

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1966.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

This Volume contains detailed classifications by age, conjugal condition, occupation and industry of the population aged 14 years and over, 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. (Already published).
- Volume V - Occupations and industries classified by ages and conjugal condition. (The present volume).
- 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.

CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPATION.

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.

The most detailed occupational classification used at the 1966 Census of Population is that shown in Appendix A of Volume IV of the Census Reports. This occupation list is used in Table 2A of the present Volume, showing males classified by age, conjugal condition and occupation. In the case of Table 2B, however, which contains similar particulars for females, occupations containing very small numbers have been grouped together.

CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY.

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 the 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.

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, Volume IV.

- 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

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".

CONTENT OF THE TABLES.

The layout of the main tables of the present Volume differs little from that followed in the corresponding Volume of the 1961 Census. Tables 15 and 16 relating to persons out of work are additional to those included in 1961. In the age classification the 45-64 year range is divided into five-year age groups 45-49 and 50-54, together with 55-59 and 60-64 years whereas in the 1961 and earlier census volumes only the two ten year groups 45-54 and 55-64 years were distinguished.

Tables 1A and 1B show the classification of males and females in each occupational group according to age group and conjugal condition while Tables 2A and 2B give the same classification for males and females in each occupation. Tables 3A and 3B give the results for each Province, County and County Borough. Farmers in each Province and County are classified in Table 4 by size of farm, age group and conjugal condition.

Tables 5A, 5B, 6A and 6B relate to the population aged 14-19 only. Tables 5A and 5B divide the males and females in this age group by occupation and by individual year of age while Tables 6A and 6B show the numbers of males and females in each major occupational group in each County and County Borough, also by individual year of age. The total population in each socio-economic group is classified in Table 7 by age group and conjugal condition, distinguishing sex, gainfully occupied and not gainfully occupied for those aged 14 years and over while Table 8 gives the same information for the socio-economic group "Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers" and further subdivides them by rateable valuation of agricultural holding.

Males and females are classified by employment status and age group in Tables 9A and 10A while Tables 9B, 9C, 10B and 10C give figures for the numbers in each age group as a percentage of the total in each employment status and for the numbers in each employment status as a percentage of the total gainfully occupied in each age group. Table II again relates to the age group 14-19 and divides it by employment status for each individual year of age. In Tables 12A and 12B males and females in each employment status are classified by age-group and conjugal condition. Tables 13A and 13B show males and females in each industrial group by age group while Tables 14A and 14B further divide these into individual industry headings.

Tables 15A, 15B, 16A and 16B, which did not appear in 1961, classify males and females out of work by industry and age group and also by occupation and age group.