

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1966.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

This Volume gives detailed classifications of the population of the State and of the principal units of area according to occupations and socio-economic groups, 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. (Already published).
- Volume IV — Occupations. (The present volume).
- Volume V — Occupations and industries 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.

All persons aged 14 years and over are classified to their usual principal occupation or calling, including those who are out of work and those who are temporarily confined to hospitals.

Occupations are divided into two broad categories, gainful and non-gainful, a gainful occupation being one in which the person is actively engaged and from which the livelihood is usually obtained. Persons in certain occupations who do not receive a fixed wage or salary are, however, also classified as gainfully occupied, the principal group of persons in this category being those assisting relatives in farm work. Persons engaged in home duties, persons at school and retired persons comprise the majority of the not gainfully occupied group.

The occupation, in the case of a gainfully occupied person, is determined by the kind of work performed in earning a living irrespective of the place in which, and the purpose for which, it is performed. Classification of the population 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 undertaken. Accordingly, the occupational classification of the population should not be confused with the classification by industry or service which was the subject of Volume III of the Census Reports.

The most detailed occupational classification used at the 1966 Census of Population is that shown in Table 2 of this Volume. In the arrangement of the occupational headings in Table 2 the individual occupations peculiar to, or habitually associated with, a particular industry or service have been listed together. Certain residual headings in this table (e.g. Other textile workers, Other road transport workers, etc.) cover in the main those occupations, which though peculiar to, or usually associated with, these industries or services, do not, by reason of the numbers engaged, justify separate identification, as well as cases in which the information provided on the Census schedules was not adequate for specific listing. Such headings do not include persons working in the industry or service in occupations which are common to a number of industries or services (e.g. Clerk, Labourer, etc.). Likewise, not all persons in a particular occupation are necessarily employed in the industry or service most generally associated with that occupation. Thus, not all Carpenters are engaged in the wood-working industry. It follows that the broader occupational group totals in this Volume should not be mistaken for the totals of persons engaged in the rather similarly described industries and services.

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.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

If the rated occupier of an agricultural holding, state the area and total rateable valuation of such holding.

If none, write "none".

More specific directions as to how these questions should be answered were given on the back of the form which also contained examples of properly completed schedules. In addition, the enumerators were requested to examine the completed forms carefully so that vague and inadequate occupational descriptions would be detected and corrected before the forms left the centres of enumeration. Despite these precautions there were, as at previous censuses, a number of cases where incomplete descriptions such as "Employee" or "Factory worker" were given. The procedure in such cases was, wherever possible, to use the information on employer's business to assign them to headings such as "Other metal workers", "Other woodworkers", "Other textile workers", etc. Where this was not possible they were, in general, assigned to the group "Labourers and unskilled workers".

CLASSIFICATION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS.

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

CLASSIFICATION BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP.

The entire population was classified according to "socio-economic group". The socio-economic group of each gainfully occupied person was decided by his or her occupation or, in some cases, by a combination of occupation and employment status. Eleven socio-economic groups plus a residual group were used, the occupations assigned to each of the eleven groups being considered generally similar as regards the level of skill or educational attainment required. To the residual group were assigned persons where insufficient information as regards occupation was available to allocate them to one or other of the eleven socio-economic groups. Retired persons were classified to the socio-economic group corresponding to their former occupation, while other non-gainfully occupied persons were classified to the socio-economic group of the persons on whom they were deemed to be dependent. Thus, if the head

of a family was gainfully occupied, dependent members were assigned to his socio-economic group. If the head was not gainfully occupied, other non-gainfully occupied members were assigned to the socio-economic group of the principal earner in the family. The term "socio-economic group" used on this occasion has the same meaning as that of "social group" used at the Census of Population, 1961 and, apart from some very minor changes, the two classifications are identical. The twelve socio-economic groups are listed below. A detailed list showing the allocation of occupations to socio-economic groups is given in Appendix D.

- i – Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers
- ii – Other agricultural occupations and fishermen
- iii – Higher professional
- iv – Lower professional
- v – Employers and managers
- vi – Salaried employees
- vii – Intermediate non-manual workers
- viii – Other non-manual workers
- ix – Skilled manual workers
- x – Semi-skilled manual workers
- xi – Unskilled manual workers
- xii – Unknown

CONTENT OF THE TABLES.

The layout of the main tables of the present Volume is identical with that followed in the corresponding Volume of the 1961 Census.

Tables 1 and 2 show the classification of the population according to occupational groups and detailed occupational headings, respectively, while in Table 3 the 1961 and 1966 Census results are compared for the detailed occupational headings.

As the list of occupations used at the 1961 Census of Population was somewhat longer than that used in 1966, it has been necessary to amalgamate some of the headings as published in 1961 to give occupational totals comparable to those for 1966. In most cases the occupations affected are immediately clear from a comparison of the 1961 and 1966 Census reports. For example, the 1961 list contains the three headings Glass formers, finishers and decorators, Ceramic formers, finishers and decorators and Other glass and ceramics makers whereas, in the 1966 list these are combined under the single heading Glass and ceramics makers. A change in the basis of classification, affecting 1961 and 1966 comparisons has, however, been made in the case of certain managerial classes. Persons described as directors in commerce were assigned to the category Directors, managers and company secretaries in 1961 whereas, in 1966 they were coded to Managers and buyers in wholesale and retail trade. Likewise directors and managers in motor garages and directors in restaurants and hotels, who were assigned to the category Directors, managers and company secretaries in 1961 were regarded as being in a similar category to proprietors in 1966 and were assigned to the headings Garage proprietors and managers, Proprietors and managers of restaurants and Hotel and guest house keepers and managers, respectively. Contractors' labourers, road labourers and navvies which were shown in 1961 under the main heading of Building and construction workers are included, in 1966, under Labourers and unskilled workers (n.e.s.). These changes have been incorporated in the 1961 figures contained in Table 3.

In Tables 4 and 5 figures for occupational groups and detailed occupational headings, respectively, are given for Provinces, Counties and County Boroughs. Tables 6A and 6B, which contain occupational classifications for the larger towns, have been extended, compared with the 1961 Census, to include all towns of 1,500 population or over. An alphabetical index to the cities and towns appearing in this table is contained in Appendix E. Table 7 gives a classification of the population of each Province, County and County Borough by socio-economic group, while in Table 8 the group "Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers" is further sub-divided according to rateable valuation of farm. Tables 9A and 9B show males and females in the principal occupational groups according to the total rateable valuation of agricultural land held by persons in the households in which they are enumerated.

Table 10 of the 1961 Census contained a classification of males in agriculture by subsidiary occupation and size of farm. A question on subsidiary occupation was not asked at the 1966 inquiry, so that no corresponding classification appears in the present Volume. On the other hand the classifications in respect of landholders have been extended compared with those prepared in 1961. In Tables 10A and 10B male and female landholders are shown classified by occupation and size of holding while in Tables 11A and 11B, they are classified by occupation and rateable valuation of holding. A new table, Table 12, has been included, showing farmers in each Province and County, classified by area and rateable valuation of land held.

Finally Table 13, showing males and females classified by occupation and employment status is similar in content to the corresponding table at the 1961 Census.

It should be noted that Volume III of the Census, Industries, also contains a considerable amount of occupational data. In Tables 7A and 7B of that volume 1961 and 1966 classifications by broad occupational group are shown for males and females, respectively, at work in the principal industrial groups. Table 8 of the Industries Volume contains a detailed classification of males and females at work in each industry according to occupation and occupational group. In this table each occupation or occupational group having twenty or more males or females within an industry is distinguished separately.