



An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh
Central Statistics Office

Profile 7

Religion, Ethnicity and Irish Travellers

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Profile 7 – Religion, Ethnicity and Irish Travellers

Foreword

This report is the seventh of ten Profile reports examining in more detail the definitive results of Census 2011. It examines religion, ethnic or cultural background and the Irish Traveller community in Ireland.

The report forms part of a series of census publications providing interpretation and analysis of the 2011 census results. Profile reports 1 to 6 covered population distribution and movements, the age profile of Ireland, the industries and occupations of workers, housing in Ireland, households and families and migration and diversity. The remaining 3 reports to be published between now and the end of the year will cover health and disability, education and the Irish language and commuting in Ireland. A complete list of reports and publication dates can be found on page 83 of this report.

Web tables


All the data published in this and other reports are available on the CSO web site (at www.cso.ie/census) where users will be able to build their own tables by selecting the data they are interested in and downloading them in an easy to use format for their own analysis.

Small area data

Small area data is an important output from the census and the complete set of tables for all the standard layers of geography, such as ED and Local Electoral Area, as well as tables for the new geographic unit, called Small Areas, are published in our interactive mapping application (SAPMAP) on the CSO website.

Interactive maps

In co-operation with the All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO) summary census data is now available in thematic maps for Electoral Districts and all Small Areas. Combined with the release of the SAPS data in our new easy to use interactive mapping application, these new developments bring census data alive in a fresh and exciting way making it easier to access for all. Just follow the link from the website.



Pádraig Dalton

Director General

18 October 2012

Analysis of religion over time

The proportion of Catholics in Ireland, 1881 to 2011

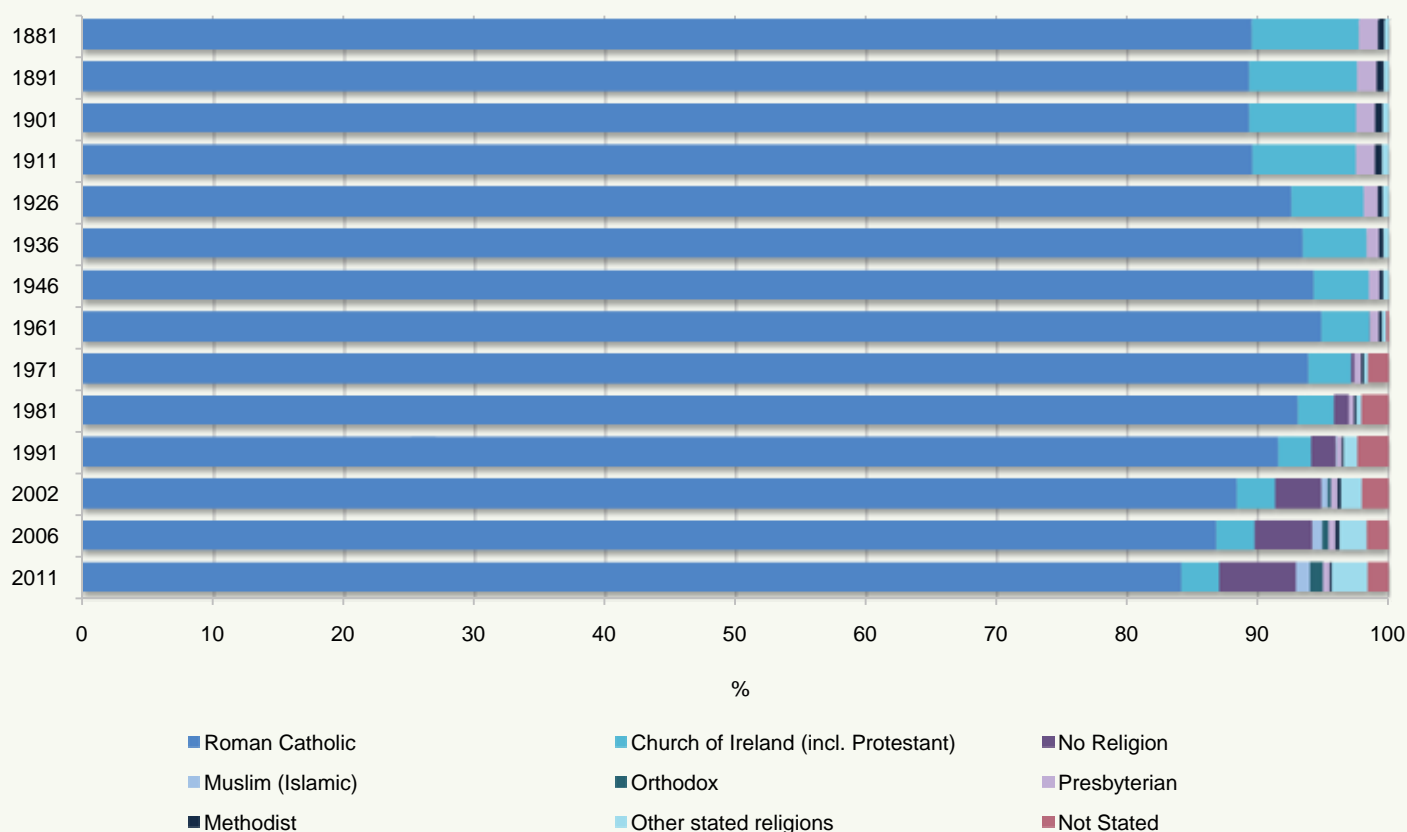
Roman Catholicism remained the predominant faith of Ireland in 2011 as it has done, according to census records, since at least 1881.

Roman Catholics represented just under 90 per cent of the population in each of the censuses held from 1881 to 1911. It subsequently rose to a peak in 1961. Ever since then, its proportion of the total population has declined, falling gently in the sixties and seventies then accelerating to a more pronounced drop in the eighties.

While the proportion of Catholics continued to decline in 2011, to reach its lowest point at 84 per cent, its congregation, at 3.86 million strong, was the highest since records began.

Table page 47

Figure 1 Percentage distribution of religious populations, 1881-2011



It's a fact!

94.9% The percentage of the population who were Catholic in 1961, the highest recorded

84.2% The percentage of the population who were Catholic in 2011, the lowest recorded

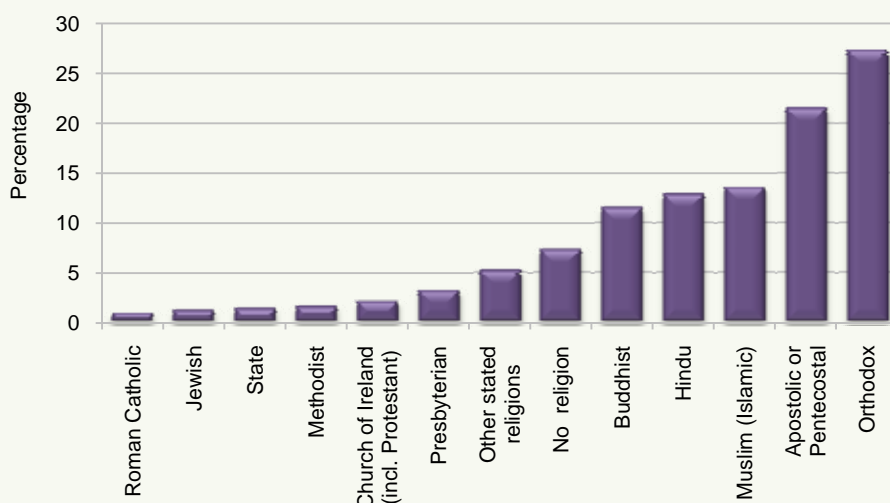
Church of Ireland and Protestantism

The Church of Ireland and Protestant religions combined represented the second largest religious grouping up to the census of 2002 when the numbers who selected 'No Religion' exceeded them. The number of Church of Ireland and Protestant members fell from a high of 317,576 in 1881 to a low of 89,187 in 1991. This number has since recovered back to 134,365 in 2011.

As a percentage of the total population, members of the Church of Ireland and Protestant religions combined fell from 8.2 per cent of the population to 2.92 per cent between 1881 and 2011.

Recent changes

Figure 2 Annualised growth rates of religions in Ireland, 1991-2011



Twenty years of religious change

The twenty years between 1991 and 2011 have seen significant increases in the non-Catholic population driven by not only growing numbers with no religion but also large increases in the religions of immigrants from Eastern Europe, Africa and Asia.

The fastest growing religion in percentage terms has been Orthodox followed by Apostolic and Pentecostal. Despite the recent arrival of large numbers of Polish Catholics this religion has seen the slowest annual average growth of the religions presented.

School children

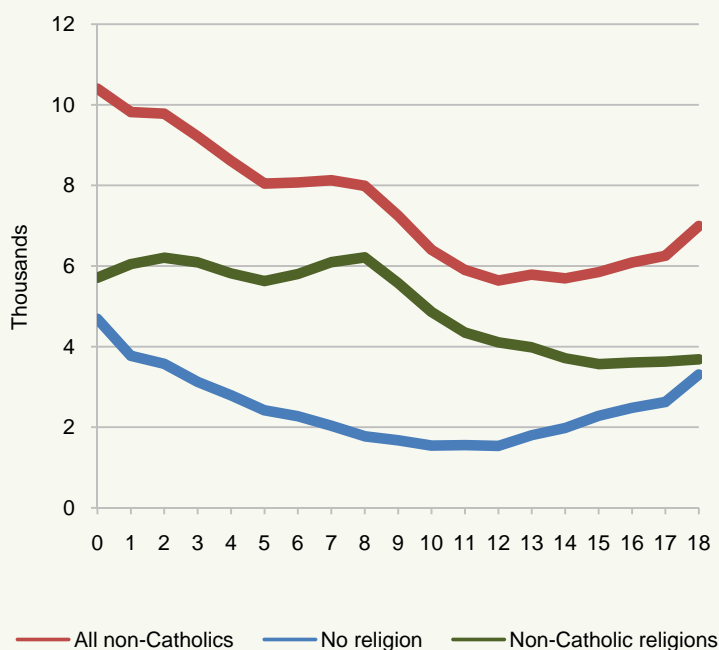
The graph on the right shows the number of non-Catholic children by single year of age from age 0 to age 18. The numbers fell with age from a peak of 10,339 babies aged less than 1 year.

The patterns for those with no religion and other non-Catholic religions differ. Those with no religion decline as children age, with a low point of 12, before increasing again steadily up to age 18. It is difficult to know whether this represents a genuine increase in the numbers of children with no religion, or whether children temporarily identify with a religion during their school years, or both.

The numbers with other non-Catholic religions remain steady up to age 9 before declining, possibly reflecting the year of arrival of recent immigrants. The peak age was 8 with 6,214 children.

Table page 48

Figure 3 Non-Catholics aged 0 to 18 by religion and single year of age, 2011



It's a fact!

27.4% The annualised growth rate of Orthodox Christianity in the 20 years from 1991 to 2011 – the fastest growing religion over this period

10,339 The number of non-Catholic babies aged under one year

Religion in Ireland

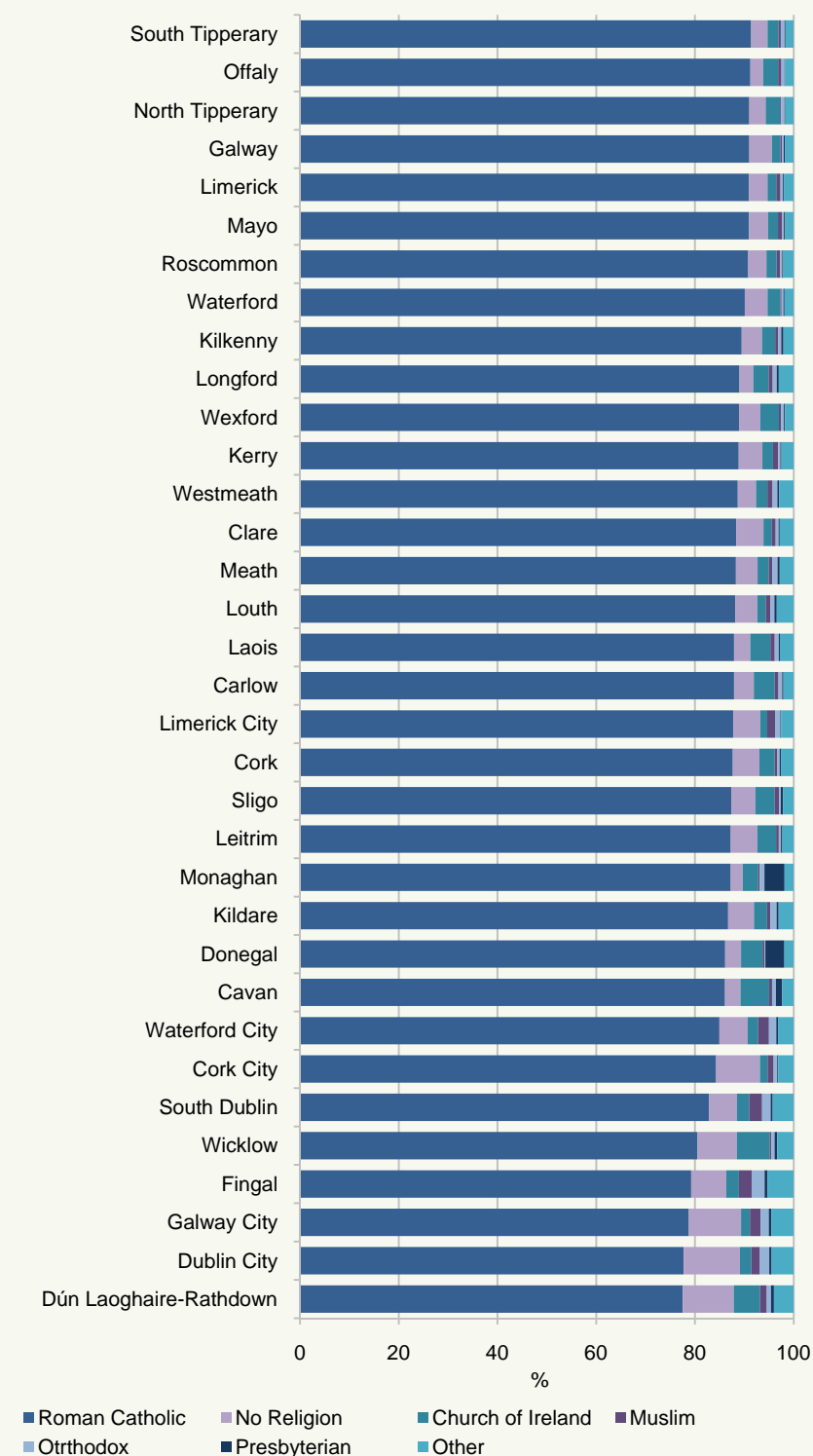
Religion by county

The administrative county of South Tipperary had the highest percentage of Catholics in 2011 with 91.4 per cent, while Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown had the lowest at 77.6 per cent. All of the cities with the exception of Limerick City featured as having low percentages of Catholics.

Wicklow had the highest percentage of Church of Ireland members at 6.7 per cent, followed by Cavan at 5.8 per cent.

Dublin City had the highest percentage of those with no religion with over 1 in 8 belonging to this category, while Monaghan was the lowest with 2.4 per cent.

Figure 4 Major religions in Ireland, 2011



It's a fact!

89.2% The percentage of the population of rural areas who were Roman Catholic

81.9% The percentage of the population of urban areas who were Roman Catholic

6.7% The percentage of the population of Wicklow who were members of the Church of Ireland, the highest of any county

Urban and rural

There was a higher percentage of Catholics in rural areas (89.2%) than urban areas (81.9%). Indeed the percentage of Catholics falls as settlement size rises with small towns of 1,000 or fewer persons having 89.4 per cent Catholics while large towns of 10,000 or more having 82.8 per cent.

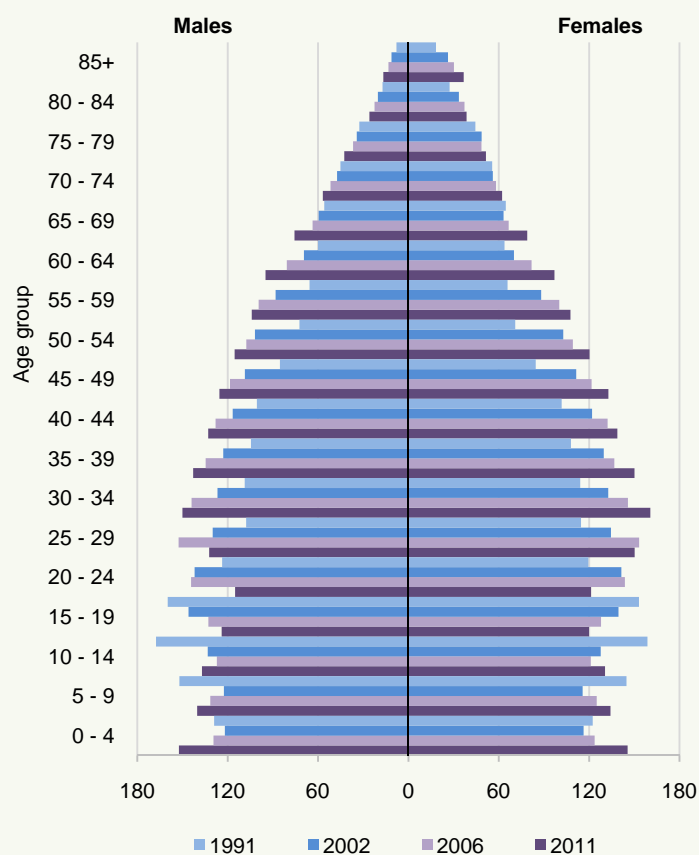
Those with no religion were concentrated in urban areas with four out of five in this group located in towns or settlements of 1,000 or more persons.

Four out of ten Church of Ireland members were located in the greater Dublin area, with a further 22.5 per cent in large towns of 10,000 or more and only 7.9 per cent in rural areas.

Muslims in Ireland were highly concentrated in urban areas with only 2.1 per cent in rural areas, while half (49.2%) were in the Greater Dublin area alone.

Roman Catholicism

Figure 5 Roman Catholic population pyramid, 1991-2011



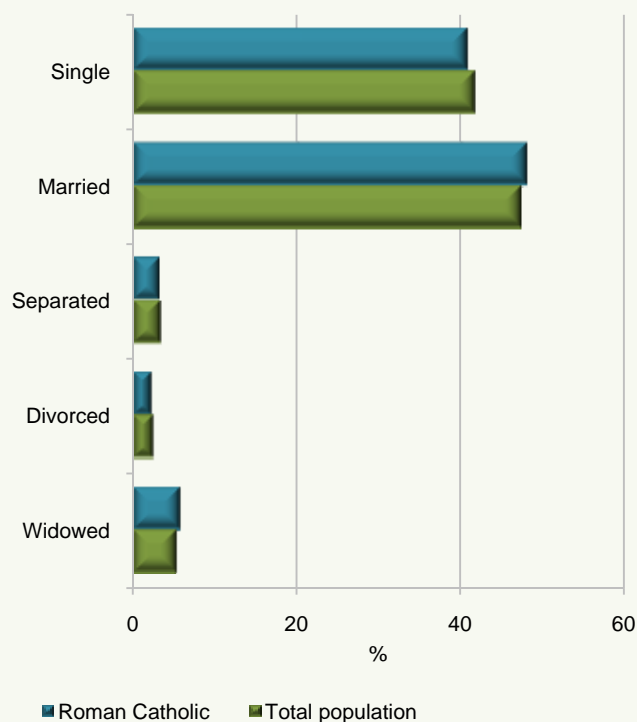
Demographics

Given they accounted for 84 per cent of the total population in 2011 the demographic profile of Roman Catholics resembles very closely that of the general population.

The average age amongst Roman Catholic males was slightly older than that for the general population at 35.8 compared with 35.5 while females were also marginally older with an average age of 37.3 compared with 36.8 generally.

In 2011 there were 981 males for every 1,000 females for the general population, while amongst Catholics it was lower at 953.

Figure 6 Marital status of Roman Catholics and of the total population, 2011



Divorce rate rises amongst Catholics

There were 64,798 divorced Catholics in Ireland in April 2011 of which 27,468 were males and 37,330 were females.

The divorce rate amongst Roman Catholics was 3.6 per cent in 2011 up from 2.6 percent in 2006. This was lower than the rate for the state as a whole at 4.2 percent in 2011. The divorce rate is here defined as the number of divorced people as a percentage of those who were ever married.

Table page 51

It's a fact!

64,798 The number of divorced Catholics in 2011

3.6% The rate of divorce amongst Catholics

4.2% The rate of divorce for the general population

Roman Catholicism and nationality

Roman Catholic Irish nationals by diocese

The number of Roman Catholics as a percentage of Irish nationals fell from 92.2 per cent in 2006 to 89.7 per cent in 2011.

The data can be examined by diocese as illustrated in figure 7 where, among Irish nationals the proportion of the population with the Roman Catholic faith in each diocese is presented for 2006 and 2011.

The proportions have fallen in every diocese, with the highest fall in Galway & Kilmacduagh (-4.1%), followed by Dublin (-3.9%), Elphin (-2.6%) and Limerick (-2.6%).

Nationality

Of the 3.8 million Catholics in Ireland in 2011 92 per cent were Irish while the remaining 8 per cent belonged to a range of nationalities.

Among the non-Irish, Poles were the biggest group with 110,410 persons, followed by the UK with 49,761 and between them they accounted for over half of all non-Irish Catholics.

There were 19,420 Catholics with Asian nationalities of which Filipinos were the largest group with 10,810 persons followed by Indians with 6,919 persons.

There were 5,884 Catholics with US nationality and 5,051 Brazilian nationals and 4,619 Nigerians.

Table page 52

It's a fact!

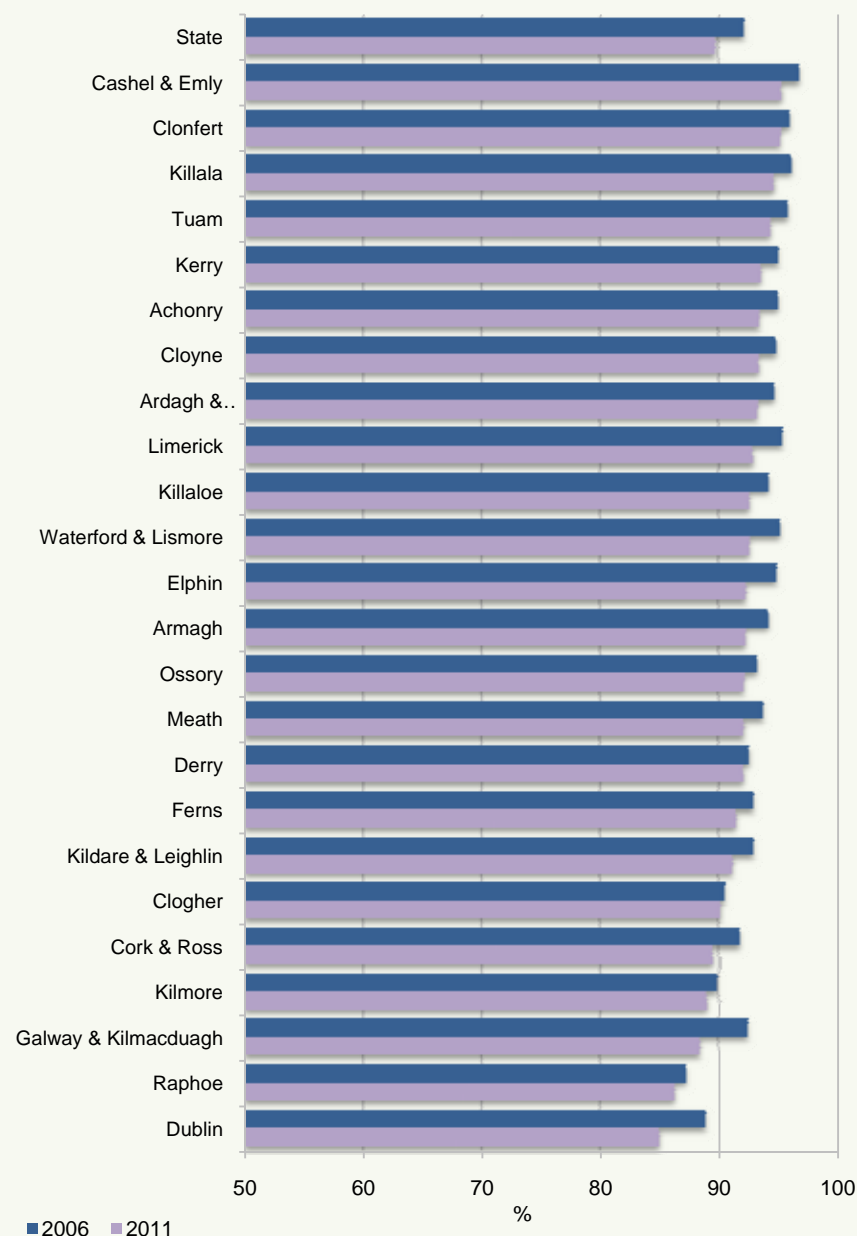
89.7% The percentage of Catholics amongst Irish nationals

110,410 The number of Polish Catholics, the largest non-Irish group

Top non-Irish Roman Catholics, 2011

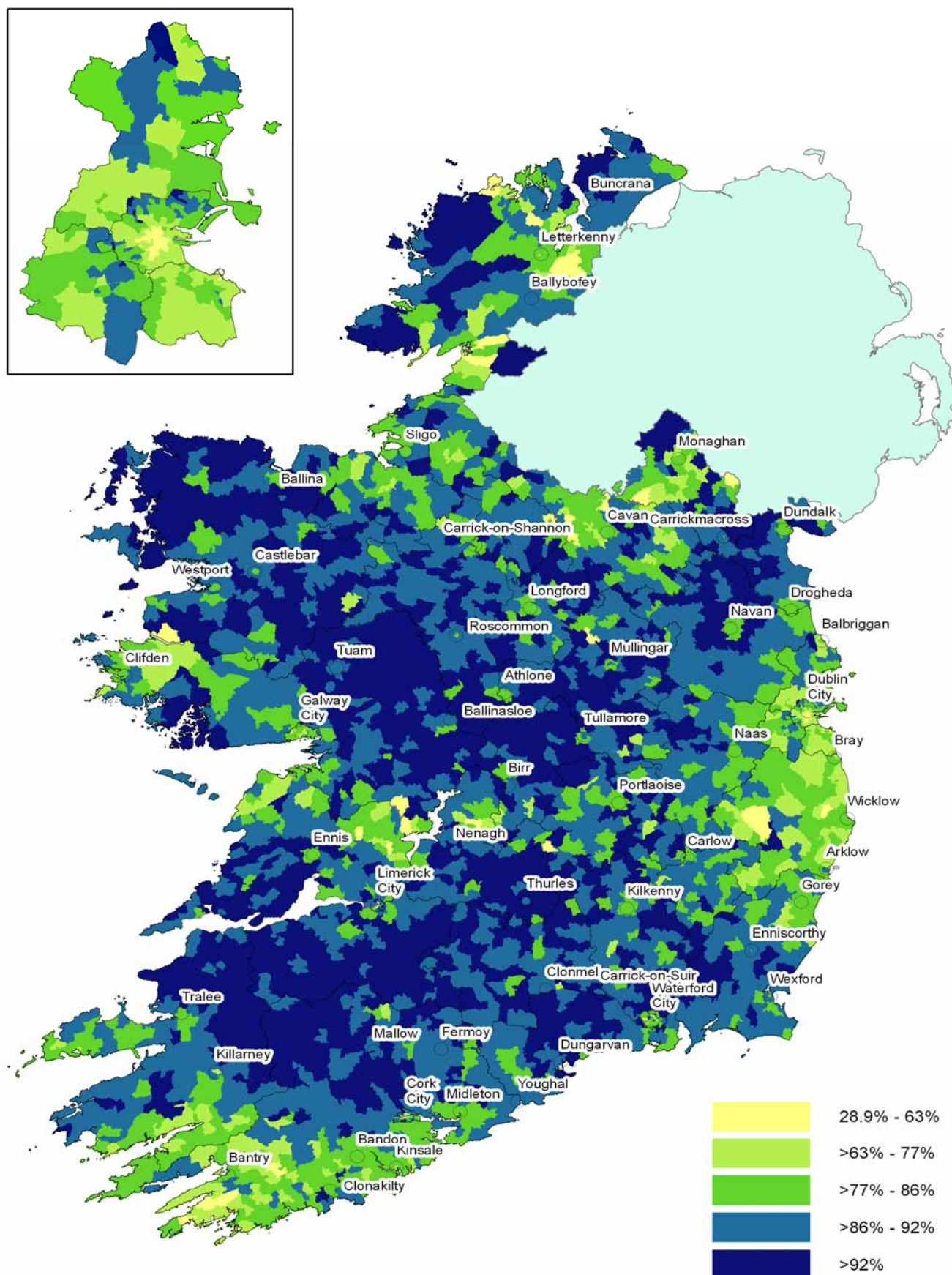


Figure 7 Roman Catholicism amongst Irish nationals by diocese, 2006 and 2011



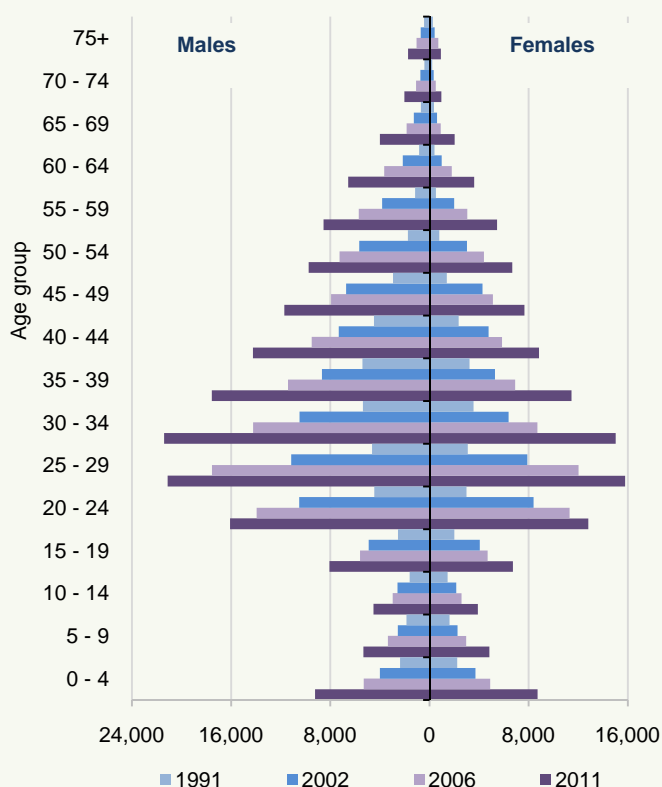
Distribution of Roman Catholics by ED

Map 1



No religion, atheism and agnosticism

Figure 8 No religion, atheists and agnostics, population pyramid, 1991-2011



Marital status

Marriage and re-marriage were less common amongst this group than for the general population at 35.5 per cent of males married and 33.6 per cent of females compared with 48.3 per cent of males generally and 46.5 per cent of females.

There were higher numbers of single people with 56.2 per cent single compared with 41.7 for the total population.

The divorce rate amongst this group was 9.8 per cent in 2011 down from 10.2 percent in 2006. This was higher than the rate for the State as a whole at 4.2 percent in 2011. The divorce rate is here defined as the number of divorced people as a percentage of those who were ever married.

Growth and demographics

The sum total of those with no religion, atheists and agnostics increased more than fourfold between 1991 and 2011 to stand at 277,237. The largest proportionate increase was in atheism which has grown from 320 to 3,905 over the twenty years.

	Year			
	1991	2002	2006	2011
Agnosticism	823	1,028	1,515	3,521
Atheism	320	500	929	3,905
No religion	66,270	138,264	186,318	269,811
Total	67,413	139,792	188,762	277,237

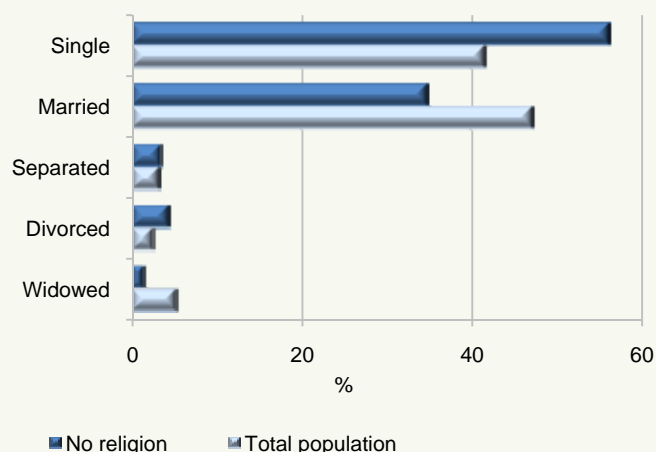
Age and sex

There were 14,769 primary school aged children and 14,478 of secondary school age who had no religion, and a further 4,690 children aged under one year.

Among those with no religion, there were more men than women with 140 males per 100 females a fall from 155 in 1991.

Table page 48

Figure 9 Marital status of those with no religion and of the total population, 2011



It's a fact!

56.2% The percentage of those with no religion (incl. Atheist and Agnostic) who were single, the highest of any religious group

14,769 The number of primary school age children who had no religion

No religion

Town size

The percentage of persons with no religion tended to increase with the size of the town they were living in, as illustrated in the graph on the right.

In rural areas just 3.9 per cent of the population belonged to this group. This rate increased to 5.8 per cent in the large towns of 10,000 or more persons.

Among the cities Galway had the highest percentage with no religion (10.5%) while Waterford and Limerick had the lowest – at 5.7 and 5.8 per cent of their populations, respectively.

Figure 10 Level of education of those with no religion and of the total population, 2011

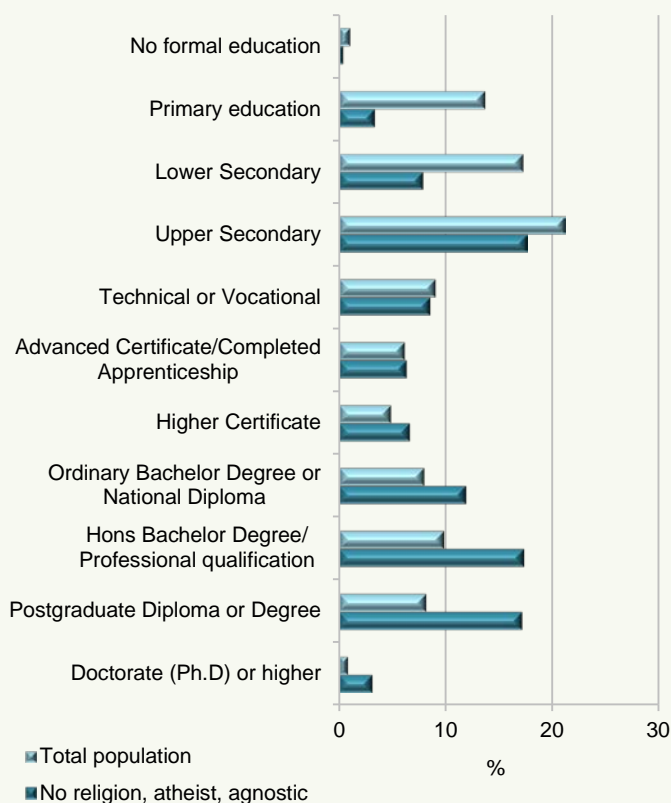


Figure 11 Ethnic Irish with no religion in cities and towns, 2011



Level of Education

Persons with no religion (including Atheists and Agnostics) had higher levels of education than the general population, as illustrated in the graph on the left.

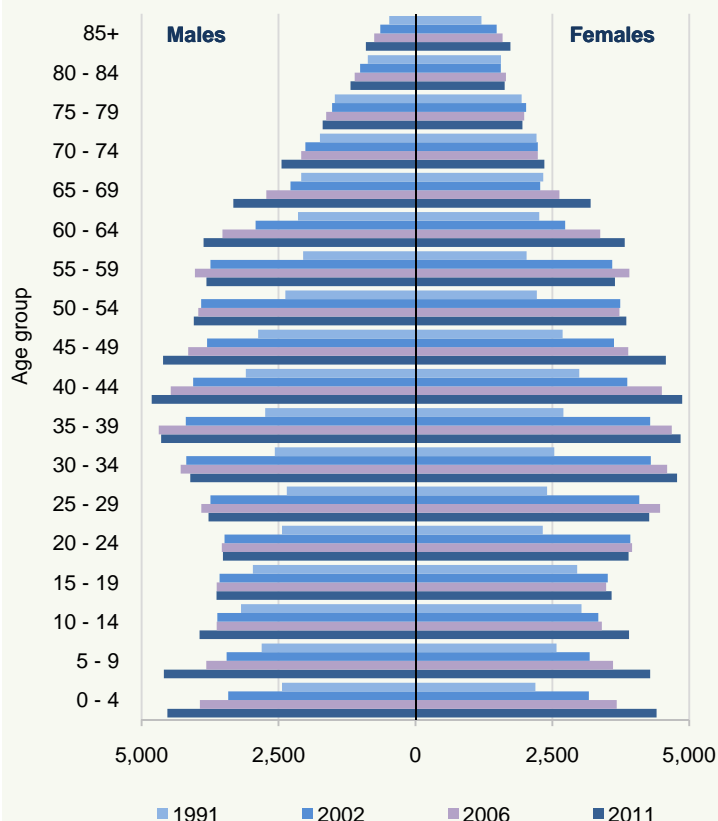
They were more than twice as likely to have a postgraduate diploma or degree or higher compared with the general population (19.9% and 8.6% respectively) and more than half (55.4%) had a third level qualification compared with 30.6 per cent of the general population.

It's a fact!

55% The percentage of persons with no religion with a third level qualification

31% The percentage of the general population with a third level qualification

Figure 12 Church of Ireland, population pyramid, 1991-2011



Growth and demographics

There were 129,039 members of the Church of Ireland in April 2011 an increase of 6.4 per cent on 2006. Total numbers increased by 55.8 per cent (46,199 people) since 1991.

The population pyramid on the left shows the age distribution of Church of Ireland members for censuses from 1991 to 2011 and shows relatively even distribution by age group.

The average age of Church of Ireland members in 2011 was 39.2, older than the general population whose average age was 36.1 years.

There were 13,667 Church of Ireland members of primary school-going age and 8,809 of secondary school age.

Table page 48

Nationality

Three quarters of Church of Ireland members (usual residents) were Irish (74.8%). The next largest nationality came from the United Kingdom (17.3%). Lithuanians and Nigerians made up 1.3 and 1.2 per cent respectively, with Poland providing 1.0 per cent.

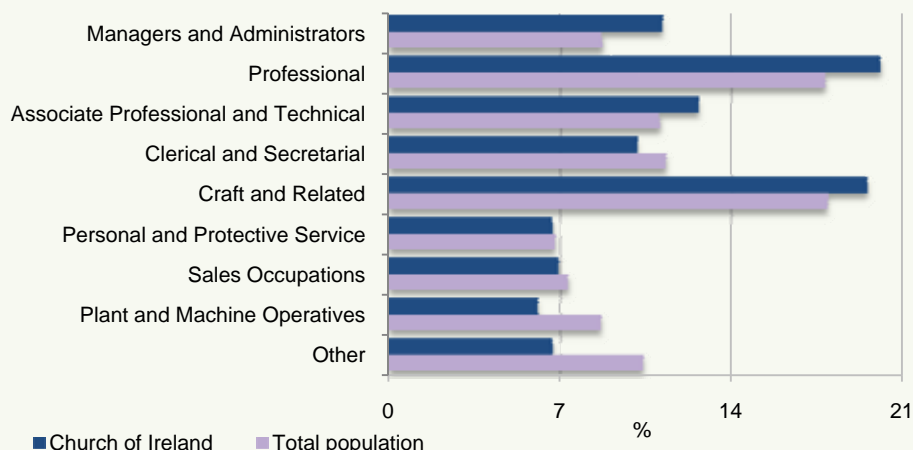
Table page 52

Farmers

At a broad occupational level, professional was the largest category, accounting for 20.1 per cent of workers. The craft and related category came next with 19.5 per cent of workers, over half of whom were in agriculture.

Indeed these 4,530 farmers were the largest occupation, accounting for 10.5 per cent of Church of Ireland workers, compared with 5.1 per cent for the total population.

Figure 13 Major occupations of Church of Ireland and of the total population, 2011



It's a fact!

1 in 10 The proportion of Church of Ireland workers who had occupations in agriculture and related activities

17.3% The percentage of Church of Ireland usual residents with UK nationality

Church of Ireland

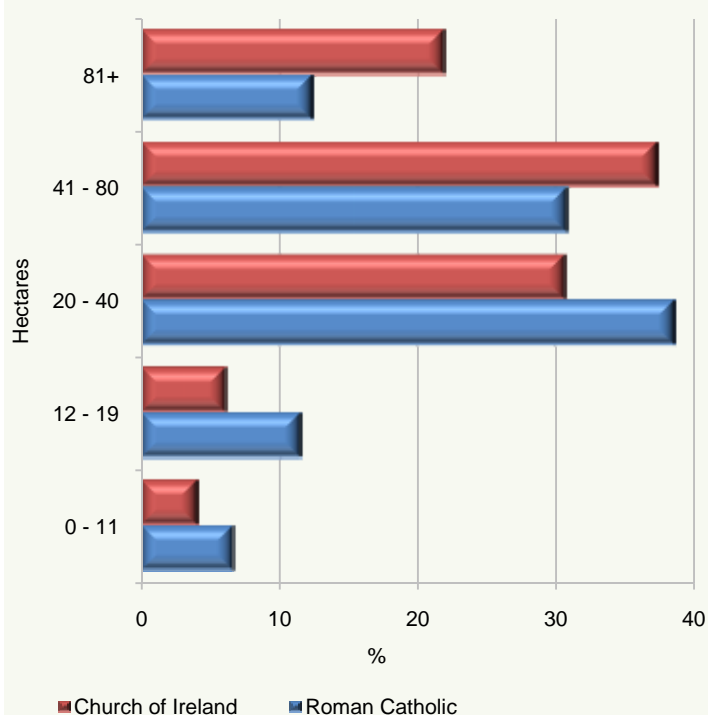
Administrative counties

There were 12,108 Church of Ireland members in Cork County in 2011, the highest of any county and accounting for 9.4 per cent of all Church of Ireland members. This was followed by Dublin City with 11,679 persons. Limerick City had the smallest number of Church of Ireland members (805).

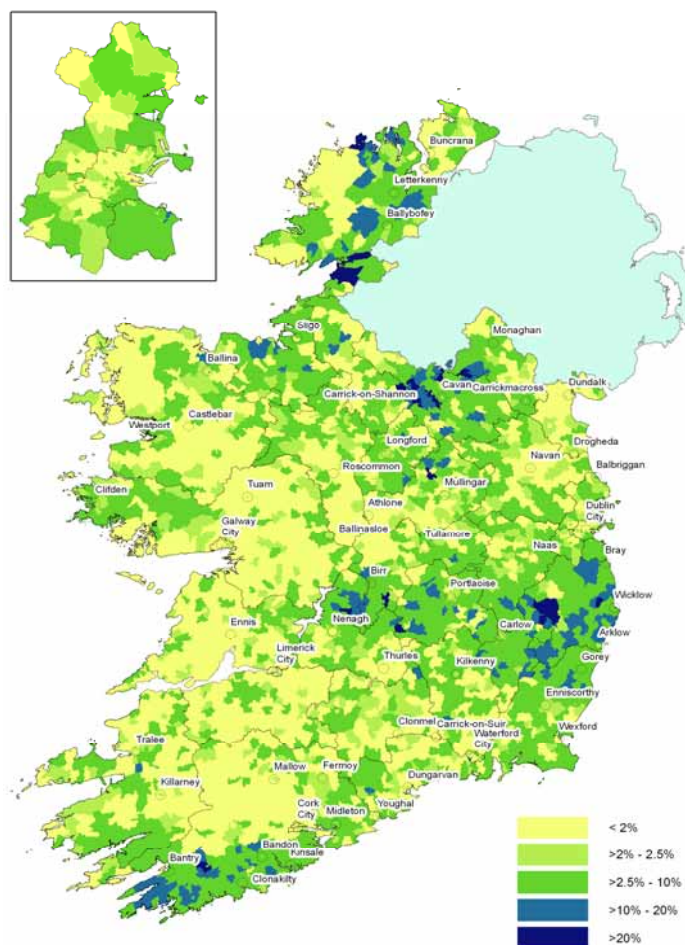
Towns

The Church of Ireland population was largely urban dwelling in 2011 with 61 per cent living in towns. Of the towns with a population of 1,500 persons or more (excluding the cities), the Wicklow towns of Greystones (1,490) and Bray (1,228) had the highest populations. Swords (794), Kilkenny (755) and Drogheda (690) had the next highest numbers of Church of Ireland members in 2011.

Figure 14 Farmers by religion and farm size, 2011



Map 2 Distribution of Church of Ireland by ED, 2011



Farm size

Given the large number of farmers among the Church of Ireland population it is of interest to compare their distribution with that of Catholics by size of holding farmed.

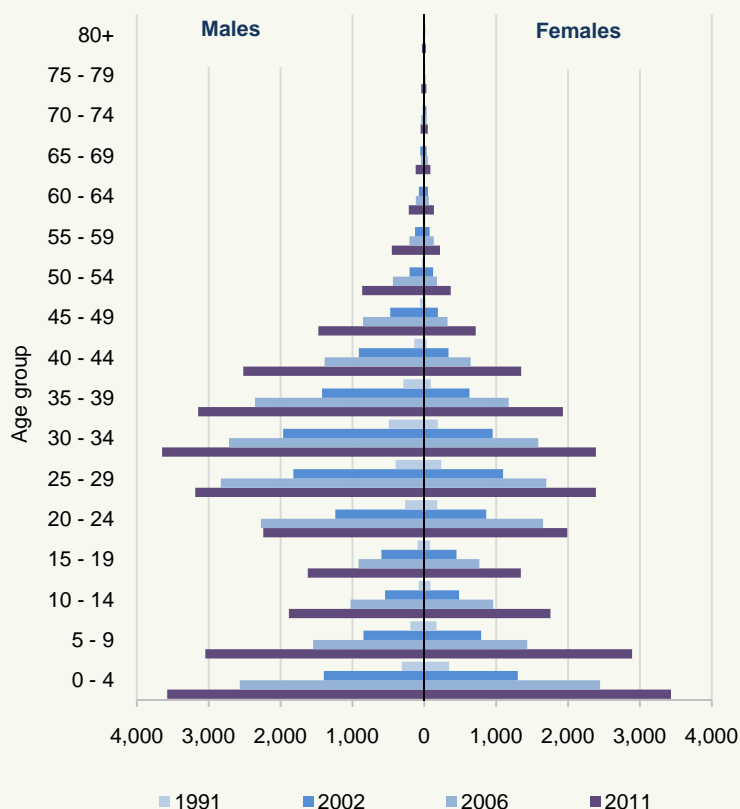
Among Church of Ireland members 6 out of 10 had farms of 40 hectares or more, with 1 in 5 in the size class 81 hectares and higher. Among Roman Catholic farmers 12.3 per cent were in this top size category, with a further 30.8 per cent in the 40 to 80 hectare group.

It's a fact!

- 12,108** The number of Church of Ireland members in Cork County, the highest of any county
- 69.1** The average farm size (in hectares) of Church of Ireland farmers
- 57.6** The average farm size (in hectares) of Roman Catholic farmers

Muslim community in Ireland

Figure 15 Muslim population pyramid, 1991-2011



Growth since 1991

There were 49,204 Muslims in Ireland in April 2011 a sharp rise on the number five years previously. Ireland's Muslim community has grown from just 3,875 persons in 1991, to 19,147 in 2002 to 32,539 in 2006. Over these two decades, it grew from just 0.1 per cent of the total population to 1.1 per cent.

Age and sex

In 1991, there were 164 Muslim males for every 100 females. This gap narrowed to 133 males per 100 females in 2011.

There were 8,322 children of primary school-going age among the Muslim community in Ireland and a further 3,582 of secondary school age.

Table page 48

Marital status

Muslims in Ireland were less likely to be single and more likely to be married compared with the general population. Almost 6 out of 10 were married compared with 47.3 per cent generally.

Divorce was less prevalent among Muslims with just 2.5 per cent in this category (531 persons) compared with 4.2 per cent for the general population. There were 369 widowed Muslims. Divorce is here defined as the number of divorced people as a percentage of those who were ever married.

Figure 16 Usually resident Muslims by nationality

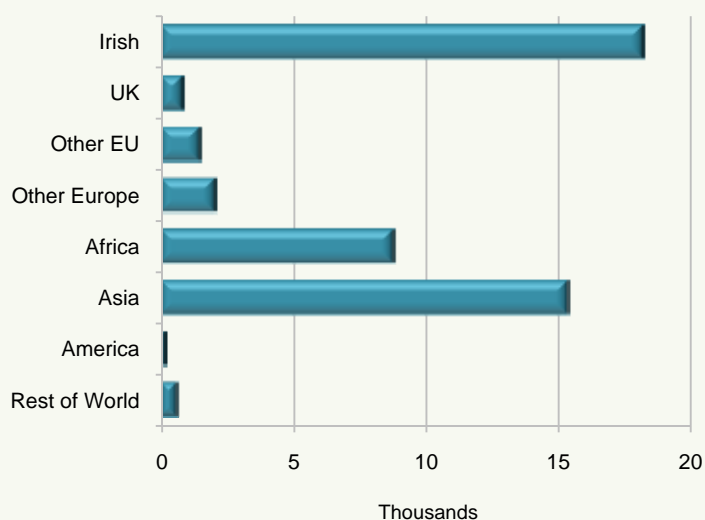
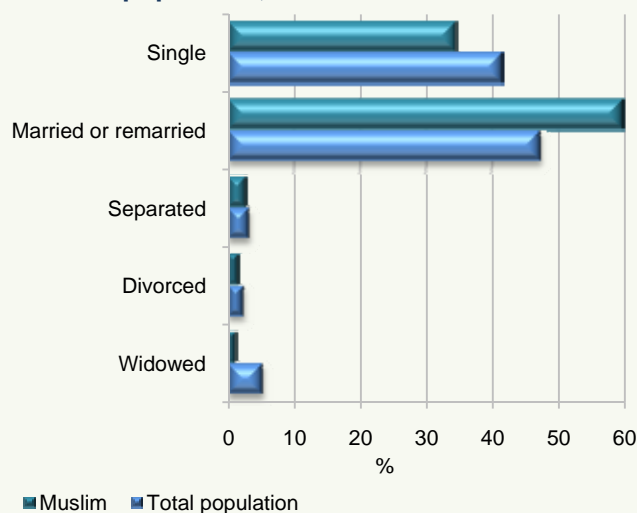


Figure 17 Marital status of Muslims and of the total population, 2011



Nationality and ethnicity

Irish nationals represented the largest nationality group among Muslims in Ireland, accounting for 37.1 per cent of the total. A further 14.0 per cent had Pakistani nationality, the largest non-Irish group, followed by Bangladeshi and Nigerian (both 4%).

Muslims of UK nationality accounted for 2 per cent of all Muslims (823 persons) while French nationals made up 1 per cent (293 persons).

The majority of Muslim respondents claimed Asian (40.4%) and African (21.4%) ethnicity, with much of the remainder citing Irish (7.2%) and "Other White" (12.5%) ethnicity.

Table page 52

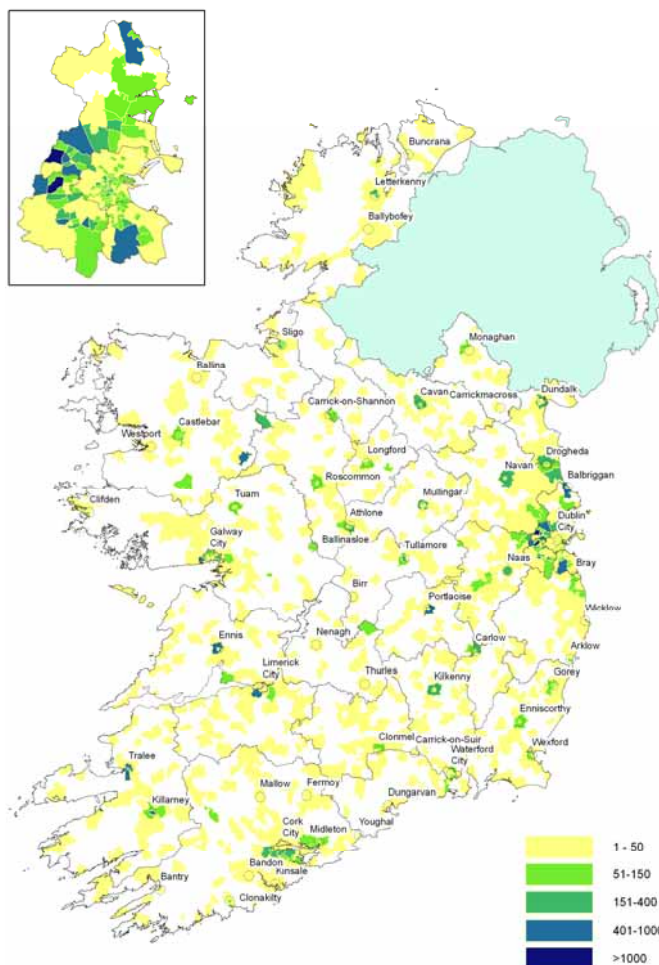
Muslim community in Ireland

Residence

Over half (51.8%) of all of Ireland's Muslims lived in County Dublin. Dublin City was home to the largest proportion (18.2%), followed by Fingal (14.1%), South Dublin (13.8%) and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (5.6%). Cork County (4.6%), Galway City (3.2%) and Kerry (3.1%) were the next most popular areas.

Electoral Divisions in which the largest numbers of Muslims lived were Lucan-Esker (2,049), Blanchardstown-Blakestown (1,782), Castleknock-Knockmaroon (1,000), Balbriggan Rural (631) all in Dublin and in the ED of Ballycummin, County Limerick (776).

Map 3 Distribution of Muslims by ED



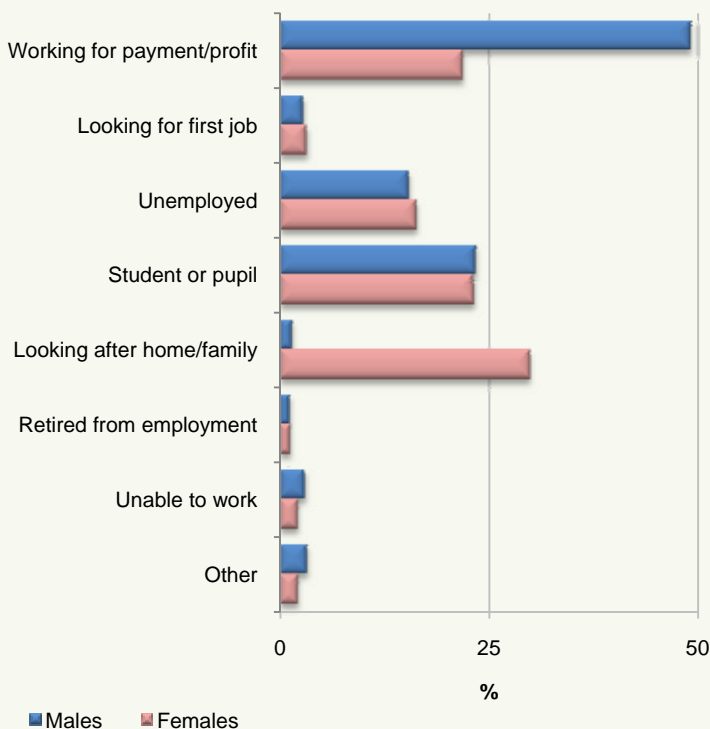
It's a fact!

294 The number of Muslim men looking after the home or family

46.4% The percentage of all women at work

21.9% The percentage of Muslim women at work

Figure 18 Present principal status of Muslims, males and females, 2011



Principal economic status

The economic status of Muslim men and women varied greatly with relatively small numbers of women at work and slightly above average numbers of men looking after the home and family.

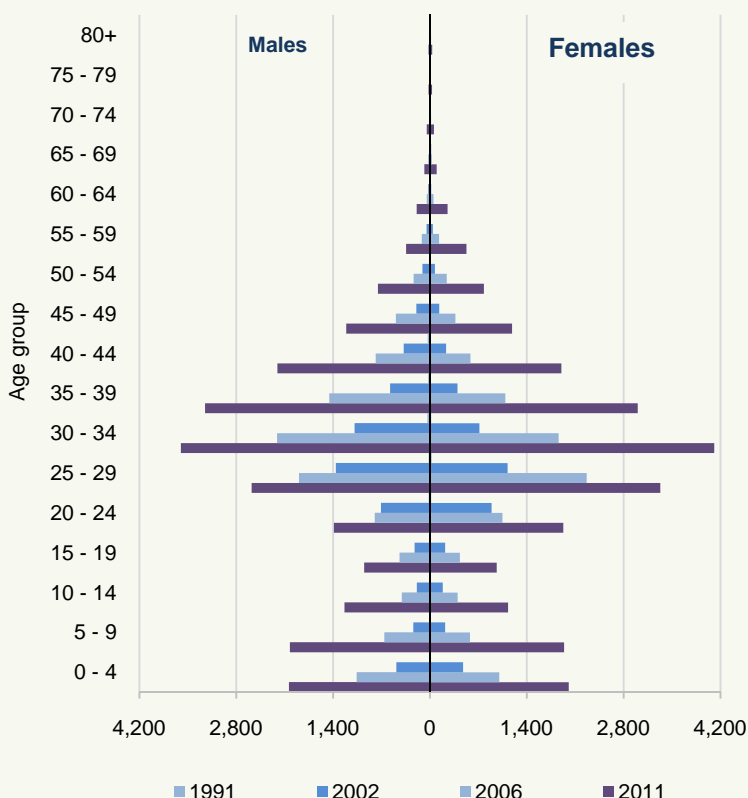
Among Muslim men 49 per cent were at work in April 2011 with 18 per cent unemployed or looking for their first job. In contrast only 1 in 5 Muslim women were working at the time of the census while a further 1 in 5 (19%) were unemployed.

Twenty nine per cent of Muslim women aged 15 and over were looking after the home or family - significantly higher than the rate for all non-Irish women at 14.6 per cent.

While 1.0 per cent of all men aged 15 and over were homemakers in 2011 the figure for Muslim men was slightly higher at 1.5 per cent with 294 male homemakers.

Orthodox Christianity in Ireland

Figure 19 Orthodox population pyramid 1991-2011



Growth since 1991

There were 45,223 Orthodox Christians in Ireland in April 2011 - more than double the number five years earlier (20,798), and over four times the number recorded in 2002 (10,437).

Age and sex

Among Orthodox Christians there were 119 males for every 100 females in 2002 but this ratio had reversed by 2011 to 94 males per 100 females. The most populous age group for both males and females was 30-34. There were 5,548 children among the Orthodox Christian community of primary school age and 2,291 of secondary school age.

Types of Orthodox Christianity

While the majority (98.5%) simply ticked the category "Orthodox" on the census form, a small proportion further defined their religion. Three classifications were returned, namely Greek Orthodox (0.17%), Russian Orthodox (0.39%) and Coptic Orthodox (0.02%).

Table page 48

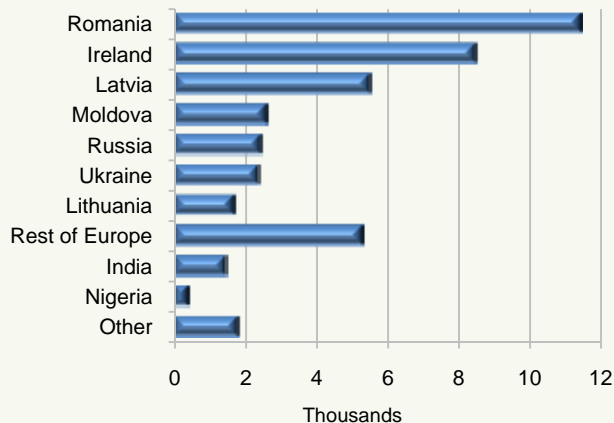
Nationality and ethnicity

In 2011, four out of five of Ireland's Orthodox Christians were non-Irish. European nationalities accounted for seventy per cent of Ireland's Orthodox Christians, with Romanian (26%) and Latvian (12.5%) nationalities being the largest.

Outside of Europe, Indian nationals were the largest nationality with 1,423 persons followed by Nigeria with 359 persons.

Over three quarters (76.1%) ticked "Any other White background" as their ethnicity, while 7.8 per cent selected "Irish" and 3.8 per cent selected "Any other Asian background".

Figure 20 Nationality of Orthodox Christians, 2011



It's a fact!

34

The most common age for Orthodox Christians in Ireland in April 2011

5,548

The number of primary school children in 2011 who were Orthodox Christians

26%

The percentage of Orthodox Christians with Romanian nationality in 2011

Orthodox Christianity in Ireland

Residence

Orthodox Christians were mainly concentrated in the outer suburbs of Dublin and in adjoining counties as illustrated in the map opposite. Just over half (50.8%) were living in Dublin with a further 12.3 per cent in the neighbouring counties of Kildare, Louth and Meath.

Apart from Cork County (4.0%), Galway City (2.7%) and Wexford (1.9%) Orthodox Christians were sparsely distributed across the rest of the country.

At Electoral Division (ED) level, over 10 per cent of the Orthodox Christian population lived in just five EDs. In fact, four of these EDs were also amongst the most popular for Irish Muslims – Blanchardstown-Blakestown (3.5%), Lucan-Esker (2.8%), Castleknock-Knockmaroon (1.4%) and Balbriggan-Rural (1.3%).

Map 4 Orthodox Christians by ED, 2011

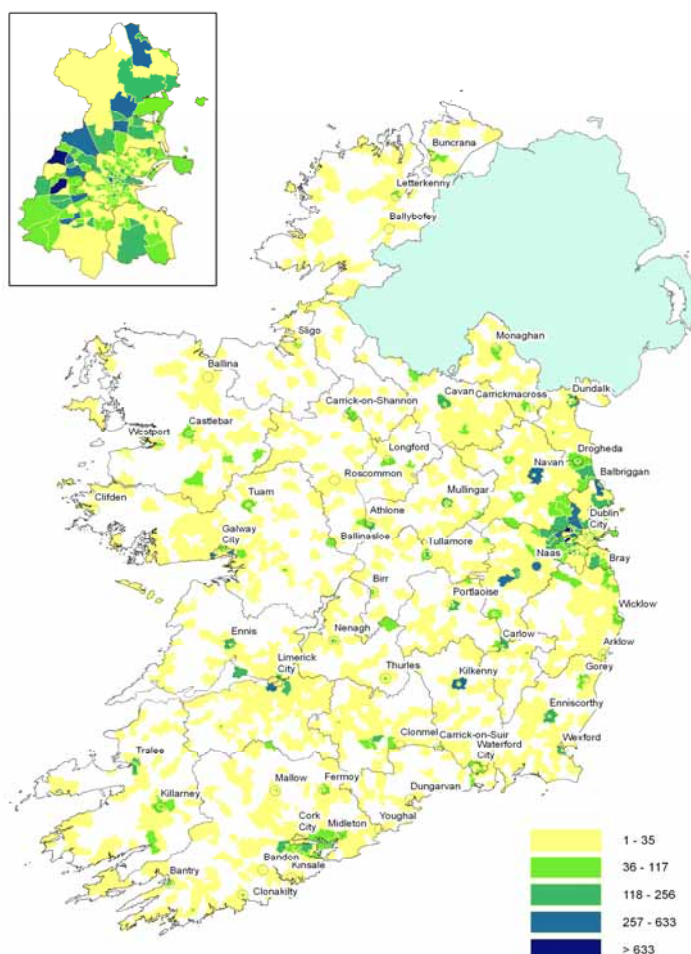
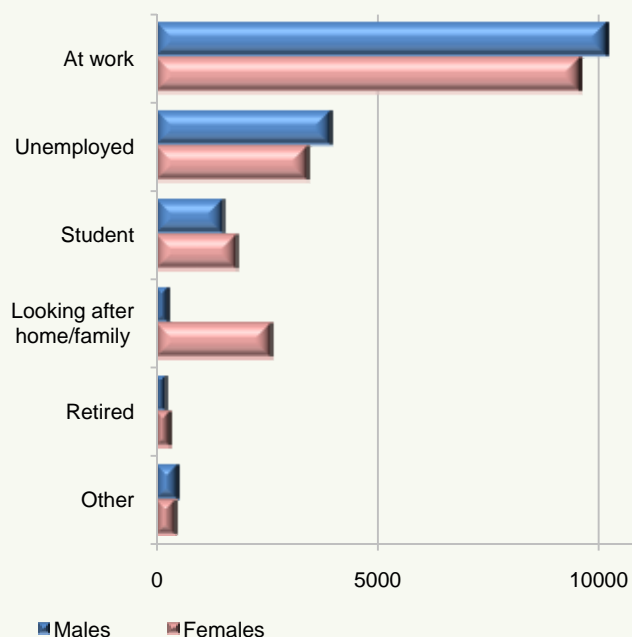


Figure 21 Orthodox Christians aged 15 and over by economic status, 2011



Economic status

The labour force participation rate in 2011 for Orthodox Christians was 85 per cent for males and 71.5 per cent for females, much higher than the corresponding rates for the population as a whole (69.4% and 54.6%, respectively). However, the unemployment rates for Orthodox Christians were 27.9 per cent for males and 26.3 per cent for females, higher than the State rates of 22.3 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively.

It's a fact!

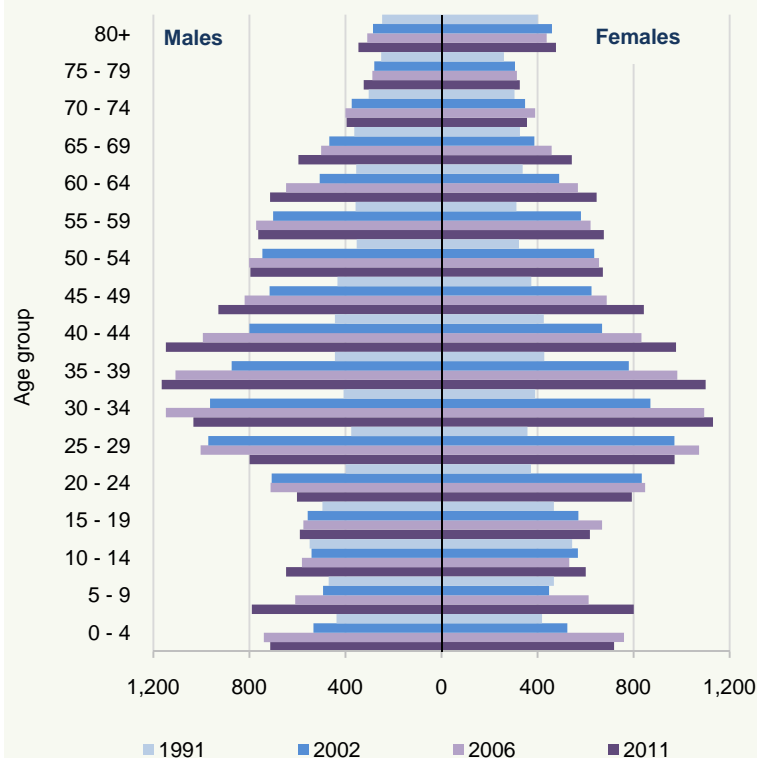
Swords The town with the most Orthodox Christians (1,168 persons) in 2011

1.5% The percentage of Orthodox Christians aged 15 and over who were retired in 2011

9.6% The percentage of Orthodox Christians aged 15 and over who were students in 2011

Presbyterians in Ireland

Figure 22 Presbyterian population pyramid 1991 - 2011



Growth since 1991

The number of Presbyterians in Ireland in April 2011 stood at 24,600 up marginally on 2006 and continuing a pattern of increasing numbers since 2002 following long periods of decline up to 1991.

However, Ireland's Presbyterians in 1991 were a relatively homogeneous population compared with 2011 when recent immigrants had a major influence.

Age and sex

The ratio of males to females remained fairly stable since 1991 falling from 103 males per 100 females to 101 males per 100 females in 2011.

Average age also remained relatively unchanged. It was 38.5 years for males and 39.5 for females in 1991. This had barely changed by 2011, with males averaging 39.3 years and females averaging 38.6.

Table page 48

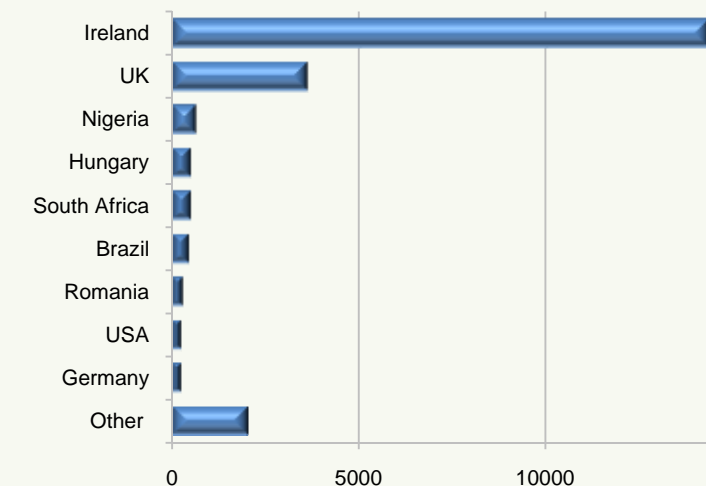
Nationality

The majority of Ireland's Presbyterians in 2011 were of Irish nationality (62.8%) followed by the United Kingdom (15.8%). Of those with a UK nationality (3,619 persons), 1,592 were born in Scotland and 680 were born in Northern Ireland.

Hungary (466) and Romania (269) were the only European nationalities with any significant numbers.

Outside of Europe, African nationalities dominated with 1,758 Presbyterians. Nigeria (636) and South Africa (464) were the largest African nationalities recorded in 2011.

Figure 23 Presbyterians by nationality, 2011

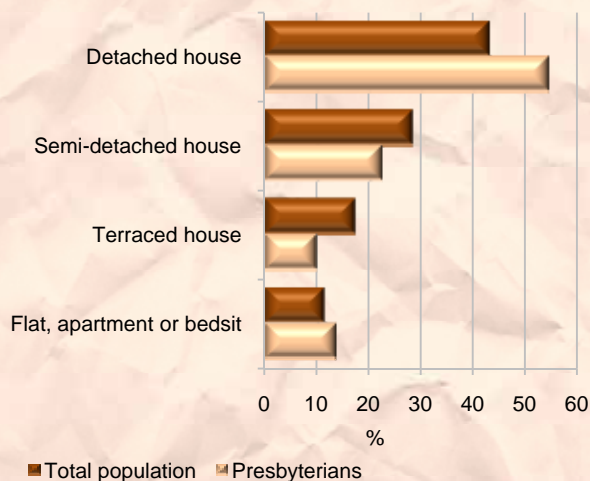


It's a fact!

54.3% The percentage of Presbyterian headed households in detached dwellings

43.2% The percentage of all households in detached dwellings

Presbyterian-headed households by type of accommodation



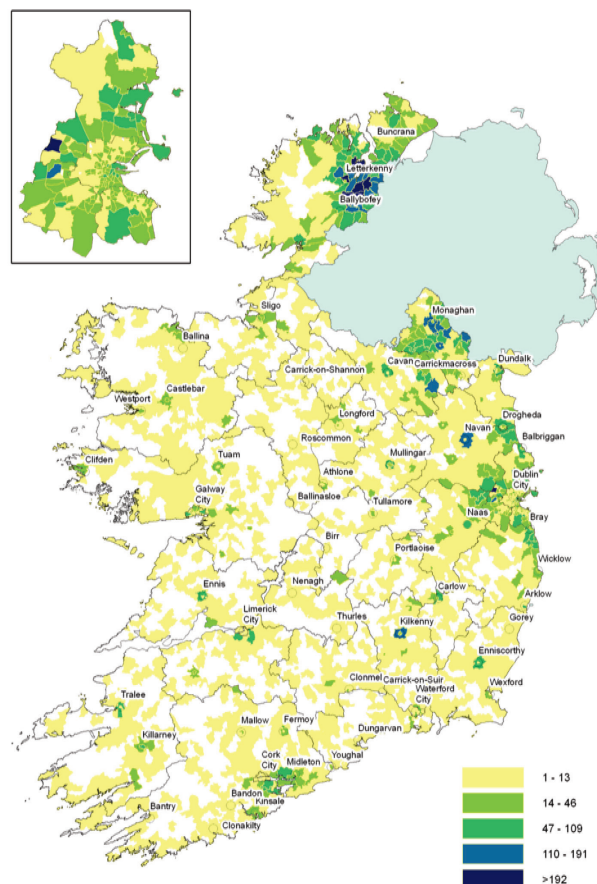
Presbyterians in Ireland

Residence

Leinster was home to 44 per cent of Ireland's Presbyterians in 2011, followed by Ulster (38.5%), Munster (11.0%) and Connacht (6.4%). Donegal was the religion's most popular administrative county at 24.9 per cent, followed by Dublin City (10.1%) and Monaghan (10.0%).

The five Electoral Divisions (EDs) with the most Presbyterians were all in Donegal. These were: Convoys (339), Raphoe (273), Letterkenny Rural (268), Kincaig (248) and Rathmelton (246). More than 5 per cent of all Presbyterians lived in these EDs.

Map 5 Presbyterians by ED, 2011

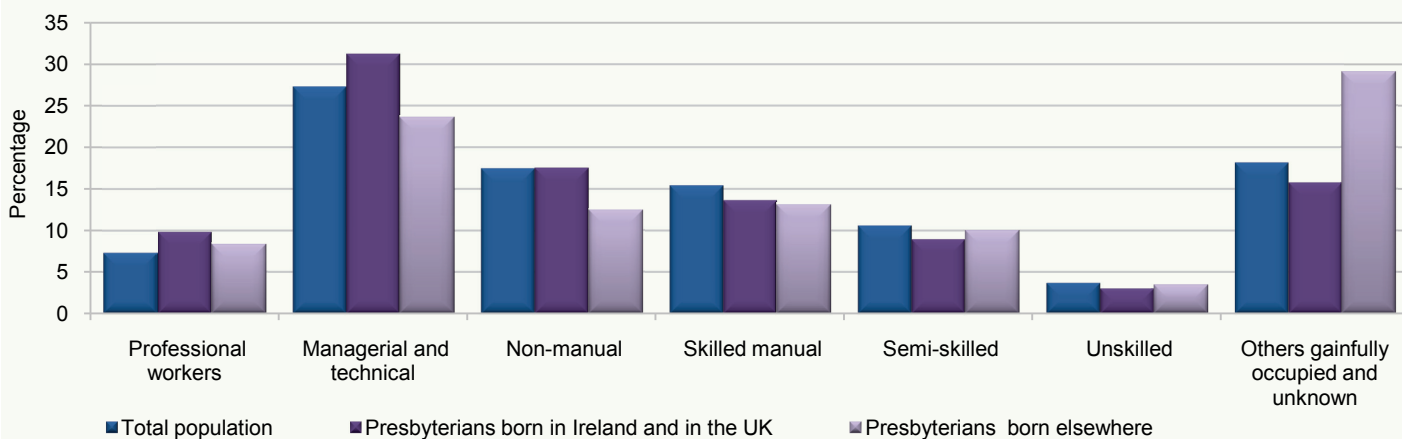


Social class

A distinction can be made between the social classes of Presbyterians born in Ireland or in the UK and those born elsewhere.

Presbyterians whose birthplace was either Ireland or the UK were more likely to be employed in the professional, managerial and technical categories than the population in general. Overall, Presbyterians born in Ireland or the UK had a higher social class than those born elsewhere.

Figure 24 Presbyterians by social class



It's a fact!

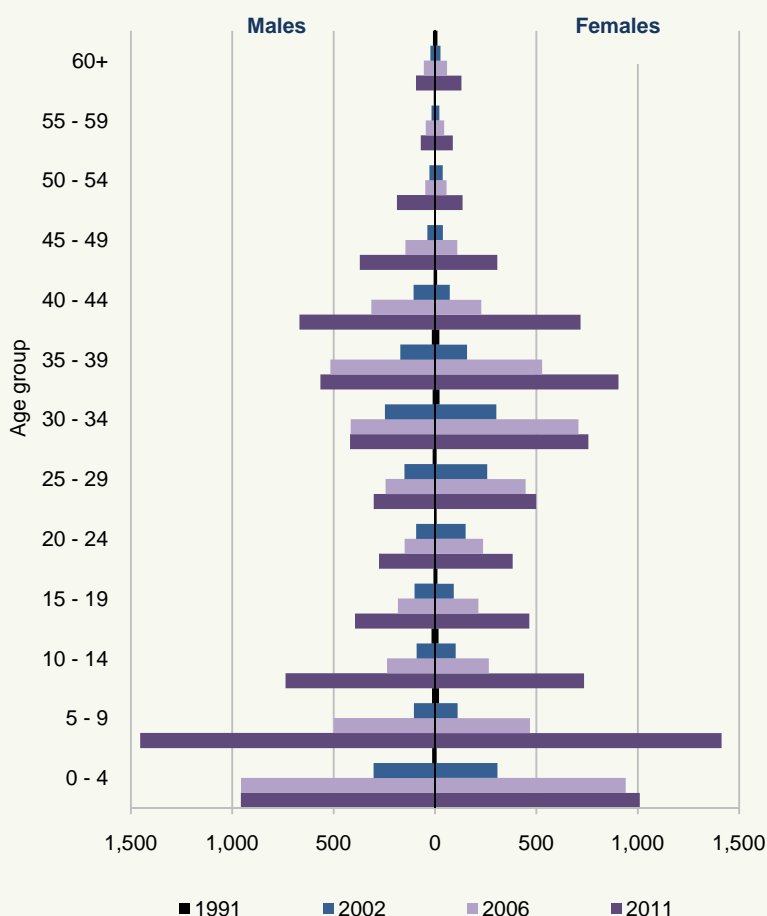
39.0 Average age of Presbyterians in Ireland

36.1 Average age of the general population

25% The percentage of Presbyterians who were living in Donegal

Apostolic and Pentecostal

Figure 25 Apostolic and Pentecostal population pyramid 1991-2011



Growth since 1991

The Apostolic and Pentecostal population in Ireland numbered 285 in 1991, 3,152 in 2002, 8,116 in 2006 and 14,043 in 2011. This represents an annualised growth rate of over 21.5 per cent.

All but 52 of the Apostolic and Pentecostal population in 1991 were born on the island of Ireland. 2011 saw a religion whose numbers were largely driven by the immigration of the previous two decades.

A large proportion of under 20 year-olds brings the average age down to 22.9. There were 86 males per 100 females, a ratio that has changed little over the last 20 years.

Residence

Almost 64 per cent of Apostolic and Pentecostal members lived in the Greater Dublin area. Fingal was home to the majority at 22.2 per cent. Another 11.8 per cent resided in South Dublin, followed by Dublin city (8.5%).

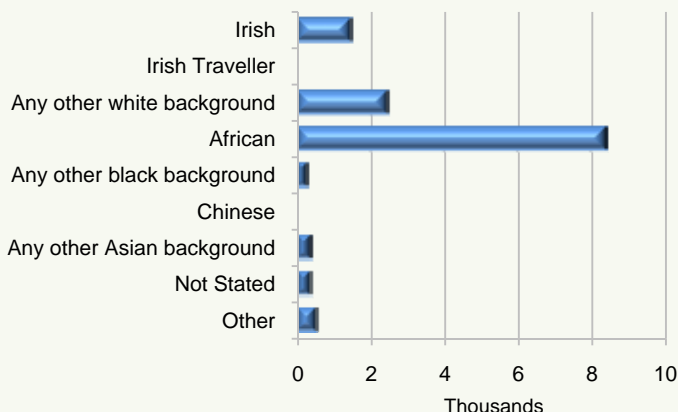
Table page 48

Ethnicity and nationality

Over 60 per cent (8,486) of the 14,043 Apostolic and Pentecostal population were of African ethnicity in 2011 while 18.1 per cent (2,546) were of "Any other White background". Ethnic Irish people practicing the Apostolic and Pentecostal religion made up 10.5 per cent (1,474).

Irish nationality was the highest at 38.5 per cent, followed by Nigerian (27.7%) and Romanian (13.6%). Other nationalities of note were Indian (1.8%), South African (1.7%), Ghanaian (1.3%) and Zimbabwean (1.2%).

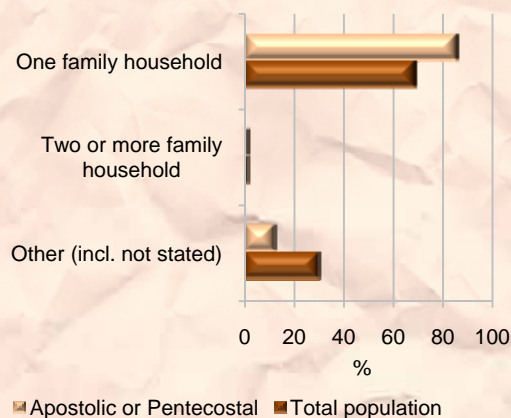
Figure 26 Apostolic and Pentecostal persons by ethnic or cultural background



It's a fact!

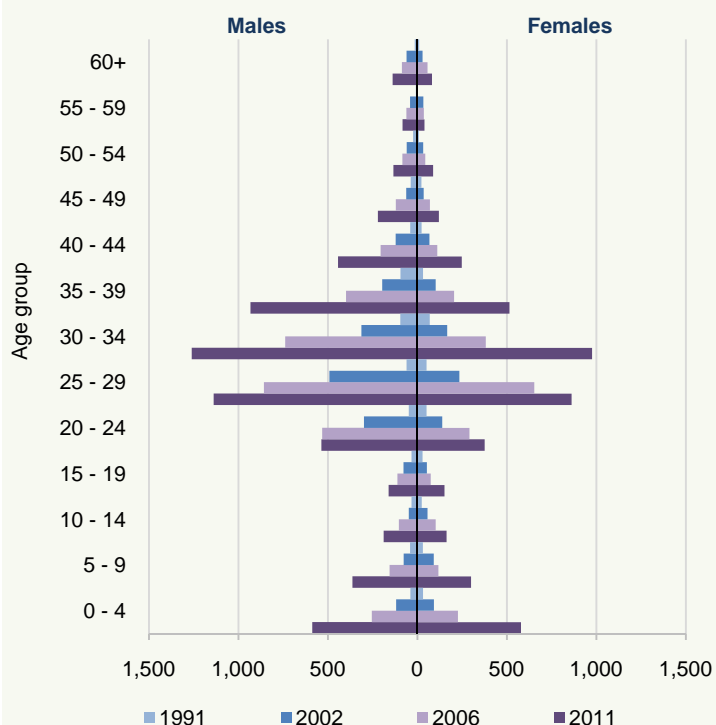
86.1% The percentage of Apostolic and Pentecostal households which were one-family households, the highest of any religion

Composition of households headed by Apostolic or Pentecostal church members



Hindus in Ireland

Figure 27 Hindu population pyramid, 1991-2011



Age and sex

There were 953 Hindus in Ireland in 1991 and Census 2011 shows a tenfold increase over the last twenty years to 10,688.

Hindus were younger than the general population with an average age for men of 28.9 and for women of 26.7 compared with 35.5 and 36.8 for the general population. There were 138 Hindu men for every 100 Hindu women in 2011, a ratio which has fallen from 174 per 100 in 2002.

The peak age group for Hindu children was 0-4 years with 1,167 children. There were 900 children of primary school age between 5 and 12 with a further 360 of secondary school age between 13 and 18.

Table page 48

Ethnicity and nationality

Being a largely immigrant community, 80.4 per cent of Hindus declared themselves to be of Asian (other than Chinese) ethnicity. Others declared their ethnicity as Indian (5.3%), Hindu (2.7%) and Mauritian (1.7%).

Not surprisingly, 48.9 per cent of Hindus were of Indian nationality. This is followed by Irish (20.3%), Mauritian (15.4%) and Nepalese (3.8%). Although one-fifth had Irish nationality just 12.2 per cent of Hindus were born in Ireland.

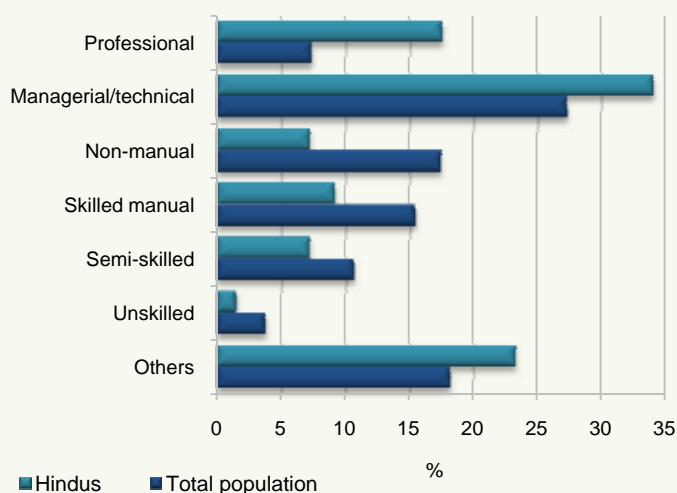
Social class

Hindus as a group were more concentrated in the higher social classes than the general population.

More than twice the State average (17.5% compared with 7.3%) were classified to the professional class while over one-third (34.1%) lived in households classified to the managerial or technical class.

Fewer relative numbers were found in the skilled manual, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations than for the general population (17.9% and 29.7% respectively).

Figure 28 Social class of Hindus and the total population 2011



It's a fact!

96.9% The percentage of Hindus living in census towns in Ireland in 2011

5,925 The number of Hindus in Dublin City and its suburbs in 2011

4,971 The number of Hindus in Ireland who were of Indian nationality in 2011

Other religions

Figure 29 on the right shows the remaining religions not dealt with so far in this report. These religions in total accounted for 98,643 persons in 2011 or 2.1 per cent of the enumerated population at that time.

Buddhist

The largest single religion recorded in the above group was Buddhist with 8,703 persons. Over one third (37.9%) were Irish by nationality.

Methodist

There were 6,842 Methodists recorded in 2011, a drop from 12,160 in 2006 (though some of this difference may be due to a change in the questionnaire between 2006 and 2011).

The next largest religion was Jehovah's Witness with 6,149 persons in 2011, up from 5,152 in 2006, a 19.4 per cent increase.

Lutheran (5,683 persons), Evangelical (4,188), and Baptist (3,531) religions all had greater than 3,000 persons in 2011. The Jewish religion recorded 1,984 persons in 2011 up from 1,930 persons in 2006.

Other Christian

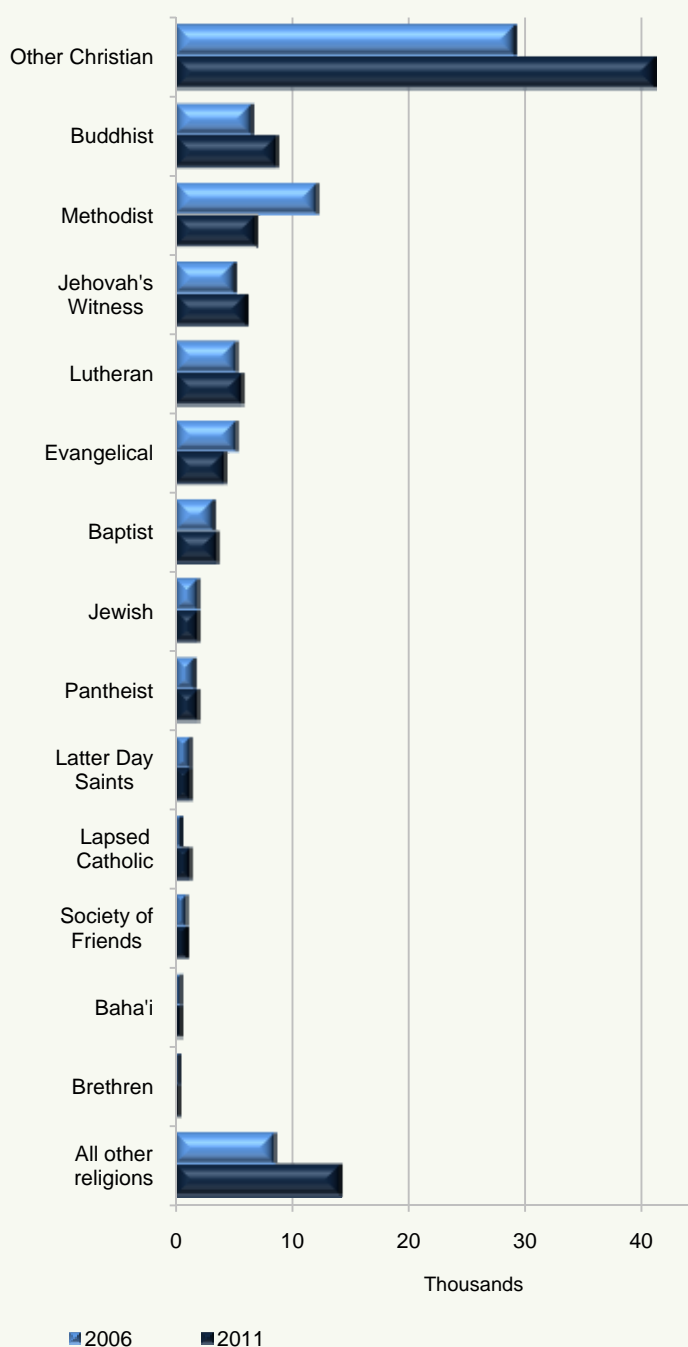
A large group of persons (41,161) entered the broad religious description *Christian* on the census form, with no further information, and accordingly this group are categorised simply as Christian. This group increased by 40.9 per cent in the 5 year period since 2006.

Other stated religions

Other stated religions accounted for 14,118 persons in 2011, an increase of 64.6 per cent on 8,576 persons in 2006. Of these, the largest religions were Spiritualism (1,377) and Sikhism (1,290).

Table page 48

Figure 29 Other religions, 2006 and 2011



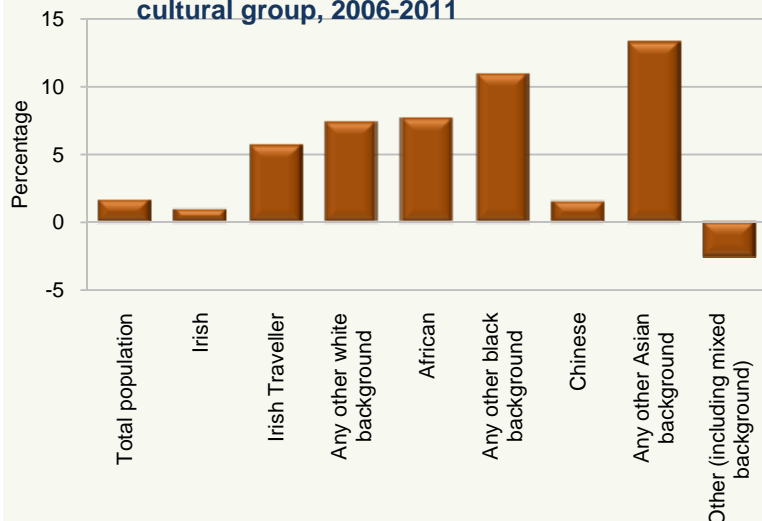
It's a fact!

41,161 The number of persons who described their religion simply as Christian in 2011

1,279 The number of persons who described themselves as lapsed Catholics in 2011

Ethnic or cultural background

Figure 30 Average annual growth rates of each ethnic or cultural group, 2006-2011



Ethnic or cultural background

A question on ethnicity and cultural background introduced in the 2006 census was retained unchanged in the 2011 census thereby facilitating a comparison between the 2006 and 2011 data.

The fastest growing ethnic group since 2006 was "Any other Asian background", with an annualised growth of 13.3 per cent. The population of the State grew at 1.6 per cent per annum while those with Irish ethnicity increased by just 1.0 per cent. 'Any other White background rose by 7.4 per cent annually while the annual increase for Africans was 7.7 per cent.

The largest group in 2011 was "White Irish" with 3,821,995 (85.8%) usual residents. This was followed by "Any other White background" (9.3%), non-Chinese Asian (1.5%) and "African" (1.3%).

Irish Travellers (29,495) made up 0.6 per cent of the usually resident population while Chinese (17,832) made up just 0.4 per cent. Those of mixed backgrounds (70,324) constituted 0.9 per cent.

Table page 56

Birthplace

The vast majority (94.2%) of White Irish people were born in Ireland. Of the 5.8 per cent (223,403) born elsewhere, 123,456 were born in England and Wales and 54,889 were born in Northern Ireland. A further 20,289 were born in the Americas, of which 17,213 were born in the United States of America.

In comparison, 90.4 per cent of Irish Travellers were born in Ireland.

One in three of those with African ethnicity (33.6%) were born in Ireland (19,694 persons), as were 36.6 per cent (2,337) of those with other Black backgrounds.

The remaining Africans were born primarily in Nigeria which accounted for 32.1 per cent. Those of Any other Black background were born in a range of countries including England and Wales (8.7%), Brazil (11.2%) and Mauritius (4.5%).

Over three-fifths (61.6%) of people with Chinese ethnicity were born in China, while 8.1 per cent were born in Malaysia and 7.8 per cent were born in Hong Kong.

The largest group from Any other Asian background were born in India (23.9%), followed by the Philippines (19.1%) and Pakistan (11.1%).

Table page 59

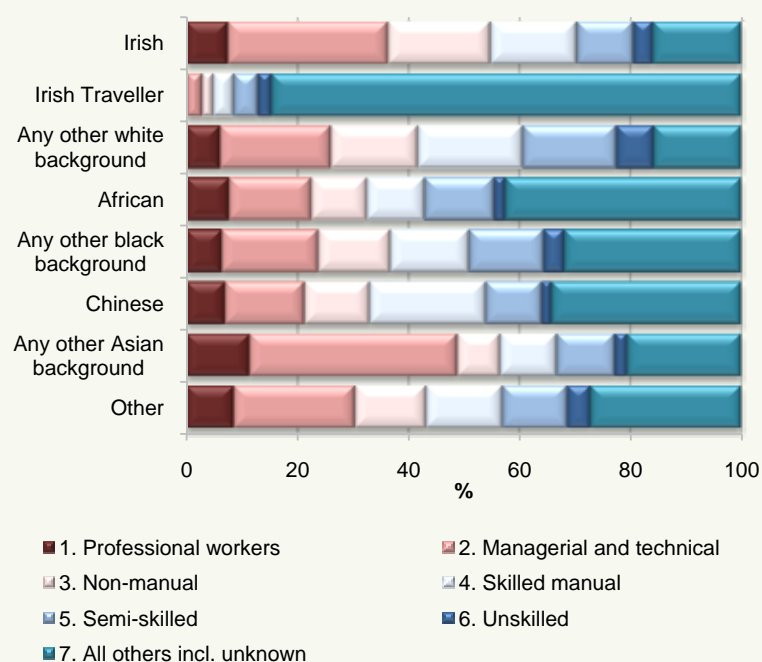
Social class by ethnic or cultural background

The ethnic and cultural classification "Any other Asian background" fared best with respect to social class in Ireland. Just less than half (48.8%) of those belonging to this group were in the Professional or Managerial and Technical social classes.

The Irish ethnic group had 36.3 per cent in the top two social classes. However, Irish Travellers had the lowest proportion in the country in the top social classes at just 2.9 per cent.

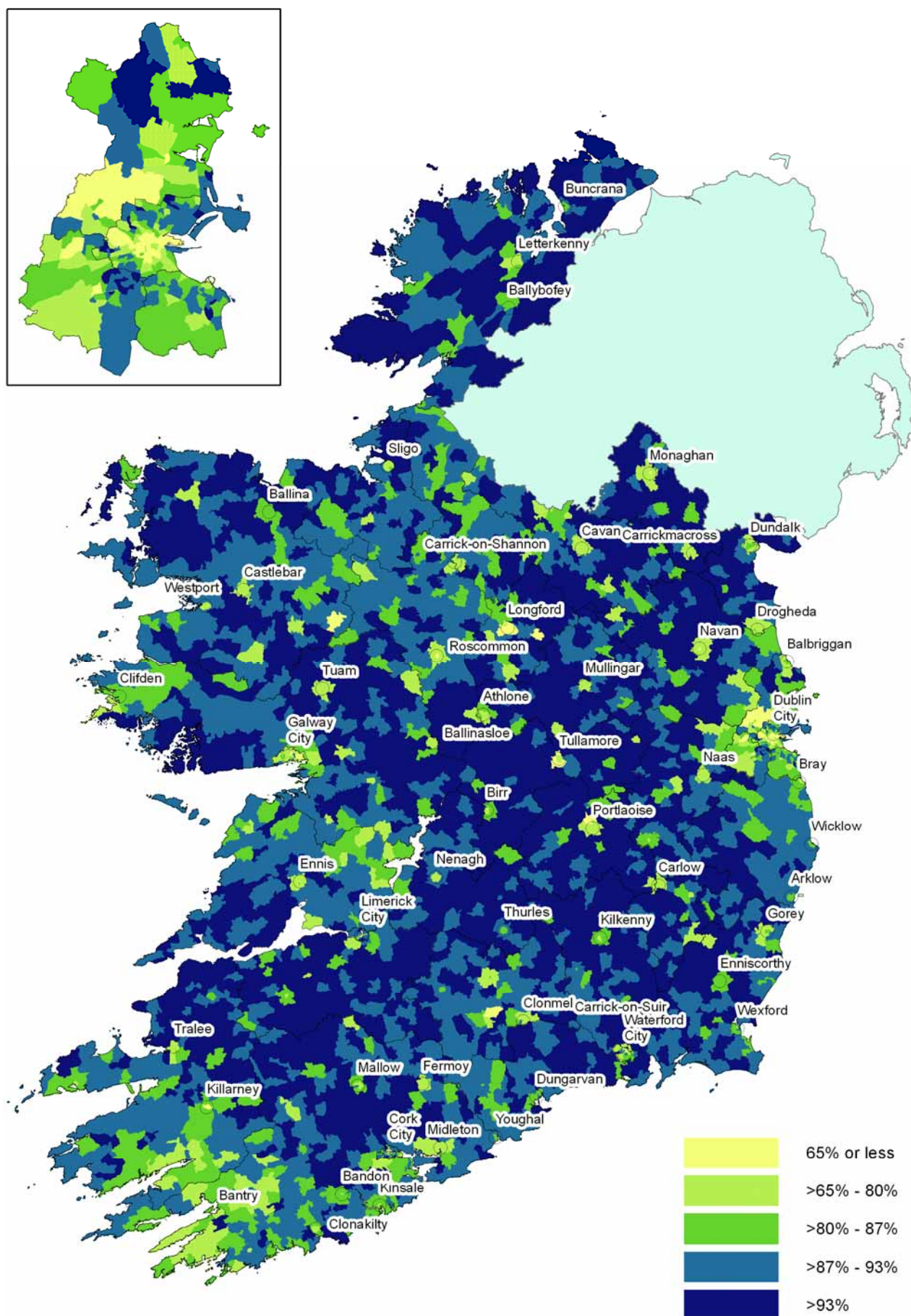
Africans (32.5%) and Chinese (33.0%) had similar shares in the top three social classes but not in the Skilled-Manual category, which contained twice as many Chinese as Africans.

Figure 31 Ethnic or cultural background by social class



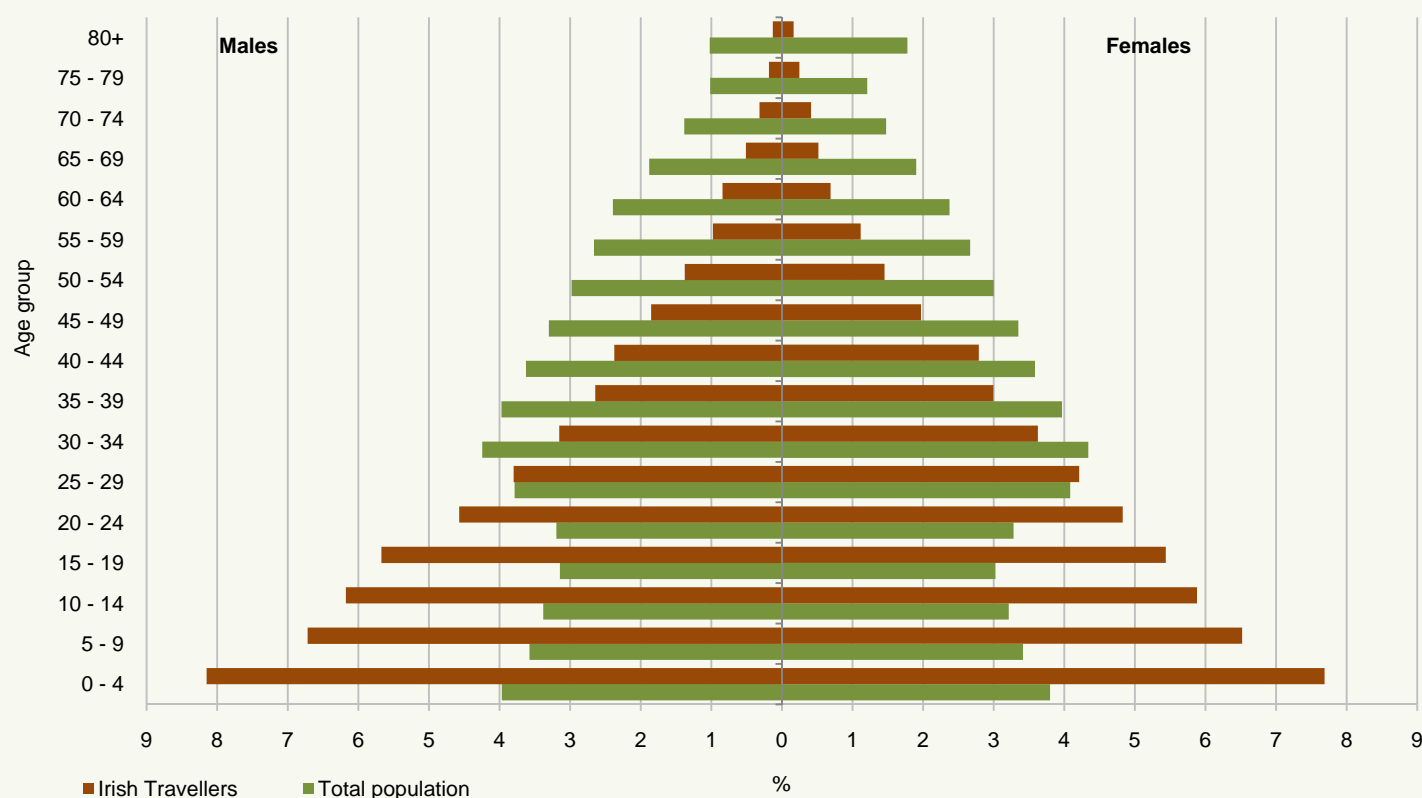
Ethnic Irish by Electoral Division

Map 6



Irish Traveller population

Figure 32 Irish Travellers and total population by sex and age group



Comparison of Irish Traveller population to general population

The total number of Irish Travellers enumerated in April 2011 was 29,573 accounting for just over half of one per cent (0.6%) of the total population. The figure represents a 32 per cent increase on 2006 (22,435).

The overall structure of the Irish Traveller population is very different to that of the general population, with a broad base tapering off sharply at the top, as illustrated in the population pyramid above. The average age of Irish Travellers was 22.4 compared with 36.1 for the general population, and over half of all Irish Travellers (52.2%) were aged under 20. Irish Traveller males of retirement age and above (65+) numbered only 337 accounting for 2.3 per cent of the total Irish Traveller male population, in stark contrast to the general population where males of retirement age and above accounted for 10.7 per cent of all males.

The majority (98.8%) of Irish Travellers were Irish by nationality, with most of the remainder being UK nationals (1.1%).

Table page 62

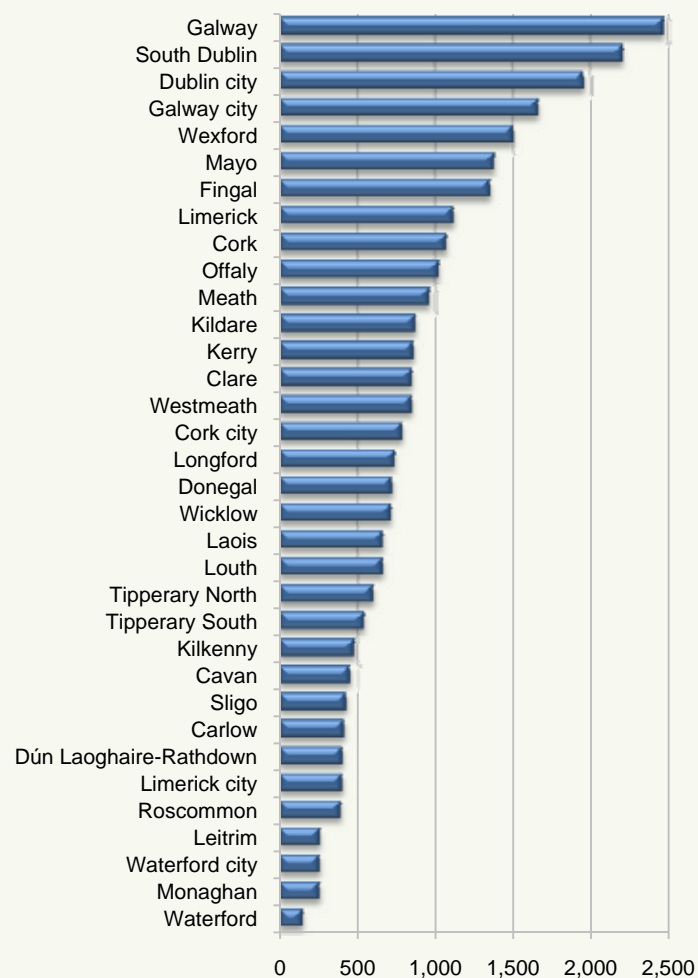
It's a fact!

29.1% The percentage of Irish Travellers who were aged 9 or under in 2011. The equivalent rate for the general population was 14.8%.

2.5% The percentage of Irish Travellers who were aged 65 or over in 2011. The equivalent rate for the general population was 11.7%.

Irish Travellers – urban and rural

Figure 33 Irish Travellers enumerated in each administrative county



Travellers by county

The Irish Traveller community was not evenly spread across the country.

Galway county had the highest number of Irish Travellers of all the administrative counties, with 2,476 persons, followed by South Dublin with 2,216. In contrast there were only 152 Irish Travellers enumerated in Waterford county.

More than four out of five Irish Travellers lived in an urban area. This compares with 62 per cent for the general population.

Table page 60

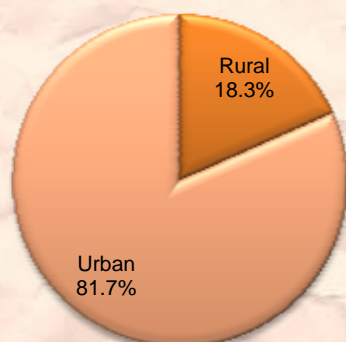
Table 1 Top 15 towns/cities by Irish Traveller population

City/Town	Number of Irish Travellers
Dublin city and suburbs	5,168
Galway city and suburbs	1,667
Cork city and suburbs	1,050
Tuam	669
Navan	625
Limerick city and suburbs	557
Ennis	533
Longford	522
Tullamore	520
Mullingar	471
Ballina	454
Dundalk	441
Castlebar	408
Ballinasloe	407
Letterkenny	377

It's a fact!

18.3% The percentage of Irish Travellers in rural areas. The comparable rate for the general population is 38%.

Irish Travellers by area type



Irish Travellers in cities and towns

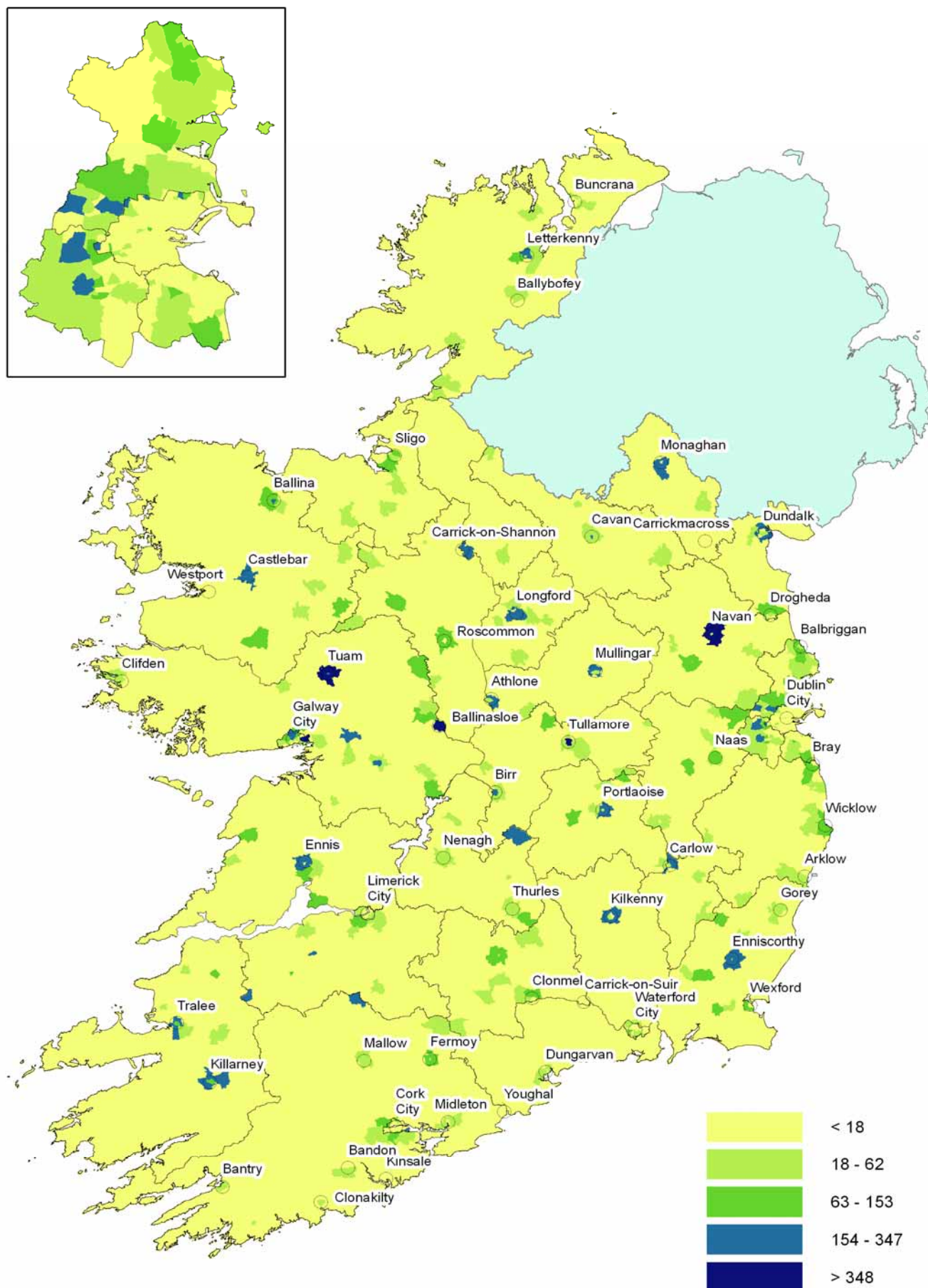
Of the cities, Dublin city (including suburbs) had by far the largest number of Irish Travellers with 5,168 persons. This was followed by Galway with 1,667 and Cork with 1,050.

Of the towns with 1,500 or more persons, Tuam had the highest number with 669 Irish Travellers followed by Navan with 625.

Ennis, Longford and Tullamore all had 500 or more Irish Travellers enumerated on Census Night.

Irish Travellers by Electoral Division

Map 7



Marital status and families

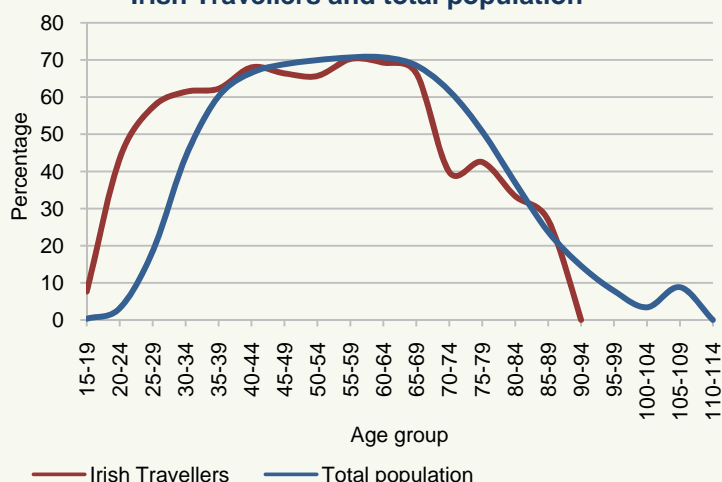
Irish Traveller marital status

The tendency of Irish Travellers to marry younger is clearly illustrated in the graph opposite. Among 15 – 29 year olds, 33.4 per cent of Irish Travellers were married compared with just 8.2 per cent of the general population. There were 252 married 15-19 year olds of which 91 were males and 161 were females.

A higher proportion of Irish Travellers were separated, with 11.4 per cent of people in this category compared with 5.5 per cent of the general population. Divorce on the other hand was rare with only 188 divorced Irish Travellers accounting for 1.8 per cent of ever married persons compared with 4.2 per cent of the general population.

Table page 62

Figure 34 Percentage married of those aged 15 and over, Irish Travellers and total population



Irish Traveller households

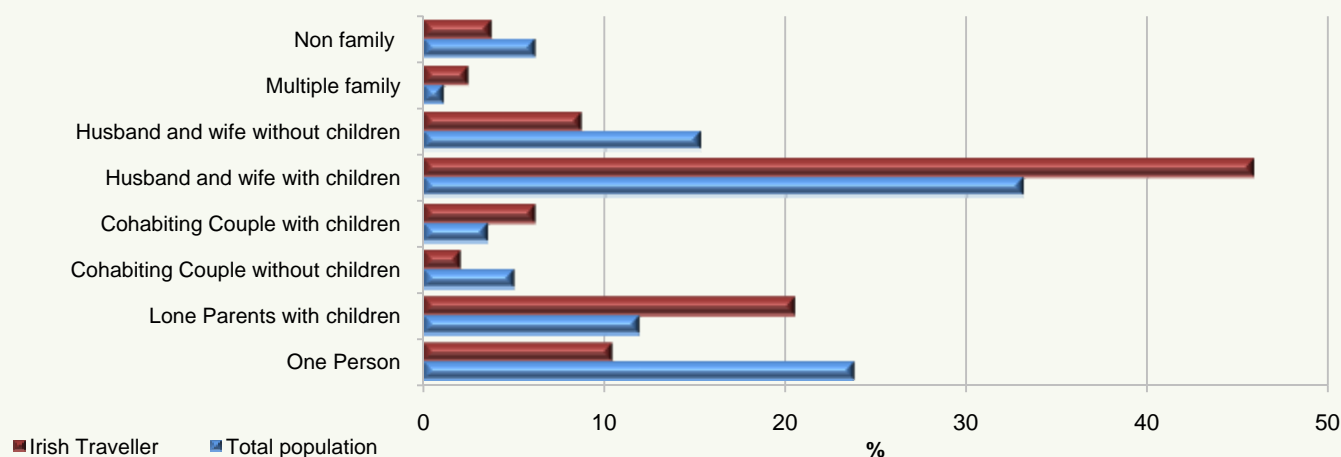
Of the total 7,765 Irish Traveller households (defined as households containing at least one Irish Traveller) in 2011 6,667 were classified as family households making this type of household more prevalent (85.9%) than among the general population (70%).

In general the make up of Irish Traveller households was different to those of the general population. There were proportionally more lone parent households (20.5% compared with 11.9%), fewer cohabiting couples without children (2.1% compared with 5%) and more households with more than one family (2.5% compared with 1.1%).

While almost 1 in 4 (23.8%) households generally were comprised of one person, among Irish Traveller households these accounted for only 1 in 10 (10.4%) households.

Table page 64

Figure 35 Irish Travellers and total population by household composition



It's a fact!

33.4% The percentage of 15-29 year old Irish Travellers who were married

8.2% The percentage of 15-29 year olds among the general population who were married

Fertility and household size

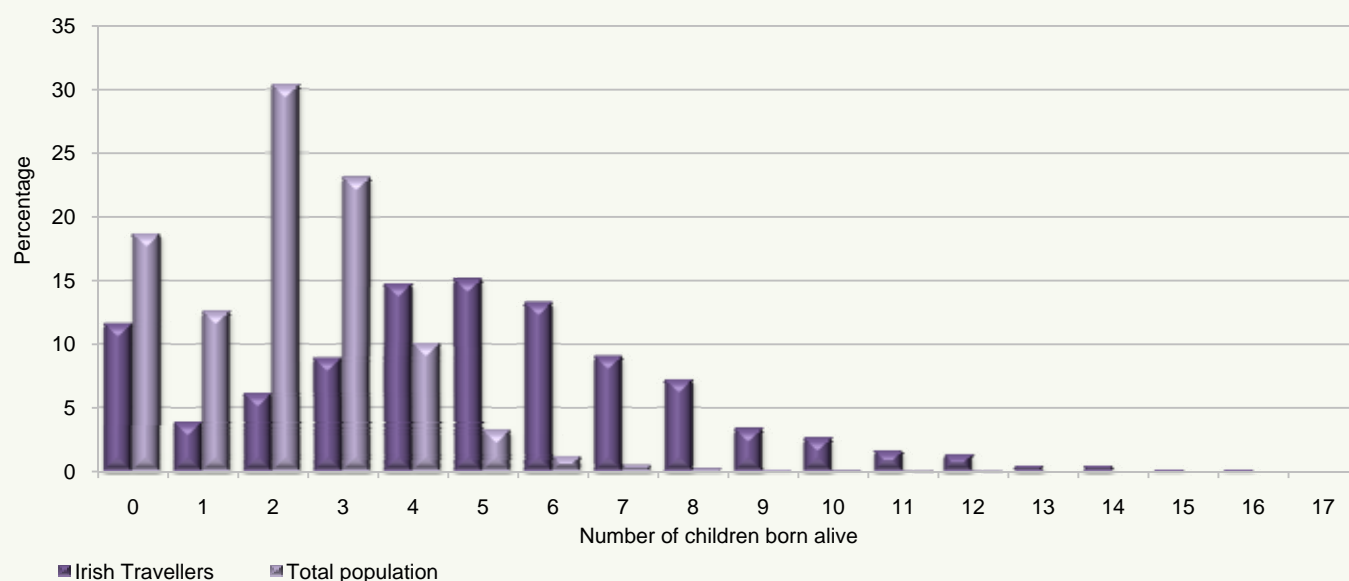
Fertility high among Irish Traveller women

In 2011, 1,118,622 women in the State reported that they had given birth to 3,242,385 babies, an average of 2.9 each. These figures include 5,820 Irish Traveller women who reported that they had given birth to 27,197 babies, an average of 4.7 each. In 2006, the equivalent figure for Irish Traveller women was 5.0 babies.

Among 40-49 year olds (women who have typically completed their fertility) those with no children made up just 11.6 per cent of women amongst Irish Travellers compared with 18.7 per cent of women generally. 26.9 per cent of Irish Traveller women had given birth to 5 or more children in stark contrast to just 2.6 per cent of women overall. Furthermore, just over an eighth (13.0%) of Irish Traveller women had given birth to 7 or more children, compared with 0.4 per cent of women generally.

Table page 63

Figure 36 Women aged 40–49 by number of children born alive – Irish Travellers and the total population



Irish Traveller households larger

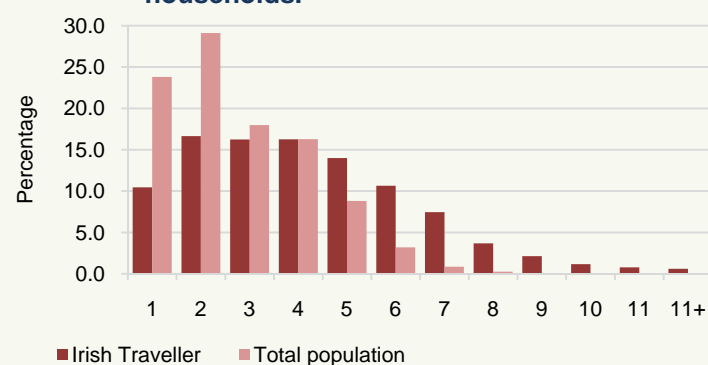
The average number of persons in Irish Traveller households was 4.2 in 2011 compared with 2.7 for households generally.

In 2011, 26.4 per cent of Irish Traveller households had 6 or more persons compared with only 4.4 per cent for other households in the State.

On the other hand one person households made up 10.4 per cent of Irish Traveller households compared with 23.8 per cent of non-Traveller households in the State.

Table page 62

Figure 37 Private households by the number of persons for Irish Traveller and non-Traveller households.



It's a fact!

2.5%

The percentage of Irish Traveller households with 10 or more persons in 2011

0.04%

The percentage of non Irish Traveller households with 10 or more persons in 2011

Irish Travellers - education

Early school leavers

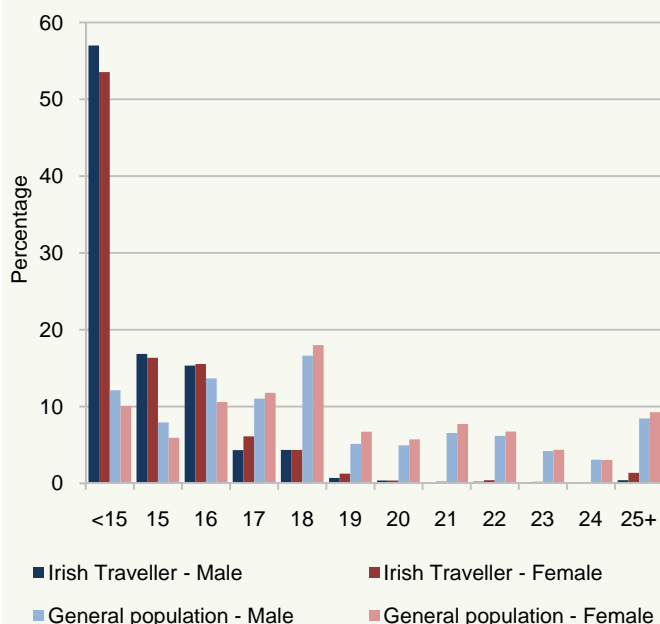
Of the 12,442 Irish Travellers who had completed their full time education, 7,319 provided information on the age at which their education ceased. The results show that 4,041 of these had completed their education before the age of 15 accounting for 55 per cent of the total. This compares with only 11 per cent for the general population.

Only 3.1 per cent continued their education past the age of 18 compared with 41.2 per cent for the general population.

Irish Traveller females stayed longer in school than their male counterparts with 15 per cent of females ceasing their education at age 17 or over compared with just 11 per cent of males.

Table page 65

Figure 38 Percentage who ceased their education by age education ceased



Third level subjects

A new question 'field of study of the highest qualification completed to date (excluding secondary school qualification)' was asked in 2011.

The number of Irish Travellers who responded to this question was 615 of whom 378 were female. The top three fields of study undertaken by Irish Travellers males were, Engineering manufacturing and construction (85 males), Education and teacher training (20), Social sciences, business and law (19) and Health and Welfare (19).

The top three fields of study for Irish Traveller females were Health and welfare (156 females), Personal services (65) and Social sciences (54).

Travellers increase their level of education

In 2011, 21.8 per cent of Irish Travellers whose education had ceased were educated to lower secondary level, compared with 15.2 per cent in 2002. The percentage of Irish Travellers who completed upper secondary education more than doubled from 3.6 per cent to 8.2 per cent over the same period.

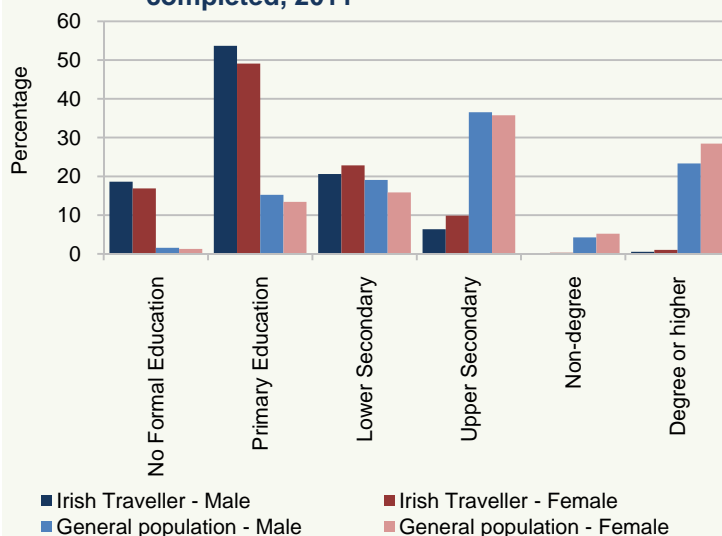
Seven out of ten Irish Travellers (69.0%) were educated to primary level or lower, including 507 persons aged between 15 and 19.

The number of Irish Travellers who completed third level in 2011 was 115 or 1 per cent. This compares with 30.7 per cent of the general population excluding Irish Travellers.

The percentage of Irish Travellers with no formal education in 2011 was 17.7 per cent compared with 1.4 per cent in the general population.

Table page 66

Figure 39 Persons who completed their full time education by highest level of education completed, 2011



It's a fact!

4.7 In 2011 Irish Travellers on average ceased their full-time education 4.7 years earlier than those in the general population

17 The age by which 90 per cent of Irish Travellers ceased their full time education, compared with 24 for the general population

115 The number of Irish Travellers who completed Third Level education in 2011

Economic status and occupations

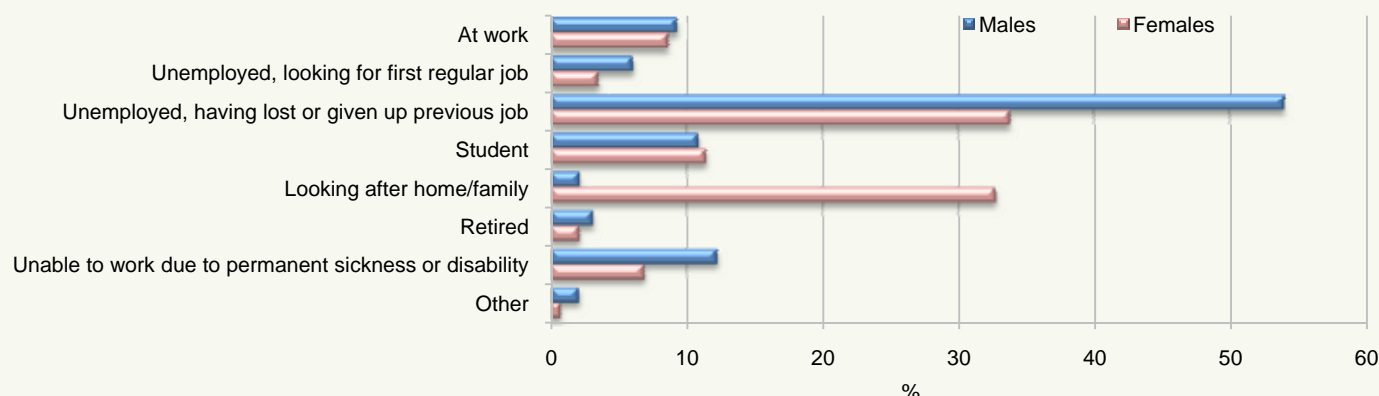
Principal economic status of Irish Travellers

Unemployment in the Irish Traveller community was 84.3 per cent in 2011, up from 74.9 per cent five years earlier. Out of a total labour force of 9,973, 86.6 per cent of the 5,829 males were unemployed while 81.2 per cent of the 4,144 women were without work. The labour force participation rate among Irish Travellers was 57.3 per cent compared with 61.9 per cent for the general population.

One in three Irish Traveller women (32.7%) were looking after the home and family, nearly twice the rate of the general population (17.5%) while 9.5 per cent of all Irish Travellers aged 15 and over were unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability - more than double that of the general population (4.4%).

Table page 68

Figure 40 Principal economic status of Irish Travellers



Occupations of Irish Travellers

In a category dominated by men, "Elementary trades and related occupations" proved to be the most popular occupational category among Irish Travellers in 2011. This was followed by Elementary administration and service occupations which was evenly gender-balanced. Caring personal service occupations was the most popular among females, while skilled construction and building trades was an exclusively male occupation.

Table 2 Main occupations of Irish Travellers

Occupation	Persons	Male	Female
Elementary trades and related occupations	229	208	21
Elementary administration and service occupations	218	107	111
Caring personal service occupations	179	15	164
Skilled construction and building trades	142	142	0
Sales occupations	128	64	64
Process, plant and machine operatives	108	82	26
Skilled agricultural and related trades	95	89	6
Health and social care associate professionals	88	22	66
Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	85	82	3
Managers and proprietors (excluding corporate managers and directors)	72	60	12
Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	61	38	23
Other stated occupations	353	204	149
Total	1,758	1,113	645

It's a fact!

84.3% The unemployment rate among Irish Travellers in 2011

Irish Travellers - disability

Higher rates of disability

Irish Travellers had higher rates of disability than the general population. In 2011, 17.5 per cent of Irish Travellers had one or more disabilities compared with 13.0 per cent for the State as a whole.

Amongst Irish Travellers, the most common type of disability was 'difficulty with pain, breathing or any other chronic illness' (7.7%). This was followed by 'difficulty with remembering, learning or concentrating' (6.6%) and 'difficulty with basic physical activities' (6.3%).

The total number of disabilities of the 5,169 Irish Travellers who responded was 14,933. This was an average of 2.9 disabilities per disabled Irish Traveller.

Table pages 69-70

Table 3 Irish Travellers with one or more disabilities and total number of disabilities by category

Category of disability	Number of disabilities
Blindness or serious vision impairment	446
Deafness or serious hearing impairment	535
Difficulty with basic physical activities	1,864
Intellectual disability	1,006
Difficulty with learning, remembering or concentrating	1,950
Psychological or emotional condition	1,196
Difficulty with pain, breathing, chronic illness	2,265
Difficulty dressing, getting around the home	1,025
Difficulty going outside	1,325
Difficulty with working or attending school/college	1,692
Difficulty with other activities	1,629
Total number of disabilities	14,933
Number of persons with a disability	5,169
Total Irish Traveller population	29,573

Figure 41 Rate of disability, Irish Traveller population and the general population

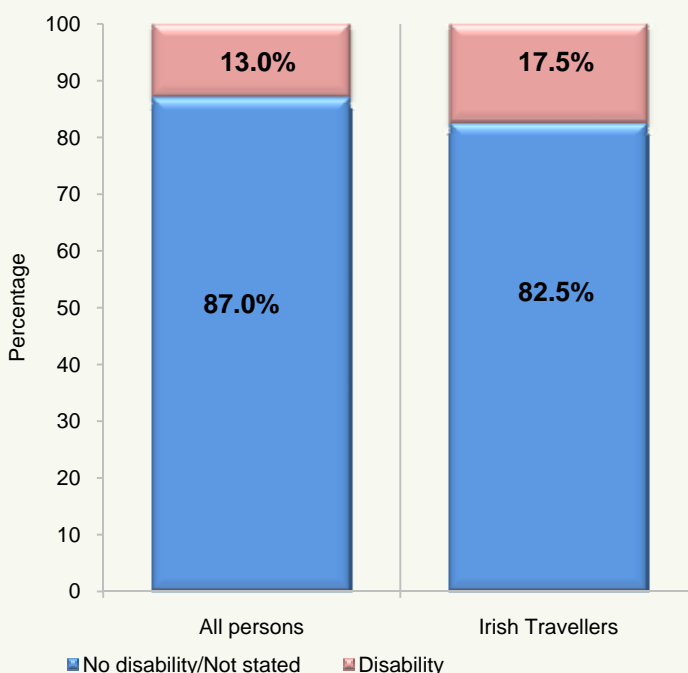
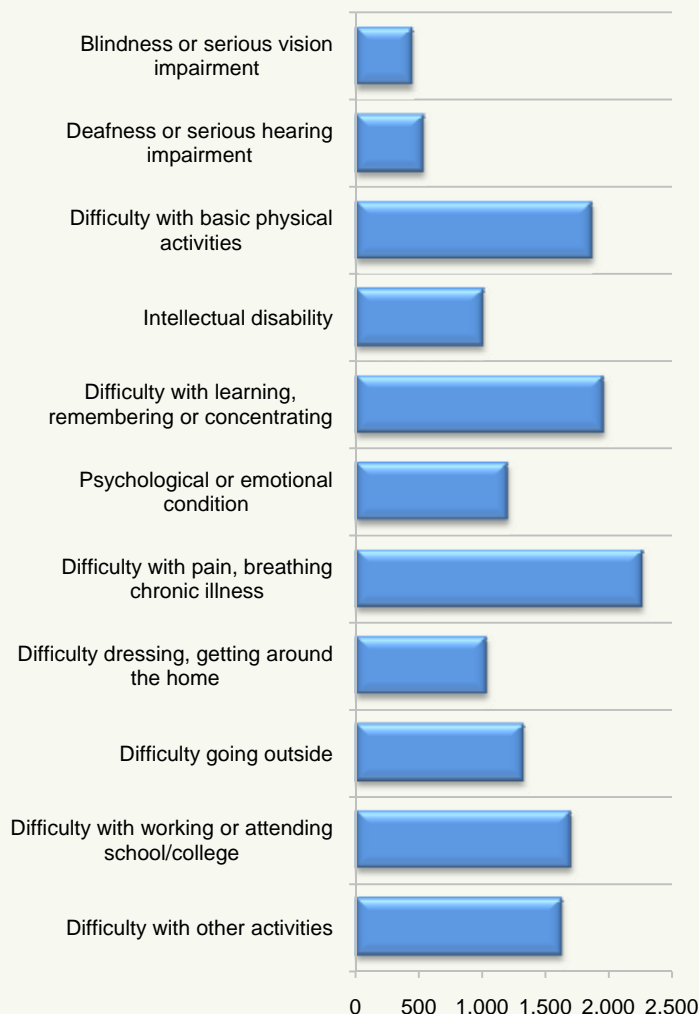


Figure 42 Disabilities of Irish Traveller population by category



Irish Travellers - health

General health

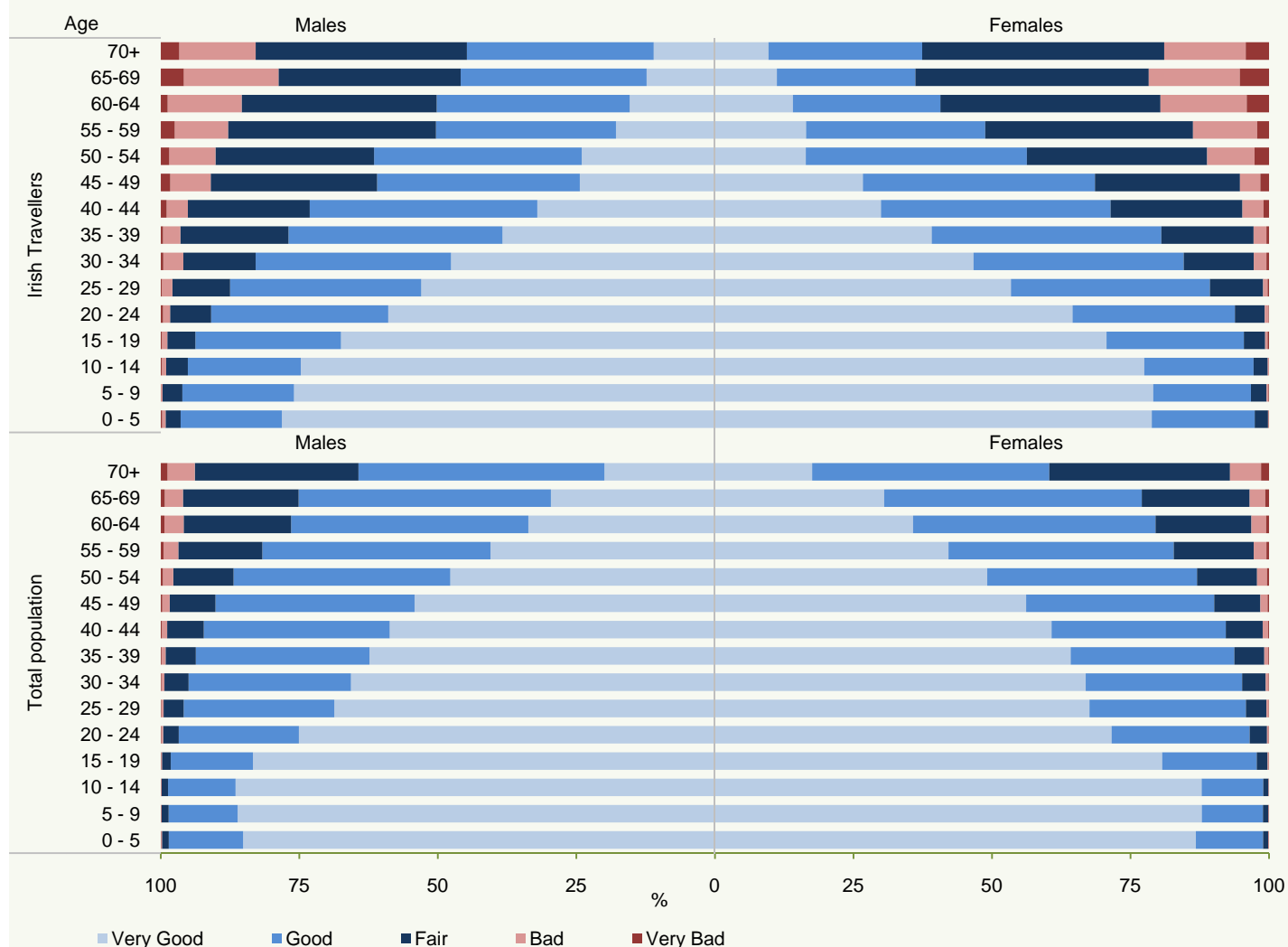
In 2011, the self-assessed health of Irish Travellers was below that of the general population. While overall the number of Irish Travellers indicating good or very good health was 86.6 per cent, compared with 90.2 per cent for the general population, Irish Travellers health deteriorates more quickly with age.

For those aged between 30 and 49 years, 23.7 per cent of Irish Travellers indicated fair, bad or very bad health compared with only 7.0 per cent for the general population, while between the ages of 50 and 69 this had increased to 48.9 per cent for Irish Travellers and only 18.5 per cent for the general population.

Among all Irish Travellers men and women had very similar levels of general health.

Table pages 69-70

Figure 43 Irish Travellers and total population by general health



It's a fact!

20% The percentage of men aged 70 or over who had very good health

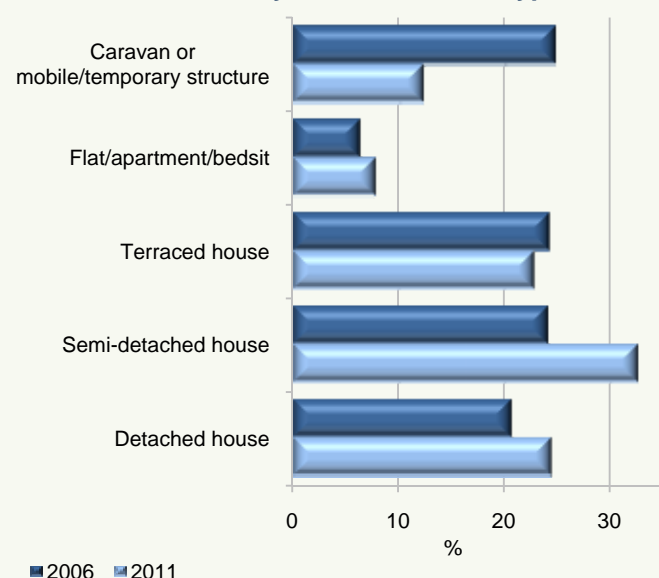
11% The percentage of Irish Traveller men aged 70 or over who had very good health

Irish Travellers - living conditions

Table 4 Accommodation type of households containing Irish Travellers, 2006 and 2011

Accommodation type	2006	2011
Detached house	1,133	1,837
Semi-detached house	1,322	2,448
Terraced house	1,329	1,714
Flat / apartment / bedsit	342	580
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	1,355	920
Not stated	349	266
Total number of households containing Irish Travellers	5,830	7,765

Figure 44 Percentage of households containing Irish Travellers by accommodation type



Nature of occupancy

Irish Traveller households had a significantly lower home ownership rate than the general population with 1 in 5 (20.2%) households owning their home compared with 69.7 per cent for the general population.

Of the 5,956 Irish Traveller households who were renting their home the majority (55.7%) were renting from a local authority with 2,257 renting from a private landlord. This is considerably higher than five years previously. As the wording of the question on nature of occupancy (ownership vs. renting) was simplified in the 2011 census comparisons with earlier years should be treated with caution.

Table page 71

Accommodation type

In the 2011 census 29,573 persons identified themselves as Irish Travellers. Of these the majority, 28,498 people, were living in private dwellings, while a small number, 641, were enumerated in communal establishments.

In Census 2011 there were 7,765 households where some or all of the occupants indicated they were Irish Travellers of which 1,874 contained some persons who indicated they were not Irish Travellers. Tables analysing Irish Traveller accommodation in this report relate to the 7,765 households.

Between 2006 and 2011 the percentage of Irish Traveller households residing in caravans or mobile/temporary structures halved from 24.7 per cent to 12.3 per cent. In 2011, 920 households with Irish Travellers resided in such temporary accommodation.

Table page 61

It's a fact!

- 20%** The percentage increase in the number households containing both Irish Travellers and other persons between 2006 and 2011
- 85%** The percentage increase in the number of Irish Traveller households living in semi-detached housing between 2006 and 2011
- 29%** The percentage increase in the number of Irish Traveller households living in terraced housing between 2006 and 2011

Table 5 Nature of occupancy of Irish Traveller accommodation in 2006 and 2011

Nature of Occupancy	2006	2011
Own with mortgage or loan	771	586
Own outright	975	923
Rented from a private landlord	425	2,257
Rented from a Local Authority	2,433	3,317
Rented from a Voluntary Housing Body	287	206
Living rent free	152	176
Nature of occupancy not stated	787	300
Total number of households containing Irish Travellers	5,830	7,765

Irish Travellers - living conditions

Number of rooms in houses

The average number of rooms in Irish Traveller households was 4.3 compared with an average of 5.5 rooms for all private households in the State in 2011.

Of the total 7,765 Irish Traveller households, 4.5 per cent had only one room compared with 1.5 per cent for all private households in the State in 2011.

Fifty per cent of Irish Traveller households had 4 rooms or less compared to 27.5 per cent for all private households in the State.

Some 920 households containing Irish Travellers were accommodated in a mobile or temporary structure in 2011. The average number of rooms in these structures was 2.4.

Table page 71

Central heating on the rise

Of the 6,579 Irish Traveller households in permanent housing units, 97 per cent had some form of central heating. In 2006, the rate was 79 per cent.

A revised question on central heating in 2011 asked about the main type of fuel used in central heating systems.

Oil was the most popular type of fuel (as it was for the general population) with 34 per cent of households, followed by natural gas (28%). Coal was used by almost 1 in 5 (19.3%) of Irish Traveller households - four times as popular as amongst the general population.

Table page 71

Figure 45 Sewerage facilities in households with Irish Travellers, 2011

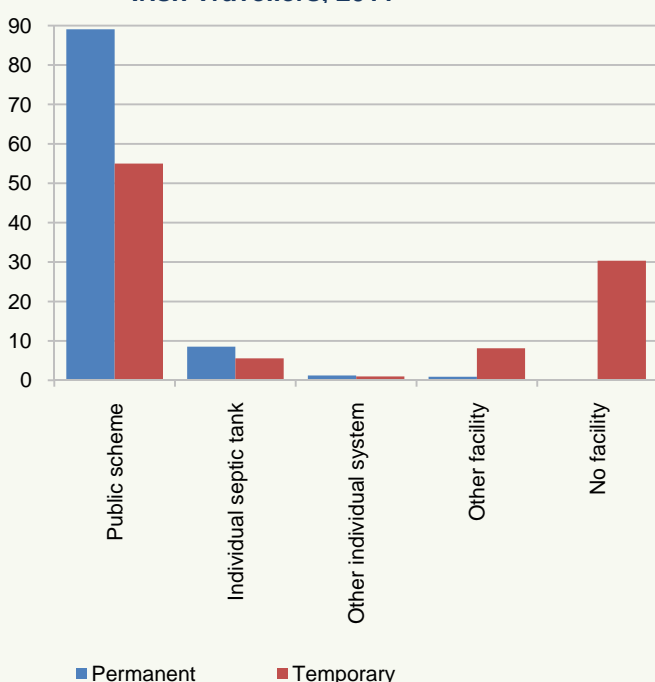


Figure 46 Households by number of rooms, 2011

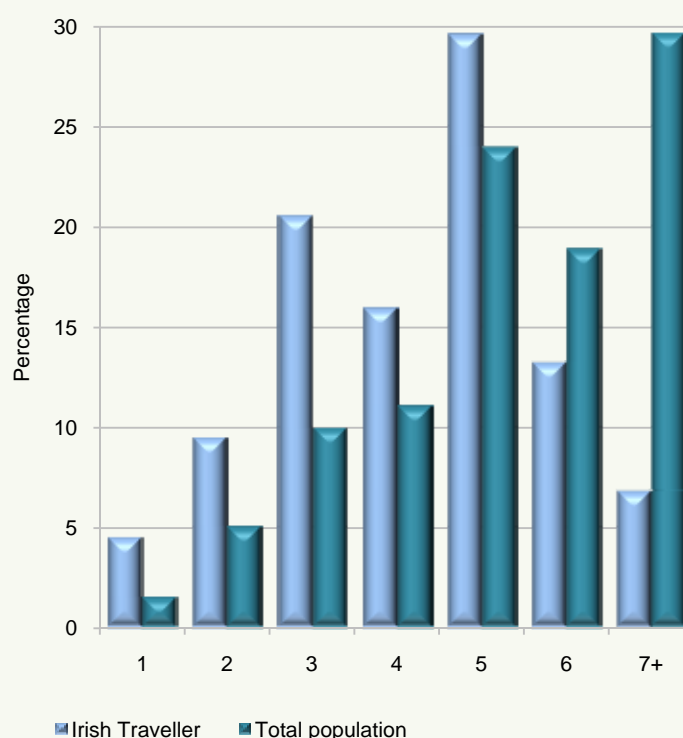
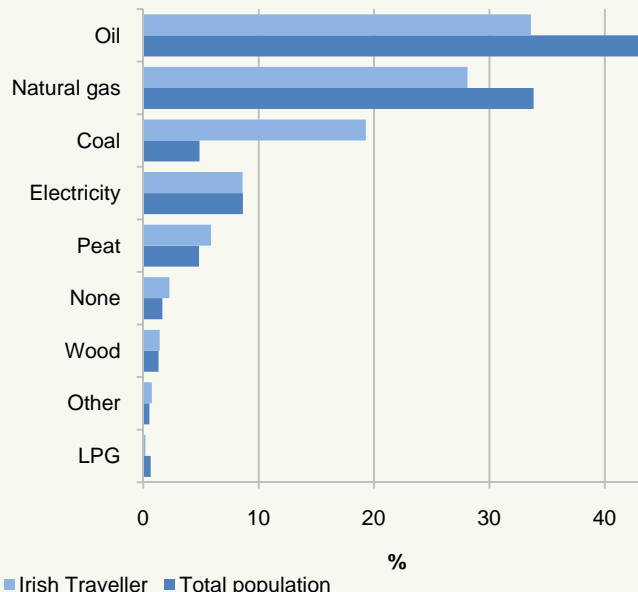


Figure 47 Central heating in private households, 2011



Sewerage and water supply

Almost 1 in 3 Irish Traveller households living in mobile or temporary accommodation had no sewerage facilities in 2011. These dwellings housed 886 people.

One in five Irish Traveller households living in mobile or temporary dwellings (containing 566 people) had no piped water source in 2011.

Irish Travellers - living conditions

Car availability

More than one in four (27.3%) Irish Traveller households in permanent accommodation were without access to a car in 2011, compared with 15.9 per cent of all households in the State. 60.1 per cent had the use of one car in 2011 (up from 54.5 per cent in 2006).

The proportion of households containing Irish Travellers living in temporary accommodation (e.g. caravans) who had the use of one car in 2011 was 61.1 per cent. A further 26.6 per cent had no access to a car in 2011.

Table 6 Number permanent housing units containing Irish Travellers by number of cars, 2006 and 2011

Number of cars	2006	2011
None	1,274	1,796
One	2,276	3,960
Two	511	709
Three or more	112	122
Not stated	302	258
Total households	4,475	6,845

Figure 48 Computer ownership (permanent housing), 2011

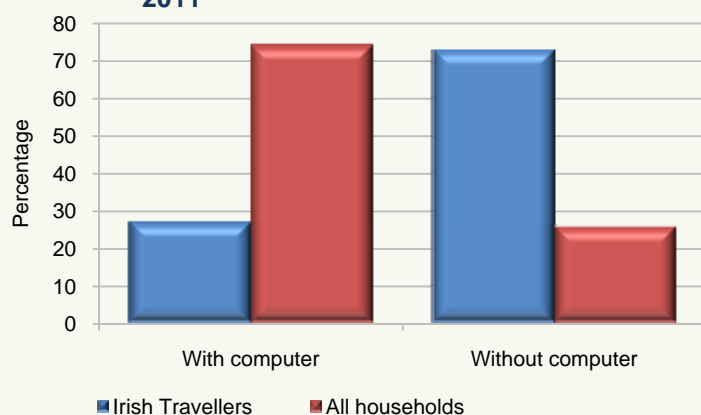
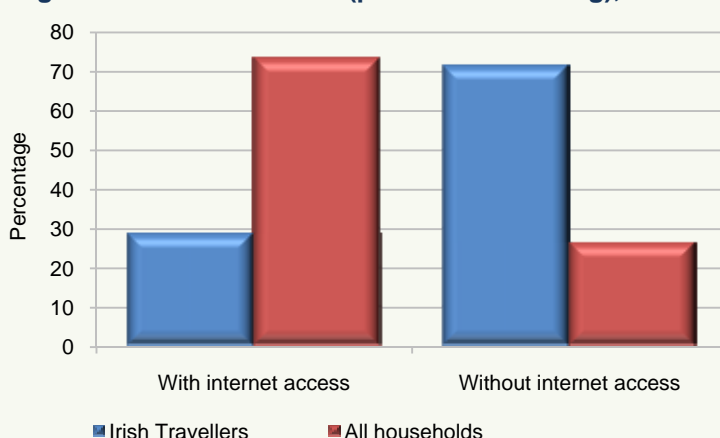


Figure 49 Internet access (permanent housing), 2011



Few computers....

While the number of Irish Traveller households in permanent accommodation having a computer increased from 431 in 2006 to 1,764 in 2011, 73.0 per cent of households were still without a computer, considerably higher than the rate for all permanent households which stood at 25.7 per cent in 2011.

...and little internet access

Similar patterns were observed in terms of internet access in Irish Traveller households, with 71.7 per cent having no internet in 2011. This compares with a rate of 26.4 per cent for all permanent households in the State.

It's a fact!

71.7% The percentage of Irish Traveller households without access to the internet in 2011. The rate for all households in the State was 25.8 per cent.

2,022 The total number of private households containing Irish Travellers without access to a car in 2011