

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 - CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

CENSUS OF POPULATION OF IRELAND, 1986

Form A

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



CENSUS DAY — SUNDAY, 13 APRIL, 1986

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

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE

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

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

A Census of Population is being taken on 13 April, 1986, under the Statistics Acts 1926 and 1946, and the Statistics (Census of Population) Order, 1986.

The forms are being distributed by the official Census Enumerators who carry evidence of identification which they will show on request.

WHO SHOULD COMPLETE THE FORM?

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

- (a) The head, or other person acting as head, of a private household.
Any adult member of a private household present on Census night, can be returned as the head according as the household members consider appropriate.
Any one person, or group of persons with common housekeeping arrangements, separately occupying all or part of a private house, flat, apartment or other private habitation of any kind is regarded as a private household for Census purposes.
- (b) The person in charge of a hotel, club, guest house, hostel, boarding house, lodging house, boarding school, college, convent, monastery, barrack, prison, hospital, county home, nursing home or other institution.
- (c) The master or other person in charge of a vessel in waters within the jurisdiction of Ireland at midnight on the night of Sunday, 13 April, 1986.

WHO SHOULD BE INCLUDED?

Every person who passes the night of Sunday, 13 April, 1986, in the household, institution or vessel or who arrives on the morning of Monday, 14 April, 1986, not having been enumerated elsewhere, must be included.

Persons staying temporarily are to be included, but persons normally resident in the household, institution or vessel who are absent on the night of Sunday, 13 April, 1986, should not be included.

Only persons alive at midnight on 13 April, 1986 should be included. Babies born after midnight on that date should not be included.

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

THE CENSUS IS OBLIGATORY

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

THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IS CONFIDENTIAL

Particulars given on the Census form will be treated as strictly confidential. Names and addresses will not be transferred to the computer used to process the Census. Any person employed on the Census who discloses any information provided is liable to prosecution.

Similarly any person whose duty it is to make a return and who uses the information provided by another person for a purpose other than making the return, is liable to prosecution.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

BEFORE ANSWERING EACH QUESTION, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY THE EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE DETACHABLE PAGE AT THE BACK OF THIS FORM.

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

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

A

County or County Borough
D.E.D. or Ward
Enumeration Area No.
Townland
Town
Street, etc., No./Name of House

B

Schedule No. (7-9)

C

Private Household in a Conventional House.. ☐ 1
Private Household in a Flat, Bedsitter, etc. . ☐ 2
Travelling People ☐ 3
Private Household in Caravan or Mobile Home. . ☐ 4
Private Household in other Temporary Dwelling . ☐ 5
Homeless person(s) living rough on Census night ☐ 6
Institution for the care of the homeless* . . . ☐ 7
Other Non-Private Household* ☐ 8
(10)
*Name, if any

D

Form D Serial No (11-14)

E

Number of Persons in the Household
Males
Females
} Persons (15-18)

F

Date of Collection of Form (19-21)

APPENDIX 1 (contd.)

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INCLUDE EVERY PERSON, whether a member of THE FAMILY, VISITOR, PATIENT, EMPLOYEE OR OTHER OCCUPANT, who passes the night of Sunday, 13 April, 1986, in the Household, Institution or Vessel or who arrives on the morning of Monday, 14 April, 1986, not having been enumerated elsewhere. Persons normally resident in the Household, Institution or Vessel but absent on the night of Sunday, 13 April, 1986, should not be included.

PART A — Details of Individuals

NAME AND SURNAME (Use block capitals) Particulars in respect of the head of the household should be inserted on the first line Any adult member of a private household present on Census night, can be returned as the head according as the household members consider appropriate Particulars for one person only should be entered on each line (See Notes)	SEX Please ✓ the appropriate box	RELATIONSHIP TO PERSON LISTED ON LINE 1 Write as appropriate "Husband", "Wife", "Son", "Daughter", "Visitor", "Patient", "Employee", etc. Write "Visitor" for a son, daughter, etc. who usually lives elsewhere (See Notes)	DATE OF BIRTH Use numbers, e.g. enter 14 February 1956 as 14/2/56		MARITAL STATUS — for persons born on or before 13 April, 1971		PLACE OF BIRTH If born in Ireland state the county If born elsewhere state the country (See Notes)	
					Was the person ever married? Please ✓ the appropriate box	What is the marital status of persons who were ever married (Yes' at Q 5) Indicate the present actual marital status irrespective of the legal status. Please ✓ the appropriate box		
Q. 1	Q. 2	Q. 3	Q. 4		Q. 5	Q. 6	Q. 7	
	Male <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Female <input type="checkbox"/> 2		Day	Month	Year	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Remarried <input type="checkbox"/> 2 following widowhood. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 following dissolution of previous marriage (annulment or divorce) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Married <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Married but Separated <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Deserted.. <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Marriage Annulled <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Legally Separated .. <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Other Separated. .. <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Divorced in another country.. <input type="checkbox"/> 9	

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ABILITY TO SPEAK THE IRISH LANGUAGE Write "Irish Only" "Irish and English" "Read but cannot speak Irish" or leave blank as appropriate (See Notes)	USUAL RESIDENCE		If the person lived outside Ireland (Republic) for a period of one year or more please indicate		TRAVEL TO WORK, SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	
	NOW	ONE YEAR AGO			MEANS OF TRAVEL	DISTANCE
	If the person usually lives at this address, write "Here". If not, write the usual address in full. For homeless persons write "No fixed abode" (See Notes)	If the person's usual address one year ago was the same as that given at Q 9, write "Same". If not, write in full the usual address, at that time For children now under one year old, write "Under 1". (See Notes)	(a) The year of taking up residence in Ireland (Republic) (See Notes)	(b) Country of last previous residence (See Notes)	Indicate the usual means of travel to work or school by inserting ✓ in the appropriate box. If the person works at home (e.g. farmer, shopkeeper living on the premises, etc.) please insert ✓ in Box 11 (See Notes)	State to the nearest mile, the distance, travelled from residence to place of work, school or college (See Notes)
Q. 8	Q. 9	Q. 10	Q. 11	Q. 12	Q. 13	Q. 14
					On foot <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/> 2 School Bus <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other Bus. <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Train <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Motor cycle <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Motor car (driver) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Motor car (passenger) <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Lorry, van. .. <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Other Means. <input type="checkbox"/> 10 None .. . <input type="checkbox"/> 11	

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

APPENDIX 1 (contd.)

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QUESTIONS 15-22 RELATE TO PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER

PRESENT STATUS		OCCUPATION		EMPLOYMENT STATUS	
Indicate, by inserting ✓ in the appropriate box, the person's present principal status		If at work, state here the usual principal occupation, giving a full description		If at work please ✓ the appropriate box to indicate person's present employment status.	
Self-employed persons should insert ✓ in Box 1		If unemployed or retired, describe the principal occupation previously held		If unemployed or retired, indicate the person's previous employment status.	
Persons temporarily absent from work because of illness, holidays, etc. should insert ✓ in Box 1		For students or persons at school, state the type (Secondary, Community, Vocational, University, etc.)		If an Employer (ie Box 1 of the previous Question) please indicate the number of paid employees being employed at present.	
(See Notes)		(See Notes)		(See Notes)	
Q. 15		Q. 16		Q. 17	
Q. 18					
At work <input type="checkbox"/> 1		Home (ie domestic) duties <input type="checkbox"/> 5		Self-employed, with paid employees. <input type="checkbox"/> 1	
Seeking regular work for first time <input type="checkbox"/> 2		Retired <input type="checkbox"/> 6		Self-employed, without paid employees. <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/> 3		Unable to work owing to permanent sickness or disability <input type="checkbox"/> 7		Employee <input type="checkbox"/> 3	
At school, student <input type="checkbox"/> 4		Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8		Assisting relative (not receiving a fixed wage or salary). <input type="checkbox"/> 4	
Specify					

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EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS	ADDRESS OF PLACE OF WORK SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	STATE AGE AT WHICH FULL-TIME EDUCATION CEASED	SCIENTIFIC OR TECHNOLOGICAL QUALIFICATIONS
For persons at work, if an employee, state name of employer (person, firm, company or public body) and nature of business carried on by the employer	Give full and exact address at which actually working or at which attending school or college		
If self-employed, state nature of business carried on.	If working from a fixed centre or depot give that address.		
A farmer or farm worker should also state the area of the land farmed.	If working at home (e.g. farmer, shopkeeper living on premises) write "At Home".		
If unemployed, state name and nature of business of last employer	For persons with no fixed place of work (e.g. Commercial Traveller) write "None".		
(See Notes)	(See Notes)	(See Notes)	(See Notes)
Q. 19	Q. 20	Q. 21	Q. 22
			(a)
			(b)

APPENDIX 1 (contd.)

1986 Census Questionnaire – Page 6

PART B – Household Questions

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (23-24) SHOULD BE ANSWERED IN RESPECT OF EACH PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD. THESE QUESTIONS NEED NOT BE ANSWERED IN RESPECT OF INSTITUTIONS.

23. ROOMS

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

(66-67)

24. MOTOR CARS

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

(68-69)

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

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

Signature

(The information provided is strictly confidential).

ROLE OF THE CENSUS ENUMERATORS

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

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

COLLECTION OF COMPLETED FORMS

In order that the Enumerator will not be delayed the form should be completed and ready for collection on the morning of Monday, 14 April, 1986. The Enumerator will call for it as soon as possible after Census Day.

However, if a family is going on holidays, moving to a new address, or leaving the residence unoccupied for any other reason after Census date and before the Enumerator calls to collect the completed form, the form should be sent by post to "The Director, Central Statistics Office, Census of Population Division, Ardee Road, Dublin 6".

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE ENUMERATOR

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

Signature

APPENDIX 1 (contd.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Question 1 — NAME AND SURNAME

- (i) Include every person, whether a member of the family, visitor, patient, employee or other occupant, who passes the night of Sunday, 13 April, 1986 in the household or institution or who arrives on the morning of Monday, 14 April, 1986, not having been enumerated elsewhere.
- (ii) Particulars in respect of the head of the household should be inserted on the first line. Any adult member of a private household present on Census night, can be returned as the head according as the household members consider appropriate. Particulars for one person only should be entered on each line.
- (iii) Persons normally resident in the household or institution but absent on the night of Sunday, 13 April, 1986, should NOT be included.
- (iv) Babies born after midnight on 13 April, 1986 should not be included. If a baby, born before midnight on that night has not yet been given a name, it will be sufficient to write "baby".

Question 3 — RELATIONSHIP TO PERSON LISTED ON LINE 1

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

Question 7 — PLACE OF BIRTH

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

Question 8 — ABILITY TO SPEAK THE IRISH LANGUAGE

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

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

Questions 9 and 10 — USUAL RESIDENCE NOW; USUAL RESIDENCE ONE YEAR AGO

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

Questions 11 and 12 — PREVIOUS RESIDENCE IN ANOTHER COUNTRY

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

Question 13 — MEANS OF TRAVEL TO WORK, SCHOOL OR COLLEGE

This question and question 14 should be answered in respect of any person who is at work or who is attending school, university, etc. full-time. Leave blank for other persons (e.g. those engaged in home duties, retired persons, children not yet at school, etc.). Particulars given should relate to the outward journey.

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

Question 14 — DISTANCE TRAVELLED TO WORK, SCHOOL OR COLLEGE

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

APPENDIX 1 (contd.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES — continued

QUESTIONS 15-22 RELATE TO PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER

Question 15 — PRESENT STATUS

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

Question 16 — OCCUPATION

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

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

General terms such as "Machine Operator", "Technician", "Labourer", "Engineer", "Fitter", "Foreman", "Checker", "Mechanic", SHOULD NOT BE USED ALONE.

- (iv) For civil servants and local government employees, the grade should be stated and for Army or Garda personnel, the rank should be stated.
- (v) For teachers, the branch of teaching should be stated, e.g. "Primary teacher", "Vocational teacher", etc.
- (vi) For clergy and members of religious orders engaged in teaching or other service, a full description should be given such as "Christian Brother, primary teacher", "Nun, general hospital nurse", etc.
- (vii) For students or persons at school, state the type of school or institution, e.g. "Secondary", "Community", "Vocational", "University", etc.

Question 18 — PAID EMPLOYEES

- (i) This question does not apply to unemployed or retired persons who were formerly employers.
- (ii) The number of paid employees should include full-time and part-time workers as well as any occasional workers currently on the payroll. Do not include any employees of a sub-contractor who may be employed.

Question 19 — EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS

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

- (a) For a person at work: —
 - (i) if an employee, state the name of the employer (whether person, firm, company or public body) and the nature of the business carried on by the employer.
 - (ii) if self-employed, state the nature of the business carried on.
 - (iii) if a farmer or a farm worker, state also the area (in statute acres) of the land farmed (i.e. including land taken and excluding land let).
- (b) For an unemployed person, state the name and nature of business of the last employer.

The nature of business carried on should be described fully indicating the type of goods made or dealt with, or type of service rendered; for example, use descriptions such as "Shirt Factory", "Shoe Manufacturer", "Cattle Dealer", "Wholesale Tea Merchant", "Import Agent (Textiles)", etc.

Descriptions such as "Factory", "Manufacturer", "Dealer", "Merchant", "Agent", SHOULD NOT BE USED ALONE.

Question 20 — ADDRESS OF PLACE OF WORK, SCHOOL OR COLLEGE

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

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

Question 21 — AGE AT WHICH FULL-TIME EDUCATION CEASED

This question should be completed for each person aged 15 years or over who is no longer receiving full-time education. No entry should be made in respect of part-time education received. Do not complete for persons still receiving full-time education.

Question 22 — SCIENTIFIC OR TECHNOLOGICAL QUALIFICATIONS

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

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

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

Examples of entry at (a)
National Certificate (NCEA); City and Guilds Technician Certificate; National Diploma (NCEA); College Technician Diploma; A.R.C.Sc.I.; A.I.M.L.S.; Grad.I.E.E.; Grad.I.Mech.E.; B.Sc.; B.E.; M.E.; Ph.D.; B.A. (Mathematics); B.Soc.Sc.; M.B.; B.Ch.; B.A.O.; M.Econ.Sc.; M.I.E.I.; M.I.C.I.; M.R.I.C.; M.I.Mech.E.; A.Inst.P.; F.I.M.L.S.; M.I.Biol.

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

APPENDIX 2

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENSUS AREAS

There are many different territorial divisions of the country of which the most important, from the point of view of the Census of Population, are listed below. It should be particularly noted that the areas concerned are as defined at the date of the 1986 Census of Population and that any subsequent revisions have not been taken into account. A number of changes in legally defined boundaries were made by Government Orders in the period since 1981. Details of these changes are contained in Appendix 3. Comparable figures given in the tables for 1981 relate to the 1986 boundaries.

Townlands

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

District Electoral Divisions (DED's)

The smallest administrative area for which population statistics are published is the District Electoral Division (or, in the County Boroughs, the Ward). In rural areas each District Electoral Division consists of an aggregation of entire townlands. There are 3,440 District Electoral Divisions and Wards in the State and population figures for these are contained in Table 12 of this Volume.

Urban and Rural Districts

District Electoral Divisions are aggregated to give Urban Districts (or Boroughs where appropriate) and (former) Rural Districts which, in turn, build up to Counties. The Rural Districts, which numbered 160, were abolished as administrative areas in 1925 (in the case of Rural Districts in County Dublin, in 1930) but have been retained for Census purposes as convenient units of area, intermediate in size between District Electoral Divisions and Counties. In the case of County Dublin, however, it is not possible to compile Rural District figures because of extensive revisions which have taken place in the boundaries of District Electoral Divisions over the years. Population figures for Urban and Rural Districts are contained in Tables 11 and 12 of this Volume. A map giving County and Rural District boundaries is shown on page 12; a second map illustrating the percentage change in population over the period 1981-1986 in each Rural District is given on page 13; and a third map showing the density of population per square kilometre based on Rural Districts is given on page 14.

Counties and County Boroughs

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

The boundaries of the County Boroughs are subject to periodic extensions to keep pace with building development and it is not possible, therefore, to show comparable retrospective population figures over an extended period. Counties, on the other hand, have only been affected to a very minor extent by boundary changes and it is possible to compare County populations (including the appropriate County Boroughs) over a long period of time. This is done in Table 6 which shows County population figures for each Census year from 1841 to 1986.

Dáil Constituencies

For the purpose of elections to Dáil Éireann the country is divided into Constituencies which, under Article 16.4 of the Constitution of Ireland, have to be revised at least once every twelve years with due regard to changes in the distribution of the population. The Constituencies were last revised in 1983 and the Schedule to the Electoral (Amendment) Act, 1983, contains details of their composition. Population figures for these areas are contained in Table 15.

County and Borough Electoral Areas

For the purpose of County Council Elections each County is divided into Electoral Areas which are constituted on the basis of Orders made under the Local Government Act, 1941. These areas are, in general, formed by aggregating District Electoral Divisions; in a number of cases however District Electoral Divisions are divided between County Electoral Areas to facilitate electors. In the case of the County Boroughs the Corporation Elections are based on Borough Electoral Areas. Population figures for County and Borough Electoral Areas are contained in Table 16. Details of changes which have been made in the various Electoral Areas between 1981 and 1986 are given in Appendix 3.

Civil Parishes

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

*The Local Government (Reorganisation) Act, 1985 subdivided Dublin County into 3 new electoral counties: Dublin - Belgard; Dublin - Fingal and Dun Laoghaire - Rathdown; and also gave County Borough status to Galway.

Towns

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

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

The second category comprises the "Census Towns", the boundaries of which are determined, for Census purposes only, by the Central Statistics Office and which number 529 in 1986.

(i) Towns with Legally Defined Boundaries

In the case of towns with legally defined boundaries it is necessary, for administrative purposes, to compile population figures for the areas within these boundaries. However, many of these towns have extended beyond their legally defined boundaries. As a result of this, large numbers of persons belonging to the communities of which these towns are the nuclei are excluded from their populations if the coverage is confined strictly to legally defined boundaries. This problem tends to become more pronounced from one Census to the next as urban areas extend further into the surrounding countryside. Revisions of the legally defined boundaries tend to lag behind these developments as they are dependent on other factors besides the necessity of defining urban areas for Census of Population purposes.

Much of the Census analysis is concerned with the overall size of population clusters and not simply with areas within legally defined boundaries. Consequently, where urban areas have extended beyond the legally defined town boundary, the Central Statistics Office must draw up new limits for defining the suburban area or environs of the town for Census purposes. In defining suburban areas and environs, a fixed set of rules is followed to ensure that, as far as possible, the same standards apply in all cases.

Suburban areas for Dublin County Borough, Cork County Borough and the Borough of Dun Laoghaire were defined for the first time at the 1951 Census. For the 1956 Census all towns with legally defined boundaries were examined in co-operation with the Local Authorities concerned and where necessary, suburban areas or environs were defined for them for Census purposes. The suburban boundaries were reviewed for each subsequent Census. A very comprehensive review was carried out for the 1986 Census.

(ii) Census Towns

In the case of towns without legally defined boundaries, a complete review was carried out of the boundaries to be used for the purposes of the 1986 Census using uniform standards. As in 1981 and 1971 a Census Town was defined as a cluster of fifty or more occupied houses, not having a legally defined boundary.

For the Censuses of 1926 to 1951 a Census Town was defined simply as a cluster of twenty or more houses and the precise delimitation of the town was left to the discretion of the individual enumerator concerned. As part of the general review of towns for the 1956 Census, the boundaries for the Census towns were drawn up in consultation with the various Local

Authorities applying uniform principles in all areas of the country. The definition of a Census Town was changed at the 1956 Census, from twenty houses to twenty occupied houses; this definition was also applied at the 1961 and 1966 Censuses.

Population figures for towns are contained in Tables 10, 13, 14 and 19. Table 10 contains the total population of all towns and of their suburbs or environs where applicable, arranged in order of size within Counties. An alphabetical list of all towns in the country, with their populations, is given in Table 19. In Tables 13 and 14 towns of 1,000 population and over are arranged in size groups depending on total population. By "total population" in this context is meant the population of the towns, inclusive of suburbs or environs, if any.

The areas taken as comprising the Greater Dublin Area as well as the suburban areas of Cork, Limerick and Waterford County Boroughs are described in Appendix 4. Galway County Borough had no suburbs at the time of the 1986 Census.

Dublin Area

The Local Government (Reorganisation) Act, 1985 altered the boundary of Dublin County Borough and subdivided Dublin County into three new electoral counties: Dublin-Belgard; Dublin-Fingal and Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown. Furthermore the boundaries of the DED's and Wards in Dublin City and County were extensively revised. Details of the population in each of these areas are shown in this Volume.

The description "Greater Dublin Area" was introduced for the 1981 Census to denote Dublin County Borough, Dun Laoghaire Borough and their suburbs, including six population centres which had previously been separately identified as towns. This expression is retained in the present volume. Various tables throughout this Volume contain information on the population of Dublin County Borough, Dun Laoghaire Borough and individual towns separately identified from Greater Dublin as well as for the Aggregate Urban and Aggregate Rural Areas (see below) of Dublin County and County Borough. Of course, population figures continue to be available (in Table 10) for the parts of those individual District Electoral Divisions within Greater Dublin.

Suburbs of Cork County Borough

Because of continued suburban expansion around Cork County Borough six of the centres of population which were separately identified as Census Towns at the 1981 Census, have been subsumed into the suburbs of Cork County Borough, namely, Glanmire-Riverstown, Ballincollig-Carrigrohane, Curraheen, Kerry-Pike, Glounthaune, Ballytrasna-St. Lappans. Population figures continue to be available (in Table 10) for the parts of those individual DED's within the suburbs of Cork County Borough.

Aggregate Town and Aggregate Rural Areas

In continuation of the definition used in reports of earlier Censuses the population in the Aggregate Town Area, as shown in Tables 8, 9A, 9B, 13 and 14 of this Volume and in the remaining Volumes of the Census, is defined as those persons living in population clusters of 1,500 or more inhabitants. If a town with a legally defined boundary has a suburban area or environs outside this boundary and if the total population made up of the population inside the legally defined boundary plus that in the suburbs or environs amounts to 1,500 persons or over, this town (including its suburbs or environs) is classified as belonging to the Aggregate Town Area. Similarly a Census Town with 1,500 inhabitants or over

is classified as belonging to the Aggregate Town Area. The population residing in all areas outside clusters of 1,500 or more inhabitants is classified as belonging to the Aggregate Rural Area. It should be particularly noted that the term "Aggregate Rural Area" is not connected with that of Rural District as described earlier. Whereas the Aggregate Rural Area is a statistical concept, the Rural District is a (former) administrative unit of area. From Table 14 it may be seen the composition of the entire Aggregate Town Area population of 1,996,778 persons in 1986. Of this figure 1,288,435 resided within legally defined boundaries of towns while 708,343 resided in the suburbs or environs of these towns or in Census Towns, without legally defined boundaries. It may be seen also from Table 14 that there were 7 towns with legally defined boundaries which were not large enough, even with the population of their environs, to be included in the Aggregate Town Area and that the total population in towns of all sizes, down to the lower limit of fifty occupied houses was 2,261,857 persons. In Table 11, the population in towns of all sizes in each Rural District is shown.

Gaeltacht Areas

The Gaeltacht Areas Orders, 1956, 1967, 1974 and 1982 defined the Gaeltacht as comprising 5 Wards and 150 District Electoral Divisions or parts of Wards and District Electoral Divisions in the counties of Cork, Donegal, Galway, Kerry, Mayo, Meath and Waterford. The population of these Wards and District Electoral Divisions or parts of Wards and District Electoral Divisions in 1981 and 1986 is given in Table 17.

Islands Off The Coast

The population in 1981 and 1986 of inhabited islands off the coast is shown in Table 18. In some cases the areas of land concerned may not, strictly speaking, be considered as islands since they are connected to the mainland by a causeway or bridge, or may be reached by land at low tide.

THE PLANNING REGIONS

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

APPENDIX 3

CHANGES, 1981-1986, IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS DISTINGUISHED IN THE CENSUS.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES OF COUNTIES

Under the Local Government (Reorganisation) Act, 1985, (Number 7 of 1985), the following changes were effected:

Dublin*

Parts of the former DEDs of Blanchardstown, Castleknock, Coolock, Drumcondra Rural No. 1, Drumcondra Rural No. 2, Dundrum No. 1, Finglas, Palmerston No. 1 and all of Terenure No. 1 were detached from Dublin County and added to Dublin County Borough.

Parts of the former wards of Kimmage E, Pembroke East D, Rathfarnham D and all of Baldoyle, Beann Eadair A, Beann Eadair B, Rathfarnham B, Rathfarnham C and Rathfarnham South were detached from Dublin County Borough and added to Dublin County.

Galway*

Parts of the DEDs of Ballintemple, Barna, Carrowbrowne and Galway Rural were detached from Galway County and added to Galway County Borough.

CHANGES IN LEGALLY DEFINED BOUNDARIES OF TOWNS

Since 1981 the following changes in boundaries have been made in respect of the towns listed below, the comparative population figures for 1981 relate to the area of the town as constituted after the coming into operation of the Order in question.

Dublin County Borough*

Parts of the former DEDs of Blanchardstown, Castleknock, Coolock, Drumcondra Rural No. 1, Drumcondra Rural No. 2, Dundrum No. 1, Finglas, Palmerston No. 1 and all of Terenure No. 1 were detached from Dublin County and added to Dublin County Borough.

Parts of the former wards of Kimmage E, Pembroke East D, Rathfarnham D and all of Baldoyle, Beann Eadair A, Beann Eadair B, Rathfarnham B, Rathfarnham C and Rathfarnham South were detached from Dublin County Borough and added to Dublin County.

Galway County Borough*

Parts of the DEDs of Ballintemple, Barna, Carrowbrowne and Galway Rural were detached from Galway County and added to Galway County Borough.

Longford

Under the Urban District of Longford (Alteration of Boundary) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 377 of 1985) part of the DED of Longford Rural was transferred to the Urban District of Longford.

*See diagrams on pages 193 and 194

CHANGES IN STATUS OF TOWNS

Galway

Under the Local Government (Reorganisation) Act, 1985, (County Borough of Galway) (Appointed Day) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 425 of 1985) the Borough of Galway became a County Borough.

Greystones

Under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854 (Greystones) Order, 1983 (S.I. No. 162 of 1983) Greystones was established as a town with town commissioners.

Shannon

Under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854 (Shannon) Order, 1981 (S.I. No. 399 of 1981) Shannon was established as a town with town commissioners.

REVISION OF DÁIL CONSTITUENCIES

The Constituencies were revised in 1983 under the terms of the Electoral (Amendment) Act, 1983. The population totals for these Constituencies are shown in Table 15.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES OF ELECTORAL AREAS

The population of each Electoral Area (as constituted on 13 April, 1986) is given in Table 16.

Since 1981 the following changes in Electoral Areas have taken place:

Carlow County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 109 of 1985) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas of Borris, Carlow and Muinebeag were re-defined.

Cavan County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 109 of 1985) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas of Bailieborough, Belturbet and Cavan were re-defined.

Clare County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 110 of 1985) the County of Clare was divided into six Electoral Areas.

Cork County Borough

Under the Cork County Borough (Electoral Areas) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 111 of 1985) the boundaries of the six Electoral Areas in Cork County Borough were re-defined.

Cork County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 110 of 1985) the County of Cork was divided into eight Electoral Areas.

Donegal County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 110 of 1985) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas of Glenties and Letterkenny were re-defined.

Dublin County Borough

Under the Dublin County Borough (Electoral Areas) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 134 of 1985) the County Borough of Dublin was divided into twelve Electoral Areas.

Dublin County*

The Local Government (Reorganisation) Act, 1985, sub-divided Dublin County into three electoral counties known as Dublin-Belgard; Dublin-Fingal and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. Under the Dublin Electoral Counties Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 133 of 1985) the Electoral County of Dublin-Belgard was divided into seven Electoral Areas; the Electoral County of Dublin-Fingal was divided into six Electoral Areas and the Electoral County of Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown was divided into seven Electoral Areas.

Galway County Borough

Under the Borough of Galway (Local Electoral Areas) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 125 of 1985) the Borough of Galway was divided into three Electoral Areas.

Galway County

Under the Galway County Council (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 127 of 1985) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas of Connemara, Galway and Tuam were re-defined.

Kerry County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 110 of 1985) the County of Kerry was divided into five Electoral Areas.

Kildare County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 110 of 1985) and the Kildare County Council (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 144 of 1985) the County of Kildare was divided into five Electoral Areas.

Kilkenny County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 109 of 1985) the County of Kilkenny was divided into five Electoral Areas.

Laoighis County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 109 of 1985) the County of Laoighis was divided into five Electoral Areas.

*See diagram on page 193

Leitrim County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 109 of 1985) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas of Carrick-on-Shannon, Drumahaire and Manorhamilton were re-defined.

Limerick County Borough

Under the Limerick County Borough (Electoral Areas) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 112 of 1985) the boundaries of the four Electoral Areas in Limerick County Borough were re-defined.

Limerick County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 110 of 1985) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas of Castleconnell and Kilmallock were re-defined.

Longford County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 109 of 1985) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas were re-defined.

Louth County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 109 of 1985) the County of Louth was divided into six Electoral Areas.

Mayo County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 109 of 1985) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas of Castlebar, Claremorris and Swineford were re-defined.

Meath County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 109 of 1985) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas of Ceannanus Mór, Dunshaughlin, Navan and Trim were re-defined.

Monaghan County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 109 of 1985) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas of Clones and Monaghan were re-defined.

Offaly County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 109 of 1985) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas of Birr, Ferbane and Tullamore were re-defined.

Roscommon County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 109 of 1985) the County of Roscommon was divided into six Electoral Areas.

Sligo County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 110 of 1985) the County of Sligo was divided into five Electoral Areas.

Tipperary County, North Riding

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 109 of 1985) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas of Borrisokane, Nenagh and Thurles were re-defined.

Tipperary County, South Riding

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 109 of 1985) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas of Caher, Clonmel and Fethard were re-defined.

Waterford County Borough

Under the Waterford County Borough (Electoral Areas) (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 113 of 1985) the Electoral Areas of Waterford No. 1 and Waterford No. 3 were re-defined.

Waterford County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 109 of 1985) the boundaries of the Electoral Areas of Dungarvan and Lismore were re-defined.

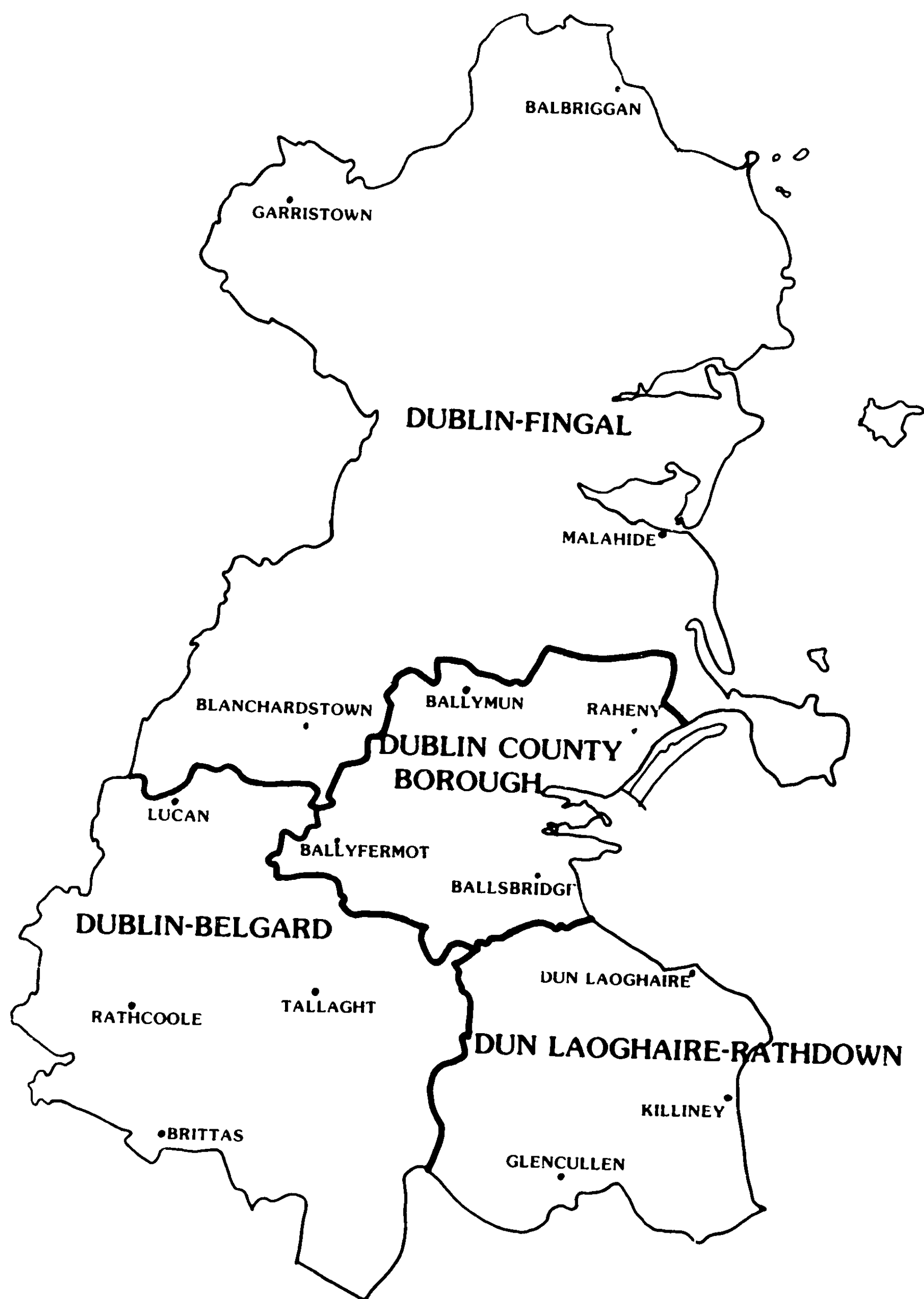
Westmeath County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 109 of 1985) the County of Westmeath was divided into five Electoral Areas.

Wicklow County

Under the County Electoral Areas (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1985 (S.I. No. 110 of 1985) the County of Wicklow was divided into five Electoral Areas.

**DUBLIN COUNTY AND COUNTY BOROUGH AS DEFINED IN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
(REORGANISATION) ACT, 1985**

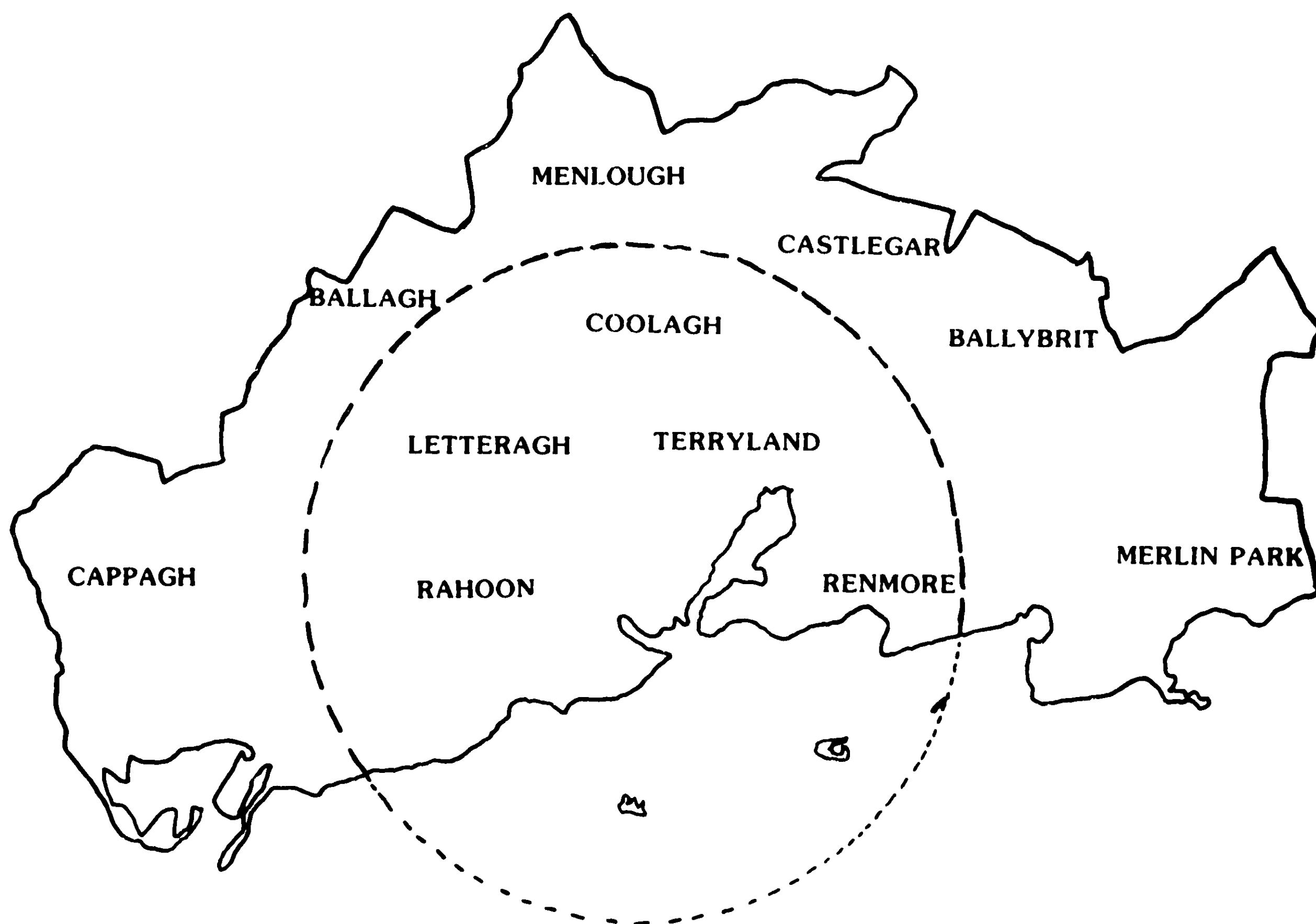


Dublin-Belgard comprises the Area West/South West from and including the following District Electoral Divisions at the Co. Borough Boundary: Palmerston-Village, Clondalkin-Moorfield, Clondalkin-Monastery, Clondalkin-Ballymount, Tallaght-Kilnamanagh, Terenure-St. James, Terenure-Cherryfield, Terenure-Greentrees, Templeogue-Kimmage Manor, Templeogue Village, Rathfarnham-Butterfield, Rathfarnham Village to the County boundary at Lucan-St. Helens, Newcastle, Rathcoole, Saggart, Ballinascorney and Bohernabreena.

Dublin-Fingal comprises the Area North/North West from and including the following District Electoral Divisions at the Co. Borough Boundary: Sutton, Baldoyle, Portmarnock South, Balgriffin, Turnapin, Airport, Dubber, The Ward, Blanchardstown-Abbotstown, Castleknock-Park, Castleknock-Knockmaroon to the County Boundary at Balbriggan Rural, Balscadden, Hollywood and Garristown.

Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown comprises the Area South from and including the following District Electoral Divisions at the Co. Borough Boundary: Churchtown-Orwell, Clonskeagh-Farranboley, Clonskeagh-Milltown, Clonskeagh-Belfield, Blackrock-Glenomena, Blackrock-Boooterstown to the County Boundary at Tibbradden, Glencullen, Shankill-Rathmichael and Shankill-Shanganagh.

**GALWAY COUNTY BOROUGH AS DEFINED IN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
(REORGANISATION) ACT, 1985**



The broken line indicates the boundary of the former Galway Municipal Borough.

APPENDIX 4

DEFINITION OF SUBURBS

Greater Dublin Suburbs, Dublin-Belgard

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

Greater Dublin Suburbs, Dublin-Fingal

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

Greater Dublin Suburbs, Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown

Greater Dublin Suburbs, Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown comprise the complete D.E.D.s of Ballinteer-Broadford, Ballinteer-Ludford, Ballinteer-Marley, Ballinteer-Meadowbroads, Ballinteer-Meadowmount, Ballinteer-Woodpark, Ballybrack, Blackrock-Carysfort, Blackrock-Glenomena, Blackrock-Newpark, Blackrock-Stradbroke, Cabinteely-Granitefield, Cabinteely-Kilbogget, Cabinteely-Pottery, Churchtown-Castle, Churchtown-Landscape, Churchtown-Nutgrove, Churchtown-Orwell, Churchtown-Woodlawn, Clonskeagh-Belfield, Clonskeagh-Farranboley, Clonskeagh-Milltown, Clonskeagh-Roebeck, Clonskeagh-Windy Arbour, Dalkey-Avondale, Dundrum-Balally, Dundrum-Kilmacud, Dundrum-Sandyford, Dundrum-Sweetmount, Dundrum-Taney, Dun Laoghaire-Sallynoggin South, Foxrock-Beechpark, Foxrock-Carrickmines, Foxrock-Deans Grange, Foxrock-Torquay, Shankill-Rathsallagh, Stillorgan-Deerpark, Stillorgan-Kilmacud, Stillorgan-Leopardstown, Stillorgan-Merville, Stillorgan-Mount Merrion, Stillorgan-Priory; the townlands of Brenanstown, Carrickmines Great (pt.), Cherrywood (pt.), Kilbogget and Loughlinstown (pt.) in the D.E.D. of Cabinteely-Loughlinstown; the townlands of Balally (pt.), Ballyedmonduff (pt.), Ballyogan, Barnacullia, Carmanhall, Carmanhall and Leopardstown, Carrickmines Little, Glebe, Glenamuck North, Glenamuck South, Jamestown, Kilgobbin, Kiltiernan (pt.), Kiltiernan Domain (pt.), Kingstown (pt.), Murphystown, Newtown Little, Tipperstown and Woodside in the D.E.D. of Glencullen; the townlands of Kingston (pt.) (E.D. Ballybrack), Kingston (pt.) (E.D. Glencullen), Shanganagh (pt.) and Shankill (pt.) in the D.E.D. of Shankill-Rathmichael; and the townland of Shanganagh (pt.) in the D.E.D. of Shankill-Shanganagh.

Greater Cork Suburbs

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

Limerick Suburbs

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

Waterford Suburbs

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