An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh
Central Statistics Office

Census 2016 Summary Results - Part 1

Erratum - 18.5.2023

The CSO has identified an error in the reporting of the Census 2016 population figures for Gaeltacht areas. The figure of 96,090 described as the population of Gaeltacht areas in several places in Census 2016 reports refers to the population aged three years and over. The total population of Gaeltacht areas as enumerated in Census 2016 was 99,617. This error will be corrected where appropriate.

Contents

Foreword

This report presents the first results of the 2016 census which was held on the 24th April last year. It covers overall population change, age, marital status, households and families, as well as first results on nationality, foreign languages, the Irish language, religion and housing. The second summary report, Census 2016 Summary Results - Part 2, (coming in June), will look at the remaining census topics such as employment, industries, occupations, education and skills and health related topics.

Detailed thematic profiles

These two summary reports will be accompanied by eleven thematic Profile reports, published electronically, which will explore different topics in more depth. For example Profile 1 will cover Housing in Ireland and include new analysis and understanding of vacant dwellings; Profile 2 will look at population distribution and movements, while Profile 5 will cover Homeless Persons in Ireland. By examining the census results in more depth, topic by topic, it is hoped to get behind the headline figures and provide a comprehensive picture of the demographic and socio-economic profile of Ireland in April 2016. A complete list of all reports due to be published, along with their planned publication dates, can be found on page 101.

Web tables

All the data published in these reports will be available on the CSO web site (at www.cso.ie/census) where users will be able to build and download tables in an easy to use format for their own analysis.

Small area data

Small area data is an important output from the census and in July we will be bringing you a complete set of tables for different layers of geography, including some 18,500 Small Areas, 3,409 Electoral Divisions, and 40 Constituencies.

Interactive maps

While comprehensive results for each geographic area will be published on the CSO web site the All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO) will, in cooperation with the CSO, present census data in the form of thematic maps (looking at a single theme for all areas) for various geographic layers, to be released concurrently with each publication.

Our aim is to bring census data alive in a fresh and exciting way, making it easy to understand and readily accessible for you our users. Just follow the census link from the web site.

Pádraig Dalton
Director General

1. Population change and historical perspective

Total population and change since 2011

Components of population change

Province and county change

Population change

Census 2016 results show that Ireland's population increased by 173,613 persons over the five years since April 2011, to reach 4,761,865 persons in April 2016.

This represents a total increase of 3.8 per cent over the 5 years, or 0.8 per cent on an annual average basis.

This compares with an annual average increase of 1.6 per cent over the previous inter-censal period 2006 to 2011.

Table 1.1 Population, 1956-2016			
Census year	**Population**	**Change**	**%**
1956	2,898,264	-62,329	-2.1
1961	2,818,341	-79,923	-2.8
1966	2,884,002	65,661	2.3
1971	2,978,248	94,246	3.3
1979	3,368,217	389,969	13.1
1981	3,443,405	75,188	2.2
1986	3,540,643	97,238	2.8
1991	3,525,719	-14,924	-0.4
1996	3,626,087	100,368	2.8
2002	3,917,203	291,116	8.0
2006	4,239,848	322,645	8.2
2011	4,588,252	348,404	8.2
2016	4,761,865	173,613	3.8

It's a fact!

4,761,865   The population of Ireland in April 2016

173,613   The increase in the population since April 2011

Historic population trends

The population of Ireland has increased by almost 1.9 million over the past 60 years, rising from 2,898,264 in 1956 to 4,761,865 in 2016.

The population at each census from 1956 to 2016 is presented in Table 1.1. As can be seen, the population declined throughout the 1950s and early 1960s before beginning to increase in the late 1960s. This growth continued throughout the 1970s with almost 400,000 added to the population between 1971 and 1979 (there was no census in 1976).

The 1980s saw a return to slower growth as a result of net outward migration with the population actually falling during the 1986-1991 inter-censal period.

Thereafter it has grown in each decade through a combination of natural increase and declining net outward migration resulting in the current population being almost 70 per cent larger than in 1961.

See web table EY001

Figure 1.1 Total population and inter-censal change, 1956 - 2016
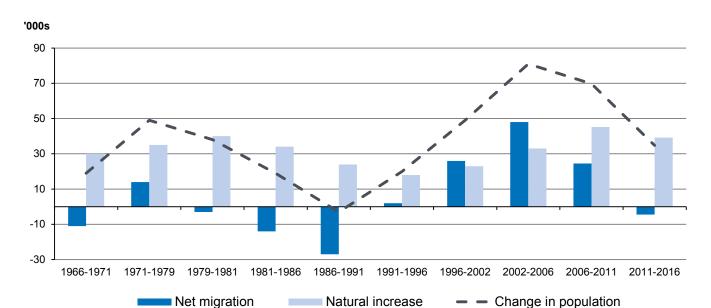
Figure 1.2 Annual average change in population components, 1966-2016

'000s

Legend: Net migration | Natural increase | – – Change in population

High birth rate driving population growth

Population change is driven by three elements - births, deaths and net migration (immigration less emigration). Births less deaths is known as natural increase.

During the most recent inter-censal period 2011 to 2016 natural increase has continued to be the main driver of population growth in Ireland.

Over the past five years the natural increase in the population was 196,100, accounted for by 344,400 births and 148,300 deaths. This is a fall of 30,000 on the previous inter-censal figure of 226,100 and is due largely to a fall in births of 22,800. Deaths increased by 7,200 over the period.

It's a fact!

344,400	The number of births since Census 2011
148,300	The number of deaths since Census 2011
196,100	The natural increase 2011 - 2016

Table 1.2 Components of population change, annual averages, 1961-2016

Period	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Change in population	Estimated net migration
			000's		
1961 - 1966	63	33	29	13	-16
1966 - 1971	63	33	30	19	-11
1971 - 1979	69	33	35	49	14
1979 - 1981	73	33	40	38	-3
1981 - 1986	67	33	34	19	-14
1986 - 1991	56	32	24	-3	-27
1991 - 1996	50	31	18	20	2
1996 - 2002	54	31	23	49	26
2002 - 2006	61	28	33	81	48
2006 - 2011	73	28	45	70	24
2011 - 2016	69	30	39	35	-4

Net migration

Net migration is derived as a residual of total population change less natural increase.

Of the three factors that determine population change (births, deaths and net migration), from an Irish perspective net migration is by far the most influential, volatile and uncertain.

In the five years to 2016 the population increased by 173,600 persons. With a recorded natural increase of 196,100 over the period, total net migration is estimated at -22,500 (net outward flow).

As clearly illustrated in Figure 1.2 (previous page) this is the first inter-censal period of net outward migration since the 1986-1991 period and contrasts sharply with a net inflow of 115,800 during the previous inter-censal period of 2006 and 2011.

Table 1.2 presents the annual averages of the main components of population change for the period 1961 to 2016.

The steady nature of the natural increase in the population over time contrasts sharply with the more volatile movements in net migration which ranged from an annual average outflow of 27,000 in the 1986-1991 period to an annual average inflow of 48,000 between 2002 and 2006.

Immigration in the year to April 2016 is dealt with in more detail later in this report on page 47.

Leinster exceeds State growth
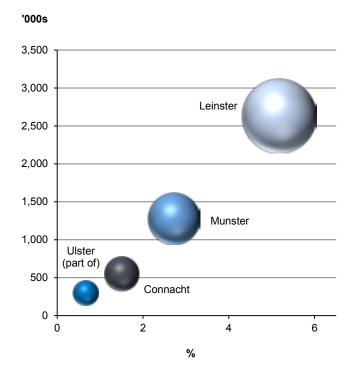
While the population of all provinces grew, only Leinster grew faster than the State overall, increasing by 5.2 per cent in the five years ending April 2016. Leinster accounted for 55.3 per cent of the population in 2016 compared with 54.6 per cent in 2011.

Ulster (part of) showed the slowest growth of the provinces at 0.7 per cent while its share of the population was 6.2 per cent.

Connacht grew by 1.5 per cent with 11.6 per cent share, while Munster grew 2.7 per cent and had 26.9 per cent share.

Figure 1.3 Percentage change in population by province, 2011-2016
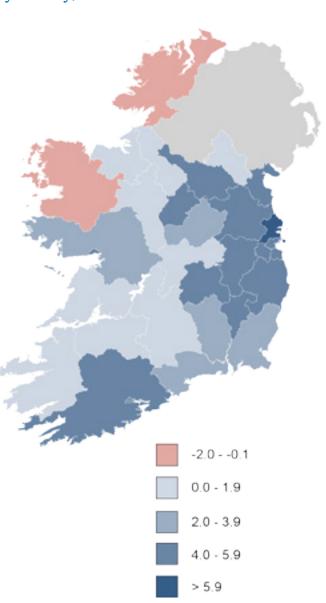
Cities and counties

Population change by county varied widely. Fingal grew by 8 per cent over the five years, more than twice that of the state overall. Dublin city (5.1%), Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown (5.7%) and South Dublin (5.1%) all grew by more than five per cent, as did the commuter belt counties of Laois (5.1%) and Meath (5.9%).

Galway city (4.2%) grew faster than the surrounding county (2.4%), as did Cork city (5.4%) compared with Cork county (4.4%).

Two counties showed falls in population, namely Donegal (-1.2%) and Mayo (-0.1%), while nine other counties grew by less than 2 per cent, as illustrated in Map 1.1.

Map 1.1 Percentage population change by county, 2011-2016

2. Geographical distribution

Population by constituency

Urbanisation

Urban centres

Population by constituency

The population by constituency is an important output from each census as the total membership of the Dáil is determined by the population as measured in the census. The constituencies presented in Figure 2.1 are those of the 44th Dáil as defined in the Electoral (Amendment) (No.7) Act 2013.

The population per TD for the country as a whole in April 2016 was 30,138.

There were twenty five constituencies with more than 30,000 people per TD and an additional eleven constituencies where the number of people per TD was in the range 29,000 to 30,000.

The constituency of Limerick County, with 27,948 people, had the lowest population per TD in the country in April 2016.

The constituency of Dublin North-West had the highest with 32,331 people.

Dublin Central was the fastest growing constituency increasing by 7,277 people or 8.2 per cent. It recorded the second highest population per TD with 32,102 people.

Only two constituencies, Donegal and Mayo, showed a population decrease between the two censuses falling by -1.1 per cent and -0.2 per cent respectively.

See web table EY003

Figure 2.1 Population per TD in each constituency, 2016

Table 2.1 Persons represented by constituency type, 2016

	Size type of constituency		
	5 members	**4 members**	**3 members**
Number of constituencies	11	16	13
Total persons represented	1,656,194	1,926,080	1,179,591
Average persons represented	30,113	30,095	30,246

Urban population growth continues

While the population overall increased by 3.8 per cent over the five years between April 2011 and April 2016 the population of Dublin city and suburbs increased by 5.6 per cent indicating a growing share of the population living in the capital. There were 62,552 more people in Dublin in 2016 than five years previously.

There were 2,985,781 people in urban areas in Ireland in 2016. This represents an increase of 138,899 or 4.9 per cent on 2011. In contrast, the population of rural areas increased by just 34,714 people, a 2 per cent rise.
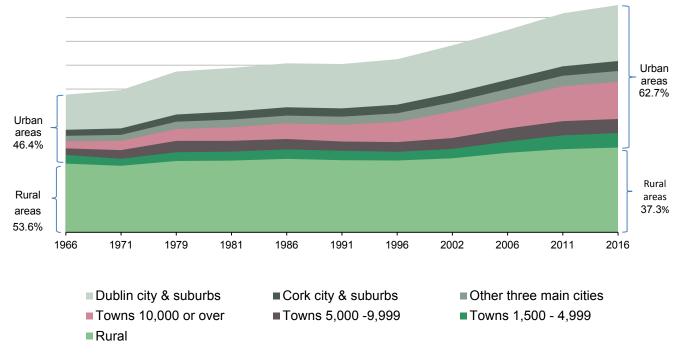
The population of large towns increased by 48,269 people, or 6.6 per cent, while that of the smallest towns (1,500 to 2,999) remained static.

Figure 2.2 below represents the population by urban / rural type and vividly illustrates the increasing share of the urban population over the past fifty years. While the population of rural areas has increased by 23.4 per cent over the period that of urban areas has increased by more than four times that rate with an increase of 106.7 per cent over the same period.

Table 2.2 Population of urban areas, 2011 and 2016

	Population		
Area	**2011**	**2016**	**Actual change**
Dublin city & suburbs	1,110,627	1,173,179	62,552
Cork city & suburbs	198,582	208,669	10,087
Limerick city & suburbs	91,454	94,192	2,738
Galway city & suburbs	76,778	79,934	3,156
Waterford city & suburbs	51,519	53,504	1,985
Towns 10,000 or over	730,415	778,684	48,269
Towns 5,000 -9,999	297,174	294,020	-3,154
Towns 3,000 -4,999	119,705	132,913	13,208
Towns 1,500 -2,999	170,628	170,686	58
Urban Total	2,846,882	2,985,781	138,899
Rural Total	1,741,370	1,776,084	34,714
Total	**4,588,252**	**4,761,865**	**173,613**

Figure 2.2 Urbanisation, 1966 - 2016

More and larger urban centres

The table below shows the number of urban centres classified by type along with the increase in the respective populations.

The total number of urban centres increased from 197 in 2011 to 200 in 2016 (for definitions, see Appendix 3). Small towns with population between 3,000 and 4,999 people were the fastest growing category, increasing their population by 11 per cent since 2011 and by 22.4 per cent since 2006.

Two towns (Longford and Skerries) joined the category of 10,000 or more (i.e. large towns) since the last census, bringing the total number to 41. The population of all large towns increased by 6.6 per cent, and by 26.4 per cent since 2002.

Figure 2.3 Share of population in urban areas, 1966 and 2016

Table 2.3 Number of urban population centres, 2011 and 2016

Area	Population centres		
	2011	2016	% change
Dublin city & suburbs	1	1	5.6
Cork city & suburbs	1	1	5.1
Limerick city & suburbs	1	1	3.0
Galway city & suburbs	1	1	4.1
Waterford city & suburbs	1	1	3.9
Towns 10,000 or over	39	41	6.6
Towns 5,000 -9,999	41	40	-1.1
Towns 3,000 -4,999	30	33	11.0
Towns 1,500 -2,999	82	81	0.0
Urban Total	**197**	**200**	**3.8**

Shifting share…….

Figure 2.3 clearly shows how Dublin city has lost population share of the total urban population at the expense of other urban areas over the past fifty years.

In 1966 Dublin city accounted for over half the urban population of the country with 51 per cent living there. In April 2016 this had fallen to 39 per cent.

This fall has been offset by the growth of large towns. In 1966, 1 in 10 people in urban areas lived in this category of town, compared with more than 1 in 4 in 2016.

It's a fact!

200   The total number of urban centres in 2016

11%   The percentage increase in the population of small towns - the fastest growing category

6.6%   The percentage increase in the population of large towns - the second fastest growing category

26%   The percentage of the urban population living in large towns in 2016

51%   Dublin's share of the urban population in 1966

39%   Dublin's share of the urban population 50 years later

3. Age and sex composition

Age structure

Average age

Age dependency

Sex ratio

Age structure
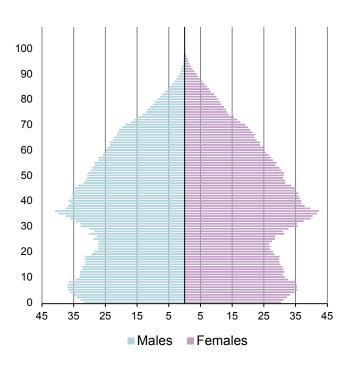
The number of males and females in 2016, by single year of age, is represented in the population pyramid in Figure 3.1.

A peak in the number of births in 1980 and again in 2009 can be seen in today's 36 and 6 year olds respectively. The decline in births throughout the late eighties and early nineties is also clearly visible, as is the more recent fall in births since 2009.

The contraction at the top of the pryamid reflects declining population with increasing age.

See web table EY007

Figure 3.1 Population by age and sex, 2016

How the population has changed

Figure 3.2 compares the population structure in 2016 and 2011. The number of people increased over the five years in almost all age groups with the exception of those in the 0-4 age group and the age groups spanning 20-34.
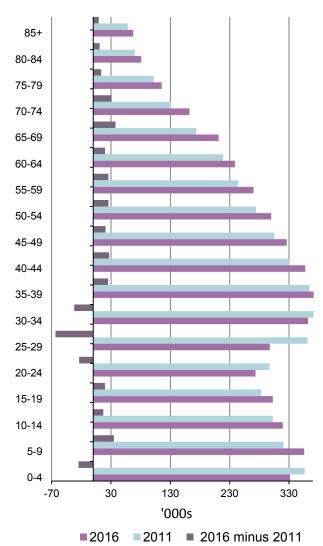
There has been a fall of 24,814 persons in the 0-4 age group primarily due to a fall in births since 2009 while the lower numbers in the age group 20-24 is mainly a cohort effect (low births 20 years ago). There were 63,687 fewer persons in the age group 25-29 and this is primarily as a result of recent high net outward migration among this group.

People living longer

People are living longer as can be seen in the changes in the population aged over 65 which has increased by 19.1 per cent since 2011. This is especially evident in the male population which rose by 53,523 (22%) to 296,837 compared with an increase of 48,651 (16.7%) to 340,730 for females.

For the population aged over 85, the male population increased by 24.8 per cent to 23,062 while the female population increased by 11.4 per cent to 44,493.

Figure 3.2 Changes in population structure, 2011-2016

Average age rises

The average age of the population has continued to increase and stood at 37.4 in April 2016 compared with 36.1 five years earlier, a gain of 1.3 years.

The average age has increased by 3.3 years over the twenty years since 1996 when it was just 34.1 years.

Fingal continues to have the youngest population followed by Kildare. Kerry and Mayo have the oldest population followed closely by Leitrim. The figures are represented in Table 3.1.

See web table EY006

Table 3.1 Average age for selected counties, 2011-2016

	County	Age	County	Age
	2011		**2016**	
State		**36.1**		**37.4**
Oldest	Cork City	38.7	Kerry	40.2
	Mayo	38.6	Mayo	40.2
	Kerry	38.5	Leitrim	39.8
	Leitrim	38.4	Roscommon	39.7
	Roscommon	38.4	Sligo	39.2
Youngest	Laois	34.3	Laois	35.6
	South Dublin	34.1	South Dublin	35.5
	Meath	33.8	Meath	35.2
	Kildare	33.5	Kildare	34.9
	Fingal	32.9	Fingal	34.3

Figure 3.3 Population aged 65 and over, 2011-2016
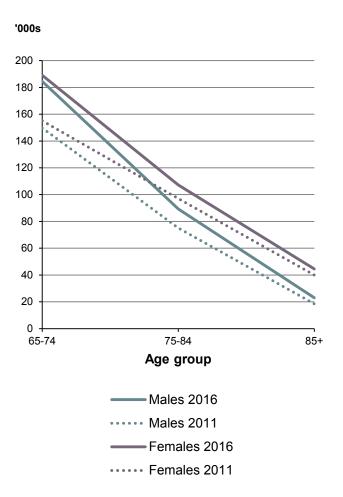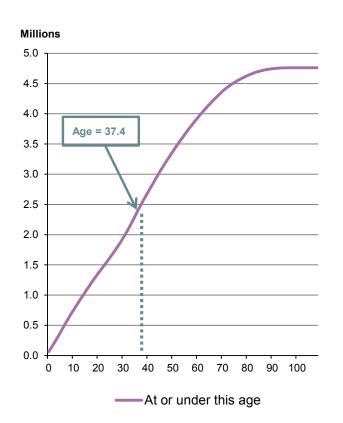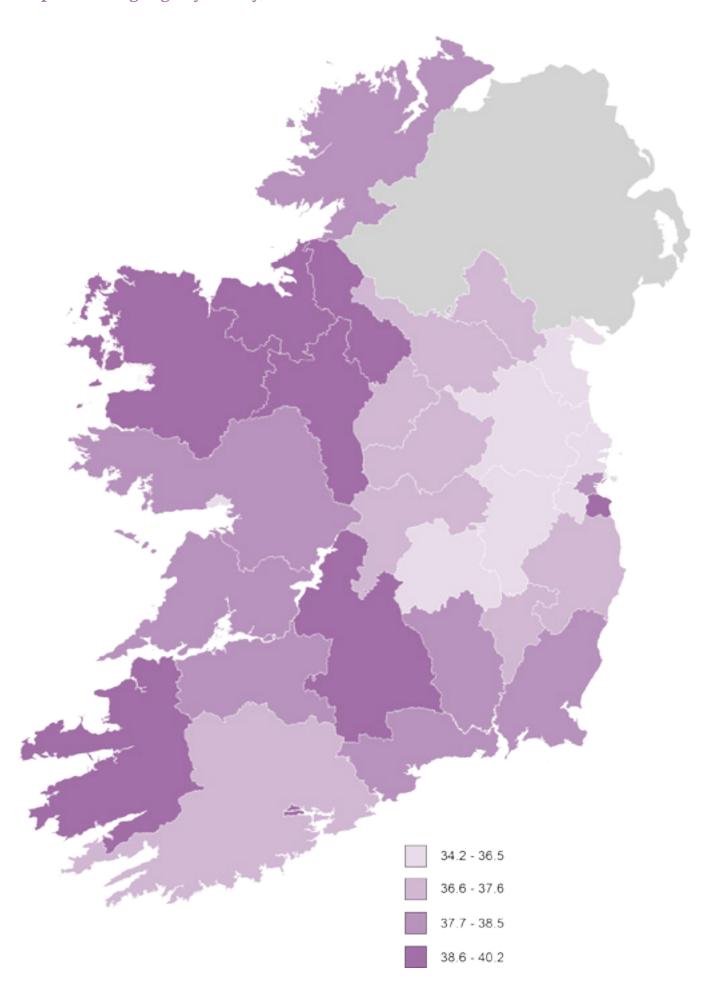
Figure 3.4 Average age of the population, 2016

Map 3.1 Average age by county, 2016

	34.2 - 36.5
	36.6 - 37.6
	37.7 - 38.5
	38.6 - 40.2

Age dependency increasing

Dependents are defined for statistical purposes as people outside the normal working age of 15-64. Dependency ratios are used to give a useful indication of the age structure of a population with young (0-14) and old (65+) shown as a percentage of the population of working age (i.e. 15-64).
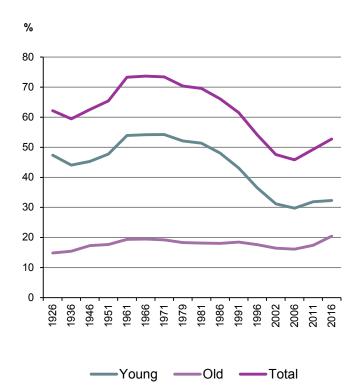
The total dependency ratio increased from 49.3 in 2011 to 52.7 in 2016, a rise of 3.4 points. The young dependency ratio increased by 0.4 points while the old dependency ratio increased by 3.0 points.
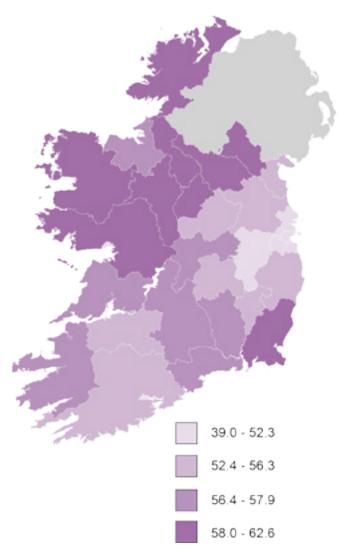
While the number of people aged 15-64 increased by 44,477 over the five years, the number of those aged 65 and over rose by 102,174 - more than twice that amount. The number of those aged 0 to 14 increased by just 26,962.

It is important to bear in mind that dependency ratios are a rather crude measure as variations occur over time due to the number of young people in third level education and people over 65 continuing to work.

Figure 3.5 Age dependency ratios, 1926-2016

Map 3.2 Age dependency by county, 2016

	39.0 - 52.3
	52.4 - 56.3
	56.4 - 57.9
	58.0 - 62.6

Dependency highest in Connacht and lowest in cities

Leitrim had the highest dependency ratio of any county at 62.6 per cent, closely followed by counties Mayo (61.0%), Roscommon (60.8%) and Donegal (60.5%).

The lowest dependency ratios were in Galway city at 39.0 per cent, followed by Cork city (42.8%), Fingal (50.7%) and Kildare (51.4%).

More women than men

There were 53,009 more females than males in the State in April 2016 resulting in an overall sex ratio of 97.8 males for every 100 females.

This reflects a falling sex ratio since 2011 when there were 42,854 more females than males and a sex ratio of 98.1.

More males born.....

Due to higher male birth rates more males than females can traditionally be found in the younger age groups and this is well illustrated in Figure 3.7 on the right. In the age group 0-19 there was an average of 104.6 males for every 100 females.

....but females live longer!

However, among the older age groups the opposite is true. Lower female mortality accounts for the higher proportion of women in those aged 65 and over, and this becomes more pronounced with increasing age. There were just under 52 males for every 100 females in the 85+ age group.

The gap is narrowing!

While the total ratio of males to females has fallen between 2011 and 2016, this varies by age group, as illustrated in Figure 3.8.

Among those aged 24 to 65 the ratio has fallen (proportionally fewer males than females), while among those aged 65 and over it has increased, reflecting decreasing male mortality rates. This trend is most evident in persons aged 85 and over where the ratio increased to 52 males per 100 females in 2016 compared to 46 males per 100 females in 2011.

See web table EY005

It's a fact!

45-49

The most gender balanced age group, where the ratio of men to women was 99.7

Figure 3.6 Women as a percentage of total population by age group, 2016

%
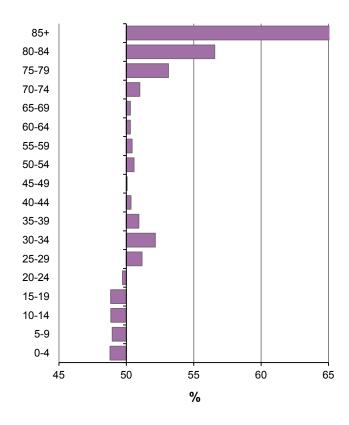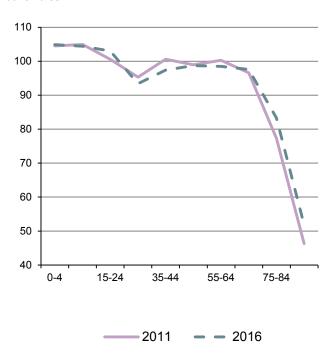
Figure 3.7 Sex ratio, 2011-2016

Males per 100 females

—— 2011   – – 2016
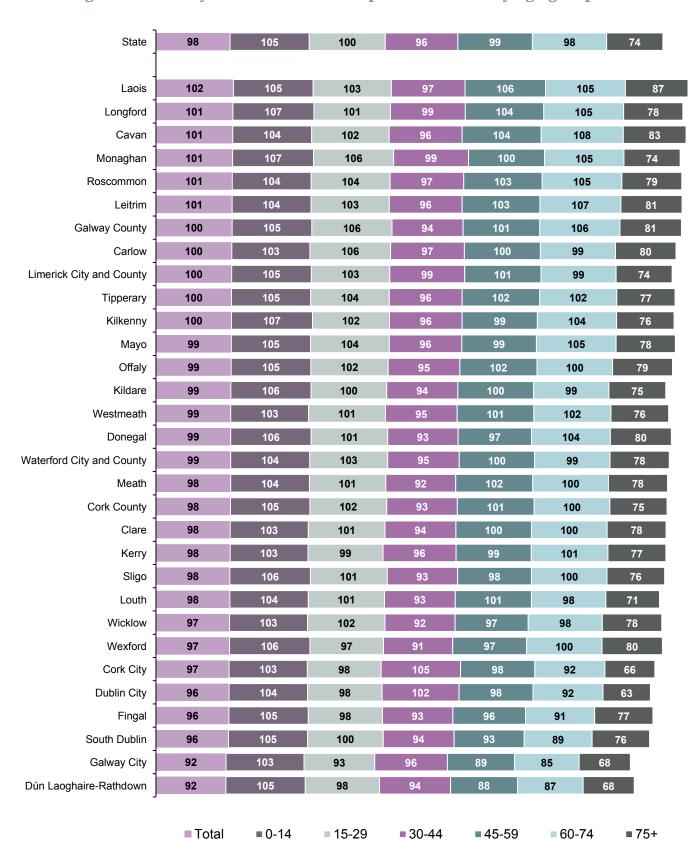
County by county

The county breakdown of the sex ratio (i.e. the number of males per 100 females) in the chart below gives an insight into the relative position of men and women at different age groups across the country. For instance in the 75 and over age group County Laois has the highest ratio of men to women with a sex ratio of 87, while in Dublin city the ratio is lowest at 63. The shorter the line overall, the fewer men per women in that area.

Figure 3.8 County breakdown of men per 100 women by age group, 2016

	Total	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60-74	75+
State	98	105	100	96	99	98	74
Laois	102	105	103	97	106	105	87
Longford	101	107	101	99	104	105	78
Cavan	101	104	102	96	104	108	83
Monaghan	101	107	106	99	100	105	74
Roscommon	101	104	104	97	103	105	79
Leitrim	101	104	103	96	103	107	81
Galway County	100	105	106	94	101	106	81
Carlow	100	103	106	97	100	99	80
Limerick City and County	100	105	103	99	101	99	74
Tipperary	100	105	104	96	102	102	77
Kilkenny	100	107	102	96	99	104	76
Mayo	99	105	104	96	99	105	78
Offaly	99	105	102	95	102	100	79
Kildare	99	106	100	94	100	99	75
Westmeath	99	103	101	95	101	102	76
Donegal	99	106	101	93	97	104	80
Waterford City and County	99	104	103	95	100	99	78
Meath	98	104	101	92	102	100	78
Cork County	98	105	102	93	101	100	75
Clare	98	103	101	94	100	100	78
Kerry	98	103	99	96	99	101	77
Sligo	98	106	101	93	98	100	76
Louth	98	104	101	93	101	98	71
Wicklow	97	103	102	92	97	98	78
Wexford	97	106	97	91	97	100	80
Cork City	97	103	98	105	98	92	66
Dublin City	96	104	98	102	98	92	63
Fingal	96	105	98	93	96	91	77
South Dublin	96	105	100	94	93	89	76
Galway City	92	103	93	96	89	85	68
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	92	105	98	94	88	87	68

Legend: ■ Total ■ 0-14 ■ 15-29 ■ 30-44 ■ 45-59 ■ 60-74 ■ 75+

4. Households and families

More people married

Table 4.1 presents figures on the marital status of the population aged 15 and over in April 2016 compared with 2011 and shows that while the actual number of those married increased by 83,547 over the five years the percentage of the population who were married remained stable at 37.6 per cent.

The majority of this increase (70,290) was among those married for the first time with a further 9,031 re-married.

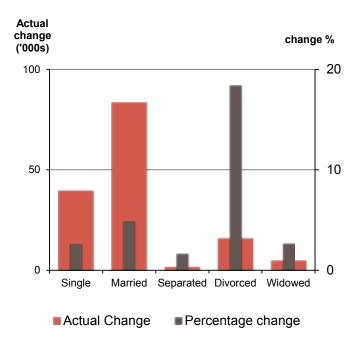Same-sex civil partnerships were captured separately for the first time in 2016 and the results show there were 4,226 persons in this category in 2016. A further 706 persons identified as being in a same-sex couple were married.

Figure 4.1 Change in marital status, 2011-2016

Actual change ('000s) ... **change %**

Legend: ■ Actual Change ■ Percentage change

Proportion of widows drops

While the number of people aged 70 and over increased by 64,576 the number of those who were widowed rose by just 6,914; there was an increase of 47,058 in those who were married.

This reflects a trend where men are living longer. In the over 70 age group, the number of men has grown faster than the number of women. In 2011 there were 767 men aged 70 and over for every 1,000 women in the same age band. In 2016 this has narrowed to 818 per 1,000.

See web table EY006

It's a fact!

37.6% The percentage of population who were married

40.8% The percentage married in Galway county

30.8% The percentage married in Dublin city

Table 4.1 Population aged 15 and over by marital status, 2006-2016

Years	Total	Single	Married Total	Married First marriage	Married Remarried	Registered same-sex civil partnership	Separated (incl. deserted)	Divorced	Widowed
				Thousands					
2006	3,375.4	1,453.2	1,565.0	*1,523.5*	*41.5*	*0.0*	107.3	59.5	190.4
2011	3,608.7	1,505.0	1,708.6	*1,655.9*	*52.7*	*0.0*	116.2	87.8	191.1
2016	3,755.3	1,544.9	1,792.2	*1,726.2*	*61.7*	*4.2*	118.2	103.9	196.2
				Actual change (Thousands)					
2006/2011	233.3	51.8	143.6	*132.4*	*11.2*	*0.0*	8.9	28.2	0.7
2011/2016	146.7	39.8	83.5	*70.3*	*9.0*	*4.2*	2.0	16.1	5.2
				Percentage change					
2006/2011	6.9	3.6	*9.2*	*8.7*	*27.0*	-	8.3	47.4	0.4
2011/2016	4.1	2.6	*4.9*	*4.2*	*17.1*	-	1.7	18.4	2.7

Elderly and living alone

There were a total of 587,284 aged 65 and over in private households in April 2016 and of these 156,799 (27%) lived alone. Among the 231,304 persons aged 75 and over, 81,672 (35.3%) lived alone while almost 45 per cent of the 51,503 persons aged 85 and over also lived alone.

Cities, along with the Border and Western regions, had the highest proportions of elderly living alone, as illustrated well on Map 4.1. Counties in the Eastern region, particularly those in the Dublin commuter belt generally had lower proportions of elderly living alone. Dublin city was an exception to this.

More elderly women live alone

There were more elderly women living alone than men, with women accounting for 62.3 per cent of all elderly people living alone. Among the older age group - aged 85 and over – women accounted for almost three in every four of those living alone, as can be seen in Figure 4.3.

See web table EY015

Figure 4.2 Persons living alone as a percentage of persons living in private households aged 65 and over, 2016
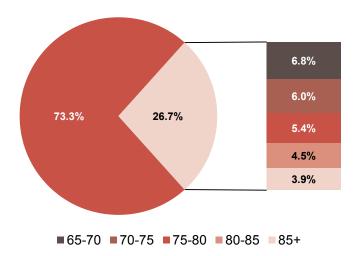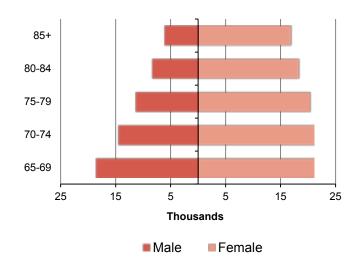
Figure 4.3 Males and females aged 65 and over living alone by age group, 2016

Map 4.1 Percentage of persons aged 65 and over living alone, 2016
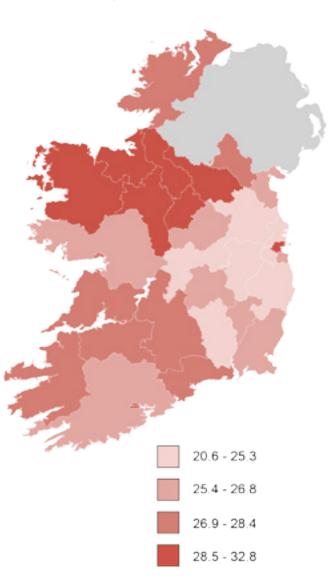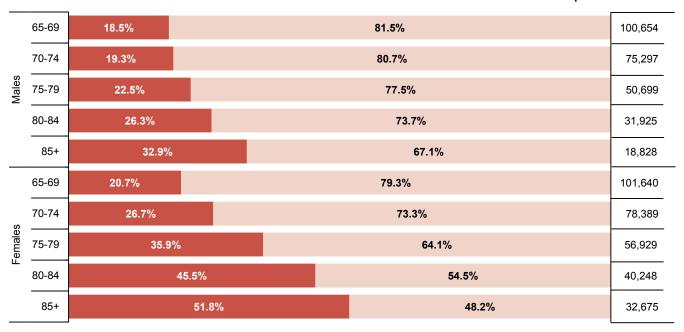
Figure 4.4 Percentage of elderly persons living alone and with others, 2016

			Persons in private households
Males	65-69	18.5%	81.5%	100,654
	70-74	19.3%	80.7%	75,297
	75-79	22.5%	77.5%	50,699
	80-84	26.3%	73.7%	31,925
	85+	32.9%	67.1%	18,828
Females	65-69	20.7%	79.3%	101,640
	70-74	26.7%	73.3%	78,389
	75-79	35.9%	64.1%	56,929
	80-84	45.5%	54.5%	40,248
	85+	51.8%	48.2%	32,675

■ Persons living alone ■ Persons living with others

Single people

In 2016, the percentage of people aged 15 and over who were single decreased slightly to 41.1 per cent compared with 41.7 per cent in 2011. Just over 43 per cent (43.5%) of men and almost 39 per cent (38.9%) of women were single in 2016.

When examined for urban and rural areas separately, the data shows that there was a higher proportion of single people in urban (44.5%) than in rural (35.4%) areas.

Likelihood of never marrying

The percentage of those aged 40 - 49 who were single is a good indicator of those who never marry in the long term.

In 2016 more than a quarter of males (26.3%) in this age group were single, while amongst women 23.6 per cent were single. Figure 4.5 illustrates clearly how there has traditionally been more unmarried men than women in this age group but that the gap is narrowing; over the twenty year period from 1996 to 2016 the percentage of single women in this age group has more than doubled from 11 per cent to almost 24 per cent.
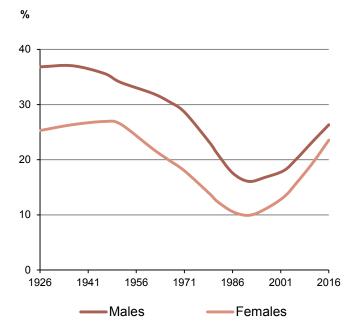
The data for the urban and rural areas differs sharply as illustrated in Table 4.2. In rural areas only 16.6 per cent of women in this age group were single compared with 28.0 per cent in urban areas, while for men the figures were 22.3 per cent and 28.9 per cent respectively.

See web table EY005

Figure 4.5 Percentage of people who were single aged 40-49, 1926-2016

Table 4.2 Percentage of single people in urban and rural area by sex, 2016

Age group	Total	Urban	Rural
Persons			
30 - 39 years	46.6	48.9	41.2
40 - 49 years	24.9	28.4	19.5
50 - 59 years	16.2	17.9	13.8
Males			
30 - 39 years	50.0	51.3	46.8
40 - 49 years	26.3	28.9	22.3
50 - 59 years	18.0	18.6	17.2
Females			
30 - 39 years	43.5	46.6	35.9
40 - 49 years	23.6	28.0	16.6
50 - 59 years	14.4	17.3	10.3

It's a fact!

45% The percentage of people aged 15 and over in urban areas who were single

35% The percentage of people aged 15 and over in rural areas who were single

Continued increase in numbers divorced
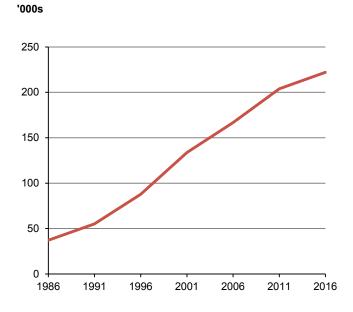
The number of divorced people in Ireland has increased from 87,770 in 2011 to 103,895 in 2016, an increase of 16,125 persons. This is less than the previous inter-censal increase of 28,236 persons.

In contrast, the number of people identifed as separated has levelled off and stood at 118,178, up marginally from 116,194 five years earlier. As divorce in Ireland generally requires a period of separation in the first instance (up to five years) the data no doubt reflects both a progression for people from separation to divorce, combined with new numbers joining the category of separation.

More women than men

As has been seen in previous census results, the figures for men and women differ, with consistently more women than men recorded in these categories. In 2016 there were 66,563 separated women compared with 51,615 separated men and 60,586 divorced women compared with 43,309 divorced men, as illustrated in Figure 4.7.

Figure 4.6 Separated and divorced persons, 1986-2016

'000s

It's a fact!
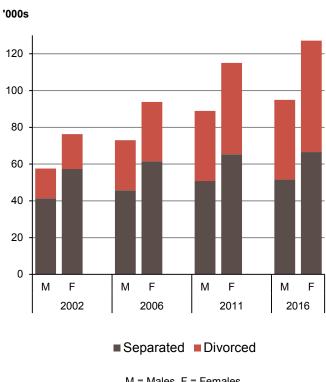
94,924 The number of men who were separated or divorced

127,149 The number of women who were separated or divorced

Figure 4.7 Separated and divorced by sex, 2002-2016

'000s

■ Separated ■ Divorced

M = Males, F = Females

Table 4.3 Marital breakdown rates for selected counties, 2016

County or City	Rate of marital breakdown
3 Highest	**%**
Cork City	11.9
Galway City	11.8
Dublin City	11.7
3 Lowest	**%**
Galway County	8.1
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	8.8
Cork County	8.9

Rates of marital breakdown

The increase in the number of divorced people has resulted in a small increase in the marital breakdown rate from 9.7 per cent in 2011 to 10 per cent in 2016. This rate is calculated as the number of separated and divorced persons as a proportion of those who were ever married.
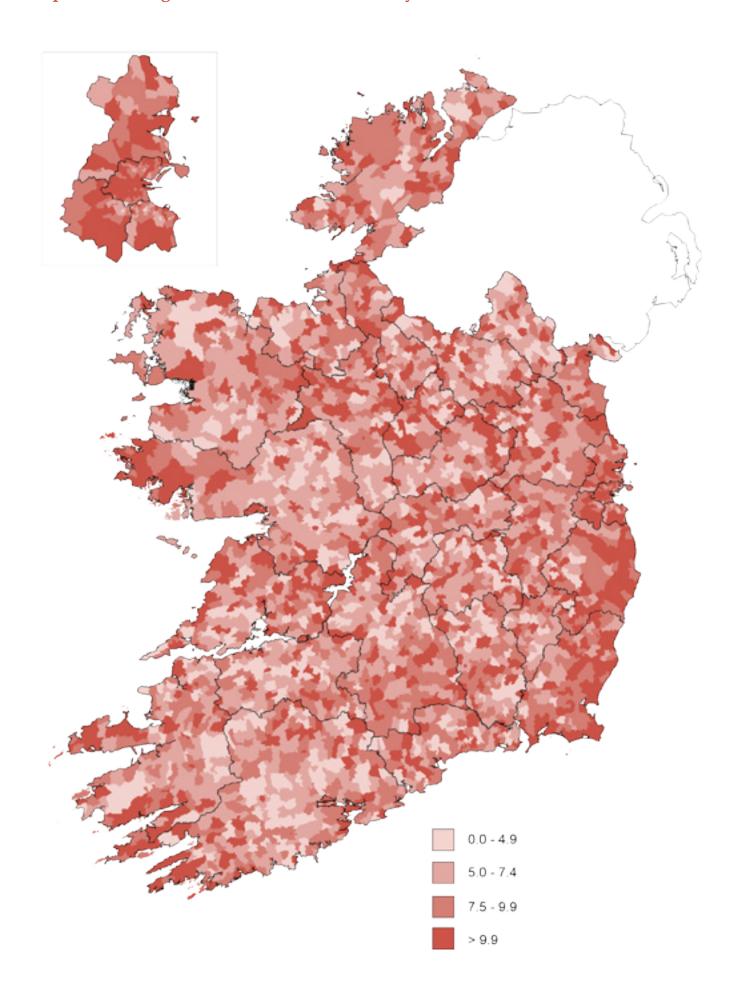
When examined on a county basis the highest rates were in the cities, topped by Cork City with a rate of 11.9 per cent, while Galway County had the lowest rate (8.1%). This data is illustrated in Map 4.2 opposite at an electoral district level.

Remarriage following divorce

The data on re-marriage shows that the 2002 figure of 30,500 had more than doubled to 61,729 in April 2016. Here the number of men exceeds women with 34,583 men in the category compared with 27,146 women, partially explaining the lower number of divorced men compared with women.

See web table EY006
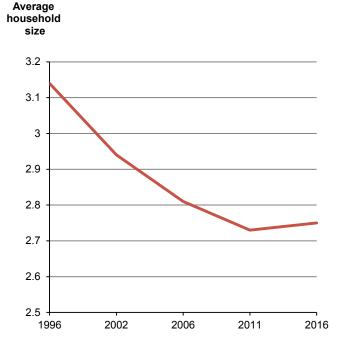
Map 4.2 Percentage rate of marital breakdown by electoral district, 2016

	0.0 - 4.9
	5.0 - 7.4
	7.5 - 9.9
	> 9.9

Household size increases

The number of private households increased from 1,654,208 in April 2011 to 1,702,289 in April 2016, an increase of 2.9 per cent over 5 years. As the number of people living in private households rose by 3.7 per cent over the period household formation has now fallen behind population increase. This has resulted in an increase in average household size from 2.73 persons to 2.75 persons and represents a reversal of the long-term decline in average household size in Ireland, as illustrated in Figure 4.8.

Figure 4.8 Average household size by census year

Couples with children see highest increase

Couples with children have long been the most dominant household type in Ireland, accounting for 35.2 per cent of all private households. Since 2011 they have also had the largest absolute growth of all household types, increasing by 20,796, as illustrated in Figure 4.9.

One-person households and couples without children also grew over the 5 years, increasing by 7,815 and 9,883 respectively.

See web table EY011

Figure 4.9 Change in household types, 2011-2016
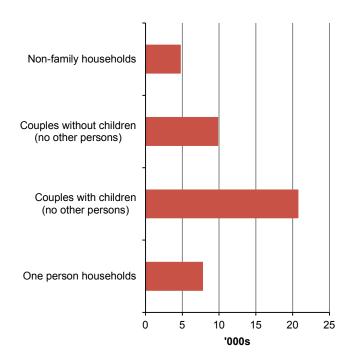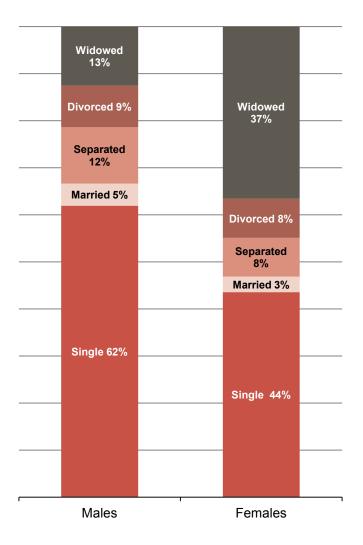
Figure 4.10 One person households by marital status

There were 399,815 one person households in total, of which 204,296 were female and 195,519 were male. Figure 4.10 presents the marital status of this group and shows that 62 per cent of males who lived alone were single with only 13 per cent widowed (21,517). Amongst females 74,725 were widowed, representing 37 per cent of the group, while 89,069 were single, accounting for 44 per cent.

Table 4.4 presents the composition of households in 2011 and 2016. Households comprised of families with other persons, be it couples with children, one parent families or two family households all showed the biggest increases, while the nuclear household of couple with children (with no other persons) remained the dominant type.

Table 4.4 Composition of households, 2011-2016

Composition of households	Number of households		Change 2011 - 2016	
	2011	**2016**	**Actual**	**%**
	Thousands			
One person	392.0	399.8	7.8	2.0
Couple without children	313.3	323.1	9.9	3.2
Couple with children	577.9	598.7	20.8	3.6
Couple without children but with other persons	21.7	20.3	-1.4	-6.5
Couple with children and other persons	30.5	32.4	2.0	6.5
One parent with children	179.8	177.9	-1.8	-1.0
One parent with children and other persons	18.2	20.6	2.4	13.4
Two or more family units	18.8	22.4	3.6	19.2
Non-family households	102.2	107.0	4.8	4.7
Total	**1,654.2**	**1,702.3**	**48.1**	**2.9**

More families and more children

The total number of families increased by 3.3 per cent, to 1,218,370, over the five years to April 2016. Families are defined as couples with or without children, or one parent with children. While husband, wife and children remained the most common family type, accounting for almost half of all families in Ireland, the largest increase was among married couples without children which accounted for 17,282 of the total increase of 39,160; cohabiting couples with children increased by 15,318.
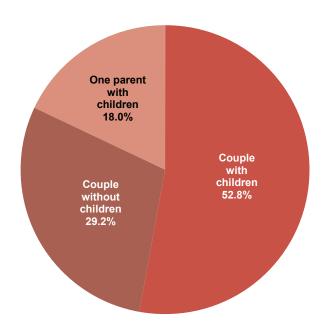
Decline in family size stabilises

The total number of children in families increased by 56,626 (3.5%) to 1,682,600 in 2016 as shown in Table 4.5 opposite.

The long-running decline in the number of children per family has levelled off. The average number of children in each family was 1.38, the same as in 2011. In 2006 it was 1.41.

Figure 4.11 Types of families, 2016

It's a fact!
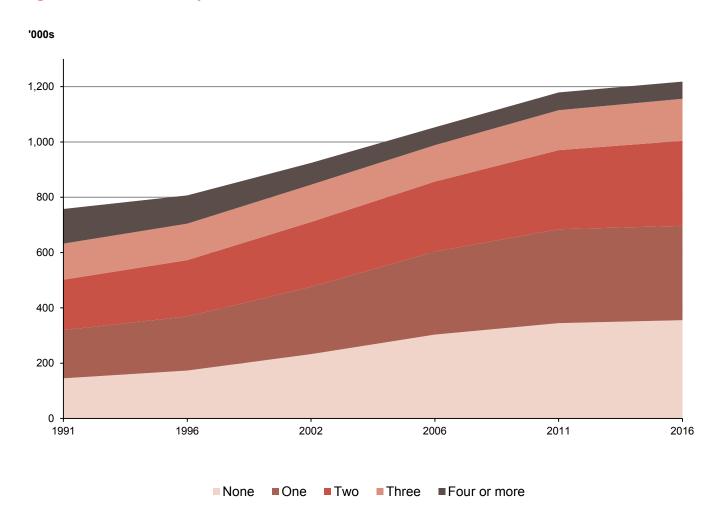
1,426 — The number of families containing seven or more children

0.5% — The increase in the number of one-child families

355,649 — The number of families without children

Table 4.5 Families by number of children, 1991-2016

Number of children	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011	2016
			Thousands			
None	145.4	173.5	232.9	303.6	344.9	355.6
One	174.2	195.7	243.1	300.1	339.6	341.2
Two	182.5	203.5	234.8	253.1	286.0	307.3
Three	130.4	131.9	134.7	131.7	144.5	152.1
Four or more	125.3	102.3	78.9	64.7	64.2	62.2
Total family units	757.9	806.8	924.5	1,053.2	1,179.2	1,218.4
Total children in family units	**1,523.9**	**1,470.2**	**1,470.8**	**1,486.4**	**1,626.0**	**1,682.6**
Average number of children per family	**2.00**	**1.80**	**1.60**	**1.41**	**1.38**	**1.38**

Figure 4.12 Families by number of children, 1991-2016

'000s

Legend: None, One, Two, Three, Four or more
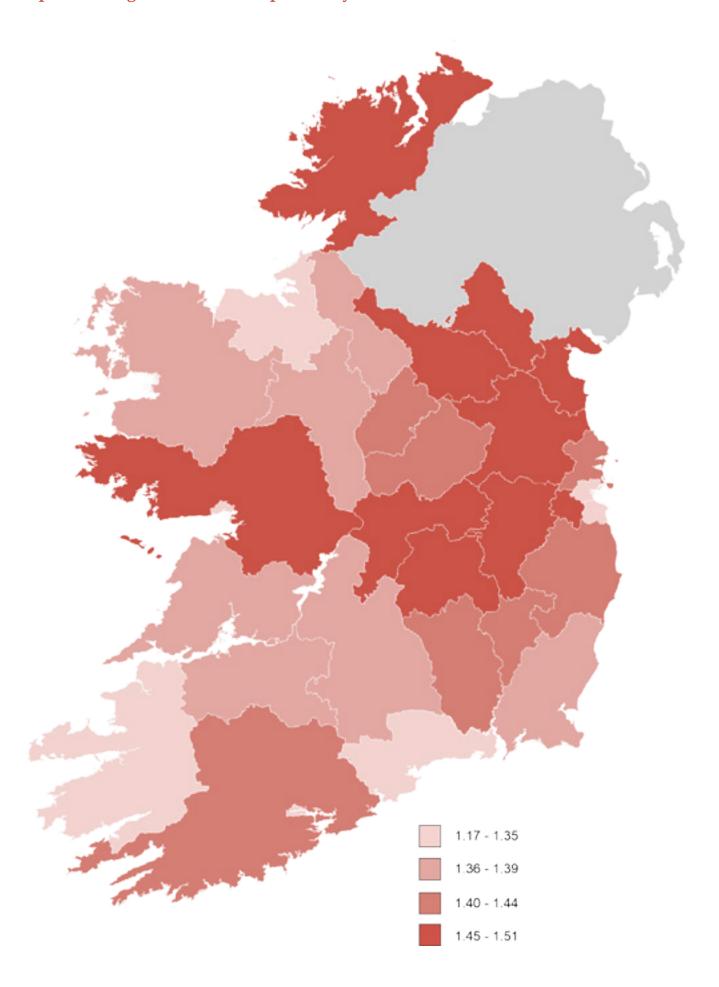
Average number of children by county

Map 4.3 (following page) presents the average number of children per family by county. County Meath, with an average of 1.51 children per family was the highest in the country, followed by Monaghan with 1.50 and Laois with 1.49. At the other end of the scale in Dublin city there was an average of only 1.17 children per family, while Cork city the average was 1.18 and in Galway city 1.24.

Map 4.3 Average no. of children per family, 2016

	1.17 - 1.35
	1.36 - 1.39
	1.40 - 1.44
	1.45 - 1.51

Cohabiting couples

Of the 1.22 million families in Ireland, 152,302 were comprised of cohabiting couples. This was an increase of 8,741 on the 2011 figure and reflects a slower rate of growth than in previous inter-censal periods; between 2006 and 2011 the number of cohabiting couples increased by 21,800.

While the majority of these couples (50.4%) had no children, the average number of children per cohabiting couple increased from 0.7 in 2011 to 0.9 children in 2016.

As cohabitation is often a precursor to marriage in Ireland, these couples tend to be younger on average than married couples (37.1 years as opposed to 52.1 for married).

One parent families

There were 218,817 families headed by one parent, the vast majority of whom (86.4%) were one parent mothers. Almost 90,000 (89,686) were single; a further 50,496 were widowed while the remaining 68,378 were separated or divorced.

Table 4.6 One parent families by marital status, 2016

Marital status	Persons	Males	Females
Single	89,686	5,537	84,149
Married	10,257	2,227	8,030
Separated	41,820	6,460	35,360
Divorced	26,558	3,791	22,767
Widowed	50,496	11,690	38,806
Total	**218,817**	**29,705**	**189,112**
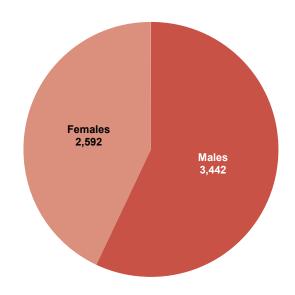
Same-sex couples
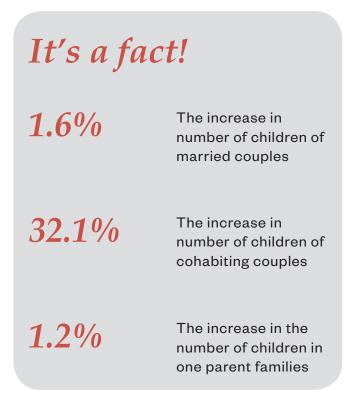
In April 2016 the census recorded 6,034 same sex couples of which 3,442 were male couples and 2,592 were female.

There were 591 couples with children, with the vast majority (82.9%) of these being female couples.

The category 'In a registered same-sex civil partnership' was included on the census for the first time in 2016 and there were 1,539 couples in this category; a further 706 couples indicated they were married.

Figure 4.13 Same-sex couples by sex, 2016

Females 2,592

Males 3,442

It's a fact!

1.6% The increase in number of children of married couples

32.1% The increase in number of children of cohabiting couples

1.2% The increase in the number of children in one parent families
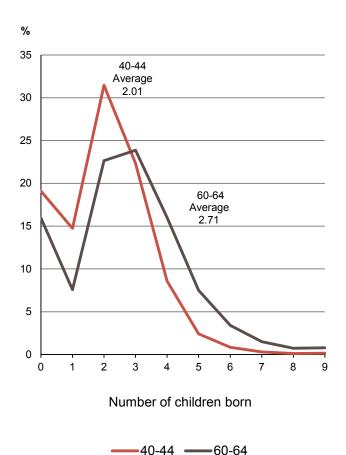
Declining fertility with age

The 2016 results on fertility show that the overall decline in fertility among women in Ireland has continued over the past five years, and this is illustrated in Figure 4.14.

The graph, which presents data for the age group 40-44 and 60-64, plots the number of women in these age groups by number of children born to them. As can be seen a larger proportion of women aged 40-44 had fewer children than those in the higher age group 60-64, while the situation is reversed when looking at women with three children or more.

The average number of children for the lower age group was 2.01, while for the older group it was 2.71.

Figure 4.14 Women in selected age groups by number of births, 2016
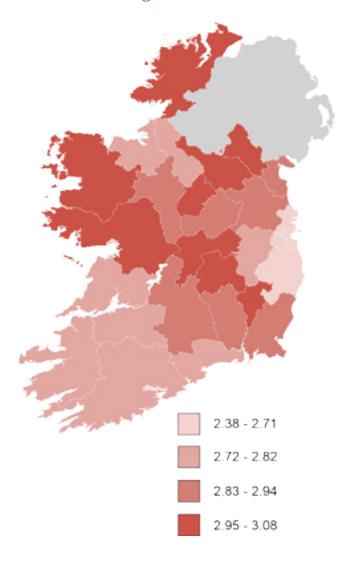
County by county

The average number of children born to women aged 45 and over has been mapped by county below.

Donegal had the highest rate at 3.08 children per woman, followed by Monaghan (3.07) and Offaly (3.06). Dublin city, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and Galway city had the lowest rates, at 2.38, 2.41 and 2.45 respectively.

Map 4.4 Average number of children born to women aged 45 and over, 2016

It's a fact!

43,761   The decrease in the number of women aged 20-39, peak child bearing years, contributing to the fall in births in recent years
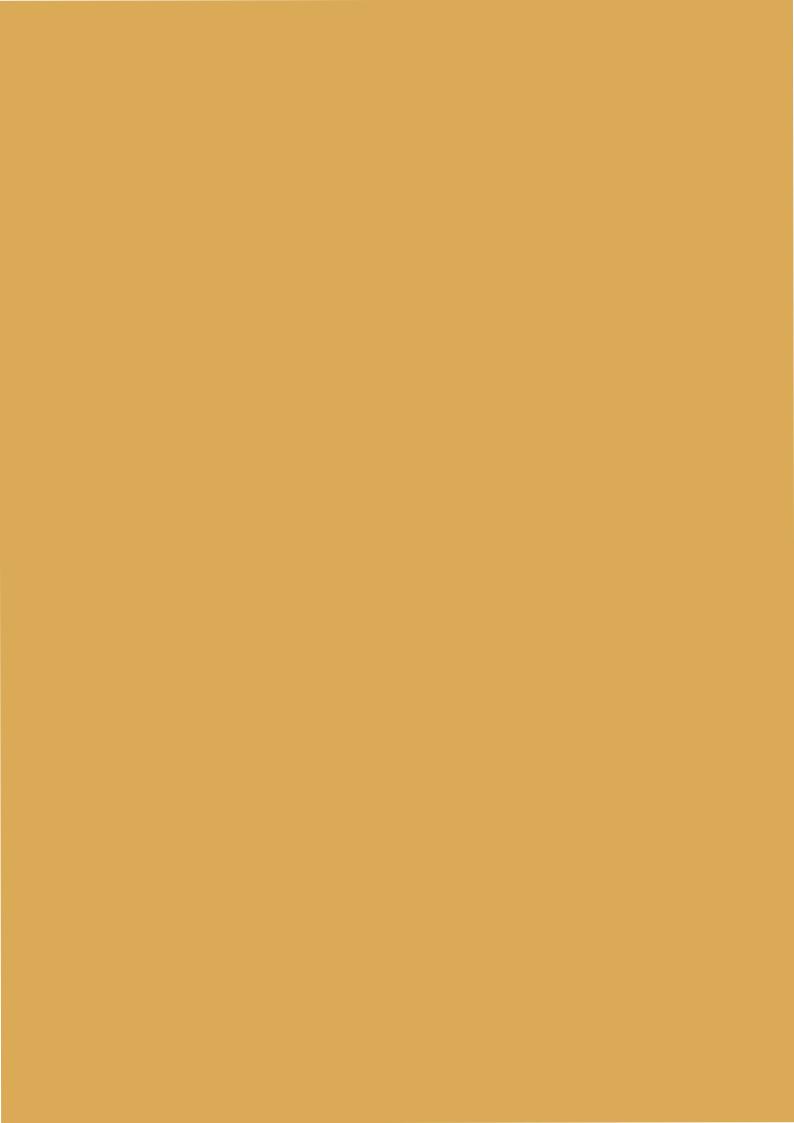
2.01   The average number of children born to every woman aged 40-44

3.27   The average number of children born to every woman aged 70-74

5. Diversity

Place of birth

Immigration

Nationality

Foreign language and ability to speak English

Visitors

Born abroad

The number of Irish residents born outside Ireland continued to increase and stood at 810,406 in 2016, an increase of 43,636 on the 2011 figure. In April 2016, persons born abroad accounted for 17.3 per cent of the population, up from 17 per cent in 2011.
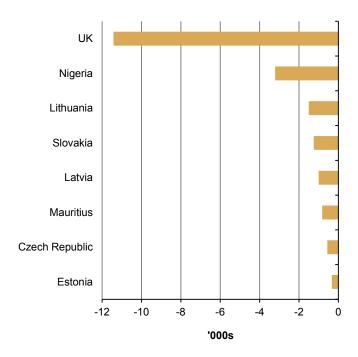
However, this increase is in sharp contrast to the previous inter-censal period which saw the number born outside Ireland rise by 154,141 over the period 2006 to 2011.

See web table EY020

Table 5.1 Place of birth of Irish residents from countries with largest increases, 2011 - 2016

Country	2011	2016	Actual change
Romania	17,995	28,702	10,707
Brazil	9,298	15,796	6,498
Spain	7,003	11,809	4,806
Pakistan	8,329	12,891	4,562
Croatia	980	5,202	4,222
Italy	7,146	10,913	3,767
India	17,856	20,969	3,113
Moldova	3,421	6,472	3,051
France	10,070	11,906	1,836
Portugal	2,246	3,866	1,620
Other	682,426	681,880	-546
Total	**766,770**	**810,406**	**43,636**

Romanians, Brazilians and Spanish show largest increases

The groups which showed the largest increase were those already well established in Ireland. The fastest growing groups in absolute terms were Romanians (up 10,707), Brazilians (up 6,498) and Spanish (up 4,806).

Other smaller groups showed large increases in percentage terms such as Croatia which increased by 431 per cent to 5,202, Venezuela (increased by 259% to 1,729), Afghanistan (increased by 212 % to 1,729) and Syria (increased by 199% to 920).

Figure 5.1 Fall in persons born abroad from selected countries, 2016

Those born in the UK and Nigeria show largest decreases

Between 2011 and 2016 the number of Irish residents born in the UK fell by 11,421. Other countries also showed falls, as presented in Figure 5.1. The number of those born in Nigeria fell by 3,211 and from Lithuania by 1,503.

In total the number of persons born in 58 different countries fell during this most recent inter-censal period.

It's a fact!

17.3%   The percentage of Irish residents born abroad (up 0.3% on 2011)

11,421   The decrease in the number of Irish residents born in the UK

Immigration

A question on usual residence one year ago provides information on inward migration in the year leading up to the census. The results show that 82,346 persons moved to Ireland in the year to April 2016. Of this, 28,143 were Irish nationals, up from 19,593 in the year to April 2011.

Figure 5.2 below presents the country of origin of returning Irish immigrants.

The UK was the most popular country of origin for returning Irish immigrants, followed by Australia (5,327) and the USA (2,566). The remainder of returning Irish came from a wide range of countries with Canada (2,036 persons returning), New Zealand (798), Spain (682), France (669) and the United Arab Emirates (550) accounting for the next five most popular countries.

Figure 5.2 Usual residence one year ago of Irish nationals who lived abroad, 2016

New arrivals

Inward migration to Ireland by foreign nationals in the year to April 2016 was 54,203, as presented in Table 5.2 below.

The data shows non-Irish immigrants arrived from a large selection of countries. As with Irish immigrants the UK was the top country of origin with 7,506 arrivals, followed by Brazil with 4,848 and Poland with 3,689.

Between them France, Germany, Italy and Spain accounted for 9,293 arrivals. There were also more than 1,000 non-Irish immigrants from each of China, India, Romania, the USA and Croatia. Altogether 180 distinct countries were recorded as a country of origin for non-Irish immigrants in the year to April 2016 on the census.

Table 5.2 Usual residence one year ago by top 10 countries of origin, 2016

Top 10 countries	Irish	Non-Irish	Total
UK	9,788	7,506	17,294
Australia	5,327	811	6,138
Brazil	116	4,848	4,964
USA	2,566	2,313	4,879
Spain	682	3,159	3,841
Poland	95	3,689	3,784
France	669	2,500	3,169
Canada	2,036	767	2,803
Croatia	12	2,340	2,352
India	107	2,233	2,340
Rest of World	6,745	24,037	30,782
Total	**28,143**	**54,203**	**82,346**

It's a fact!

180 The number of countries from which non-Irish immigrants arrived into Ireland in the year to April 2016

Ever lived abroad

Census 2016 included a question on whether a person had ever lived abroad. Responses provide important information on the year of arrival and country of previous residence.

Table 5.3 presents the data by year of taking up residence in Ireland, broken down by Irish and non-Irish nationals. For those who answered the question, the results show that 165,612 residents arrived in the years 2012 to 2016, of whom 70,782 were Irish nationals.
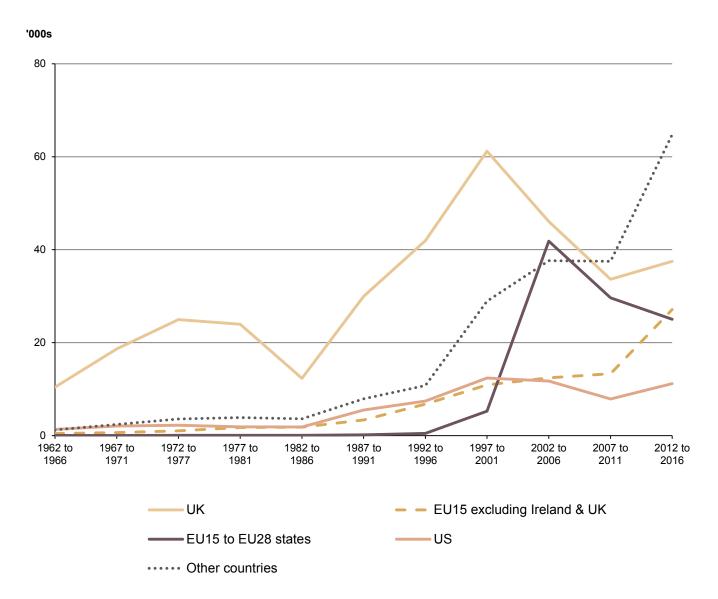
The United Kingdom was the most popular country of previous residence with 37,495 persons followed by the EU15 with 27,115 persons.

See web table EY023

Table 5.3 Irish residents by year of arrival, broad nationality and country of previous residence, 1997-2016					
	Total	**1997 - 2001**	**2002 - 2006**	**2007 - 2011**	**2012 - 2016**
Irish					
All countries	302,935	91,031	79,546	61,576	70,782
United Kingdom	124,629	46,615	31,595	22,881	23,538
EU15 excluding Ireland & UK	25,738	6,648	6,390	5,616	7,084
EU15 to EU28 states	6,411	1,511	2,458	1,473	969
USA	35,299	11,512	10,408	6,301	7,078
Other countries	110,858	24,745	28,695	25,305	32,113
Non-Irish					
All countries	251,044	27,217	69,682	59,922	94,223
United Kingdom	53,183	14,381	14,333	10,630	13,839
EU15 excluding Ireland & UK	37,871	4,237	6,002	7,663	19,969
EU15 to EU28 states	94,941	3,701	39,227	28,057	23,956
USA	7,737	821	1,305	1,549	4,062
Other countries	57,312	4,077	8,815	12,023	32,397
No nationality (incl. not stated)					
All countries	1,978	397	510	464	607
United Kingdom	589	191	163	117	118
EU15 excluding Ireland & UK	149	26	28	33	62
EU15 to EU28 states	430	43	149	121	117
USA	116	39	27	16	34
Other countries	694	98	143	177	276
Total	**555,957**	**118,645**	**149,738**	**121,962**	**165,612**

Figure 5.3 shows the country of origin of all those who ever lived abroad by their year of arrival.

The graph illustrates the sharp peak in arrivals from the UK in the late 1990's with just over 61,000 arrivals, the majority of whom had been born in Ireland. Arrivals from the accession states (EU15 to EU28) increased dramatically from 5,255 in the 1997 to 2001 period to 41,834 between 2002 and 2006. Arrivals from the rest of the world have been increasing steadily since 2002 and are now the largest group, accounting for 39.1 per cent of all arrivals in the period from 2012 to 2016. Irish born persons accounted for nearly 50 per cent of this group.

Figure 5.3 Persons who lived abroad by country of origin and period of taking up residence, 2016

'000s

Irish, non-Irish

Table 5.4 Usually resident population by nationality, 2016

Nationality	2011	2016	% change
Irish	3,927,143	4,082,513	4.0
of which Irish only	3,871,238	3,977,729	2.8
dual Irish nationality	55,905	104,784	87.4
Non-Irish	544,357	535,475	-1.6
No nationality (incl. not stated)	53,781	71,933	33.8
Total	**4,525,281**	**4,689,921**	**3.6**

Figure 5.4 Distribution of population by nationality, 2016

- Polish
- UK
- Lithuanian
- Romanian
- Latvian
- Brazilian
- Other

Between 2011 and 2016 the number of non-Irish nationals fell for the first time since the question was introduced on the census in 2002 and stood at 535,475 down from 544,357 five years earlier.

The proportion of the population who were non-Irish nationals has also fallen from 12.2 per cent in 2011 to 11.6 per cent in 2016.
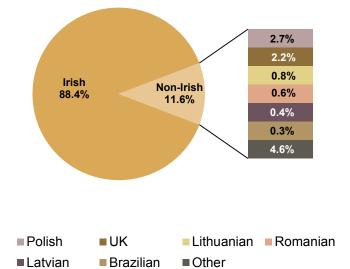
This fall in non-Irish nationals can in part be explained by the rise in the number of those with dual Irish nationality.

Dual nationalities have always been captured and coded on the census and 55,905 persons were recorded as having dual-nationality in 2011. Since then there has been an increase in the number of people acquiring Irish citizenship, estimated at some 94,000 since the last census in 2011.

This would appear to have had an impact on the large increase in the number of persons recorded as having dual Irish nationality, up by 48,879 since April 2011 to 104,784 in April 2016.

See web table EY024

Fall in UK nationals

While the number of Polish nationals (122,515) has remained virtually unchanged since 2011, the number of UK nationals fell by 9,146 to 103,113. Romanian nationals showed the largest absolute increase rising by 11,882 to 29,186. While Spanish nationals had the largest precentage increase of 78.3 per cent, large increases were also seen in Brazilian and Italian nationals. The number of Indian nationals fell by 33 per cent to 11,465.

Table 5.5 Persons usually resident by nationality for selected countries, 2011-2016

Nationality	2011	2016	% change
Irish	3,927,143	4,082,513	4.0
Polish	122,585	122,515	-0.1
UK	112,259	103,113	-8.1
Lithuanian	36,683	36,552	-0.4
Romanian	17,304	29,186	68.7
Latvian	20,593	19,933	-3.2
Brazilian	8,704	13,640	56.7
Spanish	6,794	12,112	78.3
Italian	7,656	11,732	53.2
French	9,749	11,661	19.6
German	11,305	11,531	2.0
Indian	16,986	11,465	-32.5
American (US)	11,015	10,519	-4.5
Slovakian	10,801	9,717	-10.0
Chinese	10,896	9,575	-12.1

Dual Irish nationalities

In 2016 the number of persons with dual Irish nationality almost doubled on the 2011 figure increasing from 55,905 to 104,784 in April 2016. Persons born in Ireland accounted for 37 per cent of this group or 38,344 persons.

Figure 5.5 presents this group by their dual nationality split between those who were born in Ireland and those born abroad. The longer the bar overall the higher the number of persons of that dual nationality.

Irish-Americans were the largest dual-Irish group accounting for 17,552 persons, of whom 6,358 (36%) were born in Ireland and the remainder, 11,194 (64%) born abroad.

Among Irish-UK nationals the majority (86%) were born outside Ireland with just 2,170 (14%) born in Ireland. Among Irish-Polish nationals the majority were born here; there were 2,743 persons born outside Ireland who now identify as part-Irish.

See web table EY024

Figure 5.5 Persons with dual Irish nationality by place of birth, 2016
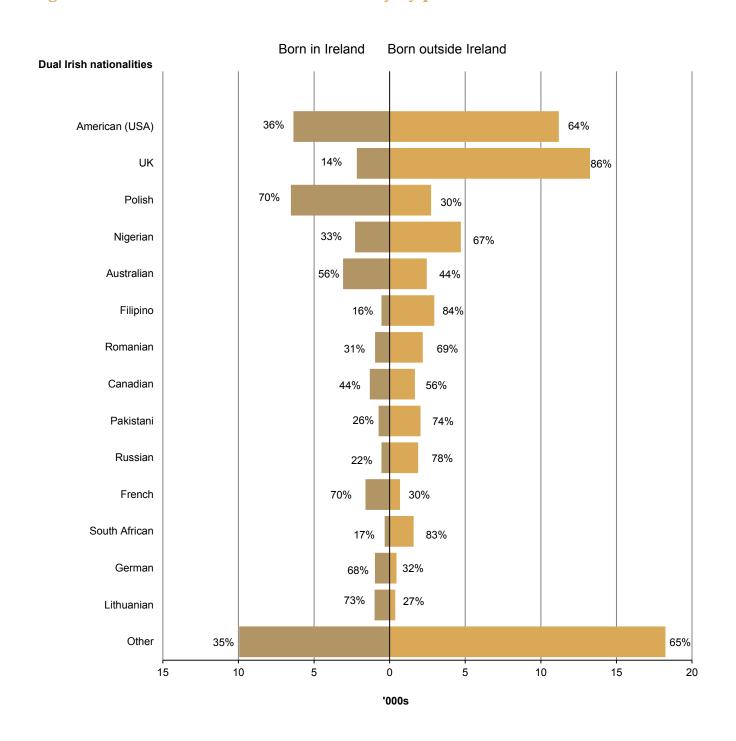
Figure 5.6 Population of top 10 non-Irish nationalities usually resident in the State by size and census year

2002	2006	2011	2016
UK 117,095	UK 126,068	Polish 122,585	Polish 122,515
USA 17,519	Polish 73,402	UK 112,259	UK 103,113
German 10,196	Lithuanian 25,796	Lithuanian 36,683	Lithuanian 36,552
Nigerian 9,229	USA 19,308	Latvian 20,593	Romanian 29,186
French 8,772	Nigerian 16,425	Nigerian 17,642	Latvian 19,933
Chinese 6,392	Latvian 14,186	Romanian 17,304	Brazilian 13,640
Spanish 6,122	German 13,028	Indian 16,986	Spanish 12,112
Australian 5,361	French 11,950	Filipino 12,791	Italian 11,732
Romanian 5,247	Chinese 11,515	German 11,305	French 11,661
Italian 5,180	Filipino 9,873	USA 11,015	German 11,531

Getting older

As the total number of non-Irish overall has stabilised over the past five years it can be expected that those who are here will be gradually ageing, and this is illustrated in Figure 5.7. Numbers have increased for all groups aged 35 and over and decreased for all age groups aged 34 and under.

Persons aged 65 and over increased by 34.5 per cent from 19,145 to 25,754 over the five years while the number of children aged 14 and under has fallen to 65,641, down from 78,569 in 2011.

The average age for all persons in Ireland increased by 1.3 years between 2011 and 2016. The average age of non-Irish nationals increased by almost twice that (2.5 years) over the five years rising from 32.9 to 35.4, while amongst Polish nationals the average age increased by 3.5 years rising from 27.9 to 31.4.

See web table EY024

From every corner of the world

In April 2016, there were 535,475 non-Irish nationals of over 200 different nationalities living in Ireland. However, a very small number of these accounted for the majority of persons in this group with the top 10 nationalities accounting for 69 per cent of the total.

The top 11 to 20 nationalities accounted for a further 14 per cent of all non-Irish.

All other nationalities therefore represented the remaining 17 per cent. This is reflected in the tailing off of the line on Figure 5.8.

Figure 5.7 Non-Irish population pyramid, 2011 and 2016
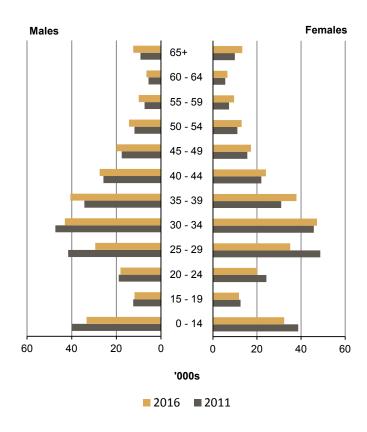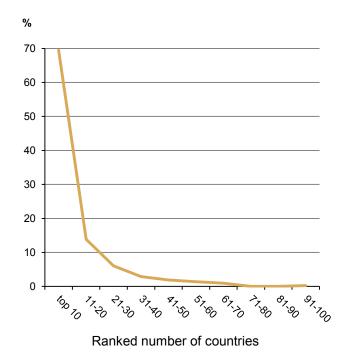

Figure 5.8 Non-Irish population by top nationality groupings, 2016

A multi-lingual country

A question on foreign languages was asked for the first time in Census 2011 and covered foreign languages spoken at home and how well those who did speak another language at home could speak English.

The 2016 results show that 612,018 Irish residents spoke a foreign language at home (up 19 per cent from 514,068 in 2011). Polish was by far the most common language, followed by French, Romanian and Lithuanian.

French and Russian

The results for French and Russian are noteworthy. Of those who spoke French at home 75.1 per cent were Irish nationals, only 16.2 per cent were French nationals while 3.7 per cent were of African nationality.

Of the 21,707 persons who spoke Russian at home only 8.9 per cent were Russian nationals, while 29 .5 per cent were of Irish or dual Irish nationality, 23 per cent were Latvian nationals, 9.1 per cent were Lithuanian, 4.0 per cent Estonian and 2.5 per cent Ukranian.

See web table EY025

Irish born and multi-lingual

Over a quarter (30%) of those who spoke a foreign language at home were born in Ireland and the languages spoken are presented in Figure 5.9. Of these, 19,743 were pre-school children (aged 3-4 years), 54,693 were primary school children and 31,078 were secondary school children. Together, these accounted for 57.4 per cent of all Irish-born speakers of foreign languages.

French was by far the most popular language spoken by those born in Ireland, with the majority of those speaking it aged 13 and over (86.5%). Polish and German were the next most popular languages.

Figure 5.9 Irish born speaking a foreign language, 2016

Table 5.6 Foreign languages spoken at home, 2016

Language	Total	Born in Ireland	Born elsewhere
Polish	135,895	27,197	108,698
French	54,948	36,810	18,138
Romanian	36,683	7,396	29,287
Lithuanian	35,362	6,481	28,881
Spanish	32,405	14,680	17,725
German	28,331	16,077	12,254
Russian	21,707	5,494	16,213
Portuguese	20,833	2,829	18,004
Chinese	17,584	4,691	12,893
Arabic	16,072	4,071	12,001
Other	212,198	58,197	154,001
Total	**612,018**	**183,923**	**428,095**

Ability to speak English

A question on ability to speak English was asked of those who spoke a language other than English or Irish at home. Ability was broken down into four categories - 'very well', 'well', 'not well' and 'not at all'.

Of the 612,018 people who spoke another language at home 508,016 (83%) indicated they could speak English 'well' or 'very well', while 86,608 people (14.2%) indicated 'not well' or 'not at all'.

Figure 5.10 presents the data by nationality. While persons from Poland had the highest absolute number of persons who spoke English 'not well' or 'not at all' (21,316 or 18.8%) those from Afghanistan had the highest percentage (466 or 44.4%), followed by persons from China (2,234 or 28.5%).

Figure 5.10 Ability to speak English by selected nationality, 2016

Ability to speak English by age group

Table 5.7 presents the data by age group separating out the various stages of education and working life.

Of the 22,221 pre-school children (aged 3-4 years) who spoke a foreign language at home 1,710 (8%) could not speak English at all while a further 5,989 could not speak English well.

Ability improves rapidly once children start school with only 386 children unable to speak English in primary school going years.

Children of secondary school age were the cohort with the best English speaking ability as can be seen in Table 5.7.

There were 2,469 persons aged 65 years and over who could not speak English well or at all. This equates to 20 per cent of persons in that age group.

See web table EY028

Table 5.7   Ability to speak English by age group, 2016

Age group	Total	Very well	Well	Not well	Not at all
Pre-school 3-4 years	22,221	7,254	7,268	5,989	1,710
Primary 5-12 years	76,301	55,694	15,991	4,230	386
Secondary 13 - 18 years	56,296	44,578	8,605	2,916	197
Young adult 19 - 24 years	45,839	28,153	12,904	4,413	369
Working age 25-64 years	365,887	182,806	129,150	48,829	5,102
Older people 65 years and over	12,303	7,729	2,105	1,564	905
Total	**578,847**	**326,214**	**176,023**	**67,941**	**8,669**

Visitors on Census Night

The Irish census is conducted on a De Facto basis which means that everyone who is in the country on Census Night is enumerated on a census form.

There were 71,944 visitors in Ireland on Census Night, an increase of 8,973 on the 2011 figure of 62,971.

Figure 5.11 presents the distribution of visitors by country of usual residence.

The largest group were UK residents with 21,861 persons, representing 30 per cent of all visitors, followed by those from the USA with 11,461 visitors (16% of total).

There were significant numbers of visitors from France (5,535), Germany (4,572) and Spain (3,323). There were 4,032 visitors from Asia and 2,535 from Australia.

Figure 5.11 Where visitors usually live, 2016
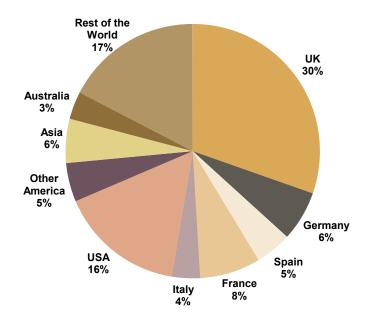
Table 5.8 Visitors from abroad, 2016

Country	Private Households	Hotels & Guest houses	Other	Total
UK	12,440	9,133	288	21,861
France	3,002	2,045	488	5,535
Germany	1,997	2,419	156	4,572
Spain	2,472	561	290	3,323
Italy	1,205	1,344	37	2,586
Poland	1,575	185	45	1,805
Other Eurpoe	933	766	118	1,817
USA	4,069	7,212	180	11,461
Other America	2,309	1,037	189	3,535
Australia	1,668	810	57	2,535
Asian Countries	3,133	724	175	4,032
Rest of World	5,293	3,266	323	8,882
Total	**40,096**	**29,502**	**2,346**	**71,944**

Hotels and guest houses

Of the total 71,944 visitors in Ireland on Census Night , 29,502 were staying in hotels and guest houses with a further 2,346 staying in other tourist accommodation.

Persons from the UK, numbering 9,133, made up the largest group in hotels and guest houses, followed by persons from the USA at 7,212 with Germany the third largest group at 2,419.

People from France favoured guest houses over hotels whereas nearly all other groups had more persons staying in hotels over other tourist accommodation.

Over half (55.7%) of all visitors in Ireland were staying in private households, presumably visiting family and friends.

See web table EY010

It's a fact!

71,944   The total number of visitors in Ireland on Census Night

6. Ethnicity and Irish Travellers

Ethnicity

Irish Travellers

A changing ethnic mix

A question on ethnic or cultural background was asked for the first time in 2006.

Between 2011 and 2016 the number of people categorised as White Irish increased by 1 per cent while those in the Black Irish or Black African category fell by 847 persons, or 1.4 per cent. This contrasts with an increase of 45 per cent in the Black Irish or Black African category between 2006 and 2011.

Those classified as Other Asian increased by 12,145, or 19 per cent, also far lower than the previous inter-censal increase of 87 per cent.

Over 124,000 people failed to answer the question.

Table 6.1   Usual residents by ethnic or cultural background, 2011-2016

Category	2011	2016	% change
White Irish	3,821,995	3,854,226	0.8
Irish Travellers	29,495	30,987	5.1
Other White	412,975	446,727	8.2
Black Irish or Black African	58,697	57,850	-1.4
Other Black	6,381	6,789	6.4
Chinese	17,832	19,447	9.1
Other Asian	66,858	79,273	18.6
Other	40,724	70,603	73.4
Not stated	70,324	124,019	76.4
Total	4,525,281	4,689,921	3.6

It's a fact!

82%   The percentage of the usually resident population who identified themselves as White Irish

17%   The percentage increase in the population who identified themselves as Chinese or Other Asian
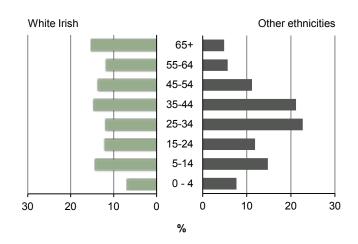
Ethnic age profiles

People with a White Irish background were generally older than other ethnic groups.

Just over 57 per cent of people in ethnic groups other than White Irish were under 35. Almost 5 per cent of people in these ethnic groups were 65 or older, compared with 13 per cent of the White Irish group.

See web table EY029

Figure 6.1 Ethnic population by age, 2016

%

Increase in Irish Traveller numbers

The number of usual residents present in the State and enumerated as Irish Travellers in Census 2016 increased by 5.1 per cent from 29,495 to 30,987.

There were 98.5 males for every 100 females within the Irish Traveller population. The equivalent sex ratio for the general population was 97.9.

Figure 6.2 Number of Irish Travellers, 2011-2016

'000s
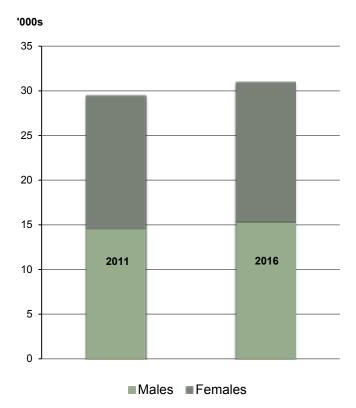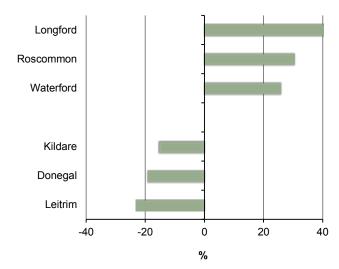
Figure 6.3 Percentage change in Traveller numbers by county, top 3 and bottom 3, 2016

%

Traveller count by County

While Irish Traveller numbers increased in most counties there was a decline in some, with Leitrim showing the largest percentage decline of 23.1 per cent or 61 people.
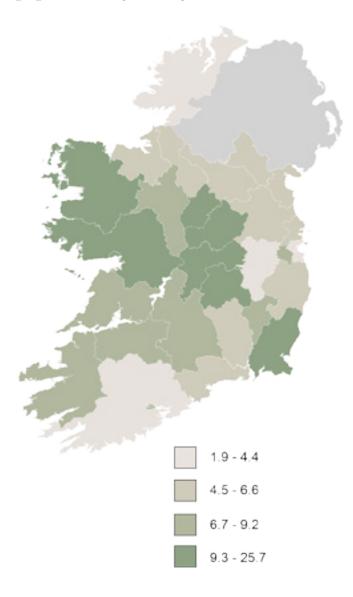
The biggest percentage increases were recorded in Longford where Traveller numbers rose by 40.8 per cent and Roscommon where numbers increased by 30.3 per cent.

Longford had the highest absolute increase in Traveller numbers of any county, increasing by 303.

Longford also had the highest number of Travellers per head of population, with 25.7 Travellers for every thousand people. South Dublin had the lowest number per head of population with 1.9 Travellers per thousand people.

There were 6,006 Travellers in Dublin, the largest number in any county. Thirty seven per cent were in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, with 7 per cent in South Dublin.

See web table EY030

Map 6.1 Irish Travellers per 1,000 population, by county, 2016

	1.9 - 4.4
	4.5 - 6.6
	6.7 - 9.2
	9.3 - 25.7
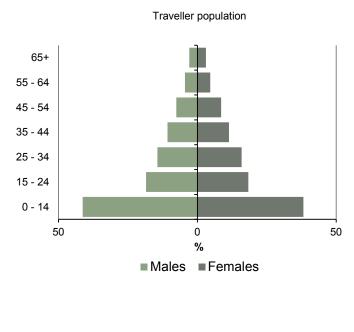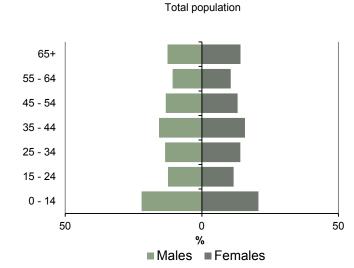
Travellers younger

Irish Travellers were much younger than the general population. Just over 73 per cent of Travellers were aged 34 or younger while 7.5 per cent were over 54.

The age group where the greatest percentage population growth took place in the Traveller community was between 5 and 9. There were 413 (10.6%) more children in this category than in 2011.

Figure 6.4 Age distribution of Irish Traveller and total populations, 2016

Traveller population

Total population

Marrying earlier

Almost a quarter of Travellers aged between 15 and 24 were married (22.6%) , compared with 1.2 per cent of the general population.

The tendency of Irish Travellers to marry younger is evident in the fact that only 35.1 per cent of Travellers aged between 25 and 34 were single compared with 69.1 per cent of the general population in the same age range.

See web table EY031

Table 6.2 Irish Travellers' marital status, 2016

Age group	Single	Married*	Other
15 - 24	4,320	1,292	93
25 - 34	1,651	2,710	342
35 - 44	829	2,174	419
45 - 54	394	1,642	470
55+	243	1,420	675

* including same-sex civil partnership

Small increase in temporary accommodation

The number of Travellers living in temporary accommodation increased between 2011 and 2016 from 3,560 to 3,718 a rise of 158 persons. This accounts for 12.2 per cent of all Travellers.

Just over 83 per cent of the Traveller population lived in permanent housing.

Monaghan, at 96.4 per cent, had the highest proportion of Travellers living in permanent housing. In contrast, 22.2 per cent of Travellers in Limerick lived in temporary accommodation.

The biggest increase in Travellers living in permanent housing occurred in Longford, where the number increased by 43.1 per cent (or 295 people) since 2011.

In a small number of areas the number of Travellers living in temporary accommodation increased. This included Dublin City where the number increased by 130 people.

See web table EY032

Figure 6.5 Top 5 counties where there has been an increase in the number of Travellers living in permanent accommodation, 2016

It's a fact!

22% The percentage of Irish Travellers in Limerick who lived in caravans or mobile homes

1% The percentage of Irish Travellers in Cavan who lived in caravans or mobile homes

7. The Irish language

Speaking Irish

Frequency of speaking Irish

Gaeltacht Areas

Can you speak Irish?

The question on Irish language ability is broken into two parts; the first part asks "Can you speak Irish?" while the second asks about frequency of speaking the language.

The total number of people who answered 'yes' to being able to speak Irish in April 2016 was 1,761,420, a slight decrease (0.7 per cent) on the 2011 figure of 1,774,437. This represents 39.8 per cent of respondents compared with 41.4 in 2011.
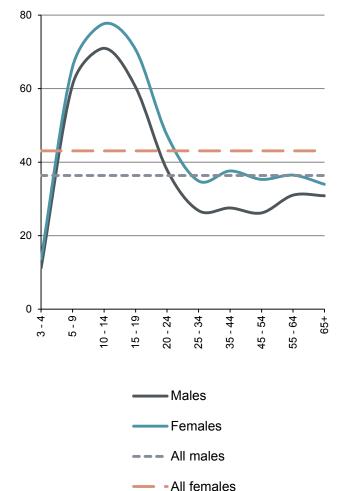
Almost 1 in 3, (30.1 per cent) 10 to 19 year olds answered "no" to the question "Can you speak Irish?"

8,068 Irish language forms were completed in Census 2016 compared with 8,676 in Census 2011.

See web table EY033

Figure 7.1 Irish speakers as a percentage of total population, by sex, 2016

Women and men

Figure 7.1 presents the results on ability to speak Irish for men and women separately. Previous censuses have consistently shown that more women than men identify themselves as being able to speak Irish; the results from this census bear this out.

43.1 per cent of women indicated they could speak Irish compared with just 36.4 per cent of men.
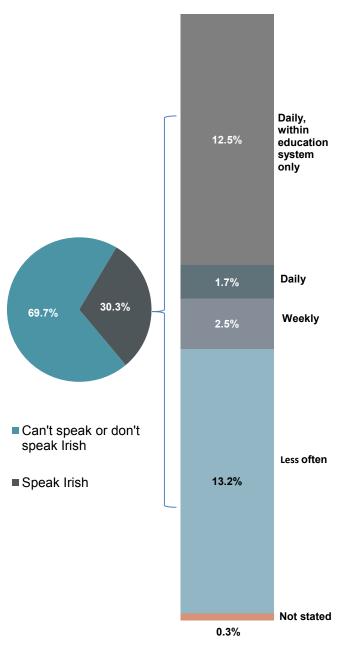
How often
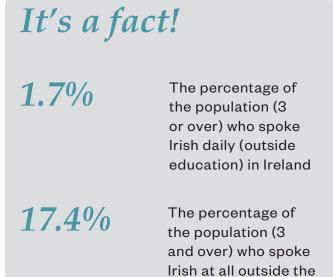
Of the 1.76 million who said they could speak Irish, 73,803 said they speak it daily outside the education system, a fall of 3,382 on the 2011 figure.

A further 111,473 said they spoke it weekly, while 586,535 said they spoke it less often. Over one in four (421,274) said they never spoke Irish.

The numbers speaking Irish weekly showed an increase of 831 persons, while those speaking Irish less often showed a decrease of 26,701.

See web table EY034

Figure 7.2 Population aged 3 years and over by frequency of speaking Irish, 2016

12.5% Daily, within education system only

1.7% Daily

2.5% Weekly

13.2% Less often

0.3% Not stated

69.7% **30.3%**

■ Can't speak or don't speak Irish

■ Speak Irish

It's a fact!

1.7% The percentage of the population (3 or over) who spoke Irish daily (outside education) in Ireland

17.4% The percentage of the population (3 and over) who spoke Irish at all outside the education system

17 and 18 year olds

Of the total number of 122,612 persons aged 17 and 18 nearly 1 in 3 (40,626) answered 'no' to the question "Can you speak Irish?" Among males only 60.4 per cent answered 'yes' to this question, while for females it was 71.4 per cent.

Figure 7.3 Ability to speak Irish among 17 and 18 year olds, 2016

No 34%

Yes 66%
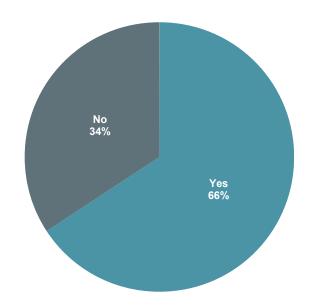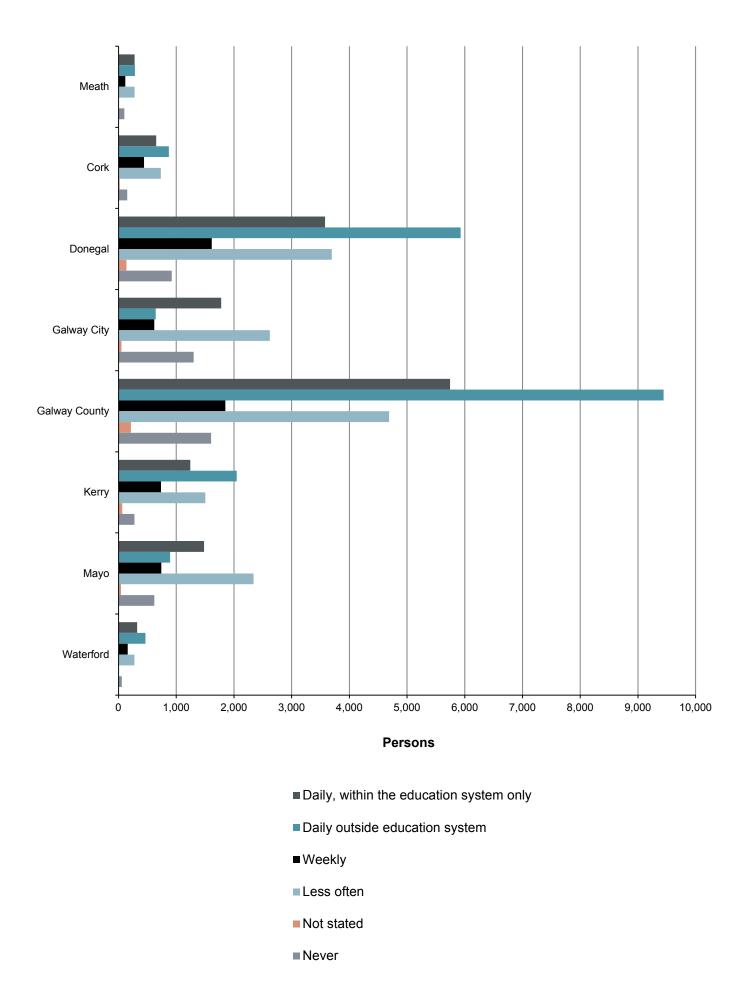
Figure 7.4 Persons aged 3 years and over in Gaeltacht areas by frequency of speaking Irish, 2016

Persons

- Daily, within the education system only
- Daily outside education system
- Weekly
- Less often
- Not stated
- Never

Gaeltacht areas

Of the 73,803 daily Irish speakers (outside the education system), 20,586 (27.9%) lived in Gaeltacht areas.

The total population of all Gaeltacht areas in April 2016 was 99,617. There was 96,090 aged 3 years and over, down 0.6 per cent from 96,628 in 2011. Of these, 63,664 or 66.3 per cent, indicated they could speak Irish, while 20,586 (21.4 % of the total) indicated they spoke Irish daily outside the education system. This represents a fall of 11.2 per cent on the 2011 daily Irish speakers figure of 23,175.

The number of people in Gaeltacht areas who indicated they spoke Irish less often than weekly decreased by 0.7 per cent from 16,244 to 16,137.

Table 7.1 Daily Irish speakers in Gaeltacht areas, 2011-2016

Gaeltacht Area	2011	2016	Actual change 2011-2016
Cork County	982	872	-110
Donegal County	7,047	5,929	-1,118
Galway City	636	646	10
Galway County	10,085	9,445	-640
Kerry County	2,501	2,049	-452
Mayo County	1,172	895	-277
Meath County	314	283	-31
Waterford County	438	467	29
All Gaeltacht Areas	23,175	20,586	-2,589

It's a fact!

2% The percentage of the population living in Gaeltacht areas

32% The percentage of Irish speakers in Gaeltacht areas who spoke Irish daily outside the education system

53,217 The number of people who live outside the Gaeltacht and spoke Irish outside the education system

8. Religion

Change in religion

No religion

Non-Catholics

Change in religion

While Ireland remains a predominantly Catholic country, as clearly illustrated in Figure 8.1, the percentage of the population who identified as Catholic on the census has fallen sharply from 84.2 per cent in 2011 to 78.3 per cent in 2016.

There has been a corresponding rise in the number with no religion which grew by 73.6 per cent from 269,800 to 468,400, an increase of 198,600.

Those with no religion now account for just under 10 per cent of the population (9.8%).

Figure 8.1 Population classified by broad religion, 1991 to 2016
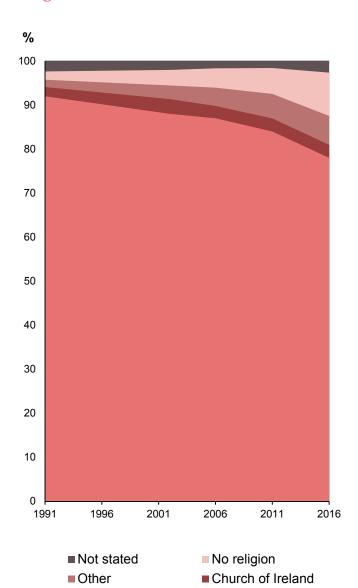
Table 8.1 Population by religion, 2011 and 2016

Religion	2011	2016	Percentage change
	000s		
Roman Catholic	3,861.3	3,729.1	-3.4
Church of Ireland	129.0	126.4	-2.0
Muslim (Islamic)	49.2	63.4	28.9
Orthodox	45.2	62.2	37.5
Christian	41.2	37.4	-9.1
Presbyterian	24.6	24.2	-1.6
Hindu	10.7	14.3	34.1
Apostolic or Pentecostal	14.0	13.4	-4.9
Other	70.2	97.7	39.1
No religion	269.8	468.4	73.6
Not stated	72.9	125.3	71.8
Total	**4,588.3**	**4,761.9**	**3.8**

The total number of Catholics has fallen by 132,200 from 3,861,300 to 3,729,100.

The number of Muslims increased by 14,200 over the five years and the number of Orthodox increased by 17,000, or 37.5 per cent.

Table 8.2 presents the data on Catholics, broken down by broad nationality (usual residents only). The results show that the number of Irish Catholics fell by 105,800 while non-Irish Catholics fell by 26,500.

Table 8.2 Catholic population by broad nationality, 2011 and 2016

Broad nationality	2011	2016	Actual change
	000s		
Irish	3,525.6	3,419.8	-105.8
Non-Irish	282.8	256.3	-26.5
No nationality*	22.8	20.6	-2.2
Total	**3,831.2**	**3,696.6**	**-134.5**

*including not stated

No religion

The total number of people with no religion on a usual residence basis in April 2016 stood at 451,941. Of this, 347,034 were Irish nationals and 104,907 were non-Irish nationals (including 'not stated').

Figure 8.3 presents the age distribution of this group. As clearly illustrated, those with no religion were under-represented in the age groups 0-19 compared with the general population, and among those aged 50 and over. The age group 20-39 accounts for 28 per cent of the general population but 45 per cent of those with no religion fall into this age bracket.

It's a fact!

29% The percentage increase of Muslims in Ireland

468,421 The number of people with no religion

Figure 8.2 No religion by broad nationality, 2011 and 2016

'000s

■ Irish ■ Non-Irish
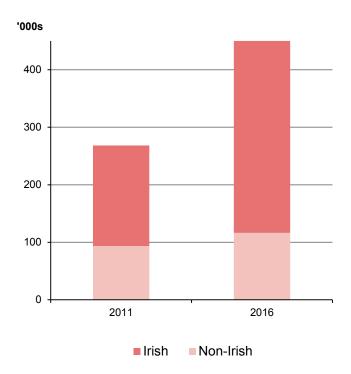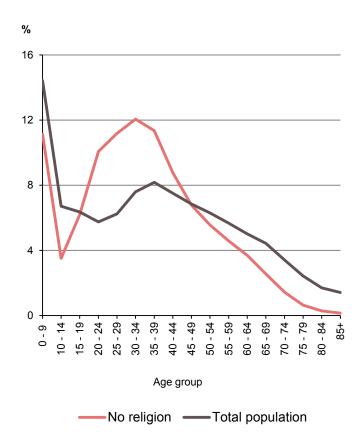
Figure 8.3 Age distribution of total population and those with no religion, 2016

%

Age group

—— No religion —— Total population

Minority religions

As can be seen in Table 8.1 the fastest growing religions between 2011 and 2016 in percentage terms were Orthodox, Hindu and Muslim.

Church of Ireland, Presbyterian and Apostolic or Pentecostal all showed declines, but the category Other Christians showed the largest decline compared with 2011 (a fall of 9.1% from 41,161 in 2011 to 37,427 in 2016).
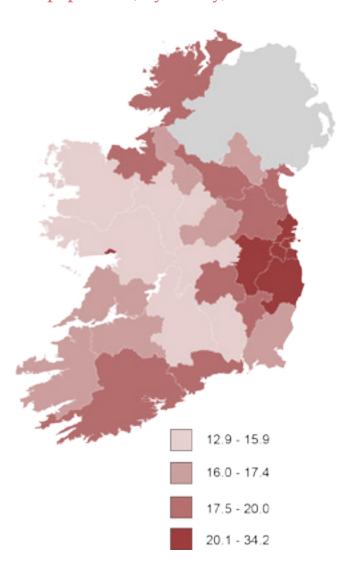
Non-Catholics

Given the dominance of the Catholic religion it is interesting to examine all other groups together. Map 8.1 shows the percentage of non-Catholics by county.

The eastern sea board counties around Dublin had the highest percentage of non-Catholics, with the percentages declining as you move west.

Three counties had more than 1 in 3 of the population as non-Catholic, namely Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire and Galway City. Tipperary has the lowest percentage at 12.9 per cent.

Map 8.1 Non-Catholics as a percentage of total population, by county, 2016

▢	12.9 - 15.9
▢	16.0 - 17.4
▢	17.5 - 20.0
▢	20.1 - 34.2

9. Housing

Type of dwelling

Rent

Central heating, water and sewerage

Broadband

Housing increase slows

There were 1,697,665 permanent housing units occupied at the time of the census, an increase of 48,257 units (2.9 %) on 2011.
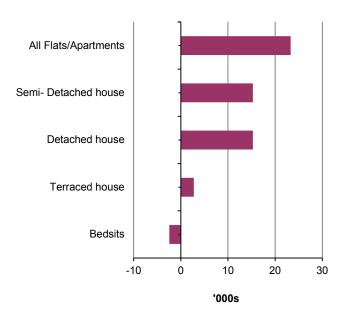
While some of this increase has come about as a result of new builds, other dwellings which were formerly vacant have now become occupied. A complete analysis of vacant dwellings, including changes since 2011 along with cluster analysis and type of dwelling will be covered in detail in the Housing Profile.

Detached houses comprised 42.1 per cent of the total (715,133 dwellings) and remained the most popular dwelling type, increasing by 15,264. Semi-detached dwellings increased by 15,297 (3.3%) and accounted for 471,948 dwellings.

Purpose built flats and apartments have shown the largest increase rising from 149,921 in 2011 to 172,096 in 2016, an increase of 14.8 per cent or 22,175 units. The areas with the largest increases in this dwelling type are presented in Table 9.1 and show Dublin county gained 11,572 units while Cork city increased by 1,356 units.

Figure 9.1 Changing home types, 2011-2016

'000s

It's a fact!

10% The percentage increase in the number of occupied purpose built flats and apartments in Dublin city since 2011

2% The percentage of occupied dwellings that were built since 2011

Table 9.1 Change in number of occupied flats and apartments in purpose built blocks in selected areas, 2011-2016

Area	2011	2016	Actual change
Dublin City	54,639	60,349	5,710
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	13,539	15,974	2,435
South Dublin	10,583	12,327	1,744
Fingal	14,762	16,445	1,683
Cork City	6,053	7,409	1,356
Limerick City and County	4,966	6,172	1,206
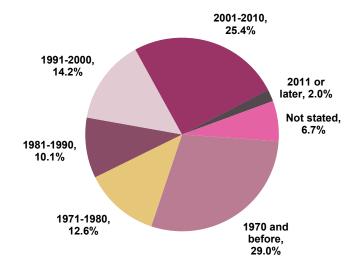
Year built

As can be seen from Figure 9.2, more than one in four occupied dwellings in Ireland were built in the period 2001-2010. Of these, just over two thirds were detached or semi-detached houses, the remainder being terraced houses, apartments or flats.

Only 2.0 per cent of dwellings were built in the five years leading up to Census 2016, accounting for 33,436 dwellings. This compares with the 431,763 dwellings built between 2001 and 2011.
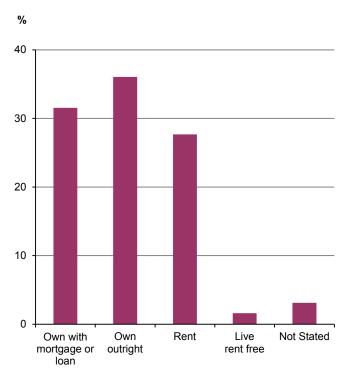
Figure 9.2 Dwellings by period built

Housing tenure

The proportion of owner-occupied households dropped from 69.7 per cent in 2011 to 67.6 per cent in 2016. Looking at owner-occupied households in more detail it can be seen that the number of households that owned their home with a mortgage or loan decreased by 47,473 (8.1%). Correspondingly the number households that owned their home outright increased by 45,101 (8.0%). There were an additional 22,323 households living in rented or rent free accommodation in 2016, an increase of 4.7 per cent on 2011.

Figure 9.3 Nature of occupancy, 2016

Paying the rent

497,111 households in Ireland were renting on census night 2016. This is an increase of 22,323 since Census 2011 when 474,788 households were renting. The biggest increases in the number of renters were in Cavan (up 12.8%) and Kilkenny (up 11.2%).

The decline in bedsit renting continued. Just under 2,800 households – only 0.6 per cent of the rental market - were renting bedsits.

Since 2011 the average weekly rent paid across the country grew by 14.8 per cent to €156. Households living in private rented purpose built flats and apartments paid the highest rent at an average of €229 per week. In contrast, households renting a bedsit from a private landlord paid a much lower average rent at €125 per week.

See web table EY045

It's a fact!

34%   The percentage of occupied housing units in Dublin city that were flats or apartments

50,535   The number of households who paid more than €300 rent per week
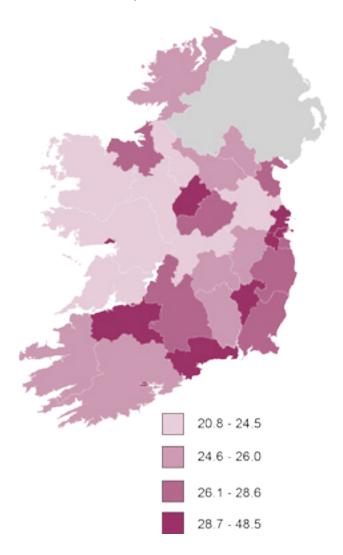
Table 9.2 Average weekly rent, 2016

Accommodation	Private landlord	Local Authority	Voluntary/ Co-operative body
	€		
Detached house	169	71	86
Semi- detached house	193	65	71
Terraced house	209	62	72
Flat/apt in a purpose built block	229	83	93
Flat/apt in a converted building	168	95	81
Bedsit	125	83	71

Map 9.1 Percentage of households who rent their home, 2016

20.8 - 24.5
24.6 - 26.0
26.1 - 28.6
28.7 - 48.5

Central heating

Central heating used by occupied permanent housing units at the time of the census reveals that Fossil Fuels topped the responses with oil, natural gas and coal being used to heat almost 4 out of 5 Irish homes.

There was a clear urban/rural split between the two main fossil fuel types. In rural areas, 65.4 per cent of households used oil to heat their homes while in towns and cities 51.4 per cent of homes used natural gas. Only 13,691 dwellings in rural Ireland used natural gas while 45,975 burned coal and a further 75,956 burned peat.

Wood or wood pellets were burned by 33,976 dwellings.

A total of 23,174 homes did not have any central heating.

See web table EY042

Figure 9.4 Sources of rural and urban central heating, 2016
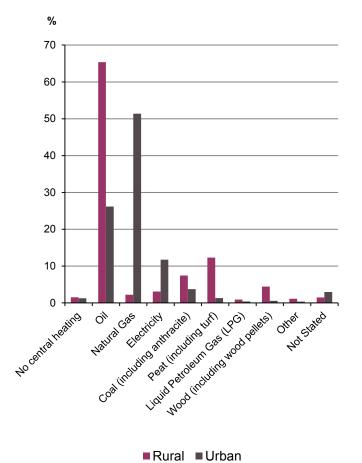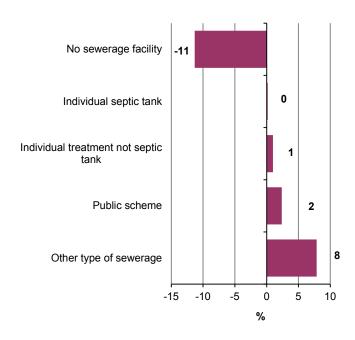
Figure 9.5 Percentage change in sewerage system types, 2011-2016

Sewerage

Two-thirds of homes disposed of their waste water through a public sewerage scheme. Of the remaining homes just over 25.8 per cent used an individual septic tank.

The number of homes with no sewerage facility in 2016 was 2,266 (a fall of 289 since 2011).

See web table EY044
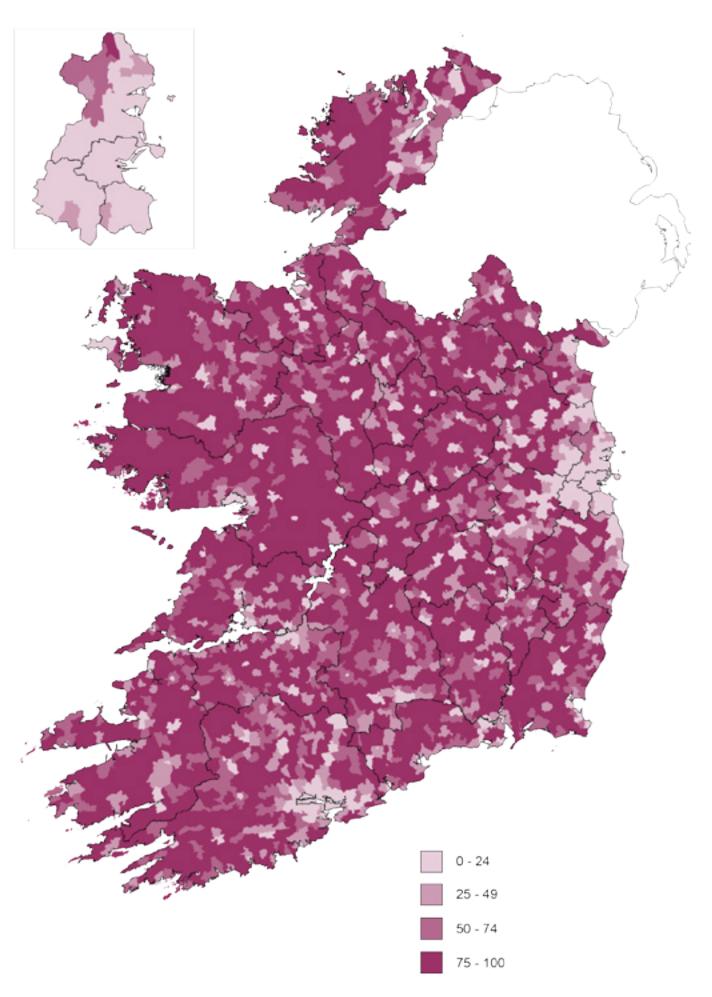
Water

Seventy seven per cent of households got their water supply from public mains. This rose to 92.6 per cent in urban areas.

Getting water from other sources was much more common in rural areas. Twenty seven per cent of households outside towns and cities got their water from private sources other than public mains or group schemes.

See web table EY043

Map 9.2 Percentage of one-off houses by electoral division, 2016

	0 - 24
	25 - 49
	50 - 74
	75 - 100

Broadband grows

Broadband use in private households increased from 63.8 per cent in 2011 to 70.7 per cent in 2016 resulting in 148,125 more households having a broadband connection. The number of homes with slower types of internet connection decreased slightly from 8.1 per cent in 2011 to 7.8 per cent (1,297 fewer dwellings) in 2016

Dwellings with no internet connection fell by 113,114 to 312,982 and represented 18.4 per cent of dwellings, down from more than 1 in 4 (25.8%) in 2011.

Urban/Rural disconnect

Overall, 76.2 per cent of the State's urban households had broadband compared with 61.1 per cent of households in rural areas. A greater proportion of rural households had no internet connection when compared with urban households, the numbers being 31.2 per cent and 22.8 per cent respectively, no doubt reflecting the move to mobile 3G type connections.

See web table EY046

Figure 9.6 Internet connection type – urban areas, 2016
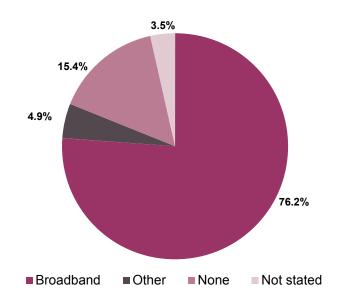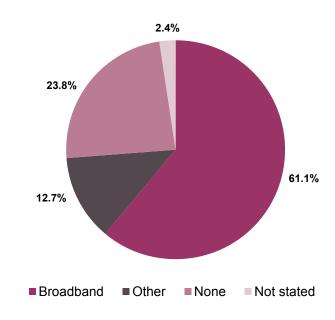
Figure 9.7 Internet connection type – rural areas, 2016

Table 9.3 Percentage of households with broadband by area, 2006-2016

	2006	2011	2016
Dublin city and suburbs	32.3	72.2	79.6
Cork city and suburbs	24.3	66.5	74.3
Limerick city & suburbs	24.2	64.8	71.3
Galway city & suburbs	31.5	72.8	77.5
Waterford city & suburbs	27.1	67.0	73.0
Towns 10,000 or over	23.0	66.5	75.7
Towns 5,000 - 9,999	14.0	60.9	74.0
Towns 3,000 - 4,999	9.7	59.9	71.5
Towns 1,500 - 2,999	9.0	57.8	67.9
Rural	7.9	54.6	61.1
State	**20.0**	**63.8**	**70.7**

It's a fact!

71% The percentage of households with broadband internet access

86% The percentage of households with broadband internet access in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (highest in the country)
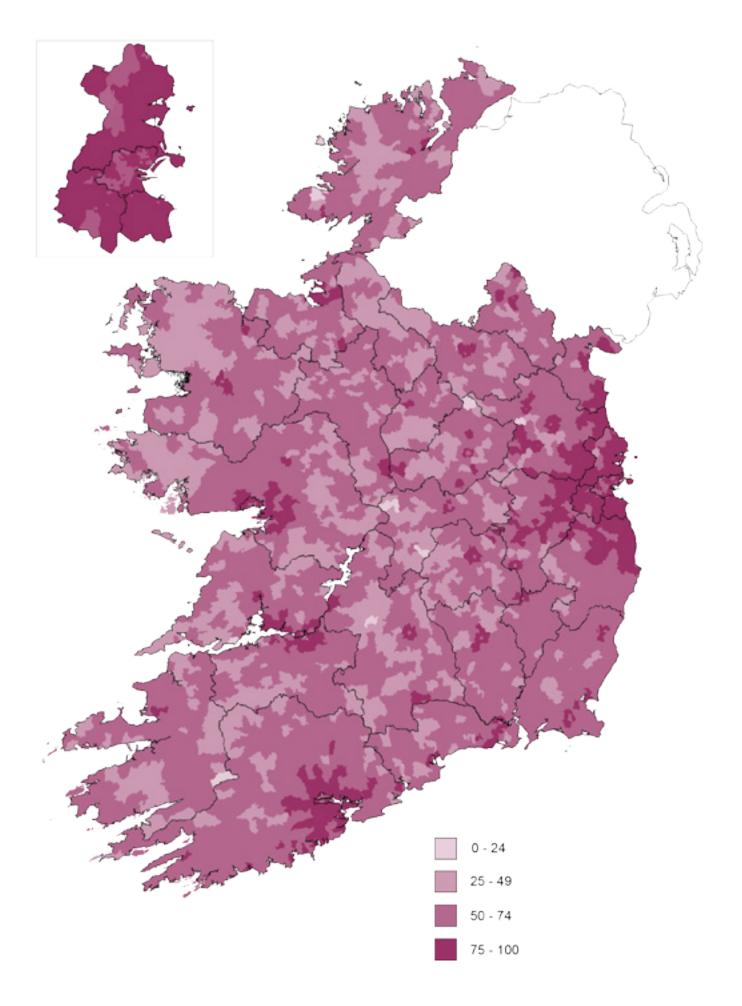
58% The percentage of households with broadband internet access in Leitrim (lowest in the country)

18% The percentage of homes with no internet connection

Map 9.3 Percentage of households with broadband by electoral division, 2016

	0 - 24
	25 - 49
	50 - 74
	75 - 100

Appendices

Appendix 1

Background Notes

A Census of Population was taken on the night of Sunday, 24 April 2016, in accordance with the Statistics (Census of Population) Order 2015 (S.I. No. 445 of 2015)[1]. This report provides the final results for the state as a whole for the following topics; age, marriage, households, families, usual residence, migration, nationality, foreign languages, ethnic or cultural background, the Irish language, religion and housing.

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, 24 April 2016, together with all persons who arrived in that area on the morning of Monday, 25 April 2016 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.

De facto versus Usual Residence

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. The de facto measure of the population, referred to throughout this report, was 4,761,865 in April 2016 while the usually resident total was 4,689,921, a difference of 71,944 or 1.5%. The usually resident measure is used when analysing topics such as nationality and households and families.

Conduct of the Census

A temporary field force consisting of 6 Census Liaison Officers, 44 Regional Supervisors, 430 Field Supervisors and some 4,663 part-time enumerators carried out the census enumeration. During the four weeks before Census Day the enumerators visited some 2 million private residences and delivered census questionnaires to 1.7 million of these dwellings as well as to 4,000 communal establishments capable of accommodating people (such as hotels, nursing homes, etc.) that were expected to be occupied on census night. Approximately 250,000 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 25 April and Sunday 22 May, 2016.

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.

Production of results

Each enumerator first prepared and returned to the CSO a summary of the population of his/her enumeration area. These summaries formed the basis for the preliminary 2016 census results published in July 2016. The completed questionnaires for individual households were subsequently transported to the CSO for processing. The population summaries, dwelling listings and enumeration maps for individual enumeration areas were checked for consistency and used to determine the boundaries of census towns and suburbs. The capture and processing of the responses to questions on the questionnaires proceeded concurrently.

The planned publication schedule is contained in Appendix 4. Two summary reports will present highlight results primarily for the state; this report, *Census 2016 Summary Results - Part 1*, looks at overall population change by county; it also examines age, marriage, households and families as well as including first results on nationality, foreign languages, the Irish language, religion and housing. The second summary report, *Census 2016 Summary Results - Part 2*, will look at other social and economic factors such as employment, occupations, education and skills as well as travel and health-related topics. A further eleven profile reports will provide more detailed results on individual topics; the details are listed in the publication schedule.

Maps

All maps in this release are © Ordnance Survey Ireland. All rights reserved. License number 01/05/001.

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[1] The Statistics (Census of Population) Order 2015 was made by the then Minister of State at the Department of the Taoiseach in pursuance of powers conferred on him by section 25 (1) of the Statistics Act 1993 (No. 21 of 1993) and the Statistics (Delegation of Ministerial Functions) Order 2011 (S.I. No. 157 of 2011),

For further information contact:

Census Enquiries Section
Central Statistics Office
Swords Business Campus
Balheary Road
Swords
Co. Dublin
K67 D2X4

Phone   (O1) 8951460
LoCall 1890 236 787

Fax   (O1) 895 1399

E-mail   census@cso.ie

Web   www.cso.ie

Appendix 2

New questions and changes to previous questions

In advance of every census it is normal for the CSO to review the questions from the previous census with the aim of updating or deleting old questions, and adding new questions.

The 2016 census, for the first time ever, was run as a no-change census, meaning the questions on the form were the same as those used in 2011, with the exception of the question on marital status. Here a new category of 'In a registered same-sex civil partnership' was included to accommodate this new legal category. As the numbers are small, and to avoid disclosure, persons in this category are generally included in the category 'married' in cross-classifications. Same-sex couples who were married could simply select 'married'.

Q5. What is your current marital status?

1. ☐ Single (never married or never in a same-sex civil partnership)

2. ☐ Married (first marriage)

3. ☐ Re-married

4. ☐ In a registered same-sex civil partnership

5. ☐ Separated

6. ☐ Divorced

7. ☐ Widowed

Appendix 3
Definitions
Vacant Dwellings

The number of vacant dwellings and their location has become increasingly important in recent years and accordingly the distinction between a vacant dwelling and one where the enumerator cannot make contact with the resident is extremely important. During the course of their enumeration it was not sufficient for an enumerator to classify a dwelling as vacant after one or two visits. Very specific instructions were issued to assist them in their determination; for example they were instructed to look for indications such as: no furniture to be seen, no cars outside, junk mail accumulating, overgrown garden etc. They were also instructed to speak with neighbours to determine the status of the dwelling. Similar steps were also taken when classifying holiday homes.

Dwellings under construction and derelict properties are not included in the count of vacant dwellings. In order to be classified as vacant a dwelling that had been recently built had to have all three components of roof, doors and windows in place, and if any one component was missing the dwelling was classified as being under construction.

Aggregate urban areas, aggregate rural areas and town boundaries

The term Aggregate Urban Area refers to towns with a total population of 1,500 or more. The term Aggregate Rural Area refers to the population outside Aggregate Urban areas and includes the population of towns with a population of less than 1,500 persons.

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

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

First introduced in 2011 therefore, and continuing for Census 2016, a new census town was defined as having a minimum of 50 occupied dwellings, with a maximum

distance between any dwelling and the building closest to it of 100 metres, and where there was evidence of an urban centre (shop, school etc). The 100 metres proximity rule was also applied when extending existing 2011 Census town boundaries.

Impact of Local Government Act 2014

All legal town boundaries were abolished under the Local Government Act 2014. Accordingly the population of these former legal towns have been newly defined using the standard census town criteria (with the 100 metres proximity rule). For some towns the impact of this has been to lose area and population, compared with previous computations. Detailed results of population by area will be published in May of this year.

Under the Local Government Act 2014 the city and county administrative areas of Limerick, Waterford and Tipperary North and South were amalgamated. Census results will therefore be provided for 31 city and county administrative areas and not 34 as was previously the case.

Private Household

A *private household* comprises either one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping arrangements - that is, sharing at least one meal a day or sharing a living room or sitting room. In order to be included in the household, a person had to be a usual resident at the time of the census. Therefore, visitors to the household on census night were excluded, while usual residents temporarily absent (for less than 12 months) were included.

A *permanent private household* is a private household occupying a permanent dwelling such as a house, flat or bed-sit.

A *temporary private household* is a private household occupying a caravan, mobile home or other temporary dwelling.

Non-private Household (Communal Establishment)

A *non-private household* is a group of persons enumerated in a boarding house, hotel, guest house, hostel, barrack, hospital, nursing home, boarding school, religious institution, welfare institution, prison or ship. A non-private household may include usual residents and/or visitors. However, proprietors and managers of hotels, principals of boarding schools, persons in charge of various other types of institutions and members of staff who, with or without their families, occupy separate

living accommodation on the premises are classified as private households.

Size of Household

The number of persons in a household consists of the total number of persons usually resident there on the night of Sunday, 24 April 2016, including those absent from the household for less than twelve months. Visitors present in the household on Census Night are excluded.

Family Units

A family unit or *nucleus* is defined as:

1. a husband and wife or a co-habiting couple; or

2. a husband and wife or a co-habiting couple together with one or more usually resident never-married children (of any age); or

3. one parent together with one or more usually resident never-married children (of any age).

Family members have to be usual residents of the relevant household.

The determination of household and family composition is based on responses to the question on the census form dealing with relationships within the household.

Appendix 4

Census 2016 Publication Schedule

Description	Publication Date
Preliminary Results	14 July 2016
Census 2016 Summary Results – Part 1*	06 April 2017
Profile 1 – Housing in Ireland	20 April 2017
Profile 2 – Population Distribution and Movements	11 May 2017
Census 2016 Summary Results – Part 2	15 June 2017
Profile 3 – An Age Profile of Ireland	06 July 2017
Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) – All variables	20 July 2017
POWSCAR – Research microdata file	20 July 2017
Profile 4 – Households and Families	27 July 2017
Profile 5 – Homeless Persons in Ireland	10 August 2017
Profile 6 – Commuting in Ireland	31 August 2017
Profile 7 – Migration and Diversity	21 September 2017
Profile 8 – Irish Travellers, Ethnicity and Religion	12 October 2017
Profile 9 – Health, Disability and Carers	2 November 2017
Profile 10 – Education, Skills and the Irish Language	23 November 2017
Profile 11 – Employment, Occupations and Industry	14 December 2017

For census related queries please contact census@cso.ie or phone +353 1 895 1460.

*Interactive web tables will accompany each publication

Appendix 5

Census 2016 Questionnaire

The attached extract is taken from the household form used in the 2016 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).

An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh
Central Statistics Office

Daonáireamh na hÉireann
Census of Population of Ireland
Sunday 24 April 2016

Address

County Code	EA Code	D. No.	SA Code	Number of persons PRESENT			ABSENT persons
				Males	Females	Total	

Census 2016

The 2016 Census will take place on Sunday 24 April and will count all the people and households in the country on that night. It is the twenty-fifth 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 24 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 2015. 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 €44,440.

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 2016.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Pádraig Dalton

Pádraig Dalton
Director General

Who should complete the Census Form?

The householder or any adult member of the household present on the night of Sunday 24 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 24 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:

HOTEL RECE
PTIONIST

Have your form ready for collection

Your Enumerator will return between Monday 25 April and Monday 23 May to collect your completed form.

If your form has not been collected by 23 May, please return it fully completed to Central Statistics Office, PO Box 2016, Freepost 4726, Swords, Co. Dublin.
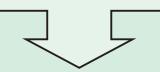
Féadfar leagan Béarla nó Gaeilge den fhoirm seo a chomhlánú.

Questions about your accommodation

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 - 2010 inclusive
9. 2011 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 Public 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

EH02

Household Form

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 24 April, Census Night. List 2 is for persons who usually live at this address but who are temporarily away on the night of Sunday 24 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 24 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.

✔ Babies born before midnight on Sunday 24 April.

DO NOT INCLUDE in List 1

✘ Any person who usually lives at this address but who is temporarily absent on the night of Sunday 24 April. These persons should be listed as being absent in List 2 below.

✘ Students who were away from home on the night of Sunday 24 April. They should be listed as being absent in List 2 below.

✘ Babies born after midnight on Sunday 24 April.

LIST 1 — **Persons PRESENT in the household on the night of Sunday 24 April**

Person No. — First name and surname in BLOCK CAPITALS

1
2
3
4
5
6

Answer questions relating to each person present in the household on Sunday 24 April beginning on Page 4 in the same order as listed here.

7
8
9
10
11
12

Answer questions relating to persons 7, 8, 9 etc. on additional blue Individual Forms available from your Enumerator.

ABSENT PERSONS

INCLUDE in List 2

✔ All persons who usually live at this address but who are temporarily absent on Sunday 24 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 in BLOCK CAPITALS

1
2
3
4

Answer questions beginning on Page 22 in the same order as listed here for each usual resident absent from the household on the night of Sunday 24 April.

If there are more than 4 usual residents absent on the night of Sunday 24 April, please ask your Enumerator for assistance.

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

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 or never in a same-sex civil partnership)

2 ☐ Married (first marriage)

3 ☐ Re-married

4 ☐ In a registered same-sex civil partnership

5 ☐ Separated

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

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

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?

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

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

		Yes	No
(a)	Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home	☐	☐
(b)	Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's surgery	☐	☐
(c)	Working at a job or business or attending school or college	☐	☐
(d)	Participating in other activities, for example leisure or using transport	☐	☐

18 How is your health in general?

Mark ▬ one box only

1 ☐ Very good

2 ☐ Good

3 ☐ Fair

4 ☐ Bad

5 ☐ Very bad

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

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

1 ☐ Not at work, school or college

2 ☐ On foot

3 ☐ Bicycle

4 ☐ Bus, minibus or coach

5 ☐ Train, DART or LUAS

6 ☐ Motor cycle or scooter

7 ☐ Driving a car

8 ☐ Passenger in a car

9 ☐ Van

10 ☐ Other, including lorry

11 ☐ Work mainly at or from home

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

1 ☐ Not at work, school or college

2 ☐ Before 06.30

3 ☐ 06.30 - 07.00

4 ☐ 07.01 - 07.30

5 ☐ 07.31 - 08.00

6 ☐ 08.01 - 08.30

7 ☐ 08.31 - 09.00

8 ☐ 09.01 - 09.30

9 ☐ After 09.30

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

Write in minutes

☐☐☐

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

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

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

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

☐☐☐

23 If you are aged under 15

▶ **Go to Q34**

24 Have you ceased your full-time education?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

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

☐☐

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

Mark ▬ one box only

1 ☐ No formal education/training

2 ☐ Primary education
NFQ Levels 1 or 2
FETAC Level 1 or 2 Cert. or equivalent

3 ☐ Lower Secondary
NFQ Level 3
Junior/Inter/Group Cert., FETAC Level 3 Cert., FÁS Introductory Skills, NCVA Foundation Cert. or equivalent

4 ☐ Upper Secondary
NFQ Levels 4 or 5
Leaving Cert. (including Applied and Vocational programmes) or equivalent

5 ☐ Technical or Vocational
NFQ Levels 4 or 5
FETAC Level 4/5 Cert., NCVA Level 1/2, FÁS Specific Skills, Teagasc Cert. in Agriculture, CERT Craft Cert. or equivalent

6 ☐ Advanced Certificate/Completed Apprenticeship
NFQ Level 6
FETAC Advanced Cert., NCVA Level 3, FÁS National Craft Cert., Teagasc Farming Cert., CERT Professional Cookery Cert. or equivalent

7 ☐ Higher Certificate
NFQ Level 6
NCEA/HETAC National Cert. or equivalent

8 ☐ Ordinary Bachelor Degree or National Diploma
NFQ Level 7

9 ☐ Honours Bachelor Degree/ Professional qualification or both
NFQ Level 8

10 ☐ Postgraduate Diploma or Degree
NFQ Level 9
Postgraduate Diploma, Masters Degree or equivalent

11 ☐ Doctorate (Ph.D) or higher
NFQ Level 10

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   Do NOT use general terms such as
   RETAIL STORE MANAGER   MANAGER
   SECONDARY TEACHER   TEACHER
   ELECTRICAL ENGINEER   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

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 24 April ▶ **Go to page 22**

1　What is your name? (Person 2)
First name and surname (BLOCK CAPITALS)

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	☐
Partner (incl. same-sex partner)	2	☐
Son or daughter	3	☐
Step-child	4	☐
Brother or sister	5	☐
Mother or father	6	☐
Grandparent	7	☐
Step-mother/-father	8	☐
Son-/daughter-in-law	9	☐
Grandchild	10	☐
Other related	11	☐
Unrelated (incl. foster child)	12	☐

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

Mark ▬ one box only

1 ☐ Single (never married or never in a same-sex civil partnership)
2 ☐ Married (first marriage)
3 ☐ Re-married
4 ☐ In a registered same-sex civil partnership
5 ☐ Separated
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

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

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?

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

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

		Yes	No
(a)	Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home	☐	☐
(b)	Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's surgery	☐	☐
(c)	Working at a job or business or attending school or college	☐	☐
(d)	Participating in other activities, for example leisure or using transport	☐	☐

18 How is your health in general?

Mark ▬ one box only

1 ☐ Very good

2 ☐ Good

3 ☐ Fair

4 ☐ Bad

5 ☐ Very bad

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

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

1 ☐ Not at work, school or college

2 ☐ On foot

3 ☐ Bicycle

4 ☐ Bus, minibus or coach

5 ☐ Train, DART or LUAS

6 ☐ Motor cycle or scooter

7 ☐ Driving a car

8 ☐ Passenger in a car

9 ☐ Van

10 ☐ Other, including lorry

11 ☐ Work mainly at or from home

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

1 ☐ Not at work, school or college

2 ☐ Before 06.30

3 ☐ 06.30 - 07.00

4 ☐ 07.01 - 07.30

5 ☐ 07.31 - 08.00

6 ☐ 08.01 - 08.30

7 ☐ 08.31 - 09.00

8 ☐ 09.01 - 09.30

9 ☐ After 09.30

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

Write in minutes

☐☐☐

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

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

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

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

☐☐☐

23 If you are aged under 15

▶ **Go to Q34**

24 Have you ceased your full-time education?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

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

☐☐

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

Mark ▬ one box only

1 ☐ No formal education/training

2 ☐ Primary education
NFQ Levels 1 or 2
FETAC Level 1 or 2 Cert. or equivalent

3 ☐ Lower Secondary
NFQ Level 3
Junior/Inter/Group Cert., FETAC Level 3 Cert., FÁS Introductory Skills, NCVA Foundation Cert. or equivalent

4 ☐ Upper Secondary
NFQ Levels 4 or 5
Leaving Cert. (including Applied and Vocational programmes) or equivalent

5 ☐ Technical or Vocational
NFQ Levels 4 or 5
FETAC Level 4/5 Cert., NCVA Level 1/2, FÁS Specific Skills, Teagasc Cert. in Agriculture, CERT Craft Cert. or equivalent

6 ☐ Advanced Certificate/Completed Apprenticeship
NFQ Level 6
FETAC Advanced Cert., NCVA Level 3, FÁS National Craft Cert., Teagasc Farming Cert., CERT Professional Cookery Cert. or equivalent

7 ☐ Higher Certificate
NFQ Level 6
NCEA/HETAC National Cert. or equivalent

8 ☐ Ordinary Bachelor Degree or National Diploma
NFQ Level 7

9 ☐ Honours Bachelor Degree/ Professional qualification or both
NFQ Level 8

10 ☐ Postgraduate Diploma or Degree
NFQ Level 9
Postgraduate Diploma, Masters Degree or equivalent

11 ☐ Doctorate (Ph.D) or higher
NFQ Level 10

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   Do NOT use general terms such as
RETAIL STORE MANAGER   MANAGER
SECONDARY TEACHER   TEACHER
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER   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

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 3 starting on the next page.
If there are only two persons present in the household on the night of 24 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 24 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 24 April.

Absent Person 1	**Absent Person 2**	**Absent Person 3**
A1 What is this person's name? *First name and surname (BLOCK CAPITALS)*	**A1 What is this person's name?** *First name and surname (BLOCK CAPITALS)*	**A1 What is this person's name?** *First name and surname (BLOCK CAPITALS)*
A2 Sex 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female	**A2 Sex** 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female	**A2 Sex** 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female
A3 What is this person's date of birth? Day Month Year	**A3 What is this person's date of birth?** Day Month Year	**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 the RELATIONSHIP 12 ☐ Unrelated (including foster child)	**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 the RELATIONSHIP 12 ☐ Unrelated (including foster child)	**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 the 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 or never in a same-sex civil partnership) 2 ☐ Married (including re-married) 4 ☐ In a registered same-sex civil partnership 5 ☐ Separated 6 ☐ Divorced 7 ☐ Widowed	**A5 What is this person's current marital status?** *Answer if aged 15 years or over* *Mark one box only* 1 ☐ Single (never married or never in a same-sex civil partnership) 2 ☐ Married (including re-married) 4 ☐ In a registered same-sex civil partnership 5 ☐ Separated 6 ☐ Divorced 7 ☐ Widowed	**A5 What is this person's current marital status?** *Answer if aged 15 years or over* *Mark one box only* 1 ☐ Single (never married or never in a same-sex civil partnership) 2 ☐ Married (including re-married) 4 ☐ In a registered same-sex civil partnership 5 ☐ Separated 6 ☐ Divorced 7 ☐ Widowed
A6 How long altogether is this person away for? 1 ☐ Less than 12 months 2 ☐ 12 months or more	**A6 How long altogether is this person away for?** 1 ☐ Less than 12 months 2 ☐ 12 months or more	**A6 How long altogether is this person away for?** 1 ☐ Less than 12 months 2 ☐ 12 months or more
A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 24 April? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	**A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 24 April?** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	**A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 24 April?** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
A8 Is this person a student away at school or college? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	**A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	**A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

49913996   EH22   Household Form

Absent Person 4

A1 What is this person's name?
First name and surname (BLOCK CAPITALS)

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 the 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 or never in a same-sex civil partnership)

2 ☐ Married (including re-married)

4 ☐ In a registered same-sex civil partnership

5 ☐ Separated

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 24 April?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

If there are more than 4 persons temporarily absent from the household on the night of Sunday 24 April, please ask your Enumerator for assistance.

Declaration

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 24 April at this address.

- That you have answered all questions which should have been answered for each person who spent the night of Sunday 24 April in the household (pages 4-21 and any additional Individual Forms).

- 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 24 April.

- That you have answered all questions on pages 22-23 for all household members temporarily absent on the night of Sunday 24 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.

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?'. When selecting your landlord, tenants of a 'Private landlord' or a 'Local Authority' should mark box 1 or 2 respectively, while tenants of a housing association should indicate 'Voluntary/ Co-operative housing body' by marking box 3. This is 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 portion 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 used to determine families within households, including where there are two or more families in the one household. Cohabiting couples who are not married should tick the category 'Partner'.

The example below shows how the question should be answered for a grandchild, where the grandparents are Persons 1 and 2, their adult daughter is Person 3 and her child is Person 4.

Mark ▬ one box only for each person

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

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.

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:

- Persons away from home during the week who return to the family home at weekends - the family home is their place of usual residence.

- Primary and secondary students who are boarding away from home, and third level students at college or university - the family home is their place of usual residence.

- If a person has spent or intends to spend 12 months or more in an institution - the institution is their place of usual residence.

- Persons who regularly live in more than one residence during the year – the place where they live for the majority of the year is their 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 10 – What is your nationality?
If you have more than one nationality/ citizenship, please declare both. If you have dual Irish citizenship (e.g. through participation in a citizenship ceremony), please mark boxes 1 and 2 and write in your second nationality. See below for example. If you have dual non-Irish nationalities, you should mark box 2 and write in both.

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

1 ▬ Irish

2 ▬ Other NATIONALITY, write in

I	N	D	I	A	N			

3 ☐ No nationality

Question 11 – What is your ethnic or cultural background?
This question has both mark box ▬ categories and a write in section. If you do not feel that the options in sections A to C adequately describe your ethnic or cultural background, you should mark box 8 and write your ethnicity into the boxes provided. See below for example.

D Other, including mixed background

8 ▬ Other, write in description

R	O	M	A				

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.QQI.ie

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

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 for payment or profit).

Question 34 – Address of place of work, school, college or childcare
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. childcare, crèche, kindergarten) outside the home, the full name and address of this facility should be supplied by the person filling in the form.

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