

Appendix 1

Census Questionnaire

CENSUS OF POPULATION OF IRELAND, 1991

Form A

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



CENSUS DAY – SUNDAY, 21 APRIL, 1991

PLEASE KEEP THIS FORM CAREFULLY AND COMPLETE IT ON CENSUS DAY.
THE ENUMERATOR WILL CALL FOR IT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THAT DATE.

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE

FÉADFAIR AN TUAIRISCEÁN SEO A THABHAIRT I
nGAEILGE NÓ I mBÉARLA. TÁ LEAGAN GAEILGE DEN
FHOIRM SEO LE FÁIL ACH Í A IARRAIDH ÓN ÁIRITHEOIR.

A SEPARATE FORM SHOULD BE FILLED IN FOR EACH
HOUSEHOLD. IF ONE FORM IS NOT SUFFICIENT,
PLEASE ASK FOR ANOTHER.

A Census of Population is being taken on 21 April 1991, under the Statistics Acts 1926 and 1946, and the Statistics (Census of Population) Order, 1991. Census forms are being distributed by the official Census Enumerators who carry evidence of identification which they will show on request.

WHO SHOULD COMPLETE THE FORM?

A return of all the particulars asked for on this form must be made by

- (a) The head, or other adult acting as head, of a private household
Any adult member of a private household, present on Census night, can be returned as the head according as the household members consider appropriate
Any one person, or group of persons with common housekeeping arrangements, separately occupying all or part of a private house, flat, apartment or other private habitation of any kind is regarded as a private household for Census purposes
- (b) The person in charge of a hotel, club, guest house, hostel, boarding house, lodging house, boarding school, college, convent, monastery, barrack, prison, hospital, county home, nursing home or other institution
- (c) The master or other person in charge of a vessel in waters within the jurisdiction of Ireland at midnight on the night of Sunday, 21 April 1991

WHO SHOULD BE INCLUDED?

Every person who passes the night of Sunday, 21 April 1991, in the household, institution or vessel or who arrives on the morning of Monday, 22 April 1991, not having been enumerated elsewhere, must be included

Persons staying temporarily are to be included, but persons normally resident in the household, institution or vessel who are absent on the night of Sunday, 21 April 1991, should not be included

All persons alive at midnight on 21 April 1991 should be included, but babies born after midnight on that date should not be included.

If the household contains more than 8 persons please ask for a sufficient number of forms to cover all the persons in the household

ROLE OF THE CENSUS ENUMERATORS

In order to ensure the complete coverage of this inquiry, each Enumerator must ascertain the identity of every person in his/her enumeration area who should make a return on this form. Any person of whom the Enumerator requests information which is reasonably required for this purpose must comply with such a request.

If the answers on the form are incomplete or apparently inaccurate, the Enumerator has the duty to ask any questions necessary to ensure the correct completion of the form and every person so questioned must give such information as may reasonably be required for that purpose.

COLLECTION OF COMPLETED FORMS

This Census form should be completed and ready for collection on the morning of Monday, 22 April 1991. The Enumerator will call for it as soon as possible after Census Day. However, if a family is going on holidays, moving to a new address, or leaving the residence unoccupied for any other reason after Census date and before the Enumerator calls to collect the completed form, the form should be sent by post to "The Director, Central Statistics Office, Census of Population Division, Ardee Road, Dublin 6"

THE CENSUS IS OBLIGATORY

A person whose duty it is to make a return or to give information necessary for the completion of a return and who refuses to do so, or who wilfully gives false information, is liable to prosecution.

THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IS CONFIDENTIAL

Particulars given on the Census form will be treated as strictly confidential. Names and addresses will not be transferred to the computer used to process the Census. Any person employed on the Census who unlawfully discloses any information provided is liable to prosecution. Similarly any person whose duty it is to make a return and who uses the information provided by another person for a purpose other than making the return, is liable to prosecution.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

BEFORE ANSWERING EACH QUESTION, CAREFULLY READ THE EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE DETACHABLE PAGE AT THE BACK OF THIS FORM. THIS PAGE SHOULD BE DETACHED AND CONSULTED WHEN COMPLETING THE FORM.

T. P. LINEHAN,
Director,
Central Statistics Office, Dublin

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

A	County or County Borough	
	D E D or Ward	
	Enumeration Area No	
	Townland	
	Town	
	Street, etc., No /Name of House	
B	Schedule No	(7-9)

C	Private Household in a Conventional House	☐ 1
	Private Household in a Flat or Bedsitter	☐ 2
	Private Household in Caravan, Mobile Home, etc	☐ 3
	Non-Private Household*	☐ 4 (10)
	*Name, if any	

D	Form D Serial No	(11-14)
E	Number of Persons in the Household	
	Males	} Persons
	(15-18)	
Females	(19-22)	

Appendix 1 (contd.)

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PART A – Details of Individuals

INCLUDE EVERY PERSON, whether a FAMILY MEMBER, VISITOR, PATIENT, EMPLOYEE OR OTHER PERSON, who passes the night of Sunday, 21 April 1991, in the Household, Institution or Vessel or who arrives on the morning of Monday, 22 April 1991, not having been enumerated elsewhere.
Persons normally resident in the Household, Institution or Vessel but absent on the night of Sunday, 21 April 1991, SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.

NAME and SURNAME (Use block capitals) Particulars in respect of the head of the household should be inserted on the first line Any adult member of a private household, present on Census night, can be returned as the head according as the household members consider appropriate Particulars for one person only should be entered on each line (See Notes)	SEX Please ✓ the appropriate box	RELATIONSHIP TO PERSON LISTED ON LINE 1 Write as appropriate "Husband", "Wife", "Son", "Daughter", "Visitor", "Patient", "Employee", etc Write "Visitor" for a son, daughter, etc who usually lives elsewhere (See Notes)	DATE OF BIRTH Use numbers, e.g. enter 14 February 1956 as 14/2/56			MARITAL STATUS – for persons born on or before 21 April 1976		PLACE OF BIRTH If born in Ireland state the county If born elsewhere state the country (See Notes)	RELIGION State the particular denomination If none write "None"
						Was the person ever married? Please ✓ the appropriate box	What is the marital status of persons who were ever married ("Yes" at Q 5)? Indicate the present actual marital status irrespective of the legal status Please ✓ the appropriate box		
Q. 1	Q. 2	Q. 3	Q. 4			Q. 5	Q. 6	Q. 7	Q. 8
	Male ☐ 1 Female ☐ 2		Day	Month	Year	Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2	Widowed ☐ 1 Remarried following Widowhood ☐ 2 Dissolution of previous marriage (annulment or divorce) ☐ 3 Married ☐ 4 Married but Separated ☐ 5 Deserted ☐ 5 Marriage Annulled ☐ 6 Legally Separated ☐ 7 Other Separated ☐ 8 Divorced in another country ☐ 9		

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ABILITY TO SPEAK THE IRISH LANGUAGE Write "Irish Only" "Irish and English" "Read but cannot speak Irish" or leave blank as appropriate (See Notes)	USUAL RESIDENCE		If the person lived outside Ireland (Republic) for a period of one year or more please indicate		TRAVEL TO WORK, SCHOOL or COLLEGE	
	NOW	ONE YEAR AGO			MEANS OF TRAVEL	DISTANCE
	If the person usually lives at this address, write "Here" If not, write the usual address in full (See Notes)	If the person's usual address one year ago was the same as that given at Q 10, write "Same" If not, write in full the usual address at that time For children now under one year old, write "Under 1" (See Notes)	(a) The year of taking up residence in Ireland (Republic) (See Notes)	(b) Country of last previous residence (See Notes)	Indicate the usual means of travel to work or school by inserting ✓ in the appropriate box. If the person works at home (e.g. farmer, shopkeeper living on the premises, etc.) please insert ✓ in Box 11 (See Notes)	State, to the nearest mile, the distance travelled from residence to place of work, school or college. (See Notes)
Q. 9	Q. 10	Q. 11	Q. 12	Q. 13	Q. 14	Q. 15
					On foot. ☐ 1 Bicycle ☐ 2 School bus. ☐ 3 Other bus .. ☐ 4 Train . . . ☐ 5 Motor cycle..... ☐ 6 Motor car (driver)..... ☐ 7 Motor car (passenger). ☐ 8 Lorry, van ☐ 9 Other means ☐ 10 None ☐ 11	

The questionnaire catered for up to 8 persons within a household. Additional questionnaires were issued where necessary.

Appendix 1 (contd.)

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QUESTIONS 16-24 RELATE TO PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

EDUCATION RECEIVED (to be completed only for person's whose full-time education has ceased)		SCIENTIFIC or TECHNOLOGICAL QUALIFICATIONS If the person has such qualifications state: (a) the qualifications held; (b) the main subject(s) in which held.	PRESENT STATUS Indicate, by inserting ✓ in the appropriate box, the person's present principal status. Self-employed persons should insert ✓ in Box 1. Persons temporarily absent from work because of illness, holidays, etc., should insert ✓ in Box 1.	
State age at which full-time education ceased	What is the highest level of education (full-time or part-time) which was actually completed? Insert ✓ in the appropriate box (See Notes)		(See Notes)	
Q. 16	Q. 17	Q. 18	Q. 19	
	No Formal Education ☐ 1 Primary Education ☐ 2 Lower Secondary (Inter Cert, Group Cert, 'O' levels) ☐ 3 Upper Secondary • technical or vocational ☐ 4 • Leaving Cert ☐ 5 • both technical/vocational course and Leaving Cert ☐ 6 Third Level • sub-degree qualification ☐ 7 • primary university degree ☐ 8 • professional qualification (of degree status at least) ☐ 9 • both a degree and a professional qualification ☐ 10 • post-graduate degree ☐ 11	(a) _____ ----- (b) _____	At work ☐ 1 Seeking regular work for first time ☐ 2 Unemployed ☐ 3 At school, student ☐ 4	Home (i.e. domestic) duties ☐ 5 Retired ☐ 6 Unable to work owing to permanent sickness or disability ☐ 7 Other ☐ 8 Specify _____

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OCCUPATION If at work, state here the usual principal occupation, giving a full description If unemployed or retired, describe the principal occupation previously held Persons described as farmers or farm workers should also state the area of the land currently/previously farmed For students or persons at school state the type of school (Secondary, Community, Vocational, University, etc.) (See Notes)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS If at work, please ✓ the appropriate box to indicate person's present employment status If unemployed or retired, indicate the person's previous employment status	EMPLOYER and EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS For persons at work, if an employee, state name of employer (person, firm, company or public body) and nature of business carried on by the employer If self-employed, state the nature of business carried on If unemployed, state the name and nature of the business of last employer (See Notes)	ADDRESS OF PLACE OF WORK, SCHOOL or COLLEGE Give full and exact address at which actually working or at which attending school or college. If working from a fixed centre or depot give that address If working at home (e.g. farmer, shopkeeper living on premises) write "At Home" For persons with no fixed place of work (e.g. Commercial Traveller) write "None" (See Notes)	FARMING ACTIVITY Is the person engaged at all in farming on own-account (on land owned or rented by the person)? If so, answer "Yes" if the area farmed is 1 acre or more, distinguishing whether farming is a principal or subsidiary activity. Otherwise, answer "No" (See Notes)
Q. 20	Q. 21	Q. 22	Q. 23	Q. 24
	Self-employed, with paid employees ☐ 1 Self-employed, without paid employees ☐ 2 Employee ☐ 3 Assisting relative (not receiving a fixed wage or salary) ☐ 4			Yes – principal activity ☐ 1 Yes – part-time/subsidiary activity ☐ 2 No ☐ 3

Appendix 1 (contd.)

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PART B – Household Questions

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (25 TO 33) SHOULD BE ANSWERED IN RESPECT OF EACH PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD. These questions need not be answered in respect of institutions or private households living in caravans or other mobile dwellings.

25 NATURE OF OCCUPANCY OF HOUSE FLAT or ROOMS (Insert ✓ in appropriate box)

- Rented from Local Authority (Corporation County or Urban District Council) ☐ 1
Rented unfurnished other than from Local Authority ☐ 2
Rented furnished or part furnished ☐ 3
Being acquired from Local Authority under a Purchase or Vested Cottage Scheme ☐ 4 (76)
Owner occupied where loan or mortgage repayments are being made ☐ 5
Owner occupied where no loan or mortgage repayments are being made ☐ 6
Occupied free of rent (caretaker, company official etc.) ☐ 7

26 RENT (For Categories 1, 2 and 3 of Question 25)

If the house, flat or rooms are rented, state the rent and indicate the period which applies by inserting ✓ in the appropriate box

RENT					
£	p		per		
		Week	☐ 1		
		Two weeks	☐ 2		
		Four weeks	☐ 3		
		Month	☐ 4	(83)	
		Two months	☐ 5		
		Three months	☐ 6		
		Six months	☐ 7		
		Year	☐ 8		

(77-80) (81-82)

27 ROOMS

State the number of rooms occupied by the household (including kitchen but excluding kitchenette scullery, bathroom, toilet, consulting room, office or shop)

(84-85)

28 YEAR IN WHICH THE HOUSE WAS BUILT

Indicate the period in which the house or other building containing the dwelling was built by inserting ✓ in the appropriate box. The year in which first built is required even if subsequently converted, extended or renovated

- Before 1919 ☐ 1
Between 1919 and 1940 inclusive ☐ 2
Between 1941 and 1960 inclusive ☐ 3
Between 1961 and 1970 inclusive ☐ 4 (86)
Between 1971 and 1980 inclusive ☐ 5
Between 1981 and 1985 inclusive ☐ 6
1986 or later ☐ 7

29 WATER SUPPLY (Insert ✓ in appropriate box)

Piped Water Supply

- Connected to Public Main ☐ 1
Connected to a Group Water Scheme with a Local Authority source of supply ☐ 2
Connected to a Group Water Scheme with a private source of supply (e.g. borehole, lake, etc.) ☐ 3 (87)
Connected to other private source (e.g. well, lake, rain-water tank, etc.) ☐ 4
No piped water supply ☐ 5

- Is there a water tap inside the building? Yes ☐ 1 (88)
No ☐ 2

30 BATH or SHOWER (Insert ✓ in appropriate box)

- Has the household the use of a fixed bath or shower? Yes ☐ 1 (89)
No ☐ 2

- If "Yes" is this bath or shower shared with another household? Yes ☐ 1 (90)
No ☐ 2

31 SANITARY FACILITIES (Insert ✓ in appropriate box)

- Flush Toilet connected to public sewer ☐ 1
Flush Toilet connected to septic tank ☐ 2
Chemical Closet ☐ 3 (91)
Dry Closet ☐ 4
No Toilet or Closet ☐ 5

- Is the Toilet or Closet inside the building? Yes ☐ 1 (92)
No ☐ 2

- Is the Toilet or Closet shared with another household? Yes ☐ 1 (93)
No ☐ 2

32 HOUSEHOLD HEATING IN WINTER TIME (See Notes)

Indicate the principal method of heating the dwelling in winter time and also the principal fuel used

Principal Method of Heating (✓ one box only)

- Open fire only ☐ 1
Open fire with water heating back boiler ☐ 2
Open fire with back boiler central heating ☐ 3
Closed solid fuel appliances
Room heating only ☐ 4
Room and water heating ☐ 5
Central heating ☐ 6
Electric central heating ☐ 7
Oil fired central heating ☐ 8
Gas fired central heating ☐ 9
Dual system central heating ☐ 10
Portable heaters ☐ 11
Other ☐ 12

Principal Type of Fuel (✓ one box only)

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

(94)

(95)

33 MOTOR CARS

State how many motor cars are used exclusively by persons usually resident in the household (include company cars kept at home). If none insert "None"

(96-97)

TO BE COMPLETED BY HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR OTHER PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING THE RETURN

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

Signature

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

F

Building Type

- Conventional House, containing one dwelling ☐ 1
One dwelling building, partly non-residential ☐ 2
Multi-dwelling building ☐ 3
Caravan or other type of temporary dwelling ☐ 4
Hospital, county home and geriatric centre ☐ 5
Religious Institution ☐ 6
Boarding School ☐ 7
Other residential institution, e.g. Nurses Home, Students Hostel ☐ 8
Hotel, guesthouse, boarding house ☐ 9
All other types of institutions and non-private households ☐ 0

(98)

G

Dwelling Code

- ☐ 1
☐ 2 (99)
☐ 3

To be completed by the Enumerator

I hereby certify that this return is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief

Signature

H

(100)

Appendix 1 (contd.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Question 1 – NAME and SURNAME

- (i) Include every person, whether a member of the family, visitor, patient, employee or other person, who passes the night of Sunday, 21 April 1991 in the household or institution or who arrives on the morning of Monday, 22 April 1991, not having been enumerated elsewhere.
- (ii) Persons normally resident in the household or institution but absent on the night of Sunday, 21 April 1991, should NOT be included.
- (iii) Babies born after midnight on 21 April 1991 should not be included. If a baby, born before midnight on that night has not yet been given a name, it will be sufficient to write "baby".

Question 3 – RELATIONSHIP TO PERSON LISTED ON LINE 1

- (i) Anyone in a private household whose usual residence is elsewhere should be described as "visitor", **whether related to the person listed on Line 1 or not.**
- (ii) For persons in hotels, hospitals or other institutions write "employee", "guest", "patient", "inmate", etc., as appropriate.

Question 7 – PLACE OF BIRTH

- (i) Give the usual residence of mother at time of birth, not the location of hospital or nursing home where born.
- (ii) If born in any part of Ireland (including Northern Ireland) give the name of the county of birth.
- (iii) If born outside Ireland, whether now resident in or visiting Ireland, state the country of birth.

Question 9 – ABILITY TO SPEAK THE IRISH LANGUAGE

This question should be answered for persons aged three years and over. Leave blank for children under 3 years of age.

- (i) Write "Irish only" for persons who can speak only Irish.
- (ii) Write "Irish and English" for those who can speak Irish and English.
- (iii) For persons who can read but cannot speak Irish, write "Read but cannot speak Irish".
- (iv) Do not write anything opposite names of persons who can neither read nor speak Irish.

Questions 10 and 11 – USUAL RESIDENCE NOW; USUAL RESIDENCE ONE YEAR AGO

- (i) If an address in any part of Ireland (including Northern Ireland) is being given, make sure that the county of residence is stated. In addition, if the address is in a town, the name of the town should be given and if it is in a rural area, the townland name should be given. In every case, the full address should be given.
- (ii) If the address is outside Ireland, state the country of usual residence.
- (iii) For school children who are away from home during term-time, the home address and not the term-time address should be regarded as the usual residence.
- (iv) For students at University, etc., who are away from home during term-time, the term-time address should be regarded as the usual residence.
- (v) For persons, temporarily in hospitals and other institutions, give the home address.
- (vi) For persons with no settled address, write "None".

Questions 12 and 13 – PREVIOUS RESIDENCE IN ANOTHER COUNTRY

- (i) These questions should be answered for all persons who are now usually resident in Ireland (Republic) and who previously lived elsewhere for a continuous period of 12 months or more; or who were brought to live here before their first birthday.
- (ii) At question 13 please distinguish Northern Ireland separately.

Question 14 – MEANS OF TRAVEL TO WORK, SCHOOL or COLLEGE

This question and question 15 should be answered in respect of any person who is at work or who is attending school, university, etc. full-time. Leave blank for other persons (e.g. those engaged in home duties, retired persons, children not yet at school). Particulars given should relate to the outward journey.

- (i) If the person regularly uses some means of transport to a fixed place of work or to school, the *principal* means of transport (e.g. bus, train, motor car, motor cycle, bicycle, lorry, van) should be indicated.
- (ii) If the person walks to work or school, indicate "On foot".
- (iii) If the person uses more than one means of transport to work or school, indicate only the means by which the longest distance is travelled.
- (iv) If the person uses different means of transport on different days, indicate the means used most often.
- (v) For persons working daily from a fixed centre or depot, such as certain transport workers, indicate the means of transport to this centre or depot.
- (vi) For school children, etc., resident in schools and colleges, indicate "None".

Question 15 – DISTANCE TRAVELLED TO WORK, SCHOOL or COLLEGE

- (i) For persons working daily from a fixed centre or depot, indicate the distance travelled from residence to this centre or depot.
- (ii) For persons with no regular place of work such as sales representatives, road workers and others who do not work at or from a fixed centre or depot, write "None".

QUESTIONS 16-24 RELATE TO PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS and OVER
Question 17 – EDUCATION RECEIVED (Highest level of education completed)

Persons who received their education when institutional arrangements were different to those currently in place or who were not educated in Ireland should select an equivalent option.

- (i) A person who has attended some form of specialised schooling for handicapped children should be taken as having the equivalent to Primary Education and Box 2 should be selected.
- (ii) A person who has attended Primary level only should select Box 2. Moreover, a person who attended a second level school but dropped out without sitting for the Intermediate Certificate, Group Certificate or 'O' Levels should select Box 2.
- (iii) A person who sat for the Intermediate Certificate, Group Certificate or 'O' Levels (but no higher level) should select Box 3 irrespective of the results achieved.
- (iv) Completing an apprenticeship should be regarded as equivalent to completing technical or vocational education at second level and Box 4 should be selected. However, if the apprenticeship was completed in addition to the Leaving Certificate then Box 6 should be selected.
- (v) A person who sat for the Leaving Certificate (but who completed no further course) should select Box 5 irrespective of the results achieved.
- (vi) A person who attempted a third level course but without obtaining the certificate, diploma or degree in question should select the appropriate Box at Upper Secondary level.
- (vii) A sub-degree qualification at Third Level (i.e. Box 7) should be selected for a person who has obtained a certificate/diploma (not equivalent to a university degree) from a course for which the entry requirement was the completion of the Upper Secondary level to a certain minimum standard.
- (viii) A post-graduate degree refers to a degree at Master or higher level. A person with a post-graduate diploma such as the Higher Diploma in Education (but without a degree to Master or higher level) should for Census purposes select Box 8.

Appendix 1 (contd.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES – continued

Question 18 – SCIENTIFIC or TECHNOLOGICAL QUALIFICATIONS

This question should be answered for persons who hold one or more qualifications of the type listed below in a branch of science or technology, including natural sciences, engineering, medical sciences, agricultural sciences and social sciences, but excluding commerce, domestic science and nursing.

- (a) *Qualifications* – the qualification(s) held should be stated at (a) – see examples below.

Qualifications

Certificate, Diploma, Associateship or Degree awarded by an educational institution (e.g. University, National Council for Educational Awards, City and Guilds, Department of Education, etc.) following at least one year's full-time study (or equivalent part-time study) after the Leaving Certificate or its equivalent.

Graduate or Corporate Membership of a Professional Institution.

Examples of entry at (a)

National Certificate (NCEA); City and Guilds Technician Certificate; National Diploma (NCEA); College Technician Diploma; A.R.C.Sc.I.; A.I.M.L.S.; Grad.I.E.E.; Grad.I.Mech.E.; B.Sc.; B.E.; M.E.; Ph.D.; B.A. (Mathematics); B.Soc. Sc.; M.B.; B.Ch.; B.A.O.; M.Econ.Sc.;

M.I.E.I.; M.I.C.I.; M.R.I.C.; M.I. Mech.E.; A.Inst.P.; F.I.M.L.S.; M.I. Biol.

- (b) *Main Branch*

The main branch of science or technology in which the qualification(s) are held should be stated at (b), i.e. Agriculture; Horticulture; Veterinary Science, Physics, Medicine; Dentistry, Pharmacy; Biochemistry; Mathematical Physics; Architecture; Mechanical Engineering; Applied Biology; Applied Chemistry, Electronics, Geography; Sociology; Economics; etc

Question 19 – PRESENT STATUS

- (i) Self-employed persons should insert ✓ in Box 1.
- (ii) Persons temporarily absent from work because of illness, holidays, etc., should insert ✓ in Box 1.
- (iii) Apprentices who are in employment and who also attend technical schools or colleges of technology should insert ✓ in Box 1.
- (iv) Full-time students who are in part-time employment should insert ✓ in Box 4.

Question 20 – OCCUPATION

- (i) If at work, state the usual principal occupation i.e. that by which the living is mainly earned.
- (ii) If unemployed or retired, describe the principal occupation previously held.
- (iii) **In all cases describe the occupation fully and precisely** using any special name by which the job is known and stating the type of work done. The following are examples of the types of occupational descriptions which should be used:

Hosiery Machine Operator	Dock Labourer	Gas Fitter	Ticket Checker
Woodworking Machinist	Builder's Labourer	Electrical Fitter	Goods Checker
Sound Technician	Civil Engineer	Garage Foreman	Radio Mechanic
Laboratory Technician	Electrical Engineer	Site Foreman	Motor Mechanic

General terms such as "Machine Operator", "Technician", "Labourer", "Engineer", "Fitter", "Foreman", "Checker", "Mechanic", SHOULD NOT BE USED ALONE.
- (iv) For civil servants and local government employees, the grade should be stated and for Army or Garda personnel, the rank should be stated.
- (v) For teachers, the branch of teaching should be stated, i.e. "Primary teacher", "Vocational teacher", etc.
- (vi) For clergy and members of religious orders engaged in teaching or other service, a full description should be given such as "Christian Brother, primary teacher", "Nun, general hospital nurse", etc
- (vii) If a farmer or farm worker and regardless of present status (Question 19), state also the area and units (statute acres/hectares) of the land farmed (i.e. including land taken and excluding land let). Specifically, if retired, then state the area farmed at retirement.
- (viii) For students or persons at school, state the type of school or institution, i.e. "Secondary", "Community", "Vocational", "University", etc.

Question 22 – EMPLOYER and EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS

This question should be answered in respect of each person aged 15 years or over who is at work or unemployed.

- (a) For a person at work:
 - (i) If an employee, state the name of the employer (whether person, firm, company or public body) and the nature of the business carried on by the employer.
 - (ii) If self-employed, state the nature of the business carried on.
- (b) For an unemployed person, state the name and nature of business of the last employer.

The nature of business carried on should be described fully indicating the type of goods made or dealt with, or type of service rendered. For example, use descriptions such as "Shirt Factory", "Shoe Manufacturer", "Cattle Dealer", "Wholesale Tea Merchant", "Import Agent (Textiles)". Descriptions such as "Factory", "Manufacturer", "Dealer", "Merchant", "Agent", SHOULD NOT BE USED ALONE.

Question 23 – ADDRESS OF PLACE OF WORK, SCHOOL or COLLEGE

This question should be answered in respect of each person, aged 15 years or over, who is at work, at school or at college. **Give full and exact address** at which actually working or at which attending school or college. The *address at which working* is required, not the headquarters or head office of an employer, if this is different. --

- (i) For persons who work from a fixed centre or depot, give that address.
- (ii) For persons who work mainly at home, i.e. farmer, shopkeeper living on premises, etc. write "At home".
- (iii) For persons with no fixed place of work such as sales representatives, road workers and others who do not work at or from a fixed centre or depot, write "None".

Question 24 – FARMING ACTIVITY

This question should be answered by all persons aged 15 years and over. Farming activity covers the raising of all categories of livestock, including intensive pig and poultry production. It also includes horticulture and the growing of all crops.

- (i) Box 1 should be chosen in all cases where the person's present status (Question 19) is "At work" and where the principal occupation (Question 20) is "farmer".
- (ii) Box 2 should be chosen in all other cases where the person is engaged in farming on own account. It should include cases where farming is undertaken as a **subsidiary occupation or part-time activity** even where the person's present status (Question 19) is other than "At work" i.e. "Retired", "Home duties", etc.
- (iii) A person not engaged in farmwork on own-account should choose Box 3. In particular, a person engaged in farming but only on behalf of others, i.e. working solely as an employee or assisting a relative, should choose this box.

Question 32 – HOUSEHOLD HEATING IN WINTER TIME

Central heating means two or more rooms heated by a single fuel burning appliance and associated heat distribution system (e.g. radiators), or, in the case of electricity, permanently wired heating units.

Portable heaters include stand-alone electric, oil and gas heaters.

Appendix 2

1991 Local Population Reports

Report No.	County/ County Borough	Date of Publication	
1	County Carlow	29 July	1992
2	County Laoighis	12 August	1992
3	County Longford	19 August	1992
4	County Kildare	23 September	1992
5	County Louth	2 October	1992
6	County Wicklow	14 October	1992
7	County Dublin (excluding Dublin County Borough)	13 November	1992
8	Dublin County Borough	25 November	1992
9	Waterford County Borough	2 December	1992
10	County Waterford (excluding Waterford County Borough)	9 December	1992
11	Limerick County Borough	16 December	1992
12	County Limerick (excluding Limerick County Borough)	15 January	1993
13	County Kilkenny	15 January	1993
14	County Meath	29 January	1993
15	County Offaly	29 January	1993
16	Cork County Borough	5 February	1993
17	County Cork (excluding Cork County Borough)	19 February	1993
18	County Wexford	19 February	1993
19	Galway County Borough	26 February	1993
20	County Galway (excluding Galway County Borough)	26 February	1993
21	County Westmeath	5 March	1993
22	County Tipperary, North Riding	12 March	1993
23	County Leitrim	12 March	1993
24	County Roscommon	12 March	1993
25	County Kerry	22 March	1993
26	County Clare	22 March	1993
27	County Mayo	31 March	1993
28	County Cavan	31 March	1993
29	County Monaghan	16 April	1993
30	County Donegal	16 April	1993
31	County Sligo	30 April	1993
32	County Tipperary, South Riding	30 April	1993
Summary Population Report – Ireland		30 April	1993

Appendix 3

Administrative and Census Areas

Introduction

There are many different territorial divisions of the country of which the most important, from the point of view of the Census of Population, are described below. All the areas are as defined at the date of the 1991 census and any subsequent revisions have not been taken into account. A number of changes in legally defined boundaries were made by Government Orders in the period since 1986. Details of these changes are contained in Appendix 4. Comparable figures for 1986 given in the tables relate to the 1991 boundaries.

Townlands

The enumeration of the census is carried out, in the first instance, by townlands in rural areas and by streets in urban areas. The townland is the smallest territorial division used for administrative purposes. Population figures in respect of townlands, of which there are about 51,000, have not been published since the census of 1911. Townlands are not used as administrative areas within the boundaries of legally defined urban areas – County Boroughs, Urban Districts and Towns under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854 – and for most other urban areas without legal boundaries it is not possible to compile townland population figures as building development has completely obliterated the physical features by which townland boundaries were originally defined on Ordnance Survey maps.

District Electoral Divisions (DED's)

The smallest administrative area for which population statistics are published is the District Electoral Division (or, in the County Boroughs, the Ward). In rural areas each District Electoral Division consists of an aggregation of entire townlands. There are 3,440 District Electoral Divisions and Wards in the State and their populations are given in Table 13 of this publication. These were published as soon as they were finalised in the series of Local Population Reports (Appendix 2).

Urban and Rural Districts

District Electoral Divisions are aggregated to give Urban Districts¹ (or Boroughs where appropriate) and (former) Rural Districts which, in turn, build up to counties. The Rural Districts, which numbered 160, were abolished as administrative areas in 1925 (in the case of Rural Districts in County Dublin, in 1930) but have been retained for census purposes as convenient units of area, intermediate in size between District Electoral Divisions and Counties. In the case of County Dublin, however, it is not possible to compile Rural District figures because of extensive revisions which have taken place in the boundaries of District Electoral Divisions over the years. Population figures for Urban and Rural Districts are given in Tables 12 and 13 of this volume. A map giving County and Rural District boundaries is shown on page 20, a second map illustrating the percentage change in population over the period 1986–1991 in each Rural District is given on page 21 and a third map showing the density of population per square kilometre based on Rural Districts is given on page 22.

Counties and County Boroughs

In the census reports the country is divided into 29 Counties and 5 County Boroughs. Outside Dublin there are 26 administrative counties (Tipperary North Riding and Tipperary South Riding each ranks as a separate county for administrative purposes) and 4 County Boroughs i.e. Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway. In Dublin, four areas are identified separately i.e. Dublin County Borough and the three Electoral Counties² of Dublin – Belgard, Dublin – Fingal and Dun Laoghaire – Rathdown.

The boundaries of the County Boroughs are subject to periodic extensions to keep pace with building development and it is not possible, therefore, 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 County Boroughs) over a long period of time. This is done in Table 6 which shows county population figures for each census year from 1841 to 1991.

1 A complete list of extensions to Urban District boundaries made by Government Orders is given in Appendix 6.

2 Under the Local Government Act, 1991, which came into force on 18 May 1991, the electoral counties of Dublin – Fingal and Dublin – Belgard were re-named the electoral counties of Fingal and South Dublin respectively.

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 1990 and the Schedule to the Electoral (Amendment) Act, 1990, contains details of their composition. The 1991 population figures for these areas is given in Table 16, a copy of which was already published in March 1993 in a Summary Release for the State.

County and Borough Electoral Areas

For the purpose of County Council elections each county is divided into Electoral Areas which are constituted on the basis of Orders made under the Local Government Act, 1941. These areas are, in general, formed by aggregating District Electoral Divisions; in a number of cases, however, District Electoral Divisions are divided between County Electoral Areas to facilitate electors. In the case of the County Boroughs the Corporation Elections are based on Borough Electoral Areas. Population figures for County and Borough Electoral Areas are given in Table 17. Details of changes which have been made in the various Electoral Areas between 1986 and 1991 are given in Appendix 4.

Civil Parishes

Originally an Ecclesiastical Division and later used for civil purposes, the Civil Parish has for many years been obsolete as an administrative unit of area and populations relating to Civil Parishes for the country as a whole have not been published since the 1911 census. Population figures for Civil Parishes may be provided on payment of a fee.

Towns

For census purposes towns fall into two types, namely those with and those without legally defined boundaries. The first type comprises:

- (1) five County Boroughs and the Borough of Dun Laoghaire; ✓
- (2) five Municipal Boroughs; ✓
- (3) forty-nine Urban Districts; and ✓
- (4) thirty-two Towns under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854. ✓

A list of all towns with legally defined boundaries is given in Appendix 5.

The second category is comprised of "census towns", whose boundaries are determined, for census purposes only, by the Central Statistics Office. They numbered 542 in 1991.

(i) Towns with Legally Defined Boundaries

In the case of towns with legally defined boundaries it is necessary, for administrative purposes, to compile population figures for the areas within these boundaries. However, many of these towns have 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 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 these developments as they are dependent on other factors besides the necessity of defining urban areas for Census of Population purposes.

Much of the census 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 Central Statistics Office draws up new boundaries defining the *suburban* areas of County Boroughs/Boroughs and *environs* of other legal towns for census purposes.

Suburbs/environs are 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. New suburbs or environs are defined only where there are at least twenty occupied dwellings outside the legal boundary within the new limit. 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.

Suburban areas for Dublin County Borough, Cork County Borough and the Borough of Dun Laoghaire 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. A comprehensive review was carried out as part of the processing phase of the 1991 census.

(ii) Census Towns

As in censuses since 1971 a census town is defined as a cluster of fifty or more occupied dwellings, not having a legally defined boundary, in which within a distance of 800 metres there is a nucleus of either thirty occupied houses on both sides of the road or twenty occupied houses on one side of the road. A complete review was carried out of the boundaries of existing and potential census towns as part of the processing phase of the 1991 census. In this review the limits to existing census towns were extended where appropriate using the 200-metre criterion as described for suburban areas above. Fifteen new census towns were created for the 1991 census.

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.

The population of towns is given in Tables 11, 14, 15 and 20. Table 11 contains the total population of all towns and of their suburbs or environs where applicable, arranged in order of size within counties. An alphabetical list of all towns in the country, with their populations, is given in Table 20. In Tables 14 and 15 towns of 1,000 population and over are arranged in size groups based on total population. Total population in this context means the population of the towns, inclusive of suburbs or environs, if any.

The areas which in 1991 comprised the Greater Dublin Suburbs and the suburban areas of Cork, Limerick and Waterford County Boroughs are specified in Appendix 8. Galway County Borough had no suburbs at the time of the 1991 census.

Dublin Area

The description *Greater Dublin Area* was introduced for the 1981 census to denote Dublin County Borough, Dun Laoghaire Borough and their suburbs (i.e. Greater Dublin Suburbs). These suburbs include six population centres which had previously been separately distinguished as towns. This expression is retained in the present publication. Various tables contain information on the population of Dublin County Borough, Dun Laoghaire Borough and individual towns separately identified from Greater Dublin as well as for the Aggregate Urban and Aggregate Rural Areas of Dublin County and County Borough.

Suburbs of Cork County Borough

Because of continued suburban expansion around Cork County Borough, Leemount, which was separately identified as a census town at the 1986 census, has been subsumed into the suburbs of Cork County Borough.

Aggregate Town and Aggregate Rural Areas

In continuation of the definition used in reports of censuses since 1966, the population in the Aggregate Town Area, as shown in Tables 8, 9, 10, 14 and 15 of this volume and in the remaining volumes of the census report is defined as those persons living in population clusters of 1,500 or more inhabitants. If a town with a legally defined boundary has a suburban area or environs outside this boundary and if the total population made up of the population inside the legally defined boundary plus that in the suburbs or environs amounts to 1,500 persons or over, this town (including its suburbs or environs) is classified as belonging to the Aggregate Town Area. Similarly, a census town with 1,500 inhabitants or over is classified as belonging to the Aggregate Town Area. The population residing in all areas outside clusters of 1,500 or more inhabitants is classified as belonging to the Aggregate Rural Area. It should be particularly noted that the term "Aggregate Rural Area" is not connected with that of Rural District as described earlier. Whereas the Aggregate Rural Area is a statistical concept, the Rural District is a (former) administrative unit of area. From Table 15 it may be seen that the Aggregate Town Area population was 2,010,700 persons in 1991. Of this 1,279,377 resided within legally defined boundaries of towns while 731,323 resided in the suburbs or environs of these towns or in census towns. Table 15 also shows that there were 8 towns with legally defined boundaries which were not large enough, even with the population of their environs, to be included in the

Aggregate Town Area and that the total population in towns of all sizes, down to the lower limit of fifty occupied houses was 2,277,925 persons. Table 12 shows the population in towns of all sizes in each Rural District.

Gaeltacht Areas

The Gaeltacht Areas Orders, 1956, 1967, 1974 and 1982 defined the Gaeltacht as comprising 5 Wards and 150 District Electoral Divisions or parts of Wards and District Electoral Divisions in the counties of Cork, Donegal, Galway, Kerry, Mayo, Meath and Waterford. The population of these Wards and District Electoral Divisions or parts of Wards and District Electoral Divisions in 1986 and 1991 is given in Table 18.

Islands off the Coast

The population in 1986 and 1991 of inhabited islands off the coast is shown in Table 19. In some cases the areas of land concerned may not, strictly speaking, be considered as islands since they are connected to the mainland by a causeway or bridge, or may be reached by land at low tide. However, they have been retained unchanged in the present publication in order to provide continuity with previous censuses.

Planning Regions

In Tables 9 and 10 the geographical sub-division used is Planning Regions. These regions, which do not have a statutory basis, are used as a convenient statistical classification of Counties/County Boroughs at an intermediate level between that of Counties/County Boroughs and the State as a whole. Their composition is as follows:

Region	Composition
East	Counties of Dublin, Kildare, Meath and Wicklow, Dublin County Borough.
South West	Counties of Cork and Kerry, Cork County Borough.
South East	Counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary South Riding, Waterford and Wexford, Waterford County Borough.
North East	Counties of Cavan, Louth and Monaghan.
Mid West	Counties of Clare, Limerick and Tipperary North Riding, Limerick County Borough.
Donegal	County Donegal.
Midlands	Counties of Laoighis, Longford, Offaly, Roscommon and Westmeath.
West	Counties of Galway and Mayo, Galway County Borough.
North West	Counties of Leitrim and Sligo.

Appendix 4

Changes in Administrative Areas Distinguished in the Census, 1986 to 1991

(1) Changes in Legally Defined Boundaries of Towns

Between the 1986 and 1991 censuses changes were made to the boundaries of a number of towns. These are listed below. The comparative population figures for 1986 relate to the area of the town as constituted at the time of the 1991 census.

Athy Urban District

Under the Urban District of Athy (Alteration of Boundary) Order, 1988 (S.I. No. 88 of 1988) part of the D.E.D. of Athy Rural was transferred to the Urban District of Athy.

Clonmel Municipal Borough

Under the Local Government Provisional Order Confirmation Act 1989 (No. 1 (Private) of 1989), part of the D.E.D.'s of Inishlounaght and Clonmel Rural were transferred to the Municipal Borough of Clonmel.

Ennis Urban District

Under the Urban District of Ennis (Alteration of Boundary) Order, 1988 (S.I. No. 339 of 1988) part of the D.E.D.'s of Doorra, Ennis Rural, Spancelhill and Clareabbey were transferred to the Urban District of Ennis.

Droichead Nua Town

Pursuant to Section 5 of the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, the boundary of Droichead Nua was extended to include part of the D.E.D. of Morristownbiller.

(2) Changes in Status of Towns

Leixlip

Under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854 (Leixlip) Order, 1988 (S.I. No. 103 of 1988) Leixlip was established as a town with town commissioners.

(3) Revision of Dáil Constituencies

The Dáil Constituencies were revised in 1990 under the terms of the Electoral (Amendment) Act, 1990. The population totals for these Constituencies are shown in Table 16.

(4) Changes in Boundaries of Electoral Areas

The population of each Electoral Area (as constituted on 21 April, 1991) is given in Table 17.

Since 1986 the following changes in Electoral Areas have taken place:

Kildare County

Under the Kildare County Council Order, 1987 (S.I. No. 20 of 1987) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas of Kildare County were re-defined.

Longford County

Under the Longford County Council (Amendment) Order, 1990 (S.I. No. 181 of 1990) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas of Longford County were re-defined.

Waterford County Borough

Under the Waterford County Borough (Electoral Areas) Order, 1988 (S.I. No. 36 of 1988) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas of Waterford County Borough were re-defined.

Appendix 5

Towns with Legally Defined Boundaries

County Boroughs	County in which situated
Cork	Cork
Dublin	Dublin
Galway	Galway
Limerick	Limerick
Waterford	Waterford
Borough of	
Dun Laoghaire	Dublin
Municipal Boroughs	
Clonmel	Tipperary, S.R.
Drogheda	Louth
Kilkenny	Kilkenny
Sligo	Sligo
Wexford	Wexford
Urban Districts	
Arklow	Wicklow
Athlone	Westmeath
Athy	Kildare
Ballina	Mayo
Ballinasloe	Galway
Birr	Offaly
Bray	Wicklow
Buncrana	Donegal
Bundoran	Donegal
Carlow	Carlow
Carrickmacross	Monaghan
Carrick-on-Suir	Tipperary, S.R.
Cashel	Tipperary, S.R.
Castlebar	Mayo
Castleblayney	Monaghan
Cavan	Cavan
Ceanánanús Mór (Kells)	Meath
Clonakilty	Cork
Clones	Monaghan
Cobh	Cork
Dundalk	Louth
Dungarvan	Waterford
Ennis	Clare
Enniscorthy	Wexford
Fermoy	Cork
Killarney	Kerry
Kilrush	Clare
Kinsale	Cork
Letterkenny	Donegal
Listowel	Kerry
Longford	Longford
Macroon	Cork
Mallow	Cork
Midleton	Cork

Urban Districts (Contd.)

Monaghan
 Naas
 Navan (An Uaimh)
 Nenagh
 New Ross
 Skibbereen
 Templemore
 Thurles
 Tipperary
 Tralee
 Trim
 Tullamore
 Westport
 Wicklow
 Youghal

County in which situated

Monaghan
 Kildare
 Meath
 Tipperary, N.R.
 Wexford
 Cork
 Tipperary, N.R.
 Tipperary, N.R.
 Tipperary, S.R.
 Kerry
 Meath
 Offaly
 Mayo
 Wicklow
 Cork

**Towns under the Towns Improvement
(Ireland) Act, 1854**

Ardee
 Balbriggan
 Ballybay
 Ballyshannon
 Bandon
 Bantry
 Belturbet
 Boyle
 Callan
 Cootehill
 Droichead Nua (Newbridge)
 Edenderry
 Fethard
 Gorey
 Granard
 Greystones
 Kilkee
 Leixlip
 Lismore
 Loughrea
 Mountmellick
 Muinebeag (Bagenalstown)
 Mullingar
 Newcastle
 Passage West
 Portlaoighise (Maryborough)
 Rathkeale
 Roscommon
 Shannon
 Tramore
 Tuam
 Tullow

Louth
 Dublin
 Monaghan
 Donegal
 Cork
 Cork
 Cavan
 Roscommon
 Kilkenny
 Cavan
 Kildare
 Offaly
 Tipperary, S.R.
 Wexford
 Longford
 Wicklow
 Clare
 Kildare
 Waterford
 Galway
 Laoighis
 Carlow
 Westmeath
 Limerick
 Cork
 Laoighis
 Limerick
 Roscommon
 Clare
 Waterford
 Galway
 Carlow

Appendix 6

Extensions to Urban Districts (U.D.) and Municipal Boroughs (M.B.)

County	District	District Electoral Division	
Carlow	Carlow U.D.	1	Carlow Urban
		2	Graigie Urban
		19	Carlow Rural (pt.)*
Kildare	Athy U.D.	1	Athy East Urban
		2	Athy West Urban
		4	Athy Rural (pt.)*
Longford	Longford U.D.	1	Longford No. 1 Urban
		2	Longford No. 2 Urban
		51	Longford Rural (pt.)*
Louth	Drogheda M.B.	1	Fair Gate
		2	St. Laurence Gate
		3	West Gate
		41	St. Peter's (pt.)*
		—	St. Mary's (pt.)*
	Dundalk U.D.	4	Dundalk Urban No. 1
		5	Dundalk Urban No. 2
		6	Dundalk Urban No. 3
		7	Dundalk Urban No. 4
		23	Castletown (pt.)*
		27	Dundalk Rural (pt.)*
		30	Haggardstown (pt.)*
Meath	Ceannanus Mór U.D.	1	Ceannanus Mór (Kells) Urban
		26	Ceannanus Mór (Kells) Rural (pt.)*
	Navan U.D.	2	Navan Urban
		55	Navan Rural (pt.)*
	Trim U.D.	3	Trim Urban
		92	Trim Rural (pt.)*
Wexford	Enniscorthy U.D.	1	Enniscorthy Urban
		21	Enniscorthy Rural (pt.)*
	Wexford M.B.	4	Wexford No. 1 Urban
		5	Wexford No. 2 Urban
		6	Wexford No. 3 Urban
		123	Wexford Rural (pt.)*

* Formerly included in Rural Districts.

— Formerly D.E.D. 47 (pt.) in Meath County.

Appendix 6 (Contd.)

Extensions to Urban Districts (U.D.) and Municipal Boroughs (M.B.)

County	District	District Electoral Division	
Wicklow	Bray U.D.	3	Bray No. 1
		4	Bray No. 2
		5	Bray No. 3
		6	Rathmichael (Bray)
		35	Kilmacanoge (pt.)*
Clare	Ennis U.D.	1	Ennis No. 1 Urban
		2	Ennis No. 2 Urban
		3	Ennis No. 3 Urban
		4	Ennis No. 4 Urban
		26	Clareabbey (pt.)*
		29	Doora (pt.)*
		32	Ennis Rural (pt.)*
		42	Spancelhill (pt.)*
Cork	Youghal U.D.	10	Youghal Urban
		325	Youghal Rural (pt.)*
Kerry	Killarney U.D.	1	Killarney Urban
		82	Killarney Rural (pt.)*
	Tralee U.D.	3	Tralee Urban
		165	Tralee Rural (pt.)*
Tipperary S.R.	Clonmel M.B.	85	Clonmel East Urban
		86	Clonmel West Urban
		133	Clonmel Rural (pt.)*
		134	Inishlounaght (pt.)*
Donegal	Letterkenny U.D.	3	Letterkenny Urban
		105	Letterkenny Rural (pt.)*
Monaghan	Castleblayney U.D.	2	Castleblayney Urban
		27	Castleblayney Rural (pt.)*
	Clones U.D.	3	Clones Urban
		36	Clones Rural (pt.)*
	Monaghan U.D.	4	Monaghan Urban
		63	Monaghan Rural (pt.)*

* Formerly included in Rural Districts.

Appendix 7

Population of Towns or Environs/Suburbs which are located in more than one County

Town	Counties	Number of persons		Percentage change 1986–1991
		1986	1991	
Environs of Carlow	Carlow Laoighis	2,409	2,756	14.4
Graiguenamanagh— Tinnahinch	Carlow Kilkenny	1,485	1,395	– 6.1
Bunclody—Carrickduff	Carlow Wexford	1,423	1,316	– 7.5
Clonegal	Carlow Wexford	210	219	4.3
Environs of Bray	Dublin Wicklow	1,265	1,857	46.8
Environs of New Ross	Kilkenny Wexford	1,007	1,061	5.4
Portarlinton	Laoighis Offaly	3,295	3,211	– 2.5
Lanesborough— Ballyleague	Longford Roscommon	1,074	1,054	– 1.9
Environs of Drogheda	Louth Meath	637	808	26.8
Environs of Athlone	Westmeath Roscommon	6,763	7,188	6.3
Suburbs of Limerick	Clare Limerick	20,290	23,353	15.1
O'Briensbridge— Montpelier	Clare Limerick	385	380	– 1.3
Holycross	Tipperary N.R. Tipperary S.R.	375	396	5.6
Environs of Clonmel	Tipperary S.R. Waterford	1,036	1,031	– 0.5
Cong	Galway Mayo	194	183	– 5.7
Environs of Ballinasloe	Galway Roscommon	105	99	– 5.7
Carrick-on-Shannon	Leitrim Roscommon	1,975	1,858	– 5.9
Roosky	Leitrim Roscommon	274	249	– 9.1
Charlestown—Bellahy	Mayo Sligo	763	712	– 6.7
Pettigo*	Donegal Fermanagh	375	370	– 1.3

*Population of that part of Pettigo located in Donegal County.

Appendix 8

Definition of Suburbs

Greater Dublin Suburbs, Dublin–Belgard

Greater Dublin Suburbs, Dublin–Belgard comprise the complete D.E.D.s of **Ballyboden, Clondalkin–Monastery, Clondalkin–Moorfield, Clondalkin–Rowlagh, Firhouse–Knocklyon, Firhouse Village, Palmerston Village, Rathfarnham–Ballyroan, Rathfarnham–Butterfield, Rathfarnham–Hermitage, Rathfarnham–St. Enda's, Rathfarnham Village, Tallaght–Avonbeg, Tallaght–Glenview, Tallaght–Killinardan, Tallaght–Kilnamanagh, Tallaght–Kingswood, Tallaght–Millbrook, Tallaght–Oldbawn, Tallaght–Springfield, Tallaght–Tymon, Templeogue–Cypress, Templeogue–Kimmage Manor, Templeogue–Limekiln, Templeogue–Orwell, Templeogue–Osprey, Templeogue Village, Terenure–Cherryfield, Terenure–Greentrees, Terenure–St. James**; the townlands of Bohernabreena (pt.), Killinenny (pt.) and Oldcourt (pt.) in the D.E.D. of **Bohernabreena**; the townlands of Ballymount Great (pt.), Ballymount Little, Drimnagh, Fox and Geese, Fox and Geese Commons, Redcow (pt.) and Robinhood in the D.E.D. of **Clondalkin–Ballymount**; the townlands of Balgaddy (pt.), Ballymanaggin, Cappagh (pt.) and Neillstown (pt.) in the D.E.D. of **Clondalkin–Cappaghmore**; the townlands of Bawnoges, Clonburris Great, Clondalkin, Deansrath (pt.), Fairview, Kilmahuddrick (pt.) and Kishoge (pt.) in the D.E.D. of **Clondalkin–Dunawley**; the townlands of Bedlesshill (pt.), Brideswell Commons, Buckandhounds (pt.), Clondalkin, Commons, Corkagh Demesne (pt.), Deansrath (pt.), Fairview (pt.), Gibraltar and Newlands Demesne (pt.) in the D.E.D. of **Clondalkin Village**; the townlands of Ballyboden and Edmondstown (pt.) in the D.E.D. of **Edmondstown**; the townlands of Knocklyon (pt.), Newtown (pt.), Scholarstown (pt.) and Woodtown (pt.) in the D.E.D. of **Firhouse–Ballycullen**; the townlands of Balgaddy (pt.), Ballydowd (pt.), Fonthill (pt.), Irishtown and Yellow Walls in the D.E.D. of **Lucan–Esker**; the townlands of Brooklawn, Coldcut, Irishtown, Palmerston Lower, Palmerston Upper, Redcowfarm, Ronanstown (pt.), Rowlagh, Woodfarm and Yellow Walls in the D.E.D. of **Palmerston West**; the townland of Cookstown in the D.E.D. of **Tallaght–Belgard**; the townlands of Brownsbarn (pt.), Cheeverstown (pt.), Fortunestown (pt.), Gibbons (pt.), Jobstown and Whitehall (pt.) in the D.E.D. of **Tallaght–Fettercairn**; the townlands of Corbally (pt.), Fortunestown (pt.), Gibbons (pt.), Jobstown and Kiltalown (pt.) in the D.E.D. of **Tallaght–Jobstown** and the townlands of Killinardan (pt.), Oldbawn (pt.) and Whitestown in the D.E.D. of **Tallaght–Kiltipper**.

Greater Dublin Suburbs, Dublin–Fingal

Greater Dublin Suburbs, Dublin–Fingal comprise the complete D.E.D.s of **Blanchardstown–Coolmine, Blanchardstown–Corduff, Blanchardstown–Delwood, Blanchardstown–Roselawn, Castleknock–Knockmaroon, Howth, Sutton and Turnapin**; the townlands of Baldoyle, Burrow, Grange, Kilbarrack Lower, Kilbarrack Upper and Stapolin (pt.) in the D.E.D. of **Baldoyle**; the townlands of Abbotstown (pt.), Blanchardstown (pt.), Castleknock (pt.), Corduff (pt.), Deanstown (pt.) and Sheephill (pt.) in the D.E.D. of **Blanchardstown–Abbotstown**; the townlands of Blakestown, Castaheany (pt.), Clonsilla (pt.), Hansfield or Phibblestown (pt.), Hartstown (pt.), Huntstown (pt.), Kellystown (pt.) and Porterstown (pt.) in the D.E.D. of **Blanchardstown–Blakestown**; the townlands of Buzzardstown (pt.), Coolmine and Corduff (pt.) in the D.E.D. of **Blanchardstown–Mulhuddart**; the townlands of Parslickstown (pt.) and Tyrrelstown (pt.) in the D.E.D. of **Blanchardstown–Tyrrelstown** and the townlands of Ashtown (pt.), Blanchardstown (pt.), Castleknock (pt.) and Pelletstown in the D.E.D. of **Castleknock–Park**.

Greater Dublin Suburbs, Dun Laoghaire–Rathdown

Greater Dublin Suburbs, Dun Laoghaire–Rathdown comprise the complete D.E.D.s of **Ballinteer–Broadford, Ballinteer–Ludford, Ballinteer–Marley, Ballinteer–Meadowbroads, Ballinteer–Meadowmount, Ballinteer–Woodpark, Ballybrack, Blackrock–Carysfort, Blackrock–Glenomena, Blackrock–Newpark, Blackrock–Stradbroke, Cabinteely–Granitefield, Cabinteely–Kilbogget, Cabinteely–Pottery, Churchtown–Castle, Churchtown–Landscape, Churchtown–Nutmeg, Churchtown–Orwell, Churchtown–Woodlawn, Clonskeagh–Belfield, Clonskeagh–Farranboley, Clonskeagh–Milltown, Clonskeagh–Roebuck, Clonskeagh–Windy Arbour, Dalkey–Avondale, Dundrum–Balally, Dundrum–Kilmacud, Dundrum–Sandyford, Dundrum–Sweetmount, Dundrum–Taney, Dun Laoghaire–Sallynoggin South, Foxrock–Beechpark, Foxrock–Carrickmines, Foxrock–Deans Grange, Foxrock–Torquay, Shankill–Rathsallagh, Stillorgan–Deerpark, Stillorgan–Kilmacud, Stillorgan–Leopardstown, Stillorgan–Merville, Stillorgan–Mount Merrion, Stillorgan–Priory**; the townlands of Brenanstown, Carrickmines Great (pt.), Cherrywood (pt.), Kilbogget and Loughlinstown (pt.) in the D.E.D. of **Cabinteely–Loughlinstown**; the townlands of Balally (pt.), Ballyed-

monduff (pt.), Ballyogan, Barnacullia, Carmanhall, Carmanhall and Leopardstown, Carrickmines Little, Glebe, Glenamuck North, Glenamuck South, Jamestown, Kilgobbin, Kiltiernan (pt.), Kiltiernan Domain (pt.), Kingstown (pt.), Murphystown, Newtown Little, Tipperstown and Woodside in the **D.E.D. of Glencullen**; the townlands of Kingston (pt.) (E.D. Ballybrack), Kingston (pt.) (E.D. Glencullen), Shanganagh (pt.) and Shankill (pt.) in the **D.E.D. of Shankill–Rathmichael**; and the townland of Shanganagh (pt.) in the **D.E.D. of Shankill–Shanganagh**.

Greater Cork Suburbs

Greater Cork Suburbs comprise the townlands of Ballincollig, Ballyburden More (pt.), Ballynora (pt.), Ballyshoneen (pt.), Carrigrohane, Coolroe, Curraheen, Great Island, Greenfield, Kilnaglorry (pt.), Lisheens and Maglin in the **D.E.D. of Ballincollig**; the townlands of Ballinaspig More and Inchigaggin in the **D.E.D. of Bishopstown**; the townland of Clogheenmilcon (pt.) in the **D.E.D. of Blarney**; the townlands of Ballinglanna, Ballyhennick, Ballynagarbragh, Ballynaroona, Ballytrasna, Ballyvisteale, Ballyvisteale Demesne, Blossomgrove (pt.), Brooklodge, Brookville, Carrigrenan, Castlevue, Corbally North, Corbally South, Courtstown, Dunkettle, Harper's Island, Inchera, Kilcoolishal, Lackenroe, Rowgarrane and Wallingstown in the **D.E.D. of Caherlag**; the townlands of Lackenshoneen (pt.) and Carrigrohane Beg (pt.) in the **D.E.D. of Carrigrohane Beg**; the townlands of Ballycurreen (pt.), Johnstown and Killahora (pt.) in the **D.E.D. of Carrigtohill**; the townlands of Ardarrig, Ballinvuskig (pt.), Ballybrack, Castletreasure (pt.), Douglas, Grange, Hop Island, Knocknamullagh (pt.), Maryborough, Moneygurney (pt.), Monfieldstown, Mounthovel, Rathmacullig East (pt.), Rathmacullig West (pt.) and Rochestown in the **D.E.D. of Douglas**; the townlands of Ardarostig, Ballinveiltig, Ballymah, Chetwynd, Curraheen, Doughcloyne (pt.), Garanedarragh, Knockalisheen (pt.), Knocknamallavoge (pt.) and Rochfordstown in the **D.E.D. of Inishkenny**; the townlands of Ballycurreen, Curraghconway, Grange, Inchisarsfield, Lehenagh Beg and Lehenagh More (pt.) in the **D.E.D. of Lehenagh**; the townland of Rathanker (pt.) in the **D.E.D. of Monkstown Rural**; the townlands of Arderrow, Ballincrookig, Ballincrossig, Ballinvriskig (pt.), Ballyharoon, Ballynahina (pt.), Ballynoe, Ballyphilip, Bandy, Garraneboy, Kilcully, Knocknahorgan, Lahardane, Lisnahorna, Lota More, Poulacurra North, Poulacurra South and Rathcooney in the **D.E.D. of Rathcooney**; the townlands of Riverstown and Sarsfieldscourt (pt.) in the **D.E.D. of Riverstown**; the townlands of Ballincolly, Ballincrookig, Ballycannon, Ballysheedy, Ballyvolane, Clogheen, Commons, Coolymurragh, Garranabraher, Kilbarry, Killard, Killeens, Knocknacullen East, Knocknacullen West, Knocknagorty (pt.) and Mount Desert in the **D.E.D. of St. Mary's** and the townlands of Carhoo, Coolowen (pt.), Monard (pt.) and Rathpeacon in the **D.E.D. of Whitechurch**.

Limerick Suburbs

Limerick Suburbs comprise the townlands of Ballycummin (pt.), Ballykeefe (pt.), Baunacloka (pt.), Dooradoyle, Gouldavoher (pt.) and Sluggary in the **D.E.D. of Ballycummin**; the townlands of Ballysimon (pt.), Dromroe, Kilbane, Killonan (pt.), Milltown (pt.), Newcastle (pt.), Newtown (pt.), Peafield and Sreelane in the **D.E.D. of Ballysimon**; the townland of Castletroy (pt.) in the **D.E.D. of Ballyvarra**; the townlands of Ballygrennan (pt.), Caherdavin, Clonconane (pt.), Clonmacken, Knock and Shannabooly in the **D.E.D. of Limerick North Rural**; the townlands of Ballysheedy East, Rathbane South, Rathurd (pt.), Reboge, Reboge Meadows, Rossbrien and Singland in the **D.E.D. of Limerick South Rural**; the townlands of Ballyclogh (pt.), Ballysheedy West, Routagh (pt.) and Roxborough (pt.) in the **D.E.D. of Roxborough** and, in Clare County, the townlands of Athlunkard, Ballykeelaun (pt.), Cloonoughter (pt.), Fairhill, Garraun, Gortatogher, Kilquane, Knockballynameth, Parteen, Quinspool South, Rosmadda East (pt.), Rosmadda West (pt.), St. Thomas' Island and Shannakyle (pt.) in the **D.E.D. of Ballyglass**.

Waterford Suburbs

Waterford Suburbs which are completely contained in Kilkenny County comprise the townland of Granny (pt.) in the **D.E.D. of Aglish**; the townlands of Abbeylands, Ballinvoher (pt.), Belmount (pt.), Christendom, Mountmisery, Mountsion, Newrath (pt.), Newtown, Rathculliheen and Rockshire (pt.) in the **D.E.D. of Kilculliheen** and the townland of Kilmurray (pt.) in the **D.E.D. of Rathpatrick**.

