

MIGRATION TO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM IRELAND, 1961-66

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The 1966 UK Sample Census contains valuable data on Irish migration to the United Kingdom. In addition to the various published results, some special tabulations have been prepared by the General Register Office, and taken together these two sources provide interesting information on the operation of the Anglo-Irish labour market<sup>1</sup>.

The 1961 UK Census contained a question on Birthplace, and the results for the Irish-born living in Britain and Northern Ireland have been presented and discussed elsewhere.<sup>1</sup> Although of great interest in themselves, these data are limited as sources of information on the nature of the current migration stream: the Irish-born population living in the UK could obviously differ greatly in many important features from the Irish people currently moving to the UK. The 1966 UK Sample Census question on 'usual previous residence (one and five years ago)' does shed light on the nature of the contemporary emigrant stream. The limitations of data from this source must, however, be kept in mind. In the first place, they refer only to gross emigration; secondly, it has been general experience that a 'one year previous residence' question is answered far more accurately than a 'five year previous' question, but both are probably more subject than most Census questions to unreliable response; finally, the 1966 UK Sample Census was based on a 10 per cent random sample of the population, and the importance of sampling error increases as the fineness of the cross-classification of the results is increased.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> J. Jackson, Report on Skibbereen Social Survey, (Dublin: Human Sciences Committee, 1967), p. 43; R. C. Geary and J. G. Hughes, Appendix to B. M. Walsh Religion and Demographic Behaviour in Ireland, (ESRI Paper No. 55), Table A11; Irish Statistical Bulletin, June 1965, pp. 76-84.

<sup>2</sup> The question of the statistical reliability of the Sample Census returns is discussed in the General Explanatory Notes to the Census volumes. In Northern Ireland the whole population was enumerated.

In Table 1 the data on the volume of gross emigration to the UK are summarized. It may be seen that the five-year figures are generally only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times the one-year figures, suggesting greater under-reporting in the longer period, as expected, although some of the difference may be due to a return flow.<sup>3</sup> The regional distribution of the one- and five-year migrants is very similar, and may be compared with that of the Irish-born in Britain:<sup>4</sup> there has been a definite reduction in the number going to Scotland and the Northern Region, but otherwise the regional distribution of the migrants is similar to that of the Irish-born. There are marked contrasts in the sex-ratio of the migration to various areas, ranging from 1,356 female per 1,000 male one-year migrants in Northern Ireland to 619 per 1,000 in Wales. The general tendency within Britain appears for males to predominate in areas of heavy industry. The Northern Ireland case is discussed below.

If one takes five times the 1966 one-year emigration figure as an estimate of total gross emigration to the UK between 1961 and 1966 (thus assuming an uniform rate over the period, equal to the 1965-66 rate), the figure of 137.1 thousand is obtained. In addition, 27.9 thousand new passports were issued between 1961 and 1966 to Irish citizens to go to employment or permanent residence in areas outside Ireland (other than in the UK). If all of these passports were used for the stated purpose, the total gross emigration would be estimated at 165.0 thousand. The total estimated net emigration from Ireland (to all destinations), 1961-66, was 77.4, and the difference between these figures (165.0 minus 77.4 = 87.6) is an estimate of gross immigration over the period. This may be compared with 5 year estimates for Northern Ireland (1961-66) of Gross Emigration = 110.0 (thousand) Gross Immigration = 75.5, Net Emigration = 34.5.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> However, this may be compared with a ratio of 3.0 to 1 between one- and five-year migration figures within England and Wales (between Local Authority areas), where return migration is unlikely to be very sizeable.

<sup>4</sup> Irish Statistical Bulletin, loc. cit.

<sup>5</sup> Northern Ireland Development Programme 1970-75. (Belfast, HMSO, 1970), p. 61.

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The migrants from the Republic recorded in Table 1 include both Irish-born and those born outside Ireland (e. g. an Englishman who was resident in Ireland returning to Britain). We can get an idea of the importance of the non-Irish-born in the flow into Britain from the data in Table 2, where figures for the Irish-born migrants are recorded. Comparing the totals in Tables 1 and 2 it may be seen that out of 86.77 thousand five-year immigrants to England and Wales from the Republic, 79.43 were born in the Republic (or Ireland, part not stated), the remaining 7.34 thousand presumably being for the most part a return flow of UK-born persons to England and Wales.

The age structure of the Irish immigrants to England and Wales is given in the Sample Census, and may be compared with the age distribution of net emigration revealed in the Irish Census data. From Table 3 it may be seen that the median age (in 1966) of the one-year Irish immigrants to England and Wales was 23.6 for males and 22.2 for females: this is broadly in keeping with the picture revealed in the net migration data (c. f. Census of Population of Ireland, 1966, Vol. II, Table XIII). A more detailed break-down of the immigrant stream is possible, classifying persons according to age and family status, as in Table 4. It is perhaps surprising to see so large a percentage of the total falling under the headings 'married couples' and 'children in families': there is clearly a substantial movement of whole families to England and Wales, although at the same time a large number of the younger Irish immigrants are enumerated in non-family or non-private households. The 'Other persons enumerated in family households' (3.46 thousand aged between 15 and 24) may be a reflection of the tendency of young people to move to England and initially take up residence with relatives.

The Sample Census returns data for housing standards of 'wholly moving families' - that is, families all of whose members (other than infants under one year) are migrants with the same former usual residence. Unfortunately neither these data nor the total number of such families are tabulated for the Republic, but they are available for former usual residence 'Elsewhere in British Isles', that is the Republic, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel

Islands. For the purposes of comparison, the housing conditions of Immigrants from Scotland are also recorded in Table 5. The lower housing standards of the families from 'Elsewhere in the British Isles' are evident: it is particularly noteworthy that fewer than half of the families having dependent children had exclusive use of hot water, bath and W.C., while 30 per cent of them lived with more than one person per room.

Perhaps the most important information about the Irish migrants to Britain concerns their occupational and industrial distribution. Information on the occupations of the migrants prior to leaving Ireland is available only in respect of those going outside the UK, and is published in conjunction with the data on new passports issued; this emigrant stream is small compared with the movement to Britain, and is presumably highly selective of certain occupations (e. g. professional persons). A limited amount of insight into the occupational dimension of migration is provided by the calculation of net mobility data for broad occupational groups, as has been done in Table 6. These data refer to net movement, and therefore do not tell us the occupational composition of the emigrant stream, but they do serve to highlight the importance of the outflow from agricultural occupations in male net emigration. The substantial net inflow to 'non-agricultural gainfully occupied' males aged 24-44 is striking. There is also the suggestion that a substantial proportion of the emigrants, both male and female, of all ages, were 'not gainfully occupied' in 1961: this of course would be by definition true of those aged under 14 years in 1961.

Turning to the occupational distribution of the emigrant stream at its destination in Britain, Table 7 provides a fairly detailed tabulation of the one- and five-year migrants to England and Wales from the Republic. A very high percentage of the migrants is 'economically active': 86 per cent of the males and 71 per cent of the females (one-year migrants). This would be expected on the basis of the age structure of the population in question, and because migration is probably closely related to the search for suitable

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employment. There is little difference between the distribution of the one- and five-year migrants, indicating no great shift in the occupational distribution of the Irish arriving in Britain since 1961. The most obvious feature of Table 7 is the concentration of males in the labouring occupations, in the unskilled manual worker social group, and in the construction industry. Doubtless many of the migrants fall into all three categories (the data are not available cross-classified by occupation and industry: the social groups are based on occupations). The next largest concentration of Irish emigrants is in the 'skilled manual worker' social group, with corresponding concentrations in the 'electrical and electronic workers', 'engineering etc. workers', 'wood-workers', and 'construction workers' occupational groups. The social group is probably fairly widely distributed by industry, with some concentration in construction.

There was a very high concentration of females in clerical, service and professional, etc., occupations: these three occupational groups accounted for over 70 per cent of the economically active inflow, and the only other occupations of any importance were sales and engineering workers. As a reflection of this occupational grouping, females were heavily concentrated in three socio-economic groups, namely intermediate and junior non-manual workers, and personal service workers, with semi-skilled manual workers also fairly important. The fact that 25 per cent of the female immigrants by occupation were 'professional, technical workers, artists etc.', but only 2.3 per cent were in the 'professional workers (self-employed or employees)' socio-economic group indicates that most of the females in these occupations were on the lower rungs of the professional ladder. The industrial concentration of female migrants reflects their occupational distribution.

It is interesting to note that 4.1 per cent of the males, and 2.3 per cent of the females, from the Republic are employed in the 'professional' socio-economic groups in England and Wales. Looking at the occupational distribution of the labour force in the Republic, 5.06 per cent of gainfully occupied males and 15.25 of females were



in the 'professional (higher and lower)' group. The definitions of 'professional' worker are not compatible between the two Censuses, the Irish concept being more inclusive, but nonetheless this comparison does not lend support to the notion that emigration from the Republic is selective of university graduates. The concentration of professional workers in the inflow of Irish migrants to England and Wales also appears lower than that in the inflow from other areas: 10.6 per cent of the male, and 2.4 per cent of the female, economically active immigrants from outside Britain (excluding immigrants from Ireland) were in the professional socio-economic groups.<sup>6</sup> The male emigrant stream from Ireland <sup>HAD A HIGHER</sup> concentration of skilled manual workers than the Irish labour force (21.0 per cent versus 16.9), but a lower concentration for females (3.5 per cent versus 6.2). On the whole the main contrast between the occupational distribution of the emigrant stream at its destination in Britain and the Irish labour force was the unimportance of agricultural occupations in the former, with a compensating increased importance for the (non-farm) unskilled manual occupations.

In Table 9 the industrial distribution of immigrants to Northern Ireland is presented. There are some contrasts between the picture that emerges for migration to Northern Ireland and that for migration to England and Wales.<sup>7</sup> In the first place, the ratio of one- to five-year migrants was 2.1 in Northern Ireland compared with 3.6 in England and Wales. This contrast suggests that there is more short-run migration to Northern Ireland, people going from the Republic to the North and then either returning to the Republic or moving on to other destinations. Secondly, as has been mentioned earlier there was a very high ratio of females to males among the migrants to Northern Ireland. This is probably connected with the much lower labour force participation rate of the Irish female immigrants in Northern Ireland, 43 per cent as compared with 71 per cent in England and Wales.

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<sup>6</sup> Migration Summary Tables, Table 17.

<sup>7</sup> Care must be taken in drawing conclusions on the basis of the contrast between the two areas because the Northern Ireland Census was a full enumeration, and not a Sample Census, and it was conducted in October 1966 whereas the England and Wales Sample Census was taken in April 1966.

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This contrast in participation rates is a reflection of the much larger number of migrant females to Northern Ireland who were classified as 'other economically inactive, aged 15 and over' (mostly housewives, presumably). Thus migration of married women (perhaps of women consequent to marriage) is of major importance in the total flow to Northern Ireland. Finally, the industrial distribution of the economically active migrants is strikingly different in Northern Ireland from that in England and Wales. There was an overwhelming concentration of female migrants in 'Professional and Scientific Services' and 'Miscellaneous Services', due to the number of medical, educational and religious workers, and to a smaller degree, of hotel and catering industry and domestic service workers, in the total. For males, the industrial concentrations are less marked, although similar to those for females. For both sexes the negligible role of the traditional Northern Ireland industries such as ship-building and textiles is noticeable, and in keeping with the picture emerging from the 1961 Census data on Republic-born persons living in Northern Ireland.<sup>8</sup> The selective nature of the movement to Northern Ireland may partly result from the much higher unemployment rate there than in England and Wales, and partly from the operation of the Safeguarding of Employment Act (which does not apply to many of the professional occupations).

These tabulations may help to fill in some gaps in the description of migration between Ireland and the United Kingdom, although our knowledge of this complex phenomenon remains seriously incomplete.

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<sup>8</sup> Cf. R. C. Geary and J. G. Hughes, loc. cit.

Table 1

Persons with Usual Residence in the United Kingdom on 24 April 1966 whose Usual Residence was in the Republic of Ireland on 24 April 1965 or on 24 April 1961

| Area of Usual Residence on Census Night, 24 April 1966     | (Thousands)  |               |   |               |
|--|--|---------------|---|---------------|
|  | One-Year Migrants (Usual Residence in Republic on 24 April 1965) |               | Five-Year Migrants (Usual Residence in Republic on 24 April 1961) |               |
|  | <u>Male</u>  | <u>Female</u> | <u>Male</u>   | <u>Female</u> |
| Northern Region  | . 17   | . 13          | . 41  | . 42          |
| Yorks & Humberside   | . 53   | . 49          | 1. 90   | 1. 92         |
| North-West Region  | 2. 00  | 1. 84         | 4. 97   | 5. 89         |
| East Midland Region  | . 42   | . 42          | 1. 89   | 1. 58         |
| West Midland Region  | 1. 43  | 1. 09         | 5. 52   | 5. 17         |
| East Anglia  | . 21   | . 14          | . 44  | . 42          |
| South Eastern Region                                       | 7. 00  | 6. 81         | 24. 17  | 27. 43        |
| South Western Region                                       | . 29   | . 28          | 1. 24   | 1. 57         |
| Wales  | . 42   | . 26          | 1. 00   | . 83          |
| Total England & Wales                                      | 12. 47   | 11. 46        | 41. 54  | 45. 23        |
| Scotland   | . 33   | . 71          | 1. 19   | 1. 82         |
| N. Ireland   | 1. 04  | 1. 41         | 2. 18   | 3. 17         |
| Total U. K.  | 13. 84   | 13. 58        | 44. 91  | 50. 22        |
| <b>TOTAL NET<br/>EMIGRATION FROM<br/>REPUBLIC, 1961-66</b> |  |               | 37. 0   | 40. 4         |

Sources: Sample Census 1966, England and Wales.

Migration Summary Tables Part I, Tables 2A, B.

Census of Population of Ireland, 1966, Vol. II, Table XIII.

Census of Northern Ireland 1966, General Report, Tables 11, 12.

Note: The Northern Ireland Census was conducted on 9 October, 1966, and the one and five year migration data for the Province thus refer to 1½ year and 5½ year periods respectively.

Table 2

5-Year Migrants Born in Irish Republic or Ireland (Part Not Stated) with Former Usual Residence in Irish Republic

| Region of Usual Residence on Census Day | ('000) |         |
|---|--------|---------|
|   | Males  | Females |
| Northern                                | .27    | .29     |
| Yorks & Humberside                      | 1.62   | 1.76    |
| North Western                           | 4.36   | 5.25    |
| East Midland                            | 1.72   | 1.45    |
| West Midland                            | 5.10   | 4.82    |
| East Anglia                             | .37    | .31     |
| South Eastern                           | 22.49  | 25.46   |
| South Western                           | 1.09   | 1.37    |
| Wales                                   | .98    | .72     |
| England and Wales                       | 38.00  | 41.43   |

Source: England and Wales 1966 Sample Census, Special Tabulation, Crown Copyright.

Table 3

Immigrants to England and Wales with Former Usual Residences in Republic of Ireland, by Sex and Age. (Thousands)

| Age in 1966 | One-Year Migrants |        | Five Year Migrants |        |
|-------------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
|             | Male              | Female | Male               | Female |
| 1-4         | .61               | .56    |                    |        |
| 5-14        | .73               | .67    | 3.85               | 3.63   |
| 15-19       | 2.25              | 3.08   | 4.88               | 7.55   |
| 20-24       | 3.66              | 3.27   | 12.96              | 16.24  |
| 25-44       | 3.91              | 2.61   | 15.28              | 12.77  |
| 45-59       | .99               | .88    | 3.34               | 3.16   |
| 60-64       | .13               | .13    | .52                | .57    |
| 65 & over   | .19               | .26    | .71                | 1.31   |
| All Ages    | 12.47             | 11.46  | 41.54              | 45.23  |

Source: England and Wales, Sample Census 1966, Migration Summary Tables, Vol. I, Tables 3A, B.

Table 4

One-Year Immigrants to England and Wales, with Previous Usual Residence in Republic of Ireland, by Age and Family Status ('000)

| Age         | Married Couples<br>(Total Persons) |                                  | Lone Parents                  |                                  | Children in<br>Families |       | Other Persons Enumerated in: |                                       |   |                              |
|-------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
|             | With<br>Dependent<br>Children      | Without<br>Dependent<br>Children | With<br>Dependent<br>Children | Without<br>Dependent<br>Children | Dependent               | Other | Family<br>Households         | Non-Family<br>1 Person,<br>Households | Non-Family<br>2 or More<br>Person<br>Households | Non<br>Private<br>Households |
| Under 1     |                                    |                                  |                               |                                  | .46                     |       |                              |                                       |   |                              |
| 1-14        |                                    |                                  |                               |                                  | 2.48                    |       | .05                          |                                       |   | .01                          |
| 15-19       | .15                                | .16                              | .01                           |                                  | .10                     | .63   | 1.74                         | .18                                   | .81   | 1.48                         |
| 20-24       | .60                                | .81                              | .01                           |                                  | .03                     | .16   | 1.71                         | .64                                   | 1.25  | 1.40                         |
| 25-34       | 1.03                               | .96                              | .03                           |                                  |                         | .05   | .82                          | .36                                   | .56   | .70                          |
| 35-44       | .59                                | .30                              | .04                           | .01                              |                         |       | .31                          | .12                                   | .18   | .25                          |
| 45-59       | .27                                | .41                              | .05                           | .08                              |                         |       | .27                          | .10                                   | .15   | .48                          |
| 60-64       | .01                                | .07                              | -                             | .04                              |                         |       | .06                          | .01                                   | .02   | .05                          |
| 65 and over | .02                                | .11                              | -                             | .03                              |                         |       | .20                          | .04                                   | .03   | .02                          |
| Total       | 2.67                               | 2.82                             | .14                           | .16                              | 3.07                    | .84   | 5.16                         | 1.45                                  | 3.00  | 4.39                         |

Source: Migration Summary Tables, Part II, Table 13.

Table 5

Wholly Moving Families Immigrant to England and Wales from "Elsewhere in British Isles" and from Scotland,  
by Density of Occupation and Housing Amenities, (One-Year Migrants).

|                            | Families in Households with Persons Per Room as Follows (%): |      |      |             | Families in Households with exclusive use of Hot Water, Bath and Indoor W. C. (%) |
|----------------------------|--|------|------|-------------|---|
|                            | More than 1½   | 1-1½ | ½-1  | Less than ½ |   |
|                            | Immigrants from "Elsewhere in British Isles"                 |      |      |             |   |
| All Wholly Moving Families | 16.2   | 14.0 | 60.2 | 9.6         | 52.4  |
| With Dependent Children    | 18.1   | 20.1 | 57.9 | 3.9         | 47.4  |
| Without Dependent Children | 13.8   | 6.1  | 63.3 | 16.8        | 56.3  |
|                            | Immigrants from Scotland                                     |      |      |             |   |
| All Wholly Moving Families | 6.3  | 9.4  | 72.9 | 11.4        | 79.4  |
| With Dependent Children    | 6.4  | 12.7 | 77.4 | 3.5         | 81.4  |
| Without Dependent Children | 6.1  | 1.5  | 62.1 | 30.3        | 74.6  |

Source: Migration Summary Tables, Part II, Tables 15A, B.

Note: "Elsewhere in British Isles" here refers to the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

Table 6

Republic of Ireland, Net Mobility by Occupational Groups, 1961-1966  
Classified by Age and Sex ('000)

| Age in 1961 | Males                    |                              |       |                        |       |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
|             | Gainfully Occupied       |                              |       | Not Gainfully Occupied | Total |
|             | Agricultural Occupations | Non-Agricultural Occupations | Total |                        |       |
| 15-19       | -9.4                     | 17.1                         | 7.7   | -32.8                  | -25.1 |
| 20-24       | -4.5                     | 5.0                          | 0.5   | - 5.5                  | - 5.0 |
| 25-44       | -3.9                     | 10.1                         | 6.2   | - 1.4                  | 4.8   |
| 45-64       | -5.9                     | -14.6                        | -20.5 | 17.0                   | - 3.5 |
| 65 and over | -7.6                     | - 7.5                        | -15.0 | 16.0                   | 1.0   |

|             | Females                  |                     |                       |       |                        |       |
|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
|             | Gainfully Occupied       |                     |                       |       | Not Gainfully Occupied | Total |
|             | Agricultural Occupations | Service Occupations | All Other Occupations | Total |                        |       |
| 15-19       | -0.6                     | -6.4                | + 6.6                 | - 0.3 | -22.3                  | -22.6 |
| 20-24       | -1.3                     | -4.9                | -19.3                 | -25.5 | 22.5                   | - 3.0 |
| 25-44       | -0.7                     | - 3.0               | -13.0                 | -16.9 | 14.7                   | - 2.2 |
| 45-64       | -0.4                     | -1.4                | - 2.6                 | - 4.5 | - 1.5                  | - 6.0 |
| 65 and over | -2.4                     | -1.0                | - 1.4                 | - 4.7 | 6.9                    | 2.4   |

Data Source: Census of Population 1961, 1966, Vol. V., Table 2.

Notes: (a) Row totals are not always exactly consistent with the sum of the entries in the row due to rounding at various stages of the calculation.

(b) "Service Occupations" = Domestic servants, workers in hotels, etc., laundries, hospitals.



Table 7

Distribution of Immigrants to England and Wales from the Republic of Ireland by  
Occupations, Industries and Socio-Economic Groups.

(Per Cent of Total Economically Active)

| Occupations                             | Males             |                    | Females           |                    |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
|   | One-Year Migrants | Five-Year Migrants | One-Year Migrants | Five-Year Migrants |
|   | %                 | %                  | %                 | %                  |
| Farmers, foresters, fishermen           | 3.0               | 2.0                | 0.7               | 0.3                |
| Miners and quarrymen                    | 0.3               | 0.5                | -                 | -                  |
| Gas, coke & chemical makers             | 0.4               | 0.4                | -                 | 0.2                |
| Glass & ceramics workers                | 0.5               | 0.2                | -                 | -                  |
| Furnace, forge, foundry workers         | 0.7               | 0.7                | 0.1               | 0.1                |
| Electrical & electronic workers         | 1.4               | 1.6                | 1.4               | 1.8                |
| Engineering, etc. n. e. c.              | 8.6               | 10.2               | 5.7               | 6.3                |
| Wood workers                            | 4.7               | 4.7                | -                 | 0.1                |
| Leather workers                         | 0.2               | 0.2                | 0.1               | 0.3                |
| Textile workers                         | 0.4               | 0.5                | 0.6               | 0.8                |
| Clothing workers                        | 0.4               | 0.4                | 1.7               | 2.0                |
| Food, drink & tobacco workers           | 2.3               | 1.6                | 1.2               | 1.4                |
| Paper & printing workers                | 0.7               | 0.7                | 0.9               | 0.9                |
| Makers of other products                | 0.9               | 1.1                | 1.1               | 1.8                |
| Construction workers                    | 5.1               | 7.1                | -                 | 0.1                |
| Painters & decorators                   | 1.8               | 2.1                | -                 | -                  |
| Drivers of cranes etc.                  | 0.9               | 2.2                | -                 | -                  |
| Labourers n. e. c.                      | 31.0              | 28.2               | 1.2               | 1.9                |
| Transport & communications workers      | 6.8               | 6.6                | 1.6               | 2.0                |
| Warehousemen, storekeepers etc.         | 3.7               | 3.5                | 4.8               | 4.8                |
| Clerical workers                        | 4.9               | 5.9                | 18.6              | 18.0               |
| Sales workers                           | 3.3               | 3.1                | 8.3               | 7.1                |
| Services, sport & recreational workers  | 8.5               | 6.7                | 25.0              | 23.3               |
| Administrators & managers               | 1.1               | 1.3                | 0.1               | 0.2                |
| Professional, technical workers etc.    | 6.7               | 7.0                | 24.9              | 25.3               |
| Armed forces                            | 0.3               | 0.3                | -                 | -                  |
| Inadequately described occupations      | 1.6               | 1.3                | 1.8               | 1.3                |
| <b>Total Economically Active ('000)</b> | <b>10.68</b>      | <b>36.82</b>       | <b>8.11</b>       | <b>29.06</b>       |

Table 7 cont.

| Industries                           | Males             |                    | Females           |                    |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
|                                      | One-Year Migrants | Five-Year Migrants | One-Year Migrants | Five-Year Migrants |
|                                      | %                 | %                  | %                 | %                  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing       | 2.5               | 1.5                | 0.1               | -                  |
| Mining and quarrying                 | 0.1               | 0.2                | -                 | -                  |
| Food, drink and tobacco              | 3.7               | 3.3                | 4.3               | 4.1                |
| Chemicals and allied industries      | 1.0               | 1.1                | 1.4               | 1.0                |
| Metal manufacture                    | 1.4               | 1.2                | 0.7               | 0.6                |
| Engineering & electrical goods       | 9.3               | 7.8                | 7.8               | 9.3                |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering  | 0.3               | 0.1                | -                 | -                  |
| Vehicles                             | 2.2               | 3.5                | 1.6               | 2.0                |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified  | 2.1               | 2.1                | 1.8               | 2.6                |
| Textiles                             | 0.8               | 1.0                | 2.0               | 1.7                |
| Leather, leather goods and fur       | -                 | 0.2                | 0.1               | 0.1                |
| Clothing and footwear                | 0.9               | 0.6                | 1.7               | 2.3                |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.  | 1.2               | 0.9                | 0.1               | 0.2                |
| Timber, furniture etc.               | 0.9               | 1.1                | -                 | 0.3                |
| Paper, printing and publishing       | 1.7               | 1.2                | 1.4               | 1.5                |
| Other manufacturing industries       | 1.6               | 1.2                | 1.2               | 1.9                |
| Construction                         | 33.7              | 37.9               | 0.5               | 0.7                |
| Gas, electricity and water           | 0.9               | 1.3                | -                 | 0.1                |
| Transport and communication          | 7.9               | 6.9                | 1.7               | 2.7                |
| Distributive trades                  | 5.4               | 5.1                | 14.2              | 13.4               |
| Insurance, banking, finance          | 1.5               | 1.7                | 3.5               | 3.2                |
| Professional and scientific services | 5.1               | 6.0                | 31.8              | 31.4               |
| Miscellaneous services               | 11.6              | 9.4                | 21.0              | 18.6               |
| Public administration and defence    | 1.6               | 2.1                | 0.7               | 0.9                |
| Industry inadequately described      | 2.2               | 2.1                | 2.0               | 1.3                |
| Place of work outside GB             | 0.4               | 0.1                | 0.4               | 0.1                |
| Total Economical Active ('000)       | 10.68             | 36.82              | 8.11              | 29.06              |

Source: Sample Census, 1966, Special Tabulation, (Crown Copyright).

Table 7 cont.

| Socio-Economic<br>Groups   | Males                |                       | Females              |                       |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
|  | One-Year<br>Migrants | Five-Year<br>Migrants | One-Year<br>Migrants | Five-Year<br>Migrants |
|  | %                    | %                     | %                    | %                     |
| Employers and managers in<br>central and local government,<br>industry, commerce, etc. -<br>large establishments | 1.2                  | 1.2                   | 0.9                  | 0.6                   |
| Employers and managers in<br>industry, commerce, etc -<br>small establishments                                   | 2.1                  | 2.2                   | 1.0                  | 0.8                   |
| Professional workers - self<br>employed  | 0.8                  | 1.0                   | 0.2                  | 0.1                   |
| Professional workers -<br>employees  | 3.3                  | 2.9                   | 2.1                  | 1.9                   |
| Intermediate non-manual<br>workers   | 2.4                  | 2.9                   | 22.7                 | 23.3                  |
| Junior non-manual workers  | 9.1                  | 9.3                   | 27.6                 | 25.8                  |
| Personal service workers   | 5.0                  | 3.4                   | 20.1                 | 18.0                  |
| Foremen and supervisors -<br>manual  | 0.5                  | 1.5                   | 0.1                  | 0.3                   |
| Skilled manual workers   | 21.0                 | 24.0                  | 3.5                  | 4.3                   |
| Semi-skilled manual workers  | 15.4                 | 16.8                  | 15.8                 | 18.5                  |
| Unskilled manual workers   | 32.0                 | 28.7                  | 3.2                  | 4.5                   |
| Own account workers (other<br>than professional)   | 3.1                  | 3.0                   | 0.4                  | 0.3                   |
| Farmers - employers and<br>managers  | 0.2                  | 0.1                   | -                    | -                     |
| Farmers - own account  | 0.6                  | 0.1                   | 0.1                  | -                     |
| Agricultural workers   | 1.5                  | 1.2                   | 0.5                  | 0.2                   |
| Members of armed forces  | 0.3                  | 0.3                   | -                    | -                     |
| Indefinite   | 1.6                  | 1.3                   | 1.8                  | 1.3                   |
| Total Economically Active<br>(1000)  | 10.68                | 36.82                 | 8.11                 | 29.06                 |

Table 8

Population of Northern Ireland (Oct. 1966) with Former (April 1965) Usual Residence in Republic of Ireland Classified by Industry of Employment and Sex

| Industry                             | Male                       | Female |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
|                                      | (Percent of Total at Work) |        |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing       | 5.2                        | 0.2    |
| Mining and quarrying                 | 0.2                        | -      |
| Food, drink and tobacco              | 2.6                        | 0.5    |
| Chemicals and allied industries      | 0.3                        | -      |
| Metal manufacture                    | 0.2                        | -      |
| Engineering and electrical goods     | 1.9                        | 0.7    |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering  | 0.3                        | -      |
| Vehicles                             | -                          | -      |
| Metal goods n. e. c.                 | 0.5                        | -      |
| Textiles                             | 3.1                        | 1.7    |
| Leather, leather goods and fur       | -                          | -      |
| Clothing and footwear                | 0.5                        | 1.0    |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.  | 0.2                        | -      |
| Timber, furniture etc.               | 0.9                        | -      |
| Paper, printing, publishing          | 0.9                        | 0.7    |
| Other manufacturing industries       | 0.2                        | 0.2    |
| Construction                         | 10.5                       | -      |
| Gas, electricity and water           | 0.5                        | -      |
| Transport and communication          | 3.3                        | 0.5    |
| Distributive trades                  | 10.7                       | 4.4    |
| Insurance, banking and finance       | 7.8                        | 2.4    |
| Professional and scientific services | 31.2                       | 61.8   |
| Miscellaneous services               | 7.2                        | 21.8   |
| Public administration and defence    | 2.6                        | 0.9    |
| Industry inadequately described      | 0.2                        | -      |
| Place of work outside the U. K.      | 9.1                        | 3.1    |
|                                      | Numbers                    |        |
| Total Economically Active            | 623                        | 604    |
| In Employment (Full-time)            | 573                        | 555    |
| In Employment (Part-time)            | 7                          | 19     |
| Out of Employment                    | 43                         | 30     |
| Total Economically Inactive          | 214                        | 612    |
| Retired                              | 78                         | 53     |
| Students                             | 133                        | 52     |
| Other Economically Inactive          | 3                          | 507    |
| Total Persons Aged 15 and Over       | 837                        | 1,216  |
|                                      | Numbers                    |        |
| Professional & Scientific Services   | 181                        | 355    |
| Accountancy Services                 | 6                          | -      |
| Educational Services                 | 65                         | 96     |
| Legal Services                       | 1                          | 6      |
| Medical and dental services          | 23                         | 182    |
| Religious Organisations              | 78                         | 70     |
| Other                                | 8                          | 1      |
| Miscellaneous Services               | 42                         | 125    |
| Catering, Hotels etc.                | 24                         | 44     |
| Private Domestic Service             | 2                          | 54     |
| Other                                | 16                         | 27     |

Source: Northern Ireland, Census of Population 1966, General Report, Table 18.