

SAORSTAT ÉIREANN.

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1926.

VOLUME VII.—INDUSTRIES.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The information contained in this volume was obtained from the replies given in the following two columns of the Census form :—

OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT.	
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>(See instructions 1 to 9 and Examples in Memorandum A).</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> <p>(See instructions 1 to 9 and Examples).</p>
(k)	(l)
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Particulars of industry were obtained from the information given in column (l) on the Census Form in which the business of each individual's employer was stated. For example, if an individual described himself in the occupation column (k) as a clerk and gave in column (l) as his employer Messrs....., Flour Millers, the industry to

which he would be classified would be "Flour Milling." The industries of persons describing themselves as employers or as working on own account were determined by the descriptions of the occupations of these persons. From information given in the above column regarding Industrial Status, showing those who were employers, working on own account, relatives assisting in business, employees at work, persons out of work and persons confined to hospitals and other institutions, it was possible to compile and publish Industry figures relating to those actually "at work" at Census date, 1926.

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It is very necessary when using the information given in this volume to bear in mind the difference between statistics of Occupations and statistics relating to Industries. As explained in the Notes published in Volume II. Occupations, certain occupations are peculiar to a single industry or service, *e.g.*, train driver, grain miller, etc., whilst others such as clerk, carter, etc., are common to many industries.

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The statistics in this Volume relate to the classification according to industry of the 1,223,014 persons returned as *at work* at Census date. The industrial classification of the 78,071 persons described as "out of work" has already been published in Volume VI. The difference between the sum of these two numbers, 1,301,085, and the number 1,307,662 returned in Volume II (Occupations) as "gainfully occupied" is accounted for by the fact that of the latter 9,789 persons confined to hospitals and other institutions were not classified by industry and 3,212 persons described as "following non-gainful occupations" were also described as "out of work," "employers," "employees," etc., and were therefore included in the total of 1,301,085. The latter figure together with the 9,789 persons in hospitals and other institutions less the 3,212 not gainfully occupied make up the total of 1,307,662 persons gainfully occupied.

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The method adopted in the case of the Saorstát of showing only persons actually at work enables some comparisons to be made with the Census of Industrial Production figures of persons employed which refer only to persons actually on the pay-rolls. While industry figures ascertained at a Census of the population are exhaustive, the corresponding industry figures of persons employed as ascertained from a Census of Production will always be less on account of the omission in the latter of returns from persons engaged in small businesses. Furthermore the Census of Industrial Production covered only non-agricultural productive industry, while the term industry is used in this Volume in the wider sense of employment.

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Particular attention is drawn to Table 10 of this volume which shows under each industrial classification the numbers of persons gainfully employed grouped according to their respective occupations. For convenience of reference complete lists of the Occupations and of the Industries used in the Saorstát Census Reports are reproduced in Tables A and B of the Appendix to this Volume. These lists were compiled from the "Classification of Occupations" and the "Classification of Industries" used at the British Census of 1921. In determining the scheme of the industrial classification for the Saorstát some headings relating to agriculture were expanded and other headings or groups of industries contracted.

A supplementary question is sometimes asked at Census enquiries in other countries which enables information to be published showing industry figures arranged under the localities in which the work was carried on as distinct from industry figures arranged under the localities in which the workers resided. No such question was asked in the Saorstát Census for 1926. Accordingly in using the industry totals for the smaller areas and in particular for the towns of over 10,000 inhabitants in Table 8 it is to be noted that the figures relate to place of residence as distinct from the locality where the particular industry is carried on. It might happen that the place of residence of many of the workers employed at a factory located in a particular town was outside the boundaries of that town and the number of persons shown for a particular industry for the town would, therefore, not represent the number of persons at work there.

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At the compilation stage of the preparation of the industry tables many difficulties were experienced in classifying individuals to the correct industry. It is possible that some farmers' wives who were coded occupationally as "home duties" and consequently have not been shown under any Industry, might more correctly have been classified as belonging to the Industry of Agriculture. In the case of Education which is shown under three headings, Central Government, Local Government and Other than Central or Local Government, the information given for some of the individuals was of such a nature as to make it very difficult to classify them correctly under the appropriate heading. Similarly, a person described as a labourer who was stated to have been employed by a County Council had to be classified among those employed by Local Authorities although he may have been engaged in Quarrying or Road Repairing.

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Particulars relating to persons employed in Industries classified according to Ages and Conjugal Conditions have already been published in Vol. V., Part II. and those according to Status and Periods of Unemployment in Volume VI. of this series of Reports.

STANLEY LYON,
Director.

Statistics Branch,
Department of Industry and Commerce,
Dublin, *March*, 1932.