



An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh
Central Statistics Office

Profile 10

Door to Door

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Profile 10 – Door to Door

Foreword

This report is the last of ten Profile reports examining in more detail the definitive results of Census 2011. This report looks at commuting in Ireland and covers modes of travel, journey times and time of departure for workers and students.

The report forms part of a series of census publications providing interpretation and analysis of the 2011 census results. Profile reports 1 to 9 covered population distribution and movements, the age profile of Ireland, industry and occupations of workers, housing in Ireland, households and families, migration and diversity, religion, ethnicity and Irish Travellers, health, disability and carers and most recently, education, skills and the Irish language. A complete list of reports and publication dates can be found on page 57 of this report.

Web tables

All the data published in this and other reports are available on the CSO website (at www.cso.ie/census) where users will be able to build their own tables by selecting the data they are interested in and downloading 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 the complete set of tables for all the standard layers of geography, such as ED and Local Electoral Area, as well as tables for the new geographic unit, called Small Areas, are published in our interactive mapping application (SAPMAP) on the CSO website.

Census 2011 Place of Work, School or College - Census of Anonymised Records (POWSCAR)

As part of Census 2011 all workers and students resident in Ireland who work or study away from home were geo-coded to their place of work and school/college. An anonymised Research Microdata File (RMF) containing the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of these residents, along with information on the origin and destination of their journeys, has been made available for analysis under the CSO RMF rules. Using this file the All Island Research Observatory (AIRO) has developed a mapping tool, available on their web site AIRO.ie, to portray travel to work catchment areas for large towns and cities in Ireland.



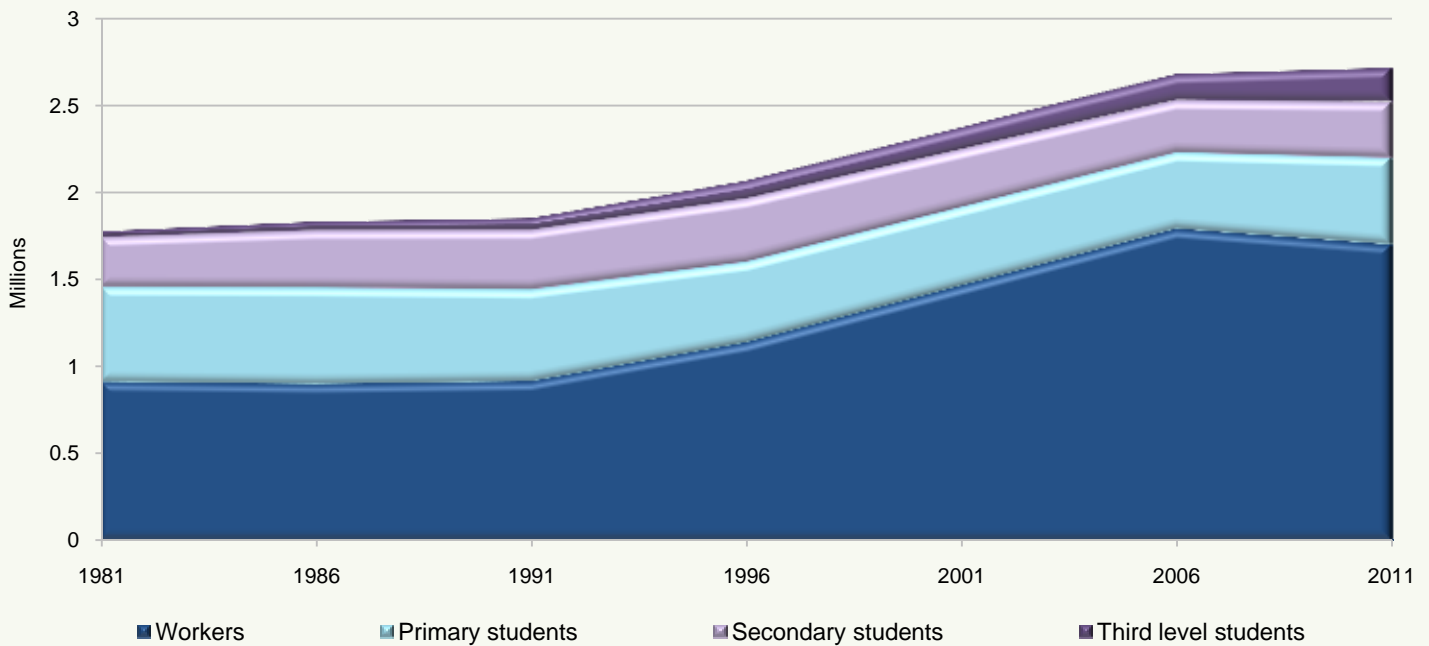
Pádraig Dalton

Director General

13 December 2012

Number of commuters 1981-2011

Figure 1 Number of commuters, 1981-2011



Commuting in Ireland 1981-2011

Questions relating to the commuting habits of persons attending a place of work, school or college have been asked on the census form since 1981. The results for those who commute outside the home (excluding those who stated that they work or study at home) are displayed in figure 1.

Commuter numbers for both workers and students totalled 2.7 million in 2011, an increase of 1 per cent on the corresponding 2006 figure of 2.67 million, and a 13.1 per cent rise when compared against the 2.39 million who travelled to work, school or college in 2002.

In 2011, almost 1.7 million workers indicated that they travelled to their work, a decrease from 1.79 million in 2006, reflecting the fall in the number of persons in employment over the five year period. This follows a period of uninterrupted growth between 1986 and 2006 in the number of persons commuting to work.

The numbers of primary and secondary students travelling to their school have experienced periods of growth and decline over the 30 year period. There were 496,601 primary students and 321,491 secondary students journeying to school in 2011, an increase of 12.8 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively when compared to 2006. The peak number of commuters for these cohorts occurred in 1986 in the case of primary students (556,338) and 1996 for secondary students (363,919).

A continuous rise has been recorded in the amount of third-level students travelling to college, growing from 31,136 in 1981 to 191,238 in 2011. The most recent inter-censal period of 2006-2011 saw a 30.9 per cent increase in the number of college commuters.

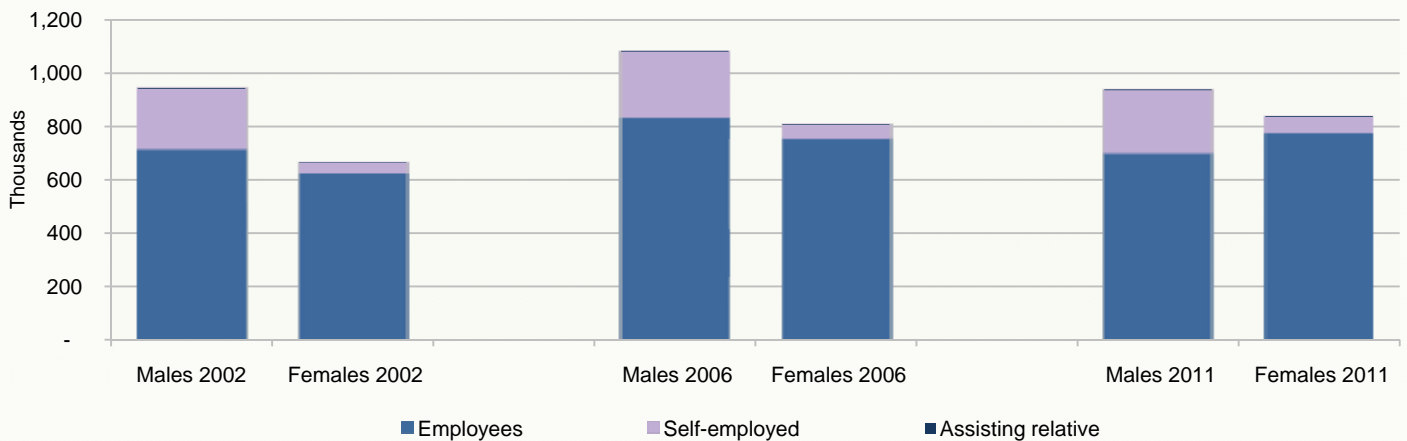
Table page 37

It's a fact!

2.7m The number of persons commuting to work, school and college in April 2011

1.0% The increase in the number of commuters since 2006

Figure 2 Persons at work, 2006 and 2011



Numbers at work

As the total number of those commuting to work each day is driven by the overall numbers at work it is instructive to examine changes in the workforce during the period under review. Reflecting the economic downturn between 2006 and 2011, the number of usually resident persons at work fell by 6 per cent from 1,892,787 to 1,778,400.

The number of employees fell from 1,582,973 to 1,470,374 in the five years to 2011, with the construction industry being the largest contributor with over 98,000 fewer workers in April 2011. The number of female employees actually increased over the same period from 752,649 to 772,960.

The decline among self-employed workers was much less pronounced, falling from 304,410 to 302,264. Far more males (239,240) than females (63,024) were self-employed in 2011. However, the number of self-employed females rose over the 5 years by 18 per cent, whereas the number of males fell by 4.7 per cent.

Mobile workers

Over 148,000 workers indicated that they had no fixed place of work. This represented a 29 per cent decline from 2006. Over half (57%) of mobile workers were employees with a further 43 per cent self-employed. Mobile workers were typically male (78.6%) and almost three in ten mobile workers were in the construction industry.

Working at home

Not all workers commuted outside the home. A total of 83,326 persons indicated that they worked mainly at or from home in 2011, down from 105,706 (21%) since 2006. Home workers are discussed further on page 26.

Table page 38

It's a fact!

2.7% The percentage increase in the number of female employees between 2006 and 2011

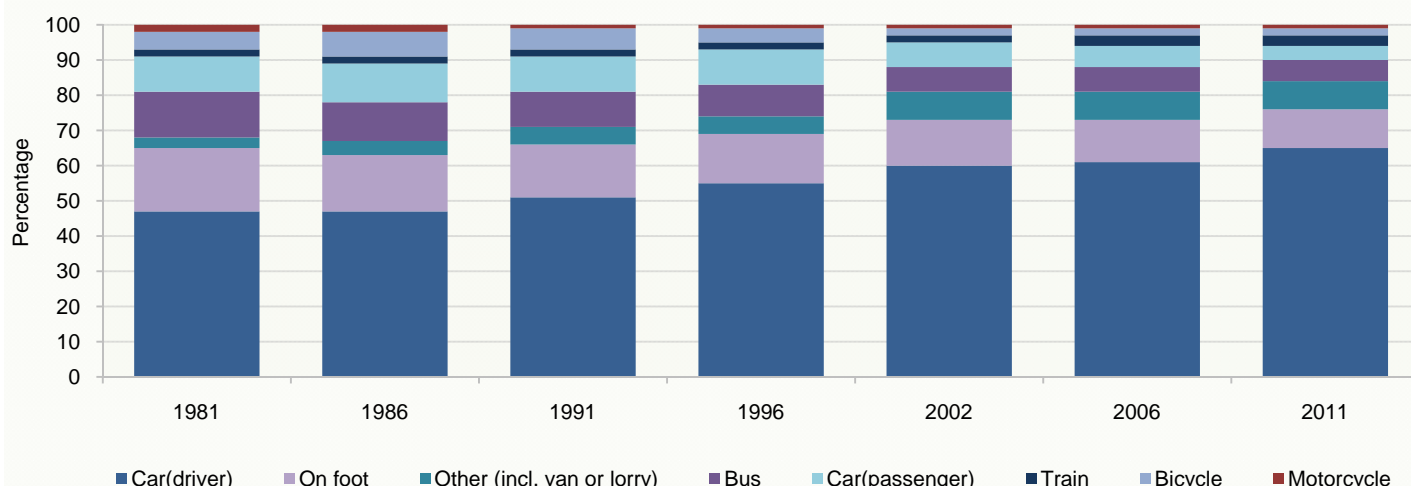
-16% The percentage decrease in the number of male employees between 2006 and 2011

141,944 The number of mobile workers in 2011, 78 per cent of whom were male

83,326 The number of persons who worked at home in 2011

Means of travel of working commuters

Figure 3 Means of travel of working commuters, 1981 to 2011



Two out of every three working commuters drove to work in 2011

Figure 3 charts the means of travel to work (in percentage terms) of Ireland's commuters to their place of work from 1981 to 2011. Throughout this period, use of cars became increasingly prevalent. In 1981, 498,646 persons or 57 per cent of commuters either drove to work or were a passenger in a car. Thirty years later, this number had more than doubled to 1,136,615 persons, representing 69 per cent of commuters.

Bus users and walkers experienced declining shares

The percentage of commuters using public transport (bus or train) declined in the face of increasing car use. While the number of persons using a bus, minibus or coach increased gradually between 1991 and 2006 from 87,377 to 114,956, this was followed by a sharp decline (20.3%) over the next five years to 91,676.

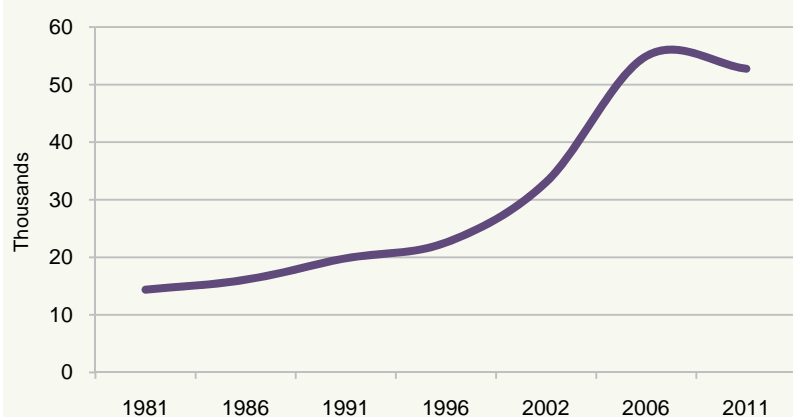
The number of persons walking to work increased from 151,952 to 170,510 between 1981 and 2011 but the share of commuters walking fell from 17.6 per cent to 10.5 per cent. As with bus users there was also a sharp fall in the absolute number of persons walking to work in the five years between 2006 and 2011, from 205,688 to 170,510.

Commuters cycling to work

Between 2006 and 2011 there was a 9.6 per cent jump in the number of persons cycling, rising from 36,306 to 39,803.

However, close to 20,000 fewer persons cycled to work in 2011 compared with 1986, when the number of cyclists was at its peak. The share of commuters cycling to work was 2.4 per cent at the last census, as opposed to 7.2 per cent recorded in 1986.

Figure 4 Number of train users 1981 to 2011



Rail passengers

Despite tailing off between 2006 and 2011, the number of commuters using a train, DART or Luas rose significantly between 1981 and 2011. Almost 40,000 more people took a train to work in 2011 than 30 years previously, doubling the share of commuters using the train from 1.7 per cent to 3.2 per cent.

The years between 1981 and 2011 saw the introduction of the DART and Luas train services as well as significant changes in the provision of rail services throughout the State.

Means of travel – men and women

More female car drivers than males

Census 2011 revealed that the number of female car drivers (551,638) surpassed male car drivers (515,813) among the working population for the first time. This meant that seven out of every ten women at work drove a car to their place of work in 2011 compared with six out of ten male commuters, and continues a trend first observed in the 2002 census where proportionally more women travelled to work by car than men.

Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the percentage of male and female commuters who travelled to work as car drivers and car passengers respectively between 1981 and 2011.

While there has been a marginal increase in the proportion of males driving to work (from 56.7 per cent in 1981 to 61.1 per cent in 2011) throughout this period, the percentage of women who drove to work increased from 26.6 per cent to 70.1 per cent.

The growth in the percentage of female drivers has coincided with a reduction in the share of women travelling to work as a car passenger. Just 5.5 per cent of females were driven to work in 2011, down from its peak of 18.4 per cent in 1986. However, a greater proportion of women travelled as car passengers in 2011 than men (5.5% compared with 3.1%), as has been the case traditionally since 1981.

Table page 38

Figure 5 Percentage of commuters who were car drivers by sex, 1981-2011

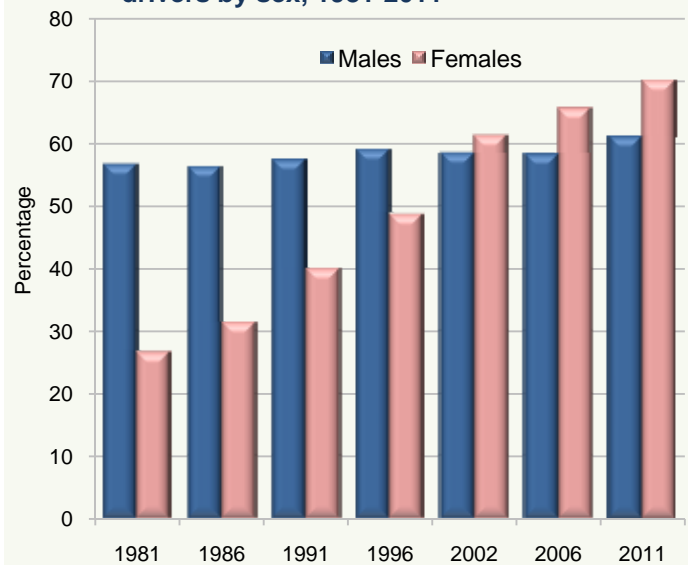
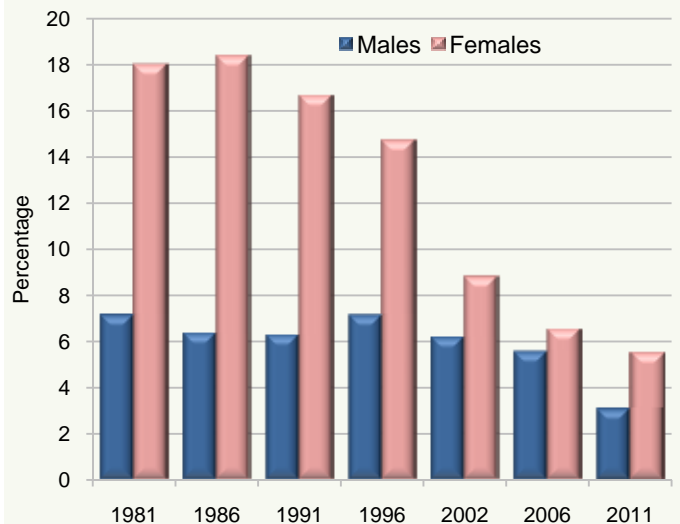


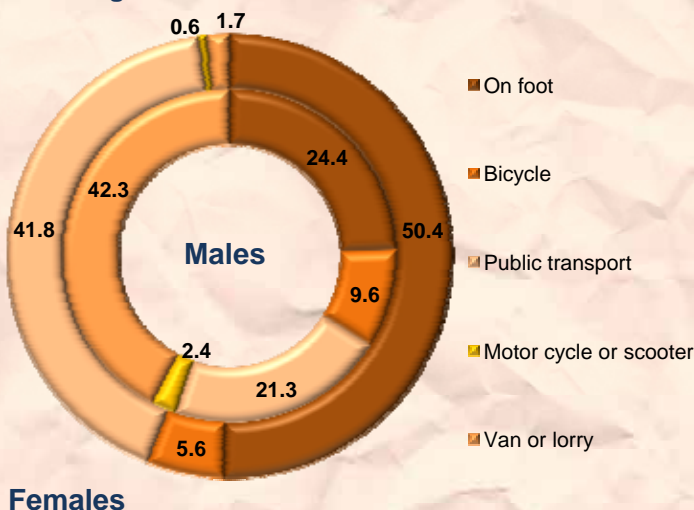
Figure 6 Percentage of commuters who were car passengers by sex, 1981-2011



It's a fact!

551,638 The number of females who drove to work in 2011, exceeding the number of male drivers (515,813) for the first time

Percentage breakdown of travel modes by sex, excluding car



Walking, cycling and public transport

More women walked to work (96,796) than men (73,714) while men accounted for the majority of those cycling with 29,075 out of the total 39,803.

The majority of public transport users were women, accounting for 55.5 per cent (80,178) of the 144,425 passengers that used the train or bus.

Motor bikes and vans

Some means of transport are almost exclusively male only. Only 13.2 per cent of the 8,443 motorbike users were women, while women accounted for only 2.4 per cent of the 131,018 van drivers. Around 15 per cent of males commuted to work using this means of transport.

Means of travel – 5 cities and rest of State

Five cities versus the rest of the State

The means of travel to work of those living in the five main cities and their suburbs, other urban areas and the aggregate rural area are analysed in table 4 (on page 40) and figure 7 below.

Public transport and walking

Public transport (bus, minibus, coach, train, DART and Luas) was more prevalent in Dublin. It was used by 21 per cent of commuters (93,034 persons) compared with just 6.8 per cent in Cork, 6.4 per cent in Galway, 4.4 per cent in Limerick and only 1.8 per cent of commuters living in the aggregate rural area.

Proportionally more commuters walked to work in Galway with 17 per cent walking compared to 14.5 per cent in Dublin and Waterford and just 4.6 per cent in the aggregate rural area.

Road users

In Cork, Waterford and Limerick over 70 per cent of commuters relied on a car or motorcycle to get to work, compared to just 54.7 per cent in Dublin.

In the aggregate rural area 13.9 per cent of commuters used a van or lorry to get to work compared to just 6.3 per cent in the urban towns and only 3.4 per cent in Dublin.

Cycling to work was most popular in Dublin with 5.9 per cent cycling to work followed by Galway with 4.9 per cent. In smaller towns only 1.5 per cent cycled to work while only 0.5 per cent cycled to work in the aggregate rural area.

Table page 40

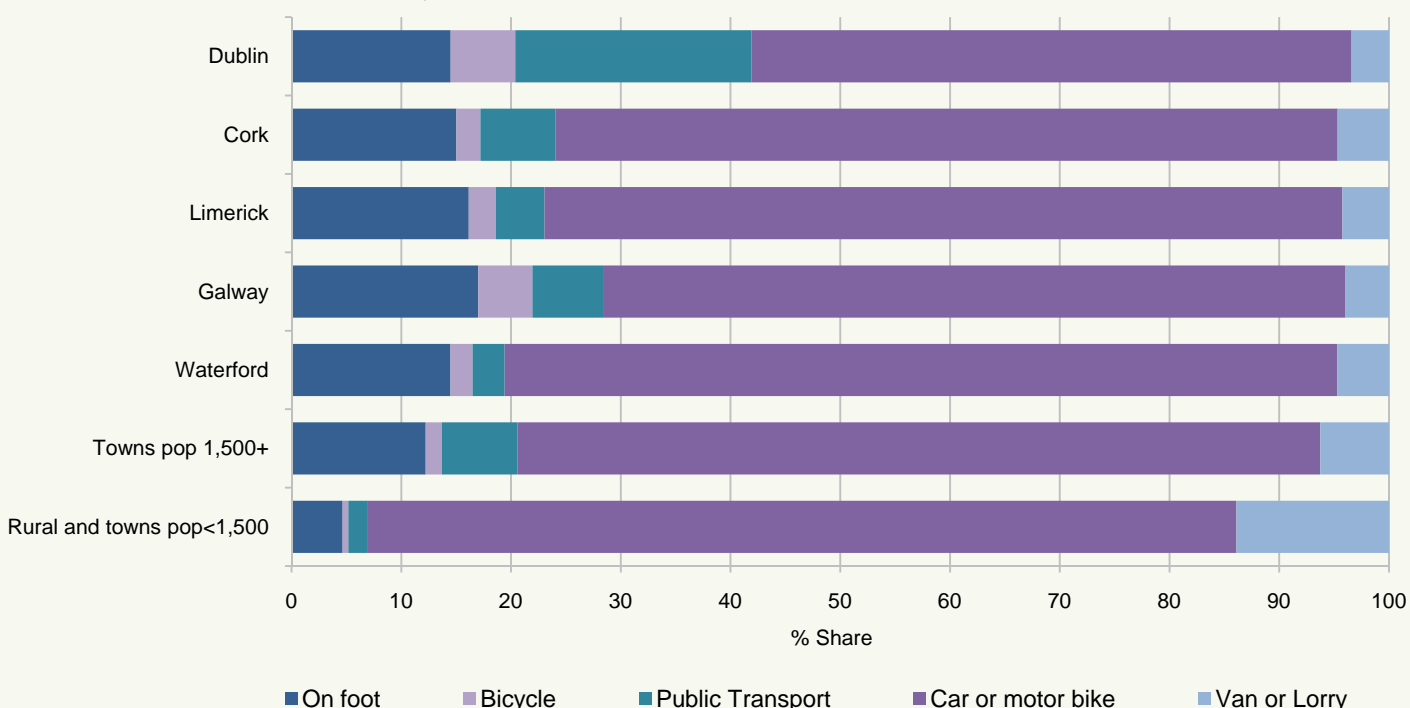
It's a fact!

55% The percentage of commuters living in Dublin city and suburbs who drove to work by car

62,693 The number of Dublin commuters walking to work in April 2011

14,264 The number of commuters outside of Dublin cycling to work in April 2011

Figure 7 The five main cities and their suburbs, other urban areas and aggregate rural area by percentage share in mode of travel to work, 2011



Decrease in average travel time

The average time spent travelling to work in 2011 was 26.6 minutes, a decrease from 27.5 minutes recorded in 2006 and 26.8 minutes in 2002.

Figure 8 compares the travel times for commuters between 2006 and 2011. While a smaller percentage of commuters had travel times of 15 minutes or less in 2011 (27% compared with 29%), a higher proportion of workers travelled between 15-44 minutes in 2011 (55%) in contrast to five years previously (51%).

One in ten workers travelled for 60 minutes or more in 2011, in contrast to one in eight workers in 2006.

Table page 41

It's a fact!

26.6 The average travel time in minutes for all commuters in 2011

152,465 The number of persons who travelled for 60 minutes or more to their place of work in 2011

Average travel times 2002-2011

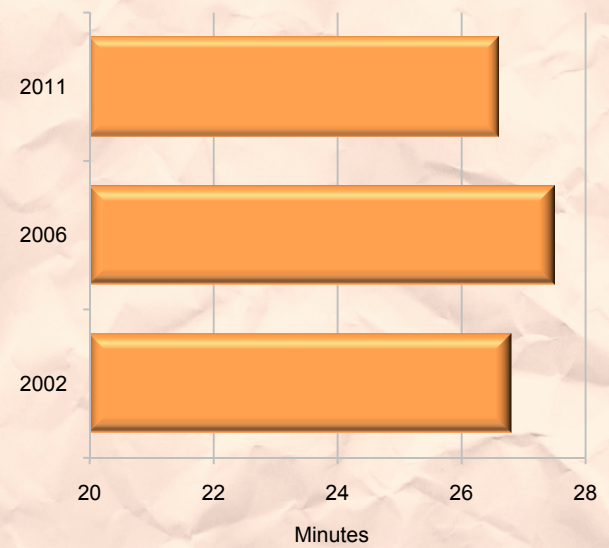
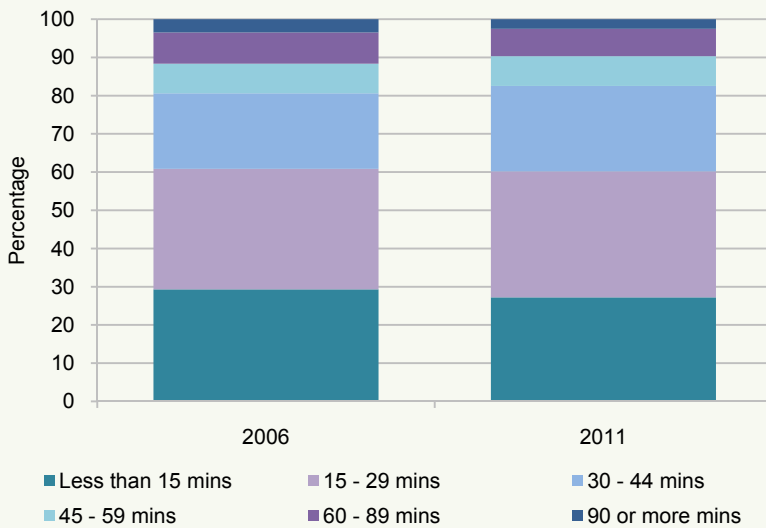


Figure 8 Average travel time to work, 2006 and 2011



Greater percentage of workers travel longer in Dublin's commuter belt

A greater proportion of workers living in counties that are within commuting distance of Dublin tended to take longer to arrive at their place of employment.

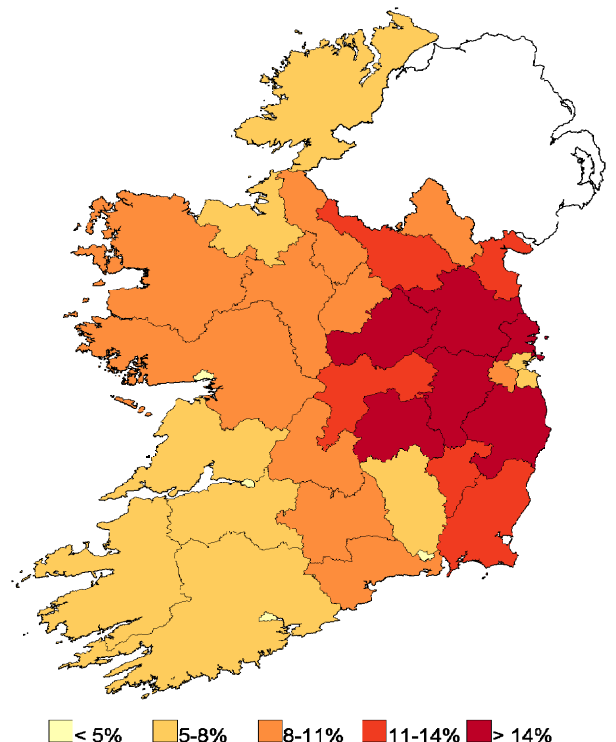
As shown in map 1, more than one in seven commuters residing in Fingal, Laois, Westmeath, Meath, Kildare and Wicklow had travel times of an hour or longer to their job.

Over 6 per cent of persons at work who resided in Laois spent 90 minutes or more commuting, the highest share of any county, while 5 per cent of workers living in Longford, Cavan and Offaly had daily commuting times of more than an hour and a half travelling to their place of employment.

At the opposite end of the spectrum, almost 47 per cent of workers in Waterford City spent under a quarter of an hour travelling to their place of work, followed by Donegal (42%), Kerry and Mayo (both 40%).

Dublin City (18%) had the smallest percentage of commuters with travel times of 15 minutes or less.

Map 1 Percentage of commuters travelling more than an hour to work by county, 2011

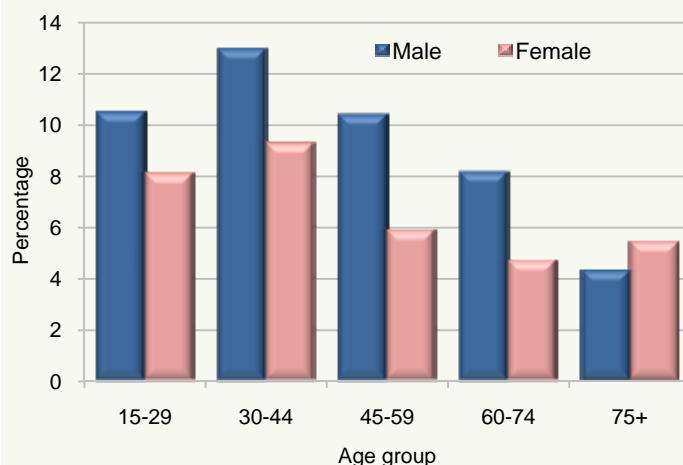


One hour travelling

Commuting for one hour or more

Nearly one in ten workers spent one hour or more commuting to work representing 11.4 per cent of male and 7.8 per cent of female workers. The numbers commuting one hour or more to work are highest for those between the ages of 30-44 with 46,678 males and 31,143 females spending more than an hour travelling to work.

Figure 9 Workers commuting for one hour or more as a percentage of total commuters, by sex and age group



It's a fact!

92,000 The number of males commuting one hour or more to work in 2011

60,465 The number of females commuting one hour or more to work in 2011

14,677 The number of commuters who spent two hours or more travelling to work in 2011

13,032 The number of mothers with children under 5 commuting one hour or more to work in 2011

Commuting and families

The number of parents with young children under five who spent an hour or more commuting to work was 35,345 of whom 13,032 were female. There were 1,195 lone parents with children under five whose journey to work lasted one hour or more. The majority of these were women.

The percentage of parents with children who spent an hour or more commuting to work decreased as the age of the youngest child in the family increased. The percentage of female partners in couples with children who commuted an hour or more to work was 9.8 per cent where the youngest child was aged less than 5. This reduced to 4.7 per cent where the youngest child was aged between ten and fourteen years.

Table A Usually resident commuters who were parents by sex of parent, family type, commute time and age of youngest child (excludes commute time not stated)

Age of youngest child	Couple with children				Lone parent with children			
	Less than one hour		One hour or more		Less than one hour		One hour or more	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	132,631	110,079	22,181	11,969	873	13,871	132	1,063
5-9	61,683	51,685	9,321	3,376	1,075	14,615	135	937
10-14	51,919	46,918	6,619	2,320	1,485	13,894	162	904
15-19	42,483	40,721	4,726	1,880	2,019	11,979	223	746
20-24	28,241	27,198	2,814	1,178	1,977	7,882	180	463
25+	18,329	16,425	1,649	655	1,778	6,240	138	344
Total	335,286	293,026	47,310	21,378	9,207	68,481	970	4,457

Time of departure

Travel time falls for early commuters

The average commuting time by time of departure to work for both 2006 and 2011 is analysed in figure 10.

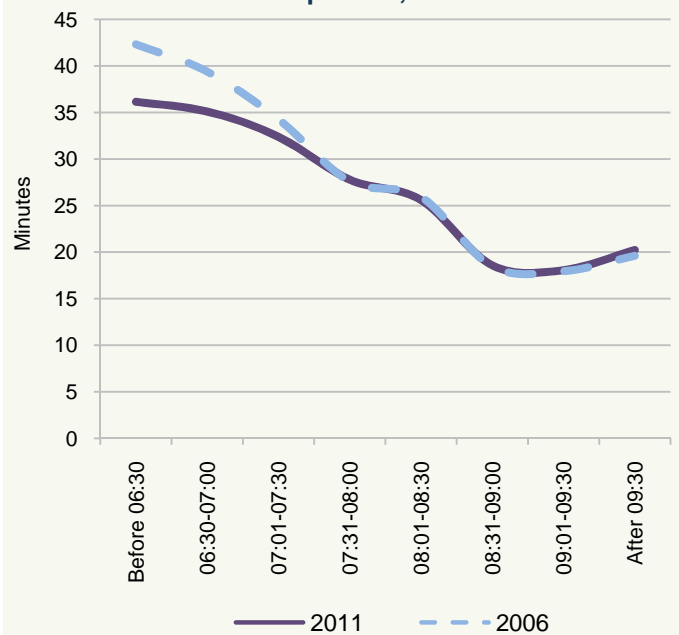
Workers leaving for work before 06:30 a.m. had an average travel time to work of 42 minutes in April 2006. Five years later the corresponding average travel time had dropped to 36 minutes.

Persons who left for work between 06:30 a.m. and 07:30 a.m. took 34 minutes to travel in 2011, down from 39 minutes in 2006.

However, commuters leaving from 07:30 a.m. onwards in 2011 had similar travel times compared with 2006, taking an average of around 27 minutes in the period between 07:30 and 08:30 a.m. and 19 minutes when travelling after 08:30 a.m.

Table page 41

Figure 10 Average commuting time to work based on time of departure, 2006 and 2011



It's a fact!

55.5% The percentage of male commuters who left for work before 08:00 a.m.

38.3% The percentage of female commuters who left for work before 08:00 a.m.

272,864 The number of commuters who left for work before 07:00 a.m.

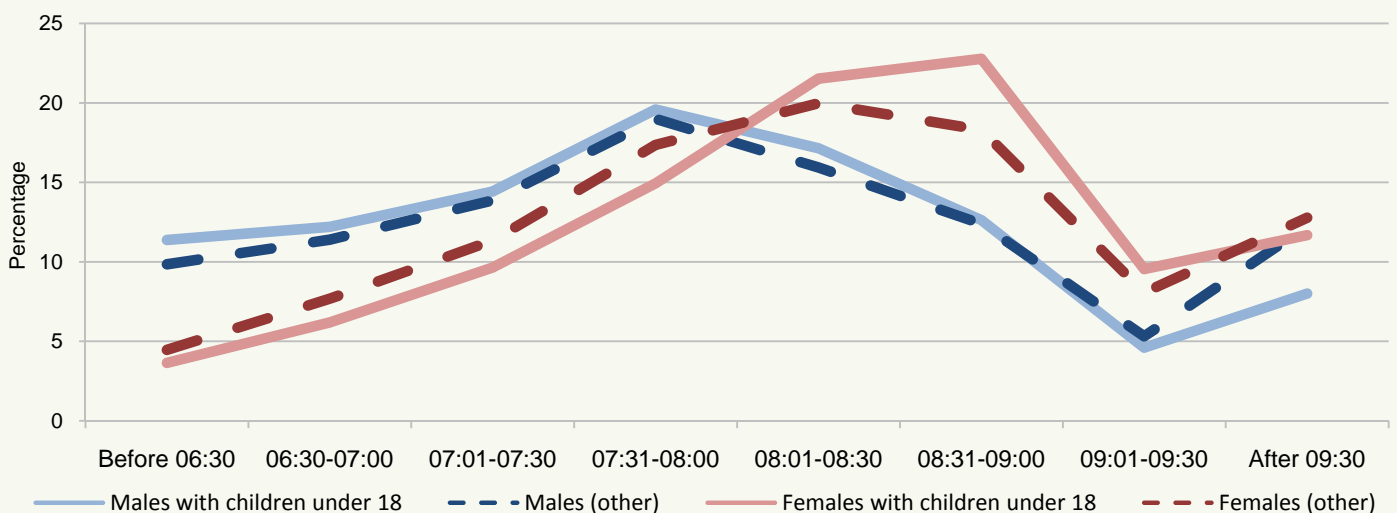
Men left for work earlier than women

Differences were observed in the departure times of male and female commuters, as men generally began their journeys at an earlier time.

Overall 55.5 per cent of the 879,897 male commuters left before 08:00 a.m. compared to just 38.3 per cent of the 815,177 female commuters. Men accounted for around 68 per cent of the 272,864 commuters leaving for work before 07:00 a.m.

As shown in figure 11, working women with children under 18 years of age tended to leave later than other female commuters, with two out of every three females in the former category departing for work after 08:00 a.m. compared with 59 per cent in the case of the remaining women commuters.

Figure 11 Percentage breakdown of departure times, male and female commuters, 2011



Nationality

Variations in means of travel among the nationalities

Figure 12 compares the differences in commuting modes by broad nationality groups. Car and motorcycle use was far more prevalent among Irish and British nationals, at 72 and 70 per cent of commuters respectively. Only 60 per cent of Polish nationals travelled to work using cars or motorcycles.

More than a quarter of Polish nationals and persons of other nationalities travelled to their place of work either using a bicycle or on foot. In contrast only 13 per cent of British and 11 per cent of Irish nationals used one of these forms of transport on their daily commute.

Figure 12 Means of travel by nationality, 2011

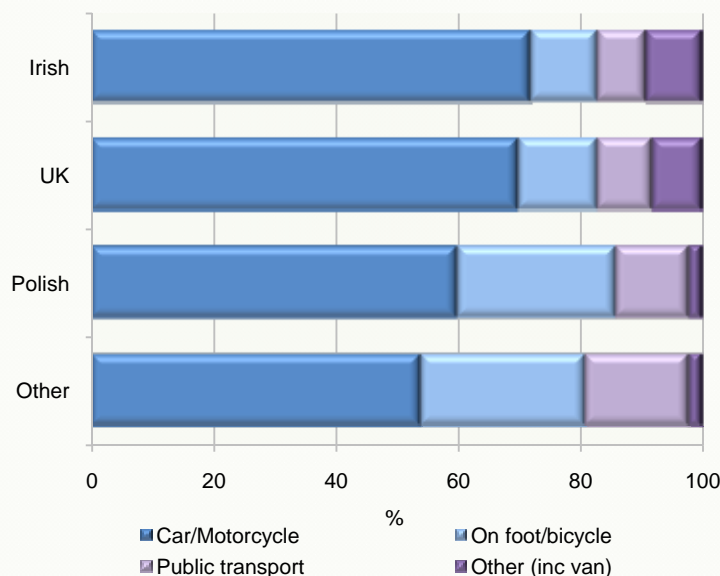
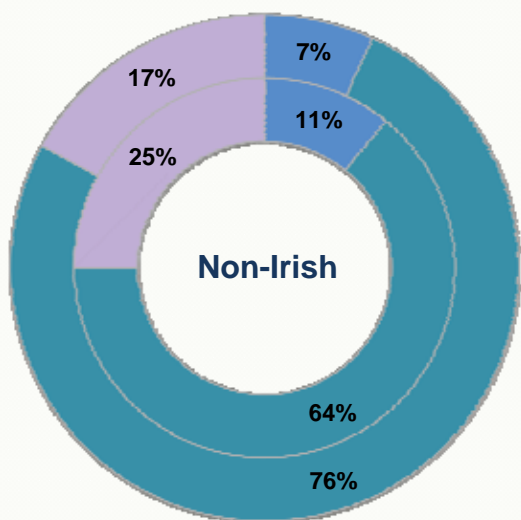


Figure 13 Time of departure by nationality, 2011



Irish

Time of departure

As shown in figure 13, non-Irish commuters were more likely to work outside normal working hours. More than three in four Irish persons left for work between 06:30 a.m. and 09:00 a.m. compared with only 64 per cent of persons from other countries.

Catching the bus

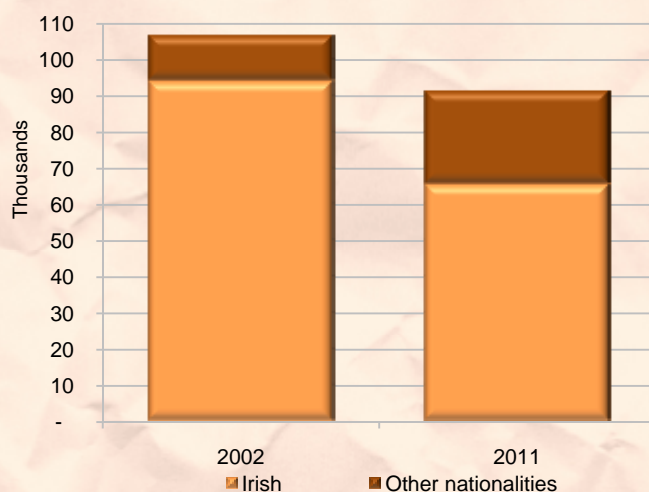
The proportion of non-Irish nationals using the bus to get to work rose significantly between 2002 and 2011 as can be seen in the chart below. In 2002, only 12 per cent of the 107,315 commuters who used the bus were non-Irish. By 2011, the numbers taking the bus had declined to 91,676 but almost 30 per cent of these were non-Irish.

It's a fact!

30% The percentage of the 91,676 bus commuters who were non-Irish

20% The percentage of non-Irish commuters who left for work after 09:30 a.m. in 2011

Nationality breakdown of commuters travelling by bus 2002 and 2011



Working commuters – owners and renters

Renters most likely to commute on foot

The average journey time of working commuters living in rented households was 24 minutes in 2011, in contrast to 27.5 minutes for workers residing in owner-occupied homes. Around 66 per cent of commuters who were renting had a journey time of less than 30 minutes compared to 58 per cent of those who owned their house or apartment.

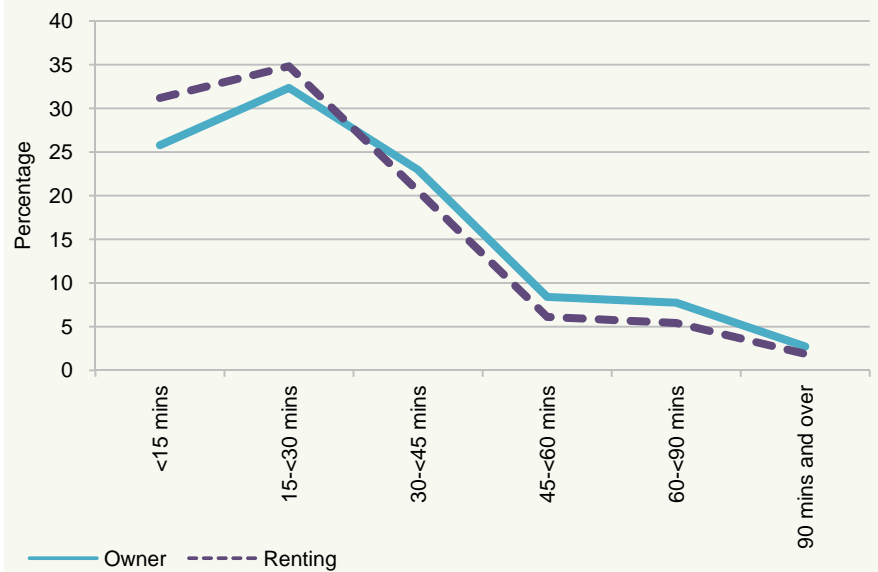
Half of workers residing in rented accommodation drove to work compared with almost two-thirds of workers living in owner-occupied homes. Car passengers featured more prominently in rented homes, 6 per cent compared to only 3.4 per cent for those living in owner-occupied dwellings.

More workers in rented homes (87,857) walked to work than those in owned homes (79,226) even though working commuters in owner-occupied homes outnumbered those in rented homes by more than three to one.

Commuters cycling to work accounted for 3.9 per cent of workers in rented accommodation compared to 1.8 per cent of workers in owner-occupied dwellings.

The share of workers using public transport was also higher among those living in rented homes, where 13.5 per cent of persons at work used bus or train services in contrast to 6.8 per cent of those living in owner-occupied homes.

Figure 14 Journey time in minutes by nature of occupancy



It's a fact!

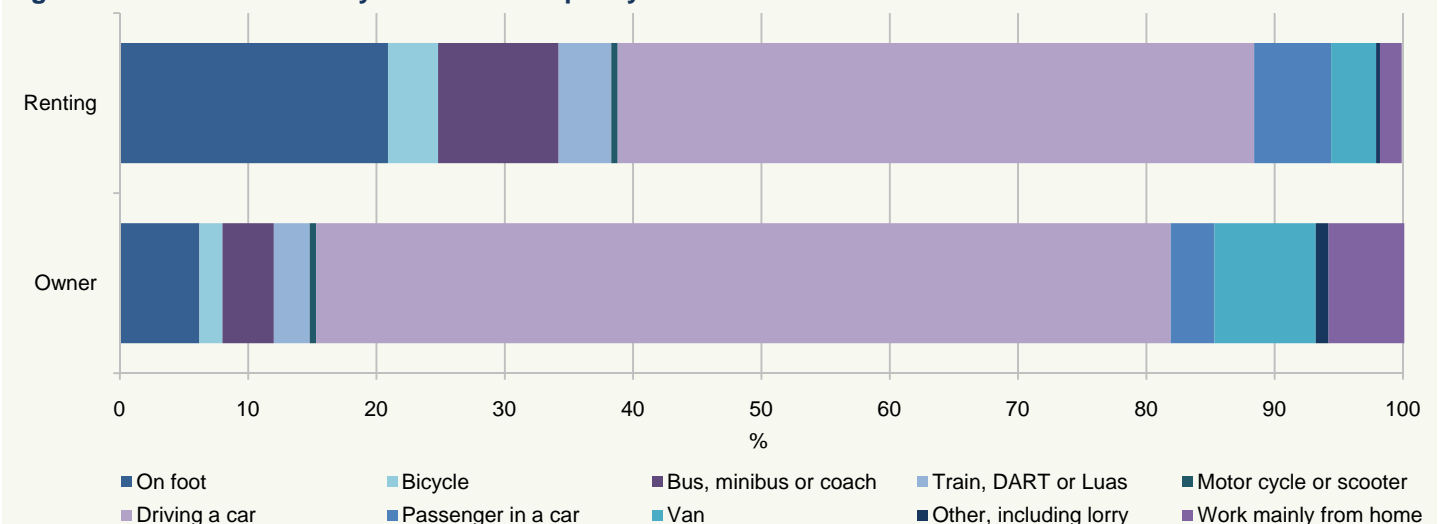
100,343 The number of working commuters living in owner-occupied homes who travelled to work by van

14,640 The number of working commuters living in rented homes who travelled to work by van

74,330 The number of persons living in owner-occupied accommodation who worked from home

7,294 The number of persons living in rented accommodation who worked from home

Figure 15 Means of travel by nature of occupancy



Place of work by county

Job numbers within each county

The location of the place of work and school was captured and geo-coded in Census 2011 enabling an analysis of the daytime working population of towns, cities and counties in Ireland. The analysis presented on the following pages excludes those who left the question blank (10.4%, 196,188 persons)

Figure 16 shows the percentage change in the number of persons at their place of work in each administrative county between 2006 and 2011. Mobile workers with no fixed work destination are also shown.

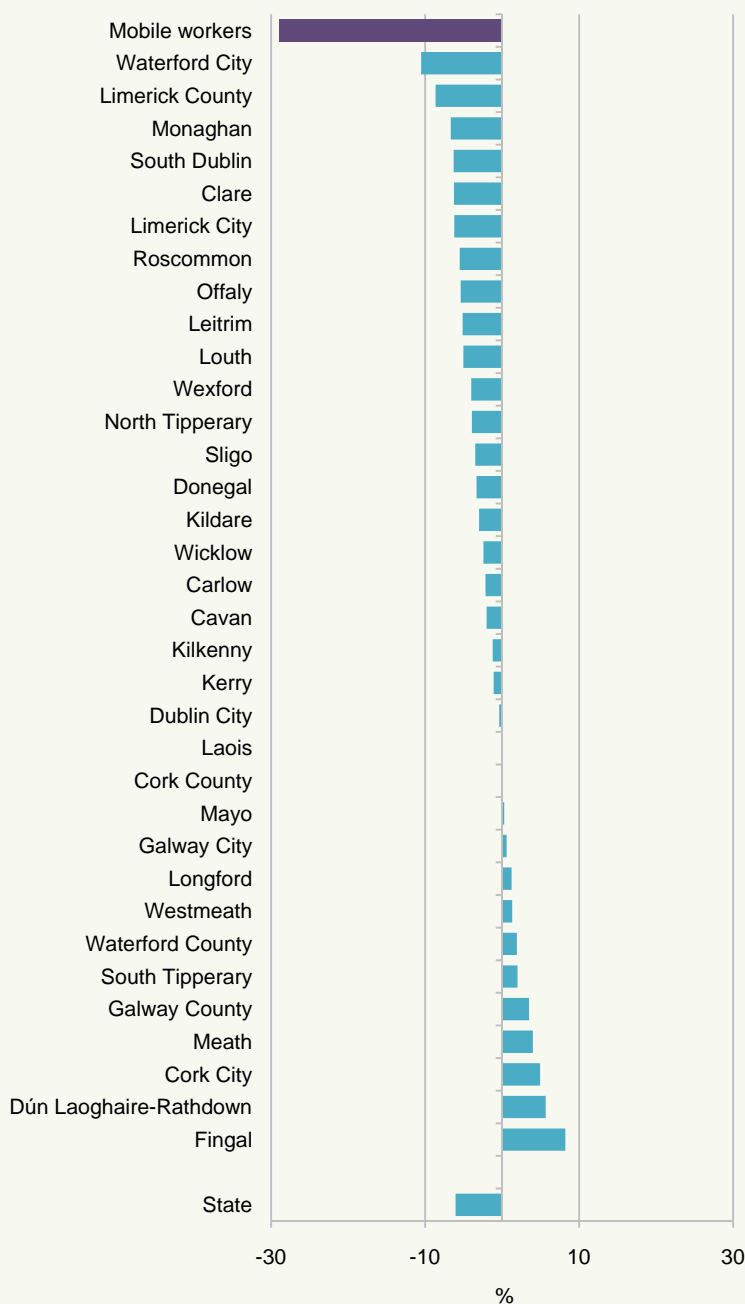
As noted on page 8, the overall number of jobs in the State in April 2011 stood at 1.78 million, a decline of 6.0 per cent (110,000) from 1.89 million in 2006.

The most significant percentage decline occurred among workers with no fixed place of work, falling from 208,548 in 2006 to 148,177 in 2011, a decrease of 28.9 per cent.

In relation to daytime working population, Waterford city had the largest percentage fall, with a 10.5 per cent decrease from 25,134 workers to 22,488 over the five year period, followed by Limerick county with an 8.7 per cent decline.

Fingal (8.2%) recorded the largest increase in daytime working population over this period, followed by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (5.7%) and Cork City (4.9%).

Figure 16 Percentage change in daytime working population by county, 2006 and 2011



It's a fact!

28.9% The decrease in the number of workers with no fixed place of work between 2006 and 2011

8.2% The increase in the daytime working population of Fingal, the largest increase of any local authority area

2,226 The increase in persons who worked in the ED of South Dock in Dublin city (between 2006 and 2011), the largest increase of any ED

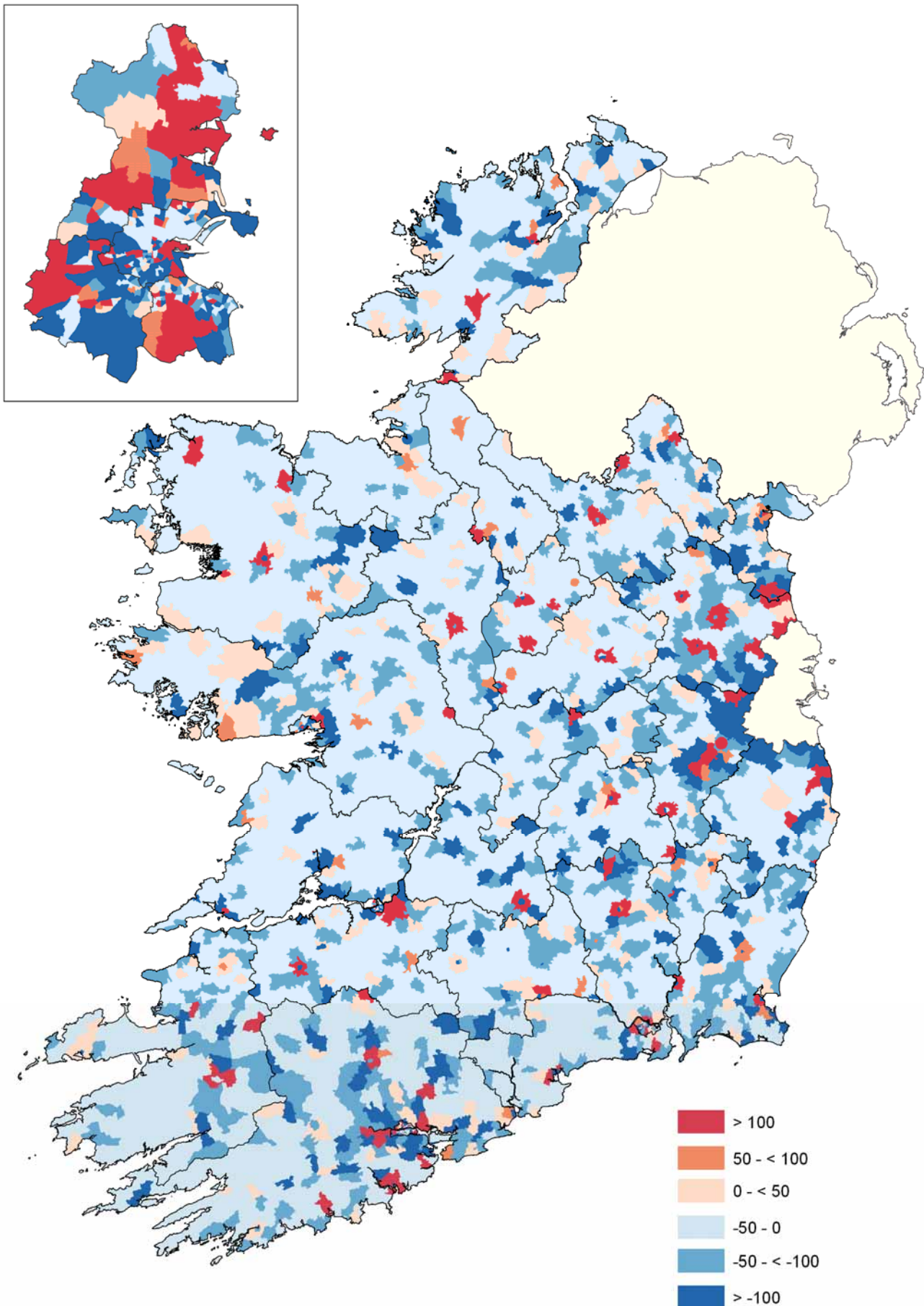
Bullycummin area suffered greatest job loss

At Electoral Division (ED) level, Bullycummin in Limerick County had the biggest loss in jobs, with a decline of 4,038 persons at work in this area (from 13,680 in 2006 to 9,642 in 2011). Leixlip came next with a decrease of almost 3,000 jobs over the inter-censal period.

At the other end of the spectrum, the South Dock area in Dublin city recorded the largest increase in persons at work, rising by 12.5 per cent from 17,868 to 20,094 between 2006 and 2011.

Place of work by Electoral Division

Map 2 Change in the daytime working population of each Electoral Division between the 2006 - 2011



Commuter flows

Commuter flows at county level

Map 3 compares the difference in the number of workers commuting into and out of the administrative counties in 2011.

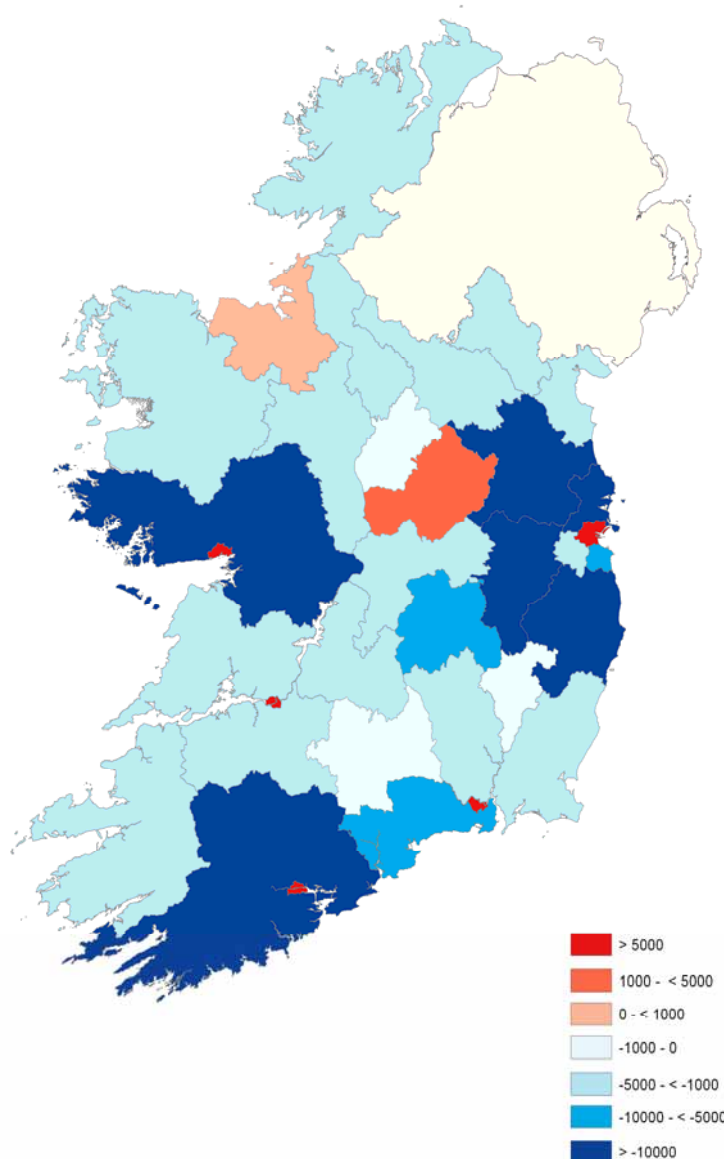
In the case of nine local authority areas, the working population exceeded the number of resident workers. Dublin City recorded the largest net inflow, with 156,622 working persons travelling into the city centre on a daily basis compared to 46,815 residents who worked in other counties, a net inflow of 109,807 commuters. Cork City, with 28,587 extra commuters coming into the city than leaving it, was the next biggest net gainer in its working population.

However, most counties recorded greater outflow of workers than inflow in terms of commuting patterns.

Cork County had 42,979 residents crossing the county boundary to attend work elsewhere, as opposed to 15,717 persons commuting into the county, a net loss of 27,262 workers and making it the county with the largest net outflow.

Other counties which suffered large net outflows in the number of commuters were Meath (-22,569), Fingal (-16,648) and Kildare (-16,248).

Map 3 Counties with net gains or losses in the number of commuters (inward commuters less outward)



It's a fact!

109,807 The net inflow of daily commuters into Dublin city in 2011

28,587 The net inflow of daily commuters into Cork city in 2011

7 The number of administrative counties that had more inflow of commuters than outflow

27,262 The net outflow of daily commuters from Cork County in 2011, the largest of any county

Sligo The town with the largest inflow of commuters (+7,433) in 2011

Commuter flows at town level

Among the urban towns (with population of more than 1,500), Sligo had the largest net inflow of commuters in 2011, with 7,433 more workers commuting into the town than leaving it to work elsewhere. Other towns which had considerable commuter inflows were Athlone (5,226) and Tralee (5,148).

The town with the biggest net outflow of commuters was Celbridge (-5,150), followed by Greystones (-4,247) and Malahide (-3,696).

The commuting patterns associated with the five cities and their suburban areas are discussed further on pages 20–24.

Table page 46

Figure 17 Persons at work in the five cities, 2011



More persons working in the cities

The daytime working populations of the five cities and their suburbs increased between 2006 and 2011.

There were 455,375 persons attending a job at a specific location in Dublin city and suburbs in 2006. Five years later this figure had risen to 469,987, an increase of 3.2 per cent. Dublin was the workplace of 32 per cent of the States workforce (excluding mobile workers).

Cork, Galway and Limerick cities and their suburbs also saw an increase in the number of persons attending work at a fixed location within these areas. However, Waterford city and suburbs experienced a 9.7 per cent fall in the number of jobs from 25,838 in 2006 to 23,332 in 2011.

These five urban areas combined accounted for 45 per cent of all work destinations (excluding mobile workers) in 2011, up marginally from 44 per cent recorded in the 2006 census.

Workers travelling into the cities

The number of workers attending a place of work located within a city and its suburbs can be distinguished between workers who already reside within these urban areas and those who commute from the surrounding areas.

Dublin city and suburbs witnessed an increase of 12.3 per cent in the number of workers travelling from elsewhere rising from 104,865 in 2006 to 117,764 in 2011.

Limerick city and suburbs recorded a 25.7 per cent increase in the number of external commuters between 2006 and 2011. However, there were less persons travelling into Waterford city and suburbs for work in April 2011, with a decrease of 8.9 per cent recorded over the inter-censal period.

Table page 46

It's a fact!

469,987 The number of persons with a job at a fixed location in Dublin city and suburbs

32% The percentage of all workers who worked within Dublin city and suburbs (excluding mobile workers)

Table B Total persons at work and the number of persons commuting to the Irish cities and suburbs, 2006 and 2011

Urban Area	Persons at work 2006	Persons at work 2011	Percentage change in persons at work	Workers travelling into the city and suburbs 2006	Workers travelling into the city and suburbs 2011	Percentage change in workers travelling into the city and suburbs
Dublin city and suburbs	455,375	469,987	3.2	104,865	117,764	12.3
Cork city and suburbs	86,316	92,150	6.8	31,909	36,519	14.4
Limerick city and suburbs	35,977	40,464	12.5	15,984	20,086	25.7
Galway city and suburbs	40,859	41,402	1.3	18,931	20,560	8.6
Waterford city and suburbs	25,838	23,332	-9.7	11,685	10,646	-8.9

Dublin - workers and commuters

Daytime working population of Dublin

A total of 388,083 workers resided in Dublin city and its suburbs in April 2011. Of these 35,860 (9.2%) worked outside the city leaving 352,223 who both lived and worked in Dublin. A further 117,764 workers travelled into the city area to their place of employment resulting in a daytime working population of 469,987.

It's a fact!

117,764 The number of persons who had a daily commute into Dublin city and suburbs in April 2011

76% The percentage of commuters into Dublin city and suburbs who lived in Fingal, Kildare, Meath or Wicklow

Map 4 Percentage of commuters in each Small Area working in Dublin city and suburbs

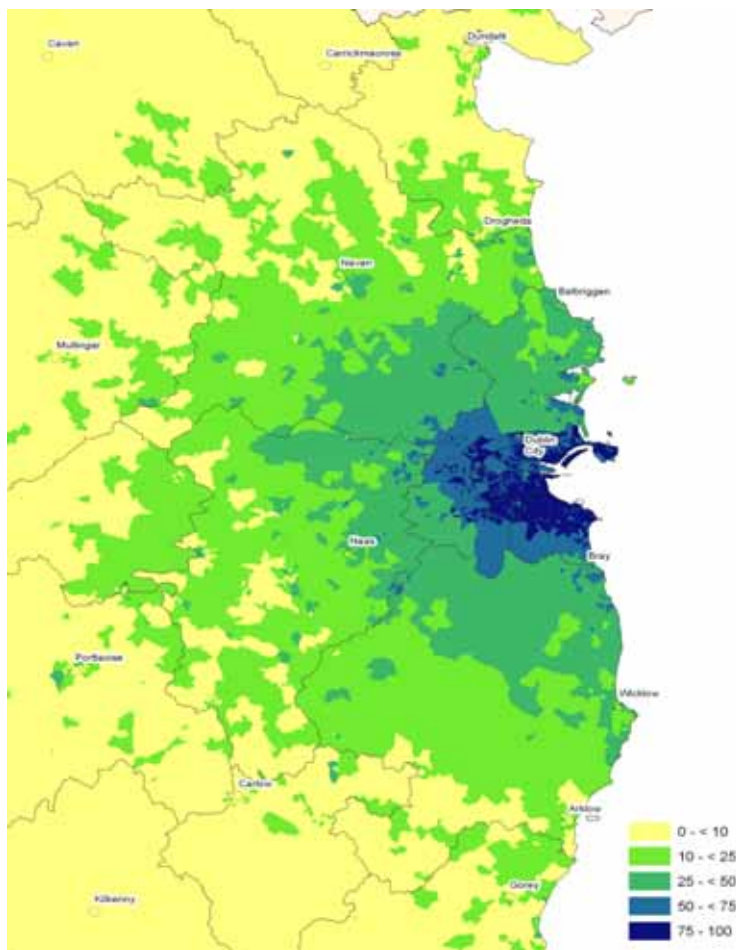
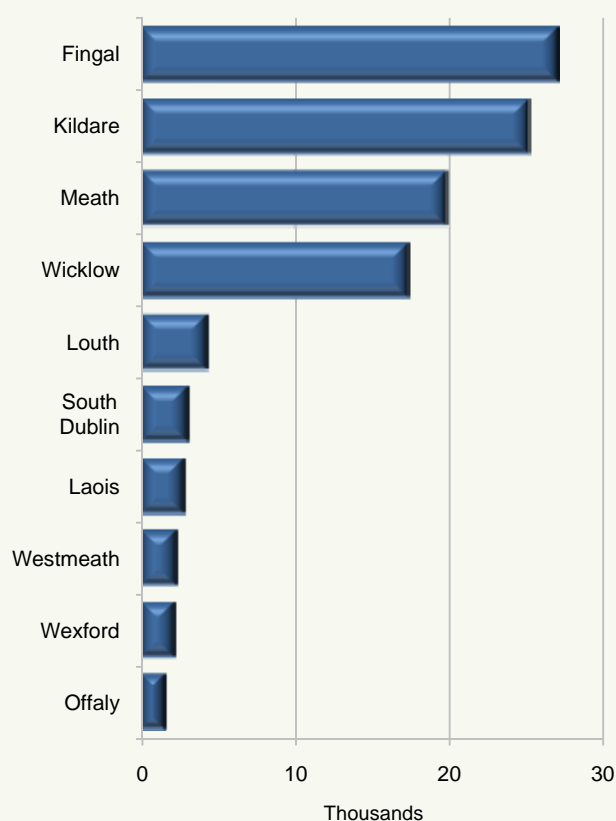


Figure 18 Place of usual residence of workers commuting to Dublin, top ten counties



Dublin's commuter belt

The distribution of workers who were in employment in Dublin city and suburbs is shown on map 4.

At county level, Fingal (27,064) had the largest number of commuters travelling into Dublin city and suburbs, followed by Kildare (25,237), Meath (19,863) and Wicklow (17,300). These four counties combined comprised 76 per cent of all workers with a daily commute into Dublin.

At town level, Swords was the biggest contributor to the city's workforce, with 7,112 daily commuters, followed by Bray (5,975), Celbridge (4,256), Greystones (3,689) and Malahide (3,573). Map 5 overleaf displays the most important feeder towns for Dublin.

Almost 70 per cent of Dublin's 117,764 commuters travelled by car, while a further 14 per cent used the train and 9 per cent availed of bus services.

The average travel time for these commuters in 2011 was 50 minutes, almost twice the national average of 26.6 minutes. Half of commuters to Dublin left for their place of work before 07:30 a.m.

Commuting to Dublin

Table C Towns which contribute the most to Dublin's workforce

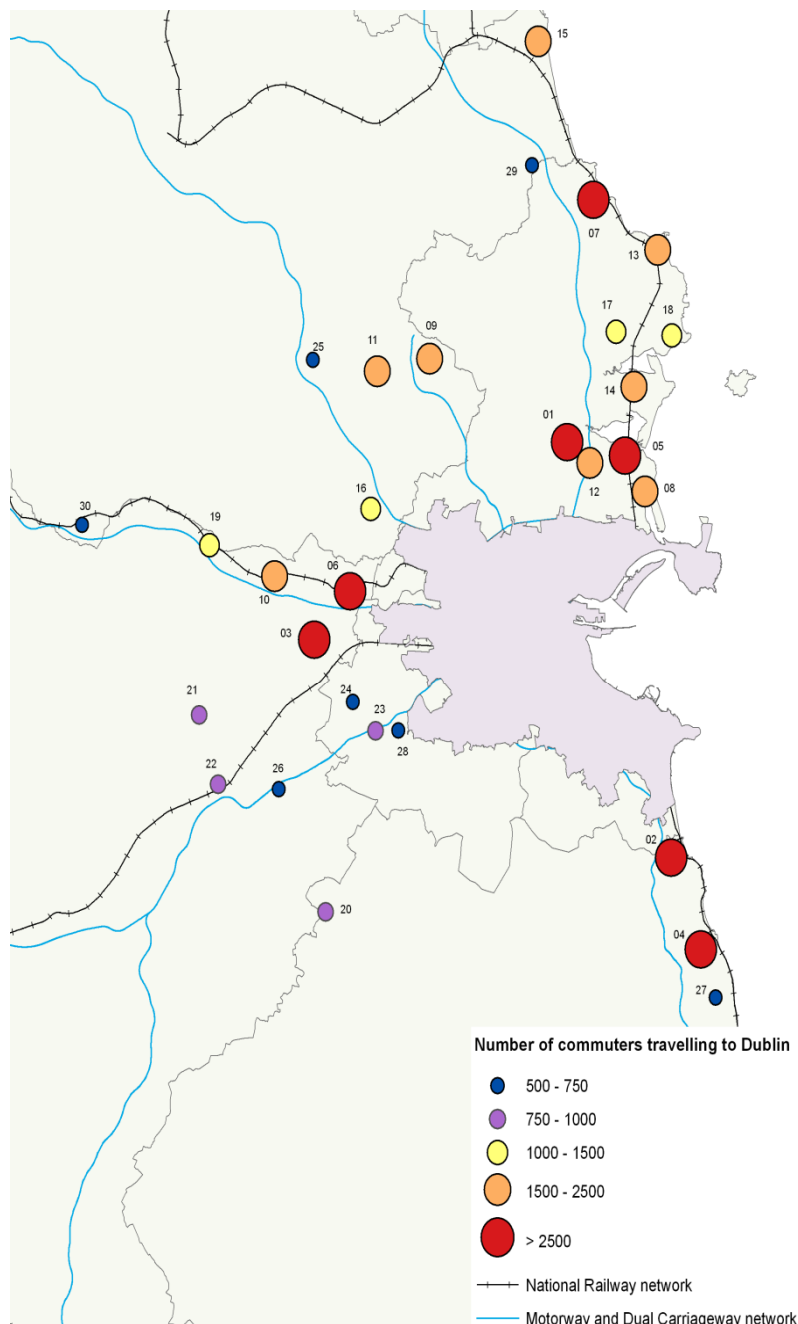
Kildare				
	Number of workers	Workers travelling to Dublin	% of workers travelling to Dublin	
03.	Celbridge	8428	4256	50.5
06.	Leixlip	6776	3415	50.4
10.	Maynooth	5153	2147	41.7
19.	Kilcock	2503	1025	41.0
21.	Clane	3002	968	32.2
22.	Sallins	2353	856	36.4
26.	Kill	1377	648	47.1

Meath				
	Number of workers	Workers travelling to Dublin	% of workers travelling to Dublin	
09.	Ashbourne	5486	2360	43.0
11.	Ratoath	3952	2036	51.5
15.	Laytown-Bettystown-Mornington	4222	1503	35.6
16.	Dunboyne	2942	1496	50.8
25.	Dunshaughlin	1624	676	41.6
29.	Stamullen	1375	539	39.2
30.	Enfield	1306	527	40.4

Wicklow				
	Number of workers	Workers travelling to Dublin	% of workers travelling to Dublin	
02.	Bray	12764	5975	46.8
04.	Greystones	7393	3689	49.9
20.	Blessington	2106	971	46.1
27.	Kilcoole	1623	631	38.9

South Dublin				
	Number of workers	Workers travelling to Dublin	% of workers travelling to Dublin	
23.	Rathcoole	1504	763	50.7
24.	Newcastle	1318	732	55.5
28.	Saggart	1092	619	56.7

Map 5 Dublin's main feeder towns in 2011



Fingal				
		Number of workers	Workers travelling to Dublin	% of workers travelling to Dublin
01.	Swords	17724	7112	40.1
05.	Malahide	6565	3573	54.4
07.	Balbriggan	7527	3058	40.6
08.	Portmarnock	4124	2425	58.8
12.	Kinsealy-Drinan	3178	1670	52.5
13.	Skerries	3676	1565	42.6
14.	Donabate	2980	1525	51.2
17.	Lusk	3170	1482	46.8
18.	Rush	3780	1345	35.6

Working in Cork and Galway

Daytime working population of Cork

There were 65,646 workers residing in Cork city and suburbs in April 2011, of which 10,015 (13%) worked outside the city. The remaining 55,631 workers were joined by 36,519 persons who travelled into the city to work, bringing the daytime working population of the area to 92,150.

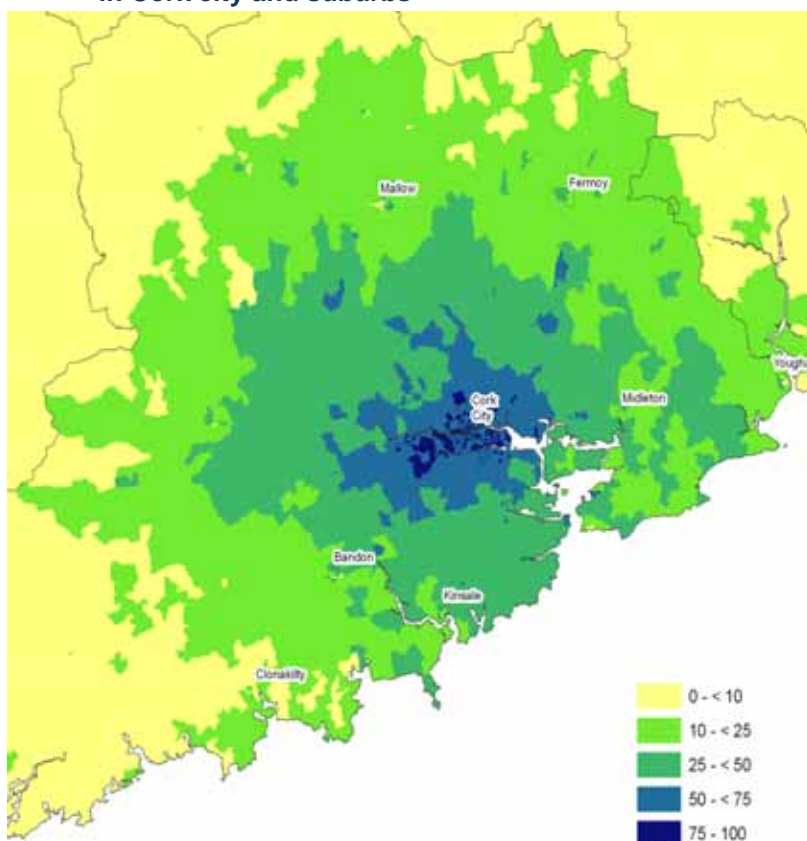
The majority of those commuting into the city from outside came from Cork county (92%), followed by Kerry (2%) and Waterford county (2%).

The largest feeder town for Cork was Carrigaline with 2,954 workers, while Cobh (1,737), Midleton (1,600), Passage West (1,309) and Carrigtwohill (1,132) also contributed significantly to Cork's workforce.

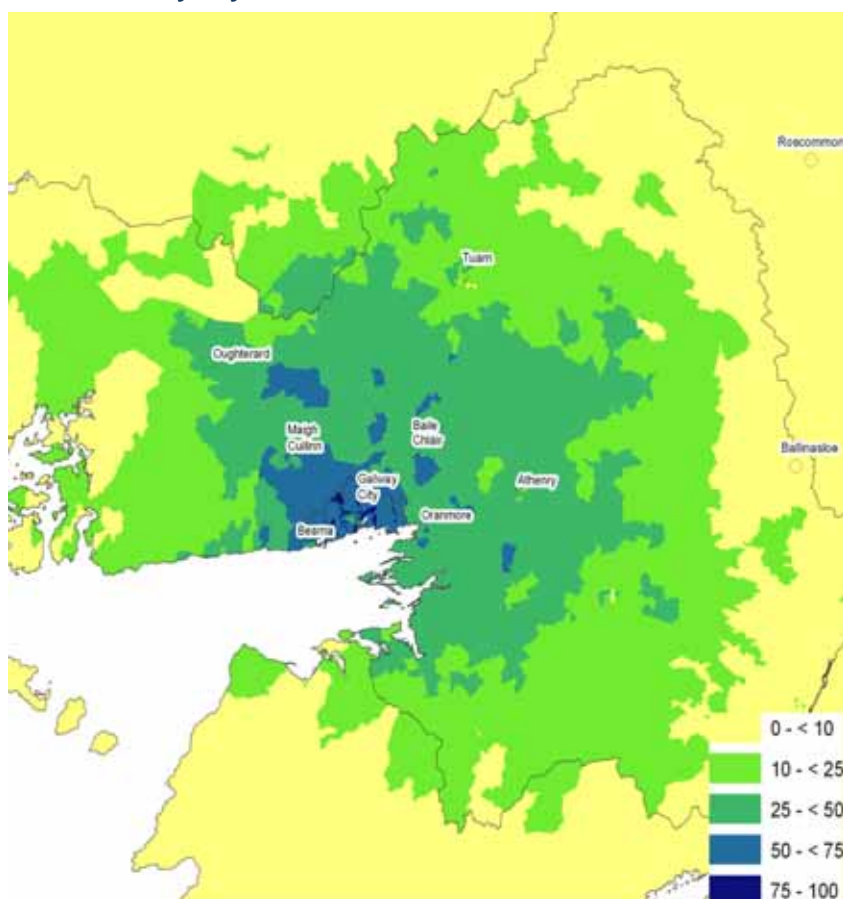
Around 90 per cent of Cork's commuters journeyed to their place of employment by car, while the average journey time to work was 35.6 minutes. The most popular departure time was between 07:30 and 08:00 a.m. when one in four commuters left home.

Table page 46

Map 6 Percentage of commuters in each Small Area working in Cork city and suburbs



Map 7 Percentage of commuters in each Small Area working in Galway city and suburbs



Daytime working population of Galway

After Dublin and Cork, Galway city and suburbs had the State's third largest daytime working population in 2011.

A total of 25,557 workers lived within Galway city and suburbs, of which 4,715 left the city area to work elsewhere; a further 20,560 commuted into the city and suburbs, bringing the total working population to 41,402.

Of the 20,560 persons commuting into the city 17,932 (87%) lived in Galway county, while Mayo and Clare were the places of residence for 1,098 and 457 workers respectively.

Oranmore was the main feeder town for the city (1,211), followed by Athenry (597), Bearna (455) and Maigh Cuilinn (361).

The car was the main transport mode for 90 per cent of persons travelling into Galway for work. The average travel time for these commuters in 2011 was 36 minutes, while four out of every ten workers who travelled into Galway left home between 07:00 and 08:00 a.m.

Working in Limerick and Waterford

Limerick's daytime working population

The daytime working population of Limerick city and suburbs in April 2011 was 40,464, made up of 20,378 residents who worked in the city and a further 20,086 commuters who journeyed into Limerick each day. A total of 6,405 (13%) residents travelled outside the city for work.

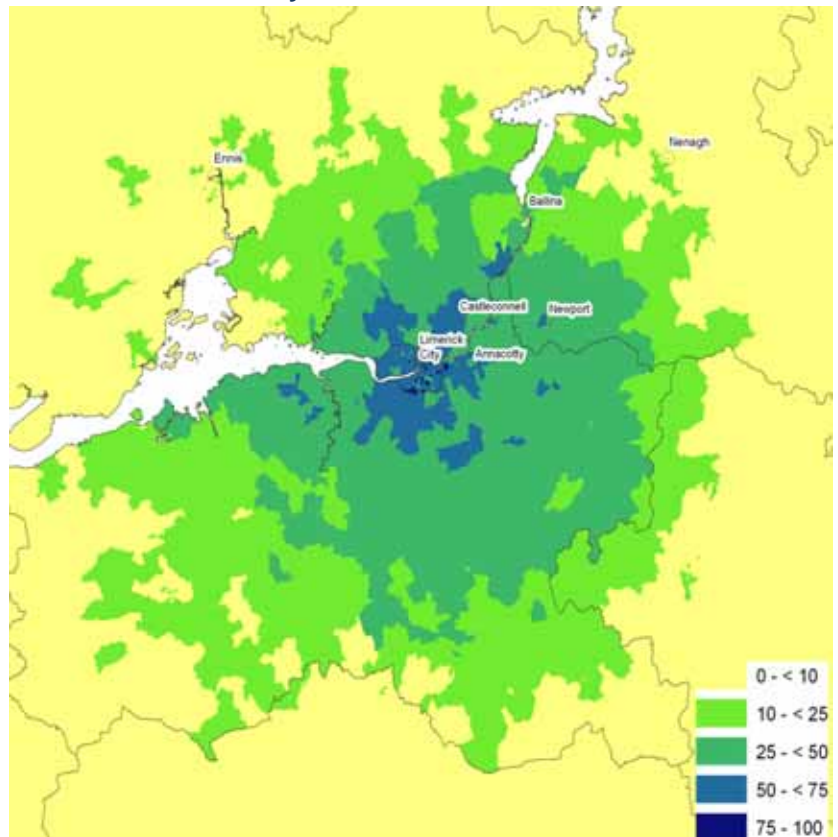
Limerick county, with 10,679 persons, was the place of residence for 53 per cent of commuters into the city, while a further 4,764 and 2,189 workers commuted from Clare and Tipperary North respectively.

Annacotty provided the largest number of commuters (708) followed by Castleconnell (369), Ardnacrusha (314) and Ballina (312).

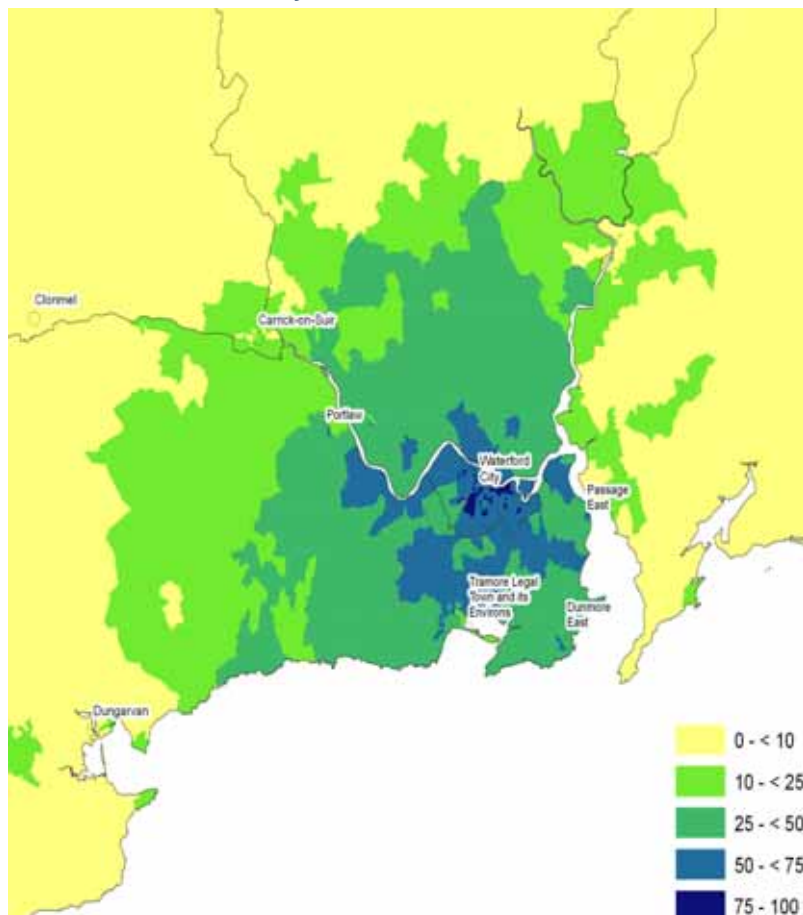
Close to 90 per cent of Limerick's commuters drove by car, with an average journey time to work of 32.7 minutes. The most popular departure time was between 08:01 and 08:30 a.m. when one quarter of Limerick's commuters left for work.

Table page 46

Map 8 Percentage of commuters in each Small Area working in Limerick city and suburbs



Map 9 Percentage of commuters in each Small Area working in Waterford city and suburbs



Waterford's daytime working population

Waterford city and suburbs was the fifth largest location for employment in the State in 2011.

Of the 15,692 workers residing in the city 3,006 had jobs elsewhere. A total of 10,646 workers commuted into the city and suburbs, bringing the working population of Waterford to 23,332 persons.

A total of 5,573 (52%) of the 10,646 workers commuting into the city lived in Waterford county, while Kilkenny and Wexford were the places of residence for 2,827 and 1,066 workers respectively.

The town of Tramore (1,701) contributed the most workers to Waterford, while Dunmore East (265), Portlaw (237) and Passage East (147) were the next largest feeder towns for the city.

The car was responsible for 92 per cent of persons travelling into Waterford for work, with an average travel time in 2011 of 30 minutes, the shortest journey time of the five cities.

As with Limerick the most popular departure time was between 08:01 and 08:30 a.m. accounting for 23 per cent of departures.

Major workplace destinations

Map 10 Catchment areas (dot density) of major workplace locations, 2011

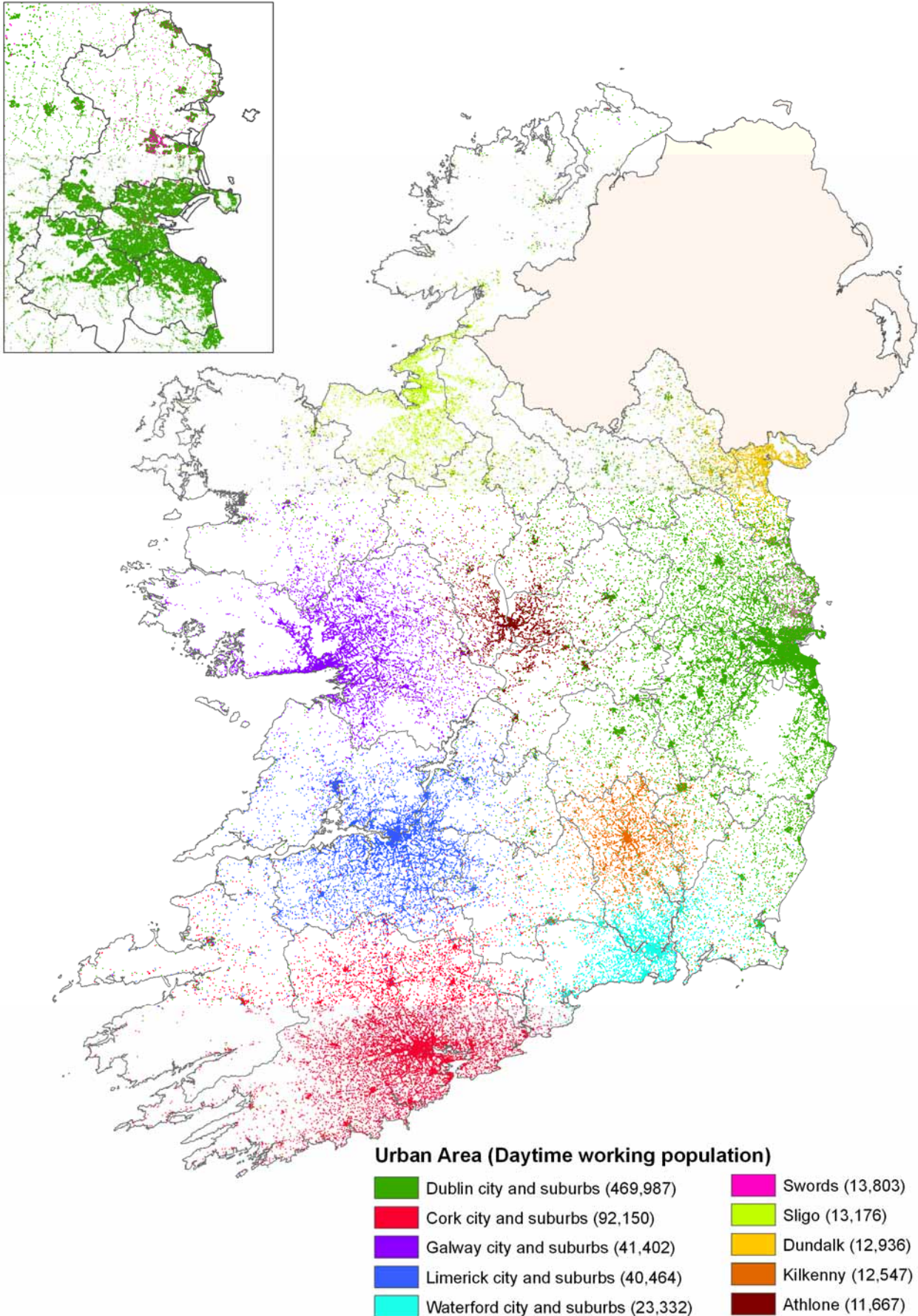
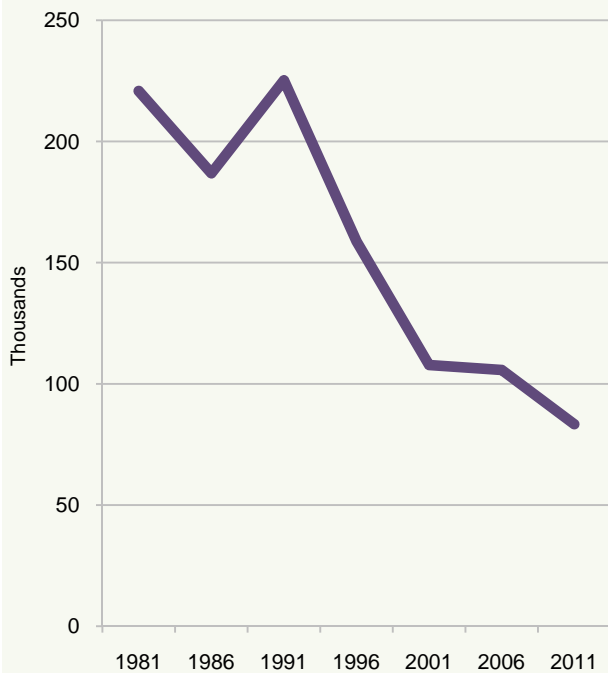


Figure 19 Number of home workers, 1981-2011



Decline in the number of workers at home

A total of 83,326 persons stated that they worked mainly at or from home in April 2011, a 21.2 per cent decrease on the figure of 105,706 recorded in 2006.

Table D compares the home workers in 2006 and 2011 by broad industry groups. Despite an 8.2 per cent fall in numbers, the agricultural industry increased its share over the five year period, accounting for 47 per cent of all persons working from home compared with 44 per cent in 2006.

The biggest percentage fall in home worker numbers occurred in the construction industry with a 42.5 per cent drop over the inter-censal period. Other significant percentage falls were recorded in the area of hotels and restaurants (-37%) as well as in transport, storage and communications (-36.0%).

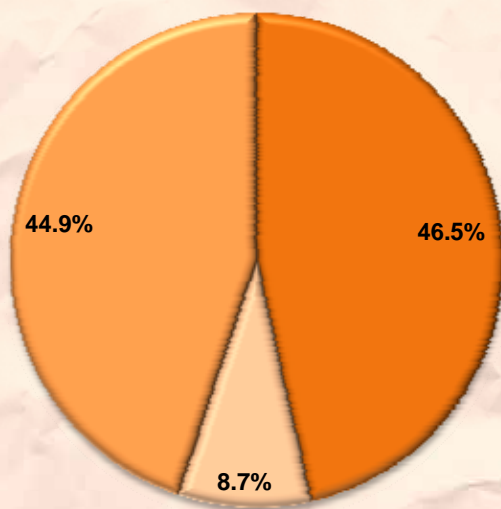
However, other industries did achieve growth in the number of home workers between 2006 and 2011, with the real estate, renting and business activities sectors showing a 1.8 per cent increase, along with education where there was an 8.7 per cent rise over this period.

It's a fact!

105,706 The number of persons who worked from home in 2006

83,326 The number of persons who worked from home in 2011

Persons working at home by broad industrial group 2011



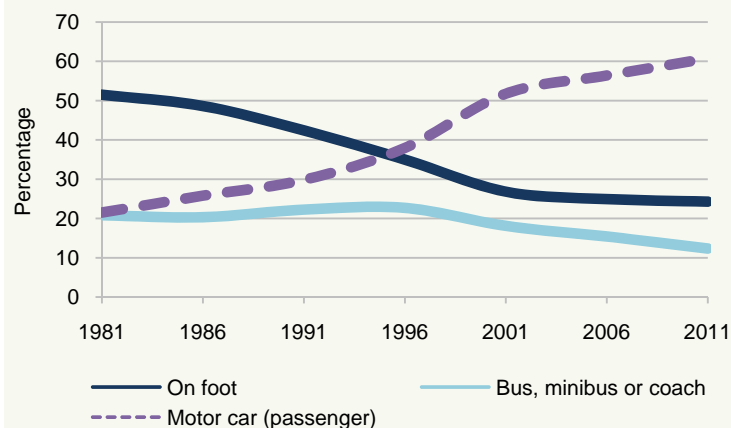
■ Agriculture ■ Industry ■ Services

Table D Home workers by industry, 2006-2011

Industry	At work 2006	At work 2011	% change 2006-2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	39,442	36,199	-8.2
Mining, manufacturing and utilities	6,160	4,703	-23.7
Construction	3,588	2,064	-42.5
Wholesale and retail trade	7,838	6,045	-22.9
Hotels and restaurants	5,829	3,675	-37.0
Transport, storage and communications	3,886	2,479	-36.2
Financial intermediation	1,400	1,365	-2.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	8,894	10,387	16.8
Public administration and defence	1,298	928	-28.5
Education	2,265	2,463	8.7
Health	3,873	2,524	-34.8
Other Industries	6,117	5,094	-16.7
Not stated	15,116	5,400	-64.3
Total	105,706	83,326	-21.2

Student travel patterns - primary

Figure 20 Main modes of travel for primary students, 1981-2011



Six out of ten children driven to primary school

Primary students were being driven to school in greater numbers, with a total of 296,711 students aged 5-12 years travelling by car in 2011, accounting for 61 per cent of all students within this age category.

Conversely, the percentage of children walking to school has continued to fall with one in four primary students (118,523) travelling by foot. Back in 1981 half of all children walked to primary school.

Urban and rural travel modes

There were 60,263 children using the bus as a means of travel in 2011, with large differences in urban and rural areas.

One in five children in rural areas used the bus to travel to primary school compared with just 7 per cent for those living in urban areas.

Table page 48

Travel time to school

The average travel time for primary students was 11.6 minutes in 2011 with urban children taking on average 12.5 minutes to get to school and rural children 10.5 minutes.

Figure 21 examines the average time spent travelling based upon the means of travel used by children attending primary school in urban and rural areas.

Children who were driven to their place of education had an average time of 12 minutes in the towns and cities and 9 minutes in rural locations, while the average time spent by children travelling by bus was 22 minutes in urban areas and 18 minutes in rural areas.

Figure 21 Average minutes by means of travel, urban and rural

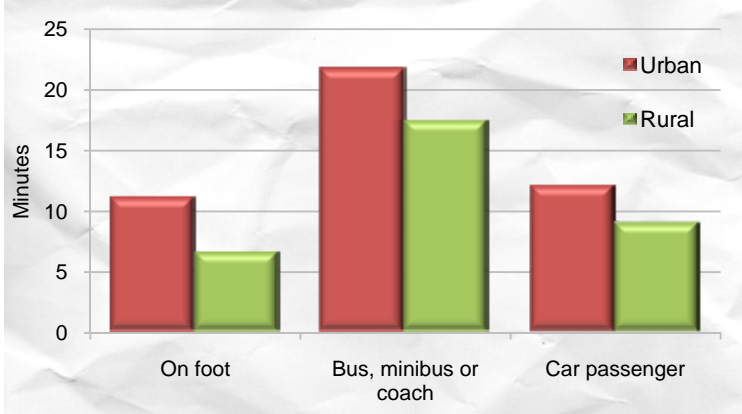
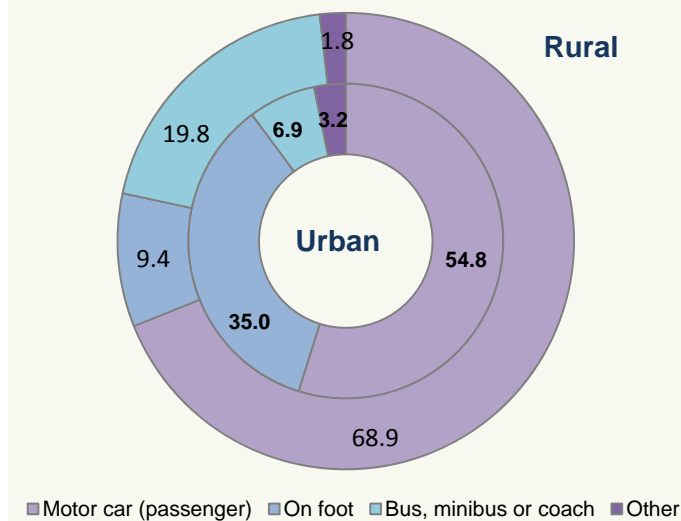


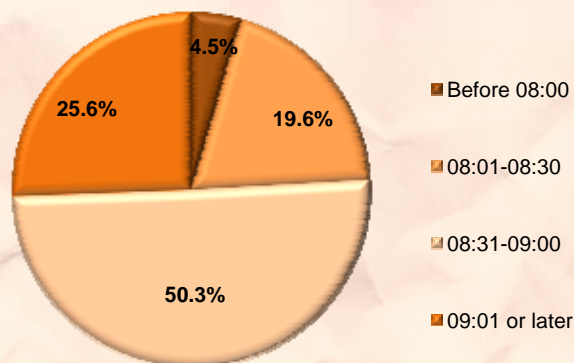
Figure 22 Urban and rural travel modes for primary students



It's a fact!

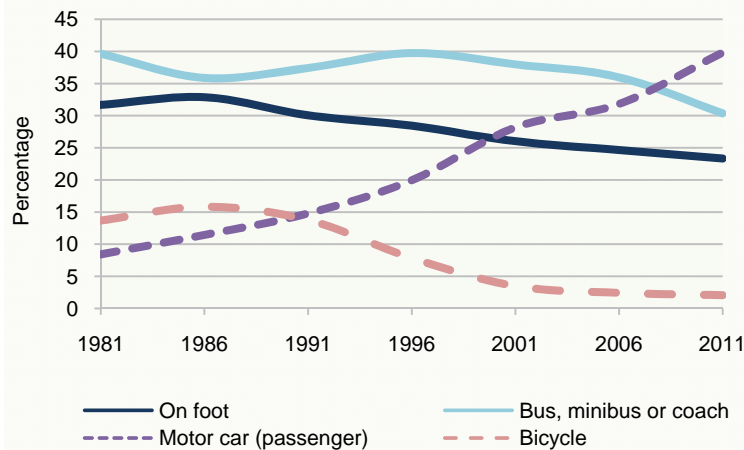
243,942 The number of children who left for their school between 08:31 and 09:00 a.m., representing half of all primary students

Time of departure for primary students, 2011



Student travel patterns - secondary

Figure 23 Main modes of travel for secondary students, 1981-2011



Car the main mode of travel for secondary students

More secondary students relied on the car than the bus to travel to school for the first time according to census results. Around 40 per cent of students (126,172) travelled as a car passenger in April 2011, compared with 30 per cent of students (96,153) who used the bus.

Students walking to school experienced a steady decline in numbers between 1996 and 2011. Less than 74,000 secondary school children walked to school in 2011, 28 per cent fewer than 15 years previously.

A total of 6,339 pupils drove to their place of education, comprising 2 per cent of all students attending secondary school in 2011.

Cycling to school

The number of secondary school students travelling to school on a bicycle has decreased from a peak of 50,648 in 1986 to 6,592 in 2011, a fall of 87 per cent. The decline in the number of girls using a bicycle has been particularly stark, falling from over 19,000 in 1986 to only 529 in 2011.

Table page 48

Travel time

Secondary school students who travelled to school on foot had an average journey time of 13.6 minutes, the shortest of all modes of travel. Car passengers took slightly longer to get to school, averaging 14.4 minutes. Students who took the bus had a significantly longer journey time, with an average of 28.2 minutes.

Average journey times among rural students who travelled to school on foot was 9.3 minutes, compared to 14 minutes for students in the towns and cities. Students travelling by car in urban areas, however, had shorter average journey times than their rural counterparts.

Figure 24 Average minutes by means of travel, urban and rural

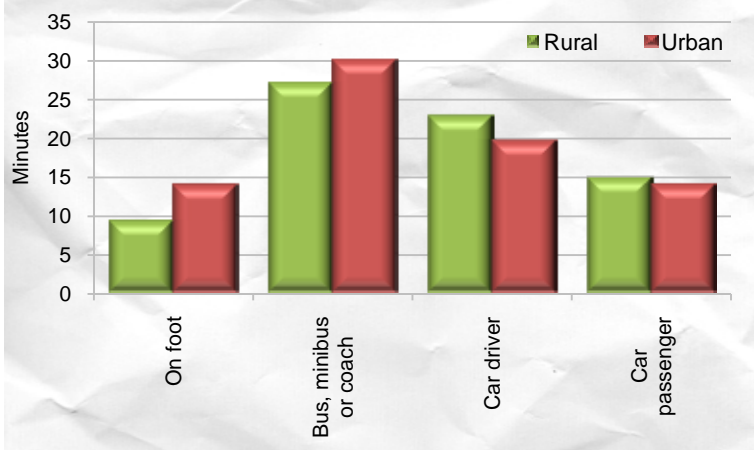
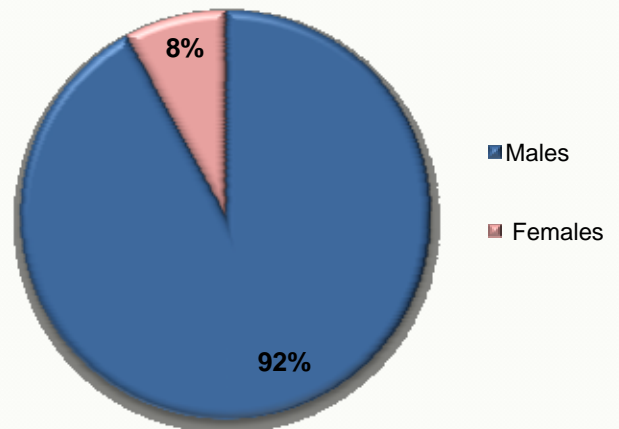


Figure 25 Secondary students who cycled to school, classified by sex



It's a fact!

24,260 The number of secondary students who used a car (driver and passenger) to travel to school in 1981

132,511 The number of secondary students who used a car (driver and passenger) to travel to school in 2011

Student travel patterns - college

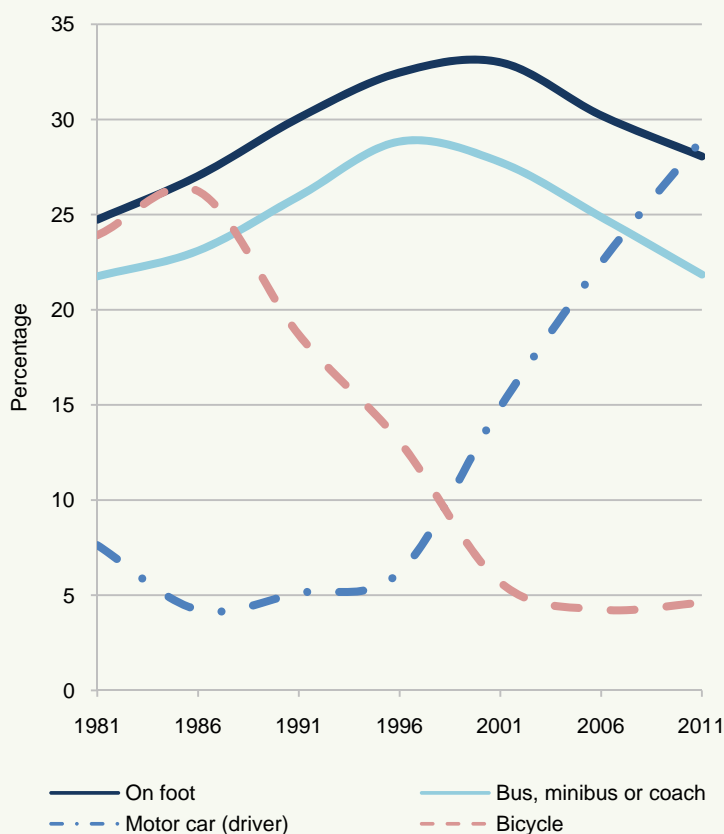
Driving to college prevalent among third level students

More students travelled to college as car drivers compared with any other means of travel in 2011. There were 53,606 persons who indicated that they drove to college in 2011, representing 29 per cent of all third level students. A further 51,959 students (28%) travelled on foot, while just 8,530 students (5%) cycled to college.

Figure 26 charts the rise of the car as the main means of travel among college students between 1981 and 2011. At the time of the 1986 census, less than 5 per cent of students drove to college, with a marginal increase occurring over the next ten years. Since 1996, however, the share of students travelling to college in their own car has increased strongly to the extent that car driving is the predominant mode of travel among college students.

Table page 48

Figure 26 Main modes of travel for college students, 1981-2011

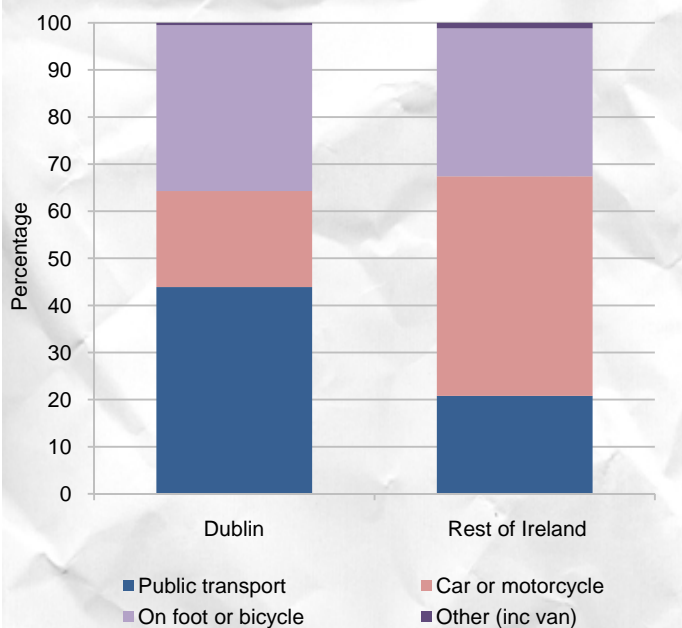


Dublin students less likely to use car

Students in Dublin were much less likely to travel to college in a car than their counterparts elsewhere in the country. Of the 62,281 students who lived in Dublin city and its suburbs in 2011, only 11,988 or one fifth either drove or were passengers in a car. In contrast, over 46 per cent of students who lived outside Dublin journeyed to college in a car.

Perhaps reflecting the greater concentration of public transport infrastructure in the capital, 44 per cent of students in Dublin used a bus or train to get to college compared with only 21 per cent of students in other parts of Ireland.

Figure 27 Means of travel for college students, Dublin and rest of Ireland



It's a fact!

8,530 The number of third level students who cycled to college in 2011

53,606 The number of third level students who drove to college in 2011

STATISTICAL TABLES

STATISTICAL TABLES

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Table 1 Persons, males and females usually resident and present in the State on census night, classified by means of travel to work, school or college at each census since 1986

Means of travel	Census year					
	1986	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011
Persons						
On foot	505,530	454,126	436,941	423,483	433,110	414,938
Bicycle	146,962	130,194	99,008	57,842	53,960	61,177
Bus, minibus or coach	323,914	337,788	369,586	341,299	326,949	288,562
Train, DART or LUAS	22,690	30,214	34,101	45,976	71,658	70,976
Motor cycle or scooter	16,680	13,756	13,164	20,250	14,338	9,312
Motor car						
Driver	405,180	446,228	606,417	909,822	1,118,312	1,127,396
Passenger	264,125	292,503	360,953	427,962	459,497	508,338
Other means (incl. lorry or van)	36,239	50,188	59,291	118,800	149,928	134,115
Work mainly at or from home	196,982	234,101	172,893	110,821	119,918	89,729
Not stated	108,579	94,287	83,981	45,380	46,555	89,590
Total	2,026,881	2,083,385	2,236,335	2,501,635	2,794,225	2,794,133
Males						
On foot	256,406	222,003	209,525	199,371	205,881	195,536
Bicycle	92,788	87,012	71,689	45,651	42,407	45,810
Bus, minibus or coach	152,244	156,324	171,820	160,800	157,556	137,260
Train, DART or LUAS	12,892	15,517	17,273	23,091	36,051	35,005
Motor cycle or scooter	13,643	11,279	11,681	17,548	12,270	8,019
Motor car						
Driver	310,164	305,630	381,788	510,035	595,950	543,423
Passenger	119,094	131,048	167,847	211,324	231,749	245,547
Other means (incl. lorry or van)	32,630	43,910	54,024	113,935	145,234	130,011
Work mainly at or from home	166,472	194,842	135,827	79,860	76,774	62,625
Not stated	59,424	50,109	49,892	27,360	28,946	49,508
Total	1,215,757	1,217,674	1,271,366	1,388,975	1,532,818	1,452,744
Females						
On foot	249,124	232,123	227,416	224,112	227,229	219,402
Bicycle	54,174	43,182	27,319	12,191	11,553	15,367
Bus, minibus or coach	171,670	181,464	197,766	180,499	169,393	151,302
Train, DART or LUAS	9,798	14,697	16,828	22,885	35,607	35,971
Motor cycle or scooter	3,037	2,477	1,483	2,702	2,068	1,293
Motor car						
Driver	95,016	140,598	224,629	399,787	522,362	583,973
Passenger	145,031	161,455	193,106	216,638	227,748	262,791
Other means (incl. lorry or van)	3,609	6,278	5,267	4,865	4,694	4,104
Work mainly at or from home	30,510	39,259	37,066	30,961	43,144	27,104
Not stated	49,155	44,178	34,089	18,020	17,609	40,082
Total	811,124	865,711	964,969	1,112,660	1,261,407	1,341,389

Table 2 Persons, males and females aged 15 years and over at work, usually resident and present in the State on census night, classified by means of travel to work at each census since 1986

Means of travel	Census year					
	1986	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011
Persons						
On foot	136,000	126,158	148,376	183,848	205,688	170,510
Bicycle	60,750	50,257	46,432	34,250	36,306	39,803
Bus, minibus or coach	93,336	87,377	98,289	107,315	114,956	91,676
Train, DART or LUAS	16,096	19,834	22,568	33,066	54,942	52,749
Motor cycle or scooter	15,614	12,713	12,164	17,329	13,049	8,443
Motor car						
Driver	402,878	442,293	599,282	887,168	1,080,446	1,067,451
Passenger	89,831	90,999	112,432	108,382	104,861	69,164
Other means (incl. lorry or van)	33,354	45,903	55,158	115,168	147,035	131,018
Work mainly at or from home	186,856	225,236	158,749	97,567	105,706	83,326
Not stated	48,932	36,687	40,560	26,788	29,798	64,260
Total	1,083,647	1,137,457	1,294,010	1,610,881	1,892,787	1,778,400
Males						
On foot	69,916	58,989	67,964	83,279	94,567	73,714
Bicycle	39,469	34,337	33,852	26,423	27,948	29,075
Bus, minibus or coach	41,878	35,824	40,512	48,286	54,271	38,595
Train, DART or LUAS	9,492	10,352	11,489	16,897	28,049	25,652
Motor cycle or scooter	12,827	10,463	10,874	15,122	11,225	7,332
Motor car						
Driver	308,726	303,338	378,075	500,004	580,034	515,813
Passenger	34,726	33,067	45,519	52,705	55,033	25,818
Other means (incl. lorry or van)	31,142	41,646	51,862	111,891	143,533	127,831
Work mainly at or from home	159,914	189,110	127,913	72,712	69,261	59,278
Not stated	28,409	19,979	26,711	17,717	20,176	36,067
Total	736,499	737,105	794,771	945,036	1,084,097	939,175
Females						
On foot	66,084	67,169	80,412	100,569	111,121	96,796
Bicycle	21,281	15,920	12,580	7,827	8,358	10,728
Bus, minibus or coach	51,458	51,553	57,777	59,029	60,685	53,081
Train, DART or LUAS	6,604	9,482	11,079	16,169	26,893	27,097
Motor cycle or scooter	2,787	2,250	1,290	2,207	1,824	1,111
Motor car						
Driver	94,152	138,955	221,207	387,164	500,412	551,638
Passenger	55,105	57,932	66,913	55,677	49,828	43,346
Other means (incl. lorry or van)	2,212	4,257	3,296	3,277	3,502	3,187
Work mainly at or from home	26,942	36,126	30,836	24,855	36,445	24,048
Not stated	20,523	16,708	13,849	9,071	9,622	28,193
Total	347,148	400,352	499,239	665,845	808,690	839,225

Table 3 Persons aged 15 years and over at work, usually resident and present in the State on census night, classified by county of usual residence and means of travel to work

Province, county and city of usual residence	Total	Means of travel										
		On foot	Bicycle	Bus, minibus or coach	Train, DART or LUAS	Motor cycle or scooter	Motor car		Van	Other means (incl. lorry)	Work mainly at or from home	Not stated
							Driver	Passenger				
Leinster	995,670	104,063	31,357	77,627	50,686	6,430	561,835	35,358	52,574	6,310	36,589	32,841
Carlow	19,378	1,767	167	150	133	51	12,376	830	1,722	256	1,198	728
Dublin <i>of which</i>	529,812	67,680	26,670	65,593	39,717	4,790	260,751	16,226	17,040	1,281	12,012	18,052
Dublin City	219,700	47,028	16,960	35,500	14,738	1,786	78,582	5,618	5,106	385	4,316	9,681
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	86,304	6,838	4,022	6,706	11,340	863	46,789	2,146	2,168	195	3,346	1,891
Fingal	117,914	7,279	2,401	11,110	11,163	975	69,469	4,423	4,724	412	2,609	3,349
South Dublin	105,894	6,535	3,287	12,277	2,476	1,166	65,911	4,039	5,042	289	1,741	3,131
Kildare	85,147	5,837	1,009	3,241	4,220	444	56,065	3,170	5,369	711	3,005	2,076
Kilkenny	36,963	3,200	497	302	124	98	24,001	1,427	2,906	443	2,828	1,137
Laois	30,183	1,925	258	317	735	47	19,346	1,151	2,619	397	1,927	1,461
Longford	13,802	1,189	124	95	120	17	8,738	628	1,168	199	887	637
Louth	44,007	4,819	778	1,370	984	120	27,365	2,332	3,055	399	1,324	1,461
Meath	74,013	4,455	439	3,156	1,195	315	49,944	2,798	5,748	762	3,169	2,032
Offaly	27,310	2,185	299	321	239	54	17,383	1,221	2,511	394	1,733	970
Westmeath	32,010	2,746	398	605	324	76	20,651	1,499	2,500	329	1,789	1,093
Wexford	50,745	4,346	292	511	105	136	32,594	2,163	4,506	637	3,783	1,672
Wicklow	52,300	3,914	426	1,966	2,790	282	32,621	1,913	3,430	502	2,934	1,522
Munster	474,797	43,370	5,379	9,377	1,506	1,467	308,052	20,388	34,751	4,611	28,385	17,511
Clare	44,682	3,020	431	404	112	102	29,993	1,854	3,514	455	2,907	1,890
Cork <i>of which</i>	204,752	19,410	2,325	5,935	934	813	132,680	8,872	14,097	1,780	10,926	6,980
Cork City	42,078	9,323	1,163	3,487	165	260	21,132	2,488	1,444	125	715	1,776
Cork County	162,674	10,087	1,162	2,448	769	553	111,548	6,384	12,653	1,655	10,211	5,204
Kerry	53,819	4,723	791	522	53	107	33,318	1,954	5,211	559	4,038	2,543
Limerick <i>of which</i>	70,328	6,847	867	1,479	94	169	46,028	3,086	4,767	699	3,705	2,587
Limerick City	18,170	3,824	471	867	35	60	9,821	1,164	679	47	323	879
Limerick County	52,158	3,023	396	612	59	109	36,207	1,922	4,088	652	3,382	1,708
North Tipperary	26,795	2,253	202	156	166	50	17,189	996	2,171	380	2,239	993
South Tipperary	32,995	3,095	238	236	94	92	21,403	1,485	2,394	374	2,430	1,154
Waterford <i>of which</i>	41,426	4,022	525	645	53	134	27,441	2,141	2,597	364	2,140	1,364
Waterford City	16,573	2,415	321	432	30	74	10,374	1,277	663	53	287	647
Waterford County	24,853	1,607	204	213	23	60	17,067	864	1,934	311	1,853	717
Connacht	206,248	16,187	2,682	3,466	483	427	133,098	8,127	17,864	2,337	12,100	9,477
Galway <i>of which</i>	97,431	8,291	1,903	2,628	274	238	62,558	3,985	7,153	906	5,444	4,051
Galway City	29,821	4,887	1,388	1,702	48	99	17,289	1,566	976	77	681	1,108
Galway County	67,610	3,404	515	926	226	139	45,269	2,419	6,177	829	4,763	2,943
Leitrim	11,836	681	54	76	36	22	7,749	368	1,211	172	854	613
Mayo	47,882	3,826	308	331	50	68	30,440	1,853	5,102	573	2,868	2,463
Roscommon	24,064	1,229	160	177	76	44	15,961	872	2,345	402	1,678	1,120
Sligo	25,035	2,160	257	254	47	55	16,390	1,049	2,053	284	1,256	1,230
Ulster (part of)	101,685	6,890	385	1,206	74	119	64,466	5,291	11,059	1,512	6,252	4,431
Cavan	26,904	1,599	103	340	16	32	17,123	1,212	2,820	419	1,857	1,383
Donegal	52,009	3,497	185	647	28	61	33,420	2,830	5,626	714	2,709	2,292
Monaghan	22,772	1,794	97	219	30	26	13,923	1,249	2,613	379	1,686	756
State	1,778,400	170,510	39,803	91,676	52,749	8,443	1,067,451	69,164	116,248	14,770	83,326	64,260

Table 4 Persons, males and females aged 15 years and over at work, usually resident and present in the State on census night in the aggregate town and aggregate rural areas, classified by means of travel to work

Area	Total	Means of travel										
		On foot	Bicycle	Bus, minibus or coach	Train, DART or LUAS	Motor cycle or scooter	Motor car		Van	Other means (incl. lorry)	Work mainly at or from home	Not stated
							Driver	Passenger				
Persons												
Aggregate town area	1,116,768	143,764	36,703	84,879	49,335	6,945	633,704	48,782	47,212	3,827	24,895	36,722
Dublin City and suburbs	458,833	62,693	25,539	59,854	33,180	4,261	218,616	13,691	13,836	944	10,143	16,076
Cork City and suburbs	76,914	10,949	1,593	4,698	278	445	47,393	4,110	3,109	307	1,457	2,575
Limerick City and suburbs	31,628	4,812	739	1,254	65	98	19,775	1,805	1,184	80	617	1,199
Galway City and suburbs	30,967	4,942	1,435	1,741	129	100	17,921	1,619	1,075	91	736	1,178
Waterford City and suburbs	18,562	2,539	355	467	43	86	11,811	1,409	770	58	313	711
Remainder of urban area	499,864	57,829	7,042	16,865	15,640	1,955	318,188	26,148	27,238	2,347	11,629	14,983
Aggregate rural area	661,632	26,746	3,100	6,797	3,414	1,498	433,747	20,382	69,036	10,943	58,431	27,538
State	1,778,400	170,510	39,803	91,676	52,749	8,443	1,067,451	69,164	116,248	14,770	83,326	64,260
Males												
Aggregate town area	572,496	57,408	26,800	35,404	23,953	6,148	322,726	17,980	46,038	3,580	13,756	18,703
Dublin City and suburbs	233,802	25,321	18,389	24,721	15,917	3,795	112,668	4,594	13,531	865	5,689	8,312
Cork City and suburbs	39,796	4,544	1,183	1,981	174	394	24,612	1,419	3,022	291	831	1,345
Limerick City and suburbs	16,334	1,897	606	515	41	77	10,308	699	1,153	73	339	626
Galway City and suburbs	15,255	2,072	953	643	66	87	8,742	563	1,034	83	416	596
Waterford City and suburbs	9,377	1,069	297	171	26	74	5,868	537	749	53	179	354
Remainder of urban area	257,932	22,505	5,372	7,373	7,729	1,721	160,528	10,168	26,549	2,215	6,302	7,470
Aggregate rural area	366,679	16,306	2,275	3,191	1,699	1,184	193,087	7,838	67,484	10,729	45,522	17,364
State	939,175	73,714	29,075	38,595	25,652	7,332	515,813	25,818	113,522	14,309	59,278	36,067
Females												
Aggregate town area	544,272	86,356	9,903	49,475	25,382	797	310,978	30,802	1,174	247	11,139	18,019
Dublin City and suburbs	225,031	37,372	7,150	35,133	17,263	466	105,948	9,097	305	79	4,454	7,764
Cork City and suburbs	37,118	6,405	410	2,717	104	51	22,781	2,691	87	16	626	1,230
Limerick City and suburbs	15,294	2,915	133	739	24	21	9,467	1,106	31	7	278	573
Galway City and suburbs	15,712	2,870	482	1,098	63	13	9,179	1,056	41	8	320	582
Waterford City and suburbs	9,185	1,470	58	296	17	12	5,943	872	21	5	134	357
Remainder of urban area	241,932	35,324	1,670	9,492	7,911	234	157,660	15,980	689	132	5,327	7,513
Aggregate rural area	294,953	10,440	825	3,606	1,715	314	240,660	12,544	1,552	214	12,909	10,174
State	839,225	96,796	10,728	53,081	27,097	1,111	551,638	43,346	2,726	461	24,048	28,193

Table 5 Persons, males and females aged 15 years and over at work (excluding those who work mainly at or from home) usually resident and present in the State on census night, classified by time leaving home and time taken to travel to work

Time travelling	Total	Time departing								
		Before 06.30	06.30 - 07.00	07.01 - 07.30	07.31 - 08.00	08.01 - 08.30	08.31 - 09.00	09.01 - 09.30	After 09.30	Not stated
Persons										
< 15 mins	427,993	23,592	27,797	29,856	66,447	61,201	99,847	44,475	71,226	3,552
15 mins - < 30 mins	520,128	32,049	37,435	56,884	87,301	106,123	99,631	37,829	59,592	3,284
30 mins - < 45 mins	352,362	24,013	34,077	56,605	67,514	82,096	39,837	16,772	29,379	2,069
45 mins - < 60 mins	123,298	9,980	16,645	22,293	28,818	24,606	8,754	3,758	7,813	631
60 mins - < 90 mins	112,701	13,488	22,092	22,169	25,746	13,824	5,579	2,485	6,721	597
90 mins and over	39,764	11,398	9,715	6,980	4,592	2,435	1,282	641	2,455	266
Not stated	118,828	5,081	5,502	6,242	8,240	7,646	6,097	3,711	7,515	68,794
Total	1,695,074	119,601	153,263	201,029	288,658	297,931	261,027	109,671	184,701	79,193
Males										
< 15 mins	209,852	17,173	17,552	17,548	39,434	31,140	38,798	15,323	30,884	2,000
15 mins - < 30 mins	252,017	23,187	22,740	32,004	49,088	45,753	37,122	13,318	26,989	1,816
30 mins - < 45 mins	186,174	17,296	21,379	34,242	36,404	35,936	16,779	7,447	15,429	1,262
45 mins - < 60 mins	63,975	7,050	10,208	12,430	13,659	10,425	3,823	1,763	4,248	369
60 mins - < 90 mins	65,991	9,601	15,047	12,613	12,988	6,999	2,953	1,435	3,977	378
90 mins and over	26,009	8,642	6,498	4,002	2,545	1,434	747	382	1,582	177
Not stated	75,879	4,280	4,383	4,764	6,315	5,321	3,930	2,363	5,144	39,379
Total	879,897	87,229	97,807	117,603	160,433	137,008	104,152	42,031	88,253	45,381
Females										
< 15 mins	218,141	6,419	10,245	12,308	27,013	30,061	61,049	29,152	40,342	1,552
15 mins - < 30 mins	268,111	8,862	14,695	24,880	38,213	60,370	62,509	24,511	32,603	1,468
30 mins - < 45 mins	166,188	6,717	12,698	22,363	31,110	46,160	23,058	9,325	13,950	807
45 mins - < 60 mins	59,323	2,930	6,437	9,863	15,159	14,181	4,931	1,995	3,565	262
60 mins - < 90 mins	46,710	3,887	7,045	9,556	12,758	6,825	2,626	1,050	2,744	219
90 mins and over	13,755	2,756	3,217	2,978	2,047	1,001	535	259	873	89
Not stated	42,949	801	1,119	1,478	1,925	2,325	2,167	1,348	2,371	29,415
Total	815,177	32,372	55,456	83,426	128,225	160,923	156,875	67,640	96,448	33,812

Table 6 Persons aged 15 years and over at work (excluding those who work mainly at or from home), usually resident and present in the State on census night, classified by time taken to travel to work and province, county and city of usual residence

Province, county and city of usual residence	Total	Time travelling						
		< 15 mins	15 mins - < 30 mins	30 mins - < 45 mins	45 mins - < 60 mins	60 mins - < 90 mins	90 mins and over	Not stated
Leinster	959,081	201,830	286,461	219,216	84,043	79,778	24,771	62,982
Carlow	18,180	5,837	4,858	2,733	1,104	1,464	789	1,395
Dublin <i>of which</i>	517,800	83,012	168,074	138,677	49,407	37,344	7,149	34,137
Dublin City	215,384	34,770	75,667	57,683	17,420	11,337	2,226	16,281
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	82,958	13,261	27,036	23,656	8,992	5,368	743	3,902
Fingal	115,305	18,349	30,797	30,107	13,430	12,881	2,712	7,029
South Dublin	104,153	16,632	34,574	27,231	9,565	7,758	1,468	6,925
Kildare	82,142	17,171	21,204	18,089	8,650	10,067	2,585	4,376
Kilkenny	34,135	10,567	11,406	5,887	1,630	1,337	1,040	2,268
Laois	28,256	7,630	7,407	4,502	1,848	2,776	1,668	2,425
Longford	12,915	4,486	3,557	1,935	595	591	607	1,144
Louth	42,683	13,789	12,677	5,874	2,252	3,492	1,764	2,835
Meath	70,844	14,156	17,063	15,574	8,176	8,909	2,739	4,227
Offaly	25,577	8,181	6,657	4,263	1,430	1,910	1,181	1,955
Westmeath	30,221	9,985	8,612	4,021	1,540	2,591	1,380	2,092
Wexford	46,962	15,889	13,683	7,158	2,191	2,830	2,025	3,186
Wicklow	49,366	11,127	11,263	10,503	5,220	6,467	1,844	2,942
Munster	446,412	133,477	147,238	83,490	23,820	18,781	7,752	31,854
Clare	41,775	13,020	12,959	8,001	2,231	1,723	715	3,126
Cork <i>of which</i>	193,826	50,177	66,684	40,809	12,073	8,448	2,690	12,945
Cork City	41,363	11,542	18,173	6,446	1,074	757	360	3,011
Cork County	152,463	38,635	48,511	34,363	10,999	7,691	2,330	9,934
Kerry	49,781	18,067	14,656	7,979	1,865	1,879	1,059	4,276
Limerick <i>of which</i>	66,623	18,630	23,898	12,642	3,153	2,405	1,106	4,789
Limerick City	17,847	5,690	7,285	2,475	366	330	217	1,484
Limerick County	48,776	12,940	16,613	10,167	2,787	2,075	889	3,305
North Tipperary	24,556	8,536	6,569	4,216	1,382	1,166	817	1,870
South Tipperary	30,565	11,068	8,577	4,829	1,521	1,589	676	2,305
Waterford <i>of which</i>	39,286	13,979	13,895	5,014	1,595	1,571	689	2,543
Waterford City	16,286	7,063	5,890	1,281	389	335	204	1,124
Waterford County	23,000	6,916	8,005	3,733	1,206	1,236	485	1,419
Connacht	194,148	58,230	59,484	35,424	10,879	9,691	4,426	16,014
Galway <i>of which</i>	91,987	24,235	28,467	19,504	6,109	5,003	1,821	6,848
Galway City	29,140	9,684	11,392	4,260	824	766	344	1,870
Galway County	62,847	14,551	17,075	15,244	5,285	4,237	1,477	4,978
Leitrim	10,982	3,142	3,191	2,086	625	486	387	1,065
Mayo	45,014	16,327	12,667	6,552	2,123	2,342	950	4,053
Roscommon	22,386	6,789	6,852	3,654	1,137	1,181	793	1,980
Sligo	23,779	7,737	8,307	3,628	885	679	475	2,068
Ulster (part of)	95,433	34,456	26,945	14,232	4,556	4,451	2,815	7,978
Cavan	25,047	8,034	6,779	4,000	1,138	1,603	1,149	2,344
Donegal	49,300	18,927	13,906	7,160	2,418	1,852	994	4,043
Monaghan	21,086	7,495	6,260	3,072	1,000	996	672	1,591
State	1,695,074	427,993	520,128	352,362	123,298	112,701	39,764	118,828

Table 7a Persons aged 15 years and over at work (excluding those who work mainly at or from home), usually resident and present in the State on census night, classified by time taken to travel to work, nature of occupancy and broad industrial group (NACE Rev. 2)

Nature of occupancy and Industrial group	Total	Time travelling						
		< 15 mins	15 mins - < 30 mins	30 mins - < 45 mins	45 mins - < 60 mins	60 mins - < 90 mins	90 mins and over	Not stated
Total	1,695,074	427,993	520,128	352,362	123,298	112,701	39,764	118,828
Nature of occupancy								
Own with mortgage or loan	816,168	185,320	249,054	184,947	71,424	66,630	23,453	35,340
Own outright	412,012	111,524	124,483	80,331	25,733	22,822	8,049	39,070
Renting	428,040	124,976	139,841	82,478	24,623	21,753	7,599	26,770
Renting from								
Private landlord	335,254	95,871	111,257	66,986	20,445	17,695	6,111	16,889
Local authority	68,174	21,536	21,675	11,033	2,755	2,690	932	7,553
Voluntary/Co-operative housing body	7,803	2,311	2,466	1,428	391	385	140	682
Live here rent free from								
Private landlord	6,226	2,098	1,637	1,063	351	350	166	561
Local authority	348	102	77	57	18	14	9	71
Voluntary/Co-operative housing body	539	168	129	79	27	31	11	94
Landlord not stated	9,696	2,890	2,600	1,832	636	588	230	920
Not stated	38,854	6,173	6,750	4,606	1,518	1,496	663	17,648
Industrial group								
A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	55,043	20,397	9,591	5,412	1,209	1,579	694	16,161
B. Mining and Quarrying	5,187	1,437	1,878	997	305	236	112	222
C. Manufacturing	177,632	47,146	61,564	37,197	12,433	9,941	3,549	5,802
D. Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning supply	10,841	1,476	3,205	2,939	1,184	1,211	467	359
E. Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management and Remediation Activities	9,218	2,256	3,054	2,003	606	639	250	410
F. Construction	83,997	11,512	19,637	23,225	6,191	10,603	4,663	8,166
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	254,428	83,672	84,705	46,169	14,406	12,100	4,081	9,295
H. Transportation and Storage	75,070	19,165	22,685	14,554	4,722	4,287	1,864	7,793
I. Accommodation and Food Service Activities	98,858	38,501	31,991	15,230	4,255	3,468	1,088	4,325
J. Information and Communication Activities	62,849	9,527	18,613	16,660	6,945	6,724	2,592	1,788
K. Financial and Insurance Activities	90,027	11,665	24,436	24,627	12,491	11,668	3,581	1,559
L. Real Estate Activities	7,725	2,211	2,273	1,632	591	580	135	303
M. Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	84,403	16,411	25,180	20,444	8,465	8,154	2,830	2,919
N. Administrative and Support Service Activities	58,530	12,237	18,148	13,782	4,505	4,839	1,725	3,294
O. Public Administration and Defence: Compulsory Social Security	110,644	20,613	33,814	28,371	11,966	9,981	3,227	2,672
P. Education	161,148	45,430	56,431	32,929	11,593	8,420	2,770	3,575
Q. Human Health and Social Work Activities	192,491	50,556	66,821	41,637	14,214	10,721	3,317	5,225
R. Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28,370	8,068	9,038	5,581	1,819	1,715	694	1,455
S. Other Service Activities	36,091	12,031	11,009	6,549	2,079	1,855	558	2,010
T. Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods and Services Producing Activities of Households for Own Use	1,390	356	355	201	51	68	15	344
U. Activities of Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	720	149	209	170	72	72	30	18
Industry not stated	90,412	13,177	15,491	12,053	3,196	3,840	1,522	41,133

Table 7b Persons aged 15 years and over at work (excluding those who work mainly at or from home), usually resident and present in the State on census night, classified by time leaving home, nature of occupancy and broad industrial group (NACE Rev. 2)

Nature of occupancy and Industrial group	Total	Time departing								
		Before 06.30	06.30 - 07.00	07.01 - 07.30	07.31 - 08.00	08.01 - 08.30	08.31 - 09.00	09.01 - 09.30	After 09.30	Not stated
Total	1,695,074	119,601	153,263	201,029	288,658	297,931	261,027	109,671	184,701	79,193
Nature of occupancy										
Own with mortgage or loan	816,168	60,510	77,821	103,864	148,719	156,618	131,368	51,571	68,238	17,459
Own outright	412,012	21,931	32,845	47,245	70,186	72,850	67,744	30,730	42,792	25,689
Renting	428,040	35,436	40,420	47,176	65,981	64,646	58,441	25,764	70,854	19,322
Renting from										
Private landlord	335,254	28,895	32,700	38,368	53,710	51,439	44,334	18,710	54,938	12,160
Local authority	68,174	4,938	5,714	6,270	8,453	9,296	10,460	5,143	12,360	5,540
Voluntary/Co-operative housing body	7,803	630	657	726	993	1,104	1,117	587	1,487	502
Live here rent free from										
Private landlord	6,226	404	506	665	1,107	1,053	928	479	735	349
Local authority	348	23	21	27	53	44	52	22	47	59
Voluntary/Co-operative housing body	539	31	41	52	72	75	87	51	60	70
Landlord not stated	9,696	515	781	1,068	1,593	1,635	1,463	772	1,227	642
Not stated	38,854	1,724	2,177	2,744	3,772	3,817	3,474	1,606	2,817	16,723
Industrial group										
A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	55,043	3,941	5,903	6,667	8,701	6,634	5,045	2,388	2,420	13,344
B. Mining and Quarrying	5,187	557	970	1,315	1,422	430	253	84	69	87
C. Manufacturing	177,632	23,107	26,370	32,419	39,982	23,232	13,865	4,611	11,167	2,879
D. Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning supply	10,841	717	1,219	1,978	2,989	2,225	1,022	292	256	143
E. Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management and Remediation Activities	9,218	1,920	1,283	1,381	1,799	1,271	822	241	389	112
F. Construction	83,997	6,494	14,004	16,961	20,157	12,113	7,474	2,783	2,083	1,928
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	254,428	18,871	21,009	22,653	37,472	43,720	46,675	22,062	37,019	4,947
H. Transportation and Storage	75,070	20,957	9,020	7,391	8,463	7,394	5,357	1,935	11,524	3,029
I. Accommodation and Food Service Activities	98,858	6,137	7,477	6,392	8,193	8,104	9,451	7,036	42,749	3,319
J. Information and Communication Activities	62,849	2,676	4,519	7,110	11,555	14,152	11,419	4,981	5,510	927
K. Financial and Insurance Activities	90,027	3,171	7,229	13,215	20,075	22,776	15,840	4,268	2,724	729
L. Real Estate Activities	7,725	150	368	709	1,170	1,518	1,793	1,136	730	151
M. Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	84,403	2,479	5,376	9,180	16,145	20,599	18,217	6,820	4,227	1,360
N. Administrative and Support Service Activities	58,530	5,787	6,536	7,283	9,503	8,539	6,944	3,087	9,304	1,547
O. Public Administration and Defence: Compulsory Social Security	110,644	7,268	7,497	11,925	20,615	23,953	22,587	8,895	5,384	2,520
P. Education	161,148	1,710	4,971	11,590	28,482	50,162	40,232	10,890	11,182	1,929
Q. Human Health and Social Work Activities	192,491	7,466	20,870	32,111	35,659	31,131	30,771	13,083	18,491	2,909
R. Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28,370	1,300	1,694	1,626	2,638	3,840	5,076	4,170	7,135	891
S. Other Service Activities	36,091	650	1,127	1,934	3,816	6,902	9,761	6,295	4,547	1,059
T. Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods and Services Producing Activities of Households for Own Use	1,390	24	74	115	177	180	163	119	231	307
U. Activities of Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	720	51	59	93	128	136	164	48	25	16
Industry not stated	90,412	4,168	5,688	6,981	9,517	8,920	8,096	4,447	7,535	35,060

Table 8 Persons aged 15 years and over at work, usually resident and present in the State on census night, classified by county of place of work, 2006 and 2011

Province, county or city	Persons at work 2006	Persons at work 2011	Percentage change 2006-2011
Leinster	845,127	843,193	-0.2
Carlow	15,357	15,026	-2.2
Dublin	525,204	528,865	0.7
<i>of which</i>			
Dublin City	294,481	293,350	-0.4
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	68,882	72,781	5.7
Fingal	76,458	82,738	8.2
South Dublin	85,383	79,996	-6.3
Kildare	57,642	55,918	-3.0
Kilkenny	27,825	27,485	-1.2
Laois	17,797	17,780	-0.1
Longford	10,593	10,724	1.2
Louth	34,545	32,809	-5.0
Meath	37,334	38,822	4.0
Offaly	20,004	18,925	-5.4
Westmeath	27,675	28,040	1.3
Wexford	39,241	37,668	-4.0
Wicklow	31,910	31,131	-2.4
Munster	398,574	390,863	-1.9
Clare	35,775	33,538	-6.3
Cork	168,701	171,611	1.7
<i>of which</i>			
Cork City	60,810	63,807	4.9
Cork County	107,891	107,804	-0.1
Kerry	41,344	40,891	-1.1
Limerick	68,344	63,054	-7.7
<i>of which</i>			
Limerick City	25,634	24,040	-6.2
Limerick County	42,710	39,014	-8.7
North Tipperary	19,708	18,935	-3.9
South Tipperary	25,905	26,423	2.0
Waterford	38,797	36,411	-6.1
<i>of which</i>			
Waterford City	25,134	22,488	-10.5
Waterford County	13,663	13,923	1.9
Connacht	160,058	159,670	-0.2
Galway	77,906	79,449	2.0
<i>of which</i>			
Galway City	40,466	40,698	0.6
Galway County	37,440	38,751	3.5
Leitrim	8,477	8,042	-5.1
Mayo	36,847	36,944	0.3
Roscommon	15,262	14,422	-5.5
Sligo	21,566	20,813	-3.5
Ulster (part of)	75,997	73,129	-3.8
Cavan	19,649	19,251	-2.0
Donegal	38,645	37,358	-3.3
Monaghan	17,703	16,520	-6.7
Mobile workers	208,548	148,177	-28.9
Outside the Republic of Ireland	8,295	8,362	0.8
Not stated	196,188	155,006	-21.0
Total	1,892,787	1,778,400	-6.0

Table 9 Persons aged 15 years or over at work, usually resident and present in the State on census night, distinguishing towns of 10,000 population or over, classified by town of usual residence and place of work

Town	Total residents with a fixed place of work (A)	<i>of which</i>		Persons commuting into the town to work (D)	Daytime working population (E=B+D)	Net Gain/Loss in working population (E-A)
		Persons working in the town of usual residence (B)	Persons working outside the town of usual residence (C)			
Dublin city and suburbs	388,083	352,223	35,860	117,764	469,987	81,904
Other cities	133,678	109,537	24,141	87,811	197,348	63,670
Cork city and suburbs	65,646	55,631	10,015	36,519	92,150	26,504
Galway city and suburbs	25,557	20,842	4,715	20,560	41,402	15,845
Limerick city and suburbs	26,783	20,378	6,405	20,086	40,464	13,681
Waterford city and suburbs	15,692	12,686	3,006	10,646	23,332	7,640
Towns 10,000 population or over	238,774	107,185	131,589	153,419	260,604	21,830
Swords	15,023	3,939	11,084	9,864	13,803	-1,220
Sligo	5,743	4,531	1,212	8,645	13,176	7,433
Dundalk	10,800	7,680	3,120	5,256	12,936	2,136
Kilkenny	8,315	5,548	2,767	6,999	12,547	4,232
Athlone	6,441	4,725	1,716	6,942	11,667	5,226
Tralee	6,437	4,828	1,609	6,757	11,585	5,148
Drogheda	12,022	5,819	6,203	5,549	11,368	-654
Letterkenny	6,122	4,545	1,577	6,104	10,649	4,527
Wexford	6,037	4,425	1,612	6,219	10,644	4,607
Ennis	8,288	4,862	3,426	5,202	10,064	1,776
Naas	8,089	2,868	5,221	6,456	9,324	1,235
Navan (An Uaimh)	9,245	3,985	5,260	5,041	9,026	-219
Castlebar	4,066	2,790	1,276	6,166	8,956	4,890
Bray	10,959	3,669	7,290	5,022	8,691	-2,268
Mullingar	6,197	3,644	2,553	4,744	8,388	2,191
Portlaoise	6,034	3,096	2,938	4,978	8,074	2,040
Tullamore	4,320	2,796	1,524	5,263	8,059	3,739
Carlow	6,571	3,623	2,948	4,350	7,973	1,402
Clonmel	5,903	3,545	2,358	4,386	7,931	2,028
Killarney	4,447	3,103	1,344	4,557	7,660	3,213
Droichead Nua	7,173	2,393	4,780	3,913	6,306	-867
Cavan	2,972	1,573	1,399	3,614	5,187	2,215
Ballina	3,228	2,023	1,205	2,785	4,808	1,580
Leixlip	5,872	950	4,922	3,511	4,461	-1,411
Maynooth	4,514	1,098	3,416	3,144	4,242	-272
Enniscorthy	2,833	1,510	1,323	2,619	4,129	1,296
Mallow	3,591	1,422	2,169	2,132	3,554	-37
Midleton	4,104	1,370	2,734	2,149	3,519	-585
Balbriggan	6,367	1,235	5,132	1,842	3,077	-3,290
Arklow	3,797	1,665	2,132	1,354	3,019	-778
Wicklow	3,207	1,140	2,067	1,439	2,579	-628
Greystones	6,476	1,173	5,303	1,056	2,229	-4,247
Celbridge	7,309	1,010	6,299	1,149	2,159	-5,150
Malahide	5,690	795	4,895	1,199	1,994	-3,696
Carrigaline	5,378	897	4,481	884	1,781	-3,597
Ashbourne	4,586	647	3,939	792	1,439	-3,147
Cobh	3,994	948	3,046	473	1,421	-2,573
Tramore	3,102	855	2,247	520	1,375	-1,727
Laytown-Bettystown-Mornington	3,522	460	3,062	344	804	-2,718
Total	760,535	568,945	191,590	358,994	927,939	167,404

Table 10 Persons aged 15 years or over at work, usually resident and present in the State on census night, classified by county of usual residence and place of work

Province, county and city of usual residence	Total residents with a fixed place of work (A)	<i>of which</i>		Persons commuting into the county to work (D)	Daytime working population (E=B+D)	Net Gain/Loss in working population (E-A)
		Persons working in the same county of usual residence (B)	Persons working outside the county of usual residence (C)			
Leinster	834,254	491,957	342,297	351,236	843,193	8,939
Carlow	15,850	10,385	5,465	4,641	15,026	-824
Dublin <i>of which</i>	446,816	252,431	194,385	276,434	528,865	82,049
Dublin City	183,543	136,728	46,815	156,622	293,350	109,807
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	75,436	34,299	41,137	38,482	72,781	-2,655
Fingal	99,386	43,578	55,808	39,160	82,738	-16,648
South Dublin	88,451	37,826	50,625	42,170	79,996	-8,455
Kildare	72,166	38,673	33,493	17,245	55,918	-16,248
Kilkenny	30,805	21,751	9,054	5,734	27,485	-3,320
Laois	24,590	14,163	10,427	3,617	17,780	-6,810
Longford	10,982	7,981	3,001	2,743	10,724	-258
Louth	36,875	26,574	10,301	6,235	32,809	-4,066
Meath	61,391	28,449	32,942	10,373	38,822	-22,569
Offaly	22,382	14,759	7,623	4,166	18,925	-3,457
Westmeath	26,394	19,074	7,320	8,966	28,040	1,646
Wexford	42,113	34,877	7,236	2,791	37,668	-4,445
Wicklow	43,890	22,840	21,050	8,291	31,131	-12,759
Munster	392,013	279,457	112,556	111,406	390,863	-1,150
Clare	36,701	28,261	8,440	5,277	33,538	-3,163
Cork <i>of which</i>	170,286	116,888	53,398	54,723	171,611	1,325
Cork City	35,220	24,801	10,419	39,006	63,807	28,587
Cork County	135,066	92,087	42,979	15,717	107,804	-27,262
Kerry	43,007	38,981	4,026	1,910	40,891	-2,116
Limerick <i>of which</i>	58,375	36,302	22,073	26,752	63,054	4,679
Limerick City	15,009	8,827	6,182	15,213	24,040	9,031
Limerick County	43,366	27,475	15,891	11,539	39,014	-4,352
North Tipperary	21,871	15,187	6,684	3,748	18,935	-2,936
South Tipperary	27,136	21,397	5,739	5,026	26,423	-713
Waterford <i>of which</i>	34,637	22,441	12,196	13,970	36,411	1,774
Waterford City	13,966	11,200	2,766	11,288	22,488	8,522
Waterford County	20,671	11,241	9,430	2,682	13,923	-6,748
Connacht	166,984	119,365	47,619	40,305	159,670	-7,314
Galway <i>of which</i>	79,842	51,868	27,974	27,581	79,449	-393
Galway City	25,131	20,258	4,873	20,440	40,698	15,567
Galway County	54,711	31,610	23,101	7,141	38,751	-15,960
Leitrim	9,319	5,548	3,771	2,494	8,042	-1,277
Mayo	38,231	33,896	4,335	3,048	36,944	-1,287
Roscommon	19,312	10,778	8,534	3,644	14,422	-4,890
Sligo	20,280	17,275	3,005	3,538	20,813	533
Ulster (part of)	81,966	66,946	15,020	6,183	73,129	-8,837
Cavan	21,396	15,933	5,463	3,318	19,251	-2,145
Donegal	41,820	36,459	5,361	899	37,358	-4,462
Monaghan	18,750	14,554	4,196	1,966	16,520	-2,230
State	1,475,217	957,725	517,492	509,130	1,466,855	-8,362

Table 11 Students usually resident and present in the State on census night, classified by age group and means of travel to school or college at each census since 1986

Means of travel	Census year					
	1986	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011
Primary (5 - 12 years)						
On foot	251,947	209,067	154,776	112,511	109,053	118,523
Bicycle	23,635	22,407	11,671	4,828	4,087	6,252
Bus, minibus or coach	105,245	109,745	100,433	75,993	67,350	60,263
Train, DART or LUAS	636	735	514	469	594	691
Motor cycle or scooter	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor car						
Driver	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger	133,624	147,036	167,904	217,308	246,802	296,711
Other means (incl. lorry or van)	1,812	2,666	2,203	2,002	1,454	1,078
Work mainly at or from home	938	1,152	4,747	6,625	8,222	4,863
Not stated	39,439	37,797	27,293	12,481	10,805	13,083
Total	557,276	530,605	469,541	432,217	448,367	501,464
Secondary (13 - 18 years)						
On foot	105,292	99,751	102,231	82,616	74,346	73,946
Bicycle	50,648	45,632	28,202	11,118	7,377	6,592
Bus, minibus or coach	114,827	124,135	142,827	120,555	108,400	96,153
Train, DART or LUAS	3,408	4,825	4,657	4,347	5,348	5,640
Motor cycle or scooter	300	354	275	1,372	487	236
Motor car						
Driver	373	676	1,099	2,564	5,131	6,339
Passenger	36,666	49,082	71,695	89,468	95,905	126,172
Other means (incl. lorry or van)	829	1,242	1,378	1,065	842	797
Work mainly at or from home	7,930	6,159	7,085	4,459	3,572	948
Not stated	17,818	17,066	11,555	4,034	3,155	5,616
Total	338,091	348,922	371,004	321,598	304,563	322,439
Third level (19 years and over)						
On foot	12,291	19,150	31,558	44,508	44,023	51,959
Bicycle	11,929	11,898	12,703	7,646	6,190	8,530
Bus, minibus or coach	10,506	16,531	28,037	37,436	36,243	40,470
Train, DART or LUAS	2,550	4,820	6,362	8,094	10,774	11,896
Motor cycle or scooter	766	689	725	1,549	802	633
Motor car						
Driver	1,929	3,259	6,036	20,090	32,735	53,606
Passenger	4,004	5,386	8,922	12,804	11,929	16,291
Other means (incl. lorry or van)	244	377	552	565	597	1,222
Work mainly at or from home	1,258	1,554	2,312	2,170	2,418	592
Not stated	2,390	2,737	4,573	2,077	2,797	6,631
Total	47,867	66,401	101,780	136,939	148,508	191,830

Table 12 Students usually resident and present in the State on census night, in the aggregate town and aggregate rural areas, classified by means of travel to school or college

Area	Total	Means of travel										
		On foot	Bicycle	Bus, minibus or coach	Train, DART or LUAS	Motor cycle or scooter	Motor car		Van	Other means (incl. lorry)	Work mainly at or from home	Not stated
							Driver	Passenger				
Primary (5 - 12 years)												
Aggregate town area	292,645	99,155	4,931	19,633	625	-	-	155,375	446	93	3,052	9,335
Dublin City and suburbs	103,412	43,223	2,534	6,053	488	-	-	46,562	119	33	975	3,425
Cork City and suburbs	18,387	5,348	66	696	11	-	-	11,396	29	3	159	679
Limerick City and suburbs	8,462	2,935	65	353	4	-	-	4,667	10	4	105	319
Galway City and suburbs	6,326	1,226	104	400	2	-	-	4,259	11	3	80	241
Waterford City and suburbs	5,360	1,234	12	280	-	-	-	3,548	6	1	49	230
Remainder of urban area	150,698	45,189	2,150	11,851	120	-	-	84,943	271	49	1,684	4,441
Aggregate rural area	208,819	19,368	1,321	40,630	66	-	-	141,336	463	76	1,811	3,748
State	501,464	118,523	6,252	60,263	691	-	-	296,711	909	169	4,863	13,083
Secondary (13 - 18 years)												
Aggregate town area	184,289	67,349	6,195	34,209	4,966	133	2,418	64,473	279	31	605	3,631
Dublin City and suburbs	68,333	25,714	4,194	15,983	3,226	36	729	16,826	52	11	202	1,360
Cork City and suburbs	13,504	3,919	134	2,116	41	37	250	6,682	24	6	31	264
Limerick City and suburbs	6,174	2,076	194	1,087	1	6	103	2,527	7	-	59	114
Galway City and suburbs	4,352	1,003	157	1,135	6	6	41	1,877	7	-	16	104
Waterford City and suburbs	3,420	1,136	20	385	3	1	47	1,742	7	-	14	65
Remainder of urban area	88,506	33,501	1,496	13,503	1,689	47	1,248	34,819	182	14	283	1,724
Aggregate rural area	138,150	6,597	397	61,944	674	103	3,921	61,699	424	63	343	1,985
State	322,439	73,946	6,592	96,153	5,640	236	6,339	126,172	703	94	948	5,616
Third level (19 years and over)												
Aggregate town area	139,483	42,375	7,701	32,995	10,308	503	30,391	9,391	427	52	382	4,958
Dublin City and suburbs	62,281	15,958	5,181	20,065	6,311	289	9,888	2,100	85	18	181	2,205
Cork City and suburbs	12,852	5,671	629	1,862	62	61	2,703	1,439	32	3	29	361
Limerick City and suburbs	8,080	4,009	355	825	24	18	2,000	579	24	1	18	227
Galway City and suburbs	7,606	4,143	635	726	30	23	1,224	520	22	5	16	262
Waterford City and suburbs	2,574	977	89	239	11	6	784	323	11	2	7	125
Remainder of urban area	46,090	11,617	812	9,278	3,870	106	13,792	4,430	253	23	131	1,778
Aggregate rural area	52,347	9,584	829	7,475	1,588	130	23,215	6,900	704	39	210	1,673
State	191,830	51,959	8,530	40,470	11,896	633	53,606	16,291	1,131	91	592	6,631

Table 13 Students usually resident and present in the State on census night, classified by time leaving home and time taken to travel to school or college

Time travelling	Total	Time departing								Not stated
		Before 06.30	06.30 - 07.00	07.01 - 07.30	07.31 - 08.00	08.01 - 08.30	08.31 - 09.00	09.01 - 09.30	After 09.30	
Primary (5 - 12 years)										
< 15 mins	329,793	89	143	829	4,119	39,055	174,926	108,667	572	1,393
15 mins - < 30 mins	116,609	41	227	977	6,298	40,284	56,807	11,298	157	520
30 mins - < 45 mins	23,176	24	189	898	4,228	10,849	6,224	638	36	90
45 mins - < 60 mins	3,504	14	48	314	1,158	1,330	494	118	5	23
60 mins - < 90 mins	2,294	23	78	346	780	621	334	89	7	16
90 mins and over	693	18	38	100	124	166	155	82	3	7
Not stated	20,532	24	52	180	554	2,562	5,002	2,285	45	9,828
Total	496,601	233	775	3,644	17,261	94,867	243,942	123,177	825	11,877
Secondary (13 - 18 years)										
< 15 mins	120,816	61	68	586	5,777	40,063	67,588	5,218	1,077	378
15 mins - < 30 mins	121,522	74	244	2,654	24,989	63,621	27,153	1,675	777	335
30 mins - < 45 mins	48,459	49	462	4,092	21,268	18,744	2,908	426	378	132
45 mins - < 60 mins	10,126	23	239	1,839	5,115	2,327	315	101	131	36
60 mins - < 90 mins	6,839	56	440	1,975	2,788	1,023	283	115	126	33
90 mins and over	1,997	99	342	562	428	234	137	61	111	23
Not stated	11,732	28	82	366	1,563	2,761	1,835	240	61	4,796
Total	321,491	390	1,877	12,074	61,928	128,773	100,219	7,836	2,661	5,733
Third level (19 years and over)										
< 15 mins	43,122	147	272	465	1,239	4,360	19,969	7,880	8,559	231
15 mins - < 30 mins	54,514	262	620	1,206	3,841	12,554	18,980	7,256	9,552	243
30 mins - < 45 mins	39,185	267	829	2,271	6,903	12,585	7,196	3,764	5,173	197
45 mins - < 60 mins	15,966	149	565	1,793	4,529	4,386	1,758	1,118	1,598	70
60 mins - < 90 mins	18,711	299	1,440	3,697	5,463	3,437	1,671	952	1,667	85
90 mins and over	8,584	616	1,746	2,065	1,453	890	598	299	819	98
Not stated	11,156	92	207	351	633	965	1,011	516	488	6,893
Total	191,238	1,832	5,679	11,848	24,061	39,177	51,183	21,785	27,856	7,817

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 is the last in a series of ten profile reports and looks at commuting in Ireland and covers modes of travel, journey times and time of departure for workers and students.

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

Definitions

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.

Industry

In Census 2011 industry is coded using NACE – the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities. The current version, NACE Rev. 2, is a 4-digit activity classification that was adopted in 2006 and is a revision of the version originally published by Eurostat in 1970. The previous version, NACE Rev.1 was in use in the censuses of 2002 and 2006. To aid in the comparison of data from both censuses, industry has been dual-coded in 2011, i.e. coded to both NACE Rev.1 and NACE Rev.2.

The industry in which a person is engaged is determined (regardless of their occupation) by the main economic activity carried out in the local unit in which he or she works. If, however, the local unit provides an ancillary service to another unit in the business (e.g. administration, storage, etc.) then the persons in the ancillary unit are classified to the industry of the unit it services. Thus, while the occupational classification is concerned only with the particular work performed by an individual regardless of the activity carried on at the local unit, the industrial classification is concerned only with the ultimate purpose of the unit or end product regardless of the precise nature of the work performed by each individual.

A manufacturing or commercial unit may employ persons with many different occupations for the purpose of making a particular product or for giving a particular service. Conversely, there are cases in which particular occupations are largely confined to a single industry. For example, the majority of persons with agricultural occupations are in the agriculture industry and most miners are in the mining industry.

The term *industry* used for Census of Population purposes is not confined to manufacturing industry. It is synonymous with the term “sector of economic activity”. The basis of the industrial classification is, in the case of employees, the business or profession of their employer and in the case of self-employed persons, the nature of their own business or profession.

Daytime working population

As part of Census 2011 all workers resident in Ireland on Census Night were geo-coded to their place of work. For the purposes of this report the total persons at work in any particular town or city are known as the daytime working population. The term is used loosely in the sense that it includes night-shift workers, along with those who are resident in the area and who work from home. The figures for daytime working populations exclude those who failed to provide information on the location of their workplace, and those who indicated they had no fixed place of work.

The term commuter refers to those who commute away from home to work, and excludes those who work from home.

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
Profile 3 At Work – Employment, occupations and industry in Ireland	26 July 2012
*Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) – All variables	31 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 Religion, Ethnicity and Irish Travellers – 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 - Education, skills and the Irish language	22 November 2012
Profile 10 Door to Door – Commuting in Ireland	13 December 2012

**Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) are 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 (Q4).



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

See Explanatory Notes on back page

Mark boxes like this 

1 What is your name? (Person 1)
First name and surname.

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

2 Sex

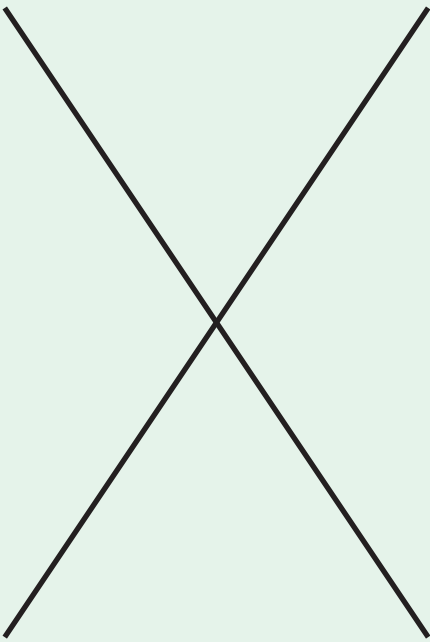
1 Male 2 Female

3 What is your date of birth?


Day Month Year

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

4 Relationship question does not apply to Person 1.



5 What is your current marital status?
Answer if aged 15 years or over.

Mark  one box only.

1 Single (never married)

2 Married (first marriage)

3 Re-married (following widowhood)

4 Re-married (following divorce/annulment)

5 Separated (including deserted)

6 Divorced

7 Widowed

6 What is your place of birth?
Give the place where your mother lived at the time of your birth.

If IRELAND (including Northern Ireland), write in the COUNTY.

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

If elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY.

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

7 Where do you usually live?

1 HERE at this address

2 Elsewhere in IRELAND (including Northern Ireland), write in your FULL ADDRESS

3 Elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY

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

8 Where did you usually live one year ago?
Answer if aged 1 year or over.

1 SAME as now

2 Elsewhere in IRELAND (including Northern Ireland), write in the COUNTY

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

3 Elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY

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

9 Have you lived outside the Republic of Ireland for a continuous period of one year or more?
Answer if aged 1 year or over and living in Ireland.

1 Yes

2 No

If 'Yes', write in the YEAR of last taking up residence in the Republic of Ireland

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

AND

the COUNTRY of last previous residence.

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

10 What is your nationality?
If you have more than one nationality, please declare all of them.

1 Irish

2 Other NATIONALITY, write in

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

3 No nationality

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

11 What is your ethnic or cultural background?
Choose ONE section from A to D, then  the appropriate box.

A White

1 Irish

2 Irish Traveller

3 Any other White background

B Black or Black Irish

4 African

5 Any other Black background

C Asian or Asian Irish

6 Chinese

7 Any other Asian background

D Other, including mixed background

8 Other, write in description

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

12 What is your religion?
Mark  one box only.

1 Roman Catholic

2 Church of Ireland

3 Islam

4 Presbyterian

5 Orthodox

6 Other, write in your RELIGION

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

7 No religion

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

13 How many children have you given birth to?
This question is for women only.

Write in number of children born alive.

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

1 None

14 Can you speak Irish?
Answer if aged 3 years or over.

1 Yes

2 No

If 'Yes', do you speak Irish?
Mark  the boxes that apply.

1 Daily, within the education system

2 Daily, outside the education system

3 Weekly

4 Less often

5 Never

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.

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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

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

Exclude Secondary school qualifications.

Write in the field of study.

(e.g. ACCOUNTANCY, BEAUTY THERAPY, FARMING, PLUMBING)

27 How would you describe your present principal status?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Working for payment or profit
- 2 Looking for first regular job
- 3 Unemployed
- 4 Student or pupil
- 5 Looking after home/family
- 6 Retired from employment
- 7 Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability
- 8 Other, write in

28 If you are working, unemployed or retired ▶ **Go to Q29**

If you are a student ▶ **Go to Q34**

Otherwise ▶ **Go to Q35**

29 Do (did) you work as an employee or are (were) you self-employed in your main job?

Your main job is the job in which you usually work(ed) the most hours.

Mark one box only.

- 1 Employee
- 2 Self-employed, with paid employees
- 3 Self-employed, without paid employees
- 4 Assisting relative (not receiving a fixed wage or salary)

30 What is (was) your occupation in your main job?

In all cases describe the occupation fully and precisely giving the full job title.

Use precise terms such as
 RETAIL STORE MANAGER
 SECONDARY TEACHER
 ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

Do NOT use general terms such as
 MANAGER
 TEACHER
 ENGINEER

Civil servants and local government employees should state their grade e.g. SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER. Members of the Gardaí or Army should state their rank. Teachers should state the branch of teaching e.g. PRIMARY TEACHER. Clergy and religious orders should give full description e.g. NUN, REGISTERED GENERAL NURSE.

Write in your main OCCUPATION.

If a farmer, write in the SIZE of the area farmed to the nearest hectare.

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 Hectares

31 If you are retired ▶ **Go to Q35**

32 What is (was) the business of your employer at the place where you work(ed) in your main job?

If you are (were) self-employed answer in respect of your own business. Describe the main product or service provided by your employer.

For example, MAKING COMPUTERS, REPAIRING CARS, SECONDARY EDUCATION, FOOD WHOLESALE, MAKING PHARMACEUTICALS, CONTRACT CLEANING, SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT.

33 If you are unemployed ▶ **Go to Q35**

34 What is the FULL NAME and ADDRESS of your place of work, school or college?

Full name

Address

1 Work mainly at or from home 2 No fixed place of work

35 Answer questions for Person 2 starting on the next page. If there is only one person present in the household on the night of 10 April ▶ Go to page 22

Person 2

See Explanatory Notes on back page

Mark boxes like this

1 What is your name? (Person 2)

First name and surname.

2 Sex

1 Male 2 Female

3 What is your date of birth?

Day Month Year

4 What is your relationship to Person 1?

Mark one box only.

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

5 What is your current marital status?

Answer if aged 15 years or over.

Mark one box only.

- 1 Single (never married)
- 2 Married (first marriage)
- 3 Re-married (following widowhood)
- 4 Re-married (following divorce/annulment)
- 5 Separated (including deserted)
- 6 Divorced
- 7 Widowed

6 What is your place of birth?

Give the place where your mother lived at the time of your birth.

If IRELAND (including Northern Ireland), write in the COUNTY.

If elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY.

7 Where do you usually live?

- 1 HERE at this address
- 2 Elsewhere in IRELAND (including Northern Ireland), write in your FULL ADDRESS

- 3 Elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY

8 Where did you usually live one year ago?

Answer if aged 1 year or over.

- 1 SAME as now
- 2 Elsewhere in IRELAND (including Northern Ireland), write in the COUNTY

- 3 Elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY

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

Answer if aged 1 year or over and living in Ireland.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If 'Yes', write in the YEAR of last taking up residence in the Republic of Ireland

AND

the COUNTRY of last previous residence.

10 What is your nationality?

If you have more than one nationality, please declare all of them.

- 1 Irish
- 2 Other NATIONALITY, write in

- 3 No nationality

11 What is your ethnic or cultural background?

Choose ONE section from A to D, then the appropriate box.

A White

- 1 Irish
- 2 Irish Traveller
- 3 Any other White background

B Black or Black Irish

- 4 African
- 5 Any other Black background

C Asian or Asian Irish

- 6 Chinese
- 7 Any other Asian background

D Other, including mixed background

- 8 Other, write in description

12 What is your religion?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Roman Catholic
- 2 Church of Ireland
- 3 Islam
- 4 Presbyterian
- 5 Orthodox
- 6 Other, write in your RELIGION

- 7 No religion

13 How many children have you given birth to?

This question is for women only.

Write in number of children born alive.

1 None

14 Can you speak Irish?

Answer if aged 3 years or over.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If 'Yes', do you speak Irish?

Mark the boxes that apply.

- 1 Daily, within the education system
- 2 Daily, outside the education system
- 3 Weekly
- 4 Less often
- 5 Never

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.

--	--	--

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

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

Exclude Secondary school qualifications.
Write in the field of study.

(e.g. ACCOUNTANCY, BEAUTY THERAPY, FARMING, PLUMBING)

27 How would you describe your present principal status?

Mark one box only.

- 1 Working for payment or profit
- 2 Looking for first regular job
- 3 Unemployed
- 4 Student or pupil
- 5 Looking after home/family
- 6 Retired from employment
- 7 Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability
- 8 Other, write in

28

- If you are working, unemployed or retired** **Go to Q29**
- If you are a student** **Go to Q34**
- Otherwise** **Go to Q35**

29 Do (did) you work as an employee or are (were) you self-employed in your main job?

Your main job is the job in which you usually work(ed) the most hours.
Mark one box only.

- 1 Employee
- 2 Self-employed, with paid employees
- 3 Self-employed, without paid employees
- 4 Assisting relative (not receiving a fixed wage or salary)

30 What is (was) your occupation in your main job?

In all cases describe the occupation fully and precisely giving the full job title.

Use precise terms such as
RETAIL STORE MANAGER
SECONDARY TEACHER
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

Do NOT use general terms such as
MANAGER
TEACHER
ENGINEER

Civil servants and local government employees should state their grade e.g. SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER. Members of the Gardaí or Army should state their rank. Teachers should state the branch of teaching e.g. PRIMARY TEACHER. Clergy and religious orders should give full description e.g. NUN, REGISTERED GENERAL NURSE.

Write in your main OCCUPATION.

If a farmer, write in the SIZE of the area farmed to the nearest hectare.

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Hectares

31 **If you are retired** **Go to Q35**

32 What is (was) the business of your employer at the place where you work(ed) in your main job?

If you are (were) self-employed answer in respect of your own business. Describe the main product or service provided by your employer.

For example, MAKING COMPUTERS, REPAIRING CARS, SECONDARY EDUCATION, FOOD WHOLESAL, MAKING PHARMACEUTICALS, CONTRACT CLEANING, SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT.

33 **If you are unemployed** **Go to Q35**

34 What is the FULL NAME and ADDRESS of your place of work, school or college?

Full name

Address

1 Work mainly at or from home 2 No fixed place of work

35 Answer questions for Person 3 starting on the next page. If there are only two persons present in the household on the night of 10 April **Go to page 22**

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

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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

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)

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

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

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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

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.