

## CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1936.

## VOLUME VI—INDUSTRIAL STATUS.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The statistics of the population on 26th April, 1936, classified by industrial status contained in this publication, relate to the area which was formerly comprised in Saorstat Éireann and exclude particulars relating to the Counties of Antrim, 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 "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.

The present Volume is on lines similar to those adopted in 1926 and contains tables of a similar type relating to Industrial Status and Unemployment. In addition, there are included tables showing particulars of the unemployment experience in the twelve months preceding Census date of employees and persons out of work. The statistics in the volume refer to persons 14 years of age and over for 1936 as compared with persons 12 years and over, as published in the corresponding 1926 Volume. Again a slight alteration was made in the compilation stage in classifying those out of work according to periods of unemployment up to and including one year; thus persons exactly four weeks out of work were excluded in 1936 from the first category and included in the second and this was continued in respect of those out of work up to one year.

The statistics of Industrial Status and Unemployment were compiled from particulars furnished in the columns on the Census Schedule headed as follows:—

## OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF EACH PERSON 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

Personal Occupation.	Employer and Employer's Business.
<p>State here the precise branch of Profession, Trade, Manufacture, Service, etc.</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," etc., 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, etc.). 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)

From the particulars furnished, tables were compiled showing the numbers of employers, those working on own account, those assisting relatives, employees at work and out of work, etc., in respect of occupations, industries, ages, etc., and the statistics are set out in Tables 1 to 10 of the Volume. Details of those out of work classified by occupations, industries, etc., are set out in Tables 11 to 38. These tables relate only to persons who were "out of work" at Census date and are to be distinguished from those in respect of whom unemployment experience during the preceding twelve months is shown in Tables 39 to 45, and who constitute the whole employee class. It should be explained as regards the classification of employers that persons employing domestic servants only were not regarded as employers, that persons assisted in business only by relatives who had no contract for wages were classified as "working on own account"

Tables 39 to 45 were compiled from information furnished in respect of employees and persons out of work, in columns (m), (n) and (o) of the Census schedule which were headed as follows:—

UNEMPLOYMENT		
All Employees (see Instructions) and Persons Out of Work should state the Total Number of Weeks† Unemployment during the twelve months preceding Census date, 26th April, 1936, on account of:—		
Unable to find Work, though able and willing to work.	Personal Sickness or Injury.	All other Causes (Strikes, Lock-outs, Illness in the Home, etc.)
† If less than one week, state number of days, writing in the word "days."		
(m)	(n)	(o)
Weeks	Weeks	Weeks

This was the first occasion on which these questions were included on the Census Form and, while the statistics compiled from the replies were found to be not unsatisfactory on the whole, certain deficiencies were apparent. Only 77 per cent. of the male employees and 66 per cent. of female employees furnished the particulars required and consequently percentage figures have been presented in this volume since the absolute figures, relating to less than 80 per cent. of all employees, would be misleading. Comparisons between the numbers returned at the Census as out of work at the date of the Census, the Live Register of Unemployment and the figures compiled from column (m) indicate that the latter may be regarded as reliable as far as they go, and that the unemployment experience of those who furnished the information was not widely dissimilar from that of persons who failed to do so. In regard to column (n), however, comparison with National Health Insurance statistics of sickness indicates that the amount of sickness and injury must have been considerably in excess of that returned at the Census. In consequence the statistics from

this column have been presented in much less detail than those from column (m); comparisons within the classification used may have a certain value.

In each of the three categories (m), (n) and (o) and for certain areas, the percentage distributions according to periods of unemployment in each age group are shown. In addition, in category (m) the percentage distributions are shown for each principal occupation. Attention is particularly directed to the estimated average number of weeks unemployment during the twelve months prior to the Census. It is emphasised that this average is based on the whole employee class including the considerable proportion (65 per cent. for all males) who stated that they had had no unemployment during the year. The average period of unemployment for those who had had any unemployment in the period would be much greater.