

# CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1971

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

This Volume of the Report of the Census of Population, 1971, contains detailed classifications by usual residence at Census date and one year prior to Census date and by birthplace of the population of the State.

The Census was taken on the night of 18 April, 1971 in accordance with the Statistics (Census of Population) Order, 1971 (S.I. No. 93 of 1971) 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).

### INFORMATION COLLECTED

The following particulars were collected in respect of each individual:- (i) Name, (ii) sex, (iii) relationship to head of household, (iv) usual residence, (v) usual residence one year prior to Census date, (vi) place of birth, (vii) date of birth, (viii) conjugal condition, (ix) date of marriage and number of children (for married women only), (x) religion, (xi) knowledge of Irish (for persons 3 years of age and over), (xii) method of transport and distance travelled to work or school and for persons aged 14 or over:- (xiii) principal occupation, (xiv) employment status, (xv) name of employer and nature of employer's business, (xvi) age at which full-time education ended and number of years' attendance at school or college, etc. (for persons who had ceased their full-time education), (xvii) scientific or technological qualifications held and fields of science concerned. In addition the following information was collected in respect of each private household:- (i) total area and rateable valuation of agricultural holdings held by members of the household, (ii) nature of occupancy of dwelling (rented, owner-occupied, etc.), (iii) rent of dwelling, (iv) year house was built, (v) rooms occupied, (vi) type of water supply, (vii) availability of bath or shower, (viii) type of sanitary facility, (ix) electricity supply and (x) motor vehicles used by household.

### COVERAGE OF THE CENSUS

Basically, the Census coverage relates to the enumerated or *de facto* population, that is to say the population recorded for each area represents the total of all persons present within its boundaries on the night of Sunday 18th April, 1971, together with all persons who arrived in that area on the morning of Monday, 19th April, 1971, not having been enumerated elsewhere. While this concept is used in presenting data in all other volumes published hitherto, it should be noted that in Tables 2-12 of Part I of this Volume the figures relate to the usually resident population in each area as analyses involving migration are obviously more meaningful when presented in this way. The figures in Part II of this Volume which contains tabulations according to Birthplace, relate to the enumerated or *de facto* population.

### CLASSIFICATION BY USUAL RESIDENCE

The figures for usual residents in a particular area include persons enumerated in that area who stated that their usual residence was at the place where they were enumerated, together with other persons usually resident in that area who were enumerated elsewhere in the State. Persons whose usual residence was elsewhere in the State (i.e. visitors to the area), are not included in the area of enumeration but are included in the area of their usual residence. Usual residents of an area who were not in the State on Census night were not enumerated at all in the Census and, therefore, are not included in the figures. Visitors to the State are also excluded.

The question on Usual Residence on the Census form was as follows:-

#### Usual Residence

If the person usually lives at this address, write "Here". If not, state the usual address in full.

The accompanying notes stated that (a) school children, students, etc. who were away from home during term time should regard their home address and not their term-time address as their usual residence, (b) persons temporarily in hospitals and other similar institutions should give their home address and (c) persons with no settled address should write "None".

Persons included in (c) above were, in fact, regarded as usually resident in the area in which they were enumerated.

An identical question was asked concerning "Usual Residence one year ago".

Thus the analyses given in this Report involving "usual residence one year ago" essentially relate to persons enumerated in the Census who changed their usual residence during the twelve month period prior to Census date.

#### CLASSIFICATION BY BIRTHPLACE

The relevant column on the Census schedule was headed "Place of birth (County, if born in Ireland; Country if born elsewhere)". In the case of persons born in Ireland no attempt was made to distinguish those born in the county boroughs from those born in the adjoining counties. Such a distinction would, in any case, have been meaningless in view of the various extensions of county borough boundaries which, in many cases, may have meant that a persons' birthplace was outside a county borough boundary when he was born, but inside it at the date of the Census.

It should be noted that the figures for foreign-born persons shown in the section on birthplace (Part II) include visitors to the country as well as persons who are usually resident.

#### CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPATION

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

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, students, persons not yet at work and retired persons comprise the majority of the not gainfully occupied group. The occupation, in the case of gainfully occupied persons, 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 occupation classification used in the 1971 Census of Population is that shown in Appendix A, which also shows the groups used in Table 8, Part 1 and Tables 9A and 9B, Part II. Appendix B shows the groups used in Table 9, Part 1.

#### 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. Listed below are the eleven socio-economic groups plus a residual group which 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. Persons not gainfully occupied were classified to the socio-economic group of the person 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, the non-gainfully occupied members were assigned to the socio-economic group of the principal earner in the family. If a household did not contain any gainfully occupied persons, the occupants were assigned to the residual group.

The actual socio-economic groups used in the Census were as follows:-

- 0 — Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers
- 1 — Other agricultural occupations and fishermen
- 2 — Higher professional
- 3 — Lower professional
- 4 — Employers and managers
- 5 — Salaried employees
- 6 — Intermediate non-manual workers
- 7 — Other non-manual workers
- 8 — Skilled manual workers
- 9 — Semi-skilled manual workers
- X — Unskilled manual workers
- R — Unknown

A detailed list showing the allocation of occupations to each socio-economic group is given in Appendix C.

### CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

The industry in which a person is engaged is determined (whatever may be his occupation) by reference to the business or branch of economic activity in which, 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 (for example, a brewery usually employs skilled craftsmen such as carpenters, electricians, etc.). 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 and most miners are in the Mining industry. 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 industrial groups used in Table II, Part I are outlined in Appendix D.

### CLASSIFICATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Persons aged 14 years and over were asked to state the age at which their full-time education ceased and the number of years spent at each of the following levels:- Secondary; Vocational, Technical or Commercial; University or Higher Technical. Persons indicating no attendance in any of these categories and persons making no entry at all were grouped under the heading "Primary, including not stated". The classification of an individual to one of the educational levels specified was determined by whether the person attended the relevant type of institution even though he or she may not have completed the requisite course(s).

### CONTENT OF THE TABLES

Part I of this Volume contains tables dealing with persons' usual residence at Census date and one year prior to Census date, distinguishing those who changed usual residence in that year by the nature of that change, e.g. from another county, from outside the State, etc.

Tables 1A, 1B and 1C show the difference, from each county and the State, between the enumerated and usually resident population of persons, males and females. In Tables 2A, 2B and 2C, the usually resident population aged one year and over in each county is classified by usual residence one year previously, distinguishing those remaining at the same address, those moving within the same county, moving from another county and moving from outside the State. In the case of the last mentioned, persons whose birthplace was in Ireland are shown separately. Table 3 shows, for persons who moved from outside the State, the country from which they came, again distinguishing those whose birthplace was in Ireland (Republic).

Tables 4A, 4B and 4C are concerned with persons who changed county of residence, showing their present and former county of usual residence. In Table 5, persons usually resident in each town of 1,500 population and over are classified by former usual residence.

Tables 6A and 6B show, for the State and Dublin, respectively, the usually resident population by sex, age group and conjugal condition according to the categories of former usual residence used in Table 2A. A similar, but less detailed, classification by age group is shown for each county in Table 7. Table 8 involves a classification by occupational group and Table 9 gives similar information for each county, using broader occupational groups. Table 10 provides a classification by socio-economic group and former usual residence for each county.

A classification by broad industry group is given in Table 11 and by level of education in Table 12 for each county and the State, again distinguishing the same categories of former usual residence.

Part II of this Volume contains tables dealing with birthplaces. Tables 1A, 1B and 1C classify persons, males and females enumerated in each province according to country of birth, distinguishing those born in the county in which they were enumerated, while Tables 2A, 2B and 2C provide a similar classification for each county and county borough. Table 3 gives comparable data for each Census year since 1936 in which a question on birthplaces was asked.

Males and females in each county and county borough are classified in Table 4 according to county and country of birth while, in Table 5, males and females born in each county are classified according to the place in which they were enumerated. Persons enumerated in their county of birth, in Dublin County and elsewhere in Ireland are shown separately. Table 6 deals with the birthplaces of persons in each city or town of 1,500 population and over, while Tables 7 and 8 are concerned with birthplaces and age groups for the State and for each province, county and county borough. In Tables 9A and 9B, males and females are classified according to occupational group and birthplace.