4	13	13	18	4
" " " " Dublin & Cork	69	61	60	65	65

TABLE B 5.1.3

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>17</u>
Belfast	9	7	17	19	14
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymena	0	0	0	0	2
Carrickfergus	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Lurgan	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Downpatrick	0	0	0	1	0
Newtownards	0	0	0	0	1
Castlegar	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Londonderry	2	1	3	3	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Cookstown	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	2	4	3	3
Number of towns	3	3	5	5	5
Number of establishments	12	9	23	25	19
% of establishments in Belfast	75	77	74	76	74
" " " Londonderry	16	11	13	12	6
" " " Belfast & Londonderry	91	88	87	88	80

TABLE 5.1.4

NORTHERN IRELAND

FELLMONGERS AND TANNERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
Belfast	1	1	1	1	3
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymena	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Castlegar	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Londonderry	1	1	1	1	0
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	2	2	3	1
Number of towns	2	2	2	3	3
Number of establishments	2	2	2	3	6
% of establishments in Belfast	50	50	50	33	50
" " " " Londonderry	50	50	50	33	0
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	100	66	50

TABLE B 5.1.5

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER GOODS (except footwear)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>
Belfast	8	6	16	18	11
Carrickfergus	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Lurgan	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Downpatrick	0	0	0	1	0
Newtownards	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Londonderry	1	0	2	2	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Cookstown	0	0	1	0	0
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	1	4	3	3
Number of towns	3	2	5	4	3
Number of establishments	10	7	21	22	13
% of establishments in Belfast	80	84	76	82	84
" " " " Londonderry	10	0	10	9	8
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	90	84	86	91	92

TABLE B 5.2.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Milford	0	0		1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Dublin	0	0		3	4
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Portarlington	0	0		0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Trim	0	0		1	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Athlone	0	0		0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Gorey	0	0		0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bray	0	0		0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Cork	0	0		1	0
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Tralee	0	0		0	1
Kenmare	0	0		1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick	1	1		0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Carrick-on-Suir	0	0		0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Dungarvan	0	0		1	1
Portlaw	0	0		0	1
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Roscommon	0	0		0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballybay	0	0		0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1		6	13
Number of towns	1	1		6	14
Number of establishments	1	1		8	17
% of establishments in Dublin	0	0		38	24
" " " " Cork	0	0		12	0
" " " " Dublin & Cork	0	0		50	24

TABLE B 5.2.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF LEATHER AND SKINS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	0	0		1	1
Milford	0	0		1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	0	0		0	0
Dublin	0	0		0	0
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	0	0		0	1
Athlone	0	0		0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	0	0		0	1
Gorey	0	0		0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	0	0		1	0
Cork	0	0		1	0
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	0	0		1	1
Tralee	0	0		0	1
Kenmare	0	0		1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	1	1		0	1
Limerick	1	1		0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	0	0		0	1
Carrick-on-Suir	0	0		0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	0	0		1	2
Dungarvan	0	0		1	1
Portlaw	0	0		0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	0	0		0	1
Ballybay	0	0		0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1		4	8
Number of towns	1	1		4	9
Number of establishments	1	1		4	9
% of establishments in Dublin	0	0		0	0
" " " " Cork	0	0		25	0
" " " " Dublin & Cork	0	0		25	0

TABLE B 5.2.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF LEATHER GOODS (except footwear)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>				<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Dublin				3	4
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>				<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Portarlinton				0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>				<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Trim				1	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>				<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bray				0	1
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>				<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Roscommon				0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties				2	5
Number of towns				2	5
Number of establishments				4	8
% of establishments in Dublin				75	50

TABLE B 5.2.3

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF LEATHER GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Belfast	1	2	3	3	3
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Londonderry	0	0	0	1	1

Summary

Number of counties	1	1	1	2	2
Number of towns	1	1	1	2	2
Number of establishments	1	2	3	4	4
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	100	75	75
" " " " Londonderry	0	0	0	25	25
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	100	100	100

GROUP 6

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

of

WOOD AND FURNITURE

TABLE B 6.1.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD AND FURNITURE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>358</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>357</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Carlow	2	3	1	1	4
Bagenalstown	0	0	1	1	2
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>149</u>
Dublin	52	122	143	195	149
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Athy	1	1	2	1	2
Naas	0	1	1	1	1
Newbridge	0	0	1	1	1
Kildare	0	0	1	1	1
Celbridge	0	0	0	0	1
Leixlip	0	1	1	1	0
Kilcock	0	0	0	1	0
Two-mile-House	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
Kilkenny	2	2	2	3	3
Callan	0	1	1	0	0
Thomastown	0	1	1	0	0
Ballyragget	0	0	1	1	0
Freshford	0	2	2	2	0
Gowran	1	1	0	0	0
Inistogue	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
Portlaoise	1	1	1	1	1
Portarlinton	1	2	1	1	2
Mountmellick	0	0	1	2	1
Mountrath	0	0	1	2	0
Rathdowney	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Longford	0	2	1	2	2
Edgeworthstown	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>11</u>
Dundalk	3	5	8	7	4
Drogheda	2	5	6	9	5
Ardee	0	3	2	5	2
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>20</u>
Navan	0	4	7	11	15
Trim	0	0	1	1	2
Athboy	0	1	1	0	1
Oldcastle	0	0	0	0	1
Laytown	0	0	0	0	1
Beauparc	0	0	1	1	0
Longwood	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
Tullamore	2	1	1	1	1
Birr	1	1	1	1	1
Edenderry	1	1	3	4	2
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>
Mullingar	2	2	2	4	2
Athlone	0	0	1	2	2
Moate	0	1	0	1	0

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD AND FURNITURE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>
Wexford	3	3	7	6	3
Enniscorthy	0	0	1	1	1
Ferns	1	0	0	0	0
Buncloody	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Wicklow	0	0	1	1	1
Bray	0	2	2	1	2
Arklow	0	0	0	0	1
Glenealy	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Ennis	0	0	1	2	2
Kilrush	0	0	1	1	2
Tuamgraney	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>50</u>
Cork	14	29	32	45	39
Skibbereen	0	0	1	2	2
Youghal	0	0	1	2	2
Kinsale	0	1	1	0	0
Mitchelstown	0	1	1	1	1
Macroom	0	0	1	1	1
Blarney	0	0	0	1	1
Carrigaline	0	1	1	0	0
Bantry	0	0	1	1	1
Midleton	0	0	1	1	1
Ballydehob	0	0	1	1	0
Killeagh	0	0	2	2	0
Castlemartyr	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>
Tralee	4	5	5	5	1
Killarney	0	0	1	1	1
Listowel	0	0	1	2	1
Kenmare	0	0	2	2	0
Dingle	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>13</u>
Limerick	7	14	12	21	12
Adare	0	0	1	0	0
Abbeyfeale	0	1	0	0	0
Cappaghmore	0	0	0	1	0
Foynes	0	1	1	1	0
Ardagh	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>
Clonmel	0	0	2	3	2
Carrick-on-Suir	0	1	1	2	1
Roscrea	0	0	1	1	1
Thurles	0	0	1	1	1
Nenagh	0	0	1	1	1
Cahir	0	0	1	1	1
Cashel	0	0	1	1	1
Templemore	0	0	1	1	1
Cloughjordan	0	0	0	1	0
Borrisokane	0	1	2	1	0

TABLE B 6.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD AND FURNITURE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>
Waterford	2	4	6	7	6
Dungarvan	0	0	2	2	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>15</u>
Galway	2	7	12	14	7
Tuam	0	0	1	1	5
Ballinasloe	0	1	3	1	1
Athenry	0	0	1	1	0
Moylough	0	0	1	1	0
Recess	0	0	0	0	1
Fairhill	0	0	0	0	1
Ballyroe	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Manorhamilton	0	1	1	2	1
Mohill	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>
Westport	0	0	1	1	2
Ballina	0	0	3	5	2
Claremorris	0	2	1	2	2
Castlebar	0	0	2	1	1
Ballyhaunis	0	0	1	1	2
Swinford	0	0	0	0	1
Ballinrobe	0	0	0	0	1
Ellybay	0	0	1	1	0
Hollymount	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Castlerea	0	3	2	2	2
Ballaghadereen	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Sligo	1	1	2	3	2
Collooney	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>
Cavan	0	1	1	1	1
Bailieboro'	0	1	3	3	0
Belturbet	0	1	1	1	0
Cootehill	0	0	1	1	2
Kilbraken	0	1	1	1	0
Red Hills	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	2	4	1
Lifford	0	1	2	2	2
Donegal	0	0	0	0	1
Moville	0	0	1	1	1
Carndonagh	0	0	0	0	1
Carrick	0	0	1	1	0
St. Johnston	0	0	1	1	0
Raphoe	0	1	1	1	0
Bunbag	0	1	2	1	0
Burnfoot	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
Monaghan	0	1	2	4	4
Clones	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE B 6.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD AND FURNITURE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Monaghan cont.					
Castleblayney	0	0	1	2	1
Emyvale	0	0	1	2	1
Scottstown	0	0	0	0	1
Coolshannagh	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	17	26	26	26	26
Number of towns	23	54	104	102	90
Number of establishments	107	255	358	459	357
% of establishments in Dublin	49	48	40	42	42
" " " " Cork	13	11	9	10	11
" " " " Dublin & Cork	62	59	49	52	53

TABLE B 6.1.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS (except furniture)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>113</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Carlow	2	3	1	1	2
Bagenalstown	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>31</u>
Dublin	15	45	60	92	31
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Athy	1	1	2	1	2
Naas	0	1	1	1	1
Newbridge	0	0	1	1	1
Kildare	0	0	1	1	1
Two-mile-House	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	1	1	1	1	1
Callan	0	1	1	0	0
Thomastown	0	1	1	0	0
Ballyragget	0	0	1	1	0
Freshford	0	2	2	2	0
Inistogue	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
Portlaoise	1	1	1	1	1
Portarlinton	1	2	1	1	1
Mountmellick	0	0	1	2	1
Mountrath	0	0	1	2	0
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Longford	0	0	0	1	1
Edgeworthstown	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>
Dundalk	1	1	6	4	2
Drogheda	1	3	5	5	1
Ardee	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>
Navan	0	2	3	3	1
Trim	0	0	1	1	0
Athboy	0	1	1	0	0
Beauparc	0	0	1	1	0
Longwood	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Tullamore	2	1	1	1	1
Birr	1	1	1	1	1
Edenderry	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>
Mullingar	2	2	2	3	0
Athlone	0	0	1	2	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Wexford	3	3	4	4	2
Enniscorthy	0	0	0	0	1
Ferns	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Wicklow	0	0	1	1	0
Bray	0	2	2	1	1
Arklow	0	0	0	0	1
Glenealy	0	1	1	1	0

TABLE B 6.1.1.cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS (except furniture)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Ennis	0	0	1	2	1
Kilrush	0	0	1	0	2
Tuamgraney	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>15</u>
Cork	4	12	18	20	8
Kinsale	0	1	1	0	0
Mitchelstown	0	1	1	1	1
Carrigaline	0	1	1	0	0
Blarney	0	0	0	1	1
Macroom	0	0	1	1	1
Bantry	0	0	1	1	1
Midleton	0	0	1	1	1
Ballydehob	0	0	1	1	0
Skibbereen	0	0	1	2	1
Killeagh	0	0	2	2	0
Castlemartyr	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>
Tralee	4	4	4	4	1
Listowel	0	0	1	2	1
Killarney	0	0	1	1	1
Kenmare	0	0	2	2	0
Dingle	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>
Limerick	4	10	9	11	7
Adare	0	0	1	0	0
Cappamore	0	0	0	1	0
Foynes	0	1	1	1	0
Ardagh	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>
Clonmel	0	0	2	3	1
Carrick-on-Suir	0	1	1	2	1
Roscrea	0	0	1	1	0
Cahir	0	0	1	1	0
Nenagh	0	0	1	1	1
Thurles	0	0	0	1	1
Cashel	0	0	1	1	1
Templemore	0	0	1	1	1
Cloughjordan	0	0	0	1	0
Borrisokane	0	1	2	1	0
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>
Waterford	1	2	6	6	1
Dungarvan	0	0	2	2	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>4</u>
Galway	1	3	9	11	2
Tuam	0	0	1	1	1
Ballinasloe	0	1	2	1	1
Athenry	0	0	1	1	0
Moylough	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Manorhamilton	0	1	1	1	0

TABLE B 6.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS (except furniture)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>
Westport	0	0	1	1	0
Ballina	0	0	3	5	2
Claremorris	0	1	1	1	1
Castlebar	0	0	2	1	1
Ellybay	0	0	1	1	0
Hollymount	0	0	1	1	0
Ballyhaunis	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Castlerea	0	2	2	1	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Sligo	1	1	2	3	2
Collooney	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>
Bailieboro'	0	1	3	3	0
Belturbet	0	1	1	1	0
Cavan	0	0	1	1	1
Kilbraken	0	0	1	1	0
Red Hills	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	2	3	1
Lifford	0	1	2	2	2
Donegal	0	0	0	0	1
Carrick	0	0	1	1	0
St. Johnston	0	0	1	1	0
Bunbeg	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
Clones	1	1	1	1	1
Monaghan	0	0	2	2	1
Castleblaney	0	0	1	1	0
Emyvale	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	17	25	25	26	25
Number of towns	21	42	94	89	61
Number of establishments	49	124	228	266	113
% of establishments in Dublin	31	36	26	34	27
" " " " Cork	8	10	8	7	7
" " " " Dublin & Cork	39	46	34	41	34

TABLE B 6.1.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE AND FITTINGS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
TOTALS	48	126	126	201	241
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Carlow	0	0	0	1	2
Bagenalstown	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>115</u>
Dublin	28	70	74	102	115
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Celbridge	0	0	0	0	1
Leixlip	0	1	1	1	0
Kilcock	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Kilkenny	2	2	1	2	2
Gowran	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Portarlinton	0	0	0	0	1
Rathdowney	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Longford	0	2	1	1	2
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>
Dundalk	2	4	3	4	3
Drogheda	1	2	2	4	4
Ardee	0	2	1	4	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>19</u>
Navan	0	2	4	8	14
Trim	0	0	0	0	2
Athboy	0	0	0	0	1
Oldcastle	0	0	0	0	1
Laytown	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Edenderry	1	1	2	3	2
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Athlone	0	0	0	1	1
Mullingar	0	0	1	2	1
Moate	0	1	0	1	0
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Wexford	1	1	3	3	1
Buncloody	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Bray	0	0	0	0	1
Glenealy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Ennis	0	0	0	0	1
Kilrush	0	0	0	1	0
Tuamgraney	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>34</u>
Cork	6	17	14	25	30
Skibbereen	0	0	0	0	1
Youghal	0	0	0	1	1
Blarney	0	0	0	0	1
Castlemartyr	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Tralee	0	1	1	1	0

TABLE B 6.1.2 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE AND FITTINGS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
Limerick	3	4	2	9	8
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Clonmel	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Waterford	1	2	1	4	5
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>
Galway	1	4	5	5	5
Ballinasloe	0	1	1	0	0
Tuam	0	0	0	0	4
Recess	0	0	0	0	1
Fairhill	0	0	0	0	1
Ballyroe	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Manorhamilton	0	0	0	0	1
Mohill	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Westport	0	0	0	1	0
Claremorris	0	0	0	0	2
Ballyhaunis	0	0	1	1	2
Swinford	0	0	0	0	1
Ballinrobe	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Castlerea	0	1	1	1	1
Ballaghaderreen	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Cavan	0	1	0	0	0
Bailiboro'	0	0	0	1	0
Cootehill	0	0	1	1	2
Kilbracken	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	0	1	0
Moville	0	0	1	1	1
Carndonagh	0	0	0	0	1
Burnfoot	0	0	0	1	1
Raphoe	0	1	1	1	0
Bunbeg	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
Monaghan	0	1	1	3	3
Castleblayney	0	0	0	1	1
Emyvale	0	0	0	1	1
Scottstown	0	0	0	0	1
Coolshannagh	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	10	19	19	21	24
Number of towns	12	26	26	37	51
Number of establishments	48	126	126	201	241
% of establishments in Dublin	56	56	59	51	48
" " " " Cork	13	14	11	13	13
" " " " Dublin & Cork	69	70	70	64	61

TABLE B 6.1.3

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF BRUSHES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>
Dublin	10	11	15	14	10
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Kildare	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Athboy	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Wicklow	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Cork	4	3	3	3	2
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Limerick	0	1	2	1	0
Abbeyfeale	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Thurles	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Galway	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Manorhamilton	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Westport	0	0	0	0	1
Claremorris	0	1	1	1	0
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	6	8	7	4
Number of towns	2	7	8	7	4
Number of establishments	14	19	25	22	14
% of establishments in Dublin	70	57	60	63	70
" " " " Cork	30	17	12	14	14
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100	74	72	77	84

TABLE B 6.1.4

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD AND FURNITURE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>148</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>107</u>
Belfast	32	31	73	96	91
Antrim	0	0	0	0	2
Lisburn	0	0	0	10	7
Ballymena	2	2	2	1	2
Larne	0	0	0	1	2
Portrush	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	1
Whitehead	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>20</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	0	1
Lurgan	0	0	0	4	7
Portadown	0	0	1	2	5
Tandragee	0	0	0	1	1
Richill	1	1	2	6	6
Whitecross	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
Newry	1	1	1	1	2
Newtownards	0	0	0	1	4
Downpatrick	1	1	1	0	0
Bangor	0	0	0	0	1
Holywood	0	0	0	0	1
Warrenpoint	0	0	0	2	0
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	1	1
Lisbellew	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>
Londonderry	6	6	8	10	6
Coleraine	1	1	1	1	1
Limavady	1	1	2	1	0
Maghera	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Omagh	0	0	0	0	2
Strabane	1	1	1	1	1
Dungannon	1	1	1	0	1
Castlederg	1	1	1	1	0
Coalisland	1	1	1	0	0
Lacca	1	1	1	0	0

Summary

Number of counties	5	5	5	6	6
Number of towns	13	13	14	19	24
Number of establishments	50	49	97	142	148
% of establishments in Belfast	16	63	75	68	62
" " " " Londonderry	12	12	8	7	4
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	28	75	83	75	66

TABLE B 6.1.5

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS (except furniture)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>31</u>
Belfast	11	15	39	43	27
Ballymena	2	2	2	1	0
Lisburn	0	0	0	2	1
Larne	0	0	0	1	1
Portrush	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
Lurgan	0	0	0	2	2
Portadown	0	0	0	0	1
Tandragee	0	0	0	1	0
Richill	0	0	0	2	2
Whitecross	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Newry	1	1	1	1	2
Newtownards	0	0	0	1	2
Downpatrick	1	1	1	0	0
Warrenpoint	0	0	0	2	0
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	1	1
Lisbellew	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>
Londonderry	4	3	4	5	2
Coleraine	1	1	1	1	1
Limavady	1	1	2	1	0
Maghera	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Omagh	0	0	0	0	2
Strabane	1	1	1	1	0
Dungannon	1	1	1	1	1
Castlederg	1	0	1	1	0
Coalisland	1	1	1	0	0
Lacca	1	1	1	0	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	5	6	6
Number of towns	12	11	13	18	16
Number of establishments	26	28	56	69	48
% of establishments in Belfast	44	53	70	63	57
" " " " Londonderry	15	11	7	7	4
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	59	64	77	70	61

TABLE B 6.1.6

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE AND FITTINGS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>102</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>75</u>
Belfast	17	11	32	49	62
Antrim	0	0	0	0	2
Lisburn	0	0	0	9	7
Ballymena	0	0	0	0	2
Larne	0	0	0	0	1
Whitehead	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>17</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	0	1
Lurgan	0	0	0	2	5
Portadown	0	0	1	3	4
Tandragee	0	0	0	0	1
Richill	1	1	2	6	6
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Bangor	0	0	0	0	1
Newtownards	0	0	0	0	2
Holywood	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Londonderry	2	3	5	5	4
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Omagh	0	0	0	0	1
Strabane	0	0	0	0	1
Castlederg	0	1	1	0	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	3	4	4	3	5
Number of towns	3	4	5	6	17
Number of establishments	20	16	41	74	102
% of establishments in Belfast	85	69	78	66	61
" " " " Londonderry	10	19	12	7	4
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	95	88	90	73	65

TABLE B 6.1.7

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF BRUSHES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
Belfast	6	6	7	7	6

Summary

Number of counties	1	1	1	1	1
Number of towns	1	1	1	1	1
Number of establishments	6	6	7	7	6
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE B 6.2.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF WOOD AND FURNITURE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>58</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bagenalstown	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>30</u>
Dublin	6	5	4	10	30
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Athy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Freshford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballymahon	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Drogheda	0	0	1	0	1
Ardee	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Navan	0	0	1	1	4
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Wexford	0	0	0	0	1
Gorey	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Glenealy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Kilrush	0	0	0	0	1
Scariff	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Cork	2	0	1	1	2
Youghal	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Limerick	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Clonmel	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Waterford	0	0	1	1	3
Dungarvan	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Westport	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Collooney	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bailieboro'	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Castleblayney	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	1	5	4	18
Number of towns	2	1	6	5	22
Number of establishments	8	5	9	14	58
% of establishments in Dublin	75	100	44	71	52
" " " " Cork	25	0	11	7	3
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100	100	55	78	55

TABLE B 6.2.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF WOOD PRODUCTS (except furniture)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>
Dublin	3	4	1	3	8
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Athy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Freshford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballymahon	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Drogheda	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Navan	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Gorey	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Glenealy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Kilrush	0	0	0	0	1
Scariff	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Cork	1	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	0	0	1	1	1
Dungarvan	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Collooney	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bailieboro	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	1	4	4	13
Number of towns	2	1	5	5	14
Number of establishments	4	4	5	7	21
% of establishments in Dublin	75	100	20	42	38
" " " " Cork	25	0	0	14	5
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100	100	20	56	43

TABLE B 6.2.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF FURNITURE AND FITTINGS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bagenalstown	0		0	0	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>17</u>
Dublin	2		3	2	17
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Drogheda	0		0	0	1
Ardee	0		0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Navan	0		0	0	3
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Wexford	0		0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Cork	1		1	0	0
Youghal	0		0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick	0		0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Clonmel	0		0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Waterford	0		0	0	2
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Castleblayney	0		0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2		2	1	10
Number of towns	2		2	1	11
Number of establishments	3		4	2	30
% of establishments in Dublin	67		75	100	57
" " " " Cork	33		25	0	0
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100		100	100	57

TABLE B 6.2.3

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF BRUSHES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Dublin	1	1		5	5
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Cork	0	0		0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Westport	0	0		0	1

Summary

Number of counties	1	1		1	3
Number of towns	1	1		1	3
Number of establishments	1	1		5	7
% of establishments in Dublin	100	100		100	70
" " " " Cork	0	0		0	14
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100	100		100	84

TABLE B 6.2.4

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF WOOD AND FURNITURE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>			<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>
Belfast			3	2	7
Antrim			1	1	1
Lisburn			0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
Lurgan			0	0	3
Portadown			0	0	1
Richill			0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Newry			1	2	2
Newtownards			0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Enniskillen			0	1	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Coleraine			0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties			2	3	5
Number of towns			3	4	10
Number of establishments			5	6	19
% of establishments in Belfast			60	33	37

TABLE B 6.2.5

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS (except furniture)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>			<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Belfast			2	0	3
Lisburn			0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Lurgan			0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>			<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Newry			1	1	2
Newtownards			0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Coleraine			0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Enniskillen			0	1	1

Summary

Number of counties	2	2	5
Number of towns	2	2	7
Number of establishments	3	2	10
% of establishments in Belfast	66	0	30

TABLE B 6.2.6

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF FURNITURE AND FITTINGS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>				<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Belfast				1	3
<u>Co. Armagh</u>				<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Lurgan				0	2
Portadown				0	1
Richill				0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties				1	2
Number of towns				1	4
Number of establishments				1	7
% of establishments in Belfast				100	42

TABLE B 6.2.7

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF BRUSHES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>			<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Belfast</u>			<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Summary

Number of counties	1	1	1
Number of towns	1	1	1
Number of establishments	1	1	1
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	100

GROUP 7

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

of

PAPER AND PRINTED PRODUCTS

TABLE B 7.1.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PRINTED PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>266</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Carlow	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>146</u>
Dublin	47	88	127	185	146
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Naas	1	2	2	1	1
Athy	0	0	1	2	2
Kildare	0	0	1	1	1
Celbridge	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Kilkenny	1	2	2	2	2
Freshford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Portlaoise	0	2	2	2	1
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
Longford	1	3	3	5	2
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>
Dundalk	1	7	7	7	6
Drogheda	0	2	2	3	3
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Trim	0	0	1	1	3
Navan	0	1	1	1	1
Kells	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Tullamore	0	1	1	1	1
Edenderry	0	0	1	1	1
Birr	0	1	1	2	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Athlone	1	1	1	1	1
Mullingar	0	2	3	1	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
Wexford	1	2	4	3	1
New Ross	0	2	2	1	1
Enniscorthy	0	1	2	3	3
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>
Wicklow	0	0	1	1	1
Arklow	0	0	1	1	1
Bray	0	3	5	8	7
Greystones	0	0	0	0	1
Roundwood	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	1
Ennis	0	2	2	3	1
Kilrush	0	0	0	1	0
Killaloe	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>25</u>
Cork	6	19	20	29	15
Youghal	0	1	1	2	1
Charleville	0	0	1	1	1
Midleton	0	0	0	1	0
Macroon	0	1	1	1	1

TABLE B 7.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PRINTED PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Cork. cont.					
Kinsale	0	1	1	1	2
Bandon	0	1	1	1	0
Skibbereen	0	1	1	1	1
Cobh	0	1	0	1	1
Fermoy	0	1	1	2	1
Mallow	0	0	1	1	1
Mitchelstown	0	0	1	1	0
Kanturk	0	3	3	1	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
Tralee	3	3	3	4	2
Killarney	0	1	1	1	1
Listowel	0	1	1	1	1
Kenmare	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>
Limerick	4	10	10	13	6
Abbeyfeale	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>
Tipperary	0	1	1	1	1
Nenagh	0	1	1	3	1
Clonmel	0	3	5	5	1
Thurles	0	1	1	1	1
Cashel	0	1	1	0	0
Roscrea	0	0	0	0	1
Carrick-on-Suir	0	0	2	1	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>
Waterford	3	7	7	9	5
Dungarvan	0	1	1	2	1
Tramore	0	0	1	1	1
Lismore	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>
Galway	1	3	4	5	3
Tuam	0	1	1	1	1
Ballinasloe	0	1	1	1	0
Loughrea	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Carrick-on-Shannon	0	1	1	2	1
Mohill	0	0	1	1	0
Ballinamore	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
Castlebar	0	1	1	1	1
Westport	0	1	2	2	1
Ballina	0	2	4	3	1
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Boyle	0	1	1	1	1
Roscommon	0	1	1	2	1
Strokestown	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
Sligo	0	5	8	6	3
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Cavan	0	1	2	2	1
Bailieboro'	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 7.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PRINTED PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>
Letterkenny	1	2	3	3	1
Lifford	0	0	0	1	1
Donegal	0	0	0	2	1
Ballyshannon	0	1	1	2	1
Buncrana	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Monaghan	1	1	2	3	1
Ballybay	0	0	1	1	0
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	14	26	26	26	26
Number of towns	14	57	70	77	72
Number of establishments	72	209	281	371	266
% of establishments in Dublin	65	42	45	50	55
" " " " Cork	8	9	7	8	6
" " " " Dublin & Cork	73	51	52	58	61

TABLE B 7.1.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>362</u>	<u>221</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Carlow	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>113</u>
Dublin	44	78	122	183	113
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Naas	1	2	2	1	1
Athy	0	0	1	1	1
Celbridge	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Kilkenny	1	2	2	2	2
Freshford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Portlaoise	0	2	2	2	1
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
Longford	1	3	3	5	2
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>
Dundalk	1	7	7	7	5
Drogheda	0	2	2	3	3
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Trim	0	0	1	1	1
Navan	0	1	1	1	1
Kells	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Tullamore	0	1	1	1	1
Edenderry	0	0	1	1	1
Birr	0	1	1	2	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Athlone	1	1	1	1	1
Mullingar	0	2	3	1	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
Wexford	1	2	4	3	1
New Ross	0	2	2	1	1
Enniscorthy	0	1	2	3	3
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>
Wicklow	0	0	1	1	1
Arklow	0	0	1	1	1
Bray	0	2	3	7	4
Greystones	0	0	0	0	1
Roundwood	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	1
Ennis	0	2	2	3	1
Kilrush	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>26</u>
Cork	6	16	17	29	14
Youghal	0	1	1	2	1
Charleville	0	0	1	1	1
Midleton	0	0	1	1	1
Macroon	0	1	1	1	1
Kinsale	0	1	1	1	2
Bandon	0	1	1	1	0

TABLE B 7.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Cork cont.					
Skibbereen	0	1	1	1	1
Cobh	0	1	0	1	1
Fermoy	0	1	1	2	1
Mallow	0	0	1	1	1
Mitchelstown	0	0	0	1	1
Kanturk	0	3	3	1	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
Tralee	3	3	3	4	2
Killarney	0	1	1	1	1
Listowel	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>
Limerick	4	10	10	13	6
Abbeyfeale	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>
Tipperary	0	1	1	1	1
Nenagh	0	1	1	3	1
Clonmel	0	3	5	5	1
Thurles	0	1	1	1	1
Cashel	0	1	1	0	0
Roscrea	0	0	0	0	1
Carrick-on-Suir	0	0	2	1	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>
Waterford	3	7	7	8	3
Dungarvan	0	1	1	2	1
Tramore	0	0	1	1	1
Lismore	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>
Galway	1	3	4	4	2
Tuam	0	1	1	1	1
Ballinasloe	0	1	1	1	0
Loughrea	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Carrick-on-Shannon	0	1	1	2	1
Mohill	0	0	1	1	0
Ballinamore	0	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Castlebar	0	1	1	1	1
Westport	0	1	2	1	1
Ballina	0	2	4	3	1
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Boyle	0	2	1	1	2
Roscommon	0	1	1	2	1
Strokestown	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>
Sligo	0	5	8	6	2
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Cavan	0	1	2	2	1
Bailieboro'	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>
Letterkenny	1	2	3	3	1
Lifford	0	0	0	1	1
Donegal	0	0	0	2	1

TABLE B 7.1.1.cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Donegal cont.					
Ballyshannon	0	1	1	2	1
Buncrana	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Monaghan	1	1	2	3	1
Ballybay	0	0	1	1	0

Summary

Number of counties	14	26	26	26	26
Number of towns	14	57	69	75	71
Number of establishments	69	196	270	362	221
% of establishments in Dublin	64	40	45	51	51
" " " " Cork	8	8	6	8	6
" " " " Dublin & Cork	72	48	51	59	57

TABLE B 7.1.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>81</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>57</u>
Dublin	15	24	33	45	57
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Athy	0	0	0	1	1
Kildare	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Dundalk	0	0	2	1	2
Drogheda	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Trim	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Athlone	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Bray	0	1	2	2	3
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Killaloe	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>
Cork	2	7	9	11	7
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kenmare	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Waterford	0	1	2	2	2
Tramore	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Galway	1	1	1	1	2
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Sligo	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	5	8	11	11	11
Number of towns	5	8	12	12	13
Number of establishments	20	37	55	68	81
% of establishments in Dublin	75	65	60	66	70
" " " " Cork	10	19	16	16	9
" " " " Dublin & Cork	85	84	76	82	79

TABLE B 7.1.3

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PRINTED PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>230</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>160</u>
Belfast	43	42	102	132	140
Antrim	0	1	1	1	3
Lisburn	0	2	3	4	3
Ballymena	0	0	2	2	4
Carrickfergus	0	1	2	2	3
Larne	0	2	2	3	3
Randalstown	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	1
Ballyclare	1	2	2	1	1
Whitehead	0	1	1	0	0
Ballycastle	0	0	0	2	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>
Armagh	0	5	5	4	4
Lurgan	0	3	5	9	6
Portadown	0	1	1	3	4
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>21</u>
Newry	0	7	6	4	6
Downpatrick	0	1	1	1	1
Banbridge	0	1	2	2	2
Newtownards	0	0	1	6	3
Dromore	0	2	2	2	2
Warrenpoint	0	0	0	1	1
Bangor	0	0	0	5	4
Ballynahinch	0	1	1	0	0
Kilkeel	0	1	1	0	0
Donaghadee	0	1	1	0	0
Rathfriland	0	1	1	1	1
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Enniskillen	0	5	5	5	4
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>
Londonderry	5	16	16	12	9
Coleraine	0	3	2	3	3
Limavady	0	2	2	0	2
Magherafelt	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>16</u>
Omagh	0	4	4	4	4
Strabane	0	1	2	1	1
Dungannon	0	2	4	4	7
Cookstown	0	1	1	1	4
Castlederg	0	0	1	0	0
Fivemiletown	0	1	1	0	0
Caledon	0	0	0	1	0
Aughnacloy	0	1	1	0	0

TABLE B 7.1.3 cont.

NORTHERN IRELAND

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MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PRINTED PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	6	6	6	6
Number of towns	3	29	32	28	31
Number of establishments	49	112	182	217	230
% of establishments in Belfast	87	38	46	61	60
" " " " Londonderry	12	14	9	6	4
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	99	52	55	67	64

TABLE B 7.1.4

NORTHERN IRELAND

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

<u>TOTALS</u>	1926 <u>35</u>	1936 <u>97</u>	1946 <u>163</u>	1956 <u>198</u>	1966 <u>198</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>135</u>
Belfast	32	31	91	121	118
Antrim	0	1	1	1	3
Lisburn	0	2	3	4	1
Ballymena	0	0	2	2	4
Carrickfergus	0	1	2	2	3
Larne	0	2	2	2	2
Randalstown	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	1
Ballyclare	0	1	1	1	1
Whitehead	0	1	1	0	0
Ballycastle	0	0	0	2	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>
Armagh	0	5	5	4	4
Lurgan	0	2	1	4	4
Portadown	0	1	1	2	3
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>19</u>
Downpatrick	0	1	1	1	1
Banbridge	0	1	2	2	2
Newtownards	0	0	1	6	3
Newry	0	7	6	4	6
Dromore	0	2	2	2	1
Ballynahinch	0	1	1	0	0
Kilkeel	0	1	1	0	0
Donaghadee	0	1	1	0	0
Bangor	0	0	0	5	4
Rathfriland	0	1	1	1	1
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Enniskillen	0	5	5	5	4
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>13</u>
Londonderry	3	14	13	10	7
Coleraine	0	3	2	3	3
Limavady	0	2	2	2	2
Magherafelt	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>16</u>
Omagh	0	4	4	4	4
Strabane	0	1	2	1	1
Dungannon	0	2	4	4	7
Cookstown	0	1	1	1	4
Castlederg	0	0	1	0	0
Fivemiletown	0	1	1	0	0
Caledon	0	0	0	1	0
Aughnacloy	0	1	1	0	0

TABLE B 7.1.4 cont.

NORTHERN IRELAND

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	6	6	6	6
Number of towns	2	29	32	27	31
Number of establishments	35	97	163	198	198
% of establishments in Belfast	91	32	56	62	58
" " " " Londonderry	9	14	8	5	4
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	100	46	64	67	62

TABLE B 7.1.5

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>32</u>
Belfast	17	16	19	26	29
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	2
Larne	0	0	0	1	1
Ballyclare	1	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
Lurgan	0	1	4	5	2
Portadown	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Dromore	0	0	0	0	1
Warrenpoint	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Londonderry	2	2	3	3	2
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	3	3	4	4
Number of towns	3	4	4	6	8
Number of establishments	20	20	27	37	39
% of establishments in Belfast	85	80	70	70	74
" " " " Londonderry	10	10	11	8	5
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	95	90	81	78	79

TABLE B 7.2.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

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EXPORTERS OF PAPER AND PRINTED PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>54</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>41</u>
Dublin	8	5	4	4	41
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Kildare	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Dundalk	0	0	1	0	3
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Trim	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Wexford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bray	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Cork	1	0	1	0	1
Charleville	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kenmare	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	1	3	2	10
Number of towns	2	1	3	2	11
Number of establishments	9	5	6	5	54
% of establishments in Dublin	89	100	66	80	76
" " " " Cork	11	0	16	0	2
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100	100	82	80	78

TABLE B 7.2.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF PRINTED PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>36</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>28</u>
Dublin	7	5	4	2	28
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Dundalk	0	0	1	0	3
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Wexford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Cork	1	0	1	0	1
Charleville	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	1	3	1	6
Number of towns	2	1	3	1	7
Number of establishments	8	5	6	2	36
% of establishments in Dublin	88	100	66	100	78
" " " " Cork	12	0	16	0	3
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100	100	84	100	81

TABLE B 7.2.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>1</u>			<u>2</u>	<u>13</u>
Dublin	1			2	13
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>			<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Kildare	0			1	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Trim	0			0	2
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bray	0			0	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kenmare	0			0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	0			0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1			2	5
Number of towns	1			2	5
Number of establishments	1			3	18
% of establishments in Dublin	100			66	72

TABLE B 7.2.3

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF PAPER AND PRINTED PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>17</u>
Belfast	3	2	3	6	15
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	1
Larne	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Lurgan	0	0	0	0	1
Portadown	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
Newry	0	0	0	0	2
Banbridge	0	0	0	0	1
Rathfriland	0	0	0	0	1
Dromore	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Londonderry	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Omagh	0	0	0	0	1

Summary

Number of counties	1	1	1	1	5
Number of towns	1	1	1	1	11
Number of establishments	3	2	3	6	27
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	100	100	56
" " " " Londonderry	0	0	0	0	7
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	100	100	63

TABLE B 7.2.4

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF PRINTED PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>
Belfast	3	2	3	4	9
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Newry	0	0	0	0	1
Banbridge	0	0	0	0	1
Rathfriland	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Londonderry	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Omagh	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	1	1	4
Number of towns	1	1	1	1	6
Number of establishments	3	2	3	4	14
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	100	100	64
" " " " Londonderry	0	0	0	0	7
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	100	100	71

TABLE B 7.2.5

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>				<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>
Belfast				2	7
Lisburn				0	1
Larne				0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>				<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Lurgan				0	1
Portadown				0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>				<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Dromore				0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>				<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Londonderry				0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties				1	4
Number of towns				1	7
Number of establishments				2	13
% of establishments in Belfast				100	54
" " " " Londonderry				0	8
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry				100	62

GROUP 8
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS
of
CHEMICALS

TABLE B 8.1.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>243</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Borris	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>178</u>
Dublin	49	93	131	148	178
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Celbridge	0	0	3	2	1
Leixlip	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
Dundalk	1	3	1	5	3
Drogheda	1	4	3	3	1
Castlebellingham	0	0	0	1	2
Cooley	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Trim	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Birr	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Wexford	0	2	0	1	1
New Ross	0	0	0	1	1
Enniscorthy	1	1	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Wicklow	0	0	1	1	1
Arklow	0	0	0	2	1
Bray	1	1	1	1	3
Rathdrum	0	0	0	0	1
Shillelagh	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>
Cork	6	14	15	21	18
Bantry	0	0	0	0	1
Mallow	0	0	0	0	1
Mitchelstown	0	1	1	1	1
Passage West	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Tralee	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Limerick	1	1	2	2	2
Askeaton	0	0	0	1	0
Foynes	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Nenagh	0	0	0	0	1
Roscrea	0	0	0	1	1
Carrick-on-Suir	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
Waterford	1	2	1	4	4
Dungarvan	0	1	1	2	1
Lismore	0	1	0	1	0

TABLE B 8.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Galway	2	2	1	3	2
Loughrea	0	0	0	0	1
Clifden	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Drumshambo	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Westport	0	0	0	0	1
Ballina	0	0	0	2	1
Newport	0	0	0	1	0
Ballindine	0	1	1	1	0
Achill	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	1	1	0	1	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Belturbet	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	0	1	0
Lifford	0	0	0	0	1
Carndonagh	0	0	0	1	0
Carrigans	0	0	0	0	1
Burnfoot	0	0	0	1	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	10	11	10	16	18
Number of towns	11	16	16	34	39
Number of establishments	65	129	165	215	243
% of establishments in Dublin	75	72	79	69	73
" " " " Cork	3	2	1	1	0
" " " " Dublin & Cork	78	74	80	70	73

TABLE B 8.1.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>169</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Borris	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>130</u>
Dublin	22	47	71	105	130
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Celbridge	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>
Dundalk	1	1	1	4	3
Drogheda	0	1	1	2	0
Castlebellingham	0	0	0	1	2
Cooley	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Trim	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Birr	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Wexford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Bray	0	1	1	1	3
Rathdrum	0	0	0	0	1
Shillelagh	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>
Cork	4	8	9	17	10
Bantry	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Limerick	0	0	1	2	2
Askeaton	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Nenagh	0	0	1	1	0
Roscrea	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Waterford	1	1	1	1	3
Dungarvan	0	0	1	1	1
Lismore	0	1	0	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Galway	0	0	1	1	2
Clifden	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Drumshambo	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballina	0	0	0	1	1
Newport	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	1	1	0	1	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Lifford	0	0	0	0	1
Carndonagh	0	0	0	1	0
Burnfoot	0	0	0	1	1

TABLE B 8.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	6	6	8	13	16
Number of towns	6	8	11	23	22
Number of establishments	30	61	89	148	169
% of establishments in Dublin	73	77	81	72	77
" " " " Cork	13	13	10	12	6
" " " " Dublin & Cork	86	90	91	84	83

TABLE B 8.1.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF SOAP, DETERGENTS, AND CANDLES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>33</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>26</u>
Dublin	9	18	23	32	26
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Dundalk	0	1	1	0	0
Drogheda	1	2	0	0	0
Castlebellingham	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Cork	2	3	3	2	4
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Lifford	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	3	3	3	2	5
Number of towns	3	4	3	2	5
Number of establishments	12	24	27	34	33
% of establishments in Dublin	75	75	85	94	79
" " " " Cork	16	13	11	6	12
" " " " Dublin & Cork	91	88	96	100	91

TABLE B 8.1.3

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF OILS, PAINTS, INKS, AND POLISHES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>56</u>
Dublin	16	44	57	68	56
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Celbridge	0	0	2	2	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
Dundalk	0	3	1	3	1
Drogheda	0	1	2	2	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Trim	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Wexford	0	1	0	1	0
Enniscorthy	1	1	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Arklow	0	0	0	1	1
Bray	1	1	1	1	1
Shillelagh	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Cork	4	5	5	5	6
Mitchelstown	0	1	1	1	1
Passage West	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Tralee	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Limerick	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	0	1	1	3	1
Dungarvan	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Galway	0	1	1	1	0
Loughrea	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Achill	0	0	0	0	1
Ballindine	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Belturbet	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	5	10	10	14	11
Number of towns	5	14	15	20	15
Number of establishments	23	63	77	97	75
% of establishments in Dublin	70	70	73	69	75
" " " " Cork	17	8	9	5	8
" " " " Dublin & Cork	87	78	82	74	83

TABLE B 8.1.4

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF FERTILISERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>
Dublin	10	5	9	9	7
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Leixlip	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Dundalk	0	0	0	1	0
Drogheda	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
New Ross	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Wicklow	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Cork	0	0	1	1	0
Mallow	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Foynes	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Carrick-on-Suir	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Galway	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Westport	0	0	0	0	1
Ballina	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Carrigans	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	3	5	9	8
Number of towns	1	3	5	10	9
Number of establishments	10	7	13	18	15
% of establishments in Dublin	100	70	69	50	47
" " " " Cork	0	0	8	6	0
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100	70	77	56	47

TABLE B 8.1.5

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>58</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>46</u>
Belfast	16	17	26	44	43
Ballymena	0	0	0	0	1
Lisburn	0	0	1	2	0
Larne	1	1	1	2	0
Carrickfergus	0	0	1	1	2
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Lurgan	0	0	0	0	1
Portadown	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Newry	3	4	3	1	1
Newtownards	1	1	1	1	0
Banbridge	0	0	0	1	0
Donaghadee	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Enniskillen	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
Londonderry	2	2	2	3	7
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	4	4	4
Number of towns	6	6	8	9	8
Number of establishments	24	26	36	56	58
% of establishments in Belfast	67	65	71	78	74
" " " " Londonderry	8	8	6	6	12
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	75	73	77	84	86

TABLE B 8.1.6

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>24</u>
Belfast	5	5	6	18	21
Ballymena	0	0	0	0	1
Larne	1	1	1	1	0
Carrickfergus	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Lurgan	0	0	0	0	1
Portadown	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Newry	3	3	2	1	0
Banbridge	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Enniskillen	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Londonderry	0	0	0	0	2

Summary

Number of counties	3	3	3	3	3
Number of towns	4	4	4	5	6
Number of establishments	10	10	10	22	29
% of establishments in Belfast	50	50	60	82	63
" " " " Londonderry	0	0	0	0	6
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	50	50	60	82	69

TABLE B 8.1.7

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF SOAP, DETERGENTS, AND CANDLES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Belfast	6	7	7	5	3
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Newry	1	2	2	0	0
Newtownards	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Londonderry	1	1	1	1	1

Summary

Number of counties	3	3	3	3	2
Number of towns	4	4	4	3	2
Number of establishments	9	11	11	7	4
% of establishments in Belfast	66	63	63	70	75
" " " " Londonderry	11	9	9	14	25
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	77	72	72	84	100

TABLE B 8.1.8

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF OILS, PAINTS, INKS, AND POLISHES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>19</u>
Belfast	7	7	15	26	19
Lisburn	0	0	1	1	0
Larne	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Newry	0	0	0	0	1
Banbridge	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Londonderry	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	1	2	3
Number of towns	1	1	2	4	3
Number of establishments	7	7	16	29	21
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	94	91	90
" " " " Londonderry	0	0	0	0	5
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	94	91	95

TABLE B 8.1.9

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF FERTILISERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Belfast	1	1	1	2	3
Lisburn	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Donaghadee	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Londonderry	1	1	1	2	4
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	2	2	2	3
Number of towns	2	2	2	3	3
Number of establishments	2	2	2	5	8
% of establishments in Belfast	50	50	50	40	38
" " " " Londonderry	50	50	50	40	50
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	100	80	88

TABLE B 8.2.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>51</u>
Dublin	12	11	9	10	51
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Celbridge	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Dundalk	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Trim	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Bray	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
Cork	2	2	1	2	4
Bantry	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Roscrea	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Galway	0	0	0	0	1
Clifden	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Drumshambo	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Burnfoot	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	3	3	3	4	12
Number of towns	3	3	3	4	15
Number of establishments	15	14	11	14	67
% of establishments in Dublin	80	79	82	71	75
" " " " Cork	13	14	9	14	6
" " " " Dublin & Cork	93	93	91	85	81

TABLE B 8.2.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>37</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>29</u>
Dublin	5	4	3	3	29
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Cork	2	1	1	1	1
Bantry	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Roscrea	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Galway	0	0	0	0	1
Clifden	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Drumshambo	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Burnfoot	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	2	2	2	7
Number of towns	2	2	2	2	9
Number of establishments	7	5	4	4	37
% of establishments in Dublin	71	80	75	75	78
" " " " Cork	29	20	25	25	3
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100	100	100	100	81

TABLE B 8.2.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF SOAP, DETERGENTS, AND CANDLES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Dublin	4	3	2	2	4
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Cork	0	1	0	1	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	2	1	2	2
Number of towns	1	2	1	2	2
Number of establishments	4	4	2	3	5
% of establishments in Dublin	100	75	100	67	80
" " " " Cork	0	25	0	33	20
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE B 8.2.3

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF OILS, PAINTS, INKS, AND POLISHES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>16</u>
Dublin	3	4	4	4	16
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Celbridge	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Dundalk	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Trim	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Bray	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Cork	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	2	2	3	8
Number of towns	2	2	2	3	8
Number of establishments	4	5	5	6	23
% of establishments in Dublin	75	80	80	66	66
" " " " Cork	0	0	0	0	8
" " " " Dublin & Cork	75	80	80	66	74

TABLE B 8.2.4

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF FERTILISERS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Dublin				1	2
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties				1	1
Number of towns				1	1
Number of establishments				1	2
% of establishments in Dublin				100	100

TABLE B 8.2.5

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF CHEMICALS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Belfast	2	2	2	2	4
Carrickfergus	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Londonderry	0	0	0	0	2

Summary

Number of counties	1	1	1	1	2
Number of towns	1	1	2	2	3
Number of establishments	2	2	3	3	7
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	66	66	56
" " " " Londonderry	0	0	0	0	28
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	66	66	84

GROUP 9

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

of

CLAY PRODUCTS AND CEMENT

TABLE B 9.1.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

- S221

MANUFACTURERS OF GLASS, POTTERY, CONCRETE, AND CEMENT

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>157</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Carlow	0	1	1	1	1
Borris	0	0	1	1	0
Bagenalstown	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>75</u>
Dublin	10	54	61	76	74
Balbriggan	0	1	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Naas	0	0	0	1	1
Athy	0	1	0	2	4
Celbridge	0	0	0	0	1
Monasterevan	0	1	0	0	0
Curragh	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Portlaoise	0	0	0	0	1
Portarlington	0	0	0	0	1
Mountrath	0	1	0	0	0
Durrow	1	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Dundalk	0	0	1	0	2
Drogheda	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Navan	0	0	1	1	1
Slane	0	0	1	1	1
Nobber	0	1	0	0	0
Moynalty	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
Tullamore	0	0	1	0	0
Birr	0	1	0	0	1
Clara	0	0	0	0	2
Banagher	0	0	0	1	2
Ferbane	0	0	1	0	0
Shannonbridge	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Mullingar	0	1	1	1	2
Castlepollard	0	1	0	0	0
Tyrrelspass	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Wexford	0	0	1	1	1
Enniscorthy	0	3	2	2	2
Courtown	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Arklow	1	1	1	2	4
Bray	0	0	1	2	1
Blessington	0	2	0	0	0
Carnew	0	1	0	0	0
Shillelagh	0	1	1	1	0

TABLE B 9.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF GLASS, POTTERY, CONCRETE, AND CEMENT

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilrush	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>17</u>
Cork	1	13	11	9	10
Youghal	1	3	2	2	1
Midleton	0	0	0	1	1
Mallow	0	0	0	0	1
Clonakilty	0	4	3	3	1
Carrigaline	0	1	1	1	1
Dunmanway	0	2	1	1	0
Bantry	0	1	2	3	1
Banteer	0	0	1	1	0
Courtmacsherry	0	2	2	2	0
Goleen	0	1	0	0	0
Leap	0	0	1	1	0
Ballinacurra	0	0	1	1	0
Ballyvolane	0	0	0	0	1
Carrigrohane	0	0	0	1	0
Carrigtwohill	0	1	1	1	0
Ballygarven	0	1	1	0	0
Drimoleague	0	3	3	3	0
Roscarberry	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Tralee	0	2	1	2	1
Castleisland	0	1	0	0	0
Duagh	0	2	0	0	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
Limerick	1	7	5	5	1
Askeaton	0	0	0	0	1
Newcastlewest	0	1	0	0	0
Drumcollogher	0	0	0	0	1
Mungret	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Clonmel	0	1	1	1	1
Carrick-on-Suir	0	2	0	0	0
Nenagh	0	1	2	2	1
Cashel	0	0	0	0	1
Templemore	0	0	0	1	2
Portroe	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Waterford	1	4	4	5	3
Dungarvan	0	1	0	0	0
Cappoquin	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>
Galway	1	4	4	5	2
Clifden	0	1	1	1	1
Recess	0	0	0	0	1
Rosehill	0	0	1	1	0
Moycullen	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Manorhamilton	0	1	1	1	1

TABLE B 9.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF GLASS, POTTERY, CONCRETE, AND CEMENT

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Ballina	0	0	0	2	2
Castlebar	0	0	0	1	0
Louisburg	0	1	0	0	0
Kilkelly	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Roscommon	0	1	0	2	1
Boyle	0	1	1	2	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	0	1	1	2	1
Ballymote	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Bailieboro'	0	0	0	0	1
Kingscourt	1	1	1	3	2
Belturbet	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Letterkenny	0	1	1	1	1
Lifford	0	1	1	1	0
Donegal	0	0	0	1	0
St. Johnston	0	1	1	1	0
Porthall	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Clones	0	0	0	0	1
Carrickmacross	0	0	0	2	1
Glasslough	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	10	22	23	23	25
Number of towns	11	54	53	60	58
Number of establishments	20	146	142	176	157
% of establishments in Dublin	50	37	43	43	40
" " " " Cork	5	9	8	5	6
" " " " Dublin & Cork	55	46	51	48	46

TABLE B 9.1.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CONCRETE, CLAY, AND STONE PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>104</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Carlow	0	1	1	1	0
Borris	0	0	1	1	0
Bagenalstown	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>54</u>
Dublin	2	44	42	54	54
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Naas	0	0	0	1	1
Athy	0	0	1	1	3
Celbridge	0	0	0	0	1
Monasterevan	0	1	0	0	0
Curragh	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Portlaoise	0	0	0	0	1
Portarlinton	0	0	0	0	1
Mountrath	0	1	0	0	0
Durrow	1	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Dundalk	0	0	1	0	2
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Navan	0	0	1	1	0
Slane	0	0	1	1	1
Nobber	0	1	0	0	0
Moynalty	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Birr	0	1	0	0	0
Clara	0	0	0	0	2
Banagher	0	0	0	1	1
Ferbane	0	0	1	0	0
Shannonbridge	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Mullingar	0	1	1	1	0
Castlepollard	0	1	0	0	0
Tyrrelspass	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Wexford	0	1	1	1	0
Enniscorthy	0	1	1	1	1
Courtown	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Arklow	1	0	0	1	3
Bray	0	0	0	1	0
Blessington	0	2	0	0	0
Carnew	0	1	0	0	0
Shillelagh	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>12</u>
Cork	0	11	10	8	9
Youghal	1	1	1	1	0
Midleton	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE B 9.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CONCRETE, CLAY, AND STONE PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Cork. cont.					
Mallow	0	0	0	0	1
Clonakilty	0	4	3	3	0
Carrigaline	0	0	0	1	1
Dunmanway	0	2	1	1	0
Bantry	0	1	2	3	0
Banteer	0	0	1	1	0
Courtmacsherry	0	2	2	2	0
Goleen	0	1	0	0	0
Leap	0	0	1	1	0
Ballinacurra	0	0	1	1	0
Ballyvolane	0	0	0	0	1
Carrigrohane	0	0	0	1	0
Carrigtwohill	0	1	1	1	0
Ballygarven	0	1	1	0	0
Drimoleague	0	3	3	3	0
Roscarberry	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Tralee	1	2	1	2	0
Castleisland	0	1	0	0	0
Duagh	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
Limerick	0	7	5	5	1
Askeaton	0	0	0	0	1
Newcastlewest	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Clonmel	0	1	0	1	0
Carrick-on-Suir	0	2	0	0	0
Nenagh	0	1	2	2	0
Portroe	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Waterford	1	4	4	4	2
Dungarvan	0	1	0	0	0
Cappoquin	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>
Galway	0	4	4	4	1
Clifden	0	0	0	0	1
Recess	0	1	1	1	0
Rosehill	0	0	1	1	0
Moycullen	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Manorhamilton	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Ballina	0	0	0	2	1
Castlebar	0	0	0	1	0
Louisburg	0	1	0	0	0
Kilkelly	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Roscommon	0	1	0	1	0
Boyle	0	1	1	2	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Sligo	0	1	1	2	0
Ballymote	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE B 9.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CONCRETE, CLAY, AND STONE PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Bailieboro'	0	0	0	0	1
Kingscourt	1	1	1	3	2
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
Letterkenny	0	1	1	1	0
Lifford	0	1	1	1	0
Donegal	0	0	0	1	0
St. Johnston	0	1	1	1	0
Porthall	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Clones	0	0	0	0	1
Carrickmacross	0	0	0	2	1
Glasslough	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	9	22	23	22	19
Number of towns	9	50	47	57	34
Number of establishments	10	125	114	142	104
% of establishments in Dublin	20	35	37	38	52
" " " " Cork	0	9	9	6	9
" " " " Dublin & Cork	20	44	46	44	61

TABLE B 9.1.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF GLASS, CHINA, AND POTTERY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>18</u>
Dublin	8	10	18	20	18
Balbriggan	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Tullamore	0	0	1	0	0
Birr	0	0	0	0	1
Banagher	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Enniscorthy	0	2	1	1	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Arklow	0	1	1	1	2
Bray	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilrush	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Cork	1	2	1	1	1
Youghal	0	2	1	1	1
Midleton	0	0	0	0	1
Carrigaline	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Drumcollogher	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Cashel	0	0	0	0	1
Templemore	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Galway	0	0	0	1	1
Clifden	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballina	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Roscommon	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Belturbet	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	4	5	8	14
Number of towns	2	7	8	11	20
Number of establishments	9	19	25	30	39
% of establishments in Dublin	88	53	72	67	46
" " " " Cork	12	11	4	3	3
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100	64	76	70	49

TABLE B 9.1.3

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
MANUFACTURERS OF CEMENT

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Dublin		0	1	2	4
<u>Co. Kildare</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Athy		1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Drogheda		1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Cork		0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Mungret		1	1	1	0
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties		3	4	5	3
Number of towns		3	4	5	3
Number of establishments		3	4	6	6
% of establishments in Dublin		0	25	33	66
" " " " Cork		0	0	16	0
" " " " Dublin & Cork		0	25	49	66

TABLE B 9.1.4

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF GLASS, POTTERY, CONCRETE, AND CEMENT

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>130</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>55</u>
Belfast	17	19	33	40	35
Lisburn	0	0	0	2	4
Carrickfergus	0	0	1	1	1
Ballymena	0	0	0	0	3
Ballyclare	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	1
Portrush	0	0	0	1	2
Doagh	0	0	0	1	2
Toomebridge	0	0	0	2	4
Larne	1	1	1	2	2
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>14</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	0	3
Lurgan	0	0	0	0	2
Portadown	0	0	1	1	7
Tandragee	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>
Newry	0	0	0	0	4
Banbridge	0	0	0	2	2
Downpatrick	0	0	0	0	1
Donaghadee	0	0	0	0	1
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	1
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	0	1
Holywood	0	0	0	0	3
Killough	0	0	0	1	1
Warrenpoint	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	0	3
Belleek	1	1	1	1	1
Ballinamallard	0	0	0	1	0
Irvinestown	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>
Londonderry	0	0	0	4	7
Coleraine	0	0	0	1	4
Limavady	0	0	0	0	1
Moneymore	0	0	0	0	1
Maghera	0	0	0	0	2
Bellaghy	0	0	0	1	1
Castledawson	1	1	0	0	1
Aghadowey	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>24</u>
Omagh	0	0	0	0	1
Strabane	0	0	0	0	2
Dungannon	1	1	2	2	12
Coalisland	0	0	3	2	4
Cookstown	0	0	0	0	3
Castledearg	0	0	0	0	2
Ballygawley	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE B 9.1.4 cont.

NORTHERN IRELAND

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MANUFACTURERS OF GLASS, POTTERY, CONCRETE, AND CEMENT

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	4	6	6
Number of towns	6	6	8	21	40
Number of establishments	21	23	42	69	130
% of establishments in Belfast	76	78	76	58	26
" " " " Londonderry	0	0	0	6	5
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	76	78	76	64	31

TABLE B 9.1.5

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CONCRETE, CLAY, AND STONE PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>121</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>51</u>
Belfast	16	16	32	36	33
Lisburn	0	0	0	2	3
Larne	0	0	0	1	1
Carrickfergus	0	0	1	1	1
Ballymena	0	0	0	0	3
Ballyclare	0	0	0	0	2
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	1
Portrush	0	0	0	1	1
Doagh	0	0	0	1	2
Toomebridge	0	0	0	2	4
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>14</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	0	3
Lurgan	0	0	0	0	2
Portadown	0	0	1	1	7
Tandragee	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>
Newry	0	0	0	0	4
Banbridge	0	0	0	2	2
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	1
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	0	1
Holywood	0	0	0	0	3
Killough	0	0	0	1	1
Warrenpoint	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	0	3
Ballinamallard	0	0	0	1	0
Irvinestown	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>16</u>
Londonderry	0	0	0	4	7
Coleraine	0	0	0	1	4
Limavady	0	0	0	0	1
Moneymore	0	0	0	0	1
Maghera	0	0	0	0	1
Bellaghy	0	0	0	1	1
Castledawson	1	1	0	0	1
Aghadowey	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>23</u>
Omagh	0	0	0	0	2
Strabane	0	0	0	0	1
Dungannon	1	1	2	2	12
Coalisland	0	0	2	2	4
Cookstown	0	0	0	0	3
Castlederg	0	0	0	0	1
Ballygawley	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE B 9.1.5 cont.

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF CONCRETE, CLAY, AND STONE PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	3	3	3	6	6
Number of towns	4	4	6	20	36
Number of establishments	18	18	38	63	121
% of establishments in Belfast	83	83	81	56	26
" " " " Londonderry	0	0	0	6	6
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	83	83	81	62	32

TABLE B 9.1.6

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF GLASS, CHINA, AND POTTERY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
Belfast	1	3	1	2	3
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	1
Portrush	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Portadown	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Downpatrick	0	0	0	0	1
Donaghadee	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Belleek	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Coalisland	0	0	1	0	2
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	2	3	3	5
Number of towns	2	2	3	3	8
Number of establishments	2	4	3	4	11
% of establishments in Belfast	50	75	33	50	27

TABLE B 9.1.7

NORTHERN IRELAND
MANUFACTURERS OF CEMENT

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Belfast	0	0	0	2	1
Larne	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Dungannon	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	1	1	2
Number of towns	1	1	1	2	3
Number of establishments	1	1	1	3	3
% of establishments in Belfast	0	0	0	66	33

TABLE B 9.2.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF GLASS, POTTERY, CONCRETE, AND CEMENT

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>25</u>
Dublin	1	1	2	2	24
Balbriggan	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Athy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Drogheda	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Slane	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Banagher	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Enniscorthy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Arklow	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilrush	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Cork	0	0	0	0	1
Youghal	0	0	1	1	1
Carrigaline	0	0	0	0	1
Ballinacurra	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Cashel	0	0	0	0	1
Templemore	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	0	0	1	2	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Galway	0	0	0	1	2
Ballinasloe	0	0	0	0	1
Recess	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballina	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Kingscourt	0	0	0	1	2
Belturbet	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Clones	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	2	2	4	6	17
Number of towns	2	2	5	7	24
Number of establishments	2	2	6	9	50
Z of establishments in Dublin	50	50	32	22	48
" " " " Cork	0	0	0	0	2
" " " " Dublin & Cork	50	50	32	22	50

TABLE B 9.2.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF CONCRETE, CLAY, AND STONE PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14</u>
Dublin	0	0	0	0	13
Balbriggan	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Athy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Slane	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Banagher	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Arklow	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Ballinacurra	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Waterford	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Galway	0	0	0	0	1
Ballinasloe	0	0	0	0	1
Recess	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Kingscourt	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Clones	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	3	4	9
Number of towns	1	1	3	4	12
Number of establishments	1	1	3	4	25
% of establishments in Dublin	0	0	0	0	52

TABLE B 9.2.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF GLASS, CHINA, AND POTTERY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>
Dublin	1	1	2	2	11
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Enniscorthy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Arklow	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilrush	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Cork	0	0	0	0	1
Youghal	0	0	1	1	1
Carrigaline	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Cashel	0	0	0	0	1
Templemore	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Galway	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballina	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Belturbet	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	2	4	11
Number of towns	1	1	2	4	14
Number of establishments	1	1	3	5	24
% of establishments in Dublin	100	100	66	40	46
" " " " Cork	0	0	0	0	4
" " " " Dublin & Cork	100	100	66	40	50

TABLE B 9.2.3

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF CEMENT

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Co., Louth</u>					<u>1</u>
Drogheda					

Summary

Number of counties	1
Number of towns	1
Number of establishments	1
% of establishments in Dublin & Cork	0

TABLE B 9.2.4

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF GLASS, POTTERY, CONCRETE, AND CEMENT PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>
Belfast	0	0	6	6	7
Larne	0	0	1	0	1
Ballyclare	0	0	0	0	1
Toomebridge	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Newry	0	0	0	0	2
Newtownards	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Belleek	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Dungannon	0	0	0	0	1
Coalisland	0	0	0	0	2
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	2	2	4
Number of towns	1	1	3	2	9
Number of establishments	1	1	8	7	18
% of establishments in Belfast	0	0	75	84	39

TABLE B 9.2.5

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF CONCRETE, CLAY, AND STONE PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>			<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>
Belfast			5	5	6
Ballyclare			0	0	1
Toomebridge			0	0	2
<u>Co. Down</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Newry			0	0	2
Newtownards			0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Coalisland			0	0	2

Summary

Number of counties	1	1	3
Number of towns	1	1	6
Number of establishments	5	5	14
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	42

TABLE B 9.2.6

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF GLASS, CHINA, AND POTTERY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Belfast	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Belleek	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Dungannon	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	2	2	3
Number of towns	1	1	2	2	3
Number of establishments	1	1	2	2	3
% of establishments in Belfast	0	0	50	50	33

TABLE B 9.2.7

NORTHERN IRELAND
EXPORTERS OF CEMENT

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>			<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Larne			1	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties			1	0	1
Number of towns			1	0	1
Number of establishments			1	0	1
% of establishments in Belfast			0	0	0

GROUP 10

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

of

ENGINEERING PRODUCTS

TABLE B 10.1.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>515</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Carlow	2	2	2	3	2
Bagenalstown	0	0	1	1	1
Hacketstown	0	0	0	1	0
Gariguecullen	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>310</u>
Dublin	48	114	152	182	309
Balbriggan	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
Athy	1	4	3	3	3
Naas	0	1	1	1	1
Newbridge	0	1	1	3	2
Kildare	0	0	1	1	1
Celbridge	0	0	0	0	1
Leixlip	0	0	0	0	1
Monasterevan	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
Kilkenny	2	2	2	3	3
Callan	0	1	1	1	0
Freshford	0	1	2	1	0
Thomastown	0	0	0	1	0
Johnstown	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Portlaoise	1	2	1	1	2
Portarlinton	1	2	1	1	1
Mountrath	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Longford	0	2	2	2	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Dundalk	4	4	3	3	7
Drogheda	4	4	6	10	4
Ardee	0	1	2	1	1
Dunleer	0	0	0	1	1
Castlebellingham	0	0	0	0	1
Omeath	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Navan	1	1	3	3	3
Kells	0	0	1	1	1
Slane	0	0	0	0	1
Laytown	0	0	0	0	1
Beauparc	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
Tullamore	1	1	1	1	1
Edenderry	1	1	2	2	2
Birr	1	1	1	2	3
Banagher	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Mullingar	2	4	2	2	2
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>
Wexford	3	4	5	5	3
New Ross	0	1	2	2	3

TABLE B 10.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Wexford contd.					
Enniscorthy	0	4	3	3	2
Gorey	1	1	1	1	2
Ferns	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>
Wicklow	0	0	1	2	2
Arklow	0	0	1	2	4
Bray	0	3	3	3	5
Carnew	0	1	1	1	0
Glenealy	0	1	1	1	0
Newtownmountkennedy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	8
Ennis	0	0	1	1	1
Kilrush	0	0	1	1	1
Ennistymon	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>50</u>
Cork	13	36	41	48	35
Youghal	0	0	1	1	2
Cobh	0	1	1	1	2
Bandon	0	1	1	4	1
Macroom	0	1	1	1	1
Kinsale	0	1	1	1	1
Skibbereen	0	0	1	1	1
Mallow	0	1	1	1	2
Charleville	0	1	1	1	1
Bantry	0	0	1	3	1
Blarney	0	0	0	1	1
Carrigaline	0	1	1	1	0
Buttevant	0	0	0	3	0
Ballydehob	0	0	0	1	0
Killeagh	0	0	0	1	0
Carrigtwohill	0	0	0	1	1
Newmarket	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>
Tralee	1	3	4	4	3
Killarney	0	2	2	2	1
Listowel	0	0	1	1	1
Kenmare	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>10</u>
Limerick	5	8	15	16	10
Adare	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>9</u>
Tipperary	0	0	1	1	1
Nenagh	0	4	2	4	2
Clonmel	1	2	7	9	4
Cahir	0	0	1	1	0
Roscrea	0	1	1	1	1
Borrisokane	0	2	2	2	0
Carrick-on-Suir	0	1	4	4	0
Dundrum	0	0	0	0	1
Birdhill	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE B 10.1.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>7</u>
Waterford	2	5	6	12	6
Dungarvan	0	1	2	4	1
Villierstown	0	1	0	0	0
Cappoquin	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>
Galway	4	6	5	5	4
Tuam	0	1	1	1	1
Ballinasloe	0	0	2	4	2
Portumna	0	0	0	1	0
Athenry	0	0	1	1	0
Moylough	0	1	1	1	0
Recess	0	0	0	0	1
Moycullen	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Carrick-on-Shannon	0	0	0	1	2
Ballinamore	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Ballina	0	1	1	2	1
Claremorris	0	3	1	1	2
Ballyhaunis	0	1	2	1	1
Ballindine	0	0	0	0	1
Newport	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
Roscommon	0	1	1	1	2
Castlereagh	0	1	3	1	0
Boyle	0	0	0	1	0
Ballaghaderreen	0	0	0	1	0
Ballinlough	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>
Sligo	2	2	2	3	5
Tubbercurry	0	0	0	0	3
Collooney	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Bailieboro'	0	1	2	3	2
Belturbet	0	0	0	0	2
Cavan	0	0	0	0	1
Ballyconnell	0	0	0	1	0
Bawnboy	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>
Letterkenny	0	1	2	2	1
Lifford	0	0	0	0	1
Moville	0	0	0	1	0
Carndonagh	0	1	1	1	0
Glenties	0	0	0	1	0
Killybegs	0	0	0	0	1
Downings	0	0	0	0	1
St. Johnston	0	0	0	1	1
Kilcar	0	1	1	1	0
Inver	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE B 10.1.0 cont. REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Clones	1	1	1	1	1
Carrickmacross	0	0	1	1	1
Emyvale	0	0	1	1	0
Ballinode	0	0	1	1	0
Newbliss	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	18	24	25	26	26
Number of towns	24	62	85	107	92
Number of establishments	103	262	349	439	516
% of establishments in Dublin	47	44	44	42	60
" " " " Cork	13	14	12	11	7
" " " " Dublin & Cork	60	58	56	53	67

TABLE B 10.1.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF METAL PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>334</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Carlow	1	0	2	3	2
Bagenalstown	0	0	1	1	1
Hacketstown	0	0	0	1	0
Graigucullen	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>200</u>
Dublin	41	86	94	123	199
Balbriggan	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
Athy	0	3	3	3	2
Naas	0	1	1	1	1
Newbridge	0	1	1	3	2
Celbridge	0	0	0	0	1
Leixlip	0	0	0	0	1
Monasterevan	0	1	1	1	1
Kildare	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Kilkenny	1	1	1	2	3
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Portlaoise	0	0	1	1	1
Portarlinton	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Longford	0	1	1	2	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Dundalk	1	2	1	2	4
Drogheda	1	1	1	3	2
Dunleer	0	0	0	1	1
Ardee	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Navan	0	0	2	2	3
Kells	0	0	1	1	1
Laytown	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Tullamore	0	0	1	1	1
Birr	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Mullingar	0	1	1	1	2
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
Wexford	1	3	3	2	2
New Ross	0	0	1	1	1
Enniscorthy	0	3	3	3	2
Gorey	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Wicklow	0	0	1	2	1
Arklow	0	0	1	1	2
Bray	0	1	1	1	2
Newtownmountkennedy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	3
Ennis	0	0	0	0	1
Kilrush	0	0	1	1	1

TABLE B 10.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF METAL PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>35</u>
Cork	5	23	26	35	23
Youghal	0	0	1	1	1
Cobh	0	1	1	1	1
Bandon	0	1	1	1	1
Macroon	0	1	1	1	1
Kinsale	0	0	1	1	1
Skibbereen	0	0	1	1	1
Mallow	0	0	1	1	1
Charleville	0	0	1	1	1
Bantry	0	0	1	1	1
Blarney	0	0	0	0	1
Newmarket	0	0	0	1	1
Carrigtwohill	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Tralee	1	1	2	2	3
Killarney	0	0	1	1	1
Listowel	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
Limerick	1	3	5	8	6
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
Tipperary	0	0	1	1	1
Nenagh	0	2	2	4	1
Clonmel	0	0	1	1	2
Cahir	0	0	1	1	0
Roscrea	0	0	1	1	1
Borrisokane	0	2	1	2	0
Dundrum	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>
Waterford	0	2	4	8	4
Dungarvan	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Galway	0	3	2	2	2
Tuam	0	0	1	1	1
Ballinasloe	0	0	1	1	1
Recess	0	0	0	0	1
Moycullen	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Carrick-on-Shannon	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Ballina	0	0	1	1	1
Claremorris	0	1	0	1	2
Ballyhaunis	0	0	0	0	1
Newport	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Roscommon	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Sligo	1	1	1	2	2
Tubbercurry	0	0	0	0	3
Collooney	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Bailieboro'	0	1	1	2	1
Belturbet	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 10.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF METAL PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Letterkenny	0	1	2	1	1
St. Johnston	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Clones	0	0	1	1	1
Carrickmacross	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	9	19	25	25	26
Number of towns	10	28	62	69	79
Number of establishments	54	149	199	263	334
% of establishments in Dublin	76	58	48	47	60
" " " " Cork	9	15	13	13	7
" " " " Dublin & Cork	85	73	61	60	67

TABLE B 10.1.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY (electrical and non-electrical)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>170</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Carlow	1	1	0	0	2
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>104</u>
Dublin	1	7	23	43	104
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Athy	1	1	1	1	1
Celbridge	0	0	0	0	1
Monasterevan	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Kilkenny	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Portlaoise	1	1	1	1	1
Portarlington	1	1	0	0	0
Mountrath	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Dundalk	1	1	1	1	1
Drogheda	0	1	2	3	2
Ardee	0	1	2	1	0
Castlebellingham	0	0	0	0	1
Dunleer	0	0	0	1	1
Omeath	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Navan	0	1	2	2	0
Slane	0	0	0	0	1
Beauparc	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Edenderry	0	0	0	0	1
Birr	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Mullingar	2	2	0	0	0
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Wexford	3	3	3	4	1
New Ross	0	1	1	2	3
Enniscorthy	0	0	0	0	1
Gorey	0	0	0	0	1
Ferns	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
Wicklow	0	0	0	0	1
Arklow	0	0	0	0	1
Bray	0	1	1	1	4
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	8
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>
Cork	2	6	8	8	8
Skibbereen	0	0	1	1	0
Bandon	0	0	0	0	1
Blarney	0	0	0	1	0
Carrigaline	0	1	1	0	0
Bantry	0	0	0	0	1
Killeagh	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE B 10.1.2 cont. REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY (electrical and non-electrical)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	0	3	3	3	2
Tralee	0	3	3	3	1
Killarney	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	2	3	2	2	3
Limerick	2	3	2	2	3
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	0	2	3	3	1
Nenagh	0	0	0	0	1
Roscrea	0	1	1	1	0
Borrisokane	0	1	2	2	0
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	0	3	4	6	2
Waterford	0	3	3	5	2
Dungarvan	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	0	1	2	2	2
Galway	0	1	1	1	1
Tuam	0	0	0	0	1
Moylough	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	0	0	0	0	1
Carrick-on-Shannon	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	0	1	0	1	1
Ballina	0	0	0	1	0
Claremorris	0	1	0	0	0
Ballindine	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	0	0	0	0	1
Roscommon	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	0	0	0	0	3
Sligo	0	0	0	0	2
Tubbercurry	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	0	1	2	3	3
Cavan	0	0	0	0	1
Belturbet	0	0	0	0	1
Bailieboro'	0	1	2	2	1
Bawnboy	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	0	2	2	6	1
Letterkenny	0	0	0	2	0
Carndonagh	0	1	1	1	0
Glenties	0	0	0	1	0
Killybegs	0	0	0	0	1
Kilcar	0	1	1	1	0
Inver	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	1	1	2	2	0
Clones	1	1	0	0	0
Emyvale	0	0	1	1	0
Ballinode	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	11	20	17	18	23
Number of towns	13	27	29	36	41
Number of establishments	18	47	70	102	170
% of establishments in Dublin	6	15	33	42	61
" " " " Cork	12	13	11	8	5
" " " " Dublin & Cork	18	28	44	50	66

TABLE 10.1.2a

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY (electrical)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>102</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Carlow		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>		<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>67</u>
Dublin		3	14	30	67
<u>Co. Kildare</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Celbridge		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Drogheda		0	0	1	1
Ardee		0	1	0	0
Castlebellingham		0	0	0	1
Dunleer		0	0	1	1
Omeath		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Wexford		0	0	1	0
New Ross		1	1	1	2
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
Wicklow		0	0	0	1
Bray		1	1	1	4
<u>Co. Clare</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>
Shannon Airport Estate		0	0	0	7
<u>Co. Cork</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Cork		2	3	3	5
Bantry		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Limerick		0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Nenagh		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford		2	2	4	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Carrick-on-Shannon		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Roscommon		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bailieboro'		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Killybegs		0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties		5	6	6	16
Number of towns		5	6	7	21
Number of establishments		9	22	42	102
% of establishments in Dublin		33	63	75	66
" " " " Cork		22	14	7	5
" " " " Dublin & Cork		55	77	82	71

TABLE B 10.1.2b

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY (non-electrical)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>70</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Carlow	1	1	0	0	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>37</u>
Dublin	1	4	9	13	37
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Athy	1	1	1	1	1
Monasterevan	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Kilkenny	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Portlaoise	1	1	1	1	1
Portarlinton	1	1	0	0	0
Mountrath	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Dundalk	1	1	1	1	1
Drogheda	0	1	2	2	1
Ardee	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Navan	0	1	2	2	0
Slane	0	0	0	0	1
Beauparc	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Edenderry	0	0	0	0	1
Birr	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Mullingar	2	2	0	0	0
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Wexford	3	3	3	3	1
Enniscorthy	0	0	0	0	1
New Ross	0	0	0	1	1
Gorey	0	0	0	0	1
Ferns	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Arklow	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>
Cork	2	4	5	5	3
Skibbereen	0	0	1	1	0
Bandon	0	0	0	0	1
Blarney	0	0	0	1	0
Carrigaline	0	1	1	0	0
Killeagh	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Tralee	0	3	3	3	1
Killarney	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick	2	3	2	2	1

TABLE B 10.1.2b cont. REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY (non-electrical)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Nenagh	0	0	0	0	1
Roscrea	0	1	1	1	0
Borrisokane	0	1	2	2	0
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	0	1	1	1	1
Dungarvan	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Galway	0	1	1	1	1
Tuam	0	0	0	0	1
Moylough	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballina	0	0	0	1	0
Claremorris	0	1	0	0	0
Ballindine	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	0	1
Tubbercurry	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Cavan	0	0	0	0	1
Belturbet	0	0	0	0	1
Bailieboro'	0	1	2	2	1
Bawnboy	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	0	2	0
Carndonagh	0	1	1	1	0
Glenties	0	0	0	1	0
Kilcar	0	1	1	1	0
Inver	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Clones	1	1	0	0	0
Emyvale	0	0	1	1	0
Ballinode	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	11	19	16	17	20
Number of towns	13	25	27	34	31
Number of establishments	18	38	48	60	70
% of establishments in Dublin	6	11	19	22	53
" " " " Cork	12	11	10	8	4
" " " " Dublin & Cork	18	22	29	30	57

TABLE B 10.1.3

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF VEHICLES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Carlow	1	1	1	1	2
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>55</u>
Dublin	10	27	52	38	55
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Athy	0	2	1	1	1
Naas	0	1	1	1	0
Kildare	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Kilkenny	1	1	1	1	2
Callan	0	1	1	1	0
Freshford	0	1	2	1	0
Johnstown	0	0	0	0	1
Thomastown	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Portarlinton	0	1	1	1	0
Mountrath	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Longford	0	2	1	0	0
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>
Dundalk	2	2	2	2	4
Drogheda	4	4	8	9	1
Ardee	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Navan	1	1	1	1	1
Beauparc	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Birr	0	1	1	2	2
Edenderry	1	1	2	2	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Mullingar	0	1	2	1	0
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>
Wexford	1	2	5	6	2
Enniscorthy	0	2	1	1	0
New Ross	0	0	0	2	0
Gorey	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Bray	0	1	1	1	1
Arklow	0	0	0	1	1
Carnew	0	1	1	1	0
Glenealy	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	1
Ennistymon	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>9</u>
Cork	7	11	11	10	6
Mallow	0	1	1	1	1
Macroom	0	1	1	1	0
Charleville	0	1	0	0	0
Cobh	0	1	1	1	0
Kinsale	0	1	0	0	0

TABLE B 10.1.3 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF VEHICLES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Cork cont.					
Skibbereen	0	0	1	1	0
Bantry	0	0	1	2	0
Bandon	0	0	0	3	1
Buttevant	0	0	0	3	0
Carrigaline	0	1	1	1	0
Ballydehob	0	0	0	1	0
Killeagh	0	0	0	1	0
Carrigtwohill	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Killarney	0	2	2	2	0
Kenmare	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick	2	3	10	9	1
Adare	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>
Clonmel	1	2	7	8	2
Nenagh	0	2	1	1	0
Carrick-on-Suir	0	1	4	4	0
Roscrea	0	1	1	1	1
Tipperary	0	0	1	1	0
Birdhill	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>
Waterford	1	2	2	3	1
Dungarvan	0	1	2	4	0
Villierstown	0	1	0	0	0
Cappoquin	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>
Galway	4	4	3	3	3
Tuam	0	1	0	0	0
Ballinasloe	0	0	2	4	1
Athenry	0	0	1	1	0
Moylough	0	0	1	0	0
Portumna	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrick-on-Shannon	0	0	0	1	0
Ballinamore	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballina	0	1	0	0	0
Ballyhaunis	0	1	2	1	0
Claremorris	0	1	1	1	1
Newport	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
Roscommon	0	1	0	0	0
Castlerea	0	1	3	1	0
Boyle	0	0	0	1	0
Ballaghaderreen	0	0	0	1	0
Ballinlough	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Sligo	1	1	2	1	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Bailieboro'	0	0	2	2	0
Ballyconnell	0	0	0	1	0
Bawnboy	0	1	0	0	0

TABLE B 10.1.3 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF VEHICLES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Lifford	0	0	0	0	1
St. Johnston	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Carrickmacross	0	0	0	1	0
Newbliss	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	13	22	22	23	19
Number of towns	15	49	55	66	31
Number of establishments	28	102	160	164	100
% of establishments in Dublin	26	26	33	23	55
" " " " Cork	18	11	7	6	6
" " " " Dublin & Cork	44	37	40	29	61

TABLE B 10.1.4

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF SHIPS AND BOATS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Dublin		2	2	3	5
<u>Co. Offaly</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Banagher		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Arklow		0	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Cork		1	1	1	2
Cobh		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Galway		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Moville		0	0	1	0
Downings		0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties		2	3	4	6
Number of towns		2	3	4	7
Number of establishments		3	4	6	12
% of establishments in Dublin		67	50	50	40
" " " " Cork		33	25	16	16
" " " " Dublin & Cork		100	75	66	56

TABLE B 10.1.5

NORTHERN IRELAND

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MANUFACTURERS OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>221</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>147</u>
Belfast	44	39	45	69	108
Lisburn	0	0	0	1	13
Antrim	0	0	0	3	6
Ballymena	2	2	2	0	7
Larne	1	1	2	4	4
Carrickfergus	0	0	0	0	4
Ballyclare	0	0	0	0	2
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	2
Portrush	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	0	1
Lurgan	0	0	1	1	3
Portadown	0	0	2	5	10
Tandragee	0	0	0	2	2
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>27</u>
Newry	1	1	1	1	7
Newtownards	0	0	0	1	4
Downpatrick	1	1	0	0	1
Bangor	0	0	0	3	4
Banbridge	0	0	0	0	2
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	1	2
Newcastle	0	0	0	1	2
Kilkeel	0	0	0	0	1
Holywood	0	0	0	0	1
Hillsborough	0	0	0	0	2
Comber	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	0	3
Ballinamallard	0	0	0	0	1
Roslea	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>
Londonderry	4	4	4	5	6
Coleraine	1	1	1	4	4
Limavady	1	1	1	1	1
Tobermore	0	0	0	0	1
Draperstown	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>14</u>
Omagh	0	0	0	0	1
Strabane	1	1	1	1	1
Dungannon	1	1	0	0	4
Cookstown	0	0	0	0	4
Coalisland	1	1	0	0	0
Ballygawley	0	0	0	0	3
Lacca	1	1	0	0	0
Castlecaulfield	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 10.1.5 cont.

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	5	6	6
Number of towns	12	12	9	16	37
Number of establishments	59	54	60	104	221
% of establishments in Belfast	75	72	75	67	49
" " " " Londonderry	7	7	7	5	2
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	82	79	82	72	51

TABLE B 10.1.6

NORTHERN IRELAND

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MANUFACTURERS OF METAL PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>147</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>98</u>
Belfast	36	31	36	51	76
Lisburn	0	0	0	1	7
Antrim	0	0	0	1	3
Larne	1	1	2	4	2
Ballymena	0	0	1	0	4
Carrickfergus	0	0	0	0	3
Ballyclare	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	0	1
Lurgan	0	0	1	0	3
Portadown	0	0	2	3	9
Tandragee	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>17</u>
Newry	1	1	0	1	5
Newtownards	0	0	0	1	4
Downpatrick	0	0	0	0	1
Bangor	0	0	0	0	1
Banbridge	0	0	0	0	2
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	0	1
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	1
Hillsborough	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	0	1
Ballinamallard	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Londonderry	3	3	3	4	5
Coleraine	0	0	1	3	1
Limavady	0	0	0	0	1
Draperstown	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>
Strabane	0	0	0	1	0
Dungannon	0	0	0	0	3
Cookstown	0	0	0	0	2
Ballygawley	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	3	3	3	5	6
Number of towns	4	4	7	11	27
Number of establishments	41	36	46	71	147
% of establishments in Belfast	88	86	78	72	52
" " " " Londonderry	7	8	7	6	3
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	95	94	85	78	55

TABLE B 10.1.7

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY (electrical and non-electrical)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>114</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>71</u>
Belfast	5	5	13	35	50
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	5
Antrim	0	0	0	3	4
Ballymena	2	2	1	0	5
Larne	0	0	0	2	3
Carrickfergus	0	0	0	0	2
Ballyclare	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>
Lurgan	0	0	0	1	2
Portadown	0	0	0	2	7
Tandragee	0	0	0	2	2
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>15</u>
Newry	1	1	1	0	3
Newtownards	0	0	0	0	2
Downpatrick	1	1	0	0	0
Bangor	0	0	0	1	4
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	1	2
Newcastle	0	0	0	1	2
Hillsborough	0	0	0	0	1
Comber	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	0	1
Ballinamallard	0	0	0	0	1
Roslea	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Londonderry	2	2	2	5	3
Coleraine	1	1	1	2	3
Limavady	1	1	1	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
Omagh	0	0	0	0	1
Strabane	1	1	1	1	1
Dungannon	1	1	0	0	1
Cookstown	0	0	0	0	2
Coalisland	1	1	0	0	0
Ballygawley	0	0	0	0	2
Lacca	1	1	0	0	0
Castlecaulfield	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	4	6	6
Number of towns	11	11	6	13	30
Number of establishments	17	17	20	57	114
% of establishments in Belfast	30	30	69	61	44
" " " " Londonderry	12	12	11	8	2
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	42	42	80	69	46

TABLE B 10.1.7a

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY (electrical)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>43</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>			<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>30</u>
Belfast			6	10	22
Lisburn			0	0	2
Antrim			0	1	2
Ballymena			0	0	1
Larne			0	1	2
Ballymoney			0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Lurgan			0	0	1
Portadown			0	0	2
Tandragee			0	1	1
<u>Co. Down</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
Newry			0	0	1
Newtownards			0	0	2
Bangor			0	1	2
Ballynahinch			0	1	1
Newcastle			0	1	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Londonderry			0	1	0
Coleraine			0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Cookstown			0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties			1	4	5
Number of towns			1	8	15
Number of establishments			6	17	43
% of establishments in Belfast			100	60	54
" " " " Londonderry			0	6	0
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry			100	66	54

TABLE B 10.1.7b

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY (non-electrical)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>78</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>44</u>
Belfast	5	5	7	26	30
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	3
Antrim	0	0	0	2	2
Ballymena	2	2	1	0	4
Larne	0	0	0	1	2
Ballyclare	0	0	0	0	1
Carrickfergus	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>
Lurgan	0	0	0	1	2
Portadown	0	0	0	2	5
Tandragee	0	0	0	2	2
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>
Newry	1	1	1	0	2
Newtownards	0	0	0	0	1
Downpatrick	1	1	0	0	0
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	0	1
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	1
Bangor	0	0	0	0	2
Hillsborough	0	0	0	0	1
Comber	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	0	1
Ballinamallard	0	0	0	0	1
Roslea	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
Londonderry	2	2	2	4	3
Coleraine	1	1	1	2	2
Limavady	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
Omagh	0	0	0	0	1
Strabane	1	1	1	1	1
Dungannon	1	1	0	0	1
Cookstown	0	0	0	0	2
Coalisland	1	1	0	0	0
Ballygawley	0	0	0	0	2
Lacca	1	1	0	0	0
Castlecaulfield	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	4	5	6
Number of towns	11	11	6	10	28
Number of establishments	17	17	14	43	78
% of establishments in Belfast	30	30	54	65	38
" " " " Londonderry	12	12	15	10	3
% " " " Belfast & Londonderry	42	42	69	75	41

TABLE B 10.1.8

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF VEHICLES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>28</u>
Belfast	2	2	2	4	18
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	4
Antrim	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymena	0	0	0	0	4
Ballyclare	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Portadown	0	0	0	1	2
Tandragee	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>
Newry	0	0	0	1	1
Banbridge	0	0	0	0	1
Bangor	0	0	0	0	1
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	0	1
Newtownards	0	0	0	0	1
Holywood	0	0	0	0	1
Hillsborough	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballinamallard	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
Londonderry	0	0	0	0	1
Coleraine	0	0	0	0	1
Tobermore	0	0	0	0	1
Draperstown	0	0	0	0	1
Limavady	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Omagh	0	0	0	0	1
Strabane	0	0	0	1	1
Dungannon	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	1	3	6
Number of towns	1	1	1	4	23
Number of establishments	2	2	2	7	48
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	100	56	38
" " " " Londonderry	0	0	0	0	2
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	100	56	40

TABLE B 10.1.9

NORTHERN IRELAND

MANUFACTURERS OF SHIPS AND BOATS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
Belfast	3	3	3	1	4
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	2
Larne	0	0	0	0	1
Portrush	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Bangor	0	0	0	2	0
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	1
Kilkeel	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	0	2
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	1	2	3
Number of towns	1	1	1	2	7
Number of establishments	3	3	3	3	12
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	100	33	33

TABLE B 10.2.0

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>156</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>
Carlow	1	0	0	0	3
Bagenalstown	0	0	0	0	1
Graiguecullen	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>76</u>
Dublin	7	6	5	12	76
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Athy	0	0	0	0	1
Newbridge	0	0	0	0	1
Leixlip	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kilkenny	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Drogheda	0	0	0	0	1
Castlebellingham	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Kells	0	0	0	0	1
Slane	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Birr	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Wexford	3	3	2	3	2
Enniscorthy	0	0	0	0	1
New Ross	0	0	0	0	1
Gorey	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>
Wicklow	0	0	0	0	2
Arklow	0	0	0	0	2
Bray	0	0	0	0	4
Newtownmountkennedy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	10
Ennis	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>14</u>
Cork	1	1	3	2	8
Kinsale	0	0	0	0	1
Blarney	0	0	0	0	1
Mallow	0	0	0	0	1
Bandon	0	0	0	0	1
Bantry	0	0	0	0	1
Cobh	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Killarney	0	0	0	0	1
Tralee	0	0	0	0	2
Listowel	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Limerick	0	0	0	0	3
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Nenagh	0	0	0	1	1
Clonmel	0	0	1	1	1
Dundrum	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 10.2.0 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Waterford	0	0	0	0	3
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Galway	0	0	0	0	3
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Carrick-on-Shannon	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballina	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Roscommon	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	0	1
Tubbercurry	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Bailieboro'	0	0	0	0	2
Belturbet	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Killybegs	0	0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	4	3	4	4	22
Number of towns	4	3	4	5	47
Number of establishments	12	10	11	19	156
% of establishments in Dublin	56	60	45	63	49
" " " " Cork	8	10	27	11	5
" " " " Dublin & Cork	64	70	72	74	54

TABLE B 10.2.1.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF METAL PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>103</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
Carlow	1	0	0	0	2
Bagenalstown	0	0	0	0	1
Graiguescullen	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>53</u>
Dublin	6	5	4	9	53
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Athy	0	0	0	0	1
Newbridge	0	0	0	0	1
Leixlip	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Kells	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Birr	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Wexford	3	3	2	2	1
Enniscorthy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
Arklow	0	0	0	0	1
Bray	0	0	0	0	2
Newtownmountkennedy	0	0	0	0	1
Wicklow	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	3
Ennis	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
Cork	1	1	2	2	7
Kinsale	0	0	0	0	1
Blarney	0	0	0	0	1
Mallow	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Tralee	0	0	0	0	2
Listowel	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Limerick	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Nenagh	0	0	0	1	1
Clonmel	0	0	1	1	1
Dundrum	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Waterford	0	0	0	0	3
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Galway	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Carrick-on-Shannon	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Ballina	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Roscommon	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Sligo	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 10.2.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF METAL PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Sligo cont.					
Tubbercurry	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Bailieboro'	0	0	0	0	1
Belturbet	0	0	0	0	1

Summary

Number of counties	4	3	4	4	15
Number of towns	4	3	4	5	36
Number of establishments	11	9	9	15	103
% of establishments in Dublin	54	55	44	60	51
" " " " Cork	9	11	22	13	7
" " " " Dublin & Cork	63	66	66	73	58

TABLE B 10.2.2

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF MACHINERY (electrical and non-electrical)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>44</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Carlow	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>19</u>
Dublin	1	1	1	3	19
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Drogheda	0	0	0	0	1
Castlebellingham	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Slane	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Wexford	0	0	0	1	1
New Ross	0	0	0	0	1
Gorey	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Wicklow	0	0	0	0	1
Bray	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	7
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Bandon	0	0	0	0	1
Bantry	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Killarney	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Limerick	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bailieboro'	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Killybegs	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	1	2	12
Number of towns	1	1	1	2	17
Number of establishments	1	1	1	4	44
% of establishments in Dublin	100	100	100	75	43

TABLE B 10.2.2a

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF MACHINERY (electrical)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Carlow		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>15</u>
Dublin		1	1	2	15
<u>Co. Louth</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Castlebellingham		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Wicklow		0	0	0	1
Bray		0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Clare</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>
Shannon Airport Estate		0	0	0	7
<u>Co. Cork</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bantry		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Limerick</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Limerick		0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Donegal</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Killybegs		0	0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties		1	1	1	8
Number of towns		1	1	1	9
Number of establishments		1	1	2	31
% of establishments in Dublin		100	100	100	48

TABLE B 10.2.2b

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF MACHINERY (non-electrical)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>0</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Carlow	0			0	1
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>1</u>			<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Dublin	1			1	4
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>0</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Drogheda	0			0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>0</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Slane	0			0	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>0</u>			<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Wexford	0			1	1
New Ross	0			0	1
Gorey	0			0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>0</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bandon	0			0	1
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>0</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Killarney	0			0	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Bailieboro'	0			0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1			2	8
Number of towns	1			2	10
Number of establishments	1			2	13
% of establishments in Dublin	100			50	30

TABLE B 10.2.3

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
EXPORTERS OF VEHICLES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>			<u>0</u>		<u>3</u>
Dublin			0		3
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>			<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>
Kilkenny			0		1
<u>Co. Cork</u>			<u>1</u>		<u>0</u>
Cork			1		0
<u>Co. Galway</u>			<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>
Galway			0		1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties			1		3
Number of towns			1		3
Number of establishments			1		5
% of establishments in Dublin			0		60
" " " " Cork			100		0
" " " " Dublin & Cork			100		60

TABLE B 10.2.4

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF SHIPS AND BOATS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Co. Dublin</u>					<u>1</u>
Dublin					1
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>					<u>1</u>
Arklow					1
<u>Co. Cork</u>					<u>2</u>
Cork					1
Cobh					1
<u>Co. Galway</u>					<u>1</u>
Galway					1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties					4
Number of towns					5
Number of establishments					5
% of establishments in Dublin					20
" " " " Cork					20
" " " " Dublin & Cork					40

TABLE B 10.2.5

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>94</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>59</u>
Belfast	5	10	10	19	43
Antrim	0	0	0	0	2
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	7
Larne	0	0	0	1	2
Ballymena	0	0	0	0	3
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	1
Ballyclare	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>13</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	0	1
Lurgan	0	0	0	0	3
Portadown	0	0	1	1	8
Tandragee	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>
Newry	0	0	0	0	2
Newtownards	0	0	0	1	3
Bangor	0	0	0	0	3
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	1
Holywood	0	0	0	0	1
Hillsborough	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	0	1
Ballinamallard	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
Londonderry	0	0	0	1	2
Coleraine	0	0	0	1	3
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Dungannon	0	0	0	0	1
Strabane	0	0	0	1	0
Cookstown	0	0	0	0	2
Ballygawley	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	2	5	6
Number of towns	1	1	2	7	24
Number of establishments	5	10	11	25	94
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	91	76	46
" " " " Londonderry	0	0	0	4	2
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	91	80	48

TABLE B 10.2.6

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF METAL PRODUCTS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>62</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>36</u>
Belfast	4	4	5	13	26
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	5
Antrim	0	0	0	0	1
Ballymena	0	0	0	0	2
Ballymoney	0	0	0	0	1
Ballyclare	0	0	0	0	1
Larne	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>
Armagh	0	0	0	0	1
Lurgan	0	0	0	0	3
Portadown	0	0	1	1	7
Tandragee	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>
Newry	0	0	0	0	2
Newtownards	0	0	0	1	2
Bangor	0	0	0	0	1
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	1
Hillsborough	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Enniskillen	0	0	0	0	1
Ballinamallard	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Londonderry	0	0	0	1	1
Coleraine	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Dungannon	0	0	0	0	1
Strabane	0	0	0	1	0
Cookstown	0	0	0	0	1
Ballygawley	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	2	5	6
Number of towns	1	1	2	6	22
Number of establishments	4	4	6	18	62
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	83	72	42
" " " " Londonderry	0	0	0	6	1
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	83	78	43

TABLE B 10.2.7

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF MACHINERY (electrical and non-electrical)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>28</u>
Belfast		5	4	5	22
Antrim		0	0	0	1
Lisburn		0	0	0	1
Larne		0	0	0	2
Ballymena		0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Armagh</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Lurgan</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Portadown		0	0	0	2
Tandragee		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Newtownards		0	0	0	2
Bangor		0	0	0	1
Newcastle		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Enniskillen		0	0	0	1
Ballinamallard		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Londonderry</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Coleraine		0	0	1	3
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Dungannon		0	0	0	1
Cookstown		0	0	0	1
Ballygawley		0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties		1	1	2	6
Number of towns		1	1	2	18
Number of establishments		5	4	6	46
% of establishments in Belfast		100	100	83	48
" " " " Londonderry		0	0	0	2
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry		100	100	83	50

TABLE B 10.2.7a

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF MACHINERY (electrical)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>20</u>
Belfast			1	2	16
Antrim			0	0	1
Lisburn			0	0	1
Larne			0	0	2
<u>Co. Armagh</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Lurgan			0	0	1
Portadown			0	0	1
Tandragee			0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Bangor			0	0	1
Newtownards			0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Coleraine			0	0	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Cookstown			0	0	1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties			1	1	5
Number of towns			1	1	11
Number of establishments			1	2	27
% of establishments in Belfast			100	100	56

TABLE B 10.2.7b

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF MACHINERY (non-electrical)

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>
Belfast		5	3	3	7
Ballymena		0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Armagh</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Portadown		0	0	0	1
Lurgan		0	0	0	1
Tandragee		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Down</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Newtownards		0	0	0	1
Newcastle		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Enniskillen		0	0	0	1
Ballinamallard		0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Londonderry		0	0	0	1
Coleraine		0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Dungannon		0	0	0	1
Ballygawley		0	0	0	1

Summary

Number of counties	1	1	2	6
Number of towns	1	1	2	13
Number of establishments	5	3	4	20
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	75	35
" " " " Londonderry	0	0	0	5
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	75	40

TABLE B 10.2.8

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF VEHICLES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>					<u>7</u>
Belfast					3
Lisburn					3
Ballymena					1
<u>Co. Down</u>					<u>2</u>
Newtownards					1
Holywood					1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>					<u>1</u>
Ballinamallard					1
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>					<u>1</u>
Dungannon					1
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties					4
Number of towns					7
Number of establishments					11
% of establishments in Belfast					27

TABLE B 10.2.9

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF SHIPS AND BOATS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
Belfast	1	1	1	1	3
Lisburn	0	0	0	0	2
 <u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	1	1	1
Number of towns	1	1	1	1	2
Number of establishments	1	1	1	1	5
% of establishments in Belfast	100	100	100	100	60

S U M M A R Y T A B L E S

TABLE B 11.1.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

PRODUCERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>832</u>	<u>2,099</u>	<u>2,571</u>	<u>3,308</u>	<u>3,095</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>24</u>
Carlow	10	15	9	12	14
Tullow	0	1	1	1	1
Bagenalstown	1	1	4	5	6
Hacketstown	0	1	0	2	1
Milford	0	0	0	1	1
Borris	1	0	1	1	0
Graiguecullen	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>829</u>	<u>1,076</u>	<u>1,447</u>	<u>1,533</u>
Dublin	336	819	1,065	1,437	1,525
Balbriggan	3	10	11	10	8
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>53</u>
Kildare	0	0	3	3	6
Athy	5	8	8	11	13
Naas	3	6	9	9	10
Newbridge	1	3	3	5	4
Celbridge	0	1	4	5	7
Leixlip	0	1	2	4	5
Sallins	1	1	1	1	2
Maynooth	1	1	1	1	1
Castledermot	0	0	1	1	1
Ballitore	0	2	1	2	0
Donadea	0	0	0	0	1
Kilcock	0	0	0	1	1
Monasterevan	0	2	1	1	2
Ballymore Eustace	1	1	0	0	0
Kilcullen	0	1	0	0	0
Two-mile-house	0	0	1	0	0
Curragh	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>57</u>
Kilkenny	12	17	19	22	24
Castlecomer	0	1	1	1	2
Callan	1	5	6	5	6
Freshford	2	5	5	4	2
Thomastown	2	5	4	7	4
Urlingford	1	1	1	0	1
Goresbridge	0	2	2	2	2
Ballyragget	0	1	2	2	2
Graiguenamanagh	0	2	1	5	4
Windygap	1	1	0	0	1
Pilltown	0	1	1	1	1
Bennetsbridge	1	2	2	2	2
Ballyfoyle	0	1	1	1	1
Kilmoganey	0	1	1	1	1
Glenmore	1	1	1	1	1
Knocktopher	0	1	1	1	1
Gowran	4	4	2	2	0
Talbot's Inch	0	0	0	0	2
Inistiogue	0	0	1	0	0
Johnstown	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 11.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

PRODUCERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>
Portlaoise	2	6	8	7	10
Portarlinton	3	5	4	4	6
Mountmellick	1	1	3	5	5
Rathdowney	1	2	2	2	3
Mountrath	0	2	2	3	0
Durrow	1	0	1	0	0
Ballybrofey	0	2	1	1	0
Stradbally	0	1	0	0	0
Kilbricken	0	0	0	1	0
Coolraine	0	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>
Longford	1	7	7	11	8
Ballymahon	0	1	0	0	0
Edgeworthstown	0	0	0	1	0
Clondra	0	1	0	1	0
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>91</u>
Dundalk	20	45	51	48	43
Drogheda	17	35	41	54	37
Ardee	1	4	4	8	4
Castlebellingham	1	1	1	2	4
Dunleer	0	1	1	1	1
Blackrock	0	0	0	0	1
Cooley	0	0	0	1	0
Omeath	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>49</u>
Navan	3	11	19	21	27
Trim	0	1	4	6	8
Kells	0	2	4	3	5
Athboy	0	1	2	1	2
Oldcastle	0	1	1	1	1
Duleek	0	1	1	0	0
Kilmessan	0	0	0	1	0
Slane	1	1	2	2	3
Dunboyne	0	0	0	0	1
Laytown	0	0	0	0	2
Beauparc	0	0	2	2	0
Longwood	0	0	1	0	0
Nobber	0	1	0	0	0
Moynalty	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>38</u>
Tullamore	8	9	13	14	12
Edenderry	2	3	8	9	8
Birr	4	6	5	8	10
Clara	2	3	3	3	4
Belmont	1	1	1	1	1
Banagher	0	0	0	1	3
Ferbane	0	0	1	0	0
Shannonbridge	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>
Athlone	2	3	6	10	9
Mullingar	4	9	9	9	11

TABLE B 11.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

PRODUCERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Westmeath cont.					
Moate	0	1	0	1	1
Castlepollard	1	2	0	0	0
Kilbeggan	1	2	2	2	1
Tyrrelspass	0	1	0	0	0
Ballycloughduff	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>53</u>
Wexford	14	19	25	26	19
Enniscorthy	8	21	20	20	16
New Ross	6	12	11	10	10
Gorey	3	4	3	3	4
Ferns	2	0	0	2	1
Courtown	1	1	1	1	1
Inch	0	1	1	1	1
Foulksmills	0	0	1	0	0
Duncormack	0	0	0	0	1
Ballycullane	0	0	0	1	0
Bunclody	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>56</u>
Wicklow	0	1	7	9	8
Bray	1	13	17	22	26
Arklow	1	2	4	10	12
Baltinglass	0	0	2	3	1
Greystones	0	0	0	1	2
Rathdrum	1	1	1	1	1
Aughrim	0	1	1	1	0
Avoca	1	1	1	1	1
Enniskerry	0	0	0	0	2
Blessington	0	2	0	0	1
Glenealy	0	2	2	2	1
Roundwood	0	0	0	1	0
Shillelagh	0	1	2	1	0
Carnew	0	2	1	1	0
Newtownmountkennedy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>41</u>
Ennis	2	5	11	15	14
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	14
Kilrush	1	2	6	8	8
Scariff	0	1	1	1	1
Miltown-Malbay	0	0	1	1	2
Tuamgraney	2	1	0	0	0
Killaloe	0	0	1	1	2
Sixmilebridge	1	1	1	1	0
Ennistymon	0	1	1	0	0
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>367</u>
Cork	101	227	234	290	224
Midleton	4	3	5	8	7
Youghal	4	8	8	16	11
Charleville	3	8	10	8	7
Mitchelstown	0	3	4	5	3
Bandon	2	7	7	12	5
Buttevant	2	2	2	5	1
Fermoy	3	4	6	11	5
Macroom	0	8	6	11	11

TABLE B 11.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

PRODUCERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Cork cont.					
Mallow	5	9	13	18	21
Clonakilty	0	9	9	13	8
Cobh	0	2	1	2	4
Blarney	1	2	2	4	3
Castletownbere	0	0	0	1	3
Dunmanway	0	3	4	4	3
Kinsale	0	3	5	5	5
Bantry	1	3	6	10	5
Skibbereen	0	3	6	7	8
Newmarket	1	2	1	3	3
Lissarda	0	1	1	1	1
Banteer	0	2	2	3	2
Goleen	0	1	0	0	1
Drimoleague	0	5	4	4	1
Ballincollig	0	0	0	0	3
Leap	0	1	1	1	0
Lislevane	0	1	0	0	0
Inniscarra	0	1	0	0	0
Crookstown	1	2	2	1	1
Millstreet	0	2	2	4	2
Rathcoole	0	1	0	0	0
Kanturk	0	6	9	7	6
Knockanemore	0	1	0	0	0
Lombardstown	0	1	1	1	1
Castlelyons	0	0	0	1	0
Drinagh	0	0	0	0	1
Mogeely	0	0	0	0	1
Ovens	0	0	0	0	1
Timoleague	0	0	1	1	0
Carrigtwohill	0	2	1	2	1
Castletownroche	1	2	3	0	0
Enniskeane	0	0	1	1	0
Glanworth	0	0	0	1	0
Innishannon	0	0	0	0	1
Ballingeary	0	0	0	1	1
Upton	0	0	1	1	0
Ballineer	0	0	0	1	0
Millfield	0	0	0	1	0
Dripsey	1	1	1	1	1
Carrigaline	0	3	3	2	1
Ballydehob	0	0	1	2	0
Killeagh	0	0	2	3	0
Castlemartyr	0	0	0	1	2
Passage West	0	0	1	1	1
Courtmacsherry	0	2	2	2	0
Ballinacurra	0	0	1	1	0
Ballyvolane	0	0	0	0	1
Carrigrohane	0	0	0	1	0
Ballygarven	0	1	1	0	0
Roscarberry	0	1	0	0	0
Co. Kerry	<u>27</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>54</u>
Tralee	19	26	35	34	22
Killarney	4	7	8	10	9
Listowel	1	3	4	5	4

TABLE B 11.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

PRODUCERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Kerry cont.					
Castleisland	0	2	2	1	4
Cahirciveen	0	2	2	3	3
Kenmare	0	1	4	7	2
Killorglin	0	0	0	1	1
Brosna	0	1	1	1	2
Rathmore	1	3	1	1	1
Dingle	0	0	1	1	0
Castlemaine	0	0	0	1	1
Lixnaw	0	1	1	1	1
Newtownsandess	0	1	1	1	1
Duagh	0	2	0	0	0
Abbeydorney	1	1	1	2	1
Ardfelt	1	1	1	1	1
Ballyheigue	0	1	0	0	0
Ballymacelligott	0	1	0	0	0
Farranfore	0	1	1	1	1
Kilmorna	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>110</u>
Limerick	40	70	77	91	60
Abbeyfeale	0	5	3	7	1
Newcastlewest	1	6	4	2	4
Askeaton	0	1	1	2	4
Adare	1	1	4	3	2
Croom	1	1	1	0	0
Foynes	0	1	1	2	0
Mungret	0	1	1	1	0
Druncollogher	0	0	0	0	1
Ardagh	1	1	1	2	2
Cappaghmore	1	1	1	2	2
Ballyhahill	0	1	1	2	1
Pallaskenry	0	0	0	0	1
Rathkeale	0	1	1	1	3
Bruff	0	0	0	1	0
Kilmeady	1	1	1	1	1
Pallasgreen	1	3	1	2	4
Lisagry	0	2	1	1	1
Athea	0	1	1	1	1
Bruree	0	1	1	1	1
Cahirconlish	0	1	1	1	1
Ballingarry	0	3	2	2	3
Kilmallock	0	4	4	4	4
Templeglantine	0	1	1	1	1
Knocklong	0	3	3	3	4
Glin	0	1	1	1	1
Shanagolden	0	1	1	1	1
Doon	0	1	1	1	1
Oola	0	1	1	1	1
Murroe	0	0	0	1	1
Feenagh	0	0	0	1	1
Ballagh	0	0	0	1	1
Kildimo	0	0	0	1	1

TABLE B 11.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

PRODUCERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>110</u>
Nenagh	1	13	10	17	15
Clonmel	5	18	25	27	27
Cahir	2	4	6	5	7
Roscrea	1	4	8	7	9
Thurles	2	9	11	10	13
Carrick-on-Suir	1	8	11	13	11
Cashel	2	3	3	3	3
Tipperary	1	6	6	9	8
Bansha	0	1	0	2	1
Cullen	0	0	0	0	2
Newport	1	2	1	1	1
Ardfinnan	1	1	1	1	0
Fethard	0	3	1	4	1
Birdhill	0	0	0	1	1
Ballypatrick	0	0	0	1	1
Borrisoleigh	0	1	1	1	1
Ballyduff	0	1	1	0	0
Nine-Mile-House	0	1	1	1	1
Killenaule	0	1	1	1	1
Limerick Junction	0	1	1	1	1
Drangan	0	0	0	0	1
Templemore	0	0	1	2	3
Cloughjordan	0	0	0	1	0
Borrisokane	0	3	4	3	0
Portroe	0	0	0	0	1
Dundrum	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>65</u>
Waterford	25	49	48	61	41
Dungarvan	4	9	12	23	11
Dunmore East	0	0	1	1	2
Tramore	0	0	2	2	2
Cappoquin	1	1	2	2	2
Kilmacthomas	2	1	1	1	1
Ferrybank	0	0	1	2	1
Kilmacomb	0	1	0	0	0
Kilmeaden	0	1	1	1	1
Carrigeen	0	0	1	1	1
Ballinamult	0	0	1	1	1
Mullinavat	0	0	1	1	1
Ballywilliam	1	1	1	1	0
Tourin	0	0	0	1	0
Kilmacow	0	0	1	1	0
Johnstown	1	1	0	0	0
Portlao	0	1	1	1	1
Lismore	0	2	1	2	0
Vilierstown	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>72</u>
Galway	19	33	37	44	30
Tuam	1	4	6	7	11
Ballinasloe	0	4	9	8	6
Athenry	0	0	4	4	0
Loughrea	0	2	2	1	3

TABLE B 11.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

PRODUCERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Galway cont.					
Portumna	0	0	1	2	1
Gort	0	1	2	3	0
Clifden	0	2	2	3	4
Recess	0	0	0	0	3
Carna	0	0	0	1	2
Cleggan	0	0	0	0	1
Ballyferan	0	0	0	1	0
Ballyglunin	1	1	0	1	0
Newport	0	0	0	0	1
Roundstone	1	1	1	1	1
Ballyconneely	0	0	0	0	1
Ahascragh	0	1	0	1	0
Renmore	0	0	0	0	1
Leenane	0	0	1	1	0
Rosmuck	0	0	1	1	0
Carraroe	0	0	0	0	1
Spiddal	0	0	0	0	1
Newtownsmith	1	1	1	1	0
Moycullen	1	1	2	2	2
Aran	0	0	1	1	0
Oughterard	0	0	0	0	1
Shantalla	0	0	0	0	1
Moylough	0	1	2	2	0
Fairhill	0	0	0	0	1
Ballyroe	0	0	1	1	0
Rosehill	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>
Carrick-on-Shannon	0	2	2	5	5
Drumshambo	0	1	1	1	3
Manorhamilton	0	2	2	5	4
Ballinamore	0	1	1	2	0
Kilmastranney	0	1	0	0	0
Mohill	0	0	1	1	1
Lurganboy	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>54</u>
Westport	0	5	11	12	15
Ballina	2	5	13	22	12
Castlebar	0	2	5	5	6
Claremorris	0	7	4	5	6
Ballyhaunis	0	1	3	2	4
Kiltimagh	1	2	2	3	1
Ballinrobe	0	0	0	2	1
Balla	0	1	1	0	0
Charlestown	0	1	2	2	2
Foxford	1	1	1	1	2
Achill	1	1	1	1	2
Belmullet	0	0	1	0	0
Ballycroy	0	0	1	1	0
Bangor Erris	1	1	0	0	0
Newport	0	1	1	3	0
Swinford	0	0	0	0	1
Ellybay	0	0	1	1	0
Hollymount	0	0	1	1	0

TABLE B 11.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

PRODUCERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Mayo cont.					
Ballindine	0	1	1	1	1
Louisburg	0	1	0	0	0
Kilkelly	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>15</u>
Roscommon	0	3	3	6	5
Ballaghaderreen	0	2	2	3	2
Boyle	1	5	4	7	4
Castlerea	0	5	6	4	3
Ruskey	0	0	1	1	1
Ballinlough	0	0	1	1	0
Athleague	0	1	0	1	0
Kilmore	0	1	0	0	0
Strokestown	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>37</u>
Sligo	9	17	22	26	24
Tubbercurry	1	3	3	2	3
Collooney	1	2	0	1	2
Ballymote	0	3	2	3	2
Ballisodare	0	0	0	0	1
Achonry	0	1	1	1	0
Cliffoney	1	1	1	1	1
Riverstown	0	0	0	1	1
Ballinfull	0	1	1	1	1
Drumcliffe	0	1	1	1	1
Gurteen	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>32</u>
Cavan	0	2	5	6	6
Bailieboro'	0	4	7	10	7
Belturbet	0	1	2	5	5
Cootehill	0	0	1	3	5
Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
Kingscourt	1	1	1	3	2
Killeshandra	1	1	1	1	1
Ballyjamesduff	0	0	1	0	0
Ballyconnell	0	1	1	2	2
Crosskeys	0	0	0	1	0
Ballyhaise	1	1	1	1	1
Kilnaleck	0	1	1	1	1
Shercock	0	1	2	0	1
Blacklion	0	0	0	1	0
Kilbracken	0	1	1	1	0
Red Hills	0	0	1	0	0
Bawboy	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>80</u>
Letterkenny	3	10	13	19	13
Lifford	1	5	6	7	9
Donegal	0	4	5	8	5
Ballyshannon	0	2	6	8	4
Killybegs	0	1	1	1	3
Moville	0	0	2	6	3
Ballybofey	0	3	3	3	2
Buncrana	1	7	9	10	7
Carndonagh	1	4	4	3	2
Bundoran	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE B 11.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

PRODUCERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Donegal cont.					
Ramelton	0	3	2	4	2
Carrick	1	1	2	2	2
Clonmany	0	0	1	1	1
Milford	0	0	3	2	1
Inver	0	1	1	2	0
Carrigans	0	1	1	2	1
Glencolmcille	0	0	0	0	1
Milltown	0	1	3	4	0
Cladig	0	1	0	0	0
Dungloe	1	2	2	3	1
Malin	0	0	1	1	0
Manorcunningham	0	1	2	2	2
Castlefin	0	2	3	4	2
Ballindrait	0	1	1	1	0
Bridgetown	0	1	0	0	0
Fahan	0	1	1	1	0
Mountcharles	0	0	0	1	1
Ardara	2	3	5	9	6
Finntown	0	0	1	1	0
Carrygart	0	0	1	1	0
Burtonport	0	0	1	1	1
Derrybeg	0	1	1	1	1
Downings	0	2	2	2	2
Convoy	1	1	1	1	1
Crollly	0	0	0	1	0
Kincasslagh	0	1	1	1	0
Glenties	1	2	4	4	4
Muff	0	1	1	3	0
Albidoo	0	0	0	1	0
St. Johnston	0	1	2	3	1
Raphoe	0	1	1	1	0
Bunbeg	0	1	2	1	0
Burnfoot	0	0	0	2	2
Porthall	0	0	1	0	0
Kilcar	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>37</u>
Monaghan	3	6	8	14	10
Clones	4	6	5	5	6
Castleblayney	1	3	4	7	3
Carrickmacross	0	1	5	9	6
Newbliss	0	1	2	1	2
Ballybay	0	0	5	5	5
Inniskeen	1	2	1	2	0
Ballinode	0	1	2	1	0
Glasslough	0	1	2	2	1
Emyvale	1	1	3	5	2
Rockcorry	0	1	1	0	0
Scottstown	0	0	0	0	1
Coolshannagh	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE B 11.1.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

PRODUCERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	25	26	26	26	26
Number of towns	132	303	321	349	308
Number of establishments	832	2,099	2,570	3,307	3,095
% of establishments in Dublin	39	39	41	43	49
" " " " Cork	12	11	9	9	7
" " " " Dublin & Cork	51	50	50	52	56

TABLE B 11.1.2

NORTHERN IRELAND

PRODUCERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>698</u>	<u>1,066</u>	<u>1,520</u>	<u>1,535</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>760</u>	<u>1,031</u>	<u>934</u>
Belfast	379	381	693	914	765
Antrim	0	1	1	5	15
Lisburn	10	13	13	34	43
Larne	5	6	10	19	13
Ballymena	15	16	19	20	37
Ballymoney	3	4	3	7	14
Carrickfergus	4	4	8	9	15
Ballyclare	2	3	3	2	9
Randalstown	1	2	2	2	3
Portrush	2	2	2	4	4
Ballycastle	0	0	0	2	1
Bushmills	1	1	1	2	2
Ahoghill	0	1	1	1	0
Whitehead	0	1	1	0	2
Doagh	1	1	1	2	3
Cushendall	0	0	0	0	1
Culleybackey	1	1	1	1	1
Mallusk	0	0	0	2	0
Lambeg	1	1	1	1	0
Portglenone	0	0	0	2	2
Toomebridge	0	0	0	2	4
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>163</u>
Armagh	4	9	9	15	22
Portadown	9	13	18	37	56
Lurgan	15	18	17	60	57
Tandragee	1	1	1	5	9
Richill	3	3	4	8	9
Keady	1	1	1	3	2
Bessbrook	1	1	1	1	1
Loughgall	1	1	1	1	1
Annamore	0	0	0	1	4
Warrington	1	1	2	0	0
Milford	0	0	0	0	1
Whitecross	0	0	1	1	0
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>163</u>
Newry	15	24	20	24	42
Newtownards	6	8	15	31	35
Bangor	0	0	0	10	13
Downpatrick	2	3	2	3	7
Banbridge	2	3	5	16	12
Ballynahinch	0	1	1	3	8
Dromore	2	4	4	9	8
Newcastle	0	0	0	1	4
Holywood	0	0	0	0	6
Ardglass	0	0	0	2	1
Dromara	0	0	0	0	1
Saintfield	0	0	0	1	1
Annalong	0	0	0	0	1
Portaferry	0	1	1	0	1
Kircubbin	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE B 11.1.2 cont.

NORTHERN IRELAND

PRODUCERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Down cont.					
Warrenpoint	0	0	0	5	3
Castlewellan	0	0	0	3	3
Donaghadee	0	1	1	1	3
Kilkeel	0	1	1	2	5
Strangford	0	0	1	1	0
Comber	1	1	1	1	2
Killyleagh	0	0	0	1	1
Gilford	2	2	1	1	0
Hillsborough	1	1	1	1	2
Rostrevor	1	1	1	1	1
Rathfriland	0	1	1	2	1
Ballywalter	0	0	0	1	1
Castlegar	0	0	0	1	0
Killough	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>27</u>
Enniskillen	4	10	11	16	16
Irvinestown	0	0	1	2	2
Belleek	2	2	2	1	1
Kesh	0	0	1	1	1
Lisnaskea	0	0	1	2	2
Lisbellaw	0	0	1	2	0
Roslea	0	0	0	1	1
Ballinamallard	0	0	1	1	1
Derrygonnelly	0	0	1	1	1
Newtownbutler	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>145</u>
Londonderry	60	72	87	98	89
Coleraine	5	9	9	22	27
Limavady	3	5	7	5	6
Castledawson	1	1	0	1	3
Maghera	1	1	1	1	6
Magherafelt	0	2	2	1	2
Moneymore	0	2	2	2	2
Cloyfin	0	1	1	1	1
Ballyronan	0	0	0	1	1
Claudy	0	0	0	0	1
Kilrea	0	0	0	1	1
Draperstown	0	0	0	0	2
Bellaghy	0	0	0	2	2
Tobermore	0	0	0	1	2
Aghadowey	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>103</u>
Omagh	1	7	7	9	12
Strabane	6	10	12	12	10
Dungannon	7	9	13	16	33
Cookstown	2	4	7	7	17
Coalisland	6	6	8	5	7
Ballygawley	0	0	0	1	3
Lacca	2	2	1	0	0
Castlecaulfield	0	0	0	0	1
Castlederg	2	4	5	5	7
Caledon	1	0	0	1	1
Fivemiletown	0	2	2	2	4
Aughnacloy	0	1	1	0	0

TABLE B 11.1.2 cont.

NORTHERN IRELAND

PRODUCERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Tyrone cont.					
Clogher	0	1	0	0	0
Sion Mills	1	1	1	2	3
Moy	1	1	1	2	2
Coagh	0	0	0	1	1
Benburb	0	0	0	1	0
Newtownstewart	1	1	3	3	1
Dromore	0	2	2	2	0
Pomeroy	0	1	1	0	0
Augher	0	1	1	1	1
Beragh	0	1	1	0	0
Fintona	1	1	1	0	0

Summary

Number of counties	6	6	6	6	6
Number of towns	50	67	73	92	91
Number of establishments	600	698	1,066	1,520	1,535
% of establishments in Belfast	63	55	65	60	50
" " " " Londonderry	10	10	9	6	6
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	73	65	74	66	56

TABLE B 11.2.1

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>891</u>
<u>Co. Carlow</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>
Carlow	1	0	0	0	5
Bagenalstown	0	0	0	0	2
Milford	0	0	0	1	1
Graigucullen	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Dublin</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>486</u>
Dublin	60	55	56	115	482
Balbriggan	0	1	1	2	4
<u>Co. Kildare</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>
Kildare	0	0	0	2	1
Naas	0	0	0	1	2
Newbridge	0	0	0	1	2
Athy	0	0	0	0	3
Leixlip	0	0	0	1	2
Monasterevan	0	0	0	0	1
Sallins	0	0	0	0	1
Celbridge	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Kilkenny</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
Kilkenny	2	4	2	2	5
Callan	0	0	0	1	1
Freshford	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Laoighis</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Portlaoise	0	0	0	0	1
Portarlinton	0	0	0	0	1
Mountmellick	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Longford</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Longford	0	0	0	0	2
Ballymahon	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Louth</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>29</u>
Dundalk	3	2	3	2	14
Drogheda	2	3	4	4	13
Ardee	0	0	0	0	1
Castlebellingham	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Meath</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>17</u>
Navan	1	1	1	2	7
Kells	0	0	0	0	2
Trim	0	0	0	2	4
Slane	0	0	0	1	3
Dunboyne	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Offaly</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
Tullamore	1	1	1	1	2
Edenderry	0	0	0	0	2
Birr	0	0	0	0	2
Clara	0	0	0	0	1
Banagher	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Westmeath</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>
Athlone	1	1	0	0	5
Mullingar	0	0	0	0	1
Kilbeggan	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Wexford</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>
Wexford	4	4	2	5	6

TABLE B 11.2.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
Co. Wexford cont.					
New Ross	1	0	0	0	1
Enniscorthy	1	0	1	1	4
Gorey	0	0	0	0	3
<u>Co. Wicklow</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>21</u>
Arklow	0	0	0	0	5
Bray	1	1	1	1	10
Blessington	0	0	0	0	1
Wicklow	0	0	0	0	2
Avoca	1	1	1	1	1
Glenealy	0	0	0	0	1
Newtownmountkenedy	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Clare</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>25</u>
Ennis	1	0	0	0	5
Kilrush	0	0	0	0	3
Shannon Airport Estate	0	0	0	0	13
Miltown-Malbary	0	0	0	0	2
Killaloe	0	0	0	0	1
Sixmilebridge	1	1	1	1	0
Scariff	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Cork</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>78</u>
Cork	37	30	19	18	56
Mallow	1	1	1	1	2
Youghal	1	0	1	1	4
Kinsale	0	0	0	0	1
Charleville	0	1	1	1	2
Bandon	2	2	1	1	1
Buttevant	0	0	0	0	1
Clonakilty	1	1	0	0	0
Macroom	0	3	2	2	1
Skibbereen	0	4	1	1	0
Mitchelstown	0	1	1	0	0
Bantry	1	0	1	0	2
Cobh	0	0	0	0	1
Carrigaline	0	0	0	0	1
Ballinacurra	0	0	1	1	0
Castletownbere	0	0	0	0	2
Drinagh	0	0	0	1	0
Lombardstown	0	1	1	0	0
Newmarket	0	1	1	0	0
Dripsey	0	0	0	0	1
Roscarberry	0	1	1	1	0
Blarney	0	0	0	0	1
Midleton	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Co. Kerry</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>
Tralee	5	3	2	2	6
Killarney	0	0	1	0	2
Listowel	0	0	0	0	1
Cahiriveen	0	0	0	0	1
Kenmare	0	0	0	1	1
Milltown	1	0	0	0	0
Farranfore	1	1	1	1	0
Ballyhar	1	1	0	0	0

TABLE B 11.2.1 cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Limerick</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>17</u>
Limerick	7	6	5	5	14
Abbeyfeale	0	1	1	1	1
Newcastlewest	0	1	1	1	0
Adare	0	0	0	1	0
Rathkeale	0	0	0	0	1
Athea	0	0	1	1	0
Askeaton	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Tipperary</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>25</u>
Tipperary	2	1	1	1	1
Roscrea	0	1	1	1	4
Clonmel	0	1	4	3	10
Carrick-on-Suir	1	0	0	0	1
Nenagh	0	1	2	2	4
Cahir	0	1	1	1	2
Cashel	0	2	0	0	1
Mullinahone	0	1	1	1	0
Templemore	0	0	0	0	1
Dundrum	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Waterford</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>
Waterford	6	5	6	5	13
Dungarvan	0	1	2	3	2
Dunmore East	0	0	0	0	1
Portlaoise	0	0	0	0	1
Kilmacthomas	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Co. Galway</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>22</u>
Galway	0	0	0	2	9
Tuam	1	1	0	0	1
Ballinasloe	0	0	0	0	3
Portumna	0	0	0	0	1
Loughrea	0	0	0	0	1
Cleggan	0	0	0	0	1
Moycullen	0	0	0	0	1
Leenane	0	0	1	0	0
Carraroe	0	0	0	0	1
Spiddal	0	0	0	0	1
Clifden	0	0	0	0	1
Recess	0	0	0	0	1
Oughterard	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Leitrim</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Drumshambo	0	0	0	0	2
Manorhamilton	0	0	0	0	1
Carrick-on-Shannon	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Mayo</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>13</u>
Westport	0	0	0	0	8
Castlebar	0	1	1	1	1
Claremorris	0	0	0	1	0
Ballyhaunis	0	0	0	0	1
Ballina	1	1	1	0	2
Foxford	0	0	0	0	1
Achill	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Roscommon</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Boyle	1	0	0	0	0
Roscommon	0	0	0	0	2

TABLE B 11.2.1. cont.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Sligo</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>
Sligo	1	2	1	0	6
Collooney	0	0	0	0	1
Tubbercurry	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Cavan</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>
Bailieboro'	0	0	0	0	4
Belturbet	0	0	0	0	2
Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
Cootehill	0	0	0	0	1
Shercock	0	0	0	0	1
Kingscourt	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Co. Donegal</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>28</u>
Letterkenny	0	0	0	0	3
Donegal	0	1	2	1	1
Lifford	0	0	0	0	1
Buncrana	0	0	0	1	3
Moville	0	0	0	0	1
Carndonagh	0	0	0	0	1
Castlefin	0	0	0	0	1
Burnfoot	0	0	0	0	1
Killybegs	0	0	0	0	3
Carrick	0	0	0	0	2
Ardara	0	0	0	1	5
Convoy	0	0	0	0	1
Mountcharles	0	0	0	1	1
Downings	0	0	0	0	1
Ballybofey	0	0	0	0	1
Glenties	0	0	0	0	1
Dungloe	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Monaghan</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>
Monaghan	0	2	3	1	1
Carrickmacross	0	0	0	1	2
Clones	1	1	1	1	3
Castleblaney	0	0	0	0	1
Ballybay	0	0	0	0	2
Newbliss	0	0	0	0	1
Emyvale	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	20	20	20	22	26
Number of towns	37	49	51	62	147
Number of establishments	156	161	150	222	891
% of establishments in Dublin	38	34	37	52	54
" " " " Cork	24	19	13	8	6
" " " " Dublin & Cork	62	53	50	60	60

TABLE B 11.2.2

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>469</u>
<u>Co. Antrim</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>288</u>
Belfast	133	153	159	192	239
Antrim	0	0	1	1	5
Lisburn	3	3	3	3	14
Larne	0	1	3	2	4
Ballymena	1	2	4	3	8
Ballymoney	0	1	1	1	3
Carrickfergus	0	0	1	1	5
Ballyclare	0	0	0	0	5
Randalstown	1	1	1	1	2
Bushmills	1	1	1	1	1
Toomebridge	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Co. Armagh</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>47</u>
Armagh	0	1	1	1	5
Lurgan	3	8	7	12	20
Portadown	1	2	5	7	18
Tandragee	0	0	0	0	2
Richill	0	0	1	1	2
Bessbrook	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Co. Down</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>72</u>
Newry	0	2	1	2	15
Newtownards	0	1	3	7	24
Bangor	0	0	0	1	6
Banbridge	1	1	1	1	5
Downpatrick	0	0	0	0	3
Ballynahinch	0	0	0	0	1
Dromore	0	0	0	0	4
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	1
Rathfriland	0	0	0	0	1
Ardglass	0	0	0	0	2
Annalong	0	0	0	0	2
Comber	0	0	1	0	1
Rostrevor	0	0	0	0	1
Portaferry	0	0	0	0	1
Saintfield	0	0	0	0	1
Donaghadee	0	0	0	0	1
Gilford	0	0	0	1	0
Kilkeel	0	0	0	0	1
Holywood	0	0	0	0	1
Hillsborough	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Fermanagh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Enniskillen	0	1	0	5	3
Belleek	1	1	1	1	1
Ballinamallard	0	0	0	0	1
Kesh	0	0	0	1	1
Lisnaskea	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Co. Londonderry</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>30</u>
Londonderry	10	20	19	15	22
Coleraine	0	0	1	2	8
Limavady	0	0	1	0	0

TABLE B 11.2.2 cont.

NORTHERN IRELAND

EXPORTERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Co. Tyrone</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>25</u>
Omagh	1	1	1	0	3
Dungannon	1	2	3	3	8
Strabane	0	1	0	1	1
Cookstown	1	1	1	1	6
Coalisland	0	0	0	0	2
Castlederg	0	0	1	1	1
Sion Mills	1	1	1	1	1
Caledon	1	0	0	0	0
Newtownstewart	0	0	1	1	0
Augher	0	0	0	0	1
Moy	0	0	0	0	1
Ballygawley	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u>					
Number of counties	6	6	6	6	6
Number of towns	16	22	28	30	52
Number of establishments	161	206	225	271	469
% of establishments in Belfast	83	74	71	71	51
" " " " Londonderry	6	10	8	6	5
" " " " Belfast & Londonderry	89	84	79	77	56

TABLE B 12.1.1

SUMMARY OF DATA ON THE LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS
IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND (BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP)
1926-1966.

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
1. FOOD INDUSTRY					
Number of counties	20	25	25	26	26
Number of towns	76	203	208	226	218
Number of establishments	216	526	552	660	637
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	26	19	22	24	28
" " " located in Cork	11	11	9	7	7
" " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	37	30	31	31	35
2. DRINK AND TOBACCO					
Number of counties	18	21	22	23	23
Number of towns	28	43	47	56	61
Number of establishments	77	116	120	149	144
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	38	28	29	25	30
" " " located in Cork	17	11	11	10	9
" " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	55	39	40	35	39
3. TEXTILES					
Number of counties	21	21	23	24	24
Number of towns	55	68	82	99	92
Number of establishments	88	158	206	268	253
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	19	34	34	34	34
" " " located in Cork	9	9	7	9	10
" " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	28	43	41	43	44
4. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR					
Number of counties	14	21	23	23	23
Number of towns	20	41	62	62	67
Number of establishments	51	242	327	472	466
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	29	62	62	71	73
" " " located in Cork	27	11	10	7	5
" " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	56	73	72	78	78
5. LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS					
Number of counties	10	14	16	19	17
Number of towns	14	23	29	32	24
Number of establishments	33	56	70	96	56
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	55	39	40	40	50
" " " located in Cork	6	11	11	16	4
" " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	61	50	51	56	54

TABLE B 12.1.1 cont.

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
6. <u>WOOD AND FURNITURE</u>					
Number of counties	17	26	26	26	26
Number of towns	23	54	104	102	90
Number of establishments	107	255	358	459	357
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	49	48	40	42	42
" " " located in Cork	13	11	9	10	11
" " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	62	59	49	52	53
7. <u>PAPER AND PRINTED PRODUCTS</u>					
Number of counties	14	26	26	26	26
Number of towns	14	57	70	77	72
Number of establishments	72	209	282	372	266
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	65	42	45	50	55
" " " located in Cork	8	9	7	8	6
" " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	73	51	52	58	61
8. <u>CHEMICALS</u>					
Number of counties	10	11	10	16	18
Number of towns	11	16	16	34	39
Number of establishments	65	129	165	217	243
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	75	72	79	69	73
" " " located in Cork	3	2	1	1	0
" " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	78	74	80	70	73
9. <u>CLAY PRODUCTS AND CEMENT</u>					
Number of counties	10	22	23	23	25
Number of towns	11	54	53	60	58
Number of establishments	20	146	142	176	157
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	50	37	43	43	40
" " " located in Cork	5	9	8	5	6
" " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	55	46	51	48	46
10. <u>ENGINEERING PRODUCTS</u>					
Number of counties	18	24	25	26	26
Number of towns	24	62	85	107	92
Number of establishments	103	262	349	439	516
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	47	44	44	42	60
" " " located in Cork	13	14	12	11	7
" " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	60	58	56	53	67

TABLE B 12.1.1 cont.

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>ALL INDUSTRIES</u>					
Total number of establishments	832	2,099	2,571	3,308	3,095
% located in Dublin	39	39	41	43	49
" " " Cork	12	11	9	9	7
" " " Dublin & Cork	51	50	50	52	56

TABLE B 12.1.2

SUMMARY OF DATA ON THE LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS
IN NORTHERN IRELAND (BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP)
1926-1966

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
1. <u>FOOD INDUSTRY</u>					
Number of counties	6	6	6	6	6
Number of towns	17	32	40	41	48
Number of establishments	60	94	149	191	179
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	47	36	48	45	35
" " " located in					
Londonderry	16	11	9	7	9
" " " located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	63	47	57	52	44
2. <u>DRINK AND TOBACCO</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	4	5	5
Number of towns	6	6	5	15	13
Number of establishments	31	29	41	60	43
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	81	80	90	58	58
" " " located in					
Londonderry	3	3	0	3	5
" " " located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	84	83	90	61	63
3. <u>TEXTILES</u>					
Number of counties	6	6	6	6	6
Number of towns	38	36	37	52	49
Number of establishments	201	201	291	423	309
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	55	55	66	59	50
" " " located in					
Londonderry	2	3	2	1	2
" " " located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	57	58	68	60	52
4. <u>CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</u>					
Number of counties	5	6	6	6	6
Number of towns	10	11	11	28	33
Number of establishments	93	101	145	233	198
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	60	59	66	61	48
" " " located in					
Londonderry	28	27	23	18	14
" " " located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	88	86	89	79	62

TABLE B 12.1.2 cont.

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
5. <u>LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS</u>					
Number of counties	2	2	4	3	3
Number of towns	3	3	5	5	5
Number of establishments	12	9	23	25	19
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	75	77	74	76	74
located in					
Londonderry	16	11	13	12	6
located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	91	88	87	88	80
6. <u>WOOD AND FURNITURE</u>					
Number of counties	5	5	5	6	6
Number of towns	13	13	14	19	24
Number of establishments	50	49	97	142	148
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	16	63	75	68	62
located in					
Londonderry	12	12	8	7	4
located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	28	75	83	75	66
7. <u>PAPER AND PRINTED PRODUCTS</u>					
Number of counties	2	6	6	6	6
Number of towns	3	29	32	28	31
Number of establishments	49	112	182	217	230
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	87	38	46	61	60
located in					
Londonderry	12	14	9	6	4
located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	99	52	55	67	64
8. <u>CHEMICALS</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	4	4	4
Number of towns	6	6	8	9	8
Number of establishments	24	26	36	56	58
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	67	65	71	78	74
located in					
Londonderry	8	8	6	6	12
located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	75	73	77	84	86
9. <u>CLAY PRODUCTS AND CEMENT</u>					
Number of counties	4	4	4	6	6
Number of towns	6	6	8	21	40
Number of establishments	21	23	42	69	130
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	76	78	76	58	26
located in					
Londonderry	0	0	0	6	5
located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	76	78	76	64	31

TABLE B 12.1.2 cont.

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
10. ENGINEERING PRODUCTS					
Number of counties	4	4	5	6	6
Number of towns	12	12	9	16	37
Number of establishments	59	54	60	104	221
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	75	72	75	67	49
" " " located in					
Londonderry	7	7	7	5	2
" " " located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	82	79	82	72	51
ALL INDUSTRIES					
Total number of establishments	600	698	1,066	1,520	1,535
% located in Belfast	63	55	65	60	50
" " " Londonderry	10	10	9	6	6
" " " Belfast & Londonderry	73	65	74	66	56

TABLE B 12.2.1

SUMMARY OF DATA ON THE LOCATION OF EXPORTERS IN
THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND (BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP)
1926-1966.

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
1. <u>FOOD INDUSTRY</u>					
Number of counties	12	13	13	13	19
Number of towns	24	36	34	37	39
Number of establishments	60	80	59	71	119
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	7	9	14	30	47
" " " located in Cork	34	26	12	10	10
" " " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	41	35	26	40	57
2. <u>DRINK AND TOBACCO</u>					
Number of counties	8	9	7	5	8
Number of towns	9	9	7	5	8
Number of establishments	21	15	14	11	15
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	43	33	42	45	47
" " " located in Cork	19	13	14	18	7
" " " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	62	46	56	63	54
3. <u>TEXTILES</u>					
Number of counties	9	10	10	12	22
Number of towns	11	12	12	18	63
Number of establishments	19	22	26	47	170
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	35	39	46	57	38
" " " located in Cork	20	17	12	4	10
" " " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	55	56	58	61	48
4. <u>CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</u>					
Number of counties	3	2	3	4	16
Number of towns	3	2	3	4	32
Number of establishments	9	7	8	24	185
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	66	86	75	88	69
" " " located in Cork	22	0	13	4	5
" " " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	88	86	88	92	74
5. <u>LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	0	6	13
Number of towns	1	1	0	6	14
Number of establishments	1	1	0	8	17
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	0	0	0	38	24
" " " located in Cork	0	0	0	12	0
" " " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	0	0	0	50	24

TABLE B 12.2.1 cont.

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
6. WOOD AND FURNITURE					
Number of counties	2	1	5	4	18
Number of towns	2	1	6	5	22
Number of establishments	8	5	9	14	58
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	75	100	44	71	52
" " " located in Cork	25	0	11	7	3
" " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	100	100	55	78	55
7. PAPER AND PRINTED PRODUCTS					
Number of counties	2	1	3	2	10
Number of towns	2	1	3	2	11
Number of establishments	9	5	6	5	54
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	89	100	66	80	76
" " " located in Cork	11	0	16	0	2
" " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	100	100	82	80	78
8. CHEMICALS					
Number of counties	3	3	3	4	12
Number of towns	3	3	3	4	15
Number of establishments	15	14	11	14	67
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	80	79	82	71	75
" " " located in Cork	13	14	9	14	6
" " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	93	93	91	85	81
9. CLAY PRODUCTS AND CEMENT					
Number of counties	2	2	4	6	17
Number of towns	2	2	5	7	24
Number of establishments	2	2	6	9	50
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	50	50	32	22	48
" " " located in Cork	0	0	0	0	2
" " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	50	50	32	22	50
10. ENGINEERING PRODUCTS					
Number of counties	4	3	4	4	22
Number of towns	4	3	4	5	47
Number of establishments	12	10	11	19	156
% of establishments located in					
Dublin	56	60	45	63	49
" " " located in Cork	8	10	27	11	5
" " " " "					
Dublin & Cork	64	70	72	74	54

TABLE B 12.2.1 cont.

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>ALL INDUSTRIES</u>					
Total number of establishments	156	161	150	222	891
% located in Dublin	38	34	37	52	54
" " " Cork	24	19	13	8	6
" " " Dublin & Cork	62	53	50	60	60

TABLE B 12.2.2

SUMMARY OF DATA ON THE LOCATION OF EXPORTERS
IN NORTHERN IRELAND (BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP)
1926-1966.

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
1. FOOD INDUSTRY					
Number of counties	3	6	4	5	6
Number of towns	3	10	11	9	18
Number of establishments	10	20	23	16	45
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	60	40	39	31	42
" " " located in					
Londonderry	30	15	17	6	7
" " " located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	90	55	56	37	49
2. DRINK AND TOBACCO					
Number of counties	1	1	1	1	1
Number of towns	2	2	2	2	3
Number of establishments	12	7	6	6	6
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	92	86	83	83	67
" " " located in					
Londonderry	0	0	0	0	0
" " " located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	92	86	83	83	67
3. TEXTILES					
Number of counties	5	5	5	6	6
Number of towns	13	12	15	17	33
Number of establishments	116	125	128	161	187
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	84	82	77	76	60
" " " located in					
Londonderry	3	2	2	2	1
" " " located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	87	84	79	78	61
4. CLOTHING (no footwear exports)					
Number of counties	2	4	3	5	5
Number of towns	2	4	5	8	20
Number of establishments	11	37	35	37	62
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	64	57	54	59	39
" " " located in					
Londonderry	36	38	34	24	16
" " " located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	100	95	88	83	55

TABLE B 12.2.2 cont.

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
5. <u>LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	1	2	2
Number of towns	1	1	1	2	2
Number of establishments	1	2	3	4	4
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	100	100	100	75	75
" " " located in					
Londonderry	0	0	0	25	25
" " " located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	100	100	100
6. <u>WOOD AND FURNITURE</u>					
Number of counties	0	0	2	3	5
Number of towns	0	0	3	4	10
Number of establishments	0	0	5	6	19
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	0	0	60	33	37
" " " located in					
Londonderry	0	0	0	0	0
" " " located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	0	0	60	33	37
7. <u>PAPER AND PRINTED PRODUCTS</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	1	1	5
Number of towns	1	1	1	1	11
Number of establishments	3	2	3	6	27
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	100	100	100	100	56
" " " located in					
Londonderry	0	0	0	0	7
" " " located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	100	100	63
8. <u>CHEMICALS</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	1	1	2
Number of towns	1	1	2	2	3
Number of establishments	2	2	3	3	7
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	100	100	66	66	56
" " " located in					
Londonderry	0	0	0	0	28
" " " located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	66	66	84
9. <u>CLAY PRODUCTS AND CEMENT</u>					
Number of counties	1	1	2	2	4
Number of towns	1	1	3	2	9
Number of establishments	1	1	8	7	18
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	0	0	75	84	39
" " " located in					
Londonderry	0	0	0	0	0
" " " located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	0	0	75	84	39

TABLE B 12.2.2 cont.

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
10. ENGINEERING PRODUCTS					
Number of counties	1	1	2	5	6
Number of towns	1	1	2	7	24
Number of establishments	5	10	11	25	94
% of establishments located in					
Belfast	100	100	91	76	46
located in					
Londonderry	0	0	0	4	2
located in					
Belfast & Londonderry	100	100	91	80	48
ALL INDUSTRIES					
Total number of establishments	161	206	226	271	469
% located in Belfast	83	74	71	71	51
" " " Londonderry	6	10	8	6	5
" " " Belfast & Londonderry	89	84	79	77	56

A P P E N D I X C

ECONOMIC PROFILES OF SELECTED TOWNS
IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
AND IN NORTHERN IRELAND

SECTION 1

ECONOMIC PROFILES OF SELECTED TOWNS
IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

TABLE C 1

DUBLIN

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	443,259	512,697	550,725	650,375	734,967
intercensal % change		+15.7	+7.4	+18.1	+13.5
% change 1946-66					+33.5
<u>Total Employed</u>	160,550	200,844	236,851	n.a.	285,917
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining	0.7	0.8	1.6		1.0
Manufacturing (incl.misc.)	24.1	26.2	19.5		29.7*
Building & construction	5.8	6.5	5.1		8.1
Services (incl.Public Utilities)	69.4	66.5	73.8		61.2
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	57	97	122	156	178
(ii) No. of export firms	4	7	8	21	56
(iii) Employment	7,067	8,159	3,979	n.a.	12,747
<u>Drink & tobacco</u> (i) firms	23	26	29	31	37
(ii) No. of export firms	9	5	6	5	7
(iii) Employment	6,577	5,606	987	n.a.	6,619
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	17	54	71	91	86
(ii) No. of export firms	7	9	12	27	64
(iii) Employment	1,004	1,225	1,308	n.a.	4,558
<u>Clothing & Footwear</u> (i) firms	15	149	201	333	340
(ii) No. of export firms	6	6	6	21	129
(iii) Employment	7,249	13,308	13,429	n.a.	13,660
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	18	22	28	40	28
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	3	4
(iii) Employment	344	499	712	n.a.	3,884
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	52	122	143	195	149
(ii) No. of export firms	6	5	4	10	30
(iii) Employment	2,465	3,709	6,807	n.a.	638
<u>Paper & Printing</u> (i) firms	47	88	127	185	146
(ii) No. of export firms	8	5	4	4	41
(iii) Employment	4,798	6,267	4,263	n.a.	11,127
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) firms	49	93	131	148	178
(ii) No. of export firms	12	11	9	10	51
(iii) Employment	1,420	2,288	412	n.a.	5,385
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	10	54	61	76	74
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	2	2	24
(iii) Employment	381	620	303	n.a.	2,343
<u>Engineering</u> (i) firms	48	114	152	182	309
(ii) No. of export firms	7	6	5	12	76
(iii) Employment	6,454	8,677	12,255	n.a.	19,913
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	336	819	1,065	1,437	1,525
(ii) Total export firms	60	55	56	115	482
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	37,759	50,358	44,455	n.a.	80,874

* See footnote 19, Chapter 5.

TABLE C 2

CORK

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	78,490	80,765	89,877	114,428	125,283
intercensal % change		+2.8	+11.3	+27.3	+9.5
% change 1946-66					+39.4
<u>Total Employed</u>	27,862	29,058	36,811	n.a.	44,011
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining	0.7	0.6	1.9		1.3
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)	25.3	28.9	19.8		32.8
Building & construction	4.3	5.6	4.5		8.2
Services (incl. Public Utilities)	69.7	64.9	73.8		57.7
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	23	57	49	46	42
(ii) No. of export firms	21	19	7	7	12
(iii) Employment	1,458	1,758	793	n.a.	2,225
<u>Drink & Tobacco</u> (i) firms	13	13	13	15	13
(ii) No. of export firms	4	2	2	2	1
(iii) Employment	588	497	96	n.a.	816
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	8	14	14	25	25
(ii) No. of export firms	4	4	3	2	17
(iii) Employment	212	216	809	n.a.	2,723
<u>Clothing & Footwear</u> (i) firms	14	26	31	35	24
(ii) No. of export firms	2	0	1	1	10
(iii) Employment	1,643	2,655	1,902	n.a.	1,380
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	2	6	8	15	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	0
(iii) Employment	81	64	83	n.a.	33
<u>Wood & Furniture</u> (i) firms	14	29	32	45	39
(ii) No. of export firms	2	0	1	1	2
(iii) Employment	492	529	882	n.a.	593
<u>Paper & Printing</u> (i) firms	6	19	20	29	15
(ii) No. of export firms	1	0	1	0	1
(iii) Employment	526	700	462	n.a.	1,072
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	6	14	15	21	18
(ii) No. of export firms	2	2	1	2	4
(iii) Employment	349	414	65	n.a.	1,033
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	1	13	11	9	10
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	19	29	n.a.	n.a.	192
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	13	36	41	48	35
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	3	2	8
(iii) Employment	1,576	1,055	1,649	n.a.	2,288
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	100	227	234	289	223
(ii) Total export firms	37	28	19	18	56
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	6,944	7,917	6,741	n.a.	12,355

TABLE C 3

LIMERICK

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	39,448	41,061	42,987	51,666	58,082
intercensal % change		+4.9	+4.7	+20.2	+12.4
% change 1946-66					+35.1
<u>Total Employed</u>	14,526	13,381	16,340	n.a.	19,655
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining	2.0	1.7	1.8		1.5
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)	23.8	27.5	19.0		29.3
Building & construction	9.2	6.5	7.4		7.1
Services (incl. Public Utilities)	65.0	64.3	71.8		62.1
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	13	16	16	17	17
(ii) No. of export firms	6	5	5	5	3
(iii) Employment	1,748	1,518	568	n.a.	1,705
<u>Drink & Tobacco</u> (i) firms	5	7	8	8	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	176	211	73	n.a.	128
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	52	13	23	n.a.	337
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	1	3	3	5	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	4
(iii) Employment	648	935	779	n.a.	985
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	2	3	4	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	56	98	70	n.a.	53
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	7	14	12	21	12
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Employment	321	282	542	n.a.	251
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	4	10	10	13	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	139	152	117	n.a.	220
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	2	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	6	6	2	n.a.	79
<u>Clay products</u> (i) firms	1	7	5	5	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	3	6	n.a.	n.a.	329
<u>Engineering</u> (i) firms	5	8	15	16	10
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	3
(iii) Employment	290	398	852	n.a.	1,484
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	40	70	76	91	61
(ii) Total export firms	7	6	5	5	14
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	3,439	3,619	3,026	n.a.	5,571

TABLE C 4

WATERFORD

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	26,647	27,968	28,269	28,878	29,842
intercensal % change		+4.9	+1.1	+2.2	+3.3
% change 1946-66					+5.6
<u>Total Employed</u>	9,404	9,041	10,199	n.a.	10,934
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining	2.0	1.2	2.8		1.4
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)	20.0	22.6	17.1		38.3
Building & construction	5.6	6.8	5.6		6.1
Services (incl. Public Utilities)	72.4	69.4	74.5		54.2
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	10	16	13	14	9
(ii) No. of export firms	4	4	3	1	3
(iii) Employment	609	655	348	n.a.	889
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	2	5	4	4	2
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	1	0	0
(iii) Employment	155	97	9	n.a.	121
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	3	4	3	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	90	245	54	n.a.	608
<u>Clothing & Footwear</u> (i) firms	2	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	1	0	0	1	0
(iii) Employment	450	366	380	n.a.	73
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	12	18	12	n.a.	16
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	2	4	6	7	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	1	1	3
(iii) Employment	171	233	221	n.a.	194
<u>Paper & Printing</u> (i) firms	3	7	7	9	5
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	190	203	111	n.a.	465
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	1	4	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	11	27	3	n.a.	115
<u>Clay products</u> (i) firms	1	4	4	5	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	1	2	1
(iii) Employment	8	14	n.a.	n.a.	806
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	2	5	6	12	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	3
(iii) Employment	170	159	567	n.a.	790
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	25	48	47	61	40
(ii) Total export firms	6	5	6	5	13
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	1,866	2,017	1,705	n.a.	4,077

TABLE C 5

GALWAY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	14,227	18,294	20,370	21,219	24,597
intercensal % change		+28.5	+11.3	+4.2	+15.9
% change 1946-66					+20.8
population incl. environs				22,757	26,295
intercensal % change					+15.5
<u>Total Employed</u>	5,374	7,057	8,569	n.a.	9,689
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining	8.2	5.2	6.0		4.5
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)	17.3	16.3	14.4		16.7
Building & construction	5.8	9.3	5.2		7.5
Services (incl. Public Utilities)	68.7	69.2	74.4		71.3
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	3	4	3	4	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	135	146	104	n.a.	208
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	51	47	5	n.a.	85
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	2	3	3	3	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	2
(iii) Employment	173	87	132	n.a.	190
<u>Clothing & Footwear</u> (i) firms	1	1	2	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	128	220	343	n.a.	247
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	2	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	11	12	9	n.a.	6
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	2	7	12	14	7
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	132	186	240	n.a.	225
<u>Paper & Printing</u> (i) firms	1	3	4	5	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	56	73	75	n.a.	150
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	1	3	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	76	72	5	n.a.	136
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	1	4	4	5	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	2
(iii) Employment	5	51	n.a.	n.a.	93
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	4	6	5	5	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	3
(iii) Employment	147	237	294	n.a.	234
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	19	33	37	44	30
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	2	9
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	914	1,131	1,207	n.a.	1,577

TABLE C 6

DUNDALK

- S321

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	16,533	17,424	18,546	20,154	20,002
intercensal % change		+4.9	+6.4	+8.7	-0.8
% change 1946-66					+7.9
population incl. environs				21,687	21,678
intercensal % change					-
<u>Total Employed</u>	5,241	6,160	8,114	n.a.	8,092
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining	0.9	1.1	3.0		2.6
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)	28.0	40.9	35.1		45.1
Building & construction	3.1	5.2	4.1		5.7
Services (incl. Public Utilities)	68.0	52.8	57.8		46.6
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	4	8	7	7	7
(ii) No. of export firms	1	0	0	0	3
(iii) Employment	124	129	132	n.a.	176
<u>Drink & tobacco (i) firms</u>	3	6	7	6	6
(ii) No. of export firms	2	2	2	2	2
(iii) Employment	239	353	209	n.a.	617
<u>Textiles (i) No. of firms</u>	2	4	7	4	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	148	137	58	n.a.	62
<u>Clothing & Footwear (i) firms</u>	2	8	10	11	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	5
(iii) Employment	301	1,122	1,446	n.a.	1,720
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	3	5	8	7	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	55	33	274	n.a.	65
<u>Paper & printing (i) firms</u>	1	7	7	7	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	1	0	3
(iii) Employment	51	76	80	n.a.	169
<u>Chemicals (i) No. of firms</u>	1	3	1	5	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	7	10	5	n.a.	55
<u>Clay Products (i) firms</u>	0	0	1	0	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	n.a.	0	14
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	4	4	3	3	7
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	541	644	641	n.a.	746
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	20	45	51	50	43
(ii) Total export firms	3	2	3	2	14
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	1,456	2,504	2,818	n.a.	3,624

TABLE C 7

DROGHEDA

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	12,716	14,494	15,715	17,008	17,908
intercensal % change		+14.0	+8.4	+8.2	+5.3
% change 1946-66					+13.9
<u>Total Employed</u>	4,278	5,651	6,425	n.a.	7,091
% in each sector					
Agriculture & mining	4.1	4.1	4.4		2.0
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)	30.5	41.9	30.3		45.5
Building & construction	4.7	6.3	4.5		7.1
Services (incl. Public Utilities)	60.7	47.7	60.8		45.4
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	4	4	8	9	8
(ii) No. of export firms	2	2	2	2	3
(iii) Employment	224	263	132	n.a.	233
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	1	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	95	109	9	n.a.	55
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	2	4	3	4	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	2	3
(iii) Employment	514	656	416	n.a.	653
<u>Clothing & Footwear</u> (i) firms	2	8	9	9	8
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	4
(iii) Employment	190	867	874	n.a.	884
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	2	3	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	13	11	12	n.a.	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	2	5	6	9	5
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	1	0	1
(iii) Employment	44	45	113	n.a.	87
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	n.a.	2	2	3	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	43	46	45	n.a.	94
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	1	4	3	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	95	247	11	n.a.	238
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	575
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	4	4	6	10	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	84	115	302	n.a.	230
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	18	35	41	54	37
(ii) Total export firms	2	3	4	4	13
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	1,302	2,359	1,914	n.a.	3,049

TABLE C 8

SLIGO

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	11,437	12,565	12,920	12,947	13,434
intercensal % change		+9.3	+2.8	+0.2	+3.7
% change 1946-66					+3.9
<u>Total employed</u>	3,947	3,973	4,541	n.a.	4,345
% in each sector					
Agriculture & mining	2.3	3.3	3.9		4.5
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)	14.6	13.7	13.7		19.4
Building & construction	4.2	5.8	4.9		5.3
Services (incl. Public Utilities)	78.9	77.2	77.5		70.8
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	2	3	6	6	8
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	1	0	2
(iii) Employment	234	175	124	n.a.	253
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	1	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	21	23	3	n.a.	34
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	17
<u>Clothing & Footwear</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	117	94	119	n.a.	96
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	14	10	10	0	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	2	3	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	63	57	114	n.a.	96
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	5	8	6	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	32	53	38	n.a.	50
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	4	8	0	n.a.	58
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	4	n.a.	n.a.	27
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	2	3	5
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	90	115	194	n.a.	84
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	9	17	22	26	24
(ii) Total export firms	1	2	1	0	6
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	575	539	602	n.a.	715

TABLE C 9

BRAY

- S324

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	8,637	10,111	11,076	11,630	12,699
intercensal % change		+17.2	+9.5	+5.0	+9.2
% change 1946-66					+14.6
population incl. environs				12,543	13,668
intercensal % change					+9.0
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	3,722	4,374	n.a.	4,958
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining		2.2	3.6		1.7
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)		13.5	14.4		26.9
Building & construction		7.4	6.9		11.2
Services (incl. Public Utilities)		76.9	75.1		60.2
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	61	45	n.a.	57
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	27	5	n.a.	33
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	7	n.a.	184
<u>Clothing & Footwear</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	95	91	n.a.	107
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	5	7	n.a.	68
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	2	2	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	18	94	n.a.	59
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	3	5	8	7
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	46	96	n.a.	270
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	3
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	1	1	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	56	9	n.a.	85
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	60
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	3	3	3	5
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	4
(iii) Employment	0	149	176	n.a.	357
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	1	13	17	22	26
(ii) Total export firms	1	1	1	1	10
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	457	530	n.a.	1,280

TABLE C 10

WEXFORD

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	11,879	12,247	12,308	11,853	11,542
intercensal % change		+2.9	+0.5	-3.7	-2.6
% change 1946-66					-6.2
population incl. environs				12,765	12,744
intercensal % change					-0.2
<u>Total employed</u>	3,972	4,152	4,713	4,640	4,461
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining	2.2	2.3	2.1		2.0
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)	27.8	27.1	23.8		29.3
Building & construction	4.4	7.5	6.8		7.4
Services (incl. Public Utilities)	65.6	63.1	67.3		61.3
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	2	3	5
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	0	1	0
(iii) Employment	172	179	126	n.a.	285
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	3	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	60	50	24	n.a.	75
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	2	3	3	3	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	2
(iii) Employment	35	4	5	n.a.	257
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	189	137	95	n.a.	44
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	12	10	9	0	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	3	3	7	6	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	58	64	154	n.a.	73
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	1	2	4	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	125	132	80	n.a.	131
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	2	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	6	0	n.a.	7
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	13
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	3	4	5	5	3
(ii) No. of export firms	3	3	2	3	2
(iii) Employment	450	535	612	n.a.	409
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	14	19	25	26	19
(ii) Total export firms	4	4	2	5	6
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	1,101	1,117	1,105	n.a.	1,294

TABLE C 11

TRALEE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	10,533	10,285	9,982	10,928	11,213
intercensal % change		-2.4	-2.9	+9.5	+2.6
% change 1946-66					+12.3
population incl. environs				11,612	11,976
intercensal % change					+3.1
<u>Total Employed</u>	3,535	3,243	3,752	n.a.	4,023
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining	1.0	1.2	1.6		2.0
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)	18.5	19.7	16.0		25.9
Building & construction	4.3	6.8	6.5		6.4
Services (incl. Public Utilities)	76.2	72.3	75.9		65.7
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	6	8	17	14	9
(ii) No. of export firms	4	3	2	2	1
(iii) Employment	338	245	141	n.a.	407
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	9	7	n.a.	n.a.	9
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	2	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	1	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	5	1	1	n.a.	70
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	131	147	172	n.a.	191
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	13	9	7	n.a.	21
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	4	5	5	5	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	30	17	69	n.a.	25
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	3	3	3	4	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	48	57	65	n.a.	117
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	8	1	n.a.	3
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	2	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	42	n.a.	n.a.	6
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	3	4	4	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Employment	82	84	133	n.a.	187
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	19	26	35	34	21
(ii) Total export firms	5	3	2	2	6
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	656	617	589	n.a.	1,036

TABLE C 12

CLONMEL

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	9,056	9,391	9,861	10,697	11,031
intercensal % change		+3.6	+5.0	+8.5	+3.1
% change 1946-66					+11.9
population incl. environs				11,134	11,457
intercensal % change					+2.9
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	3,947	n.a.	3,741
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			4.0		5.6
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			17.8		26.0
Building & construction			6.2		7.7
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			72.0		60.7
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	2	5	5	4	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	3	2	2
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	68	n.a.	269
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	1	4	2	2	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	18	n.a.	168
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	3
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	6
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	1	2	2	2	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	307	n.a.	215
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	16	n.a.	32
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	2	3	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Employment	0	0	81	n.a.	30
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	3	5	5	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	43	n.a.	71
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	7	9	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	1	1	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	141	n.a.	162
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	5	18	25	27	27
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	4	3	10
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	674	n.a.	959

TABLE C 13

KILKENNY

- S328

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	10,046	10,237	10,289	10,607	10,052
intercensal % change		+1.8	+0.5	+3.1	-5.2
% change 1946-66					-2.3
population incl. environs				12,328	12,030
intercensal change					-2.4
<u>Total employed</u>	3,871	3,839	4,077	n.a.	4,314
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining	3.1	2.5	4.1		5.4
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)	17.0	22.5	19.9		21.9
Building & construction	4.5	8.8	6.0		10.8
Services (incl. Public Utilities)	75.4	66.2	70.0		61.9
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	3	5	5	7
(ii) No. of export firms	0	2	1	1	0
(iii) Employment	120	100	107	n.a.	101
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	2	3	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	85	81	17	n.a.	167
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	2	3	3	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	64	91	132	n.a.	80
<u>Clothing & Footwear</u> (i) firms	1	2	2	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Employment	179	391	265	n.a.	230
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	2	2	2	3	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	54	65	100	n.a.	37
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	1	2	2	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	44	48	36	n.a.	61
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	10
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	1	1	1
(iii) Employment	6	3	n.a.	n.a.	8
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	2	3	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	90	64	127	n.a.	142
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	12	17	19	22	24
(ii) Total export firms	2	4	2	2	5
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	642	843	784	n.a.	836

TABLE C 14

ATHLONE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	7,540	7,257	8,356	9,393	9,623
intercensal % change		-3.9	+15.1	+12.4	+2.4
% change 1946-66					+15.2
population incl. environs				10,369	10,987
intercensal % change					+6.0
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	3,482	n.a.	3,659
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			3.7		3.3
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			16.8		22.7
Building & construction			4.4		4.9
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			75.1		69.1
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	56	n.a.	63
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	22
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	2	3	4
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	0	0	4
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	226	n.a.	581
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	74	n.a.	26
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	17
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	55	n.a.	15
<u>Paper & Printing</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	33	n.a.	48
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	128	n.a.	21
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	2	3	6	10	11
(ii) Total export firms	1	1	0	0	5
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	572	n.a.	793

TABLE C 15

CARLOW

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	7,163	7,649	7,465	7,465	7,791
intercensal % change		+6.7	-2.4	0	+4.4
% change 1946-66					+4.4
population incl. environs				8,445	9,765
intercensal % change					+15.6
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	2,997	n.a.	3,258
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			3.7		3.6
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			14.6		34.3
Building & construction			3.5		4.8
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			78.2		57.3
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	2	4	2	4	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	78	n.a.	583
<u>Drink (i) No. of firms</u>	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	7	n.a.	145
<u>Textiles (i) No. of firms</u>	1	1	0	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0
<u>Clothing & footwear (i) firms</u>	2	2	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	135	n.a.	25
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	2	3	1	1	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	48	n.a.	33
<u>Paper & printing (i) firms</u>	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	13	n.a.	42
<u>Clay Products (i) firms</u>	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	2	2	2	3	2
(ii) No. of export firms	1	0	0	0	3
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	145	n.a.	141
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	10	15	9	12	14
(ii) Total export firms	1	0	0	0	5
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	426	n.a.	1,085

TABLE C 16

KILLARNEY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	5,328	5,609	5,943	6,464	6,877
intercensal % change		+5.3	+6.0	+8.8	+6.4
% change 1946-66					+15.7
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	2,031	n.a.	2,375
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			5.5		5.5
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			17.7		16.2
Building & construction			6.8		7.7
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			70.0		70.6
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	28	n.a.	16
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	3	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	34
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	1	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	4	n.a.	3
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	215	n.a.	163
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	42	n.a.	14
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	6	n.a.	11
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	2	2	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	48	n.a.	124
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	3	6	7	9	8
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	1	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	346	n.a.	365

TABLE C 17

THURLES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	4,815	5,648	6,012	6,363	6,747
intercensal % change		+16.2	+6.4	+5.8	+6.0
% change 1946-66					+12.3
population incl. environs				6,573	6,949
intercensal % change					+5.7
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	2,370	n.a.	2,278
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			7.0		5.1
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			13.2		26.0
Building & construction			5.1		6.5
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			74.7		62.4
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	2	7	7	6	8
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	55	n.a.	414
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	2	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	2	n.a.	68
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	47
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	72	n.a.	23
<u>Wood & Furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	49	n.a.	9
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	10	n.a.	14
<u>Engineering</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	111	n.a.	6
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	2	9	11	10	13
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	299	n.a.	581

TABLE C 18

TULLAMORE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	4,930	5,135	5,894	6,147	6,654
intercensal % change		+4.2	+14.8	+4.3	+8.2
% change 1946-66					+12.9
population incl. environs					6,874
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	2,574	n.a.	2,298
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			6.7		4.8
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			17.0		28.8
Building & construction			5.0		7.0
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			71.3		59.4
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	4	5	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	63	n.a.	112
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	3	4	3	4	3
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	1	1	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	16	n.a.	141
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	171	n.a.	368
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	51	n.a.	11
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	2	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	55	n.a.	7
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	3	n.a.	4
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	70	n.a.	6
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	8	9	13	14	12
(ii) Total export firms	1	1	1	1	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	429	n.a.	649

TABLE C 19

MULLINGAR

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	5,293	5,237	5,443	5,884	6,471
intercensal % change		-1.1	+3.9	+8.1	+10.0
% change 1946-66					+18.9
population incl. environs				7,488	7,943
intercensal % change					+6.1
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	2,343	n.a.	2,579
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			5.0		5.1
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			11.1		9.1
Building & construction			5.8		9.1
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			78.1		76.7
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	41	n.a.	32
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	14
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	66
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	52	n.a.	24
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	2	2	2	4	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	77	n.a.	33
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	2	3	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	9	n.a.	22
<u>Clay products</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	2	4	2	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	68	n.a.	15
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	4	9	9	9	11
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	247	n.a.	215

TABLE C 20

BALLINA

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	4,873	5,728	6,058	6,091	6,084
intercensal % change		+16.4	+5.8	+0.5	-0.1
% change 1946-66					+0.4
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	2,259	n.a.	1,992
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			6.2		3.6
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			14.3		16.1
Building & construction			7.7		11.3
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			71.8		69.0
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	3	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	61	n.a.	65
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	2	3	2
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	1	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	2	2	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	20	n.a.	4
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	70	n.a.	13
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	3	5	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	88	n.a.	30
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	14
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	2	4	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	11	n.a.	28
<u>Clay products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	19
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	67	n.a.	35
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	2	5	13	22	12
(ii) Total export firms	1	1	1	0	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	317	n.a.	242

TABLE C 21

ARKLOW

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	4,535	4,680	4,915	5,292	6,083
intercensal % change		+3.2	+5.0	+7.7	+14.9
% change 1946-66					+23.8
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,920	n.a.	2,138
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			8.9		5.4
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			23.4		41.1
Building and construction			5.1		7.6
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			62.6		45.9
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	4	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	38	n.a.	53
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	7
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	70	n.a.	11
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	62	n.a.	12
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	260
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	5	n.a.	9
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	2	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	440
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	2	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Employment	0	0	51	n.a.	60
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	1	2	4	11	13
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	5
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	226	n.a.	852

TABLE C 22

ENNIS

- S337

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	5,518	5,897	5,876	5,741	5,834
intercensal % change		+6.9	-0.4	-2.3	+1.6
% change 1946-66					-0.7
population incl. environs				8,292	9,181
intercensal % change					+10.7
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	2,246	n.a.	3,158
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			4.3		5.3
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			15.4		22.7
Building & construction			13.0		8.9
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			67.3		63.1
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	1	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	46	n.a.	32
<u>Drink (i) No. of firms</u>	1	2	2	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	12
<u>Textiles (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	2	2	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	4
(iii) Employment	0	0	14	n.a.	239
<u>Clothing & footwear (i) firms</u>	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	114	n.a.	22
<u>Leather (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	1	3	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	4	n.a.	0
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	0	0	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	51	n.a.	24
<u>Paper & printing (i) firms</u>	0	2	2	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	20	n.a.	32
<u>Clay Products (i) firms</u>	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	23
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	86	n.a.	192
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	2	5	11	15	15
(ii) Total export firms	1	0	0	0	5
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	338	n.a.	576

TABLE C 23

BALLINASLOE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	5,245	5,834	5,425	5,489	5,828
intercensal % change		+11.8	-7.0	+1.2	+6.2
% change 1946-66					+7.4
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,617	n.a.	1,749
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			11.9		12.6
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			12.2		14.9
Building & construction			5.4		5.6
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			70.5		66.9
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	0	2	2	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	32	n.a.	81
<u>Clothing & footwear (i) firms</u>	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	90	n.a.	146
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	0	1	3	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	30	n.a.	6
<u>Paper & printing (i) firms</u>	0	1	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	4	n.a.	0
<u>Clay Products (i) firms</u>	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	6
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	2	4	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	32	n.a.	9
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	0	4	9	8	7
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	3
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	188	n.a.	248

TABLE C 24

ENNISCORTHY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	5,543	5,873	6,020	5,445	5,762
intercensal % change		+5.9	+2.5	-9.6	+5.8
% change 1946-66					-4.3
population incl. environs				6,422	6,279
intercensal % change					-2.2
<u>Total employment</u>	n.a.	n.a.	2,232	n.a.	1,961
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			3.5		4.2
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			14.2		20.8
Building & construction			2.4		6.6
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			79.9		68.4
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	3	4	6	6	3
(ii) No. of export firms	1	0	1	1	2
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	72	n.a.	168
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	2	4	3	3	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	7	n.a.	92
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	59	n.a.	16
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	1	3	3	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	25	n.a.	6
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	31	n.a.	15
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	3
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	2	3	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	16	n.a.	37
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	3	2	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	4	3	3	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	94	n.a.	40
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	8	21	20	20	16
(ii) Total export firms	1	0	1	1	4
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	304	n.a.	395

TABLE C 25

CASTLEBAR

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	4,266	4,826	4,951	5,321	5,629
intercensal % change		+13.3	+2.6	+7.5	+5.8
% change 1946-66					+13.7
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,550	n.a.	1,790
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			4.5		5.8
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			13.0		15.1
Building & construction			6.1		4.6
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			76.4		74.5
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	1	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	48	n.a.	178
<u>Clothing & Footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	55	n.a.	43
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	2	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	31	n.a.	12
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	9	n.a.	17
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	51	n.a.	5
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	2	5	5	6
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	1	1	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	194	n.a.	255

TABLE C 26

COBH

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	7,077	6,178	5,615	5,169	5,613
intercensal % change		-14.2	-9.1	-7.9	+8.6
% change 1946-66					-
Population incl. environs				6,066	6,726
intercensal % change					+10.9
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	2,012	n.a.	2,222
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			4.1		1.1
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			16.2		37.4
Building & construction			4.1		7.1
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			75.6		54.4
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	1	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	17	n.a.	45
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	6
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	8	n.a.	18
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	40	n.a.	17
<u>Wood & Furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	51	n.a.	3
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	3	n.a.	21
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	8
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	186	n.a.	703
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	2	1	3	4
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	305	n.a.	821

TABLE C 27

MALLOW

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	4,562	4,948	5,217	5,729	5,532
intercensal % change		+8.5	+5.4	+9.8	-3.4
% change 1946-66					+6.0
population incl. environs					5,845
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	2,114	n.a.	2,045
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			6.0		3.5
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			14.1		32.0
Building & construction			7.7		6.9
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			72.2		57.6
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	3	6	4	8	6
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	1	1	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	70	n.a.	501
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	9
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	68
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	45	n.a.	11
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	35	n.a.	7
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	9
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	3	n.a.	5
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	5
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	126	n.a.	23
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	3	7	6	11	14
(ii) Total export firms	1	1	1	1	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	279	n.a.	638

TABLE C 28

DUNGARVAN

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	5,207	5,361	5,276	5,394	5,380
intercensal % change		+2.9	-1.7	+2.2	-0.3
% change 1946-66					+2.0
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,999	n.a.	1,710
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			5.7		4.9
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			14.7		24.1
Building & construction			4.5		9.5
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			75.1		61.5
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	2	2	2	7	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	1	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	68	n.a.	179
<u>Drink (i) No. of firms</u>	1	1	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	32
<u>Textiles (i) No. of firms</u>	1	1	2	2	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	0
<u>Clothing & footwear (i) firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	46	n.a.	11
<u>Leather (i) No. of firms</u>	0	1	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	57	n.a.	155
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	0	0	2	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	45	n.a.	8
<u>Chemicals (i) No. of firms</u>	0	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	1	n.a.	3
<u>Paper & printing (i) firms</u>	0	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	8	n.a.	11
<u>Clay Products (i) firms</u>	0	1	0	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	0	0	0
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	0	1	2	4	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	60	n.a.	7
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	4	9	12	23	11
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	1	2	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	292	n.a.	406

TABLE C 29

YOUGHAL

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	5,339	5,131	4,803	4,841	5,108
intercensal % change		-3.9	-6.4	+0.8	+5.5
% change 1946-66					+6.4
population incl. environs					5,221
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,699	n.a.	1,935
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			7.6		5.7
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			10.8		41.1
Building & construction			7.4		6.7
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			74.2		46.5
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	3	3	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	1	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	46	n.a.	24
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	1	n.a.	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	6	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	665
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	47	n.a.	15
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	36	n.a.	45
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	3	n.a.	1
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	1	3	2	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	1	1	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	35	n.a.	10
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	4	8	8	16	11
(ii) Total export firms	1	0	1	1	4
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	172	n.a.	772

TABLE C 30

CARRICK-ON-SUIR

- S345

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	4,657	4,840	4,859	4,727	4,874
intercensal % change		+2.3	+0.4	-2.7	+3.1
% change 1946-66					+0.3
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,723	n.a.	1,407
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			9.3		6.8
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			13.5		33.0
Building & construction			6.9		6.8
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			70.3		53.4
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	3	2	2	5
(ii) No. of export firms	1	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	43	n.a.	101
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	1	n.a.	16
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	53	n.a.	17
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	19	n.a.	292
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	64	n.a.	6
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	2	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	2	n.a.	16
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	2	0	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	4	4	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	45	n.a.	7
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	1	8	11	13	11
(ii) Total export firms	1	0	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	226	n.a.	455

TABLE C 31

NEW ROSS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	5,011	5,056	4,894	4,643	4,568
intercensal % change		+0.9	-3.1	-5.1	-1.6
% change 1946-66					-6.7
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,861	n.a.	1,631
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			5.3		2.6
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			13.5		23.8
Building & construction			6.0		9.2
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			75.2		64.4
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	2	3	2	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	1	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	31	n.a.	29
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	2	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	19	n.a.	38
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	2	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	10
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	67	n.a.	17
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	20	n.a.	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	39	n.a.	6
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	177
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	2	2	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	5	n.a.	3
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	2	2	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	59	n.a.	82
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	6	12	11	10	9
(ii) Total export firms	1	0	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	243	n.a.	362

TABLE C 32

NENAGH

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	4,524	4,902	4,517	4,450	4,542
intercensal % change		+8.3	-7.9	-1.5	+2.1
% change 1946-66					+0.6
population incl. environs				4,568	4,609
intercensal % change					+0.9
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,910	n.a.	1,585
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			8.6		6.4
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			17.2		24.2
Building & construction			7.0		9.1
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			67.2		60.3
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	1	5	2	5	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	1	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	39	n.a.	51
<u>Drink (i) No. of firms</u>	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	19	n.a.	12
<u>Textiles (i) No. of firms</u>	0	1	1	1	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	1	0	2
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	2	n.a.	72
<u>Clothing & footwear (i) firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	58	n.a.	19
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	48	n.a.	8
<u>Paper & printing (i) firms</u>	0	1	1	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	12	n.a.	17
<u>Clay Products (i) firms</u>	0	1	2	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	0	4	2	4	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	138	n.a.	196
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	1	13	10	17	14
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	2	1	3
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	316	n.a.	379

TABLE C 33

NAAS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	3,442	3,290	3,774	3,915	4,529
intercensal % change		-4.5	+14.7	+3.7	+15.7
% change 1946-66					+20.0
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,719	n.a.	1,858
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			12.0		7.8
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			13.0		21.4
Building & construction			7.7		7.8
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			67.3		63.0
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	35	n.a.	51
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	2	n.a.	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	0	1	1	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	2
(iii) Employment	n.a.	0	45	n.a.	174
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	0	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	45	0	95
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	2	n.a.	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	31	n.a.	5
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	1	2	2	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	21	n.a.	41
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	9
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	38	n.a.	8
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	3	6	9	8	10
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	1	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	219	n.a.	383

TABLE C 34

LETTERKENNY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,308	2,649	2,848	4,178	4,527
Intercensal % change		+14.8	+7.6	+46.7	+8.4
% change 1946-66					+59.0
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,148	n.a.	1,394
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining	n.a.	n.a.	2.7	n.a.	3.4
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	15.5	n.a.	15.4
Building & construction	n.a.	n.a.	5.7	n.a.	6.0
Services (incl. Public Utilities)	n.a.	n.a.	76.1	n.a.	75.2
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	4	3	5	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	36	n.a.	109
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	17
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	2	1	1	1	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	32	n.a.	4
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	38	n.a.	39
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	2	4	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	14	n.a.	9
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	1	2	3	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	14
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	2	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	42	n.a.	10
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	3	10	13	19	15
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	3
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	172	n.a.	209

TABLE C 35

TIPPERARY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	5,555	5,384	5,267	4,790	4,507
intercensal % change		-3.1	-2.2	-9.1	-5.9
% change 1946-66					-14.4
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	2,014	n.a.	1,473
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			6.4		3.7
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			16.9		21.8
Building & construction			7.0		5.5
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			69.7		69.0
<u>Structure of manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	2	3	2	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	2	1	1	1	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	83	n.a.	109
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	4	n.a.	22
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	3	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	112	n.a.	39
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	49	n.a.	22
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	4	n.a.	3
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	70	n.a.	25
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	2	6	6	9	8
(ii) Total export firms	2	1	1	1	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	322	n.a.	220

TABLE C 36

NAVAN

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	3,652	4,123	4,103	3,643	4,367
intercensal % change		+12.9	-0.5	-11.2	+19.9
% change 1946-66					+6.4
population incl. environs				4,813	5,907
intercensal % change					+22.7
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,774	n.a.	2,201
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			3.7		5.3
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			27.9		36.1
Building & construction			4.6		6.9
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			63.8		51.7
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	2	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	38	n.a.	39
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	2	2	3
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	0	1	2
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	93	n.a.	232
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	1	3	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	82	n.a.	99
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	4	7	11	15
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	1	1	4
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	184	n.a.	357
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	16	n.a.	20
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	5
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	3	3	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	70	n.a.	30
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	3	11	19	21	27
(ii) Total export firms	1	1	1	2	7
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	483	n.a.	782

TABLE C 37

NEWBRIDGE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,249	2,375	3,154	3,600	4,183
intercensal % change		+5.7	+32.8	+14.1	+16.2
% change 1946-66					+32.6
population incl. environs				4,157	5,161
intercensal % change					+24.2
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,369	n.a.	1,800
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			23.8		3.9
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			9.9		34.3
Building & construction			4.0		7.4
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			62.3		54.4
<u>Structure of manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	11	n.a.	10
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	0	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	5	n.a.	393
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	37	n.a.	26
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	37	n.a.	8
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	15
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	3	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	41	n.a.	151
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	1	3	3	5	5
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	1	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	131	n.a.	603

TABLE C 38

ATHY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	3,460	3,628	3,636	3,948	4,069
intercensal % change		+4.6	+0.2	+8.6	+3.1
% change 1946-66					+12.0
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,290	n.a.	1,299
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			9.5		6.1
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			13.7		31.3
Building & construction			5.1		5.2
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			71.7		57.4
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	3	2	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	38	n.a.	62
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	43
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	21	n.a.	12
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	2	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	7	n.a.	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	1	1	2	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	20	n.a.	2
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	2	n.a.	86
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	1	0	2	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	128
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	4	3	3	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	67	n.a.	69
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	5	8	8	11	13
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	3
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	155	n.a.	402

TABLE C 39

MONAGHAN

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	4,636	4,780	4,673	4,701	4,019
intercensal % change		+3.1	-2.2	+0.6	-14.5
% change 1946-66					-14.0
population incl. environs				5,126	4,895
intercensal % change					-4.5
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,726	n.a.	1,563
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			5.4		4.1
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			15.8		18.9
Building & construction			6.1		4.9
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			72.7		72.1
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	1	3	2	4	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	2	1	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	38	n.a.	105
<u>Textiles (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	6	n.a.	14
<u>Clothing & footwear (i) firms</u>	1	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	0	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	73	n.a.	49
<u>Leather (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	3	n.a.	17
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	0	1	2	4	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	54	n.a.	65
<u>Paper & printing (i) firms</u>	1	1	2	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	23	n.a.	21
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	64	n.a.	9
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	3	6	8	14	10
(ii) Total export firms	0	2	3	1	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	261	n.a.	280

TABLE C 40

TUAM

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	3,298	4,181	3,873	3,528	3,624
intercensal % change		+26.9	-7.4	-8.9	+2.7
% change 1946-66					-6.4
population incl. environs				4,789	4,742
intercensal % change					-1.0
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,410	n.a.	1,539
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			4.0		4.9
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			13.0		19.6
Building & construction			5.2		8.8
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			77.8		66.7
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	2	3	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	50	n.a.	155
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	43
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	41	n.a.	17
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	5
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	23	n.a.	32
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	3	n.a.	12
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	54	n.a.	17
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	1	4	6	7	11
(ii) Total export firms	1	1	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	174	n.a.	278

TABLE C 41

ROSCREA

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,772	3,060	3,069	3,095	3,511
intercensal % change		+10.4	+0.3	+0.8	+13.4
% change 1946-66					+14.4
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,358	n.a.	1,144
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			13.8		5.8
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			15.1		36.3
Building & construction			6.0		6.8
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			65.1		51.1
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	1	3	3	3	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	1	2
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	86	n.a.	252
<u>Drink (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	16
<u>Clothing & footwear (i) firms</u>	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	30	n.a.	22
<u>Leather (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	1	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	5	0	0
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	25	n.a.	8
<u>Chemicals (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	90
<u>Paper & printing (i) firms</u>	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	8
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	55	n.a.	10
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	1	4	7	7	8
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	1	1	4
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	201	n.a.	406

TABLE C 42

LONGFORD

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	3,685	3,807	4,019	3,716	3,454
intercensal % change		+2.5	+5.6	-7.5	-7.1
% change 1946-66					-14.1
population incl. environs				4,167	4,129
intercensal % change					-0.9
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,656	n.a.	1,415
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			4.3		5.4
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			12.4		16.3
Building & construction			5.1		7.6
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			78.2		70.7
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	30	n.a.	61
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Employment	0	0	15	n.a.	50
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	31	n.a.	11
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	2	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	32	n.a.	27
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	1	3	3	5	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	30	n.a.	53
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	2	2	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	57	n.a.	7
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	1	7	7	11	8
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	196	n.a.	209

TABLE C 43

PORTLAOISE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	3,374	3,396	3,166	3,196	3,434
intercensal % change		+0.6	-6.8	+0.9	+7.4
% change 1946-66					+8.5
population incl. environs				5,561	5,873
intercensal % change					+5.6
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,371	n.a.	1,842
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			7.1		7.6
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			18.7		17.9
Building & construction			5.2		7.3
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			69.0		67.2
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	2	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	25	n.a.	50
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	21
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	72	n.a.	135
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	34	n.a.	14
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	42	n.a.	14
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	2	2	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	9	n.a.	14
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	10
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	70	n.a.	68
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	2	5	8	7	10
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	252	n.a.	326

TABLE C 44

WICKLOW

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	3,025	3,183	3,183	3,070	3,340
intercensal % change		+5.2	0	-3.6	+8.8
% change 1946-66					+4.9
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,087	n.a.	1,144
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			3.9		2.4
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			8.7		20.6
Building & construction			8.7		11.7
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			78.7		65.3
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	2	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	15	n.a.	9
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	13
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	11	n.a.	26
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	24	n.a.	5
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	3	n.a.	70
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	3	n.a.	13
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Employment	0	0	28	n.a.	59
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	1	7	9	8
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	85	n.a.	195

TABLE C 45

TRAMORE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,812	2,047	2,379	2,919	3,271
intercensal % change		+13.0	+16.2	+22.7	+12.1
% change 1946-66					+37.5
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	890	n.a.	1,090
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			7.5		4.8
Manufacturing (incl misc.)			7.1		17.2
Building & construction			5.3		8.6
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			80.1		69.4
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	10	n.a.	34
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	11
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	6	n.a.	16
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	5	n.a.	32
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	34
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	21	n.a.	30
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	0	2	2	3
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	0	42	n.a.	157

TABLE C 46

BIRR

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	3,402	3,297	3,225	3,257	3,265
intercensal % change		-3.1	-2.2	+1.0	+0.2
% change 1946-66					+1.2
population incl. environs				3,757	3,924
intercensal % change					+4.4
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,379	n.a.	1,320
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			13.3		12.1
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			18.0		23.3
Building & construction			6.1		8.4
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			62.6		56.2
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	33	n.a.	26
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	3	n.a.	11
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	63
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	100	n.a.	126
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	33	n.a.	11
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	10	n.a.	18
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	1	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	0	0	7
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	2	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	63	n.a.	24
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	4	6	5	8	10
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	242	n.a.	286

TABLE C 47

BALBRIGGAN

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,281	2,434	2,537	2,935	3,248
intercensal % change		+6.7	+4.2	+15.7	+10.7
% change 1946-66					+28.0
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,047	n.a.	1,271
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			9.6		8.2
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			22.5		44.0
Building & construction			9.0		10.6
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			58.9		37.2
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	13	n.a.	13
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	2	3	5	4	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	2	3
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	140	n.a.	366
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	4	4	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	22	n.a.	30
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	0	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	1	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	0	0	n.a.
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	42	n.a.	51
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	3	10	11	10	8
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	1	2	4
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	217	n.a.	460

TABLE C 48

CAVAN

- S363

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	3,060	3,393	3,479	3,484	3,244
intercensal % change		+10.9	+2.5	+0.1	-6.9
% change 1946-66					-6.8
population incl. environs				4,277	4,205
intercensal % change					-1.7
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,430	n.a.	1,398
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			2.8		4.9
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			15.0		15.9
Building & construction			5.0		6.0
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			77.2		73.2
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	2	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	68	n.a.	128
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	13
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	43	n.a.	9
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	20	n.a.	6
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	2	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	19	n.a.	37
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	51	n.a.	15
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	2	5	6	6
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	201	n.a.	208

TABLE C 49

FERMOY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	4,510	4,123	4,212	3,427	3,207
intercensal % change		-8.5	+2.2	-18.6	-6.4
% change 1946-66					-23.9
population incl. environs				3,674	3,721
intercensal % change					+1.3
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,629	n.a.	1,395
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			4.5		2.9
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			12.1		15.6
Building & construction			6.2		8.3
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			77.2		73.2
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	2	5	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	36	n.a.	22
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	4
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	48	n.a.	57
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	4	n.a.	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	31	n.a.	11
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	10	n.a.	10
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	55	n.a.	19
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	3	4	6	11	5
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	184	n.a.	149

TABLE C 50

LOUGHREA

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,805	2,891	2,891	2,834	3,001
intercensal % change		+3.0	0	-2.0	+5.9
% change 1946-66					+3.8
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,014	n.a.	919
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			9.5		12.9
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			12.0		13.7
Building & construction			9.0		10.4
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			69.5		63.0
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	22	n.a.	9
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	1	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	61
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	35	n.a.	7
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	34	n.a.	8
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	5
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	1	n.a.	3
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	26	n.a.	6
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	2	2	1	3
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	119	n.a.	99

TABLE C 51

WESTPORT

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	3,488	3,409	3,240	2,947	2,927
intercensal % change		-2.4	-5.0	-9.0	-0.7
% change 1946-66					-9.7
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,277	n.a.	1,085
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			7.6		5.2
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			18.6		25.3
Building & construction			6.2		6.8
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			67.6		62.7
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	24	n.a.	26
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	1	n.a.	3
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	2	3	2	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	4
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	20	n.a.	97
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	1	2	4	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	91	n.a.	81
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	6	n.a.	4
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	49	n.a.	19
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	2	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	13	n.a.	20
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	31	n.a.	8
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	5	11	12	15
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	6
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	235	n.a.	260

TABLE C 52

ARDEE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,729	2,383	2,340	2,719	2,919
intercensal % change		+37.8	-1.8	+16.2	+7.4
% change 1946-66					+24.7
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	846	n.a.	896
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			13.0		6.1
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			13.2		32.6
Building & construction			6.4		6.9
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			67.4		54.4
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	0	15	n.a.	10
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	190
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	19	n.a.	7
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	3	2	5	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	43	n.a.	65
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	2	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	33	n.a.	17
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	1	4	4	8	4
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	110	n.a.	289

TABLE C 53

BUNCRANA

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,309	2,295	2,732	2,896	2,916
intercensal % change		-0.6	+19.0	+6.0	+0.7
% change 1946-66					+6.7
population incl. environs				3,064	3,115
intercensal % change					+1.7
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,174	n.a.	1,151
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			7.5		6.1
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			26.9		36.2
Building & construction			8.5		9.4
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			57.1		48.3
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	28	n.a.	34
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	11	n.a.	13
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	5	n.a.	136
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	1	5	5	6	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	3
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	200	n.a.	165
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	24	n.a.	9
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	9	n.a.	32
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	35	n.a.	6
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	1	7	9	10	7
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	1	3
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	312	n.a.	395

TABLE C 54

GOREY

- S369

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,296	2,323	2,687	2,816	2,858
intercensal % change		+1.2	+15.7	+4.8	+1.5
% change 1946-66					+6.4
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,029	n.a.	935
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			11.0		5.5
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			14.4		30.2
Building & construction			5.2		7.3
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			69.4		57.0
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	18	n.a.	22
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	27	n.a.	31
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	48	n.a.	153
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	20	0	9
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	21
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	24	n.a.	29
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	3	4	3	3	5
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	137	n.a.	265

TABLE C 55

MIDDLETON

- S370

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,732	2,711	2,791	2,784	2,837
intercensal % change		-0.8	+3.0	-3.0	+1.9
% change 1946-66					+1.6
population incl. environs				3,144	4,181
intercensal % change					+33.0
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,101	n.a.	1,451
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			4.4		5.7
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			15.3		38.3
Building & construction			7.0		8.1
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			73.3		47.9
<u>Structure of Manufacturing Sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	0	37	n.a.	78
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	11	n.a.	101
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	2
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	13	n.a.	267
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	35	n.a.	12
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	22	n.a.	6
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	43
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	3
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	6
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	39	n.a.	34
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	4	3	5	8	8
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	1	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	157	n.a.	550

TABLE C 56

LISTOWEL

- S371

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,917	3,098	3,311	3,144	2,822
intercensal % change		+6.2	+6.8	-5.0	-10.2
% change 1946-66					-14.8
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,336	n.a.	906
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			7.9		5.1
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			12.5		12.0
Building & construction			8.6		7.3
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			71.0		75.6
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	18	n.a.	27
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	62	n.a.	19
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	34	n.a.	11
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	2	n.a.	3
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	38	n.a.	38
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	1	3	4	5	5
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	154	n.a.	97

TABLE C 57

EDENDERRY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,092	2,093	2,996	2,627	2,805
intercensal % change		0	+43.1	-12.3	+6.8
% change 1946-66					-6.4
population incl. environs				2,729	2,902
intercensal % change					+6.3
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,507	n.a.	1,002
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			40.5		20.0
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			19.6		33.5
Building & construction			4.9		7.4
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			35.0		39.1
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	16	n.a.	12
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	208	n.a.	293
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	3	4	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	35	n.a.	6
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	3	n.a.	2
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	2	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	30	n.a.	16
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	2	3	8	9	8
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	292	n.a.	329

TABLE C 58

PORTARLINGTON

- S373

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,954	1,851	2,094	2,720	2,804
intercensal % change		-10.1	+13.1	+29.9	+3.1
% change 1946-66					+33.9
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	958	n.a.	972
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			22.4		16.2
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			16.3		25.0
Building & construction			6.7		8.5
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			54.6		50.3
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	21	n.a.	105
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	15	n.a.	9
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	35	n.a.	27
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	1	2	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	35	n.a.	26
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	33
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	42	n.a.	18
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	3	5	4	4	5
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	153	n.a.	218

TABLE C 59

KILRUSH

- S374

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	3,345	3,426	3,348	3,000	2,734
intercensal % change		+1.4	-2.3	-10.3	-8.8
% change 1946-66					-18.3
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,174	n.a.	912
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			10.8		4.9
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			13.3		31.5
Building & construction			5.6		3.9
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			70.3		59.7
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	1	2	4	5	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	52	n.a.	101
<u>Clothing & footwear (i) firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	32	n.a.	9
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	0	0	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	38	n.a.	26
<u>Paper & printing (i) firms</u>	0	0	0	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	0
<u>Clay Products (i) firms</u>	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	125
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	26	n.a.	14
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	1	2	6	9	8
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	148	n.a.	275

TABLE C 60

KILDARE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,116	1,758	2,109	2,617	2,731
intercensal % change		-17.2	+19.8	+24.1	+4.4
% change 1946-66					+29.5
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	813	n.a.	1,041
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			7.7		3.9
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			12.3		19.5
Building & construction			7.5		4.7
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			72.5		71.9
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	18	n.a.	32
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	35
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	9	n.a.	19
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	15	n.a.	10
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	23	0	90
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	30	n.a.	11
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	0	3	4	6
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	1	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	0	95	n.a.	199

TABLE C 61

PASSAGE-WEST

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	3,019	2,648	2,431	2,524	2,686
intercensal % change		-12.3	-8.2	+3.8	+6.4
% change 1946-66					+10.5
population incl. environs				2,638	2,771
intercensal % change					+5.0
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	898	n.a.	971
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			8.0		4.1
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			22.4		41.0
Building & construction			5.2		8.3
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			64.4		46.6
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	7	n.a.	24
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	40
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	12	n.a.	9
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	34	n.a.	10
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	1	n.a.	11
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	134	n.a.	259
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	0	2	2	2
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	0	188	n.a.	353

TABLE C 62

CASHEL

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,953	3,028	3,063	2,817	2,682
intercensal % change		+8.5	+1.5	-8.0	-4.8
% change 1946-66					-12.4
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,092	n.a.	773
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			19.9		13.2
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			8.5		5.7
Building & construction			8.4		10.6
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			63.2		70.5
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	2	2	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	2	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	24	n.a.	30
<u>Clothing & footwear (i) firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	20	n.a.	5
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	19	n.a.	2
<u>Paper & printing (i) firms</u>	0	1	1	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	2	0	0
<u>Clay Products (i) firms</u>	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	n.a.
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	23	0	0
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	2	3	3	3	3
(ii) Total export firms	0	2	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	88	n.a.	37

TABLE C 63

MITCHELSTOWN

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,146	1,902	2,054	2,674	2,617
intercensal % change		-13.4	+7.8	+30.2	-2.1
% change 1946-66					+27.4
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	810	n.a.	886
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			7.0		5.8
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			16.9		32.3
Building & construction			4.4		7.8
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			71.7		54.1
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	0	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	65	n.a.	256
<u>Clothing & Footwear (i) firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	26	n.a.	3
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	18	n.a.	7
<u>Chemicals (i) No. of firms</u>	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	1	n.a.	2
<u>Paper & printing (i) firms</u>	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	5	n.a.	3
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	18	n.a.	7
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	0	2	4	5	4
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	1	0	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	132	n.a.	278

TABLE C 64

NEWCASTLEWEST

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,797	2,943	2,792	2,640	2,483
intercensal % change		+5.2	-5.2	-5.4	-5.9
% change 1946-66					-11.1
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,136	n.a.	735
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			8.1		6.7
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			22.0		12.7
Building & construction			7.7		8.7
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			62.2		71.9
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	4	3	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	1	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	45	n.a.	32
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.	25
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	120	n.a.	14
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	37	n.a.	11
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	35	n.a.	6
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	1	6	4	2	4
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	1	1	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	239	n.a.	88

TABLE C 65

MOUNTMELICK

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,279	2,314	2,739	2,560	2,440
intercensal % change		+1.7	+18.4	-6.5	-4.7
% change 1946-66					-11.0
population incl. environs				2,677	2,580
intercensal % change					-3.6
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	957	n.a.	733
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			25.6		13.5
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			15.0		20.2
Building & construction			6.1		12.6
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			53.3		53.7
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	1	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	28	n.a.	79
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	3
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	2	n.a.	25
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	17	n.a.	4
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	37	n.a.	6
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	1	1	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	24	n.a.	7
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	27	n.a.	11
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	1	1	3	4	5
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	2	2	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	135	n.a.	135

TABLE C 66

CLARA

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,726	1,590	1,635	2,628	2,424
intercensal % change		-7.9	+2.6	+60.7	-7.8
% change 1946-66					48.3
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	704	n.a.	920
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			11.6		8.5
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			13.2		60.9
Building & construction			3.3		3.4
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			71.9		27.2
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	2	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	56
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	33	n.a.	478
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	16	n.a.	7
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	3
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	20	n.a.	7
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	2	3	3	3	4
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	79	n.a.	551

TABLE C 67

CLONAKILTY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,770	2,961	2,825	2,517	2,422
intercensal % change		+6.9	-4.6	-10.9	-3.8
% change 1946-66					-14.3
<u>Total Employed</u>					
% in each sector:	n.a.	n.a.	1,122	n.a.	840
Agriculture & mining			11.1		5.8
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			15.8		14.4
Building & construction			5.7		8.9
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			67.4		70.9
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	0	3	3	6	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	36	n.a.	44
<u>Drink (i) No. of firms</u>	0	2	2	3	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	2	n.a.	32
<u>Textiles (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	31	n.a.	26
<u>Clothing & footwear (i) firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	49	n.a.	11
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	27	n.a.	3
<u>Clay Products (i) firms</u>	0	4	3	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	32	n.a.	2
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	0	9	9	13	8
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	0	0	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	167	n.a.	120

TABLE C 68

BANTRY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,685	2,643	2,453	2,211	2,341
intercensal % change		-1.6	-7.2	-9.9	+5.9
% change 1946-66					-4.6
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,031	n.a.	906
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			13.5		8.4
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			13.6		14.7
Building & construction			5.5		8.8
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			67.4		68.1
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	0	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	30	n.a.	44
<u>Textiles (i) No. of firms</u>	1	1	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	1	0	1	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	0
<u>Clothing & footwear (i) firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	33	n.a.	13
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	36	n.a.	15
<u>Chemicals (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	22
<u>Clay Products (i) firms</u>	0	1	2	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	1	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	31	n.a.	24
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	1	3	6	10	5
(ii) Total export firms	1	0	1	0	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	133	n.a.	120

TABLE C 69

BANDON

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,830	2,839	2,613	2,502	2,294
intercensal % change		+0.3	-8.0	-4.2	-8.3
% change 1946-66					-12.2
population incl. environs					3,825
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,048	n.a.	1,302
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			4.2		5.2
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			15.0		17.8
Building & construction			7.1		10.3
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			73.7		66.7
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	2	3	9	9	8
(ii) No. of export firms	1	2	1	1	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	31	n.a.	71
<u>Drink (i) No. of firms</u>	1	4	3	3	3
(ii) No. of export firms	1	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	83
<u>Clothing & footwear (i) firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	34	n.a.	40
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	30	n.a.	6
<u>Paper & printing (i) firms</u>	0	1	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	4	n.a.	0
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	0	1	1	4	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	49	n.a.	16
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	3	9	14	17	12
(ii) Total export firms	2	2	1	1	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	151	n.a.	216

TABLE C 70

KELLS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,198	2,304	2,143	2,162	2,274
intercensal % change		+4.3	-7.1	+0.9	+5.2
% change 1946-66					+6.1
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	883	n.a.	779
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			7.6		2.1
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			14.8		23.1
Building & construction			9.1		11.3
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			68.5		63.5
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	14	n.a.	14
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	14
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	56	n.a.	119
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	19	n.a.	10
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	5	n.a.	2
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	30	n.a.	3
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	2	4	3	5
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	124	n.a.	162

TABLE C 71

BALLYSHANNON

- S386

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,112	2,223	2,518	2,434	2,233
intercensal % change		+5.2	+13.3	-3.3	-8.3
% change 1946-66					-11.3
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,199	n.a.	735
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			7.3		4.6
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			13.6		11.8
Building & construction			12.6		5.4
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			66.5		78.2
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	2	4	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	19	n.a.	26
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	8
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	2	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	9	n.a.	0
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	35	n.a.	5
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	31	n.a.	9
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	10	n.a.	15
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	55	n.a.	11
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	2	6	8	4
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	159	n.a.	74

TABLE C 72

MACROOM

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,413	2,383	2,230	2,186	2,224
intercensal % change		-1.2	-6.4	-2.0	+1.7
% change 1946-66					-0.3
population incl. environs					2,323
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,037	n.a.	814
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			11.7		12.3
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			12.3		13.6
Building & construction			3.8		6.6
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			72.2		67.5
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	5	2	6	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	3	2	2	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	33	n.a.	40
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	2	n.a.	14
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	11
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	39	n.a.	12
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	14	n.a.	9
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	2	n.a.	2
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	30	n.a.	14
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	8	6	11	11
(ii) Total export firms	0	3	2	2	1
(iii) Total Employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	120	n.a.	102

TABLE C 73

BAGENALSTOWN

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,821	1,897	1,925	1,984	2,154
intercensal % change		+4.2	+1.5	+3.1	+8.6
% change 1946-66					+11.9
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	738	n.a.	638
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			9.2		7.4
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			12.7		27.1
Building & construction			7.7		6.4
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			70.4		60.1
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	2	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	32	n.a.	55
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	5	n.a.	20
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	21	n.a.	12
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	10	n.a.	12
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	3
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	20	n.a.	61
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	1	1	4	5	5
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	88	n.a.	163

TABLE C 74

CASTLEBLANEY

- S389

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,550	1,725	1,769	2,143	2,083
intercensal % change		+11.3	+2.3	+21.1	-2.8
% change 1946-66					+17.8
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	827	n.a.	655
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			4.1		7.2
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			19.6		22.4
Building & construction			6.5		5.3
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			69.8		65.1
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	1	2	2	4	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	26
<u>Clothing & footwear (i) firms</u>	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	85	n.a.	35
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	0	0	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	22	n.a.	55
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	41	n.a.	5
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	1	3	4	7	3
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	152	n.a.	121

TABLE C 75

CHARLEVILLE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,684	1,625	1,548	1,986	2,056
intercensal % change		-3.5	-4.7	+28.3	+3.5
% change 1946-66					+32.8
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	662	n.a.	683
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			5.7		4.1
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			11.9		23.9
Building & construction			3.3		5.1
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			79.1		66.9
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	3	7	8	6	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	1	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	16	n.a.	111
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Clothing & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	24	n.a.	8
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	15	n.a.	13
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	3	n.a.	15
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	11	n.a.	11
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	3	8	10	8	7
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	1	1	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	69	n.a.	159

TABLE C 76

CLONES

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,365	2,235	2,092	2,399	2,038
intercensal % change		-5.5	-6.4	+14.7	-15.0
% change 1946-66					-2.6
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	821	n.a.	631
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			9.0		5.2
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			13.2		14.5
Building & construction			7.6		7.9
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			70.2		72.4
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	2	4	2	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	1	1	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	13
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	2	n.a.	15
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	34
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	30	n.a.	4
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	23	n.a.	8
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	12
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	32	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	4	6	5	5	6
(ii) Total export firms	1	1	1	1	3
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	99	n.a.	86

TABLE C 77

TEMPLEMORE

- S392

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,233	1,981	2,055	1,934	2,031
intercensal % change		-13.1	+3.9	-5.9	+5.9
% change 1946-66					-1.2
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	783	n.a.	750
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			9.7		6.3
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			10.3		15.6
Building & construction			8.1		5.7
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			71.9		72.4
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	16	n.a.	3
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	26	n.a.	6
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	14	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	70
<u>Engineering</u> No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	17	n.a.	2
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	0	1	2	3
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	0	73	n.a.	81

TABLE C 78

SKIBBEREEN

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,627	2,541	2,363	2,202	2,028
intercensal % change		-3.2	-7.1	-6.8	-7.9
% change 1946-66					-14.2
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	1,040	n.a.	730
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			5.5		3.7
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			18.3		15.3
Building & construction			5.4		10.0
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			70.8		71.0
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	2	3	3	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	2	1	1	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	27	n.a.	49
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	14	n.a.	1
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	54	n.a.	18
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	41	n.a.	18
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	8	n.a.	13
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	39	n.a.	5
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	3	6	7	9
(ii) Total export firms	0	2	1	1	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	183	n.a.	104

TABLE C 79

CARRICKMACROSS

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,995	2,095	2,114	2,001	1,946
intercensal % change		+5.0	+0.9	-5.3	-2.7
% change 1946-66					-7.9
population incl. environs				2,155	2,094
intercensal % change					-2.8
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	952	n.a.	789
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			5.4		3.5
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			19.9		27.9
Building & construction			3.7		7.6
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			71.0		61.0
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	17	n.a.	51
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	2	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	6	n.a.	4
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	114	n.a.	133
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	18	n.a.	5
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	13
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	27	n.a.	10
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	1	5	8	5
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	1	2
(iii) Total employment (excl.) misc.	0	n.a.	182	n.a.	216

TABLE C 80

KANTURK

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,630	1,555	1,577	2,005	1,938
intercensal % change		-4.7	+1.4	+27.1	-3.3
% change 1946-66					+22.9
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	670	n.a.	644
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			7.5		7.3
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			21.2		24.7
Building & construction			6.3		8.1
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			65.0		59.9
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	2	3	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	28	n.a.	64
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	5	n.a.	20
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	2	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	39	n.a.	42
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	20	n.a.	5
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	15	n.a.	9
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	3	3	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	3	n.a.	2
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	22	n.a.	5
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	6	9	7	6
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	132	n.a.	149

TABLE C 81

BOYLE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,323	2,093	2,071	1,835	1,789
intercensal % change		-9.7	-1.1	-11.4	-2.5
% change 1946-66					-13.6
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	776	n.a.	589
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			9.1		7.5
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			12.6		16.0
Building & construction			7.9		7.3
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			70.4		69.2
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	2	3	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	17	n.a.	27
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	0	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	26	n.a.	18
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	10	n.a.	20
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	1	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	21	n.a.	9
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	2	5	4	7	4
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	74	n.a.	83

TABLE C 82

CAHIR

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,709	1,638	1,652	1,731	1,740
intercensal % change		-4.2	+0.9	+4.8	+0.5
% change 1946-66					+5.3
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	685	n.a.	606
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			10.2		7.1
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			14.6		16.0
Building & construction			5.7		6.8
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			69.5		70.1
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	2	3	3	2	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	1	2
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	22	n.a.	60
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	n.a.
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	30	n.a.	15
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	22	n.a.	15
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	18	n.a.	0
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	2	4	6	5	7
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	1	1	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	92	n.a.	90

TABLE C 83

TULLOW

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,585	1,616	1,676	1,744	1,694
intercensal % change		+2.0	+3.7	+4.1	-2.9
% change 1946-66					+1.2
population incl. environs					1,775
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	690	n.a.	568
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			15.4		17.3
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			9.4		6.9
Building & construction			6.4		9.3
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			68.8		66.5
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	7	n.a.	13
<u>Clothing & footwear (i) firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	25	n.a.	13
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	14	n.a.	4
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	15	n.a.	4
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Total Employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	61	n.a.	35

TABLE C 84

ROSCOMMON

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,830	2,040	2,039	1,697	1,659
intercensal % change		+11.5	-	-16.8	-2.2
% change 1946-66					-18.6
population incl. environs					2,729
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	846	n.a.	978
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			5.7		9.0
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			11.0		9.4
Building & construction			6.3		7.1
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			77.0		74.5
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	1	0	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	16	0	3
<u>Clothing & footwear (i) firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	25	0	8
<u>Leather (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	14
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	18	0	5
<u>Paper & printing (i) firms</u>	0	1	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	3	n.a.	6
<u>Clay Products (i) firms</u>	0	1	0	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	16
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	0	1	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	28	n.a.	38
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	0	3	3	6	5
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Total employment (incl. misc.)	0	n.a.	90	n.a.	89

TABLE C 85

CAHIRCIVEEN

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,773	1,680	1,779	1,801	1,649
intercensal % change		-5.3	+5.9	+1.2	-8.4
% change 1946-66					-7.4
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	772	n.a.	519
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			10.2		9.6
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			13.3		9.4
Building & construction			7.6		8.1
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			68.9		72.9
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	18	n.a.	21
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	1	n.a.	5
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	5
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	43	n.a.	4
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	22	n.a.	10
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	11	0	0
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	2	2	3	3
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	95	n.a.	45

TABLE C 86

KINSALE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,747	2,422	2,086	1,612	1,592
intercensal % change		-13.0	-13.9	-22.7	-1.2
% change 1946-66					-23.7
population incl. environs				1,808	1,748
intercensal % change					-3.3
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	807	n.a.	674
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			14.9		5.9
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			12.9		22.1
Building & construction			4.2		8.3
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			68.0		63.7
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	19	n.a.	22
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	29	n.a.	87
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	12	0	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	6	n.a.	5
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	29	n.a.	25
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	3	5	5	5
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	95	n.a.	139

TABLE C 87

RATHKEALE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,550	1,565	1,526	1,419	1,542
intercensal % change		+1.0	-2.4	-7.0	+8.7
% change 1946-66					+1.0
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	623	n.a.	519
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			18.8		9.2
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			16.7		23.7
Building & construction			8.2		11.9
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			56.3		55.2
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	31	n.a.	102
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	43	n.a.	4
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	17	n.a.	11
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	1	1	1	3
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	91	n.a.	117

TABLE C 88

TRIM

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,325	1,455	1,383	1,342	1,467
intercensal % change		+9.8	-4.9	-3.0	+9.3
% change 1946-66					+6.1
population incl. environs					1,856
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	591	n.a.	604
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			8.2		6.1
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			13.0		28.3
Building & construction			7.4		8.3
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			71.4		57.3
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	17	n.a.	18
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	1	n.a.	33
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	14	n.a.	7
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	15	n.a.	5
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	1
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Employment	0	0	11	n.a.	64
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	19	n.a.	2
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	1	4	6	8
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	2	4
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	77	n.a.	130

TABLE C 89

BUNDORAN

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,339	1,352	1,825	1,413	1,421
intercensal % change		+1.0	+35.0	-22.6	+0.6
% change 1946-66					-22.1
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	902	n.a.	n.a.
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			5.7		
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			11.0		
Building & construction			5.7		
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			77.6		
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	7	n.a.	0
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	16	0	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	26	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	48	0	0
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	0	n.a.	1	0
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	0	97	n.a.	0

TABLE C 90

DINGLE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,998	1,800	1,683	1,453	1,406
intercensal % change		-9.9	-6.5	-13.7	-3.2
% change 1946-66					-16.5
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	735	n.a.	n.a.
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			18.5		
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			12.5		
Building & construction			3.7		
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			65.3		
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	16	0	0
<u>Clothing & footwear (i) firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	38	0	0
<u>Wood & furniture (i) firms</u>	0	0	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	20	n.a.	0
<u>Engineering (i) No. of firms</u>	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	14	0	0
<u>Summary (i) Total firms</u>	0	0	1	1	0
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	0	88	n.a.	0

TABLE C 91

COOTEHILL

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,532	1,593	1,566	1,394	1,303
intercensal % change		+3.5	-1.7	-11.0	-6.5
% change 1946-66					-16.8
population incl. environs				1,540	1,425
intercensal % change					-7.5
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	654	n.a.	n.a.
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			8.0		
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			15.4		
Building & construction			2.6		
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			74.0		
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	22	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	31	0	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	26	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	15	0	0
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	0	2	3	5
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	0	94	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE C 92

CALLAN

- S407

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,500	1,516	1,545	1,461	1,263
intercensal % change		+0.5	+1.9	-5.4	-13.6
% change 1946-66					-18.3
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	620	n.a.	n.a.
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			16.0		
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			15.0		
Building & construction			8.7		
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			60.3		
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	3	3	3	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	n.a.	n.a.	27	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	17	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	26	0	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	12	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	15	n.a.	0
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	1	5	6	5	5
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	1	0
(iii) Total employment excl. misc.)	n.a.	n.a.	90	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE C 93

BELTURBET

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,307	1,341	1,179	1,176	1,100
intercensal % change		+2.6	-12.1	-0.3	-6.5
% change 1946-66					-6.7
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	471	n.a.	n.a.
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			12.5		
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			12.7		
Building & construction			2.8		
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			72.0		
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	10	n.a.	0
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	35	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	7	n.a.	0
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	n.a.	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	n.a.
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	0	0	n.a.
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	1	2	5	5
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	52	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE C 94

FETHARD

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,180	1,112	1,024	992	997
intercensal % change		-5.8	-7.9	-3.1	+0.5
% change 1946-66					-2.6
<u>Total employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	435	n.a.	n.a.
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			20.2		
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			11.7		
Building & construction			7.1		
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			61.0		
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	3	1	4	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	9	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	15	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	13	0	0
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	3	1	4	1
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	37	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE C 95

LISMORE

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,363	1,194	1,174	893	894
intercensal % change		-12.4	-1.7	-23.9	0
% change 1946-66					-23.9
population incl. environs				1,127	1,046
intercensal % change					-7.2
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	488	n.a.	n.a.
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			19.7		
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			10.0		
Building & construction			6.6		
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			63.7		
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	9	0	0
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	8	0	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	16	0	0
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	0	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	n.a.	1	n.a.	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	10	0	0
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	2	1	2	0
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	n.a.	44	n.a.	0

TABLE C 96

BALLYBAY

	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,079	1,034	938	816	754
intercensal % change		-4.3	-9.3	-13.0	-7.6
% change 1946-66					-19.6
population incl. environs				1,132	1,104
intercensal % change					-2.5
<u>Total Employed</u>	n.a.	n.a.	406	n.a.	n.a.
% in each sector:					
Agriculture & mining			6.9		
Manufacturing (incl. misc.)			18.5		
Building & construction			9.4		
Services (incl. Public Utilities)			65.2		
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>					
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	9	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	12	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	22	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
(iii) Employment	0	0	3	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	1	n.a.	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	n.a.	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Employment	0	0	21	0	0
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	0	5	5	5
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	2
(iii) Total employment (excl. misc.)	0	0	68	n.a.	n.a.

Section 2

ECONOMIC PROFILES OF SELECTED TOWNS
IN NORTHERN IRELAND

TABLE C 97

BELFAST

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	415,151	438,086	502,686	529,537	549,939
intercensal % change		+5.5	+14.7	+5.3	+3.9
% change 1951-66					+9.4
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	28	34	72	85	62
(ii) No. of export firms	6	8	9	5	19
<u>Drink & tobacco</u> (i) firms	24	22	35	33	21
(ii) No. of export firms	11	6	5	5	4
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	109	110	192	250	152
(ii) No. of export firms	98	102	99	122	113
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	56	59	96	143	95
(ii) No. of export firms	7	21	19	22	24
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	9	7	17	19	14
(ii) No. of export firms	1	2	3	3	3
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	32	31	73	96	91
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	3	2	7
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	43	42	102	132	140
(ii) No. of export firms	3	2	3	6	15
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	16	17	26	44	43
(ii) No. of export firms	2	2	2	2	4
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	17	19	33	40	34
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	6	6	7
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	44	39	45	69	108
(ii) No. of export firms	5	10	10	19	43
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	386	386	704	929	770
(ii) Total export firms	133	153	159	192	240

TABLE C 98

LONDONDERRY

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	45,159	47,813	50,092	53,762	55,681
intercensal % change		+5.9	+4.8	+7.3	+3.6
% change 1951-66.					+11.2
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	10	10	14	14	16
(ii) No. of export firms	3	3	4	1	3
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	0	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (ii) No. of firms	4	5	7	4	7
(ii) No. of export firms	3	3	3	3	2
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	26	27	33	41	28
(ii) No. of export firms	4	14	12	9	10
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	2	1	3	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	2	3	5	5	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	5	16	16	12	9
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	2	3	7
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	4	7
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	4	4	4	5	5
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	56	69	84	94	86
(ii) Total export firms	10	20	19	15	22

TABLE C 99

BANGOR

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	13,751	16,299	20,626	24,339*	26,885
intercensal % change		+18.5	+26.5	+18.0	+10.5
% change 1951-66					+30.3
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	5	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	3	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	0	0	10	13
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	1	5

*A portion of North Down Rural District, with a population of 477 in 1961, was transferred to Bangor Municipal Borough in 1962. The population of the town in 1961, excluding the transfer, was 23,862 and the percentage increase in the population between 1951 and 1961 was 15.7.

TABLE C 100

LISBURN

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	12,995	13,763	15,987	17,700	21,538
intercensal % change		+5.9	+16.2	+10.7	+21.7
% change 1951-66					+34.7
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	8	8	7	11	8
(ii) No. of export firms	3	3	3	3	2
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	1	2	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	10	7
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	2	3	4	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	2	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	2	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	13
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	7
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	10	13	13	34	45
(ii) Total export firms	3	3	3	3	14

TABLE C 101

PORTADOWN

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	13,207	14,803	17,202	18,609	20,710
intercensal % change		+12.1	+16.2	+8.2	+11.3
% change 1951-66					+20.4
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	3	13	11
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	2	4	3
<u>Drink</u> (ii) No. of firms	2	2	1	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	6	7	8	8	11
(ii) No. of export firms	1	0	1	1	4
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	3	5
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	1	1
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	3	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	3	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	7
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	2	5	10
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	1	1	8
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	9	13	18	38	55
(ii) Total export firms	1	2	5	7	18

TABLE C 102

LURGAN

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	12,975	14,464	16,370	17,872	20,677
intercensal % change		+11.5	+12.6	+9.2	+15.7
% change 1951-66					+26.3
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	4	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	2	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	14	14	9	35	28
(ii) No. of export firms	3	8	7	11	10
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	5	8
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Leather</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	4	7
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	3
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	3	5	9	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	1	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	3
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	15	18	17	60	55
(ii) Total export firms	3	8	7	12	20

TABLE C 103

LARNE

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	9,875	11,090	12,231	16,350	17,278
intercensal % change		+12.3	+10.3	+33.6	+5.7
% change 1951-66					+41.3
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	2	1	3	5	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	2	1	0
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	2	2	3	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	2	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	1	0	1
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	2	4	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	5	6	10	19	12
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	3	2	4

TABLE C 104

BALLYMENA

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	11,873	12,928	14,173	14,734	15,992
intercensal % change		+8.9	+9.6	+4.0	+8.5
% change 1951-66					+12.8
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	2	2	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	4	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	8	8	8	8	6
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	1	1	2
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	2	2	3	3	5
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	2	1	2
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	2	2	2	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	2	2	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	2	0	7
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	3
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	15	16	19	20	37
(ii) Total export firms	1	2	4	3	8

TABLE C 105

COLERAINE

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	8,078	9,180	10,748	12,499*	13,578
intercensal % change		+13.6	+17.1	+16.3	+8.6
% change 1951-66					+26.3
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	6	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	2	5
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	2	2	3	4	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	1	1	2
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	3	2	3	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	1	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	4	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	3
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	5	9	9	21	27
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	1	2	8

*A portion of Coleraine Rural District, with a population of 598 in 1961, was transferred to Coleraine Urban District in 1964. The population of the town in 1961, excluding the transfer, was 11,901 and the percentage increase in the population between 1951 and 1961 was 10.7.

TABLE C 106

NEWTOWNARDS

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	10,432	11,285	12,243	13,083	12,928
intercensal % change		+8.2	+8.5	+6.9	-1.2
% change 1951-66					+5.6
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	5	5	10	17	11
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	3	6	10
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	2	2	3	10
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	7
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	1	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	6	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	3
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	6	8	15	31	36
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	3	7	24

TABLE C 107

NEWRY

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	12,226	12,746	13,261	12,429	12,214
intercensal % change		+4.3	+4.0	-6.3	-1.7
% change 1951-66					-7.9
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	5	6	7	6	7
(ii) No. of export firms	0	2	0	0	2
<u>Drink & tobacco</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	4	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	5	5	2	4	7
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	4
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	3	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	1	1	2
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	7	6	4	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	3	4	3	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	7
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	15	24	20	24	42
(ii) Total export firms	0	2	1	1	14

TABLE C 108

ARMAGH

	1926	1927	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	8,762	8,669	9,280	10,062	11,000
intercensal % change		-1.1	+7.0	+8.4	+9.3
% change 1951-66					+18.5
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	2	5	5
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	1	2
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	2	3	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	2	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	5	5	4	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	4	9	9	15	22
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	1	1	5

TABLE C 109

CARRICKFERGUS

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	6,239	6,012	8,659	10,211	10,926
intercensal % change		-3.6	+44.0	+17.9	+7.0
% change 1951-66					+26.2
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	3	4	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	4
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	2	2	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	4	4	8	9	15
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	1	1	5

TABLE C 110

OMAGH

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	5,123	5,741	6,757	9,293*	9,857
intercensal % change		+12.0	+17.7	+37.5	+6.1
% change 1951-66					+45.9
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	3	3	5	3
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	1	0	1
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Paper & Printing</u> (i) firms	0	4	4	4	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	1	7	7	9	13
(ii) Total export firms	1	1	1	0	3

*A portion of Omagh Rural District, with a population of 1,184 in 1961, was transferred to Omagh Urban District in 1964. The population of the town in 1961, excluding the transfer, was 8,109 and the percentage increase in the population between 1951 and 1961 was 17.9.

TABLE C 111

STRABANE

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	5,156	5,600	6,609	7,783	8,813
intercensal % change		+8.6	+18.2	+17.6	+13.2
% change 1951-66					+33.1
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	4	4	5	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	2	2	3	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	0	0	1
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	2	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	6	10	12	12	10
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	0	1	1

TABLE C 112

DUNGANNON

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	4,409	4,953	5,682	6,511	7,335
intercensal % change		+12.3	+14.7	+14.6	+12.7
% change 1951-66					+29.1
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	2	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	4	4	6	7	6
(ii) No. of export firms	1	2	3	3	5
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	2	4	4	7
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	2	2	12
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	0	0	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	7	9	13	17	33
(ii) Total export firms	1	2	3	3	8

TABLE C 113

ENNISKILLEN

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	4,883	4,880	6,322	7,406	7,154
intercensal % change		-	+29.5	+17.2	-3.4
% change 1951-66					+13.2
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	3	2	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	0	0	1
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	5	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	3	0
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	2	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	5	5	5	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	4	10	11	16	16
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	0	5	3

TABLE C 114

BANBRIDGE

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	4,854	5,640	6,099	6,114	6,551
intercensal % change		+16.2	+8.1	+0.2	+7.1
% change 1951-66					+7.4
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	2	9	3
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	1	1	3
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	2	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Chemicals</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	2	3	5	16	12
(ii) No. of export firms	1	1	1	1	5

TABLE C 115

COOKSTOWN

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	3,936	3,818	4,247	5,153*	5,542
intercensal % change		-3.0	+11.2	+21.3	+7.5
% change 1951-66					+30.5
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	1	1	1	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	0	1
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	2	2	4	3	1
(ii) No. of export firms	1	0	0	0	1
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	1	2
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	2	4	7	7	17
(ii) Total export firms	1	1	1	1	6

*A portion of Cookstown Rural District, with a population of 184 in 1961, was transferred to Cookstown Urban District in 1964. The population of the town in 1961, excluding the transfer, was 4,969 and the percentage increase in the population between 1951 and 1961 was 17.0.

TABLE C 116

ANTRIM

- S431

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>					
intercensal % change	1,763	1,627	1,662	3,145*	5,468
% change 1951-66		-7.7	+2.2	+89.2	+73.9
					+229.0
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	3	6
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	1	1	5	15
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	4

*Antrim was a town in 1961 constituted under the Town Improvements Act of 1854. It ceased to be such from 1 April, 1962 when the functions of the Town Commissioners were transferred to the Antrim Rural District Council. The population of the "town" in 1961 was 1,448 and, thus, this area experienced a decline of 12.9% in its population between 1951 and 1961.

TABLE C 117

LIMAVADY

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	2,801	2,772	3,176	4,325	4,811
intercensal % change		-1.0	+14.6	+36.1	+11.2
% change 1951-66					+51.5
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	1	0	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Drink</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	2	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	1	1	2	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	2	2	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	3	5	7	7	6
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	1	0	0

TABLE C 118

BALLYCLARE

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	3,362	3,777	3,988	4,442	4,583
intercensal % change		+12.3	+5.6	+11.3	+3.2
% change 1951-66					+14.9
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Clothing</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Engineering</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	1	2	2	2	9
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	5

TABLE C 119

DOWNPATRICK

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	3,147	3,373	3,879	4,235	4,291
intercensal % change		+7.2	+15.0	+9.2	+1.3
% change 1951-66					+10.6
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	3
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Leather</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	1	1	1	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	2	3	2	3	7
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	3

TABLE C 120

BALLYMONEY

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	3,168	3,228	3,308	3,409	3,520
intercensal % change		+1.9	+2.5	+3.0	+3.3
% change 1951-66					+6.4
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	1	2	1	3	4
(ii) No. of export firms	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	2	3	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	1	1	0	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	3	4	3	7	14
(ii) Total export firms	0	1	1	1	3

TABLE C 121

BALLYNAHINCH

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,675	1,795	1,920	2,042	2,526
intercensal % change		+7.2	+7.0	+6.4	+23.7
% change 1951-66					+31.6
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Clothing & footwear</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	1	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Paper & printing</u> (i) firms	0	1	1	0	0
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	0	1	1	3	8
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE C 122

TANDRAGEE

	1926	1937	1951	1961	1966
<u>Population</u>	1,320	1,120	1,394	1,281	1,505
intercensal % change		-15.2	+24.5	-8.1	+17.5
% change 1951-66					+8.0
<u>Structure of Manufacturing sector</u>	1926	1936	1946	1956	1966
<u>Food</u> (i) No. of firms	0	0	0	0	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Textiles</u> (i) No. of firms	1	1	1	1	3
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Wood & furniture</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	1	1
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Clay Products</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	1	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Engineering</u> (i) firms	0	0	0	2	2
(ii) No. of export firms	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Summary</u> (i) Total firms	1	1	1	5	9
(ii) Total export firms	0	0	0	0	2