

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1936.

VOLUME II.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
EXPLANATORY NOTES	V
TABLES	

TABLES	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
1 A.	Numbers of persons 14 years and over in each occupational group in Saorstát Éireann	2
1 B.	Numbers of persons in each occupational group in Saorstát Éireann per 1,000 occupied	3
2	Occupations of persons 14 years of age and over in Saorstát Éireann at 26th April, 1936, with comparative figures for 1926	4
3 A.	Total population (males and females) aged 14 years and over in each county broadly classified in respect of occupations	16
3 (a)	Numbers (males and females) in each occupational group per 1,000 occupied	17
3 B.	Population (males only) aged 14 years and over in each county broadly classified in respect of occupations	18
3 (b)	Numbers (males only) in each occupational group per 1,000 occupied	19
3 C.	Population (females only) aged 14 years and over in each county broadly classified in respect of occupations	20
3 (c)	Numbers (females only) in each occupational group per 1,000 occupied	21
4 A.	Occupied persons (males and females) aged 14 years and over, classified in occupational groups	22
4 (a)	Numbers (males and females) in Table 4 A. expressed per 1,000 occupied persons in each county	24
4 B.	Occupied persons (males) aged 14 years and over classified in occupational groups	26
4 (b)	Numbers (males only) in Table 4 B. expressed per 1,000 occupied persons in each county	28
4 C.	Occupied persons (females) aged 14 years and over, classified in occupational groups	30
4 (c)	Numbers (females only) in Table 4 C. expressed per 1,000 occupied persons in each county	32
5	Occupations of males and of females aged 14 years and over in each county and in each county borough in Saorstát Éireann	34
6 A.	Total persons (males and females) in each of the principal towns and in types of towns classified in occupational groups	100

TABLES	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
6 (a)	Numbers in Table 6 A. expressed per 1,000 occupied persons in each of the principal towns and types of towns	100
7	Occupations of males and of females in each city and in each of the principal towns showing totals for types of towns	102
8 A.	Numbers of males in the principal occupations in each town of 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants in Saorstát Éireann	126
8 B.	Numbers of females in the principal occupations in each town of 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants in Saorstát Éireann	130
9	Numbers of males and of females in each occupational group in each town of over 1,500 inhabitants, in each smaller town possessing local government and in each rural district (exclusive of these towns) in Saorstát Éireann	132
10 A.	Numbers of males classified according to their principal occupations showing the numbers in the towns (towns of 1,500 or more inhabitants and smaller towns possessing local government) and in the rural districts (exclusive of these towns) of each county in Saorstát Éireann	166
10 B.	Numbers of females classified according to their principal occupations, showing the numbers in the towns (towns of 1,500 or more inhabitants and smaller towns possessing local government) and in the rural districts (exclusive of these towns) of each county in Saorstát Éireann	194
11 (a)	Number of farmers in each county, classified by size of farm on which occupied	208
11 (b)	Number of farmers' sons and daughters assisting on home farm in each county, classified by size of farm on which occupied	210
11 (c)	Number of farmers' other relatives assisting on home farm in each county, classified by size of farm on which occupied	212
12	Numbers of persons 14 years and over in agricultural occupations in each rural district (including all urban districts and towns) in Saorstát Éireann	214

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1936.

VOLUME II.—OCCUPATIONS.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The statistics of the population on 26th April, 1936, classified by occupations contained in this publication, relate to the area which was formerly comprised in Saorstat Eireann and excludes particulars relating to 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 Eire, or, in the English language, Ireland. The expression "Saorstat Eireann" 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.

The following were the headings of the columns of the Census Schedule from which the statistics in this volume were primarily compiled:—

PERSONAL OCCUPATION	EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS
<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)
.....

It is necessary to include the second column "Employer and Employer's Business" in order properly to understand the basis on which the classification according to occupation was made.

When at the stage of compilation preparatory to publication the figures for the whole country were put together it became obviously desirable to subdivide a number of the occupations on an industrial basis, e.g., to

show "Shopkeepers" under their principal trading groups, clerks subdivided in similar manner, etc. Details of the numbers following the principal occupations within each industry will be published in Volume VII—Industries.

For the purpose of classifying the occupations of persons described on the census schedules, occupation is defined as the kind of work performed in earning a living irrespective of where and for what purpose it is performed. A person follows his occupation within a certain industry or service. Some occupations are peculiar to particular industries or services—grain miller, jam boiler, tram driver—others are found in many industries and services—clerk, motor driver, packer. Classification of the people by occupation thus brings together the numbers of persons engaged in the same type of work regardless of the purpose for which such work is carried out. In the scheme of occupations adopted in this volume the occupations peculiar to or habitually associated with the more important industries and services are grouped together and if the above considerations are not kept in mind, there is a danger of the totals for such groups being misread as the totals for all engaged in the industries and services whereas they represent only occupations peculiar to such industries and services.

Special attention was paid to the occupational inquiry at the censuses of 1926 and 1936 and the memorandum of instructions issued to each householder contained detailed directions, with examples, for the completion of this part of the schedule. The memorandum and the census schedule have already been published in the Statistics (Census of Population) Order (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936, No. 96) made under the Statistics Act, 1926.

As in 1926 advantage was taken of the excellent work done in Great Britain in connection with the collection and compilation of statistics of this kind and the methods of classifying occupations adopted in the England and Wales censuses of 1921 and 1931 were used in the compilation of this volume. The clerical staff were thus able to make full use of the "Classification of Occupations" published by the Stationery Office, London, in 1934 which contains about 35,000 occupational terms fully and scientifically classified in a form convenient for reference. The occupational code numbers in Table 2 of the present volume show how the numerous occupational descriptions for England and Wales were condensed into 262 occupational descriptions for Saorstát Éireann.

In the 1926 Occupations Volume unskilled workers were included with employers and skilled workers in the several occupational groups. In this publication the unskilled workers are in most cases not shown as part of the several occupational groups but are included with the classes general and undefined labourers and described as "Unskilled Workers" in the group "Other Gainful Occupations" at the end of the list. This procedure is in better accordance with the principle of an "occupational" as distinct from an "industrial" classification of the population. There was also a change in the minimum age of the persons classified by occupation from 12 years in 1926 to 14 years in 1936. For purposes of comparison the occupational figures published for 1926 have been adjusted in these two respects and are shown for the Saorstát side by side with those for 1936 in Tables 1 and 2 of this volume. Total figures only are available for "unskilled workers" for 1926.

Where the description "labourer" was the only information given in the answer to question (k) recourse was had to the particulars shown in reply to question (l) regarding "employer's business" with the result that, as in 1926, the number of "Agricultural labourers" is a representative figure and very few, if any, agricultural labourers are included in the general heading of "unskilled workers."

Only the principal occupation was recorded for each individual on the census schedule. As a result the number of farmers was smaller than the actual number of persons owning and farming land in the Saorstát. Large numbers of persons holding small farms work as labourers on larger farms and in describing themselves on the schedule gave their principal occupation correctly as "agricultural labourer." Other persons holding land but following as their principal occupation pursuits other than farming described themselves not as farmers but as "publicans," "doctors," "auctioneers," etc. The numbers ascertained at the census for any particular occupation would be smaller than the number actually following that occupation, whether as a principal or subsidiary occupation.

The figures for each occupation include all persons described on the census schedules as following that particular occupation; thus are included under each occupational heading persons who at the date of the census were unemployed as well as those employed, persons temporarily confined to hospitals and other institutions, persons temporarily resident in this country, etc. But where a person was described as "retired" from an occupation such person was not included under the occupation stated but the "retired" persons for all occupations were grouped together and shown under one general heading, "Retired from Gainful Occupations" at the end of the lists of occupations in Tables 2 and 5 with the other categories of persons regarded as "not gainfully occupied."

The number recorded in a particular district for a particular occupation represents the number living in that district at census night who followed that occupation and not the persons engaged in that occupation in that district. The place of work was not sought; only the place where each person was actually in residence had to be stated on the schedule.

Under each occupational classification are shown the numbers of persons who were described on the census schedule as following that particular occupation. Differences in description as between the 1926 and 1936 censuses were few and are readily understood on scrutiny of the figures, for example, the remarkable decrease in the numbers described as Farm Managers was largely offset by an increase in the numbers described as Farm Foremen. Similarly the proportion of skilled male workers in bacon-curing who described themselves as "Bacon-curers" (code No. 023) was greater in 1936 than in 1926; see also where Druggists' clerks (code No. 239) decreased whilst Chemists' assistants (code No. 176) increased. In the non-gainful occupations marked differences are to be observed as in the case of those "At school" where the numbers fell sharply in 1936 because more persons at the young ages were described as "not yet at work" than in 1926.

In accordance with 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.

County Cork has, in this volume, been divided into an Eastern and a Western division for statistical purposes. The Eastern boundaries of the Rural Districts of Kanturk, Macroom and Bandon form the dividing line.

Particulars of the population in each occupation classified by Ages, Conjugal conditions, Religions, Birthplaces, Irish Language and the Gaeltacht, Housing, Industries, Industrial status, and Unemployment, etc., will be found in the volumes issued under these subjects.