

# CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1966.

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES.

This Volume gives detailed classifications of the working population of the State (and of the principal units of area) according to the industry or branch of economic activity in which engaged derived from the 1966 Census of Population. The Census was taken on the night of 17 April, 1966, in accordance with the Statistics (Census of Population) Order, 1966 (S.I. No. 40 of 1966), made by the Taoiseach in pursuance of powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of Section 16 of the Statistics Act, 1926 and the Statistics Acts, 1926 and 1946 (Transfer of Ministerial Functions) Order, 1949 (S.I. No. 142 of 1949).

The following particulars were collected in respect of each individual:— (i) Name, (ii) relationship to head of household, (iii) sex, (iv) date of birth and (v) marital condition, and for persons aged 14 years or over, (vi) principal occupation, (vii) employment status (i.e. whether employer, employee etc.), (viii) name of employer and employer's business, (ix) area and rateable valuation of agricultural land held, (x) age at which full-time education ended and types of school, college, etc. attended (for persons who had ceased their full-time education). In addition, the head of each private household was asked to state the number of rooms in the dwelling occupied by the household.

The full publication programme of the 1966 Census comprises the following reports:—

- Volume I — Population of District Electoral Divisions, towns and larger units of area. (Already published).
- Volume II — Ages and Conjugal Conditions. (Already published).
- Volume III — Industries. (The present Volume).
- Volume IV — Occupations.
- Volume V — Occupations classified by ages and conjugal condition.
- Volume VI — Housing and households.
- Volume VII — Education.

## COVERAGE OF THE CENSUS

The Census figures relate to the *de-facto* population, i.e. the population recorded for each area represents the total of all persons present within its boundaries on the night of 17 April, 1966, together with all persons who arrived in that area on the morning of Monday, 18 April, 1966, not having been enumerated elsewhere. Persons on board ships in port are included with the population of adjacent areas. The figures, therefore, include visitors present on Census night in addition to residents, but Irish persons temporarily absent from the State on Census night are excluded. The date of the Census was, however, chosen to coincide with a period of low passenger movement and consequently the figures closely approximate to those for the normally resident population.

Members of the Defence Forces who, on Census date, were serving with the United Nations Forces abroad were, of course, excluded from the enumeration. The total number of officers and men concerned was 537.

## BASIS OF CLASSIFICATION.

Persons in their working capacity are classified, for Census purposes, according to three distinct factors, namely Occupation, Industry and Employment Status. A person's occupational classification is determined by the kind of work he performs in earning a living, irrespective of the place in which, or the purpose for which, it is performed. The nature of the factory, business or service in which the person is working has no bearing upon the classification of his occupation. For example, the occupation "clerk" covers clerks employed in manufacturing industries, commerce, insurance, banking, public administration, professions and other services.

The industry in which a person is engaged is determined (whatever may be his occupation) by reference to the business or economic activity in, or for the purpose of which, his occupation is followed. Thus, while the occupational classification is concerned only with work performed by the individual regardless of its ultimate purpose or end product, the industrial classification is concerned only with ultimate purpose or end product, regardless of the precise nature of the work performed. A single manufacturing concern or commercial undertaking may employ persons of many different occupations for the purpose of making a particular product or giving a particular service. Conversely there are many cases in which particular occupations are largely confined to a single industry. For example, the majority of persons having agricultural occupations are in the industry of Agriculture, most fishermen are in the Fishing industry, most miners are in the Mining industry and most shop assistants are in Wholesale or Retail Trading.

It will be noted that the term "industry" as used for Census of Population purposes is not confined to manufacturing industry, but is regarded as being synonymous with the term "branch of economic activity". The basis of the industrial classification is, in the case of an employee, the business or profession of his employer and in the case of a person who describes himself as "employer" or "working on own account" the nature of his own business or profession.

Each gainfully occupied person was classified by "Employment Status" to one of the following groups:—

- Employer
- Own account worker
- Assisting relative
- Employee (other than apprentice or learner in a skilled trade)
- Apprentice or learner in a skilled trade
- Out of work

The questions on the Census schedule from which the statistics contained in the present Volume were derived are set out hereunder.

For all persons aged 14 years or over

### PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION

If usually working for payment or profit (even if at present out of work), state here the usual principal occupation or calling.

If wholly retired, state the former principal occupation.

For other persons write, as appropriate, "Home duties", "Private means", "At school" (primary, secondary or vocational), "Student" (Medical, Law, etc.), "Not yet at work", etc.

### EMPLOYMENT STATUS

If working for payment or profit, state whether "Employee", "Employs others", "On own account", "Assisting relative", or "Apprentice".

If out of work, write "Out of work".

If wholly retired, write "Retired".

For all persons aged 14 years or over (contd.)

#### EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS

If an employee, state name of employer (person, firm, company or public body), address of place of work and nature of business carried on by employer. A farm worker should also state the area of the farm on which working.

If self employed, state nature of business carried on. A farmer should also state the area of the farm on which working.

If out of work, state name, address and nature of business of last employer.

It will be noted that persons were asked to state the name, address and nature of business of their employer, although the nature of business only was used in determining the persons industrial classification. It frequently happened, however, that the information on nature of employer's business as entered on the Census schedule was not sufficiently precise for the purpose of accurate classification. In such cases the name and address of the employer frequently enabled the Census coders to identify the nature of business precisely with the aid of trade directories, etc. It will be seen also that persons who were out of work at the date of the Census were asked to furnish particulars of their last employer. In certain tables in this Volume, namely those showing cross classifications by industry and employment status, persons who were out of work at Census date are included. In the remaining tables, however, the classifications are in respect of persons at work only. No significant changes in the basis of the classifications have been made since the corresponding Volumes of the 1961 Census of Population were prepared. The present Volume dealing with Industries, is, however, being published as Volume III of the Census Reports and the Occupations Volume as Volume IV, whereas at the 1961 Census, the Occupations Volume preceded that dealing with Industries. The publication order of these two Volumes has been interchanged in view of the generally greater interest attaching to the statistics of industries. Little change has been made in the content or arrangement of the present Volume compared with the Industries Volume of the 1961 Census. Two new tables have been added. The first shows the working population of individual towns of 1,500 or more inhabitants, classified by industry group. The second gives a comparison between 1961 and 1966 of the occupational distributions within broad industrial groups.