

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1951

VOLUME III, PART II - INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS

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E R R A T A

- Page vii : Upholstering, bedding and mattress manufactures (not wire) -
1951 code number 059 should read 059;060
1946 ' ' 061 (pt.of) should read 061((pt.of); 062 (pt.of)
- Page 63 : Code 214, M. Cork Co. Boro' - indistinct figure should read 53
- Page 82 : Code 296 - "Commerceial" should read "Commercial"
- Page 88 : Code 067 - "anf" should read "and"
- Page 103 : Code 247 - "Painters" should read "Porters"
- Page 134 : Code 012 - "nursery growing" should read "nursery gardening"
- Page 156 : Code 143-146 - "Upholsters" should read "Upholsterers"
- Page 205 : Code 145 - "Upholsters" should read "Upholsterers"
- Page 207 : Code 315 - "Civil Guard" should read "Civic Guard"

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1951.

VOLUME III, PART II

INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Two different sets of statistics, relating to the population, as enumerated at the Census taken on 8/9 April, 1951, are included in this volume. The first set, which appears in Tables 1 - 8, classifies by *industry the gainfully occupied population aged 14 years and over who were at work on Census date.* In the succeeding tables in the volume, Tables 9 - 18B, *the whole gainfully occupied population aged 14 years and over, whether at work or not,* is classified by *industrial status.*

The term "industry" as used in this volume is not confined to manufacturing industry but is to be regarded as synonymous with "branch of economic activity". The basis of the industrial classification is, in the case of an employee, the business or profession of that person's employer, and in the case of a person who describes himself as "employer" or "working on own account" the particulars of his own business or profession. This classification is distinct from the classification by occupation for which statistics are published in Volume II, Part II, in Volume III, Part I, and in certain of the later tables relating to industrial status in this volume. In general the basis of the occupational classification is the kind of work performed by each individual irrespective of where or for what purpose it is performed. For example, a lorry driver employed by a builder would be classified to the industry of "Building"; a clerk employed in a solicitor's office would be classified to the industry of "Law"; a carpenter employed in a brewery would be classified to the industry of "Brewing". On the other hand in the classification by occupation all lorry drivers would be included in a single heading irrespective of the industry or service in which they were engaged and the same is true of clerks, carpenters and other occupations. As mentioned above, the classification by industry in Tables 1 - 8 relates only to those at work on Census date, while the occupational statistics include all persons who were considered as normally gainfully occupied, whether such persons were actually at work, out of work or temporarily resident in institutions such as hospitals at the date of the Census.

The classification by industrial status in Tables 9 - 18B distinguishes between those at work who were classified as employers, working on own account, assisting relatives, managers or employees (with separate particulars for those returned as apprentices, learners or professional students), those described as "out of work" and those in hospitals and other institutions. Particulars of persons in these categories are cross-classified by area, age group and conjugal condition, occupation and industry. The information on industrial status was used to derive the number of persons actually at work on the date of the Census which are included in Tables 1 - 8.

The questions on the Census schedule from which particulars of occupation, industry and industrial status were ascertained were as follows:

Personal Occupation

STATE PRECISE OCCUPATION OR CALLING AT WHICH PERSON WORKS EVEN IF AT PRESENT UNEMPLOYED. If following more than one occupation enter principal occupation only. If having started to work but at present out of work add "Out of Work."
For persons working in connection with Agriculture such descriptions as "Assisting on Father's Farm," "Farm Labourer," "Farmer," "Land Steward" will suffice.
If at a University or studying for profession or occupation write "Student" (indicating branch, e.g. "Medical Student," "Law Student" etc.) "Apprentice" (indicating occupation, "Apprentice Plumber," etc.). If at school or college and not otherwise occupied state "at school" adding the word "primary," "secondary," "vocational," "business college," etc., whichever applies. If not at school or college or not otherwise occupied, and if not yet started work, write "not yet at work."
If retired from a profession or occupation and not following any other profession or occupation write "retired."
If mainly occupied in unpaid domestic duties (e.g. Housewives) write "home duties."
For other persons over 14 not at school or college, mainly dependent on others' earnings or upon their own or others' private means write "none."
Avoid vague descriptions such as "Builder," "Foreman," "Clerk," "Mechanic" "Printer," "Merchant," "Labourer."

Employer and Employer's Business

If working for an Employer state name and BUSINESS of Employer (person, public body, etc.). Describe accurately nature of BUSINESS in which employed. If employed in connection with Employer's farm state also area of farm in statute acres. For Domestic Servants and others in private personal service write "Private." If at present Out of Work give same particulars as above in respect of last Employer. If employing paid persons for the purpose of the principal business write "Employer" and in brackets insert number of employees, e.g. (6). Persons whose only employees are private domestic servants should not be described as "Employers." If working on own account and not employing paid persons for purpose of business write "Own Account."

(H)

For convenience of reference complete lists of the occupations and industries used in the Census Reports are reproduced in Appendices B and C to this volume. The occupations or industries contained in any group in any of the tables can be ascertained by reference to the code numbers in the tables in conjunction with Appendices B and C.

As compared with the list of industries used in the corresponding volume for 1946, a number of changes have been made. Most of these are new classifications shown for the first time and a transfer of certain industries or parts of industries from one industrial group to another. These changes are listed on pages vii and viii.

For purposes of comparison figures for the numbers engaged in each industry in 1926, 1936, 1946 and 1951 are shown in Appendix A. The classification of industry in this table is that used in the 1946 Census and the 1951 figures have been arranged, wherever possible, so that they are comparable with the earlier figures. In cases where it was not possible to adjust the 1951 figures and there are major differences between the 1946 and 1951 figures explanatory footnotes have been inserted. In some other cases the 1946 and 1951 figures are not strictly comparable but reference to pages vii and viii will indicate the changes which have been made in the 1951 classification.

The method of showing only persons actually at work enables some comparisons to be made between the figures in this volume and those in Census of Industrial Production returns. It should, however, be borne in mind that while the figures ascertained in the Census of Population may be considered exhaustive, the numbers of persons employed in corresponding industries as ascertained from Census of Production will be less on account of the omission from the latter of returns from persons engaged in small businesses or working on their own account.

In using the industry totals 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.

Certain changes have been made in the section relating to industrial status when compared with the corresponding statistics in Volume VI, 1946. Employers are classified according to the number of their employees and where an employer employed less than 5 persons he was allocated to the specific occupational heading instead of to "Employers and managers." Thus a carpenter employing 4 persons is allocated to the occupational heading "Carpenter" but a carpenter employing 5 persons is included with "Employers and managers." In certain cases the information furnished on Census schedules was not sufficient to enable employers to be allocated to specific occupational headings and, therefore, a small number of employers of less than 5 persons is included with "Employers and managers." Employees are now shown in two classes, (1) apprentices, learners and professional students, etc., (2) other employees. The figures in (1) are not to be taken as necessarily being the same as the number of registered apprentices in certain trades.

As in 1946 managers are shown separately. There has been an important change in the allocation of persons to this group compared with 1946. Company directors, directors and managing directors who were included with employers in 1946 are now included with managers. This change explains the large increase in the number of managers compared with 1946 and the decrease in the number of employers.

In the industrial status classification all persons described as "working on own account", except those temporarily confined to hospitals, etc., are allocated to this group. But in the social group classification (used in certain tables in Volume III, Part I and Volume II, Part II) persons working on own account in agricultural and professional occupations, together with fishermen, actors and musicians, are assigned to the agricultural or professional social groups. The industrial status figures for "working on own account" are, therefore, in excess of those in the corresponding social group.

CHANGES IN THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION IN 1951
(Listed in order of 1951 code number)

1951 Code Number	1946 Code Number	Industry	Group in which included in 1946	Group in which included in 1951
014 (pt.)	149 (pt.)	State forestry	Public administration and defence	Agriculture
025	151	Turf development and production (local authority)	"	Mining, quarrying and turf production
024	014 (pt.)	Turf development and production (Bord na Mona)	Agriculture	"
026	014 (pt.)	Other turf production	"	"
033 (pt.)	099	Canning of foodstuffs	Other manufacturing industries	Manufacture of food
035 (pt.)				
038 (pt.)				
054	052	Hosiery and other knitted goods	Manufacture of clothing (incl. boots and shoes)	Manufacture of textiles
055 (pt.)	100 (pt.)	Manufacture of oilcloth, linoleum and other hard surfaced floor coverings (excl. rubber products)	Other manufacturing industries	"
059	061 (pt.)	Upholstering, bedding and mattress manufactures (not wire)	Woodworking, manufacture of furniture and fittings	Manufacture of textile made-up goods - not dress
079 (pt.)	100 (pt.)	Manufacture of cork	Other manufacturing industries	Manufactures of wood and cork (excluding furniture)
081 (pt.)	069 (pt.)	Manufacture of metal furniture and fixtures	Manufacture of metals, machines, implements and jewellery	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures
088	100 (pt.)	Manufacture of rubber products	Other manufacturing industries	Manufacture of rubber products
093 (pt.)	100 (pt.)	Manufacture of glue	"	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
093 (pt.)	100 (pt.)	Manufacture of industrial alcohol	"	"
100	084	Stone and slate cutting and dressing	Building, decorating and works of construction	Manufacture of bricks, pottery, stone, glass, etc.
119 (pt.)	065 (pt.)	Manufacture of agricultural tractors	Manufacture of metals, machines, implements and jewellery	Manufacture of transport equipment
120 (pt.)	102	Motor garages	Transport and communication	"
127 (pt.)	076 (pt.)	Refining of mineral oils and manufacture of lubricating oils and greases	Manufacture of fertilisers, chemicals, paints, etc.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
127 (pt.)	094 (pt.)	Manufacture of asphalt paving and roofing materials	Manufacture of bricks, pottery and glass	"
127 (pt.)	093 (pt.)	Optical glass	"	"
125	068	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and plateware and the manufacture and repair of watches and clocks	Manufacture of metals, machines, implements and jewellery	"
127 (pt.)				
131	098	Electrical installation, wiring and contracting	Other manufacturing industries	Construction
133	149 (pt.)	Office of public works	Public administration and defence	"
136	152 (pt.)	Waterworks and sanitary services	"	Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services
145	120 (pt.) 122 (pt.) 123 (pt.) 124 (pt.) 125 (pt.) 140 (pt.)	Wholesale distribution of food and drink	Trading	Wholesale distribution
146	132 (pt.) 133 (pt.)	Wholesale distribution of clothing and textiles (incl. boots and shoes)	"	"
147	129 (pt.)	Wholesale distribution of hardware and electrical goods	"	"
148	135 (pt.)	Wholesale distribution of paper, stationery and books	"	"
149	128 (pt.)	Wholesale distribution of chemists' wares	"	"

CHANGES IN THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION IN 1951
(Listed in order of 1951 code number)

1951 Code Number	1946 Code Number	Industry	Group in which included in 1946	Group in which included in 1951
150	126 (pt.) 129 (pt.) 130 (pt.) 131 (pt.) 132 (pt.) 134 (pt.) 137 (pt.) 140 (pt.)	Wholesale distribution of other non-food goods	Trading	Wholesale distribution
154	165	Public houses	Personal service	Retail distribution
192	147 (pt.)	Communication services rendered to the public by post, wire or radio (other than broadcast services)	Public administration and defence	Transport, storage and communication
208	146	Education (central government)	Public administration and defence	Professions
209	150	Education (local authority)	"	"
200	152 (pt.)	Mental hospitals (local authority)	"	"
202	152 (pt.)	Hospitals and county homes (local authority)	"	"
204	152 (pt.)	Other medicine and care of the sick (local authority)	"	"
215 (pt.)	012 (pt.)	Jobbing gardening	Agriculture	Personal service
218 (pt.)	136 (pt.)	Restaurants in departmental stores	Trading	"
224	081 (pt.)	Portrait and commercial photographic studios	Paper making, stationery, printing and bookbinding	"