



An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh
Central Statistics Office

Profile 1 Town and Country

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Profile 1 – Town and Country

Foreword

This report is the first of ten Profile reports examining in more detail the definitive results of Census 2011. This is a sister publication to the detailed tables published in *Population Classified by Area*. It examines topics such as the geographic distribution of the population, population density and internal migration - both longer term migration (in the context of county of birth) and more recent migration (i.e. those who moved in the year leading up to census night in April 2011).

Other topics will be covered in further Profile reports to be released throughout 2012, and in two summary publications, *This is Ireland – Highlights from Census 2011, Part 1* (published in March 2012) dealing with demographic factors, and *This is Ireland – Highlights from Census 2011, Part 2* (due in June 2012) which will cover socio-economic themes. A complete list of planned publication dates can be found on page 46 of this report.

Web tables

All the data published in this report and the sister report *Population Classified by Area* are available on the CSO website (at <http://www.cso.ie/en/census/>) where users will be able to build their own tables by selecting the data they are interested in and download them in an easy to use format for their own analysis.

Small area data

Small area data is an important output from the census and we will be bringing you a complete set of tables for all the standard layers of geography, such as Electoral Division and Local Electoral Area, as well as tables for the new geographic unit, called Small Areas, which will provide data for uniform areas of typically 80 to 100 dwellings.

Interactive maps

In co-operation with the All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO) summary census data is now available in thematic maps for Electoral Divisions and all Small Areas on the AIRO web site. This development will be expanded on later in the year when the full range of Small Area data will be made available in thematic maps on the AIRO site. Just follow the link from the web site <http://www.cso.ie/en/census/>



Gerry O'Hanlon
Director General

26 April 2012

Rural Leitrim

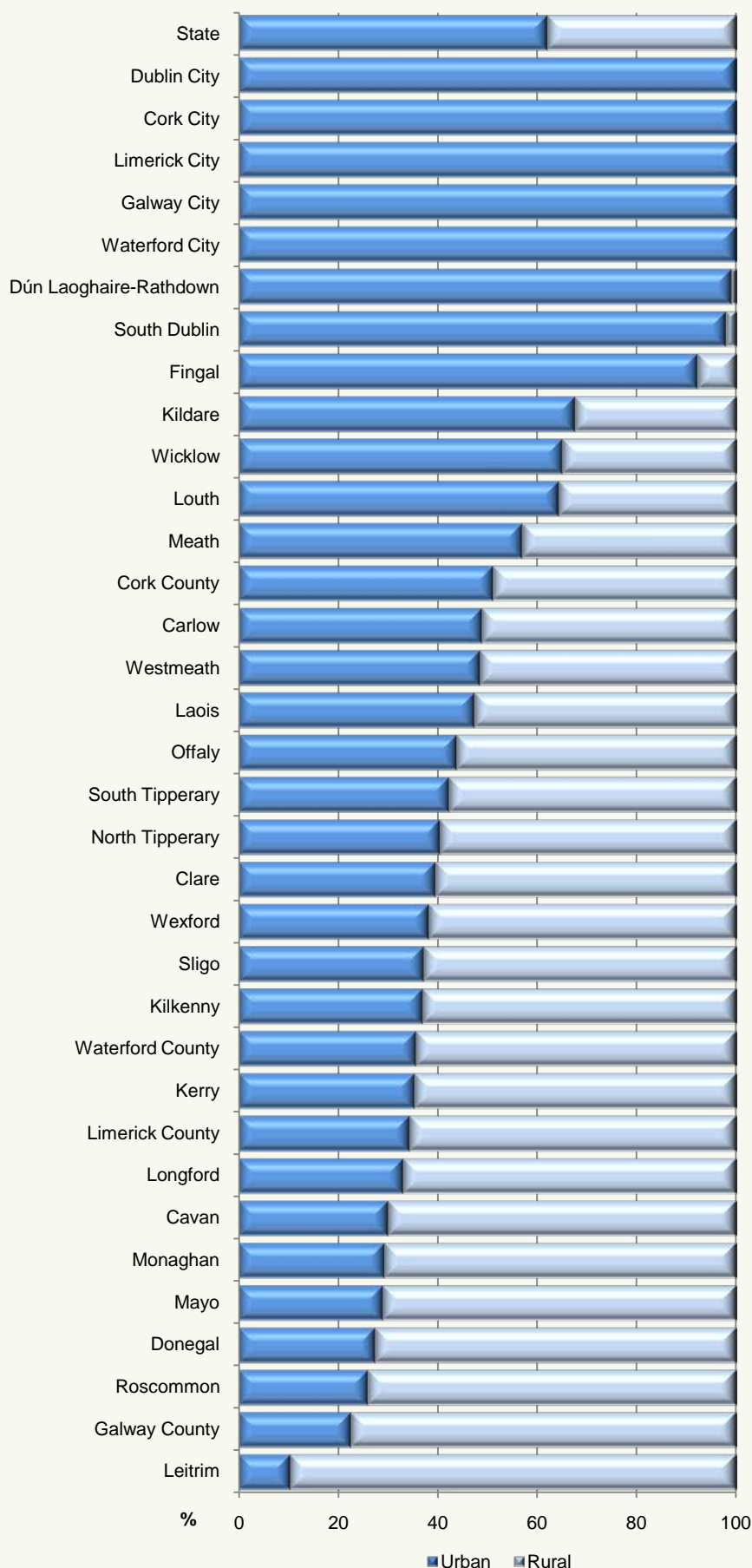
The report, *This is Ireland - Highlights from Census 2011, Part 1*, showed that the urban population has increased by 10.6 per cent while the rural population only grew by 4.6 per cent. Figure 1 on the right now presents this data by county.

Leitrim is the most rural county in the country with almost 90 per cent of the population living in a rural setting, followed by Galway County at 77.4 per cent, Roscommon at 74.0 per cent Donegal at 72.5 per cent and Mayo at 71.0 per cent. No county showed an increase in the share of the rural population since 2006.

While cities by definition contain no rural areas, the other administrative areas of Dublin, namely Fingal, South Dublin and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, all contained some small area still defined as rural; 7.7 per cent of the population of Fingal lived in rural areas in April 2011.

Tables page 28

Figure 1 Percentage urban/rural population share by county



It's a fact!

9 out of 10 The number of people in Leitrim that live in rural areas – the most rural county in Ireland

Longford The county with the biggest change in rate of urbanisation since 2006 (from 26% urban to 33%)

9,999 The increase in the population of Wexford living in urban areas since 2006

Drogheda the largest town

Census 2006 revealed that Drogheda had narrowly replaced Dundalk as the largest town in the State. Census 2011 results show that Drogheda has maintained this position with 38,578 persons, Dundalk was in second place with 37,816 persons. Swords occupied third place with a population of 36,924.

Ennis (25,360) remained the largest town in Munster. Tralee (23,693) and Clonmel (17,908) were the second and third largest towns respectively.

The largest town in Connacht was Sligo with a population of 19,452 while Letterkenny was the biggest town in Ulster (part of) with 19,588 persons enumerated there in 2011.

Of the 39 towns with a population of 10,000 or more, 25 are located in Leinster, 9 are in Munster, 3 in Connacht and 2 in Ulster (part of).

The population and percentage change since 2006 in the population of the large towns is illustrated on the map opposite.

Rapid growth in Saggart

The fastest growing towns in percentage terms in 2011 were primarily within the 1,500-3,000 population range.

Saggart in South Dublin was the fastest growing town between 2006 and 2011 when its population increased by almost 150 per cent from 868 in 2006 to 2,144 in 2011, a rise of 1,276 persons.

Courtown Harbour in Wexford was another town where the population more than doubled, increasing from 1,421 to 2,857.

Among the larger towns, Portlaoise grew the fastest with an increase of 38 per cent from 14,613 to 20,145 persons. Ashbourne (33%), Cavan (29%) and Balbriggan (28%) also experienced appreciable population gains. However the population of the major towns grew at a slower rate overall between 2006-2011 when compared to the previous intercensal period of 2002-2006.

Note that individual town data is published in the *Population Classified by Area* report.

Table A Most populated towns 2011

Town	County	Population 2006	Population 2011	Population change 2006-2011
				%
Drogheda Legal Town and Environs	Louth & Meath	35,090	38,578	9.9
Dundalk Legal Town and Environs	Louth	35,085	37,816	7.8
Swords	Fingal	33,998	36,924	8.6
Bray Legal Town and Environs	Wicklow & South Dublin	31,901	31,872	-0.1
Navan Legal Town and Environs	Meath	24,851	28,559	14.9

It's a fact!

8 The number of urban cities and towns, out of 197 which had a population of 1,500 or more, where the population decreased between 2006 and 2011

849 The total number of all cities and towns in Ireland in 2011, compared with 747 in 2006. (See Table 12 in the *Population Classified by Area* publication)

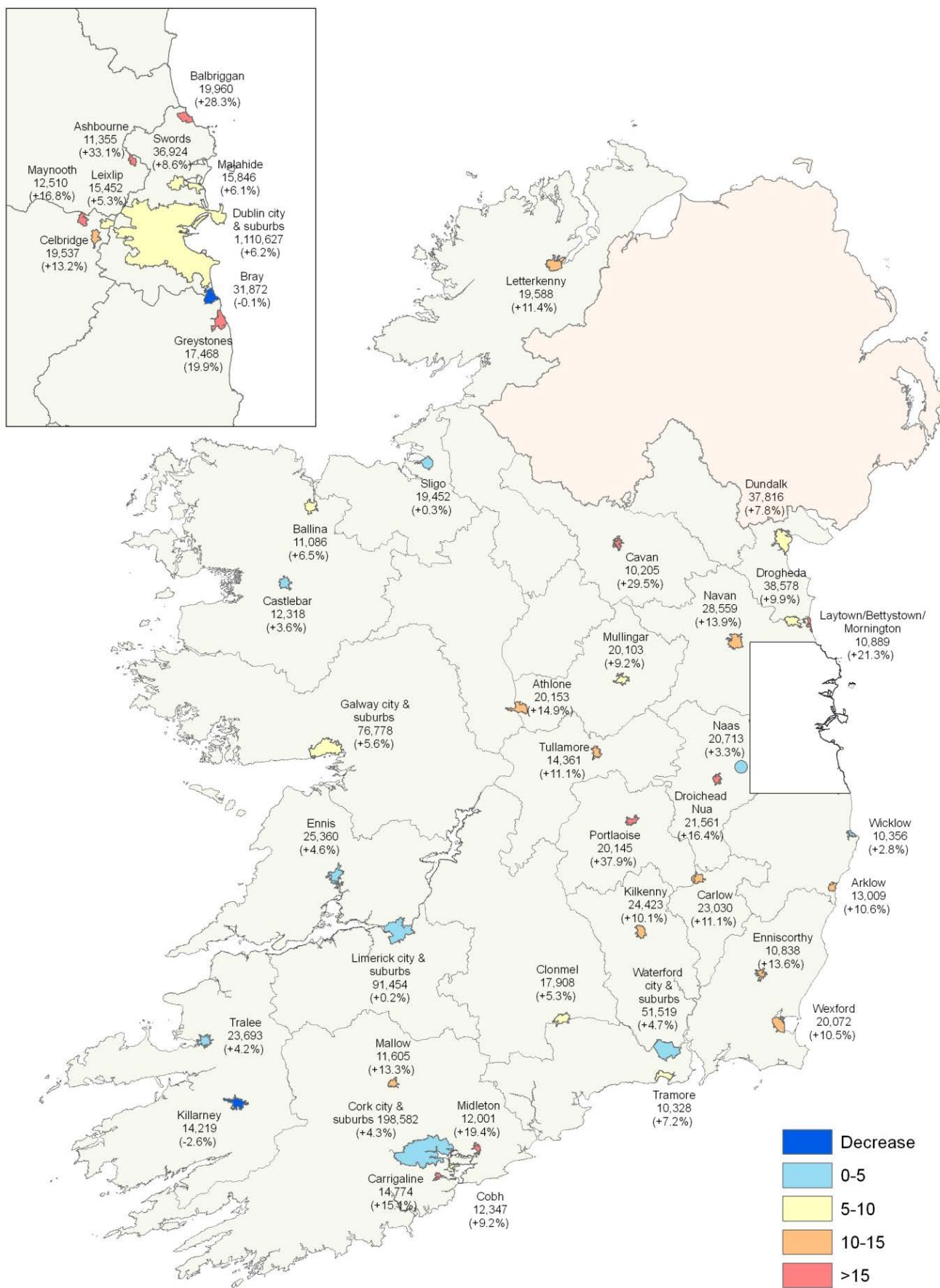
111 The number of towns recorded in Cork County in 2011 - the largest number of towns in any county

Table B Fastest growing towns 2011

Town	County	Population 2006	Population 2011	Population change 2006-2011
				%
Saggart	South Dublin	868	2,144	147
Courtown Harbour	Wexford	1,421	2,857	101
Newcastle	South Dublin	1,506	2,659	77
Carrigtwohill	Cork	2,782	4,551	64
Ballymahon	Longford	963	1,563	62

Towns and cities

Map 1 Percentage population change since 2006 in Ireland's cities and largest towns



Urban and rural land area

Table C shows the urban and rural breakdown of total land area by province in the State.

In 2011 the urban population (comprising 62 per cent of the total population) lived on just 2.4 per cent of the total land area. In Leinster the urban population occupied 4 per cent of the available land area within the province. In Connacht just 1 per cent of the land area was taken up by its city and towns.

Dublin city and suburbs had the largest urban land area, covering 317.5 km² across the administrative counties of Dublin city, Fingal, South Dublin and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.

The next largest urban area was Cork city and suburbs with a land area of 164.6 km². Limerick city and suburbs had a land area of 56.8 km² which extended into Limerick county and Clare.

While Dublin city and suburbs had a 39 per cent share of the total urban population it only occupied 19 per cent of the total urban land area.

Conversely the remaining categories of urban settlements shown in Figure 2 had a greater share of the total urban land area relative to the total urban population share.

For a further explanation as to how the land area was calculated see Appendix 2.

Tables page 29

Figure 2 Percentage of urban population and urban land area share



Table C Land area and population share by province 2011

Province	Population share		Land area share	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
	%			
Leinster	76.0	24.0	3.9	96.1
Munster	53.1	46.9	2.2	97.8
Connacht	36.4	63.6	1.0	99
Ulster (part of)	28.1	71.9	1.2	98.8
State	62.0	38.0	2.4	97.6

It's a fact!

39% The share of the total urban population living in Dublin city and suburbs

19% The share of the total urban land area taken up by Dublin city and suburbs

7% The share of the total urban population living in Cork city and suburbs

10% The share of the total urban land area taken up by Cork city and suburbs

Population density in Ireland

Population density measures the number of persons occupying a geographical area in proportion to the size of that area.

The population density for the State in 2011 was 67 persons per km², up from 62 persons per km² recorded in 2006.

The average population density in urban areas was 1,736 persons per km² compared to 26 persons per km² in rural areas.

The more densely populated areas are predominantly located within the Greater Dublin Area or GDA (i.e. Dublin City, Fingal, South Dublin, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Meath, Kildare and Wicklow).

Kinsealy-Drinan was the most densely populated urban area with 5,101 persons per km², followed by Lusk and Swords (with 3,662 and 3,615 persons per km² respectively).

Just three of the twenty most densely populated areas in the State are outside the GDA. These are Cobh, Carrigaline and Carrigtwohill, all located on the periphery of Cork city and suburbs.

Overall there was a clear disparity in the population densities of cities and towns in the GDA compared to the rest of the State.

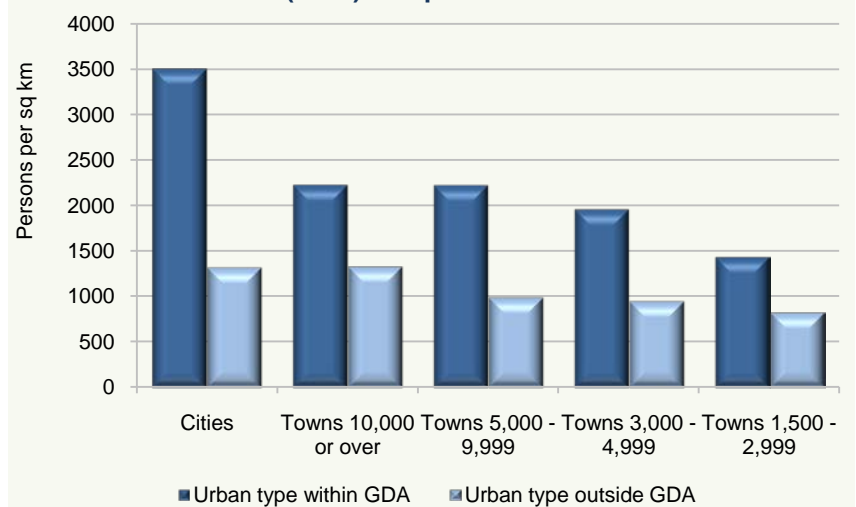
Figure 3 opposite shows that, on average, urban settlements inside the GDA are considerably more densely populated than their counterparts outside of the GDA region.

Tables page 29

Table D Most densely populated urban areas 2011

Town	County	Population 2011	Area 2011 (km ²)	Population density
Kinsealy-Drinan	Fingal	5,814	1.1	5,101
Lusk	Fingal	7,022	1.9	3,662
Swords	Fingal	36,924	10.2	3,615
Sallins	Kildare	5,283	1.5	3,596
Donabate	Fingal	6,778	1.9	3,540
Dublin city & suburbs	Dublin City, Fingal, South Dublin, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	1,110,627	317.5	3,498
Bray Legal Town and Environs	Wicklow & South Dublin	31,872	9.2	3,475

Figure 3 Population density of urban areas in the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) compared with rest of State



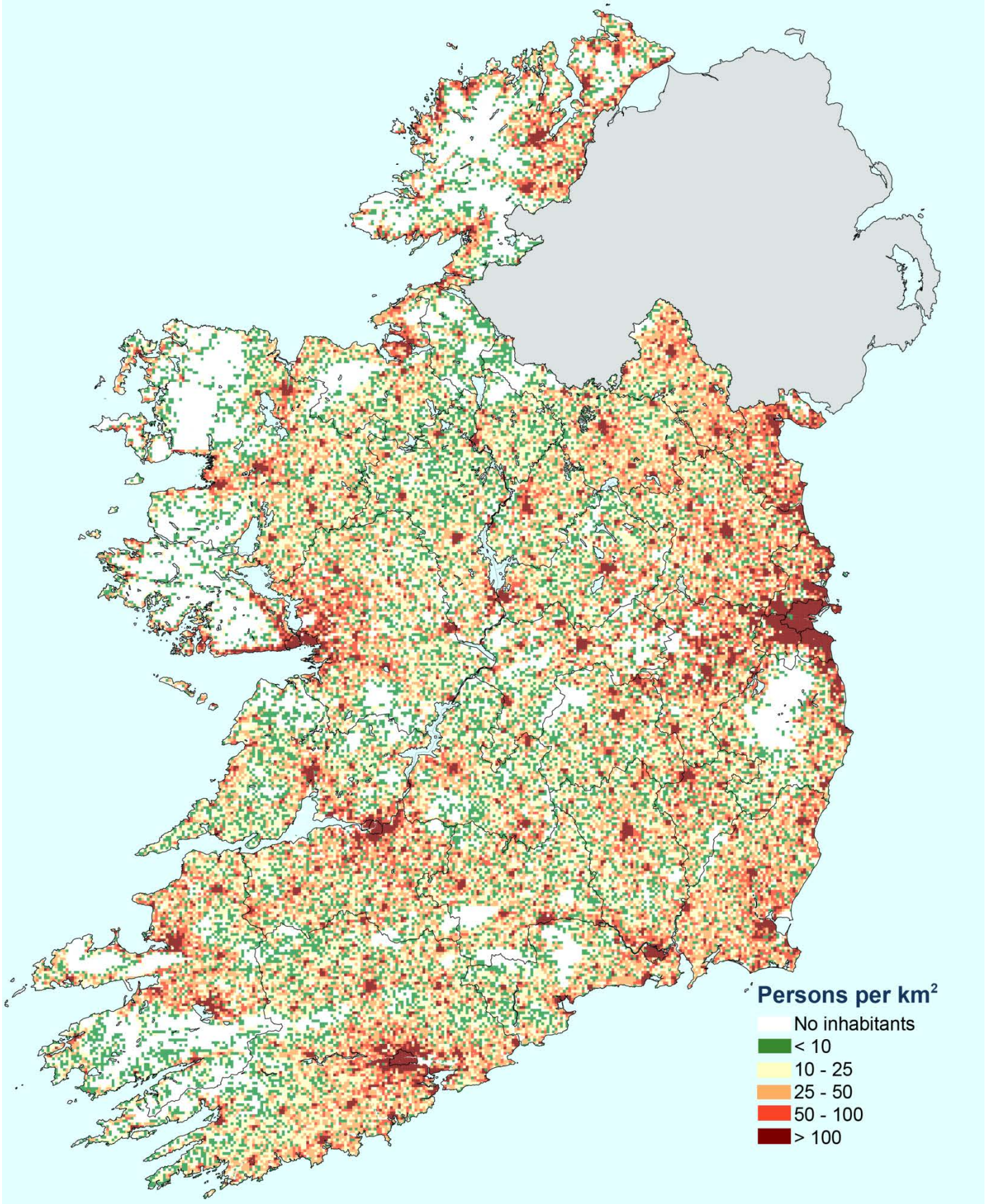
It's a fact!

3,498 The number of persons per square kilometre in Dublin city and suburbs

1,311 The average number of persons per square kilometre in Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford cities and their suburbs combined

Population density by grid square

Map 2 Population density in terms of 1 km² grid cells, 2011



Born here, live there

Staying put, coming in

Irish people showed a tendency to live in their birth county. Over three-quarters of the country's 3.76 million Irish born residents were usually resident in their county of birth.

Donegal born people were the least likely to have set up home in a new county within the State. Only 13.2 per cent of those born in Donegal who lived in Ireland were usually resident in another county.

People born in Leitrim were the most likely to have moved to another county to live. Almost 40 per cent of those born in Leitrim lived in another county. Of those born in Westmeath 37.2 per cent lived outside the county followed by Roscommon at 35.5 per cent compared with the State average of 24.8 per cent.

Those originally from Leitrim were also the most likely to have relocated to live in Dublin city or county with one in ten usually resident in Dublin city or county. This compares to those born in Cork city or county with 4.2 per cent living in Dublin city or county. By contrast, of those born in Waterford city or county 4.9 per cent lived in Dublin city or county.

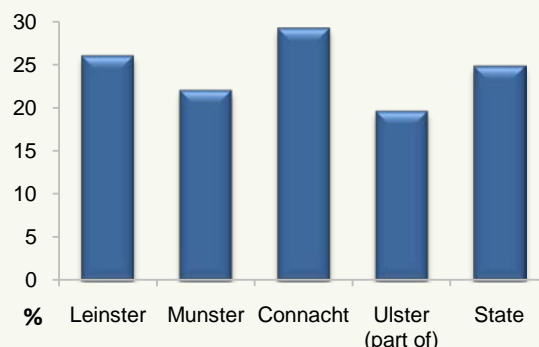
Meath had the highest proportion of residents born outside the county with 62.8 per cent of residents born outside the county (47.6% born in another county and 15.3% born abroad).

Cork city and county had the lowest proportion of residents born outside the county with only one in four residents born outside the county, 10.1 per cent born in another county and 15 per cent born abroad.

Kilkenny had the lowest proportion of residents born abroad at 12.6 per cent while Donegal had the highest proportion with 22.1 per cent of its residents born abroad.

Tables pages 30-31

Figure 4 Percentage born in each province who live in another county



It's a fact!

32% The percentage of the people born outside Ireland who were living in Dublin

39% The percentage of people born in Leitrim who lived outside the county

13% The percentage of people born in Donegal who lived outside the county

25% The percentage of people born in Dublin who lived outside the county

Table E Top 5 and bottom 5 Counties – Percentage of persons born outside county of usual residence

County of Usual Residence	Total born outside County %	Born elsewhere in State %	Born Abroad %
Meath	62.8	47.6	15.3
Kildare	61.2	45.3	15.9
Wicklow	58.7	43.9	14.7
Roscommon	51.9	36.0	15.9
Leitrim	50.6	32.0	18.5
Kerry	32.2	15.6	16.6
Mayo	32.0	14.7	17.3
Donegal	29.7	7.6	22.1
Limerick Co. and City	29.1	15.5	13.6
Cork Co. and City	25.1	10.1	15.0

Place of birth

Place of birth by county provides a strong indication of longer term internal migration.

The charts on this page show where Irish residents enumerated in the five cities (including suburbs) Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford were born.

The four maps on page 15 show where the Irish-born usual residents of Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford cities were born by county. The maps on page 16 show the percentage of usual residents in each Dublin electoral division who were born in other counties and outside the State.

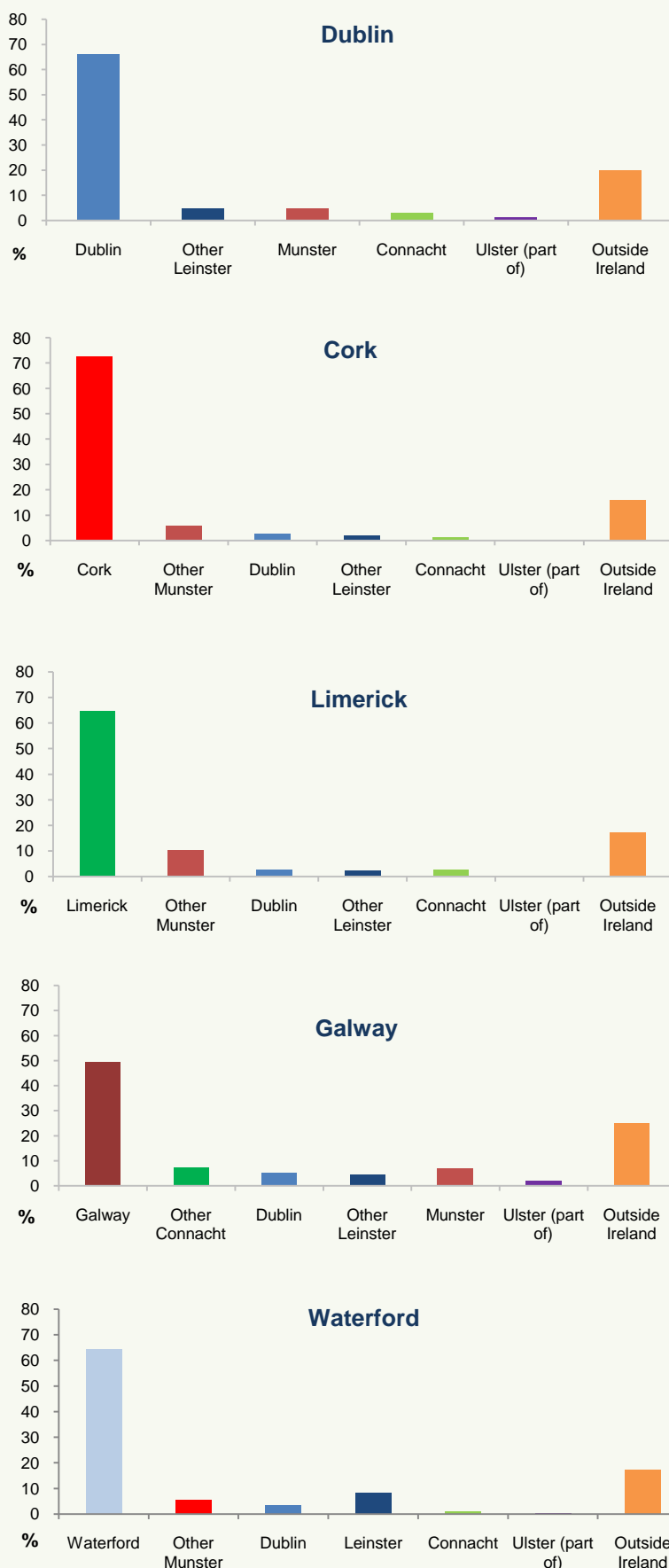
City life

Almost three-quarters of those in Cork city were born in County Cork. This made Cork the city with the highest percentage of residents who were born in the county in which they lived. In contrast, fewer than half of people in Galway city were born in County Galway, while one in four residents were born outside the State making Galway the most international of the five major cities.

Two-thirds of those in Dublin city were either born in the capital city or the surrounding county. A further 14 per cent were born in other counties in the State. One in five Dublin city residents were born outside the State.

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Figure 5 Irish residents enumerated in the five cities (including suburbs)



It's a fact!

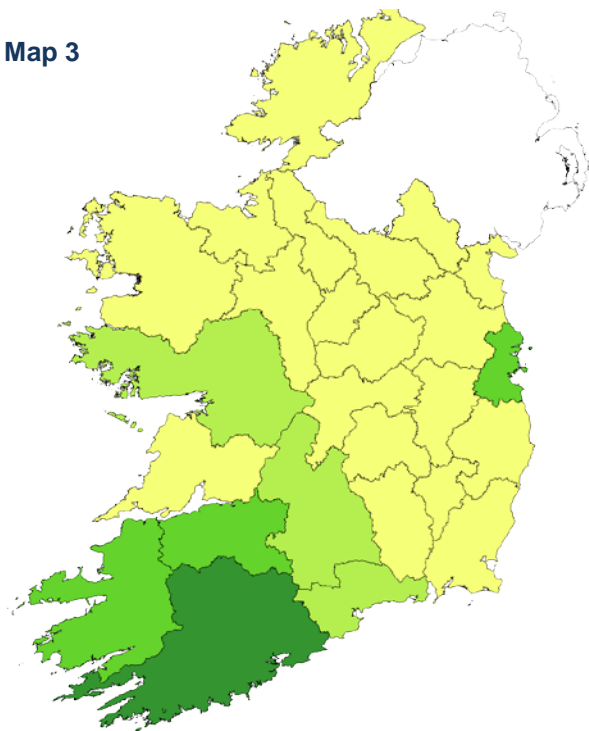
16% The percentage of those enumerated in Cork city and suburbs born outside Ireland

25% The percentage of those enumerated in Galway city and suburbs born outside Ireland

City dwellers by county of birth

Maps 3-6 County of birth of Irish residents enumerated in cities and suburbs

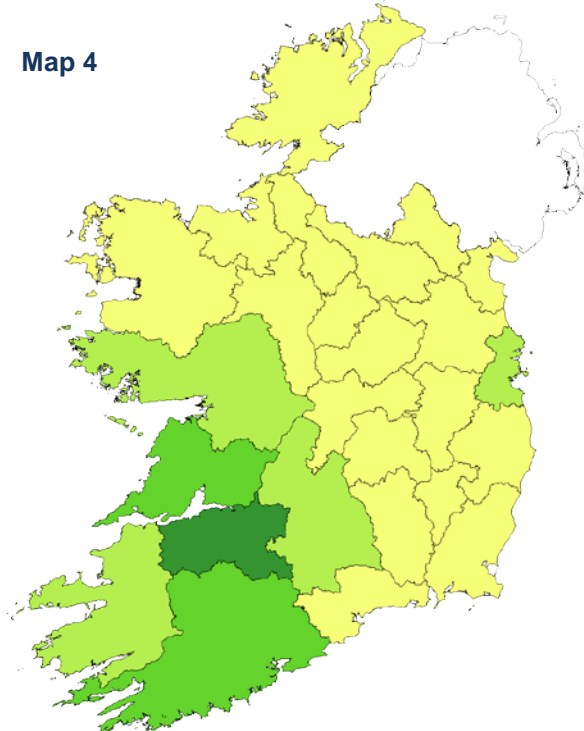
Map 3



Cork city and suburbs (Population 198,582)

0 - 762	1,035 - 2,228
3,056 - 4,816	142,032

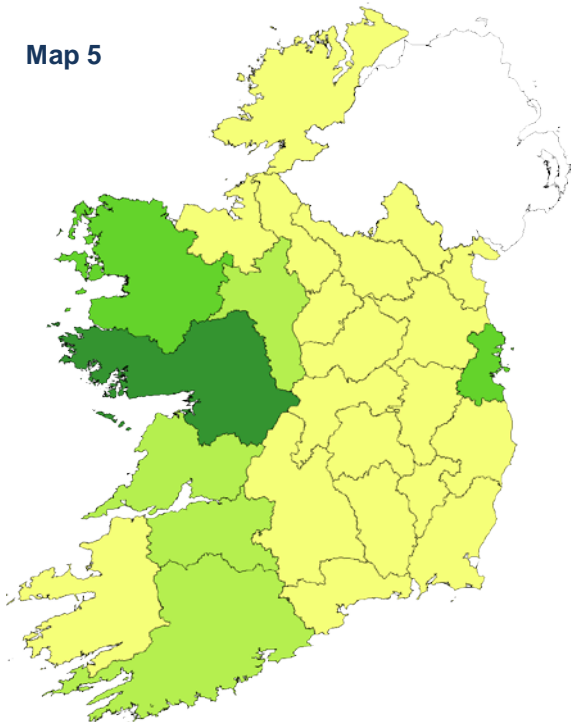
Map 4



Limerick city and suburbs (Population 91,454)

0 - 609	1,321-2,303
2,647-2,814	58,387

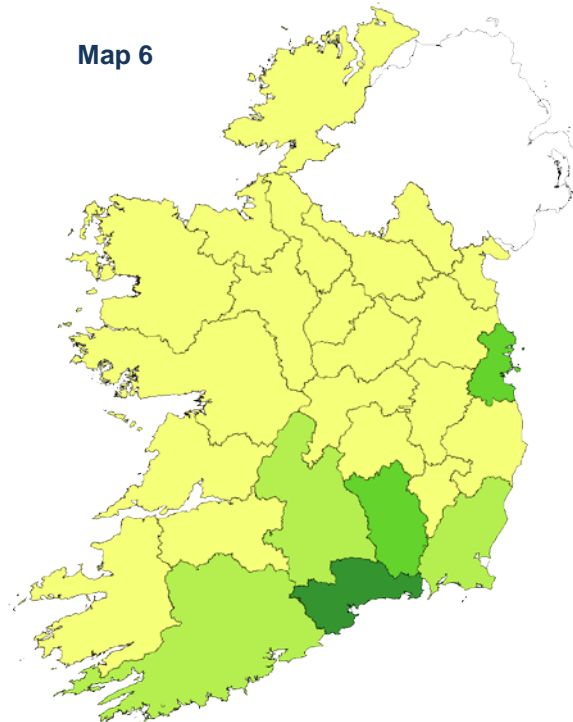
Map 5



Galway city and suburbs (Population 76,778)

0 - 984	1,053-1,294
3,249-3,866	36,664

Map 6



Waterford city and suburbs (Population 51,519)

0 - 397	973-1,133
1,735-1,893	32,765

At home in Dublin

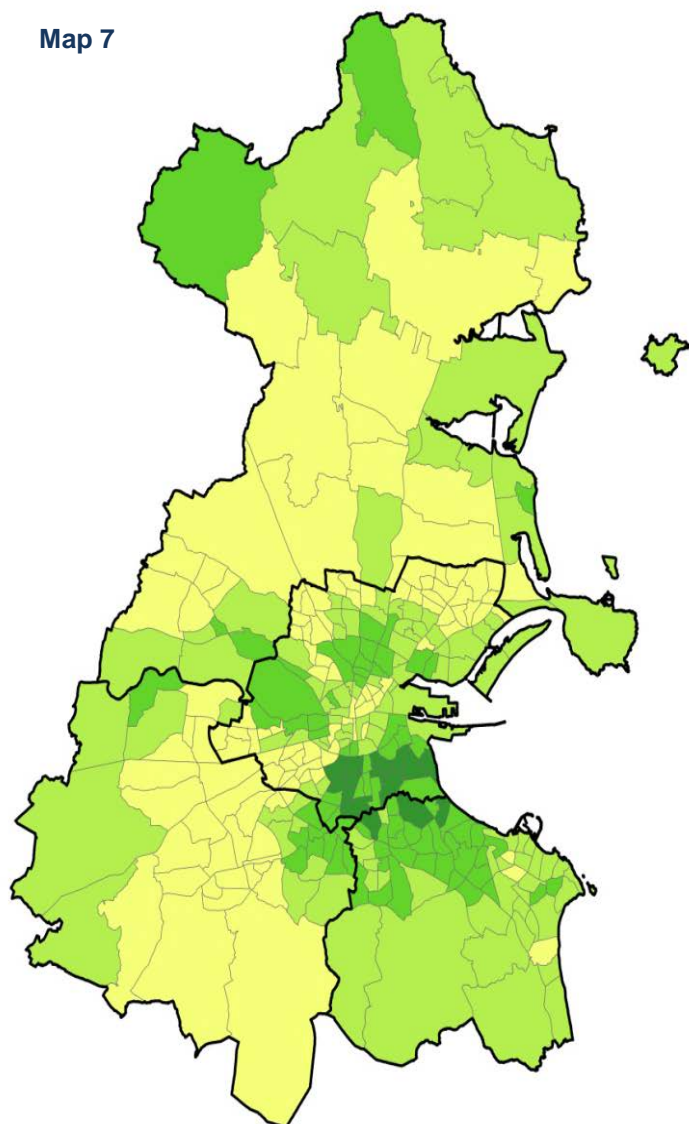
The map below shows the percentage of people enumerated in each County Dublin Electoral Division who were born elsewhere in the State (i.e. in counties other than Dublin). The darker areas, which represent the areas with the highest percentage of non-Dubliners, are concentrated in the south of Dublin while north Dublin can be seen to have a higher percentage of Dublin born residents.

Dubliners born outside Ireland

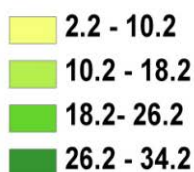
The report, *This is Ireland - Highlights from Census 2011, Part 1*, showed that 17 per cent of the population (766,770) was born abroad. Of these, 248,917 were in County Dublin. The map below illustrates these figures at Electoral Division level.

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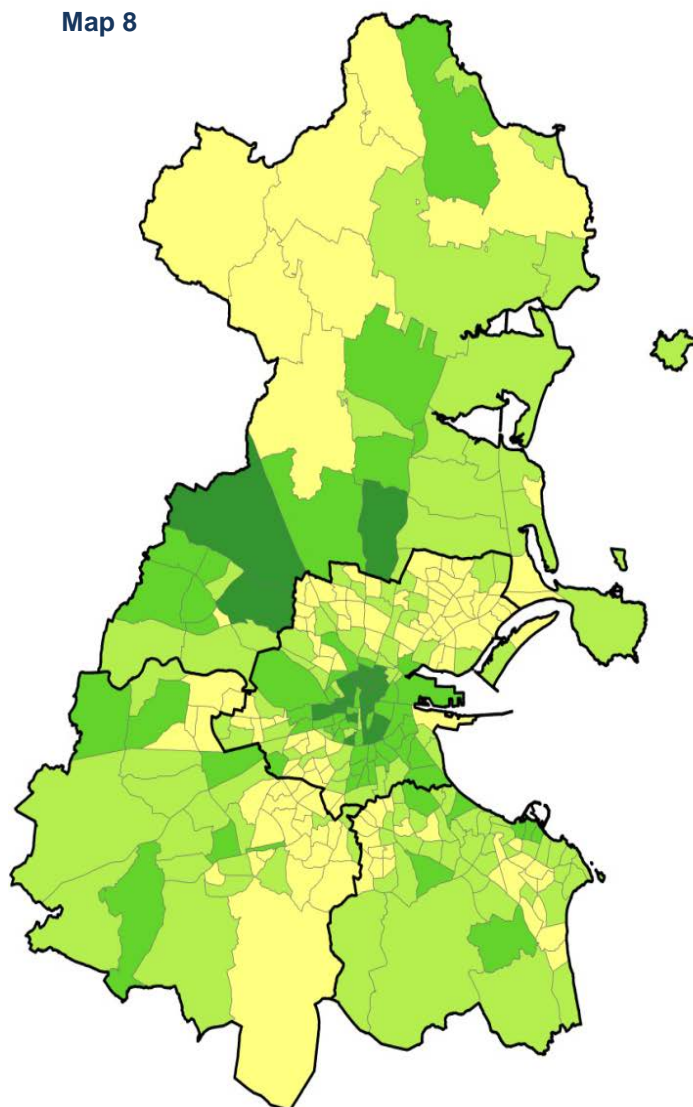
Map 7



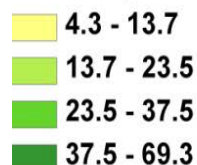
Percentage of Dublin residents born in other counties



Map 8

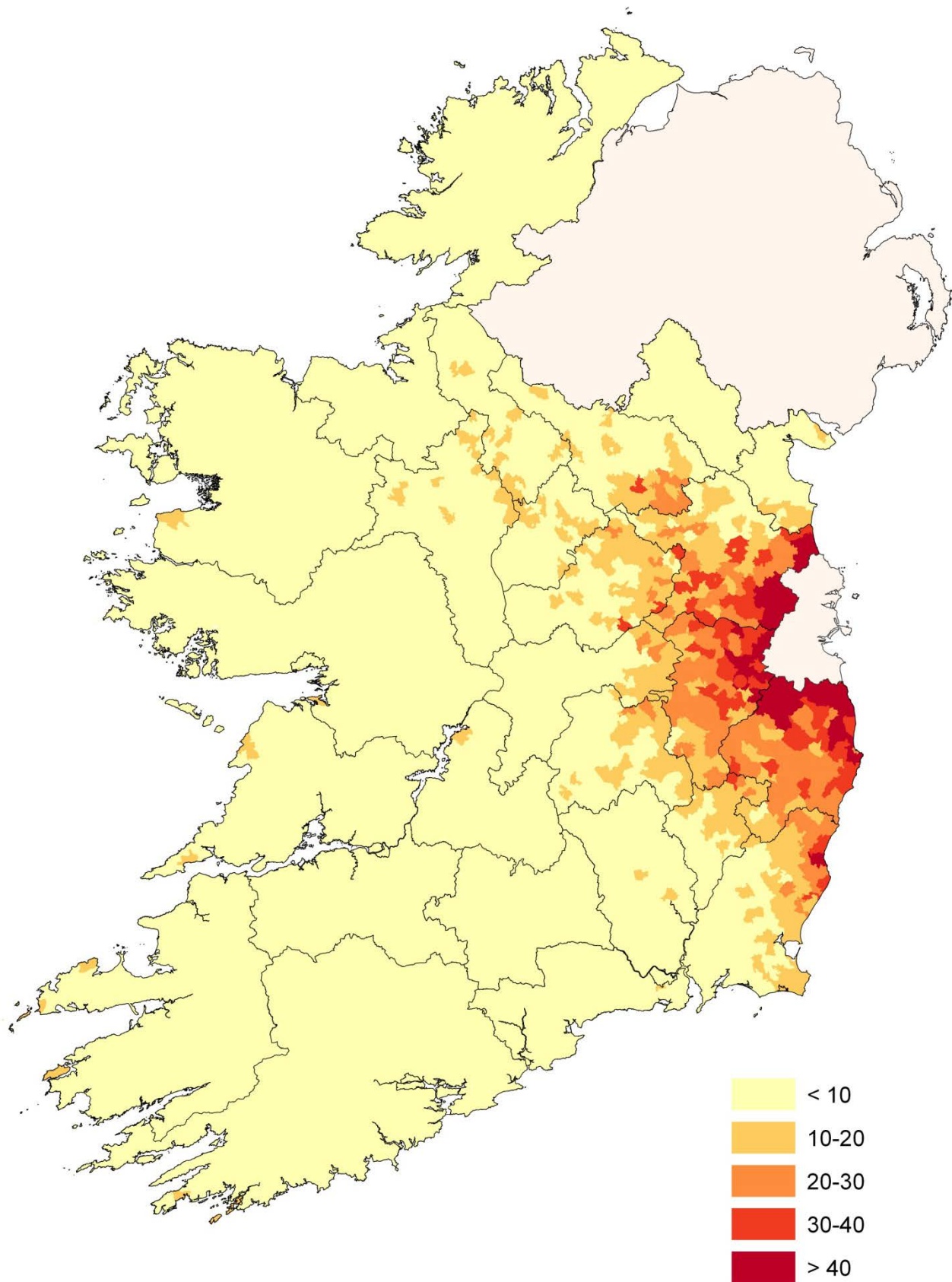


Percentage of Dublin residents born outside the State



Born in Dublin

Map 9 Percentage of Irish residents enumerated in each electoral division who were born in Dublin



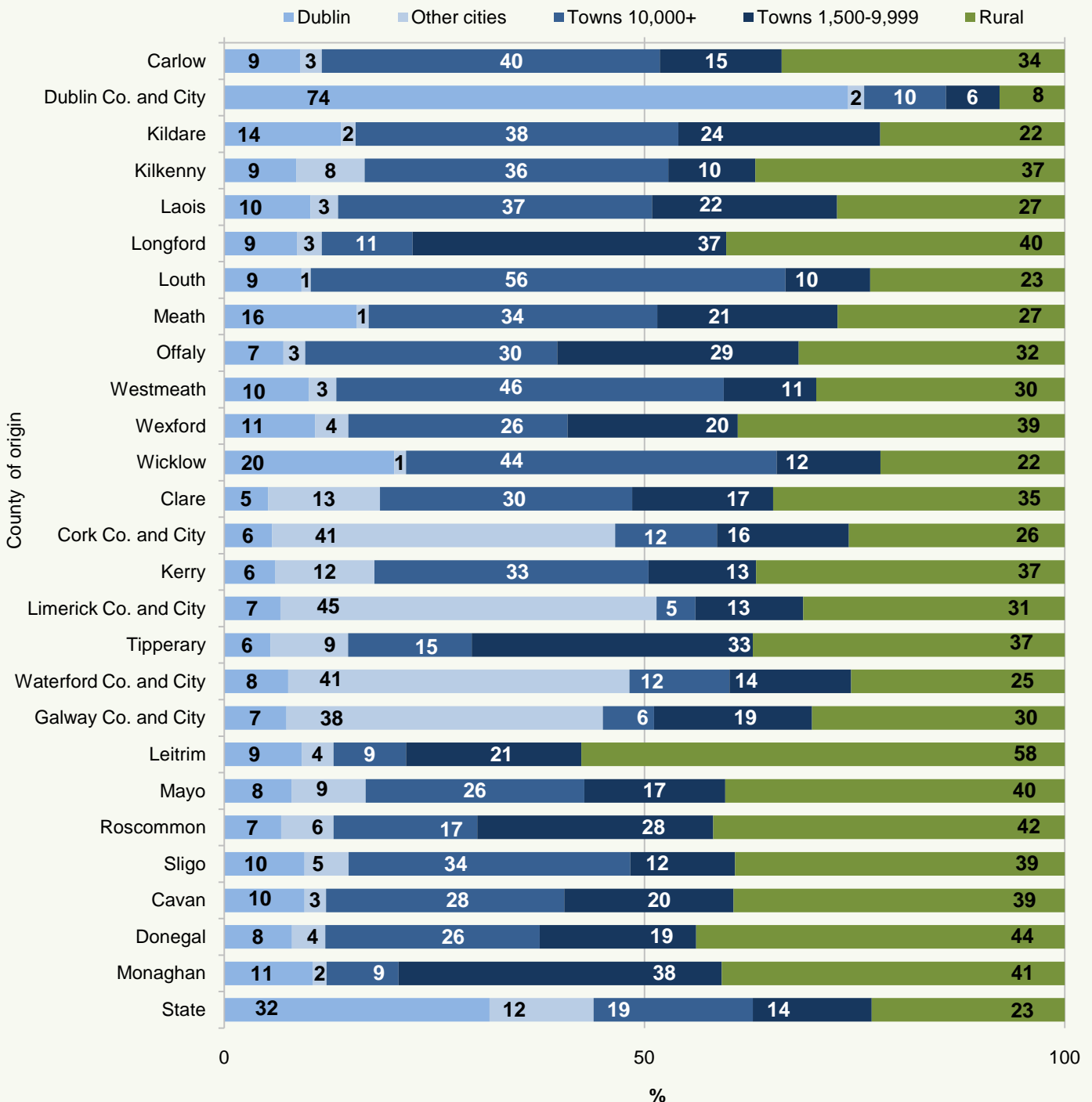
Who moved where

A question on usual residence one year ago provides data on internal migration in the year leading up to the census and shows that just over 273,000 usual residents (or 6.2 per cent of all usual residents aged one year or over) moved in the year to April 2011, compared with 322,030 movers in 2006, a fall of 15 per cent. Table 8 on page 34 presents these movers by county of origin and area type of their place of enumeration.

The results show that three-quarters of movers stayed within the same county and that one-third moved to a new home in Dublin. Large towns of 10,000 or more attracted almost 1 in 5 movers. While 38 per cent of the population lived in rural areas, only 23 per cent moved to a new address in a rural area in the year to April 2011.

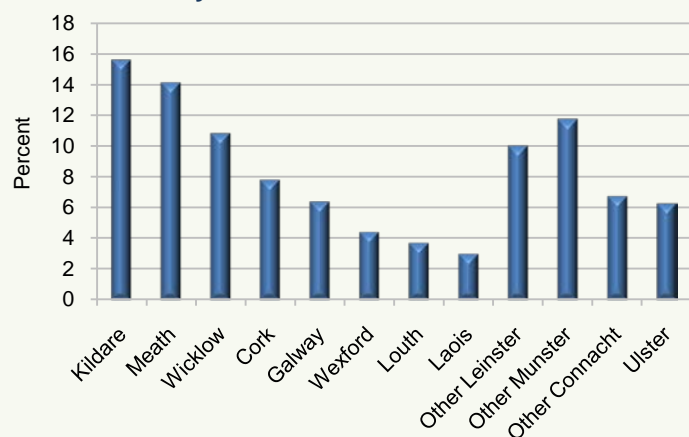
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Usual residence by area type of those who moved home in the year to April 2011



Home away from home

Figure 6 Population who moved from Dublin by county of destination



Leaving Dublin

Table 7 in this report presents the 273,000 people who moved in the year to April 2011 by county of origin and county of destination. The largest number of these was from Dublin, with 94,800 movers. Of these, 14,739 people over the age of one moved out of County Dublin in the year leading up to Census 2011.

Kildare was their most common destination, followed by neighbouring counties Meath and Wicklow. The most common non-Leinster destination for movers from Dublin was Cork, where 8 per cent relocated. The least common destination was Leitrim, where only 1 per cent moved.

Tables pages 34-35

Changing county or staying put

People living in Leitrim who moved in the year leading up to the census were most likely to cross the county border to set up their new home. Over 40 per cent of Leitrim dwellers who moved left the county.

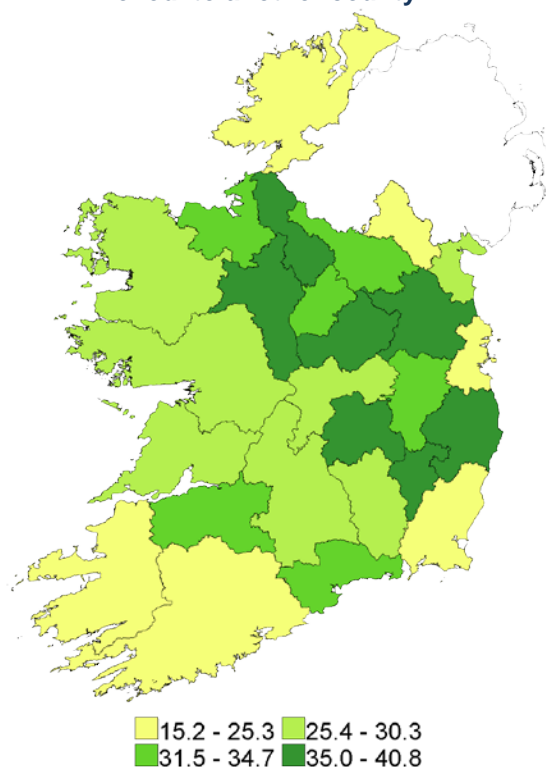
Cork residents who moved were the least likely to relocate to another county with only 15 per cent of those who moved leaving the county.

Almost as unlikely to leave the confines of their county were those who lived in Dublin. Just 16 per cent of Dublin-based movers relocated to another county.

Only 19 per cent of people living in Donegal who moved set up their new home elsewhere in the State. This is notable as, unlike Cork and Dublin, Donegal does not contain one of the major urban centres.

Overall 6.2 per cent of usual residents had moved from a different address in Ireland in the previous year. Dublin was the county with the highest rate (7.9%) and Donegal had the lowest (4.2%).

Map 10 Percentage of movers who have moved to another county



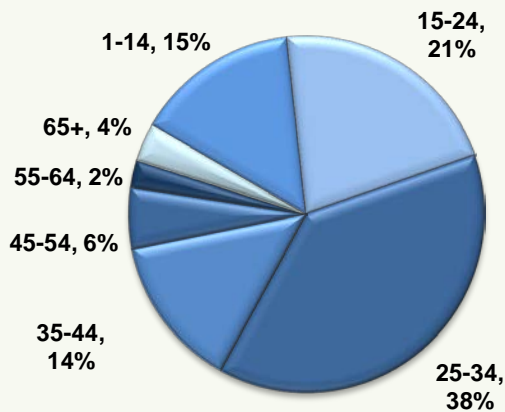
It's a fact!

676 The number of people who moved to Leitrim from another county in the year to April 2011

15,373 The number of people who moved to Dublin from another county in the year to April 2011

23% The percentage of movers who relocated to another county in the same period

Figure 7 Age profile of people who moved in the year leading up to Census 2011



Flying the nest

Figure 7 presents movers by age group and shows that younger people moved in much greater numbers than the older generations.

Of those who moved 6.9 per cent were children between the ages of 1 and 4 while only five per cent of movers were in the secondary school age group of 15 to 19.

The most mobile segment of the population was those between the ages of 20 and 34 accounting for 55 per cent of the total. A significant number of those aged between 20 and 24 were students who moved to new rented accommodation.

The numbers dropped considerably for those aged 40 and over who made up only 16.5 per cent of movers.

Tables page 36

Ladies first

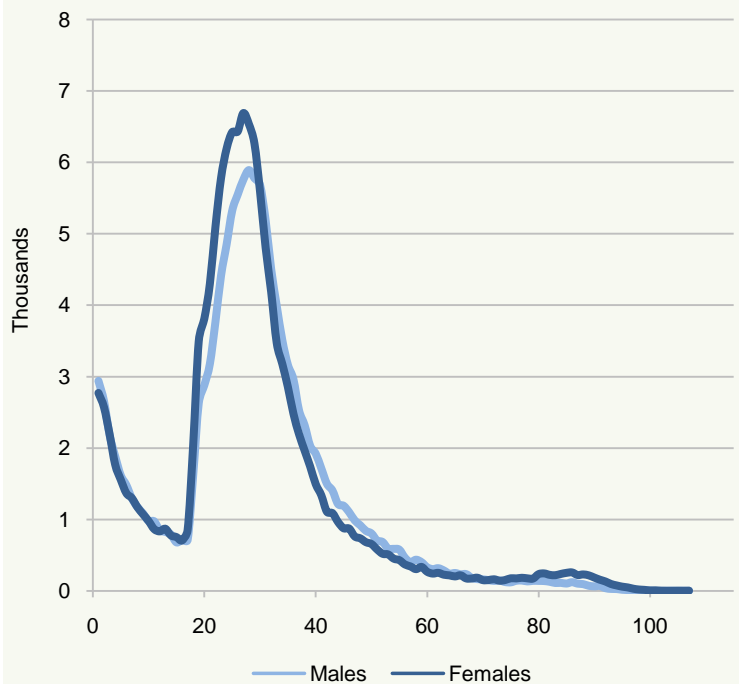
When examined by sex the data shows more women moved than men, with the effect more pronounced in the younger age groups.

Between the ages of 15 and 24 almost 57 per cent of all movers were females. There were also more females than males in the 25 to 29 age bracket, after which men overtook women and accounted for 52 per cent of movers aged 30 to 34.

For people aged between 35 and 64, more males than females moved. This is reversed again for those aged over 65, reflecting the higher number of females in the older age groups. Of the 9,512 people aged 65 and over who moved in the year leading up to the census, 60 per cent were female.

The chart on the right shows the peak ages for moving and the higher propensity for young females to move.

Figure 8 People who moved home by single year of age and sex



It's a fact!

322,030 The number of people aged one and over who moved in the year before Census 2006

273,239 The number of people aged one and over who moved in the year before Census 2011

More staying put

Table 10 in this report presents the number of households who moved in the year to April 2011 by nature of occupancy, showing those who owned their own home and those who rented, for both 2006 and 2011.

The results show that the total number of households who moved in the year preceding the census fell from 145,864 in 2006 to 114,617 in 2011 representing a fall of 21 per cent.

Increase in renting

Given that the majority of people moving in any one year are in the younger age categories of 20 to 34 it is unsurprising that a large percentage of these movers are found to be renting their accommodation. What is new in 2011 is the huge rise in the number who rented their new home, increasing to 80 per cent in April 2011. This shift in occupancy status for those who moved occurred right across the country but varied strongly by county as illustrated in the chart on the right.

Slump in mortgages

By contrast, there was a marked decrease in the number of households who moved and owned their new home with a mortgage or loan. This figure collapsed for those who moved in the year leading up to census, from 48,761 in 2006 to just 14,707 in 2011, accounting for just 13 per cent of moving households.

Movers to homes in County Meath were most likely to purchase their new home with a mortgage or loan while 84 per cent of households in Dublin rented their new accommodation. The data is illustrated by county in the chart on page 22.

Tables page 37

It's a fact!

21% The fall in the number of households who moved in the year before census compared with 2006

14,707 The number of households who moved and acquired their new home with a mortgage or loan

78% The percentage decline in the number of households moving into new homes bought with mortgages in Meath

33% The percentage increase in the number of households moving into new rented homes in Kildare

Percentage change in number of households renting their new home for selected counties

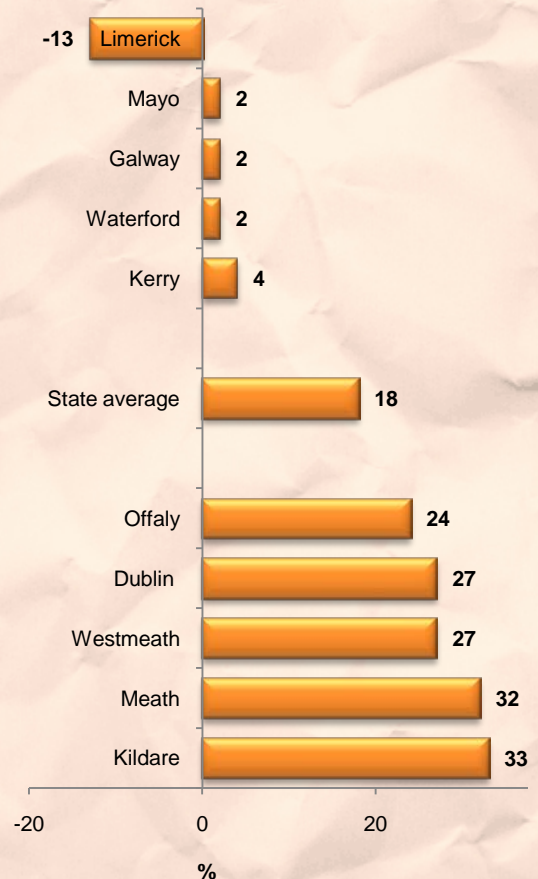
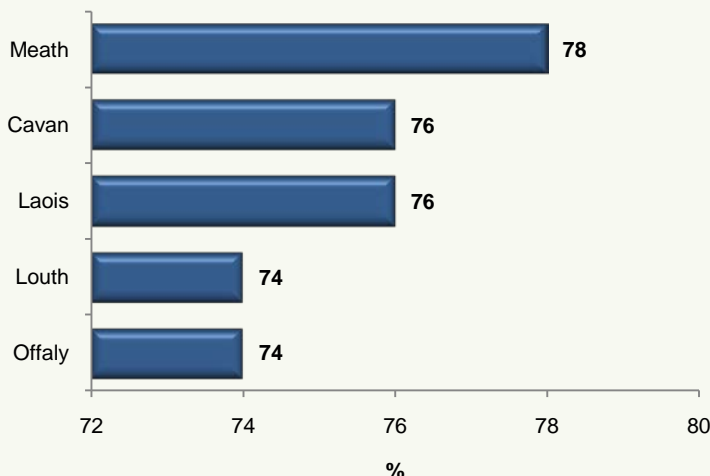
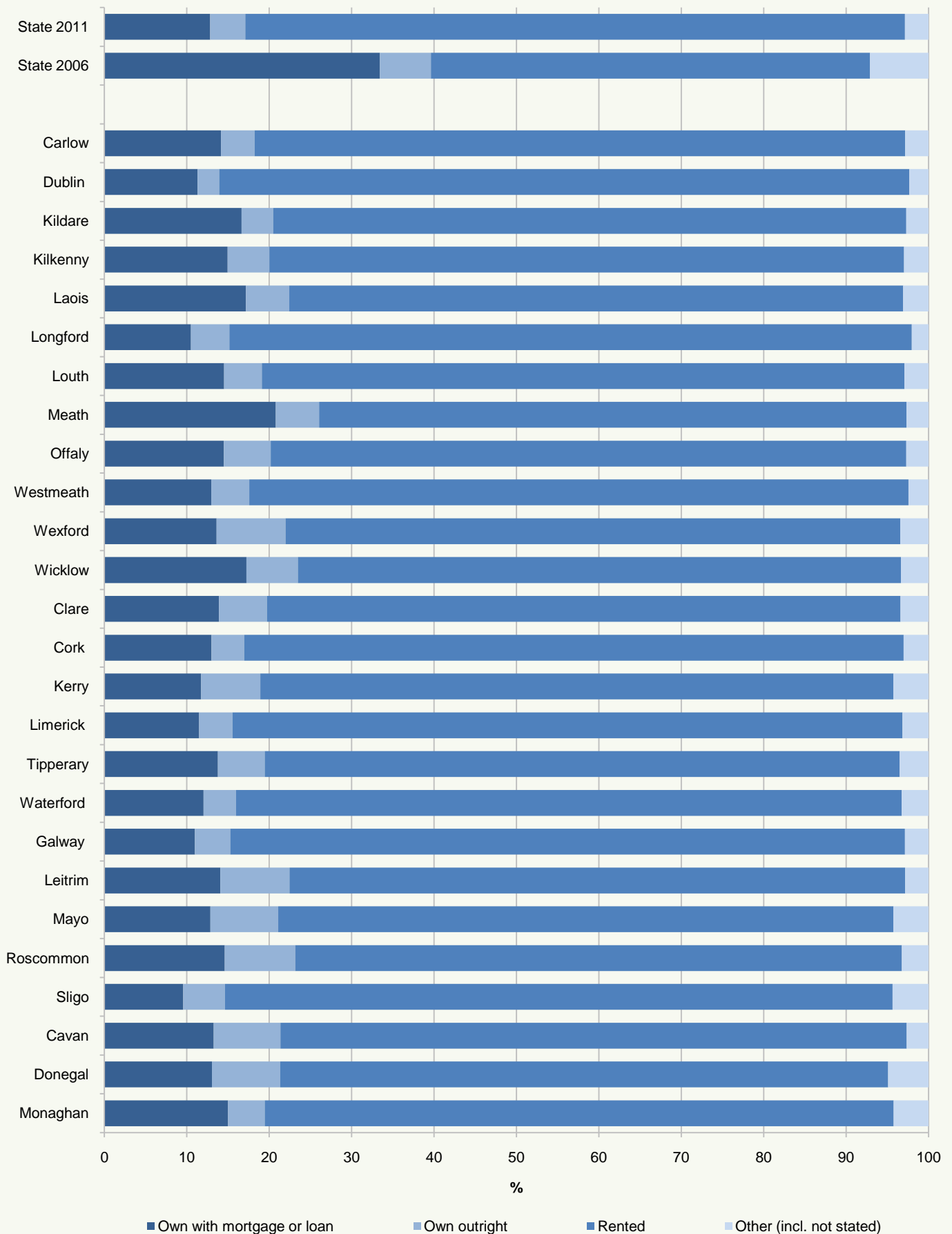


Figure 9 Number of households buying their new home with a mortgage or loan by declining counties



Nature of occupancy of households where the reference person moved in the previous year



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Table 1 Persons, males and females in each province, county and city, classified by the components

Province, county and city	Population 2006			Births*			Deaths*		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Leinster	2,295,123	1,141,320	1,153,803	208,612	106,627	101,985	69,704	34,921	34,783
Carlow	50,349	25,611	24,738	5,010	2,564	2,446	1,696	895	801
Dublin	1,187,176	582,557	604,619	102,547	52,341	50,206	36,126	17,610	18,516
<i>of which</i>									
Dublin City	506,211	248,087	258,124	38,367	19,620	18,747	21,010	10,128	10,882
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	194,038	92,899	101,139	13,690	6,995	6,695	6,417	2,983	3,434
Fingal	239,992	119,200	120,792	26,940	13,814	13,126	4,229	2,144	2,085
South Dublin	246,935	122,371	124,564	23,550	11,912	11,638	4,470	2,355	2,115
Kildare	186,335	94,190	92,145	19,670	10,060	9,610	4,308	2,252	2,056
Kilkenny	87,558	44,263	43,295	6,864	3,588	3,276	2,898	1,529	1,369
Laois	67,059	34,409	32,650	6,701	3,479	3,222	1,998	1,050	948
Longford	34,391	17,573	16,818	3,297	1,677	1,620	1,446	703	743
Louth	111,267	55,335	55,932	9,559	4,901	4,658	3,739	1,873	1,866
Meath	162,831	82,651	80,180	17,469	8,884	8,585	4,025	2,101	1,924
Offaly	70,868	35,937	34,931	6,114	3,147	2,967	2,269	1,156	1,113
Westmeath	79,346	39,819	39,527	7,396	3,775	3,621	2,651	1,343	1,308
Wexford	131,749	66,070	65,679	11,772	5,988	5,784	4,703	2,447	2,256
Wicklow	126,194	62,905	63,289	12,213	6,223	5,990	3,845	1,962	1,883
Munster	1,173,340	589,933	583,407	97,177	49,823	47,354	42,410	22,141	20,269
Ciara	110,950	56,048	54,902	8,966	4,628	4,338	3,957	2,094	1,863
Cork	481,295	240,814	240,481	41,205	21,033	20,172	16,101	8,270	7,831
<i>of which</i>									
Cork City	119,418	58,449	60,969	8,088	4,114	3,974	5,390	2,685	2,705
Cork County	361,877	182,365	179,512	33,117	16,919	16,198	10,711	5,585	5,126
Kerry	139,835	70,641	69,194	10,184	5,170	5,014	5,730	3,114	2,616
Limerick	184,055	92,680	91,375	15,307	7,922	7,385	6,653	3,449	3,204
<i>of which</i>									
Limerick City	59,790	29,309	30,481	4,280	2,206	2,074	2,258	1,179	1,079
Limerick County	124,265	63,371	60,894	11,027	5,716	5,311	4,395	2,270	2,125
North Tipperary	66,023	33,568	32,455	6,088	3,113	2,975	3,038	1,611	1,427
South Tipperary	83,221	42,250	40,971	6,124	3,223	2,901	3,088	1,643	1,445
Waterford	107,961	53,932	54,029	9,303	4,734	4,569	3,843	1,960	1,883
<i>of which</i>									
Waterford City	45,748	22,622	23,126	4,053	2,060	1,993	1,530	800	730
Waterford County	62,213	31,310	30,903	5,250	2,674	2,576	2,313	1,160	1,153
Connacht	504,121	254,450	249,671	40,228	20,627	19,601	18,923	10,073	8,850
Galway	231,670	116,476	115,194	19,649	9,993	9,656	7,365	3,882	3,483
<i>of which</i>									
Galway City	72,414	34,848	37,566	5,257	2,687	2,570	1,371	693	678
Galway County	159,256	81,628	77,628	14,392	7,306	7,086	5,994	3,189	2,805
Leitrim	28,950	14,903	14,047	2,406	1,250	1,156	1,289	691	598
Mayo	123,839	62,636	61,203	9,133	4,711	4,422	5,438	2,902	2,536
Roscommon	58,768	30,178	28,590	4,311	2,208	2,103	2,527	1,406	1,121
Sligo	60,894	30,257	30,637	4,729	2,465	2,264	2,304	1,192	1,112
Ulster (part of)	267,264	135,468	131,796	21,174	10,921	10,253	10,042	5,230	4,812
Cavan	64,003	32,915	31,088	5,921	3,059	2,862	2,550	1,361	1,189
Donegal	147,264	73,970	73,294	11,088	5,715	5,373	5,433	2,821	2,612
Monaghan	55,997	28,583	27,414	4,165	2,147	2,018	2,059	1,048	1,011
State	4,239,848	2,121,171	2,118,677	367,191	187,998	179,193	141,079	72,365	68,714

* Relates to the population normally resident in each area. The relevant period is April 2006 - April 2011.

of population change and average annual rates per 1,000 of average population, 2006 and 2011

Population 2011			Estimated net migration			Average annual rates per 1,000 of average population			Province, county and city
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Births	Deaths	Estimated net migration	
2,504,814	1,233,352	1,271,462	70,783	20,326	50,457	17.4	5.8	5.9	Leinster
54,612	27,431	27,181	949	151	798	19.1	6.5	3.6	Carlow
1,273,099	619,902	653,167	19,472	2,614	16,858	16.7	5.9	3.2	Dublin
527,612	257,303	270,309	4,044	-276	4,320	14.8	8.1	1.6	<i>of which</i> Dublin City
206,261	98,567	107,694	4,950	1,656	3,294	13.7	6.4	4.9	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown
273,991	134,488	139,503	11,288	3,618	7,670	21.0	3.3	8.8	Fingal
265,205	129,544	135,661	-810	-2,384	1,574	18.4	3.5	-0.6	South Dublin
210,312	104,658	105,654	8,615	2,660	5,955	19.8	4.3	8.7	Kildare
95,419	47,788	47,631	3,895	1,466	2,429	15.0	6.3	8.5	Kilkenny
80,559	40,587	39,972	8,797	3,749	5,048	18.2	5.4	23.8	Laois
39,000	19,649	19,351	2,758	1,102	1,656	18.0	7.9	15.0	Longford
122,897	60,763	62,134	5,810	2,400	3,410	16.3	6.4	9.9	Louth
184,135	91,910	92,225	7,860	2,476	5,384	20.1	4.6	9.1	Meath
76,687	38,430	38,257	1,974	502	1,472	16.6	6.2	5.4	Offaly
86,164	42,783	43,381	2,073	532	1,541	17.9	6.4	5.0	Westmeath
145,320	71,909	73,411	6,502	2,298	4,204	17.0	6.8	9.4	Wexford
136,640	67,542	69,098	2,078	376	1,702	18.6	5.9	3.2	Wicklow
1,246,088	620,260	625,828	17,981	2,645	15,336	16.1	7.0	3.0	Munster
117,196	58,298	58,898	1,237	-284	1,521	15.7	6.9	2.2	Clare
519,032	257,470	261,562	12,633	3,893	8,740	16.5	6.4	5.1	Cork
119,230	58,812	60,418	-2,886	-1,066	-1,820	13.6	9.0	-4.8	<i>of which</i> Cork City
399,802	198,658	201,144	15,519	4,959	10,560	17.4	5.6	8.1	Cork County
145,502	72,629	72,873	1,213	-68	1,281	14.3	8.0	1.7	Kerry
191,809	95,815	95,994	-900	-1,338	438	16.3	7.1	-1.0	Limerick
57,106	27,947	29,159	-4,706	-2,389	-2,317	14.6	7.7	-16.1	<i>of which</i> Limerick City
134,703	67,868	66,835	3,806	1,051	2,755	17.0	6.8	5.9	Limerick County
70,322	35,340	34,982	1,249	270	979	17.9	8.9	3.7	North Tipperary
88,432	44,244	44,188	2,175	414	1,761	14.3	7.2	5.1	South Tipperary
113,795	56,464	57,331	374	-242	616	16.8	6.9	0.7	Waterford
46,732	22,921	23,811	-1,539	-961	-578	17.5	6.6	-6.7	<i>of which</i> Waterford City
67,063	33,543	33,520	1,913	719	1,194	16.2	7.2	5.9	Waterford County
542,547	271,110	271,437	17,121	6,106	11,015	15.4	7.2	6.5	Connacht
250,653	124,758	125,895	6,699	2,171	4,528	16.3	6.1	5.6	Galway
75,529	36,514	39,015	-771	-328	-443	14.2	3.7	-2.1	<i>of which</i> Galway City
175,124	88,244	86,880	7,470	2,499	4,971	17.2	7.2	8.9	Galway County
31,798	16,144	15,654	1,731	682	1,049	15.8	8.5	11.4	Leitrim
130,638	65,420	65,218	3,104	975	2,129	14.4	8.5	4.9	Mayo
64,065	32,353	31,712	3,513	1,373	2,140	14.0	8.2	11.4	Roscommon
65,393	32,435	32,958	2,074	905	1,169	15.0	7.3	6.6	Sligo
294,803	147,977	146,826	16,407	6,818	9,589	15.1	7.1	11.7	Ulster (part of)
73,183	37,013	36,170	5,809	2,400	3,409	17.3	7.4	16.9	Cavan
161,137	80,523	80,614	8,218	3,659	4,559	14.4	7.0	10.7	Donegal
60,483	30,441	30,042	2,380	759	1,621	14.3	7.1	8.2	Monaghan
4,588,252	2,272,699	2,315,553	122,292	35,895	86,397	16.6	6.4	5.5	State

Table 2 Persons in the aggregate town and aggregate rural areas of each province, county and city with percentage change, 2006 and 2011

Province, county and city	2006			2011			Percentage change 2006 - 2011		
	Total	Aggregate town area	Aggregate rural area	Total	Aggregate town area	Aggregate rural area	Total	Aggregate town area	Aggregate rural area
Leinster	2,295,123	1,724,936	570,187	2,504,814	1,903,976	600,838	9.1	10.4	5.4
Carlow	50,349	24,306	26,043	54,612	26,719	27,893	8.5	9.9	7.1
Dublin	1,187,176	1,160,501	26,675	1,273,069	1,244,528	28,541	7.2	7.2	7.0
<i>of which</i>									
Dublin City	506,211	506,211	-	527,612	527,612	-	4.2	4.2	-
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	194,038	191,848	2,190	206,261	204,354	1,907	6.3	6.5	-12.9
Fingal	239,992	221,835	18,157	273,991	252,833	21,158	14.2	14.0	16.5
South Dublin	246,935	240,607	6,328	265,205	259,729	5,476	7.4	7.9	-13.5
Kildare	186,335	122,016	64,319	210,312	142,171	68,141	12.9	16.5	5.9
Kilkenny	87,558	30,942	56,616	95,419	35,329	60,090	9.0	14.2	6.1
Laois	67,059	27,165	39,894	80,559	38,181	42,378	20.1	40.6	6.2
Longford	34,391	8,836	25,555	39,000	12,908	26,092	13.4	46.1	2.1
Louth	111,267	71,640	39,627	122,897	79,117	43,780	10.5	10.4	10.5
Meath	162,831	85,705	77,126	184,135	105,018	79,117	13.1	22.5	2.6
Offaly	70,868	30,114	40,754	76,687	33,626	43,061	8.2	11.7	5.7
Westmeath	79,346	37,604	41,742	86,164	41,823	44,341	8.6	11.2	6.2
Wexford	131,749	45,612	86,137	145,320	55,611	89,709	10.3	21.9	4.1
Wicklow	126,194	80,495	45,699	136,640	88,945	47,695	8.3	10.5	4.4
Munster	1,173,340	608,126	565,214	1,246,088	661,546	584,542	6.2	8.8	3.4
Clare	110,950	43,391	67,559	117,196	46,381	70,815	5.6	6.9	4.8
Cork	481,295	295,686	185,609	519,032	323,762	195,270	7.8	9.5	5.2
<i>of which</i>									
Cork City	119,418	119,418	-	119,230	119,230	-	-0.2	-0.2	-
Cork County	361,877	176,268	185,609	399,802	204,532	195,270	10.5	16.0	5.2
Kerry	139,835	49,233	90,602	145,502	51,479	94,023	4.1	4.6	3.8
Limerick	184,055	95,613	88,442	191,809	103,399	88,410	4.2	8.1	-0.0
<i>of which</i>									
Limerick City	59,790	59,282	508	57,106	57,106	-	-4.5	-3.7	-
Limerick County	124,265	36,331	87,934	134,703	46,293	88,410	8.4	27.4	0.5
North Tipperary	66,023	24,616	41,407	70,322	28,464	41,858	6.5	15.6	1.1
South Tipperary	83,221	33,512	49,709	88,432	37,414	51,018	6.3	11.6	2.6
Waterford	107,961	66,075	41,886	113,795	70,647	43,148	5.4	6.9	3.0
<i>of which</i>									
Waterford City	45,748	45,748	-	46,732	46,732	-	2.2	2.2	-
Waterford County	62,213	20,327	41,886	67,063	23,915	43,148	7.8	17.7	3.0
Connacht	504,121	171,765	332,356	542,547	197,280	345,267	7.6	14.9	3.9
Galway	231,670	99,756	131,914	250,653	115,075	135,578	8.2	15.4	2.8
<i>of which</i>									
Galway City	72,414	72,414	-	75,529	75,529	-	4.3	4.3	-
Galway County	159,256	27,342	131,914	175,124	39,546	135,578	10.0	44.6	2.8
Leitrim	28,950	2,595	26,355	31,798	3,314	28,484	9.8	27.7	8.1
Mayo	123,839	35,678	88,161	130,638	37,895	92,743	5.5	6.2	5.2
Roscommon	58,768	14,334	44,434	64,065	16,662	47,403	9.0	16.2	6.7
Sligo	60,894	19,402	41,492	65,393	24,334	41,059	7.4	25.4	-1.0
Ulster (part of)	267,264	69,486	197,778	294,803	84,080	210,723	10.3	21.0	6.5
Cavan	64,003	16,913	47,090	73,183	22,034	51,149	14.3	30.3	8.6
Donegal	147,264	36,585	110,679	161,137	44,274	116,863	9.4	21.0	5.6
Monaghan	55,997	15,988	40,009	60,483	17,772	42,711	8.0	11.2	6.8
State	4,239,848	2,574,313	1,665,535	4,588,252	2,846,882	1,741,370	8.2	10.6	4.6

Table 3 The population of the aggregate town and aggregate rural areas, classified by the area in square kilometres, total population and population density

Area	Area (km ²)	Total population (incl. suburbs and environs)	Population density (Persons per km ²)
Aggregate town area	1639.8	2,846,882	1,736
Dublin City and suburbs <i>of which</i>	317.5	1,110,627	3,498
Dublin City	116.6	527,612	4,525
Dublin suburbs	200.9	583,015	2,902
Other cities	319.2	418,333	1,311
Cork City and suburbs <i>of which</i>	164.6	198,582	1,206
Cork City	38.6	119,230	3,089
Cork suburbs	126.0	79,352	630
Limerick City and suburbs <i>of which</i>	56.8	91,454	1,610
Limerick City	28.4	57,106	2,011
Limerick suburbs	28.4	34,348	1,209
Galway City and Suburbs <i>of which</i>	53.4	76,778	1,438
Galway City	50.0	75,529	1,511
Galway suburbs	3.4	1,249	367
Waterford City and suburbs <i>of which</i>	44.3	51,519	1,163
Waterford City	38.3	46,732	1,220
Waterford suburbs	6.0	4,787	798
Towns 10,000 population and over	464.9	730,414	1,571
Towns 5,000 - 9,999 population	234.9	297,175	1,265
Towns 3,000 - 4,999 population	111.2	119,705	1,076
Towns 1,500 - 2,999 population	192.2	170,628	888
Aggregate rural area	66826.2	1,741,370	26
Towns 1,000 - 1,499 population	108.8	93,016	855
Towns 500 - 999 Population	154.5	123,200	798
Towns under 500 population but with at least 50 inhabited houses	185.4	116,236	627
Remainder of country	66377.5	1,408,918	21
State	68466.0	4,588,252	67

Table 4 Persons usually resident and present in the State on census night, classified by county of birth, place of usual residence and the percentage of those usually resident outside their county of birth

Birthplace	Total	Usual residence			Percentage usually resident outside county of birth
		County of birth	Dublin	Other county in Ireland (Republic)	
Leinster	1,958,628	1,449,251	60,240	449,137	26.0
Carlow	41,007	27,641	2,825	10,541	32.6
Dublin	1,109,772	830,702	-	279,070	25.1
Kildare	102,554	80,993	6,125	15,436	21.0
Kilkenny	82,643	56,891	5,356	20,396	31.2
Laois	64,477	44,474	3,980	16,023	31.0
Longford	29,321	19,766	2,696	6,859	32.6
Louth	118,809	81,204	10,066	27,539	31.7
Meath	87,782	68,351	6,675	12,756	22.1
Offaly	58,913	42,342	3,923	12,648	28.1
Westmeath	73,334	46,073	5,350	21,911	37.2
Wexford	117,235	94,823	7,034	15,378	19.1
Wicklow	72,781	55,991	6,210	10,580	23.1
Munster	1,091,113	851,559	54,671	184,883	22.0
Clare	77,834	60,512	4,457	12,865	22.3
Cork	446,453	384,226	18,821	43,406	13.9
Kerry	123,924	96,322	6,837	20,765	22.3
Limerick	196,368	133,264	9,987	53,117	32.1
Tipperary	143,000	102,968	9,481	30,551	28.0
Waterford	103,534	74,267	5,088	24,179	28.3
Connacht	469,176	332,069	34,892	102,215	29.2
Galway	213,183	157,270	13,187	42,726	26.2
Leitrim	25,532	15,702	2,528	7,302	38.5
Mayo	120,803	87,646	9,619	23,538	27.4
Roscommon	47,540	30,670	4,450	12,420	35.5
Sligo	62,118	40,781	5,108	16,229	34.3
Ulster (part of)	239,594	192,529	15,323	31,742	19.6
Cavan	63,077	43,901	5,557	13,619	30.4
Donegal	128,606	111,663	6,289	10,654	13.2
Monaghan	47,911	36,965	3,477	7,469	22.8
State	3,758,511	2,825,408	165,126	767,977	24.8
Outside Ireland	766,770	-	248,917	517,853	100.0
Total	4,525,281	2,825,408	414,043	1,285,830	37.6

Table 5 Persons usually resident and present in the State on census night, classified by place of usual residence, place of birth and percentage of those born outside their county of usual residence

Usual residence	Total	Birthplace			Percentage born outside county of usual residence
		Born in county	Born elsewhere in Ireland	Born abroad	
Leinster	2,470,998	1,449,251	588,535	433,212	41.3
Carlow	54,325	27,641	18,872	7,812	49.1
Dublin	1,244,745	830,702	165,126	248,917	33.3
Kildare	208,783	80,993	94,507	33,283	61.2
Kilkenny	94,897	56,891	26,056	11,950	40.0
Laois	80,535	44,474	25,032	11,029	44.8
Longford	39,171	19,766	12,278	7,127	49.5
Louth	122,431	81,204	18,614	22,613	33.7
Meath	183,975	68,351	87,529	28,095	62.8
Offaly	76,431	42,342	24,419	9,670	44.6
Westmeath	85,474	46,073	25,716	13,685	46.1
Wexford	144,771	94,823	30,870	19,078	34.5
Wicklow	135,460	55,991	59,516	19,953	58.7
Munster	1,230,068	851,559	196,842	181,667	30.8
Clare	115,791	60,512	36,757	18,522	47.7
Cork	512,799	384,226	51,666	76,907	25.1
Kerry	141,977	96,322	22,151	23,504	32.2
Limerick	187,994	133,264	29,197	25,533	29.1
Tipperary	158,767	102,968	34,645	21,154	35.1
Waterford	112,740	74,267	22,426	16,047	34.1
Connacht	532,260	332,069	108,183	92,008	37.6
Galway	243,633	157,270	42,804	43,559	35.4
Leitrim	31,766	15,702	10,180	5,884	50.6
Mayo	128,949	87,646	19,008	22,295	32.0
Roscommon	63,777	30,670	22,985	10,122	51.9
Sligo	64,135	40,781	13,206	10,148	36.4
Ulster (part of)	291,955	192,529	39,543	59,883	34.1
Cavan	72,759	43,901	16,652	12,206	39.7
Donegal	158,792	111,663	12,033	35,096	29.7
Monaghan	60,404	36,965	10,858	12,581	38.8
State	4,525,281	2,825,408	933,103	766,770	37.6

Table 6 Irish residents enumerated in cities and their suburbs on census night, classified by place of birth and sex

Birthplace	Dublin City and suburbs				Cork City and suburbs				Limerick City and suburbs				Galway City and suburbs				Waterford City and suburbs				
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		
	Persons		Persons		Persons		Persons		Persons		Persons		Persons		Persons		Persons		Persons		
Leinster	771,255	377,832	393,423	8,274	4,128	4,146	4,476	2,233	2,243	7,030	3,496	3,534	5,879	2,792	3,087						
Carlow	2,871	1,126	1,545	190	105	85	82	45	37	103	51	52	201	104	97						
Dublin	718,760	354,657	364,103	4,816	2,467	2,349	2,303	1,170	1,133	3,866	1,965	1,871	1,735	897	838						
Kildare	5,821	2,573	3,048	309	158	151	194	93	101	278	132	146	182	81	101						
Kilkenny	5,103	2,241	2,862	762	346	416	377	193	184	258	118	140	1,893	858	1,035						
Laois	3,878	1,578	2,100	290	136	154	272	148	124	277	135	142	163	70	93						
Longford	2,440	1,003	1,437	113	65	48	96	47	49	238	105	133	31	15	16						
Louth	6,337	3,018	3,319	312	168	144	173	94	79	326	172	154	125	60	65						
Meath	5,627	2,414	3,213	208	97	111	130	49	81	243	102	141	70	32	38						
Offaly	3,640	1,537	2,103	230	116	114	243	102	141	379	173	206	90	42	48						
Westmeath	4,966	2,173	2,783	238	115	123	212	107	105	664	321	343	88	41	47						
Wexford	6,773	2,978	3,795	609	270	339	290	139	151	223	103	120	1,133	506	627						
Wicklow	5,849	2,534	3,115	197	85	112	104	46	58	175	89	86	168	86	82						
Munster	50,949	22,550	28,399	153,502	74,724	78,778	67,614	32,909	34,705	5,145	2,444	2,701	35,844	17,373	18,271						
Clare	4,110	1,692	2,418	753	318	435	2,647	1,181	1,466	1,106	477	629	135	56	79						
Cork	17,669	8,094	9,575	142,032	69,535	72,497	2,814	1,342	1,472	1,222	604	618	1,117	508	609						
Kerry	6,312	2,626	3,686	3,688	1,843	2,025	1,321	599	722	565	273	292	257	120	137						
Limerick	9,265	4,222	5,043	3,056	1,428	1,628	58,387	28,643	29,744	1,294	626	668	397	174	223						
Tipperary	8,780	3,715	5,065	2,228	996	1,232	1,975	915	1,060	679	317	362	973	438	535						
Waterford	4,813	2,201	2,612	1,765	804	961	470	229	241	279	147	132	32,765	16,077	16,688						
Connacht	32,499	13,549	18,950	2,127	1,002	1,125	2,458	1,133	1,325	42,164	20,282	21,882	518	249	269						
Galway	12,290	5,144	7,146	1,035	484	551	1,378	621	757	36,664	17,801	18,863	253	123	130						
Leitrim	2,303	949	1,354	88	39	49	79	40	39	267	129	138	24	8	16						
Mayo	8,993	3,748	5,245	528	249	279	609	275	334	3,249	1,421	1,828	120	60	60						
Roscommon	4,053	1,638	2,415	206	98	108	185	97	88	1,053	464	589	46	18	28						
Sligo	4,860	2,070	2,790	270	132	138	207	100	107	931	467	464	75	40	35						
Ulster (part of)	14,265	6,107	8,158	621	294	327	375	175	200	1,487	705	782	156	69	87						
Cavan	5,124	2,193	2,931	170	74	96	146	59	87	310	147	163	45	18	27						
Donegal	6,028	2,594	3,434	309	155	154	168	90	78	984	462	522	88	42	46						
Monaghan	3,113	1,320	1,793	142	65	77	61	26	35	193	96	97	23	9	14						
State	868,968	420,038	448,930	164,524	80,148	84,376	74,923	36,450	38,473	55,826	26,927	28,899	42,197	20,483	21,714						
Outside Ireland	218,653	109,016	109,637	31,337	16,040	15,297	15,443	8,020	7,423	18,410	9,119	9,291	8,775	4,493	4,282						
Total	1,087,621	529,054	558,567	195,861	96,188	99,673	90,366	44,470	45,896	74,236	36,046	38,190	50,972	24,976	25,996						

Table 7 Irish residents who moved within the State in the previous year, classified by place of enumeration and county of previous residence

Usual residence 1 year ago	Total	Place of enumeration					Those who moved	
		Dublin City and suburbs	Other cities	Towns		Aggregate rural area	To a different county	Within the same county
				10,000 and over	1,500 - 9,999			
Leinster	160,945	78,576	3,542	34,367	18,390	26,070	35,687	125,258
Carlow	3,362	305	85	1,352	488	1,132	1,242	2,120
Dublin	94,800	70,357	1,830	9,218	6,036	7,359	14,739	80,061
Kildare	12,536	1,743	217	4,814	3,011	2,751	3,951	8,585
Kilkenny	4,384	376	357	1,583	454	1,614	1,274	3,110
Laois	3,787	389	124	1,414	834	1,026	1,324	2,463
Longford	2,205	191	65	238	823	888	703	1,502
Louth	6,545	602	71	3,697	667	1,508	1,703	4,842
Meath	8,978	1,417	125	3,084	1,925	2,427	3,161	5,817
Offaly	3,856	272	99	1,157	1,108	1,220	1,168	2,688
Westmeath	5,201	525	168	2,398	572	1,538	1,879	3,322
Wexford	7,389	800	291	1,927	1,497	2,874	1,754	5,635
Wicklow	7,902	1,599	110	3,485	975	1,733	2,789	5,113
Munster	68,986	4,146	22,635	10,096	11,619	20,490	15,849	53,137
Clare	5,865	306	781	1,759	984	2,035	1,580	4,285
Cork	30,614	1,742	12,496	3,709	4,807	7,860	4,647	25,967
Kerry	6,818	415	803	2,224	873	2,503	1,650	5,168
Limerick	11,914	795	5,334	551	1,527	3,707	3,864	8,050
Tipperary	7,563	416	699	1,112	2,530	2,806	2,122	5,441
Waterford	6,212	472	2,522	741	898	1,579	1,986	4,226
Connacht	31,248	2,443	7,252	4,595	5,802	11,156	9,147	22,101
Galway	16,582	1,229	6,239	1,009	3,122	4,983	4,220	12,362
Leitrim	1,462	135	55	126	305	841	596	866
Mayo	6,577	526	581	1,710	1,103	2,657	1,906	4,671
Roscommon	2,866	194	179	490	804	1,199	1,120	1,746
Sligo	3,761	359	198	1,260	468	1,476	1,305	2,456
Ulster (part of)	12,060	1,085	372	2,756	2,836	5,011	2,939	9,121
Cavan	3,480	332	90	986	701	1,371	1,145	2,335
Donegal	6,110	492	242	1,559	1,138	2,679	1,170	4,940
Monaghan	2,470	261	40	211	997	961	624	1,846
State	273,239	86,250	33,801	51,814	38,647	62,727	63,622	209,617

Table 8 Persons aged one year and over, usually resident and present in the State on census night who moved within the State in the previous year, classified by county of usual residence 1 year ago and county of current usual residence

Usual residence 1 year ago	Usual residence												
	Total	Carlow	Dublin	Kildare	Kilkenny	Laois	Longford	Louth	Meath	Offaly	Westmeath	Wexford	Wicklow
Leinster	160,945	2,871	88,468	12,214	3,929	3,760	1,852	5,878	8,966	3,405	4,508	6,912	7,249
Carlow	3,362	2,120	284	146	158	244	3	6	19	11	5	85	69
Dublin	94,800	236	80,061	2,294	325	448	169	539	2,073	244	452	644	1,594
Kildare	12,536	102	1,853	8,585	79	280	34	47	280	109	134	88	155
Kilkenny	4,384	98	319	66	3,110	68	2	20	16	7	9	75	17
Laois	3,787	68	381	238	62	2,463	5	21	28	136	27	26	19
Longford	2,205	2	155	22	9	6	1,502	16	29	12	153	6	4
Louth	6,545	7	685	59	11	12	4,842	306	482	9	30	16	20
Meath	8,978	12	1,599	282	11	13	19	13	5,817	29	139	37	64
Offaly	3,856	13	243	91	18	146	8	13	35	2,688	195	4	11
Westmeath	5,201	8	502	96	7	24	90	22	134	142	3,322	13	11
Wexford	7,389	113	672	79	112	30	3	18	28	4	16	5,635	172
Wicklow	7,902	92	1,714	256	27	26	5	28	25	14	26	283	5,113
Munster	68,986	142	3,775	399	815	251	41	158	200	243	149	403	182
Clare	5,865	18	267	43	12	16	9	29	14	23	16	20	10
Cork	30,614	42	1,610	129	112	59	15	66	58	32	52	99	68
Kerry	6,818	11	383	31	28	20	5	17	16	16	14	25	19
Limerick	11,914	18	741	101	64	49	7	27	49	45	28	62	23
Tipperary	7,563	17	333	59	161	86	4	12	41	107	26	34	28
Waterford	6,212	36	441	36	438	21	1	7	22	20	13	163	34
Connacht	31,248	61	2,262	233	79	92	175	120	155	136	386	51	114
Galway	16,582	33	1,232	113	44	46	48	39	77	89	170	30	60
Leitrim	1,462	2	109	9	1	3	33	7	7	5	17	-	4
Mayo	6,577	13	433	43	15	25	14	17	39	5	33	6	33
Roscommon	2,866	6	169	38	3	9	68	47	13	16	133	12	7
Sligo	3,761	7	319	30	16	9	12	8	19	21	33	3	10
Ulster (part of)	12,060	14	929	133	38	27	46	162	295	12	69	43	24
Cavan	3,480	2	325	50	-	14	36	62	217	1	38	15	19
Donegal	6,110	10	399	60	34	8	6	19	20	9	23	18	5
Monaghan	2,470	2	205	23	4	5	4	81	58	2	8	10	-
State	273,239	3,088	95,434	12,979	4,861	4,130	2,114	6,318	9,616	3,796	5,112	7,409	7,569

Table 8 (contd.) Persons aged one year and over, usually resident and present in the State on census night who moved within the State in the previous year, classified by county of usual residence 1 year ago and county of current usual residence

	Usual residence													
	Clare	Cork	Kerry	Limerick	Tipperary	Waterford	Galway	Leitrim	Mayo	Roscommon	Sligo	Cavan	Donegal	Monaghan
Usual residence 1 year ago														
Leinster	505	1,879	505	748	851	870	1,728	254	577	805	438	802	630	341
Carlow	15	53	12	15	25	31	33	4	4	6	3	2	3	6
Dublin	304	1,147	309	457	352	304	939	138	381	245	227	371	393	154
Kildare	37	152	52	53	64	49	97	29	66	33	35	30	72	21
Kilkenny	14	104	14	51	114	179	41	1	16	1	14	8	18	2
Laois	25	52	9	31	64	27	47	7	6	10	13	4	14	4
Longford	2	12	4	8	10	3	50	28	11	70	35	37	14	5
Louth	15	39	13	14	16	7	45	3	14	18	9	48	23	96
Meath	31	79	19	25	17	29	63	13	16	31	33	212	44	38
Offaly	19	29	12	23	108	16	120	1	4	22	16	7	11	3
Westmeath	19	48	9	18	20	8	192	23	31	353	41	44	20	4
Wexford	10	110	30	41	39	171	55	1	7	7	7	14	10	5
Wicklow	14	54	22	12	22	46	46	6	21	9	5	25	8	3
Munster	5,253	28,042	6,049	9,651	6,488	4,862	1,107	33	213	114	122	85	136	53
Clare	4,285	148	46	407	100	17	282	5	24	27	13	12	19	3
Cork	167	25,967	492	546	280	333	272	14	69	21	34	18	51	8
Kerry	47	542	5,168	216	43	35	88	3	20	13	19	8	16	15
Limerick	660	702	271	8,050	480	62	309	6	56	13	34	26	22	9
Tipperary	76	316	36	339	5,441	209	106	2	33	35	20	13	16	13
Waterford	18	367	36	93	144	4,226	50	3	11	5	2	8	12	5
Connacht	355	496	136	397	132	87	13,293	1,152	5,401	2,342	2,985	112	336	160
Galway	286	333	79	240	84	55	12,362	33	473	278	187	42	123	26
Leitrim	7	14	3	5	2	4	43	866	12	124	89	24	64	6
Mayo	27	80	30	107	23	17	505	23	4,671	86	174	8	43	107
Roscommon	16	13	6	22	9	7	211	106	87	1,746	79	8	24	11
Sligo	19	56	18	23	14	4	172	124	158	108	2,456	30	82	10
Ulster (part of)	20	104	20	45	38	20	217	103	89	50	135	2,466	4,998	1,963
Cavan	6	32	7	16	18	3	52	28	20	10	42	2,335	33	99
Donegal	7	45	10	24	12	17	144	70	64	37	79	32	4,940	18
Monaghan	7	27	3	5	8	-	21	5	5	3	14	99	25	1,846
State	6,133	30,521	6,710	10,841	7,509	5,859	16,345	1,542	6,280	3,311	3,680	3,465	6,100	2,517

Table 9 Persons, males and females aged one year and over, usually resident and present in the State on census night who moved within the State in the previous year, classified by age group and usual residence 1 year ago, 2006 and 2011

Age group	Usual residence 1 year ago								
	Total			Same county			Other county		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
2006									
1 - 4 years	22,296	11,374	10,922	16,097	8,191	7,906	6,199	3,183	3,016
5 - 9 years	15,856	8,191	7,665	12,078	6,249	5,829	3,778	1,942	1,836
10 - 14 years	10,108	5,186	4,922	7,786	3,962	3,824	2,322	1,224	1,098
15 - 19 years	18,399	7,998	10,401	12,387	5,447	6,940	6,012	2,551	3,461
20 - 24 years	57,435	25,158	32,277	39,849	17,421	22,428	17,586	7,737	9,849
25 - 29 years	68,961	33,402	35,559	50,202	24,568	25,634	18,759	8,834	9,925
30 - 34 years	47,591	24,644	22,947	34,327	17,908	16,419	13,264	6,736	6,528
35 - 39 years	27,801	14,977	12,824	20,193	10,831	9,362	7,608	4,146	3,462
40 - 44 years	15,837	8,802	7,035	11,838	6,555	5,283	3,999	2,247	1,752
45 - 49 years	9,585	5,400	4,185	7,234	4,087	3,147	2,351	1,313	1,038
50 - 54 years	6,632	3,637	2,995	4,942	2,721	2,221	1,690	916	774
55 - 59 years	5,033	2,650	2,383	3,656	1,943	1,713	1,377	707	670
60 - 64 years	3,565	1,842	1,723	2,549	1,324	1,225	1,016	518	498
65 years and over	12,931	5,075	7,856	10,703	4,149	6,554	2,228	926	1,302
Total	322,030	158,336	163,694	233,841	115,356	118,485	88,189	42,980	45,209
2011									
1 - 4 years	18,958	9,660	9,298	15,096	7,700	7,396	3,862	1,960	1,902
5 - 9 years	13,114	6,651	6,463	10,720	5,427	5,293	2,394	1,224	1,170
10 - 14 years	8,732	4,414	4,318	7,132	3,577	3,555	1,600	837	763
15 - 19 years	14,180	6,341	7,839	9,684	4,311	5,373	4,496	2,030	2,466
20 - 24 years	44,260	19,089	25,171	31,452	13,487	17,965	12,808	5,602	7,206
25 - 29 years	60,639	28,302	32,337	46,802	21,921	24,881	13,837	6,381	7,456
30 - 34 years	44,113	22,885	21,228	34,219	17,855	16,364	9,894	5,030	4,864
35 - 39 years	24,231	13,002	11,229	18,679	10,033	8,646	5,552	2,969	2,583
40 - 44 years	13,741	7,753	5,988	10,822	6,059	4,763	2,919	1,694	1,225
45 - 49 years	8,956	5,034	3,922	7,151	3,981	3,170	1,805	1,053	752
50 - 54 years	6,081	3,369	2,712	4,832	2,673	2,159	1,249	696	553
55 - 59 years	4,052	2,276	1,776	3,133	1,754	1,379	919	522	397
60 - 64 years	2,670	1,471	1,199	2,100	1,164	936	570	307	263
65 years and over	9,512	3,793	5,719	7,795	3,088	4,707	1,717	705	1,012
Total	273,239	134,040	139,199	209,617	103,030	106,587	63,622	31,010	32,612

Table 10 Number of private households in permanent housing units where the reference person moved within the State in the previous year, classified by county of current usual residence and occupancy status of the household, 2006 and 2011

Usual residence	Total movers 2006						Total movers 2011					
	Total	Own with mortgage or loan	Own outright	Rented	Other (incl. not stated)	Total	Own with mortgage or loan	Own outright	Rented	Other (incl. not stated)		
Leinster	86,278	30,785	4,692	44,700	6,101	69,411	9,047	2,504	56,099	1,761		
Carlow	1,654	558	126	844	126	1,201	170	49	948	34		
Dublin	49,338	14,971	1,907	28,741	3,719	43,591	4,934	1,146	36,494	1,017		
Kildare	6,891	3,176	351	2,875	489	4,992	831	192	3,834	135		
Kilkenny	2,484	952	178	1,207	147	1,817	272	92	1,399	54		
Laois	2,418	1,096	218	961	143	1,559	268	82	1,161	48		
Longford	1,019	267	98	573	81	837	88	39	693	17		
Louth	3,502	1,450	213	1,630	209	2,567	373	118	2,001	75		
Meath	6,095	3,319	414	1,934	428	3,573	743	188	2,546	96		
Offaly	1,918	772	171	852	123	1,372	199	78	1,058	37		
Westmeath	2,586	873	207	1,320	186	2,097	272	97	1,677	51		
Wexford	4,096	1,401	490	1,989	216	2,876	392	240	2,145	99		
Wicklow	4,277	1,950	319	1,774	234	2,929	505	183	2,143	98		
Munster	36,512	11,119	2,351	20,334	2,708	27,433	3,490	1,270	21,777	896		
Clare	3,185	1,180	249	1,497	259	2,345	326	137	1,802	80		
Cork	16,029	4,962	876	9,059	1,132	13,030	1,694	519	10,423	394		
Kerry	3,450	899	324	1,940	287	2,624	308	189	2,015	112		
Limerick	6,579	1,817	321	3,976	465	4,248	489	172	3,453	134		
Tipperary	3,874	1,276	332	1,969	297	2,795	385	159	2,153	98		
Waterford	3,395	985	249	1,893	268	2,391	288	94	1,931	78		
Connacht	16,526	4,606	1,326	9,455	1,139	12,611	1,473	726	9,990	422		
Galway	8,668	2,308	518	5,452	590	6,794	747	292	5,561	194		
Leitrim	925	316	93	454	62	632	89	53	472	18		
Mayo	3,277	887	383	1,776	231	2,423	312	199	1,809	103		
Roscommon	1,580	560	187	719	114	1,205	176	103	887	39		
Sligo	1,876	535	145	1,054	142	1,557	149	79	1,261	68		
Ulster (part of)	6,548	2,251	660	3,223	414	5,162	697	386	3,864	215		
Cavan	1,970	762	209	879	120	1,394	185	113	1,059	37		
Donegal	3,383	1,062	379	1,720	222	2,756	360	228	2,033	135		
Monaghan	1,195	427	72	624	72	1,012	152	45	772	43		
State	145,864	48,761	9,029	77,712	10,362	114,617	14,707	4,886	91,730	3,294		

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Background Notes

A Census of Population was taken on the night of Sunday, 10 April 2011, in accordance with the Statistics (Census of Population) Order 2010 (S.I. No. 207 of 2010)¹. This report examines topics such as the geographic distribution of the population, population density and migration within the State.

Coverage of the Census

The census figures relate to the *de facto* population i.e. the population recorded for each area represents the total of all persons present within its boundaries on the night of Sunday, 10 April 2011, together with all persons who arrived in that area on the morning of Monday, 11 April 2011, not having been enumerated elsewhere. Persons on board ships in port are included with the population of adjacent areas. The figures, therefore, include visitors present on Census Night as well as those in residence, while usual residents temporarily absent from the area are excluded.

The date of the census was chosen to coincide with a period when passenger movements were at a minimum and, consequently, the figures closely approximate to those for the normally resident population. Members of the Defence Forces who, on Census Night, were serving abroad with the United Nations were excluded from the enumeration.

Conduct of the Census

A temporary field force consisting of 6 Census Liaison Officers, 44 Regional Supervisors, 438 Field Supervisors and some 4,854 part-time enumerators carried out the census enumeration. During the four weeks before Census Day the enumerators entered details in respect of 2 million private residences and communal establishments in their enumerator record books. They simultaneously delivered blank census questionnaires to 1.65 million of these dwellings that were expected to be occupied on Census Night. Approximately 290,000 residences were vacant at the time of the census, while in the remaining cases the household was either enumerated elsewhere or temporarily absent from the State. The collection of completed questionnaires took place between Monday 11 April and Friday 13 May, 2011.

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) wishes to record its appreciation of the public-spirited co-operation received from households and the work carried out by the census field force.

¹ The Statistics (Census of Population) Order 2010 was made by the Taoiseach in pursuance of powers conferred on him by section 25 (1) of the Statistics Act 1993 (No. 21 of 1993).

Appendix 2

Census Geographic Definitions

Introduction

There are many different territorial divisions of the country used in the Census. The most important of these are defined below using the definitions as they existed on the 10 April 2011.

Small Areas (SAs)

Small Areas are a relatively recent geographic concept compiled by the National Institute of Regional and Spatial Analysis (NIRSA) on behalf of the Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSi) and in consultation with the CSO. They were designed as the lowest level of geography for the compilation of statistics in line with data protection guidelines and typically contain between 50 and 200 dwellings. A further constraint imposed when creating these new areas was that they nested within Electoral Division boundaries. Finally they are generally comprised either of complete townlands or neighbourhoods, or whole parts of these areas.

Electoral Divisions (EDs)

Electoral Divisions are the smallest legally defined administrative areas in the State.

Previously known as District Electoral Divisions²(DEDs), ED's began as subdivisions of poor law unions, grouping one or more townlands together to elect members to a Board of Guardians. The DED boundaries were drawn by a Poor Law Boundary Commission, with the intention of producing areas of roughly equal "rateable value" as well as population. EDs are mostly contiguous but may bear little relation to natural community boundaries.

There are 3,440 legally defined EDs in the State. One ED, St. Mary's, straddles the Louth-Meath county border, split along the county border, and is presented in two parts in this publication. For the purposes of detailed ED Small Area Population tables (SAPs), 32 EDs with a low population have been amalgamated with neighbouring EDs for disclosure reasons giving the total of 3,409 EDs which will appear in the SAPS tables later in 2012.

Urban and Rural Districts

Electoral Divisions were aggregated to give Legal Towns/Cities³ (for clarity termed Urban Districts in this report) and Rural Districts. Counties are agglomerations of Urban and Rural Districts. The Rural Districts, which numbered 160, were abolished as administrative areas in 1925 (1930 in the case of Rural Districts in County Dublin) but have been retained for census purposes as convenient units of area, intermediate in size between Electoral Divisions and Counties. In the case of County Dublin it is not possible to compile Rural District figures because of extensive revisions that have taken place in the boundaries of Electoral Divisions over the years. Population figures for Urban and Rural Districts are given in the report, *Population Classified by Area*. (<http://www.cso.ie/en/census/>)

Counties and Cities

Under the Local Government Act, 2001 (S.I. 591 of 2001), the areas formerly known as County Boroughs are now called Cities. Areas formerly known as Municipal Boroughs are now called Boroughs. The area of North Tipperary Riding and South Tipperary Riding are now known as North Tipperary and South Tipperary, respectively.

In census reports the country is divided into 29 Counties/administrative counties and the five Cities. Outside Dublin there are 26 administrative counties (North Tipperary and South Tipperary each ranks

² The term District Electoral Division was changed to Electoral Division by Section 23 of the Local Government Act, 1994 with effect from 24 June 1996 (S.I. 196 of 1996 refers).

³ A complete list of extensions to Town boundaries made by Government Orders is given in Appendix 3 in the Population Classified by Area report.

as a separate county for administrative purposes) and four Cities, i.e. Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway. In Dublin the four local authority areas are identified separately, i.e. Dublin City and the three Administrative Counties of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin.

The boundaries of the Cities are subject to periodic extensions to keep pace with building development and therefore it is not possible to show comparable retrospective population figures over an extended period. Counties, on the other hand, have only been affected to a very minor extent by boundary changes and it is possible to compare county populations (including the appropriate Cities) over a long period of time. This is done in detail in the report, *Population Classified by Area* which shows county population figures for each census year from 1841 to 2011. (see <http://www.cso.ie/en/census/>)

Since 2006 the boundary of Limerick City was amended by S.I. No. 53/2008 — Limerick City Boundary Alteration Order 2008 transferring the Limerick North Rural Electoral Division from Limerick County to Limerick City.

Dáil Constituencies

For the purpose of elections to Dáil Éireann the country is divided into Constituencies which, under Article 16.4 of the Constitution of Ireland, have to be revised at least once every twelve years with due regard to changes in the distribution of the population. The Constituencies were last revised in 2007 and the Schedule to the Electoral (Amendment) Act 2009 contains details of their composition. The 2011 population figures for these areas are given in the report, *Population Classified by Area*.

Local Electoral Areas

For the purposes of County Council and Corporation elections each county and city is divided into Local Electoral Areas (LEAs) which are constituted on the basis of Orders made under the Local Government Act, 1941. In general, LEAs are formed by aggregating Electoral Divisions. However, in a number of cases Electoral Divisions are divided between LEAs to facilitate electors. Population figures for Local Electoral Areas are given in the report, *Population Classified by Area*. This reflects the current composition of these LEAs as established by Statutory Instruments No's 427-452/2008, 503-509/2008 and 311/1998.

Legal and Census Towns

For census purposes towns fall into two types, namely those with legally defined boundaries called "Legal Towns" and those without legally defined boundaries called "Census Towns".

Legal Towns

Towns with legally defined boundaries consist of:

- The five Cities Cork, Dublin, Galway, Limerick and Waterford
- Five Boroughs, Clonmel, Drogheda, Kilkenny, Sligo and Wexford
- 75 Towns

In the case of legally defined towns CSO compile population figures for the area within the legal town boundary. However, urban development in most of these legal towns has expanded beyond their legally defined boundaries. As a result large numbers of persons in the communities for which these towns are the nuclei would be excluded if the coverage of the town were confined strictly to legally defined boundaries. This problem tends to become more pronounced from one census to the next as urban areas extend further into the surrounding countryside. Revisions of the legally defined boundaries tend to lag behind urban development, as they are dependent on other factors besides the necessity of defining urban areas for Census of Population purposes.

Census geographic analysis is concerned with the overall size of population clusters and not simply with areas within legally defined boundaries. Consequently, where urban areas have extended beyond the legally defined town boundary, the CSO draws up new boundaries defining the suburban areas of Cities/Boroughs and environs of other legal towns for census purposes.

Suburban areas for Dublin City and Cork City were defined for the first time at the 1951 Census. For the 1956 Census all towns with legally defined boundaries were examined in co-operation with the Local Authorities concerned and where necessary, suburban areas or environs were defined for them for census purposes. The suburban boundaries were reviewed for each subsequent census.

From 1951 to 2006 Suburbs/environs were defined, in conformity with United Nations recommendations, as the continuation of a distinct population cluster outside its legally defined boundary in which no occupied dwelling is more than 200 metres distant from the nearest occupied dwelling. In applying the 200-metre criterion, industrial, commercial and recreational buildings and facilities are not regarded as breaking the continuity of a built-up area. New suburbs or environs are defined only where there are at least twenty occupied dwellings outside the legal boundary within the new limit. In 2011 the distance criteria was reduced to 100 metres in line with the change in criteria used in defining Census Towns see below.

Census Towns

From 1971 to 2006, Census towns were defined as a cluster of fifty or more occupied dwellings where, within a radius of 800 metres there was a nucleus of thirty occupied dwellings (on both sides of a road, or twenty on one side of a road), along with a clearly defined urban centre e.g. a shop, a school, a place of worship or a community centre. Census town boundaries were extended over time where there was an occupied dwelling within 200 metres of the existing boundary.

To avoid the agglomeration of adjacent towns caused by the inclusion of low density one off dwellings on the approach routes to towns, the 2011 criteria were tightened, in line with UN criteria.

In Census 2011 a new Census town was defined as being a cluster with a minimum of 50 occupied dwellings, with a maximum distance between any dwelling and the building closest to it of 100 metres, and where there was evidence of an urban centre (shop, school etc). The proximity criteria for extending existing 2006 Census town boundaries was also amended to include all occupied dwellings within 100 metres of an existing building. Other information based on OSi mapping and orthogonal photography was also taken into account when extending boundaries. Boundary extensions were generally made to include the land parcel on which a dwelling was built or using other physical features such as roads, paths etc.

Legal town boundaries are defined by legal statute and these were strictly applied. Extensions to the Environs of legal towns were constructed using the 100 metre proximity rule applied to Census towns.

102 new census towns were created for the 2011 Census.

Historically, for the censuses of 1926 to 1951 a census town was defined simply as a cluster of twenty or more houses and the precise delimitation of the town was left to the discretion of the individual enumerator concerned. As part of the general review of towns for the 1956 Census, the boundaries for the census towns were drawn up in consultation with the various Local Authorities applying uniform principles in all areas of the country. The definition of a census town was changed at the 1956 Census, from twenty houses to twenty occupied houses; this definition was also applied at the 1961 and 1966 Censuses.

Aggregate Town and Aggregate Rural Areas

The term Aggregate Town Area refers to towns (including environs of legal towns) with a total population of 1,500 or more. The term Aggregate Rural Area refers to the population outside Aggregate Town areas and includes the population of towns with a population of less than 1,500 persons.

GIS and digital boundaries for Census 2011

Due to changes to the fieldwork methodology, Census 2011 was the first census where each household and dwelling was linked to geographical co-ordinates (i.e. latitude and longitude or GPS co-ordinates). This linkage has the benefit of offering flexibility in the production of Census 2011 outputs for both existing and new boundaries provided they are available in digital format.

Boundaries for the various geographical areas referenced in this report have been digitised by Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSi) and the CSO. The Census 2011 data was then geographically coded using these digital boundaries and a Geographical Information System (GIS).

Digital boundaries are available on www.cso.ie as vector files in ESRI shape (SHP) format for 18,488 Small Areas and 3,409 EDs along with their administrative counties. The boundaries have been smoothed in accordance with our licensing agreement with OSi. These boundaries are for general information and are not accurate enough for use in data geocoding. Any individual or organisation who wishes to download the boundaries must acknowledge the terms and conditions under which they are made available.

Area Measurement and Population Density

The measurement of land area in square kilometres as shown in Table 3, page 29, is based on data provided by Ordnance Survey Ireland. The areas shown are exclusive of water bodies such as large rivers, lakes, estuaries, ponds and reservoirs. Population density is calculated as total persons divided by number of square kilometres.

Appendix 3

Census 2011 Publication Schedule

Description	Publication Date
Preliminary Report	30 June 2011
This is Ireland , Highlights from Census 2011 Part 1 <i>(formerly Principal Demographic Results)</i>	29 March 2012
Population Classified by Area <i>(formerly Volume One)</i>	26 April 2012
Profile 1 Town and Country – Population distribution and movements	26 April 2012
Profile 2 Older and Younger – An age profile of Ireland	24 May 2012
This is Ireland Highlights from Census 2011 Part 2 <i>(formerly Principal Socio Economic Results)</i>	28 June 2012
*Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) – All variables	TBA
Profile 3 At Work – Employment, occupations and industry in Ireland	26 July 2012
Profile 4 The Roof over our Heads – Housing in Ireland	30 August 2012
Profile 5 Households and Families – Living arrangements in Ireland	20 September 2012
Profile 6 Migration and Diversity – A profile of diversity in Ireland	4 October 2012
Profile 7 Irish Travellers and Ethnicity and Religion – Ethnic and cultural background in Ireland	18 October 2012
Profile 8 Our Bill of Health – Health, disability and carers in Ireland	1 November 2012
Profile 9 What we know - A Study of education and skills in Ireland	22 November 2012
Profile 10 Door to Door – Commuting in Ireland	13 December 2012

**Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) will be made available as interactive tables, free of charge on the CSO website*

Appendix 4

Census 2011 Questionnaire

The attached extract is taken from the household form used in the 2011 Census. The household form covers 6 persons and consists of 24 pages. The attached extract covers persons 1 and 2 only. The layouts for persons 3 to 6 are identical to that for person 2, apart from the relationship question (Q3).



Sunday 10 April 2011

Address

For office use only

County Code	Enumeration Area Code	Small Area Code	D. No.	Number of persons PRESENT			ABSENT persons
				Males	Females	Total	

Census 2011

The 2011 Census will take place on Sunday 10 April and will count all the people and households in the country on that night. It is the twenty-fourth census to be held since 1841. The census results will give a comprehensive picture of the social and living conditions of our people and will assist in planning for the future.

What you need to do

Please keep this form in a safe place and complete it on the night of Sunday 10 April, Census Night. You should consult the Explanatory Notes on the back page to assist you in completing the form. Remember to sign the declaration on page 23 and to have your completed form ready for collection by your Enumerator.

Legal obligation to participate

This is a Notice under Section 26 of the Statistics Act 1993. The Census is being taken under the Statistics Act 1993 and the Statistics (Census of Population) Order 2010. Under Sections 26 and 27 of the Statistics Act 1993 you are obliged by law to complete and return this form. Any person who fails or refuses to provide this information or who knowingly provides false information may be subject to a fine of up to €25,000.

Confidentiality is guaranteed

The confidentiality of your census return is legally guaranteed by the Statistics Act 1993. The Central Statistics Office will use the information you provide for statistical purposes only. This includes the production of statistical tables and analytical reports and the selection of samples for some of our surveys.

Your Census Enumerator

Your Census Enumerator will help you if you have any questions about the Census. Please co-operate fully with your Enumerator to help ensure the success of Census 2011.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Gerard O'Hanlon
Director General

Who should complete the Census Form?

The householder or any adult member of the household present on the night of Sunday 10 April should complete this form. A separate Household Form should be completed for every household.

A household is:

- one person living alone, or
- a group of related or unrelated people living at the same address with common housekeeping arrangements, meaning they share at least one meal a day or share a living or sitting room.

Do you need additional forms?

If there is more than one household at this address, ask your Enumerator for another Household Form.

If there are more than 6 persons in your household on Sunday 10 April, ask your Enumerator for a blue Individual Form for each additional person.

How to complete your Census Form

1. Use a Black or Blue pen.
2. Mark boxes like this .
3. If you make a mistake, do this and mark the correct box.

Where you are required to write in an answer please use BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS and leave one space between each word. Continue on to a new line if a word will not fit, for example:

H	O	T	E	L		R	E	C	E
P	T	I	O	N	I	S	T		

Have your form ready for collection

Your Enumerator will return between Monday 11 April and Monday 9 May to collect your completed form.

If your form has not been collected by 9 May, please return it fully completed to Central Statistics Office, PO Box 2011, Freepost 4726, Swords, Co. Dublin.

Féadfar leagan Béarla nó Gaeilge den fhoirm seo a chomhlánú.

START HERE

H1 What type of accommodation does your household occupy?

Mark one box only.

A whole house or bungalow that is:

- 1 Detached
- 2 Semi-detached
- 3 Terraced (including end of terrace)

A flat or apartment (including duplexes) that is self-contained:

- 4 In a purpose-built block
- 5 Part of a converted house or commercial building

A bed-sit:

- 6 Bed-sit (with some shared facilities e.g. toilet)

A mobile or temporary structure:

- 7 A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure

H2 When was your house, flat or apartment first built?

Mark the year in which first built even if the building was subsequently converted, extended or renovated.

- 1 Before 1919
- 2 1919 - 1945 inclusive
- 3 1946 - 1960 inclusive
- 4 1961 - 1970 inclusive
- 5 1971 - 1980 inclusive
- 6 1981 - 1990 inclusive
- 7 1991 - 2000 inclusive
- 8 2001 - 2005 inclusive
- 9 2006 or later

H3 Does your household own or rent your accommodation?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Own with mortgage or loan
- 2 Own outright
- 3 Rent
- 4 Live here rent free

If renting, who is your landlord?

- 1 Private landlord
- 2 Local Authority
- 3 Voluntary/Co-operative housing body

H4 If your accommodation is rented, how much rent does your household pay?

Enter amount to the nearest Euro.

€ . 0 0

Mark one box only.

- 1 Per week
- 2 Per month
- 3 Per year

H5 How many rooms do you have for use only by your household?

- Do NOT count bathrooms, toilets, kitchenettes, utility rooms, consulting rooms, offices, shops, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage such as cupboards.
- Do count all other rooms such as kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, conservatories you can sit in, and studies.
- If two rooms have been converted into one, count them as one room.

Number of rooms

H6 What is the main type of fuel used by the central heating in your accommodation?

Mark one box only.

- 1 No central heating
- 2 Oil
- 3 Natural Gas
- 4 Electricity
- 5 Coal (including anthracite)
- 6 Peat (including turf)
- 7 Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)
- 8 Wood (including wood pellets)
- 9 Other

H7 What type of piped water supply does your accommodation have?

Mark one box only.

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

H8 What type of sewerage facility does your accommodation have?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Public sewerage scheme
- 2 Individual septic tank
- 3 Individual treatment system other than a septic tank
- 4 Other sewerage facility
- 5 No sewerage facility

H9 How many cars or vans are owned or are available for use by one or more members of your household?

Include any company car or van if available for private use.

Mark one box only.

- 1 One
- 2 Two
- 3 Three
- 4 Four or more
- 5 None

H10 Does your household have a personal computer (PC)?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

H11 Does your household have access to the Internet?

Mark 'Yes' if you have access to the Internet in your home.

- 1 Yes, Broadband connection
- 2 Yes, other connection
- 3 No

H12  Go to next page

ALL PERSONS MUST BE ENUMERATED WHERE THEY SPEND CENSUS NIGHT

Below are two lists. List 1 is for persons present at this address on the night of Sunday 10 April, Census Night. List 2 is for persons who usually live at this address but who are temporarily away on the night of Sunday 10 April. See the Explanatory Notes relating to Question 7 on the back page for guidance in interpreting a person's place of usual residence.

PRESENT PERSONS

✓ INCLUDE in List 1

- All persons alive at midnight on Sunday 10 April who spent the night at this address.
- Persons who stayed temporarily in the household (i.e. visitors).
- Persons who arrived the following morning not having been enumerated elsewhere.

✗ DO NOT INCLUDE in List 1

- Any person who usually lives at this address but who is temporarily absent on the night of Sunday 10 April. These persons should be listed as being absent in List 2 below.
- Students who were away from home on the night of Sunday 10 April. They should be listed as being absent in List 2 below.
- Babies born after midnight on Sunday 10 April.

LIST 1 Persons PRESENT in the household on the night of Sunday 10 April

Person No.	First name and surname	
1		Answer questions relating to each person present in the household on Sunday 10 April beginning on Page 4 in the same order as listed here.
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		Answer questions relating to persons 7, 8, 9 etc. on additional blue Individual Forms available from your Enumerator.
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

ABSENT PERSONS

✓ INCLUDE in List 2

- All persons who usually live at this address but who are temporarily absent on Sunday 10 April.
- Students away at school or college.

✗ DO NOT INCLUDE in List 2

- Anyone included in List 1.

LIST 2 Absent persons who usually live in the household

Person No.	First name and surname	
1		Answer questions beginning on Page 22 for each usual resident listed here as being absent from the household on the night of Sunday 10 April.
2		
3		
4		
If there are more than 4 usual residents absent on the night of Sunday 10 April, please ask your Enumerator for guidance.		

Person 1

Write in BLOCK CAPITALS

Mark boxes like this

15 Do you speak a language other than English or Irish at home?

- 1 Yes
 2 No **▶ Go to Q16**

What is this language?

(e.g. POLISH, GERMAN, IRISH SIGN LANGUAGE)

How well do you speak English?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Very well
 2 Well
 3 Not well
 4 Not at all

16 Do you have any of the following long-lasting conditions or difficulties?

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Blindness or a serious vision impairment | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (b) Deafness or a serious hearing impairment | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (c) A difficulty with basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting or carrying | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (d) An intellectual disability | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (e) A difficulty with learning, remembering or concentrating | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (f) A psychological or emotional condition | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (g) A difficulty with pain, breathing, or any other chronic illness or condition | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

17 If 'Yes' to any of the categories specified in Question 16, do you have any difficulty in doing any of the following?

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (b) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's surgery | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (c) Working at a job or business or attending school or college | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (d) Participating in other activities, for example leisure or using transport | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

18 How is your health in general?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Very good
 2 Good
 3 Fair
 4 Bad
 5 Very bad

19 How do you usually travel to work, school or college?

Mark one box only, for the longest part, by distance, of your usual journey to work, school or college.

- 1 Not at work, school or college
 2 On foot
 3 Bicycle
 4 Bus, minibus or coach
 5 Train, DART or LUAS
 6 Motor cycle or scooter
 7 Driving a car
 8 Passenger in a car
 9 Van
 10 Other, including lorry
 11 Work mainly at or from home

20 What time do you usually leave home to go to work, school or college?

- 1 Not at work, school or college
 2 Before 06.30
 3 06.30 - 07.00
 4 07.01 - 07.30
 5 07.31 - 08.00
 6 08.01 - 08.30
 7 08.31 - 09.00
 8 09.01 - 09.30
 9 After 09.30

21 How long does your journey to work, school or college usually take?

Write in minutes.

--	--	--

22 Do you provide regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability?

Include problems which are due to old age. Personal help includes help with basic tasks such as feeding or dressing.

- 1 Yes
 2 No

If 'Yes', for how many hours per week?

Write in hours.

--	--	--

23 If you are aged under 15

▶ Go to Q34

24 Have you ceased your full-time education?

- 1 Yes
 2 No

If 'Yes', write in AGE at which it ceased.

--	--

25 What is the highest level of education/training (full-time or part-time) which you have completed to date?

Mark one box only.

- 1 No formal education/training
 2 Primary education
NFQ Levels 1 or 2
 FETAC Level 1 or 2 Cert. or equivalent
 3 Lower Secondary
NFQ Level 3
 Junior/Inter/Group Cert., FETAC Level 3 Cert.,
 FÁS Introductory Skills, NCVA Foundation
 Cert. or equivalent
 4 Upper Secondary
NFQ Levels 4 or 5
 Leaving Cert. (including Applied and
 Vocational programmes) or equivalent
 5 Technical or Vocational
NFQ Levels 4 or 5
 FETAC Level 4/5 Cert., NCVA Level 1/2, FÁS
 Specific Skills, Teagasc Cert. in Agriculture,
 CERT Craft Cert. or equivalent
 6 Advanced Certificate/Completed
 Apprenticeship
NFQ Level 6
 FETAC Advanced Cert., NCVA Level 3, FÁS
 National Craft Cert., Teagasc Farming Cert.,
 CERT Professional Cookery Cert. or equivalent
 7 Higher Certificate
NFQ Level 6
 NCEA/HETAC National Cert. or equivalent
 8 Ordinary Bachelor Degree or
 National Diploma
NFQ Level 7
 9 Honours Bachelor Degree/
 Professional qualification or both
NFQ Level 8
 10 Postgraduate Diploma or Degree
NFQ Level 9
 Postgraduate Diploma, Masters Degree
 or equivalent
 11 Doctorate (Ph.D) or higher
NFQ Level 10

Person 2

Write in **BLOCK CAPITALS**

Mark boxes like this

15 Do you speak a language other than English or Irish at home?

- 1 Yes
2 No **▶ Go to Q16**

What is this language?

(e.g. POLISH, GERMAN, IRISH SIGN LANGUAGE)

How well do you speak English?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Very well
2 Well
3 Not well
4 Not at all

16 Do you have any of the following long-lasting conditions or difficulties?

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Blindness or a serious vision impairment | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (b) Deafness or a serious hearing impairment | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (c) A difficulty with basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting or carrying | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (d) An intellectual disability | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (e) A difficulty with learning, remembering or concentrating | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (f) A psychological or emotional condition | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (g) A difficulty with pain, breathing, or any other chronic illness or condition | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

17 If 'Yes' to any of the categories specified in Question 16, do you have any difficulty in doing any of the following?

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (b) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's surgery | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (c) Working at a job or business or attending school or college | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| (d) Participating in other activities, for example leisure or using transport | Yes | No |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

18 How is your health in general?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Very good
2 Good
3 Fair
4 Bad
5 Very bad

19 How do you usually travel to work, school or college?

Mark one box only, for the longest part, by distance, of your usual journey to work, school or college.

- 1 Not at work, school or college
2 On foot
3 Bicycle
4 Bus, minibus or coach
5 Train, DART or LUAS
6 Motor cycle or scooter
7 Driving a car
8 Passenger in a car
9 Van
10 Other, including lorry
11 Work mainly at or from home

20 What time do you usually leave home to go to work, school or college?

- 1 Not at work, school or college
2 Before 06.30
3 06.30 - 07.00
4 07.01 - 07.30
5 07.31 - 08.00
6 08.01 - 08.30
7 08.31 - 09.00
8 09.01 - 09.30
9 After 09.30

21 How long does your journey to work, school or college usually take?

Write in minutes.

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22 Do you provide regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability?

Include problems which are due to old age. Personal help includes help with basic tasks such as feeding or dressing.

- 1 Yes
2 No

If 'Yes', for how many hours per week?

Write in hours.

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23 If you are aged under 15

▶ Go to Q34

24 Have you ceased your full-time education?

- 1 Yes
2 No

If 'Yes', write in AGE at which it ceased.

--	--

25 What is the highest level of education/training (full-time or part-time) which you have completed to date?

Mark one box only.

- 1 No formal education/training
2 Primary education
NFQ Levels 1 or 2
FETAC Level 1 or 2 Cert. or equivalent
3 Lower Secondary
NFQ Level 3
Junior/Inter/Group Cert., FETAC Level 3 Cert., FÁS Introductory Skills, NCVA Foundation Cert. or equivalent
4 Upper Secondary
NFQ Levels 4 or 5
Leaving Cert. (including Applied and Vocational programmes) or equivalent
5 Technical or Vocational
NFQ Levels 4 or 5
FETAC Level 4/5 Cert., NCVA Level 1/2, FÁS Specific Skills, Teagasc Cert. in Agriculture, CERT Craft Cert. or equivalent
6 Advanced Certificate/Completed Apprenticeship
NFQ Level 6
FETAC Advanced Cert., NCVA Level 3, FÁS National Craft Cert., Teagasc Farming Cert., CERT Professional Cookery Cert. or equivalent
7 Higher Certificate
NFQ Level 6
NCEA/HETAC National Cert. or equivalent
8 Ordinary Bachelor Degree or National Diploma
NFQ Level 7
9 Honours Bachelor Degree/Professional qualification or both
NFQ Level 8
10 Postgraduate Diploma or Degree
NFQ Level 9
Postgraduate Diploma, Masters Degree or equivalent
11 Doctorate (Ph.D) or higher
NFQ Level 10



Absent Persons who usually live in the household

Answer questions A1 to A8 for all household members who usually live here at this address but who are NOT present on the night of Sunday 10 April. Include in particular all primary, secondary and third level students who are living away from home during term time who are NOT present at this address on the night of Sunday 10 April.

Absent Person 1

A1 What is this person's name?

First name and surname.

A2 Sex

1 Male 2 Female

A3 What is this person's date of birth?

Day Month Year

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

A4 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Husband or wife
- 2 Partner (including same-sex partner)
- 3 Son or daughter
- 11 Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP

12 Unrelated (including foster child)

Absent Person 2

A1 What is this person's name?

First name and surname.

A2 Sex

1 Male 2 Female

A3 What is this person's date of birth?

Day Month Year

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

A4 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Husband or wife
- 2 Partner (including same-sex partner)
- 3 Son or daughter
- 11 Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP

12 Unrelated (including foster child)

Absent Person 3

A1 What is this person's name?

First name and surname.

A2 Sex

1 Male 2 Female

A3 What is this person's date of birth?

Day Month Year

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

A4 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Husband or wife
- 2 Partner (including same-sex partner)
- 3 Son or daughter
- 11 Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP

12 Unrelated (including foster child)

A5 What is this person's current marital status?

Answer if aged 15 years or over.

Mark one box only.

- 1 Single (never married)
- 2 Married (including re-married)
- 5 Separated (including deserted)
- 6 Divorced
- 7 Widowed

A5 What is this person's current marital status?

Answer if aged 15 years or over.

Mark one box only.

- 1 Single (never married)
- 2 Married (including re-married)
- 5 Separated (including deserted)
- 6 Divorced
- 7 Widowed

A5 What is this person's current marital status?

Answer if aged 15 years or over.

Mark one box only.

- 1 Single (never married)
- 2 Married (including re-married)
- 5 Separated (including deserted)
- 6 Divorced
- 7 Widowed

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

- 1 Less than 12 months
- 2 12 months or more

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

- 1 Less than 12 months
- 2 12 months or more

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

- 1 Less than 12 months
- 2 12 months or more

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 10 April?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 10 April?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 10 April?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No



Absent Person 4

Declaration

A1 What is this person's name?

First name and surname.

A2 Sex

- 1 Male 2 Female

A3 What is this person's date of birth?

Day Month Year

A4 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Husband or wife
2 Partner (including same-sex partner)
3 Son or daughter
11 Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP

- 12 Unrelated (including foster child)

A5 What is this person's current marital status?

Answer if aged 15 years or over.

Mark one box only.

- 1 Single (never married)
2 Married (including re-married)
5 Separated (including deserted)
6 Divorced
7 Widowed

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

- 1 Less than 12 months
2 12 months or more

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 10 April?

- 1 Yes
2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

- 1 Yes
2 No

Declaration to be completed by the person responsible for completing the form.

Before you sign the declaration please check:

- That you have completed the questions about your accommodation on page 2.
- That in List 1 on page 3, you have accounted for all persons (including visitors) who spent the night of Sunday 10 April at this address.
- That you have answered all questions which should have been answered for each person who spent the night of Sunday 10 April in the household (pages 4-21).
- That in List 2 on page 3, you have accounted for all persons who usually live at this address but who were temporarily absent on Sunday 10 April.
- That you have answered all questions on pages 22-23 for all household members temporarily absent on the night of Sunday 10 April.
- That no person has been double-counted on the form.

I declare that this form is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature

You have now completed the Census Form.

Thank you for your co-operation.

If there are more than 4 persons temporarily absent from the household on the night of Sunday 10 April, please ask your Enumerator for guidance.

Explanatory Notes

Question H3 – Does your household own or rent your accommodation?

If you rent your accommodation (box 3), or live in it rent free (box 4), you should also answer the second part of the question 'who is your landlord?'. Select the appropriate box (1, 2 or 3) to indicate whether your landlord is a 'Private landlord', a 'Local Authority' or a 'Voluntary/Co-operative housing body', regardless of whether or not you pay all or part of the rent yourself, or if it is paid on your behalf by the HSE or any other body.

Question H4 – If your accommodation is rented, how much rent does your household pay?

If the HSE or any other body pays part of the rent, only the amount paid by the household should be entered. Enter the amount to the nearest Euro and mark the box corresponding to the period covered e.g. if your household pays a weekly rent of €78.60 enter 79 and mark box 1. If all of your rent is paid on your behalf enter 0 and mark box 1.

Question 4 – Relationship

The relationship question is designed to determine families within households. This includes where there are two or more families in the one household. For example, a household consisting of an adult daughter living with her two parents and her own child would be counted as a two family household.

The example given below shows how the question should be answered for the child in this situation, where the parents are Persons 1 and 2 on the form, the adult daughter is Person 3 and the child is Person 4.

Mark one box only for each person.

Relationship of PERSON 4 to	Persons		
	1	2	3
Husband or wife	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	3 <input type="radio"/>
Partner (incl. same-sex partner)	2 <input type="radio"/>	3 <input type="radio"/>	1 <input type="radio"/>
Son or daughter	3 <input type="radio"/>	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Step-child	4 <input type="radio"/>	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>
Brother or sister	5 <input type="radio"/>	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>
Mother or father	6 <input type="radio"/>	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>
Grandparent	7 <input type="radio"/>	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>
Step-mother/-father	8 <input type="radio"/>	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>
Son-/daughter-in-law	9 <input type="radio"/>	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>
Grandchild	10 <input checked="" type="radio"/>	1 <input checked="" type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>
Other related	11 <input type="radio"/>	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>
Unrelated (incl. foster child)	12 <input type="radio"/>	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>

Question 7 – Where do you usually live?

This question refers to your place of usual residence at the time of the Census. If you have lived at this address for a continuous period of at least 12 months before Census Night, or have arrived at this address in the 12 month period before Census Night with the intention of staying here for at least one year you should mark box 1 (HERE). If your usual residence is not here but is elsewhere in Ireland (including Northern Ireland) you should mark box 2 and write in your full address. If your usual residence is elsewhere abroad you should mark box 3 and give the country of usual residence.

The general guideline is that a person's place of usual residence is where he/she spends most of his/her daily night rest. The following specific guidelines should be used:

- Those away from home during the week who return to the family home at weekends should consider the family home as their place of usual residence.
- Primary and secondary students who are boarding away from home, and third level students at college or university, should consider the family home as their place of usual residence.
- If a person has spent or intends to spend 12 months or more in an institution then the institution is that person's place of usual residence.
- If a person regularly lives in more than one residence during the year then the place where he/she spends the majority of the year should be chosen as his/her place of usual residence.

Question 8 – Where did you usually live one year ago?

This question is for persons aged 1 year or over. The guidelines in relation to Question 7 also apply to this question. If your place of usual residence one year before the Census was the same as now you should mark box 1 (SAME as now).

Question 9 – Have you lived outside the Republic of Ireland for a continuous period of one year or more?

This question is for persons aged 1 year or over. If your place of usual residence is in the Republic of Ireland and you were either:

- born in this country and lived outside it for a continuous period of one year or more, or
- born abroad and lived outside Ireland for a continuous period of one year or more,

then you should mark box 1 (Yes). You should also write in the year of last taking up residence in this country and the country of last previous residence.

Question 15 – Do you speak a language other than English or Irish at home?

If you do not speak a language other than English or Irish at home you should mark box 2 (No) and proceed to Question 16. This means those who speak only English and/or Irish at home do not have to report on their ability to speak the English language.

Question 16 – Do you have any of the following long-lasting conditions or difficulties?

For the purpose of this question a long lasting condition or difficulty is one which has lasted or is expected to last 6 months or longer, or that regularly re-occurs.

Question 22 – Do you provide regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability?

If you provide regular unpaid help as a carer, regardless of whether or not you are in receipt of Carer's Allowance/Benefit, you should mark box 1 (Yes) and write in the weekly number of hours of caring.

Question 25 – What is the highest level of education/training (full-time or part-time) which you have completed to date?

The categories distinguished in this question follow the National Framework of Qualifications (NFQ). Further details can be found at www.nfq.ie

Further information on FETAC, HETAC, foreign qualifications and all other qualifications in general can be found at www.census.ie

Question 26 – What is the main field of study of the highest qualification you have completed to date?

This question is to capture post-secondary school qualifications only. If you have a number of qualifications, the field of study relating to the highest qualification only should be listed.

Question 27 – How would you describe your present principal status?

You should mark one box only to select the category which you feel best describes your present principal status. If you are on sick leave or maternity leave and intend to return to work at some stage you should mark box 1 (Working).

Question 34 – Address of place of work, school or college

Persons who leave the household to attend work, school or college should supply the full name and address of this place.

For children who attend pre-school facilities (e.g. crèche, kindergarten) outside the home, the full name and address of this facility should be supplied by the person filling in the form.