

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1946.

VOLUME VII—INDUSTRIES.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The statistics in this Volume relate to the classification according to industry of gainfully occupied persons who were **at work at Census date**. The term "industry" as used in this volume is not confined to manufacturing industry but is to be regarded as synonymous with "branch of economic activity." It is also necessary to bear in mind the difference between the statistics of industries shown in this volume and those relating to occupations which are published in Volume II. In general the basis of the occupational classification is the kind of work performed by an individual in earning his living, irrespective of where and for what purpose it is performed, whereas the basis of the industrial classification is the business of the individual's employer. Furthermore, the occupational statistics include all persons whether employed or unemployed while the industrial statistics shown in this volume relate only to those returned as at work.

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The questions on the Census Schedule from which particulars of occupation and industry were ascertained were as follows:—

K. Personal Occupation of each person 14 years of age and over :

- (a) State here precisely the craft or calling which each person is following, *even if at present unemployed*. If following more than one occupation, only principal occupation should be stated. For persons working in connection with agriculture such descriptions as "assisting on father's farm," "farm labourer," "farmer," "land steward," etc., will be sufficient.
If at present out of work write also in the space opposite "out of work for....." stating period of unemployment.
- (b) If studying or preparing for any particular occupation or profession, write in the space opposite "student" (indicating branch, e.g. "medical student," "law student," "wireless student," etc.), "apprentice," "learner," etc., as the case may be. Apprentices, etc., *actually following* the occupation for which they are being trained should state occupation at (a).
- (c) If *retired* from an occupation or service and not following any other regular occupation state at (a) the former occupation or service and insert "retired" in the space opposite.
- (d) If mainly occupied in unpaid domestic duties at home (housewives, etc.), write "home duties"; other persons mainly dependent on others' earnings or upon their own or others' private means write "none."

L. Employer and Employer's Business : If working for an employer state name and business of employer (person, public body, etc.). If employed in connection with employer's farm state also the area of farm in statute acres. If at present *out of work* give these particulars for last employer.

If *employing paid persons* for purposes of the principal business write "employer."

If *working on own account* and not employing paid persons for purposes of business write "own account."

NOTE—For domestic servants and others in private personal service, write "private."

Classification by industry was determined by reference to the statement of employer's business or profession given in column (L) on the Census form or, in the case of persons describing themselves as employers or working on own account, by the description of business or occupation stated in column (K). For example, a carter employed by a builder would be classified to the industry of "Building"; a clerk employed in a solicitor's office would be classified to the industry of "Law"; a cooper employed in a brewery would be classified to the industry of "Brewing."

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From the information given in reply to these questions regarding industrial status showing those who were employers, working on own account, relatives assisting in business, managers or employees at work, persons out of work and persons confined to hospitals and other institutions it was possible to compile and publish industry figures relating to those actually "at work" at Census date. The statistics in this volume relate only to those who were **at work** on Census date. Those who were out of work or in hospitals or other institutions are classified by industry and occupation in Volume VI.

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For convenience of reference complete lists of the occupations and of the industries used in the Census reports are reproduced in Appendices A and B to this volume. These lists are based on the classification of occupations and classification of industries used at the Census of England and Wales, 1931. Necessary revisions and amendments have been carried out which in general necessitated the expansion of headings relating to agriculture and the contraction of headings in the non-agricultural section of the list. These lists will be found useful for reference work and in particular in the use of Table 10 which shows for each industry the number of persons at work in the principal occupations.

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As compared with the list of industries dealt with in the corresponding volume for 1936 a number of changes have been made; most of these were new classifications shown for the first time, there were a few cases where headings shown in 1936 were amalgamated with other classifications, and one instance wherein a sub-group of a classification was transferred from one industrial group to another. For the details of these changes reference should be made to Appendix B. The corresponding changes in the occupational classification between 1936 and 1946 will be found noted in Appendix A.

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The method of showing only persons actually at work enables some comparisons to be made between the figures in this volume and those from Census of Industrial Production returns. It should, however, be borne in mind that, while the figures ascertained at the Census of Population may be considered exhaustive, the numbers of persons employed in corresponding industries as ascertained from a Census of Production will always be less on account of the omission in the latter category of returns from persons engaged in small businesses or working on their own account.

In using the industry totals, particularly those for town areas, it is to be remembered that the figures relate to place of residence as distinct from the locality where the particular industry is carried on. It might happen that the place of residence of many of the workers employed at a factory located in a particular town was outside the boundaries of that town, and the number of persons recorded for a particular industry for the town would, therefore, not represent the number of persons at work there.

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Particulars of persons employed in industries and classified according to ages and conjugal conditions are published in Volume V, Part 2, and details according to Industrial Status are set out in Volume VI of this series of reports.

R. C. GEARY,

Director.