

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1961.

VOLUME VI — HOUSING AND SOCIAL AMENITIES

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

This volume gives particulars of the housing accommodation of the total population, with detailed classifications in respect of private dwellings, derived from the Census of Population taken on the night of 9 April, 1961. Statistics of housing accommodation were last collected at the Census of Population taken on 12 May, 1946.

DEFINITIONS.

In the Census enumeration and the subsequent preparation of classifications it was necessary to apply a number of concepts and definitions, which must be explained in order to make possible a correct interpretation of the figures. The total population was divided into persons living in private households and those not living in private households, persons in the various types of institution constituting the majority of the latter group. A *private household* was defined as a group of persons jointly occupying the whole of or part of a private dwelling house or flat and sharing the principal meals and making common provision for basic living needs. A person who lived alone in a private dwelling house or flat or who occupied part of a house or flat but did not have any meals with the other occupants was also regarded as constituting a private household. The principal categories of *non-private household* were boarding house, hotel, guest house, barrack, hospital, nursing home, boarding school, religious institution, welfare institution, prison, ship, caravan or other mobile dwelling. However, managers of hotels, principals of boarding schools, persons in charge of various other types of institution and members of staff who, with their families, occupied flats on the premises were classified as private households.

In distributing the Household Schedule (Form A), the Enumerators were instructed to insure that one form be completed in respect of each private household as defined above. In the case of large private households, containing more than ten persons, it was, of course, necessary to carry over the entries on to a second form. The responsibility rested on the head of the private household to insure that particulars of every person who passed Census night in the dwelling were recorded on the form. In the case of an institutional household it was the responsibility of the person in charge of the institution to insure that particulars of every inmate be recorded in sequence on Forms A.

The room or set of rooms occupied by a private household was defined as a *private dwelling*. Thus the classifications contained in this volume relate to occupied dwellings only. Statistics of unoccupied dwellings were not compiled on account of the difficulty of determining, in many cases, whether unoccupied dwellings should be regarded as habitable or not. The *number of rooms* in a private dwelling is the total number occupied and used by the household, including kitchen but excluding kitchenette, scullery, landing, hallway, bathroom or any consulting room, office or shop.

A *farm dwelling* was defined as one in which one or more persons usually resident in the household were rated occupiers of agricultural holdings, i.e. holdings of a quarter acre or over used for agricultural purposes.

AREAS TO WHICH TABLES RELATE.

In studying housing accommodation the separate examination of town and rural areas is particularly important and in many of the tables in this volume figures are given for *Aggregate Town Areas* and *Aggregate Rural Areas* within each County and Province. A town with 1,500 or more inhabitants was classified as belonging to the aggregate town area. If a town with a legally

The questions relating to housing accommodation, which appeared at the foot of the Form A are reproduced below.

<p>Q. Agricultural holdings</p> <p>State the area and rateable valuation of all agricultural holdings (if any) in the State of which persons usually resident in the household are the rated occupiers. Land held under the eleven months system or in con-acre or in commonage should be excluded.</p>	<p>Area in Statute acres</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Valuation (Land and buildings)</p> <p>£</p>
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R. Nature of occupancy of house, flat or rooms.
Mark X opposite whichever term applies.

<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Rented from Local Authority (corporation, county council or urban district council).
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Rented unfurnished, other than from Local Authority.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Rented furnished or part furnished.
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Being acquired from Local Authority under Tenant's Purchase or Vested Cottage Scheme.
<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Forms part of agricultural holding on which Land Purchase Annuity is being paid.
<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Owner occupied (including case of dwelling purchased by means of a loan, mortgage, etc.).
<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Occupied free of rent or at nominal rent because of nature of work (care-taker, company official, etc.).

5. Rent (For categories 1, 2, and 3 Question R).
If the house, flat or rooms are rented, state the rent (inclusive of rates and ground rent) and strike out periods which do not apply.

£.....;.....s.....d. per { week.
month.
year.

T. Rooms

State the number of rooms occupied by the household (including kitchen but excluding scullery, landing, hallway, bathroom or any consulting room, office or shop).

U. Water supply
Mark X opposite whichever term applies.

<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Cold water tap from public main, inside the building.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Cold water tap from public main, outside the building only.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Cold water tap piped from private source.
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Public well, fountain, pump or other source.

If there is a cold water tap, is it shared with another household? (Write "yes" or "no")

Has the household use of a fixed bath? (Write "yes" or "no")

Has the household use of a hot water tap? (Write "yes" or "no")

V. Sanitary facilities

(a) Mark X opposite type of sanitary facilities used by household.

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

1. Flush lavatory.
2. Chemical closet.
3. Privy or dry closet.
4. No special facilities.

(b) Are sanitary facilities shared in common with other household? ("yes" or "no")

(c) Has dwelling an indoor lavatory, closet or privy? ("yes" or "no")

W. Year in which built

Indicate the period in which the house (or other building containing the dwelling) was built by inserting X in the appropriate box. The year in which first built is required even if subsequently converted or reconstructed.

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

1. Before 1860.
2. Between 1860 and 1899 inclusive.
3. Between 1900 and 1918 inclusive.

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Between 1919 and 1939 inclusive.
5. Between 1940 and 1945 inclusive.
6. 1946 or after.

X. Electricity

Is an electricity supply laid on to the dwelling? (write "yes" or "no")

Question Q (Agricultural holding) formed the basis of the "Farm household" classification.

Question R (Nature of occupancy) differed from the corresponding question at the 1946 Census in that Local Authority dwellings were distinguished in 1961.

Question S (Rent) was the same as was asked in 1946. It should be noted that the rent asked for was inclusive of rates and ground rent.

Question T (Rooms) was the same as was asked in 1946. In the case of 10,767 dwellings, or 1.6 per cent of the total, the number of rooms was not stated. In the various tables containing classifications by number of rooms, these are shown under the heading "Not stated", while in the tables showing average number of persons per room the occupants of these dwellings are shown as "Not classified by housing density". Where the total number of rooms in counties, towns and rural areas was required, it was assumed that there were, on average, four rooms per dwelling in the case of those dwellings where the number of rooms was not stated.

Question U (Water supply) was modified to distinguish piped water supply inside and outside the building, and to record the number of households with use of a hot water tap.

Question V (Sanitary facilities) was as asked in 1946.

Question W (Year in which built) was asked for the first time at an Irish Census in 1961. It is not possible to assess the accuracy of the information supplied regarding the age of dwellings, but it is evident that the age of many old dwellings could be judged only very approximately. For recent periods there is no reason to assume that the information was not reasonably accurate.

Question X (Electricity) was also asked for the first time in 1961. A dwelling was regarded as having electricity if at least one room in the dwelling was lit by electricity, whether from the Electricity Supply Board or some other source.