

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1936.

VOLUME VII—INDUSTRIES.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The statistics of the population on 26th April, 1936, classified by industries contained in this publication, relate to the area which was formerly comprised in Saorstát Eireann and exclude 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 "Saorstát 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 statistics in this volume were compiled from the replies given in the following columns of the Census form :—

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)
.....

Classification by industry was determined by reference to the statement of employer's business or profession given in column (l) on the Census form or, in the case of persons describing themselves as employers or working on own account, by the description of business or occupation stated in column (k). For example, a clerk describing himself as employed by

Messrs....., Bacon Curers, would be classified to the industry of "Bacon Curing."

From the information given in these columns 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.

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The statistics in this Volume relate to the classification, according to industry, of gainfully occupied persons who were "at work" at Census date. Persons following gainful occupations who were described as "out of work" or temporarily resident in hospitals or other institutions are not included. Statistics of persons who were out of work on Census date appear in Volume VI.

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The method adopted 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 Population are exhaustive, the corresponding industry figures of persons employed as ascertained from a Census of Production are less on account of the omission from the latter of persons engaged in small businesses.

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It is necessary to bear in mind the difference between statistics of industries in this volume and of occupations published in Volume II. In general principle the basis of the occupational classification is the business of the individual, whereas the basis of the industrial classification is the business of the individual's employer. Furthermore, the occupational statistics include all persons whether employed or unemployed, while the industrial statistics in this Volume relate only to those "at work."

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The industrial classification used is substantially the same as that used in the Report on the 1926 Census of Population. Necessary revisions have been made within the broad groups relating to manufacture of Textiles, Clothing, Metals and Machines and Vehicles. The following transfers from one group to another have been made—manufacture of Hosiery and Knitted Goods are taken from Textiles and added to Clothing, Electrical Installation from Metals to other Manufacturing Industries, whilst those engaged in Waterworks Undertakings have been moved from their association with Gas and Electricity production and added to "Other Local Government."

It is to be noted that particulars for industries in 1936 have been compiled for persons aged 14 years (the school-leaving age under the School Attendance Act, 1926) and over, whereas those published in the 1926 Volume related to persons 12 years and over. Comparative figures for 1926 in Tables 1 and 2 of this Volume refer however to persons 14 years and over.

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Particular attention is drawn to Table 10, which shows under each industry 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 B and C of the Appendix to this Volume.

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Some difficulty was experienced at the compilation stage 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 dealing with persons engaged in the Motor industry distinction between mechanics and others engaged in production as separate from garage duty could only be made when full particulars of the nature of the occupation was given. In the case of Education, which is shown under three headings, "Central Government," "Local Government" and "Education, not Government or Local Authority," 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 headings.

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In using the industry totals, particularly those for town areas, it is to be remembered 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 recorded for a particular industry for the town would, therefore, not represent the number of persons at work there.

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The League of Nations has published a list* of industries and industrial groups which they recommend for purposes of international comparison of statistics of industry. Although the list of industries recommended by the League does not correspond with that used in the principal tables in this volume, it has been possible to compile totals for the industrial groups, and these totals are shown in Appendix A.

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Particulars relating to persons employed in industries cross-classified according to Ages and Conjugal Conditions appear in Vol. V, Part 2, and according to Industrial Status and Periods of Unemployment in Volume VI of this series of reports.

* Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods, No. 1, League of Nations, Geneva, 1938.