



Central Statistics Office
An Pforomh-Oifig Staidrimh

CENSUS 91

Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS)

Second Phase

Contents and Key to Abbreviations Used

Inquiries to:

Central Statistics Office
Census of Population Division
Ardee Road
Dublin 6 Tel: (01) 497 7144 Ext. 4132/3/4

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) Wards 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) Aggregate Town and Aggregate 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 exclude ever-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 (i.e. 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

- CONV. HOUSE = Private Household in a Conventional House
- FLAT/BEDSIT = Private Household in a Flat or Bedsitter
- CARAVAN/MOB. HOME, ETC. = Private Household in a Caravan, Mobile Home, etc.
- NON-PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD = Non-Private Household

Composition of Private Household

- (1) ONE PERSON = One person only
- (2) COUPLE = Husband and Wife (or couple)
- (3) COUPLE + CHILDREN = Husband and Wife (or couple) with single children (of any age)
- (4) FATHER + CHILDREN = Lone Father (i.e. enumerated without a spouse on census night) with single children (of any age)
- (5) MOTHER + CHILDREN = Lone Mother (i.e. enumerated without a spouse on census night) with single children (of any age)
- (6) COUPLE + OTHERS = Husband and Wife (or couple)
- (7) COUPLE + CHILDREN + OTHERS = Husband and Wife (or couple) with single children (of any age)
- (8) FATHER + CHILDREN + OTHERS = Lone Father (i.e. enumerated without a spouse on census night) with single children (of any age)
- (9) MOTHER + CHILDREN + OTHERS = Lone Mother (i.e. enumerated without a spouse on census night) with single children (of any age)
- (10) TWO FAMILY UNITS = Two family units with or without other persons
- (11) THREE+ FAMILY UNITS = Three or more family units with or without other persons
- (12) NON-FAM HHlds WITH RELATS = Non-Family households containing related persons
- (13) TWO+ PERSONS NOT RELATED = Two or more persons but not including a family unit nor related persons

} With no other persons

} With other persons

A 'Family Unit' or 'Nucleus' 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-NEST	:	Family nucleus of husband and wife (or couple) where wife is aged between 45 and 64 years
RETIRED	:	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 lost or given up previous job
STUDENT	:	At school, student
HOME DUTIES	:	Home (i.e. domestic) duties
RETIRED	:	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 000-205
MINING	:	Mining, Quarrying and Turf Production 206-213
MANUF. INDUST.	:	Manufacturing Industries 214-291, 400
BUILDING & CONST.	:	Building and Construction 295, 296, 300-305
ELECT & GAS	:	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply 292-294
COMMERCE	:	Commerce, Insurance, Finance and Business Services 306-323, 329, 331, 333
TRANSPORT	:	Transport, Communication and Storage 297-299, 330, 346-359
PUBLIC ADMIN.	:	Public Administration and Defence 360-366
PROF. SERVICES	:	Professional Services 324-328, 334-345, 367-374
OTHER	:	Other Industries (including not stated) 332, 375-399

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 s/he 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	:	Acres farmed 30 and under 50
	50+	:	Acres farmed 50 or greater
			} 201, 202
OTHER AGRI	:	Other Agricultural and Forestry Workers and Fishermen 203-209, 211-215	
PRODUCER/MAKER	:	Producers, Makers and Repairers 216-299, 302, 307	
LABOURER & UNSKIL.	:	Labourers and Unskilled Workers (not elsewhere specified) 305-306	
TRANSPORT & COMMS	:	Transport and Communication Workers 300-301, 303-304, 308-315, 319-326, 377-378	
CLERICAL	:	Clerical Workers 316-318, 327-328, 367	
COMMERCE	:	Commerce, Insurance and Finance Workers 329-340, 342-344	
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 (included not stated) 358, 365-366, 368, 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

8. 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 200 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) |
| | Upper Secondary: |
| 4 | Technical or vocational |
| 5 | Leaving Cert |
| 6 | Both technical/vocational course and Leaving Cert |
| | Third Level: |
| 7 | Sub-degree qualification |
| 8 | Primary university degree |
| 9 | Professional qualification (of degree status at least) |
| X | Both a degree and a professional qualification |
| Y | Post-graduate degree |

Age Education Ceased

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 Cottage 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

- 4 Closed solid fuel appliances:
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

- Solid Fuel:
- 1 Smokeless fuel (e.g. briquettes, anthracite/extracite)
 - 2 House (bituminous) coal
 - 3 Other solid fuel (e.g. turf, wood)
- 4 Electricity
 - 5 Oil, including Kerosene
 - 6 Natural gas
 - 7 Bottled gas, including bulk LPG
 - 8 Other

Building Type

- 1 Conventional house, containing one dwelling
- 2 One dwelling building, partly non-residential
- 3 Multi-dwelling building
- 5-9, 0 Other types of buildings (i.e. institutions)

15. Abbreviations Used

- HHLDS = Households
COMP. = Composition
PRIV = Private
PERM = Permanent