

SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN.

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1926.

VOLUME V. PART II.

AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITIONS.

CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Particulars of Ages and Conjugal Conditions were shown in Volume V, Part I, for classifications by Area only; in Part II they are shown by Occupational and Industrial groupings, which are based on the replies given in the two following columns of the Census Schedule :—

PERSONAL OCCUPATION.	EMPLOYMENT.
<p>State here the precise branch of Profession, Trade, Manufacture, Service, &c.</p> <p>For persons working in connection with Agriculture, such descriptions as "Assisting on Father's Farm," "Farm Labourer," "Farmer," "Assisting on Neighbour's Farm," "Land Steward," &c., will be sufficient.</p> <p>Where the occupation is connected with Trade or Manufacture, the reply should be sufficient to show the particular kind of Work done, the Material worked in, and the Article made or dealt in, if any. The reply should be sufficient to distinguish Dealers from Makers.</p> <p>If at present Out of Work, add "Out of Work for—," stating period of Unemployment.</p>	<p>(1) If working for an Employer, state name and business of Employer (person, public body, &c.). If employed in connection with employer's farm, state also the area of farm in statute acres.</p> <p>(2) If at present Out of Work, give same particulars as above for last employer.</p> <p>(3) If employing paid persons for purposes of the principal business, write "Employer."</p> <p>(4) If working on own account and not employing paid persons for purposes of business, write "Own account."</p> <p>NOTE :—For Domestic Servants and others in private personal service, write "Private."</p>
(k)	(l)

General explanatory notes on the subjects of Ages and Conjugal Conditions were published in Part I, and the only matter which appears to call for explanation in Part II refers to Tables 14 to 20—the first tables

published showing the numbers of persons actually at work in each industry or service at the time the Census was taken. It appears necessary to explain the basis of the classification of these industries and services. The business of a person's employer as given in Column (1) on the Census Schedule was taken to be the *industry* in which the person pursued his *occupation*. Thus, if a person's occupation was described as "Clerk," and if he was stated to be employed by Messrs., "Flour Millers," the *industry* in which the clerk was engaged was recorded as "Flour Milling." Similarly, the industry of a person described as "assisting relative" was determined by the business of that relative as described in Column (1). The industries of persons described as "employers" or as "working on own account" were determined by the descriptions of the occupations of those persons.

This Census method of compiling the numbers in each industry and service led to misleading results in some cases, for instance, in the numbers engaged in "Quarrying." A person described in col. (k) as a labourer who in Column (1) was only stated to be employed by a County Council had to be classified amongst those employed by the Local Authorities, although he may have been employed in a quarry worked by that County Council. On this account the numbers recorded as engaged in quarrying are much understated.

The total number published in Volume II as following "Gainful Occupations" (1,307,662) was greater than the figure which appears in the present Volume (1,223,014) for persons in industries and services (*e.g.*, in Table 14), mainly because the former includes and the latter (which represents only persons *actually* at work) excludes inmates confined to hospitals, jails, etc., whose normal gainful occupations when at work were given on the Census Schedules, as well as persons described as normally following gainful occupations but as "out of work" at the date of the Census, 18th April, 1926, etc..

JOHN HOOPER,

Director of Statistics.

November, 1930.