CENSUS 91

Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS)

Second Phase

Contents and Key to Abbreviations Used

Inquiries to:
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Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS)

1. Geographical Areas for which SAPS are available

SAPS may be obtained from the Central Statistics Office on paper at a charge based on the number of areas supplied. SAPS details are also available on a county basis on magnetic tape. The following are the areas for which SAPS are available:

(i) District Electoral Divisions and Urban and Rural Districts of each county;
(ii) Ward of the County Boroughs of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway;
(iii) Towns with legally defined boundaries;
(iv) Towns of 1,000 population and over (including suburbs or environs, if any);
(v) The total suburbs or environs, if any, of each city or town;
(vi) Where a town of 1,000 population and over is situated in more than one county, separate data will be available for the part in each county;
(vii) Where a town or the suburbs or environs of a city or town stands on more than one District Electoral Division, separate data will be available for the part of the town, etc., in each of the District Electoral Divisions in question;
(viii) Administrative Town and Administrative Rural Areas of each county;
(ix) Counties, County Boroughs and Municipal Boroughs;
(x) Planning Regions;
(xi) Health Board Areas;
(xii) District Electoral Divisions or parts thereof designated as Gaeltacht Areas;
(xiii) The Gaeltacht Area of each county;
(xiv) The total Gaeltacht Area of the country.

2. Sex, Age Group and Marital Status

Total persons, males and females, are given. Males and females are classified by single year of age up to 24 (25+ = 25 years of age and over).

The total population is classified by sex, marital status and five-year age groups. The details shown for "Married" include persons in a first marriage or who were re-married but excluded are married persons who at the time of the census were deserted, separated or divorced or whose marriages were annulled. All of these categories are included under "separated".

3. Households, Family Units and Family Cycle

The classification of households distinguishes between 'Private' (Permanent and Temporary) and 'Non—Private' households.

A "Permanent Private Household" is a private household occupying a permanent dwelling such as a dwelling house, flat or bedsitter.

A "Temporary Private Household" is a private household occupying a caravan, mobile home or other temporary dwelling and includes travelling people and homeless persons living rough on census night.
Households are classified by type of dwelling and by composition of household. Households and persons in households are classified by size of household, e.g., by the number of persons in the household. The average number of persons per private household is also shown.

The "Head of Household" is the person entered on the first line of the census questionnaire. Private Households are classified by sex, marital status and age group of the Head of Household.

Type of Household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONV. HOUSE</td>
<td>Private Household in a Conventional House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARAVAN/MOBIL, HOME, ETC.</td>
<td>Private Household in a Caravan, Mobile Home, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON-PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD</td>
<td>Non/Private Household</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Composition of Private Household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) ONE PERSON</td>
<td>One person only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) COUPLE</td>
<td>Husband and Wife (or couple)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) COUPLE + CHILDREN</td>
<td>Husband and Wife (or couple) with single children (of any age)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) FATHER + CHILDREN</td>
<td>Lone Father (i.e. enumerated without a spouse on census night) with single children (of any age)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) MOTHER + CHILDREN</td>
<td>Lone Mother (i.e. enumerated without a spouse on census night) with single children (of any age)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) COUPLE + OTHERS</td>
<td>Husband and Wife (or couple)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) COUPLE + CHILDREN + OTHERS</td>
<td>Husband and Wife (or couple) with single children (of any age)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) FATHER + CHILDREN + OTHERS</td>
<td>Lone Father (i.e. enumerated without a spouse on census night) with single children (of any age)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) MOTHER + CHILDREN + OTHERS</td>
<td>Lone Mother (i.e. enumerated without a spouse on census night) with single children (of any age)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) TWO FAMILY UNITS</td>
<td>Two family units with or without other persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) THREE + FAMILY UNITS</td>
<td>Three or more family units with or without other persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12) NON-FAML HLD WITH RELATS</td>
<td>Non-Family households containing related persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13) TWO PERSONS NOT RELATED</td>
<td>Two or more persons but not including a family unit or related persons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A "Family Unit" or "Nuclear" is defined as:

(1) a husband and wife (or couple)
(2) a husband and wife (or couple) together with one or more single children (of any age)
(3) one parent together with one or more single children (of any age)

Each of the three types of family unit is classified by number of children and further classified according to whether

(a) all the children are under 15 years of age (shown as < 15)
(b) all the children are 15 years or over (shown as 15+)
(c) some children are under 15 and others are 15 years or over (shown as "Other")

Family units and members of family units are classified by single year of age of the youngest child up to age 14 years (15+ = age 15 and over).

"Persons Living Alone" are classified by sex and age group. The number of two-person private households where both persons are aged 65 years and over is also shown.

Private households are classified by sex, marital status and age group of the Head of Household.
Family Cycle

The following classification is used for Family Nucleus:

- **PRE—FAMILY**: Family nucleus of husband and wife (or couple) where wife is under 45 years
- **EMPTY—NIGHT**: Family nucleus of husband and wife (or couple) where wife is aged between 45 and 64 years
- **RETIRE**: Family nucleus of husband and wife (or couple) where wife is aged 65 years and over
- **PRE—SCHOOL**: Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 0–4 years
- **EARLY—SCHOOL**: Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 5–9 years
- **PRE—ADOLESCENT**: Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 10–14 years
- **ADOLESCENT**: Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 15–19 years
- **ADULT**: Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 20 years and over

4. Present Economic Status by Marital Status

The classification used is the same as on the Census of Population form, viz:

- **AT WORK**: At work
- **1ST JOB SEEKER**: Seeking regular work for first time
- **UNEMPLOYED**: Unemployed, having been or given up previous job
- **STUDENT**: At school, student
- **HOME DUTIES**: Home (i.e., domestic) duties
- **RETIRE**: Retired
- **UNABLE TO WORK**: Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability
- **OTHER**: Other

The answers are based on the subjective assessment of the person completing the form.

The category 'EVER MARRIED' refers to individuals whose marital status is other than single or widowed.

5. At Work by Industry

The broad industrial groupings and corresponding code numbers used are as follows:

- **AGRICULTURE**: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
- **MINING**: Mining, Quarrying and Turf Production
- **MANUFACTURING**: Manufacturing Industries
- **INDUSTRY**: Building and Construction
- **ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER**: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
- **COMMERCE**: Commerce, Insurance, Finance and Business Services
- **TRANSPORT**: Transport, Communication and Storage
- **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**: Public Administration and Defence
- **PROFESSIONAL SERVICES**: Professional Services
- **OTHER**: Other Industries (Including not stated)

The codes range from 000 to 999.
6. Occupation

All persons aged 15 years and over who were at work or unemployed (other than first job seekers) are classified by their usual (or previous) principal occupation. A person’s occupational classification is determined by the kind of work she performs in earning a living, irrespective of the location or purpose of the work. The classification and code numbers used are as follows:

FARMERS:
- < 30 & NS: Acres farmed either less than 30 or “Not Stated”
- 30 — 49: Annex farmed 30 and under 50
- 50+: Acres farmed 50 or greater

OTHER AGRI:
- Other Agricultural and Forestry Workers and Fishermen: 203—206, 211—215

PRODUCER/MAKER:
- Producers, Makers and Repairers: 216—299, 302, 307

LABOURER & UNSKIL.
- Labourers and Unskilled Workers (not elsewhere specified): 305—309

TRANSPORT & COMMS:
- Transport and Communication Workers: 300—301, 303—304, 306—313, 315—326, 377—378

CLERICAL:
- Clerical Workers: 316—318, 327—328, 367

COMMERCE:

SERVICE:
- Service Workers: 210, 345—355, 357—364, 401

PROF & TECHNICAL:
- Professional and Technical Workers: 341, 369—376, 379—400, 402—407, 409, 410

OTHER:
- Others (including not stated): 366, 366—368, 369, 408, 411—413

7. Socio—Economic Group

The socio-economic group (SEG) of persons aged 15 years or over who are at work is determined by their occupation or in some cases by a combination of occupation and employment status. Unemployed or retired persons are classified by socio-economic group according to their former occupation.

All other persons are classified according to the SEG of the person on whom they are deemed to be dependent. The codes are as follows:

0 Farmers, farmers’ relatives and farm managers
1 Other agricultural occupations and fishermen
2 Higher professional
3 Lower professional
4 Self-employed (with employees) 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
Y Unknown
6. Social Class
The entire population is classified by social class following the same procedures as are outlined for the allocation of socio-economic group. The codes are as follows:

1. Higher professional, higher managerial, proprietors employing others and farmers farming 000 or more acres
2. Lower professional, lower managerial, proprietors without employees and farmers farming 100-199 acres
3. Other non-manual and farmers farming 50-99 acres
4. Skilled manual and farmers farming 30-49 acres
5. Semi-skilled manual and farmers farming less than 30 acres
6. Unskilled manual
7. Unknown

9. Cars
Details relate to the number of motor cars used exclusively by persons usually resident in permanent private households including company cars kept at home.

10. Means of Travel
This classification applies to persons who are at work or full-time attendants at school, university, etc. and particulars given relate to the usual means of travel for the outward journey. The cell defined by the row 'UNKNOWN' and column 'OTHER' includes persons working mainly at home.

11. Education
Persons who have completed their full-time education are classified by the highest level of education (full-time or part-time) which was actually completed and by present status, i.e. at work, looking for first job or unemployed. The levels of education given are as follows:

1. No Formal Education
2. Primary Education
3. Lower Secondary (Inter Cert, Group Cert, 'O' levels)
4. Upper Secondary:
5. Leaving Cert
6. Both technical/vocational course and Leaving Cert
7. Technical or vocational
8. Both a degree and a professional qualification
9. Professional qualification (of degree status at least)
10. Higher education (post-graduate degree)

Age Education Cess
The population aged 15 years and over is classified according to the age at which their full-time education ceased. The categories 'Still at School' and 'Not Stated' are also included.

12. Able to Speak Irish Aged 3+
Persons aged 3 years and over are classified as to whether they can speak Irish -- a person who can read but cannot speak Irish is counted under the heading 'No'.

13. Religion
Males and females are classified by religion into four categories -- 'Catholic', 'Other Stated Religion', 'No Religion' and 'Not Stated'.
14. Housing Characteristics

In the classifications given (with the exception of those on ‘Weekly Rent’ and ‘Method of Heating and Type of Fuel’) separate data is provided for both Permanent Private Housing Units and Private Households in Permanent Housing Units.

A ‘Permanent Housing Unit’ is a conventional house or a structurally separate flat. Generally, one private household occupies one housing unit but households at the same address sharing toilet facilities are grouped into the one housing unit.

Classifications

Nature of Occupancy

1 Rented from Local Authority (Corporation, County or Urban District Council)
2 Rented unfurnished, other than from Local Authority
3 Rented, furnished or part furnished
4 Being acquired from Local Authority under a purchase or Vested Custody Scheme
5 Owner occupied where loan or mortgage repayments are being made
6 Owner occupied where no loan or mortgage repayments are being made
7 Occupied free of rent (caretaker, company official, etc.)

Water Supply

1 Connected to Public Main
2 Connected to a Group Water Scheme with a Local Authority source of supply
3 Connected to a Group Water Scheme with a private source of supply (e.g. borehole, lake, etc.)
4 Connected to other private source (e.g. well, lake, rain-water tank, etc.)
5 No piped water supply

Sanitary Facilities

1 Flush Toilet connected to public sewer
2 Flush Toilet connected to septic tank
3 Chemical Closet
4 Dry Closet
5 No Toilet or Closet

Method of Heating

1 Open fire only
2 Open fire with water heating back boiler
3 Open fire with back boiler central heating

Closed solid fuel appliances:

4 Room heating only
5 Room and water heating
6 Central heating

7 Electric central heating
8 Oil fired central heating
9 Gas fired central heating
10 Dual system central heating
11 Portable heaters
12 Other
### Type of Fuel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Smokeless fuel (e.g. briquettes, anthracite/extractite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>House (bituminous) coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other solid fuel (e.g. turf, wood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Oil, including Kerosene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Natural gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bottled gas, including bulk LPG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Building Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Conventional house, containing one dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>One dwelling building, partly non–residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Multi–dwelling building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–9, 0</td>
<td>Other types of buildings (i.e. institutions)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 15. Abbreviations Used

- **HHILDS** = Households
- **COMP** = Composition
- **PRIV** = Private
- **PERM** = Permanent