



Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) Second Phase

Contents and Key to Abbreviations Used

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Census 96

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 and diskette. 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 is available for the part in each county;
- (vii) Aggregate Town and Aggregate Rural Areas for each County and for the State;
- (viii) Counties, County/Municipal Boroughs, Provinces and State;
- (ix) Regional Authority Areas;
- (x) Health Board Areas;
- (xi) The Gaeltacht Area of each County;
- (xii) The total Gaeltacht Area of the Country;
- (xiii) County and Borough Electoral Areas;
- (xiv) Constituencies.

An example of the information available for each small area is shown in Appendix 1 herein in respect of the Ward of Rathmines West A in Dublin County Borough. (Note: To facilitate easy presentation of the SAPS the title DED as used in the headings includes Wards in the case of County Boroughs as well as DEDs in the case of Counties).

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 18 years (19+=19 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 both persons in a first marriage and those 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, apartment 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. the number of persons in the households). The average number of persons per private household is also shown.

Type of Private Household

No. of Hholds = Number of Households

Conv. House = Private Household in a Conventional House

Flat/Bedsit = Private Household in a Flat, Apartment or Bedsitter

Travelling People = Travelling People

Caravan/Mob. Home, etc. = Private household in a Caravan, Mobile Home, etc.

Non-Private Household = Non-Private Household

Composition of Private Household

(11)

(12)

(13)

Three+ family units

Non-fam. hholds. with relats.

Two+ persons not related

(1)	One person	= One person only	
(2)	Couple	= Husband and wife (or cohabiting couple)	
(3)	Couple + children	= Husband and wife (or cohabiting couple) with nevermarried children (of any age) With	l
(4)	Father + children	congress might) with marrow mannied shildness (of once ago)	other persons
(5)	Mother + children	= Lone mother (i.e. enumerated without a spouse on census night) with never-married children (of any age)	
(6)	Couple + others	= Husband and wife (or cohabiting couple)	
(7)	Couple + children + others	= Husband and wife (or cohabiting couple) with never- married children (of any age) With	
(8)	Father + children + others	= Lone father (i.e. enumerated without a spouse on census night) with never-married children (of any age)	
(9)	Mother + children + others	= Lone mother (i.e. enumerated without a spouse on census night) with never-married children (of any age)	
(10)	Two family units	= Two family units with or without other persons	

= Three or more family units with or without other persons

= Non-family households not containing related persons.

= Non-family households containing related persons

A 'Family Unit' or 'Nucleus' is defined as:

- (1) a husband and wife (or cohabiting couple);
- (2) a husband and wife (or cohabiting couple) together with one or more usually resident never-married children (of any age);
- (3) one parent together with one or more usually resident never-married 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 14 years (15+=15 years of age 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.

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.

Family Cycle

The following classification is used for Family Nucleus:

wife is under 45 years;

Empty-nest = Family nucleus of husband and wife (or cohabiting couple) where

wife is aged between 45 and 64 years;

Retired = Family nucleus of husband and wife (or cohabiting 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 Status

The principal present economic status for persons aged 15 years and over is determined on the basis of the subjective assessment of the person responsible for completing the Census form in each household.

The following classification is used.

At work : At work

1st job seeker : Seeking regular work for the 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

5. At work by Industry

All persons aged 15 years and over who are at work are classified according to the branch of economic activity of the local unit in which the person is working.

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. : Manufacturing industries

Indust. 214-291, 400

Building & : Building and construction

Const. 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 (or industry not stated)

332, 375-399

6. Occupation

All persons aged 15 years and over who are at work or unemployed are classified by their present (or previous) principal occupation. A person's occupation is determined by the type of work he or she performs irrespective of the location or nature of business of his or her employer. The classification and code numbers used are as follows:

Farmers : 160

(based on acreage)

< 30 & ns : Acres farmed either less than

30 or not stated

30-49 : Acres farmed between 30 and 49

50+ : Acres farmed 50 or over

Other agri : (160 and industry >201)

595, 900-904

Other agricultural and forestry

Workers and fishermen

Manuf. : Manufacturing workers

515–517, 519, 521, 523–526, 529–530, 532–533, 537, 540–541, 550, 553–556, 559, 561, 569, 571, 579–582, 590, 599, 800, 802, 809–810, 812, 814, 820–821, 824–825, 829–830, 834, 839–841, 850–851, 860, 862,

885, 887, 893, 897–898

Build. : Building and construction workers

111, 260, 500–504, 506–507, 509, 570, 895, 922–923, 929

Cler. : Clerical workers

410–412, 430, 452, 459–460, 462

Admin & Gov Exec : Managing, administrative, executive

and government workers 100–103, 110, 120–122, 124, 132, 139, 176, 199, 240, 396, 400-401, 611–612,

892, 933

Transport : Communication and transport workers

140–141, 330–332, 441, 630, 871–874, 880–882, 889, 930–931, 934, 940

Sales : Sales and commerce workers

130–131, 171, 178–179, 242, 250, 252, 270, 350, 361, 363, 622, 700, 702, 710, 719–720,

731-732, 790, 954

Professional : Professional, technical and health workers

126, 191, 200–202, 209–221, 223–224, 230, 233–234, 239, 290, 292–293, 300–303, 309–310, 312–313, 320, 340, 342–344, 346–347, 349, 371, 380–387, 390–395, 399, 490, 640

Service : Services' workers

150, 152, 173–175, 177, 600, 610, 615, 619–621, 644, 650, 652, 660, 670, 672–673, 690,

699, 951, 953

Other : Other workers (including not stated)

000, 001, 003, 006, 020–022, 594, 899, 913, 919, 955, 958–959, 990, 999

7. Socio-economic Group

The socio-economic group (SEG) of all persons aged 15 years and over who are at work is determined by their occupation and additionally in some cases by their 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:

A = Employers and managers

B = Higher professional

C = Lower professional

D = Non-manual

E = Manual skilled

F = Semi-skilled

G = Unskilled

H = Own account workers

I = Farmers

J = Agricultural workers

Z = All others gainfully occupied and unknown

8. Social Class

The social class of all persons aged 15 years and over is determined in a similar way to the socio-economic group. In contrast to socio-economic group, however, social class is based on an ordinal scale with 1' being the highest social class. The social class of family dependants is derived from the social class of the parent having the highest social class. The codes are as follows:

1 = Professional workers

2 = Managerial and technical

3 = Non-manual

4 = Skilled manual

5 = Semiskilled

6 = Unskilled

7 = All others gainfully occupied

9. Means of Travel and distance travelled

All persons aged 5 years and over, who are at work or attending full-time at school, college, university etc. are classified by their usual means of travel to their place of work, school or college etc. and by the distance travelled in miles.

10. Education

Highest Level of Education

Persons aged 15 years and over whose full-time education has ceased are classified by the highest level of education completed (full-time or part-time) and by present status i.e. at work, looking for first regular job, unemployed and not in the labour force. The levels of education given are as follows:

- 1 No formal education
- 2 Primary education
- 3 Lower secondary (Junior 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 by sex and according to the age at which their full—time education ceased. The categories Still at School and Not Stated' are also included.

11. Irish

Persons aged 3 years and over are classified according to whether they can speak Irish or not. The number of persons who can speak Irish are further sub—divided into the following four groups on the basis of frequency i.e. daily, weekly, less often and never.

12. Type of work

All persons aged 15 years and over who are at work are classified by sex and according to whether their principal occupation is full-time or part-time.

13. Duration of Unemployment

All persons aged 15 years and over who are unemployed are classified by sex and the following durations of unemployment:

= Unemployed less than 3 months <3 months 3-5 = Unemployed for 3 and 5 months months = Unemployed for 6 and 11 months 6–11 months 1-<2 years = Unemployed for 12 and 23 months 2-<3 years = Unemployed for 24 and 35 months Unemployed for 36 months or more years Unemployed but duration not stated not stated