

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1936.

VOLUME I.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The figures contained in this publication relate to the area which was comprised in Saorstát Éireann and excludes the Counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone and the County Boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry. Under the Constitution of 1937 the name of the State is now Éire or, in the English language, Ireland. The expression "Saorstát Éireann" is however being used in all the volumes of the Report of the 1936 Census of Population, as the Census was taken on a date prior to the coming into force of the Constitution Act 1937.

A Census of the population of Saorstát Éireann was taken on the 26th April, 1936, in accordance with the Statistics (Census of Population) Order, 1936 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936, No. 96), made by the Minister for Industry and Commerce. The services of the *Gárda Síochána*, the centrally controlled Police Force of the country, were again made available to act as official enumerators. The Census Schedules were delivered to the head of each household by the enumerators a short time prior to Census Date and when duly completed by the head of the household were subsequently collected by the enumerators, having been scrutinised and amended suitably in case of obvious errors. The enumerators compiled a summary by sex of the population in their respective areas and from these summaries the Preliminary Report was compiled.

The information contained on the Census Schedules was translated into code numbers and transferred by means of punched holes to "machine cards." These cards, one of which was punched for each person enumerated at the Census, were passed through sorting and counting machines used for the complicated and intricate work of summarising the data in accordance with classifications and cross-classifications determined beforehand. The figures in the present and subsequent volumes are compiled from these Census machine cards.

METHOD OF PUBLICATION.

The Census results for 1936 are prepared for publication in *subject* volumes as was done in 1926, each containing in respect of a particular subject as complete information as possible for the country as a whole and for each of the larger constituent areas. Prior to 1926 the results were published by *areas*, i.e., a volume for each county or province contained complete particulars for that county or province—numbers in each Age-group, Religion, Occupation, etc., etc. The latter method does not provide in a convenient form material for comparison between counties without entailing reference to several volumes and lacks the ready availability of information which characterises a volume treating of the principal areas of the country for a particular subject.

A Preliminary Report containing unrevised totals of the numbers of males and females in each Province, County, Urban District and (former) Rural District of Saorstát Éireann in 1936 was published in August, 1936. The present volume contains corresponding and final figures for these areas and for all areas used for official administrative purposes down to the District Electoral Division. In the principal table of the present volume, Table 11, which shows particulars of the population of District Electoral Divisions and indicates how these areas build up to the larger administrative units, the (former) Rural Districts have been retained as convenient statistical units of area; the Rural Districts are as constituted at the date of their abolition as administrative areas in 1925 (or in the case of the Rural Districts in County Dublin in 1930). The District Electoral Division is composed of a number of complete townlands which are the smallest territorial

units of area used for administrative purposes. Following the procedure adopted in respect of the 1926 Census the population of townlands will not be published in the 1936 Census Reports but such particulars will on application be supplied to any persons who may require them.

Subsequent volumes will be issued in this series on the subjects of Ages, Conjugal Condition and Orphanhood ; Religions, Birthplaces ; Housing Conditions ; Occupations ; Industries and Industrial Status and Unemployment. There will also be a volume on the subject of the Irish Language which will contain, *inter alia*, detailed statistics relating to inhabitants of the Gaeltacht areas, their Ages, Occupations, Industries, Housing Conditions, etc.

POPULATION.

The population figures published in this volume represent the numbers of persons who resided on the night of Sunday, 26th April, 1936, in the District referred to or who arrived in that District on the morning of Monday, 27th April, not having been enumerated for Census purposes elsewhere in Saorstát Éireann. The population for each area thus represents all persons (including military, etc.) actually present within its boundaries whether as permanent residents or temporary visitors ; persons on board ships or boats in port, etc., were included with the population of the adjacent area.

AREA AND VALUATION.

The particulars of area and valuation published in this volume were extracted from the records of the General Valuation Department. The areas are in all cases exclusive of the areas under the tideways, larger lakes and rivers. The valuation is the rateable valuation after appeal in 1936.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The figures for marriages, births and deaths in Tables 1 and 12 were extracted from the records of the Registrar-General's Office. Large numbers of births and very much larger numbers of deaths take place in institutions (county homes, hospitals, nursing homes, etc.) at a distance from the normal place of residence, and are registered in the areas in which the institutions are situated. Up to and including 1922 the numbers of births and deaths recorded and published for each area represented only those *registered* in the area. From and including 1923 in addition to the numbers registered in each area, the numbers of births and deaths properly *attributable* to the area have also been published. The latter figures are calculated by adding to or subtracting from the numbers as registered in each area the appropriate numbers of births and deaths in institutions ; as the corrections thus made form considerable percentages of the numbers for some small areas, especially for those containing hospitals, etc., Table 12 shows for Superintendent Registrars' Districts, Counties and Provinces, both sets of figures for the period 1st January, 1927, to 31st December, 1936 (the numbers registered and the numbers attributed to each of these districts), and the birth and death rates shown for each district in that table are those calculated on the latter corrected figures.

BOUNDARIES.

The latest complete issue of the Topographical Index containing reference to all townlands and other territorial units in the country was compiled in respect of the 1901 Census, previous issues were made after the Censuses of 1851 and 1871. A supplement to the 1901 volume was published after the Census of 1911 and it is proposed to issue in connection with the present Census either a further supplement showing the alterations in boundaries made since 1911 or a complete new Topographical Index.

Since 1926 the principal changes in boundaries have been the extension of the boundary of Dublin City and the constitution of Dún Laoghaire as a Borough. References to the changes of boundaries involved are contained in Sections 2 and 17 of the Local Government (Dublin) Act, 1930, and detailed particulars are shown in the First Schedule to the Act.

Under the provisions of the Local Government (Dublin) Act, 1930, the boundaries of Dublin City were extended to include the Urban Districts of (a) Rathmines and Rathgar and (b) Pembroke and also (c) certain "added rural areas" within which were situated the Census Towns of Terenure and Killester. Under the provisions of the same Act the Borough of Dún Laoghaire was constituted by an amalgamation of the four Urban Districts of (a) Blackrock, (b) Dún Laoghaire, (c) Dalkey, and (d) Killiney and Ballybrack. The population figures shown in this volume for Dublin City and for Dún Laoghaire Borough relate to the areas defined in the 1930 Act and Schedules thereto.

WARD POPULATIONS IN DUBLIN CITY.

The Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, Adaptation Order, 1936 dated 1st October, 1936, altered the boundaries of certain existing wards and defined the boundaries of certain new wards in Dublin City and it was considered advisable to compile and publish population figures for the wards thus defined although the Local Government Order came into operation some months after Census Date.

AREAS TO WHICH COMPARATIVE FIGURES RELATE.

In most of the tables in this volume comparisons are made only between the years 1926 and 1936 and in these tables the boundaries of the administrative areas compared are the same—those existing at the date of the 1936 Census. Only in Tables 1 and 2 and in the two deduced Tables 3 and 4 are particulars given for years prior to 1911. These tables refer only to Counties and Provinces and although the changes in boundaries of these areas were small it was decided to follow the procedure of previous Censuses by showing in Tables 1 and 2 the populations at each Census for the areas as existing at the date of such Census.

CENSUS TOWNS IN THE VICINITY OF CORK CITY.

In order to simplify the publication of population figures for the area adjoining Cork City south of the River Lee it was considered advisable, on account of the growth of Census Towns, to amalgamate the populations of certain townlands in each of the D.E.D.s of Bishopstown and Blackrock and publish the resulting figures as the population of Cork City South-West Suburbs and Cork City South-East Suburbs respectively. The description Suburbs, like the description "Census Town," has here no special meaning as it represents an area which has no legally defined boundaries but is used for convenience in setting out the "town" population immediately adjoining Cork City on the South-West and South-East sides. Particulars of the population of each of the townlands now comprised in the South-West and South-East Suburbs have been compiled and are available at this office in accordance with the statement made in an earlier paragraph of these notes. *Cork City South-East Suburbs* comprise the townlands of Ballincurragh; Ballinlough, part of; Browningstown; Coppinger's-stang; Knockrea, part of (Rural); Raheen and Cooleen; Skahabeg North; Skahabeg South, and Spital-lands, part of (Rural). *Cork City South-West Suburbs* comprise the townlands of Bishops-mill-lands; Clashduff; Crogha-more, part of (Rural); Farran-macteige; Gillabbey, part of (Rural); Gurteenaspig, part of (Rural); and Huggartsland.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CENSUS TOWNS.

An appendix containing an alphabetical list of Census Towns in the Saorstát is printed at the end of the tables in this volume. A "Census Town" is defined as a "cluster of 20 houses or more." This list of towns, which has been compiled from Table 11 of this volume, is the basis of "Town and Village Population" used in Tables 9 and 10.

April, 1938.