



An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh
Central Statistics Office

Profile 1

Town and Country

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Profile 1 – Town and Country

Foreword

This report is the first of ten Profile reports examining in more detail the definitive results of Census 2011. This is a sister publication to the detailed tables published in *Population Classified by Area*. It examines topics such as the geographic distribution of the population, population density and internal migration - both longer term migration (in the context of county of birth) and more recent migration (i.e. those who moved in the year leading up to census night in April 2011).

Other topics will be covered in further Profile reports to be released throughout 2012, and in two summary publications, *This is Ireland – Highlights from Census 2011, Part 1* (published in March 2012) dealing with demographic factors, and *This is Ireland – Highlights from Census 2011, Part 2* (due in June 2012) which will cover socio-economic themes. A complete list of planned publication dates can be found on page 46 of this report.

Web tables

All the data published in this report and the sister report *Population Classified by Area* are available on the CSO website (at <http://www.cso.ie/en/census/>) where users will be able to build their own tables by selecting the data they are interested in and download 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 we will be bringing you a complete set of tables for all the standard layers of geography, such as Electoral Division and Local Electoral Area, as well as tables for the new geographic unit, called Small Areas, which will provide data for uniform areas of typically 80 to 100 dwellings.

Interactive maps

In co-operation with the All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO) summary census data is now available in thematic maps for Electoral Divisions and all Small Areas on the AIRO web site. This development will be expanded on later in the year when the full range of Small Area data will be made available in thematic maps on the AIRO site. Just follow the link from the web site <http://www.cso.ie/en/census/>



Gerry O'Hanlon
Director General

26 April 2012

Rural Leitrim

The report, *This is Ireland - Highlights from Census 2011, Part 1*, showed that the urban population has increased by 10.6 per cent while the rural population only grew by 4.6 per cent. Figure 1 on the right now presents this data by county.

Leitrim is the most rural county in the country with almost 90 per cent of the population living in a rural setting, followed by Galway County at 77.4 per cent, Roscommon at 74.0 per cent Donegal at 72.5 per cent and Mayo at 71.0 per cent. No county showed an increase in the share of the rural population since 2006.

While cities by definition contain no rural areas, the other administrative areas of Dublin, namely Fingal, South Dublin and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, all contained some small area still defined as rural; 7.7 per cent of the population of Fingal lived in rural areas in April 2011.

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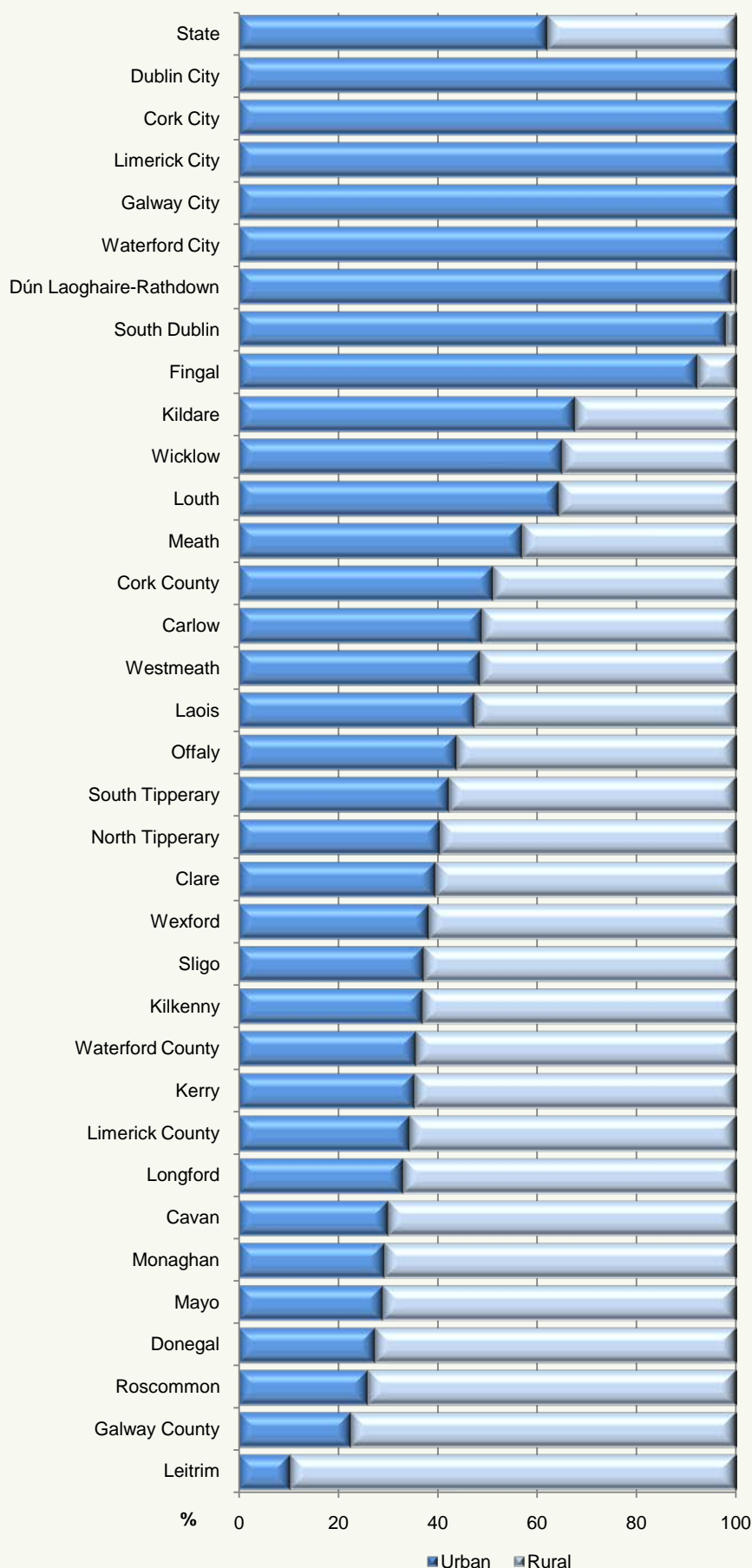
It's a fact!

9 out of 10 The number of people in Leitrim that live in rural areas – the most rural county in Ireland

Longford The county with the biggest change in rate of urbanisation since 2006 (from 26% urban to 33%)

9,999 The increase in the population of Wexford living in urban areas since 2006

Figure 1 Percentage urban/rural population share by county



Drogheda the largest town

Census 2006 revealed that Drogheda had narrowly replaced Dundalk as the largest town in the State. Census 2011 results show that Drogheda has maintained this position with 38,578 persons, Dundalk was in second place with 37,816 persons. Swords occupied third place with a population of 36,924.

Ennis (25,360) remained the largest town in Munster. Tralee (23,693) and Clonmel (17,908) were the second and third largest towns respectively.

The largest town in Connacht was Sligo with a population of 19,452 while Letterkenny was the biggest town in Ulster (part of) with 19,588 persons enumerated there in 2011.

Of the 39 towns with a population of 10,000 or more, 25 are located in Leinster, 9 are in Munster, 3 in Connacht and 2 in Ulster (part of).

The population and percentage change since 2006 in the population of the large towns is illustrated on the map opposite.

Rapid growth in Saggart

The fastest growing towns in percentage terms in 2011 were primarily within the 1,500-3,000 population range.

Saggart in South Dublin was the fastest growing town between 2006 and 2011 when its population increased by almost 150 per cent from 868 in 2006 to 2,144 in 2011, a rise of 1,276 persons.

Courtown Harbour in Wexford was another town where the population more than doubled, increasing from 1,421 to 2,857.

Among the larger towns, Portlaoise grew the fastest with an increase of 38 per cent from 14,613 to 20,145 persons. Ashbourne (33%), Cavan (29%) and Balbriggan (28%) also experienced appreciable population gains. However the population of the major towns grew at a slower rate overall between 2006-2011 when compared to the previous intercensal period of 2002-2006.

Note that individual town data is published in the *Population Classified by Area* report.

Table A Most populated towns 2011

Town	County	Population 2006	Population 2011	Population change 2006-2011
				%
Drogheda Legal Town and Environs	Louth & Meath	35,090	38,578	9.9
Dundalk Legal Town and Environs	Louth	35,085	37,816	7.8
Swords	Fingal	33,998	36,924	8.6
Bray Legal Town and Environs	Wicklow & South Dublin	31,901	31,872	-0.1
Navan Legal Town and Environs	Meath	24,851	28,559	14.9

It's a fact!

8 The number of urban cities and towns, out of 197 which had a population of 1,500 or more, where the population decreased between 2006 and 2011

849 The total number of all cities and towns in Ireland in 2011, compared with 747 in 2006. (See Table 12 in the *Population Classified by Area* publication)

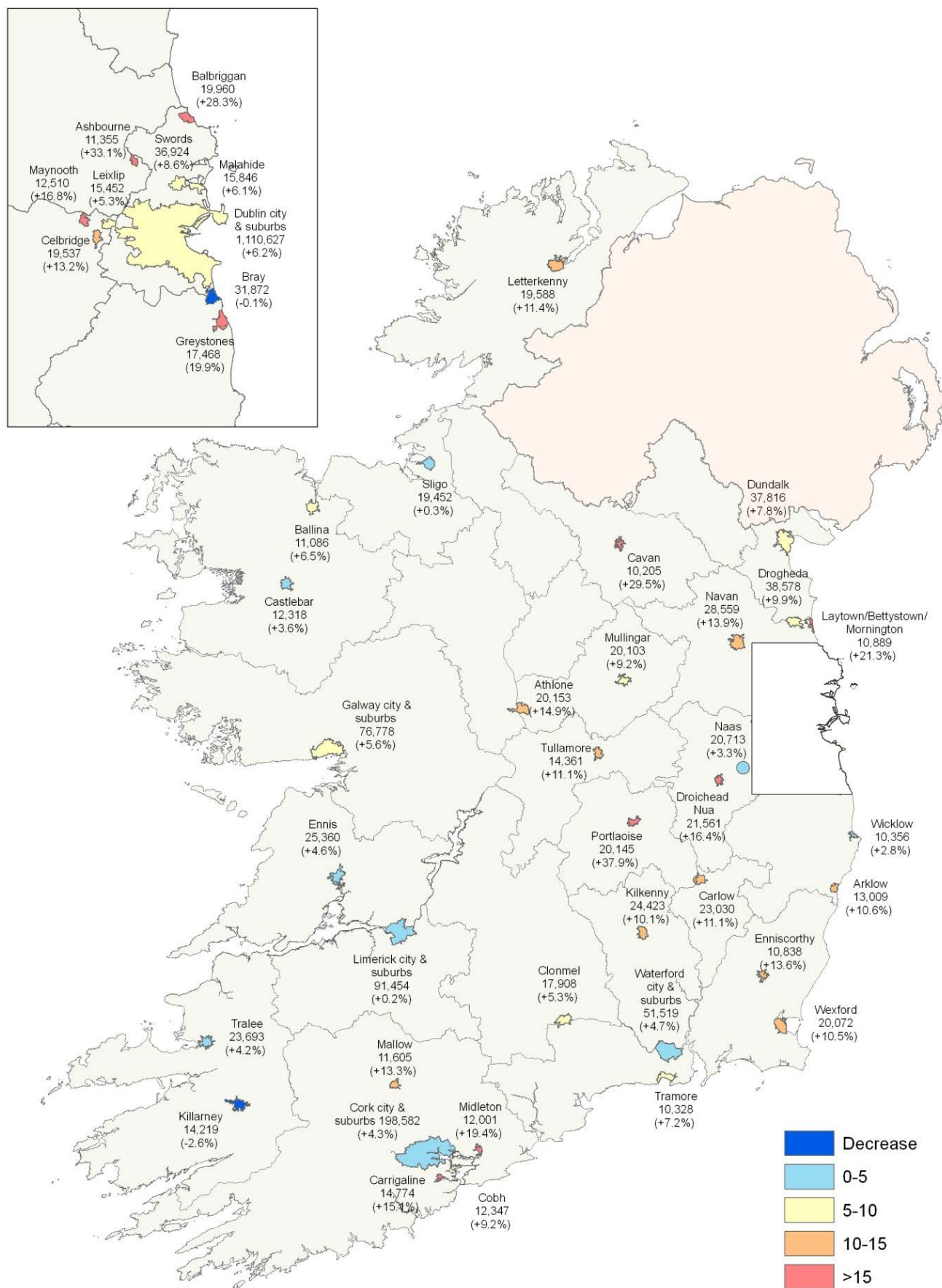
111 The number of towns recorded in Cork County in 2011 - the largest number of towns in any county

Table B Fastest growing towns 2011

Town	County	Population 2006	Population 2011	Population change 2006-2011
				%
Saggart	South Dublin	868	2,144	147
Courtown Harbour	Wexford	1,421	2,857	101
Newcastle	South Dublin	1,506	2,659	77
Carrigtwohill	Cork	2,782	4,551	64
Ballymahon	Longford	963	1,563	62

Towns and cities

Map 1 Percentage population change since 2006 in Ireland's cities and largest towns



Urban and rural land area

Table C shows the urban and rural breakdown of total land area by province in the State.

In 2011 the urban population (comprising 62 per cent of the total population) lived on just 2.4 per cent of the total land area. In Leinster the urban population occupied 4 per cent of the available land area within the province. In Connacht just 1 per cent of the land area was taken up by its city and towns.

Dublin city and suburbs had the largest urban land area, covering 317.5 km² across the administrative counties of Dublin city, Fingal, South Dublin and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.

The next largest urban area was Cork city and suburbs with a land area of 164.6 km². Limerick city and suburbs had a land area of 56.8 km² which extended into Limerick county and Clare.

While Dublin city and suburbs had a 39 per cent share of the total urban population it only occupied 19 per cent of the total urban land area.

Conversely the remaining categories of urban settlements shown in Figure 2 had a greater share of the total urban land area relative to the total urban population share.

For a further explanation as to how the land area was calculated see Appendix 2.

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Figure 2 Percentage of urban population and urban land area share

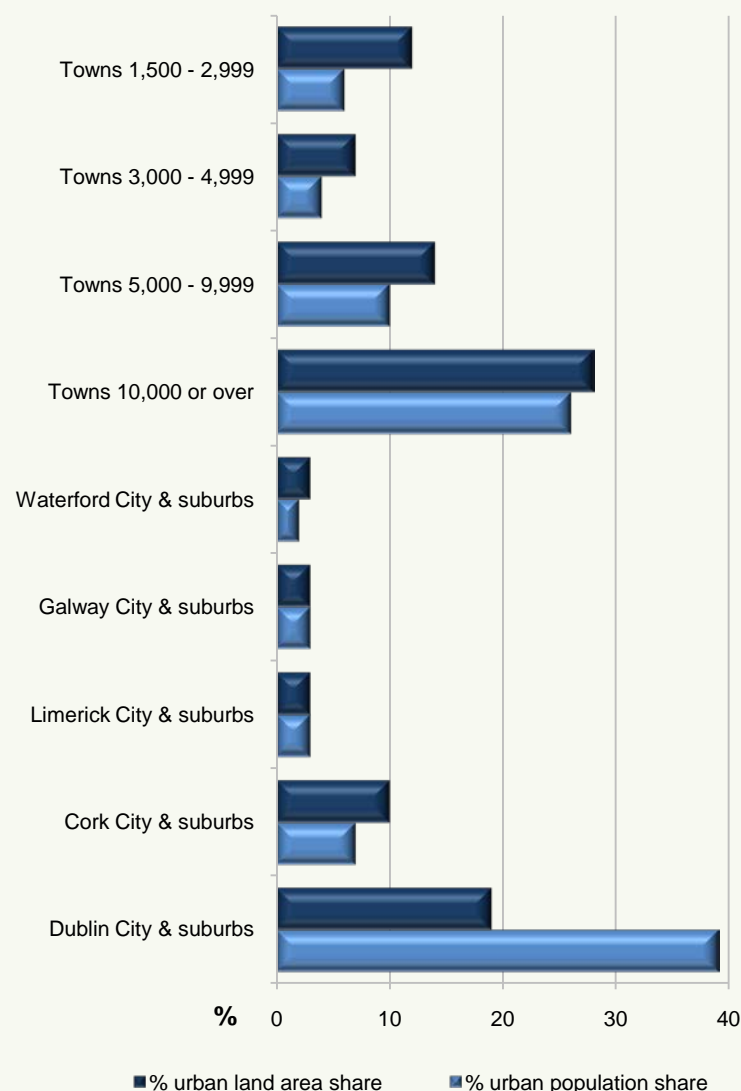


Table C Land area and population share by province 2011

Province	Population share		Land area share	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
	%			
Leinster	76.0	24.0	3.9	96.1
Munster	53.1	46.9	2.2	97.8
Connacht	36.4	63.6	1.0	99
Ulster (part of)	28.1	71.9	1.2	98.8
State	62.0	38.0	2.4	97.6

It's a fact!

39% The share of the total urban population living in Dublin city and suburbs

19% The share of the total urban land area taken up by Dublin city and suburbs

7% The share of the total urban population living in Cork city and suburbs

10% The share of the total urban land area taken up by Cork city and suburbs

Population density in Ireland

Population density measures the number of persons occupying a geographical area in proportion to the size of that area.

The population density for the State in 2011 was 67 persons per km², up from 62 persons per km² recorded in 2006.

The average population density in urban areas was 1,736 persons per km² compared to 26 persons per km² in rural areas.

The more densely populated areas are predominantly located within the Greater Dublin Area or GDA (i.e. Dublin City, Fingal, South Dublin, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Meath, Kildare and Wicklow).

Kinsealy-Drinan was the most densely populated urban area with 5,101 persons per km², followed by Lusk and Swords (with 3,662 and 3,615 persons per km² respectively).

Just three of the twenty most densely populated areas in the State are outside the GDA. These are Cobh, Carrigaline and Carrigtwohill, all located on the periphery of Cork city and suburbs.

Overall there was a clear disparity in the population densities of cities and towns in the GDA compared to the rest of the State.

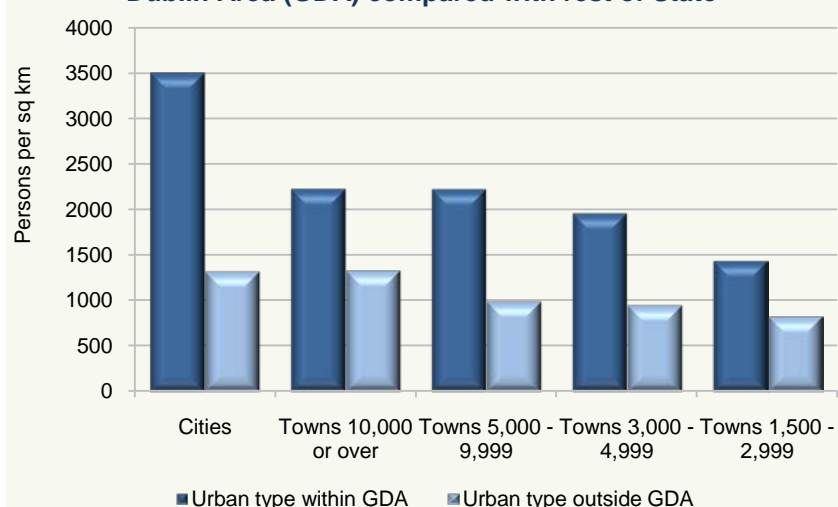
Figure 3 opposite shows that, on average, urban settlements inside the GDA are considerably more densely populated than their counterparts outside of the GDA region.

Tables page 29

Table D Most densely populated urban areas 2011

Town	County	Population 2011	Area 2011 (km ²)	Population density
Kinsealy-Drinan	Fingal	5,814	1.1	5,101
Lusk	Fingal	7,022	1.9	3,662
Swords	Fingal	36,924	10.2	3,615
Sallins	Kildare	5,283	1.5	3,596
Donabate	Fingal	6,778	1.9	3,540
Dublin city & suburbs	Dublin City, Fingal, South Dublin, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	1,110,627	317.5	3,498
Bray Legal Town and Environs	Wicklow & South Dublin	31,872	9.2	3,475

Figure 3 Population density of urban areas in the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) compared with rest of State



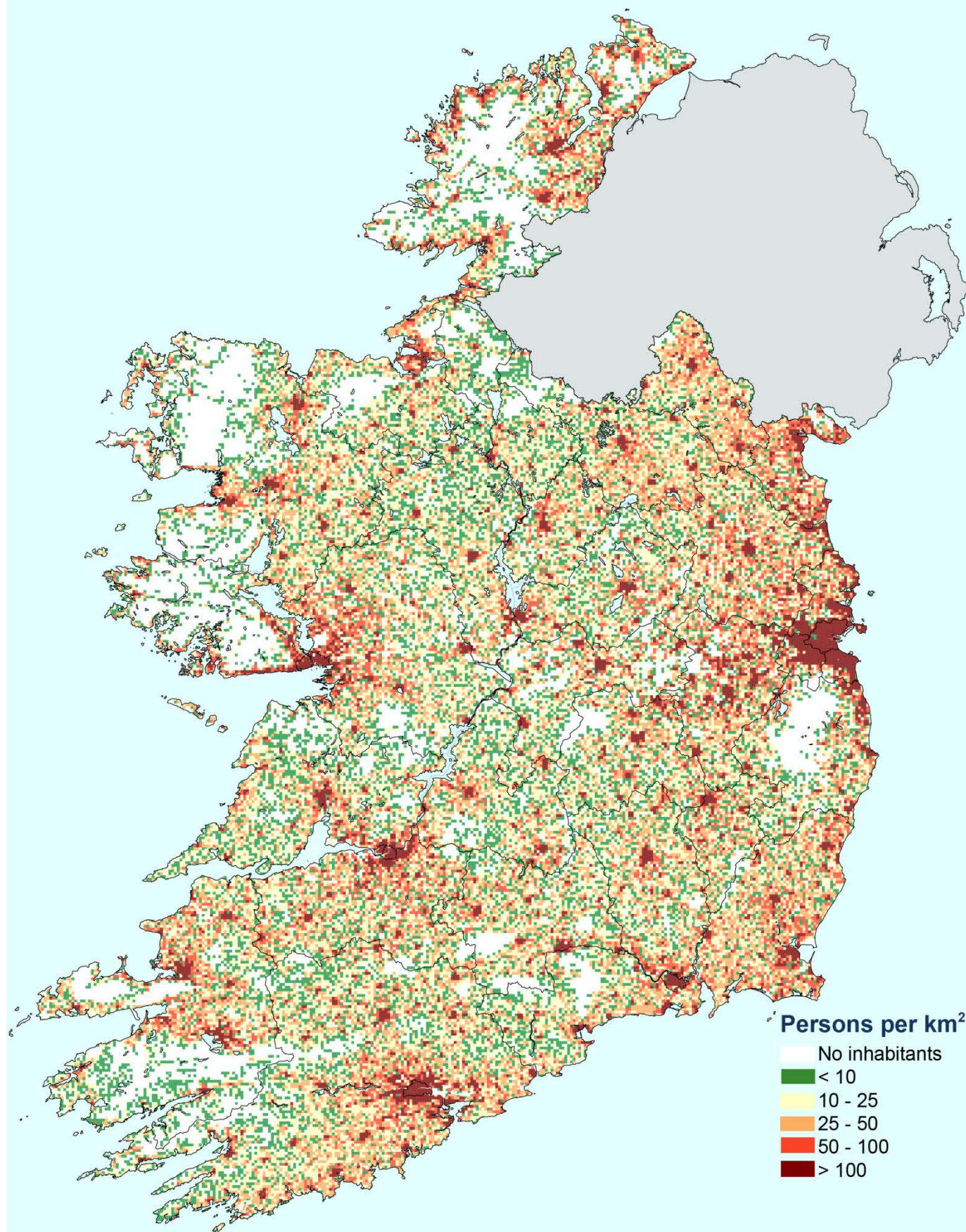
It's a fact!

3,498 The number of persons per square kilometre in Dublin city and suburbs

1,311 The average number of persons per square kilometre in Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford cities and their suburbs combined

Population density by grid square

Map 2 Population density in terms of 1 km² grid cells, 2011



Born here, live there

Staying put, coming in

Irish people showed a tendency to live in their birth county. Over three-quarters of the country's 3.76 million Irish born residents were usually resident in their county of birth.

Donegal born people were the least likely to have set up home in a new county within the State. Only 13.2 per cent of those born in Donegal who lived in Ireland were usually resident in another county.

People born in Leitrim were the most likely to have moved to another county to live. Almost 40 per cent of those born in Leitrim lived in another county. Of those born in Westmeath 37.2 per cent lived outside the county followed by Roscommon at 35.5 per cent compared with the State average of 24.8 per cent.

Those originally from Leitrim were also the most likely to have relocated to live in Dublin city or county with one in ten usually resident in Dublin city or county. This compares to those born in Cork city or county with 4.2 per cent living in Dublin city or county. By contrast, of those born in Waterford city or county 4.9 per cent lived in Dublin city or county.

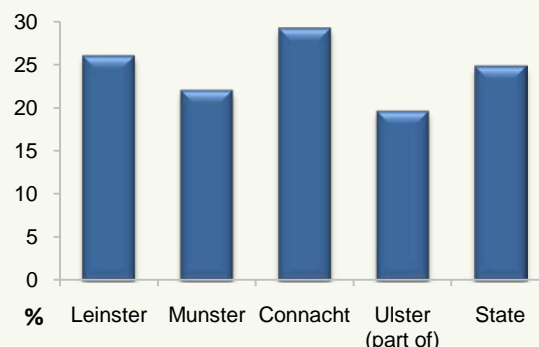
Meath had the highest proportion of residents born outside the county with 62.8 per cent of residents born outside the county (47.6% born in another county and 15.3% born abroad).

Cork city and county had the lowest proportion of residents born outside the county with only one in four residents born outside the county, 10.1 per cent born in another county and 15 per cent born abroad.

Kilkenny had the lowest proportion of residents born abroad at 12.6 per cent while Donegal had the highest proportion with 22.1 per cent of its residents born abroad.

Tables pages 30-31

Figure 4 Percentage born in each province who live in another county



It's a fact!

- 32%** The percentage of the people born outside Ireland who were living in Dublin
- 39%** The percentage of people born in Leitrim who lived outside the county
- 13%** The percentage of people born in Donegal who lived outside the county
- 25%** The percentage of people born in Dublin who lived outside the county

Table E Top 5 and bottom 5 Counties – Percentage of persons born outside county of usual residence

County of Usual Residence	Total born outside County %	Born elsewhere in State %	Born Abroad %
Meath	62.8	47.6	15.3
Kildare	61.2	45.3	15.9
Wicklow	58.7	43.9	14.7
Roscommon	51.9	36.0	15.9
Leitrim	50.6	32.0	18.5
Kerry	32.2	15.6	16.6
Mayo	32.0	14.7	17.3
Donegal	29.7	7.6	22.1
Limerick Co. and City	29.1	15.5	13.6
Cork Co. and City	25.1	10.1	15.0

City dwellers' birthplaces

Place of birth

Place of birth by county provides a strong indication of longer term internal migration.

The charts on this page show where Irish residents enumerated in the five cities (including suburbs) Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford were born.

The four maps on page 15 show where the Irish-born usual residents of Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford cities were born by county. The maps on page 16 show the percentage of usual residents in each Dublin electoral division who were born in other counties and outside the State.

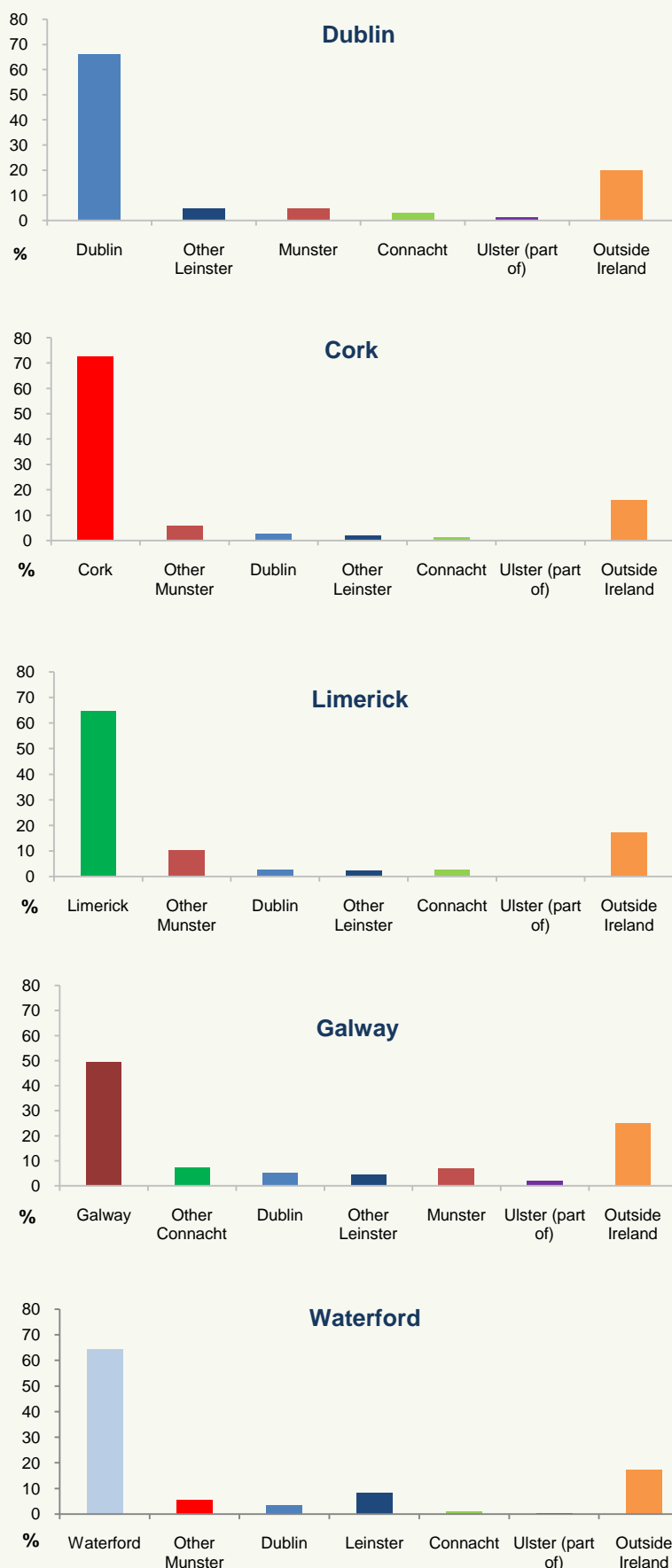
City life

Almost three-quarters of those in Cork city were born in County Cork. This made Cork the city with the highest percentage of residents who were born in the county in which they lived. In contrast, fewer than half of people in Galway city were born in County Galway, while one in four residents were born outside the State making Galway the most international of the five major cities.

Two-thirds of those in Dublin city were either born in the capital city or the surrounding county. A further 14 per cent were born in other counties in the State. One in five Dublin city residents were born outside the State.

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Figure 5 Irish residents enumerated in the five cities (including suburbs)



It's a fact!

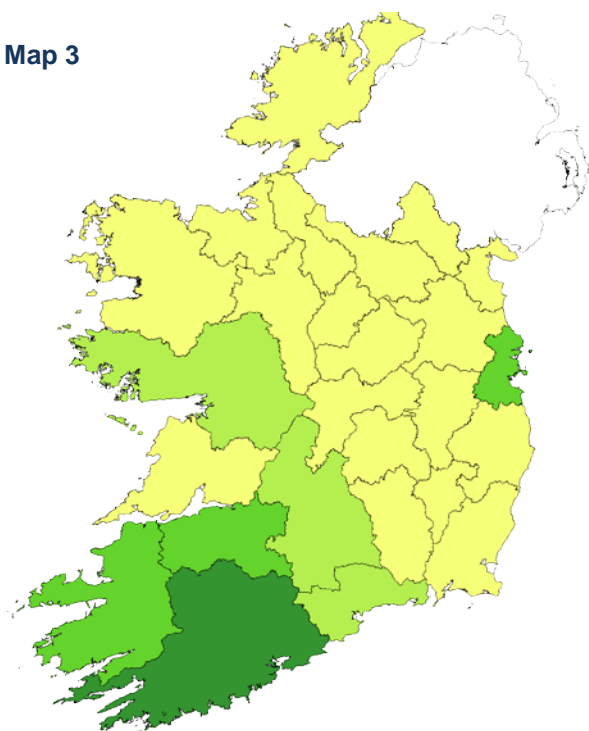
16% The percentage of those enumerated in Cork city and suburbs born outside Ireland

25% The percentage of those enumerated in Galway city and suburbs born outside Ireland

City dwellers by county of birth

Maps 3-6 County of birth of Irish residents enumerated in cities and suburbs

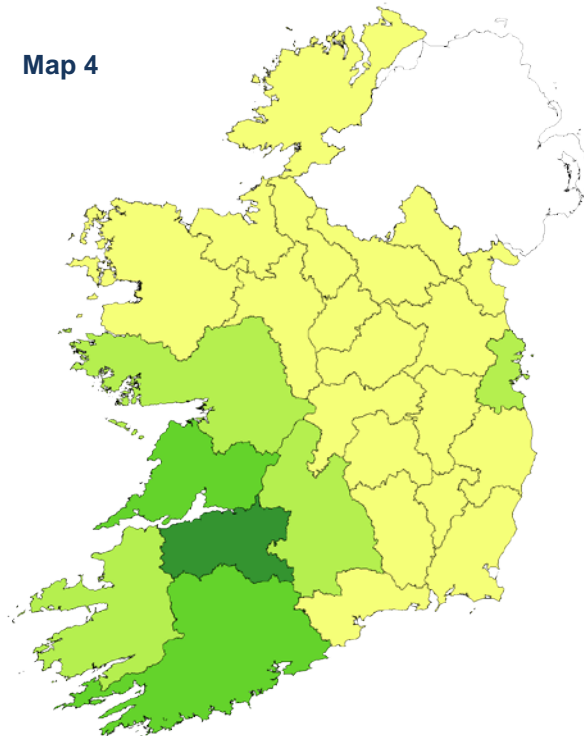
Map 3



Cork city and suburbs (Population 198,582)

0 - 762	1,035 - 2,228
3,056 - 4,816	142,032

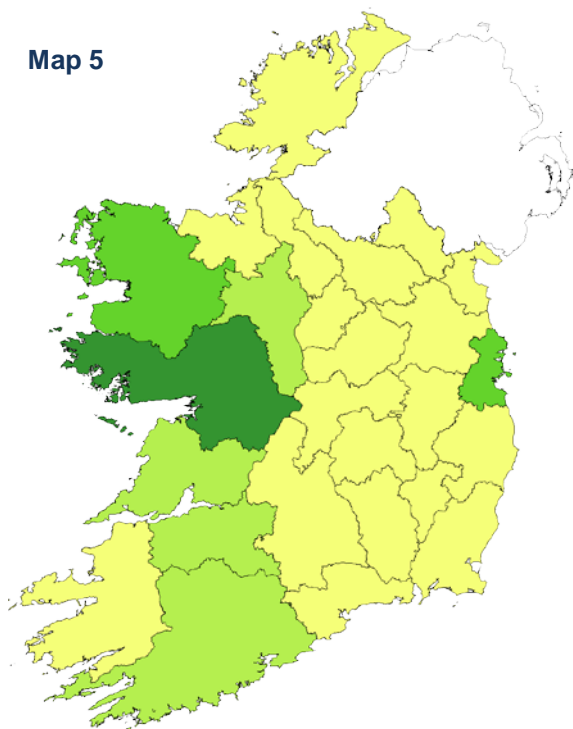
Map 4



Limerick city and suburbs (Population 91,454)

0 - 609	1,321-2,303
2,647-2,814	58,387

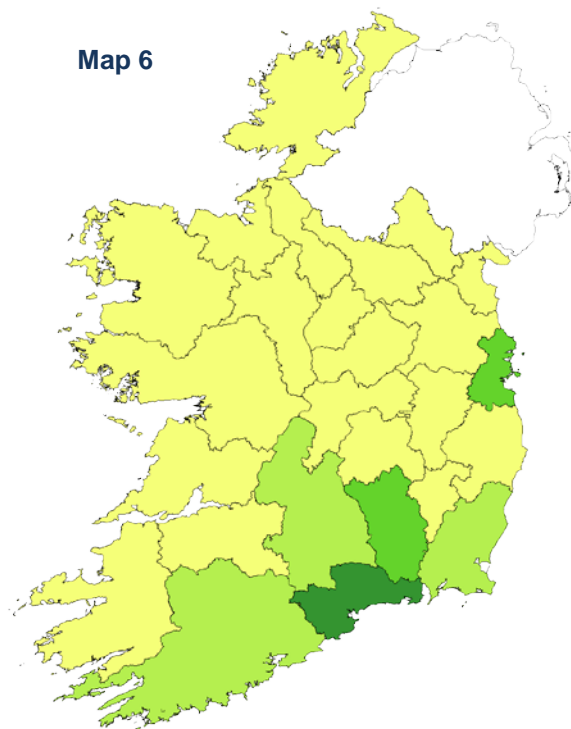
Map 5



Galway city and suburbs (Population 76,778)

0 - 984	1,053-1,294
3,249-3,866	36,664

Map 6



Waterford city and suburbs (Population 51,519)

0 - 397	973-1,133
1,735-1,893	32,765

Capital city dwellers

At home in Dublin

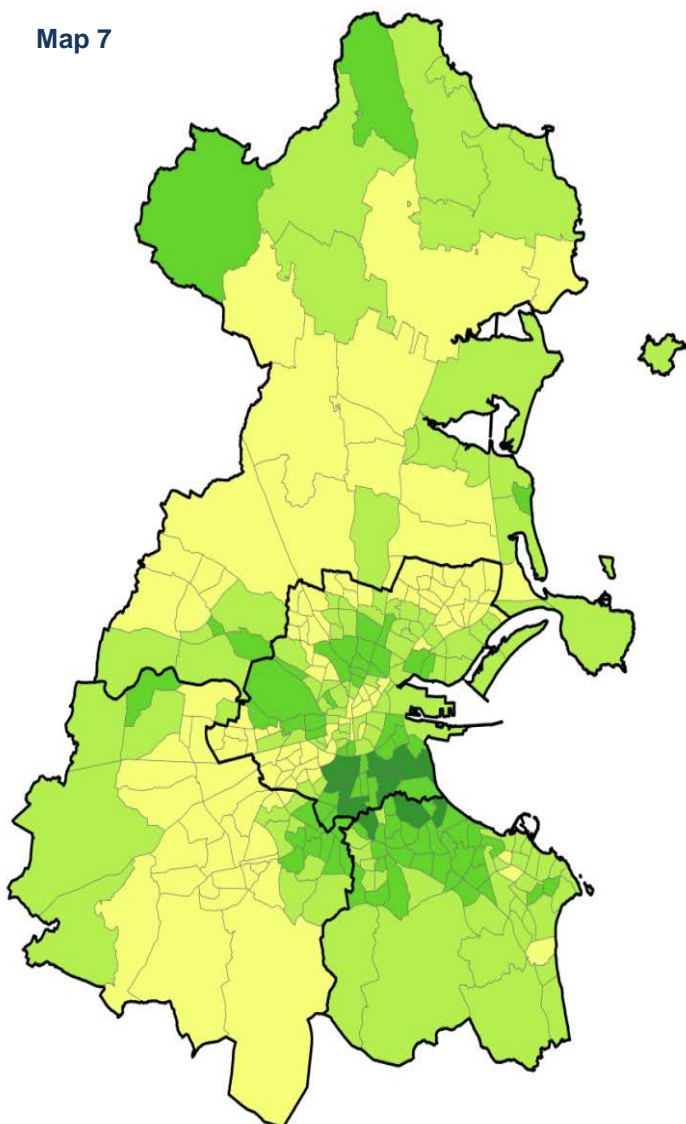
The map below shows the percentage of people enumerated in each County Dublin Electoral Division who were born elsewhere in the State (i.e. in counties other than Dublin). The darker areas, which represent the areas with the highest percentage of non-Dubliners, are concentrated in the south of Dublin while north Dublin can be seen to have a higher percentage of Dublin born residents.

Dubliners born outside Ireland

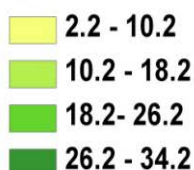
The report, *This is Ireland - Highlights from Census 2011, Part 1*, showed that 17 per cent of the population (766,770) was born abroad. Of these, 248,917 were in County Dublin. The map below illustrates these figures at Electoral Division level.

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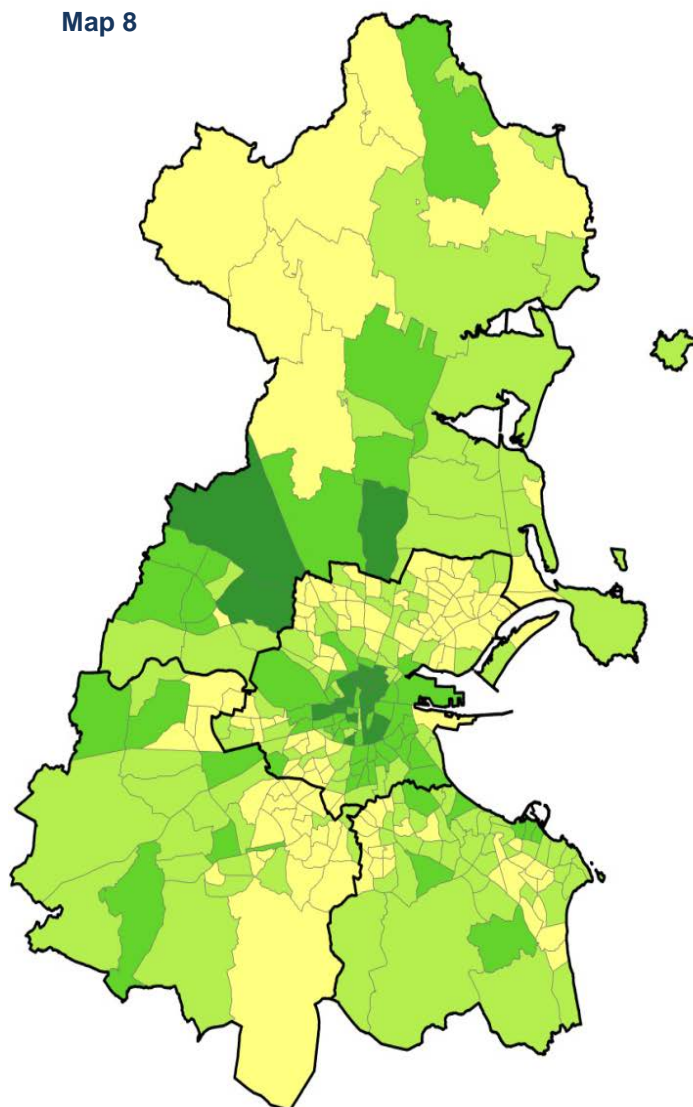
Map 7



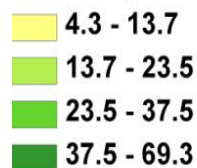
Percentage of Dublin residents born in other counties



Map 8

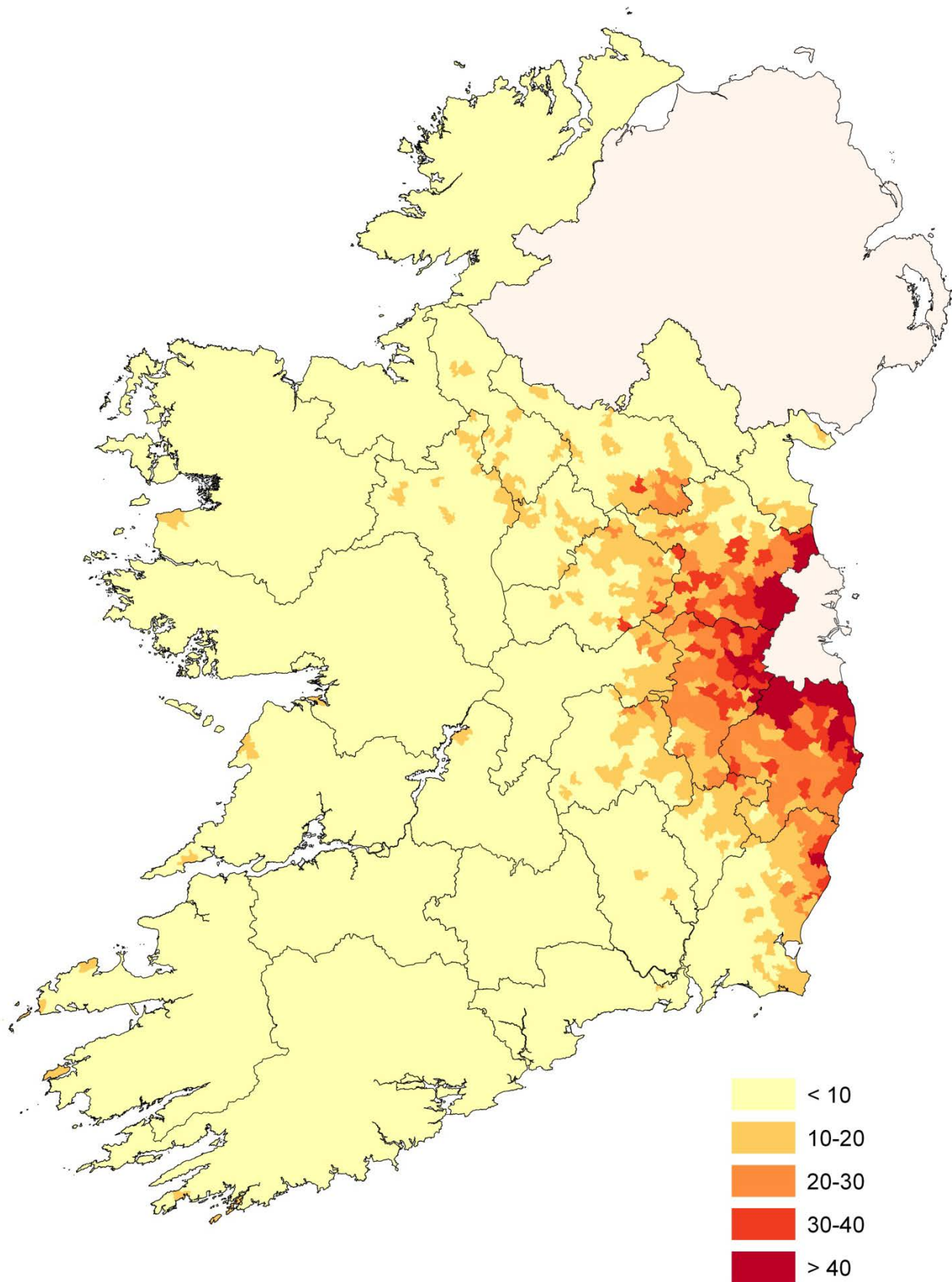


Percentage of Dublin residents born outside the State



Born in Dublin

Map 9 Percentage of Irish residents enumerated in each electoral division who were born in Dublin



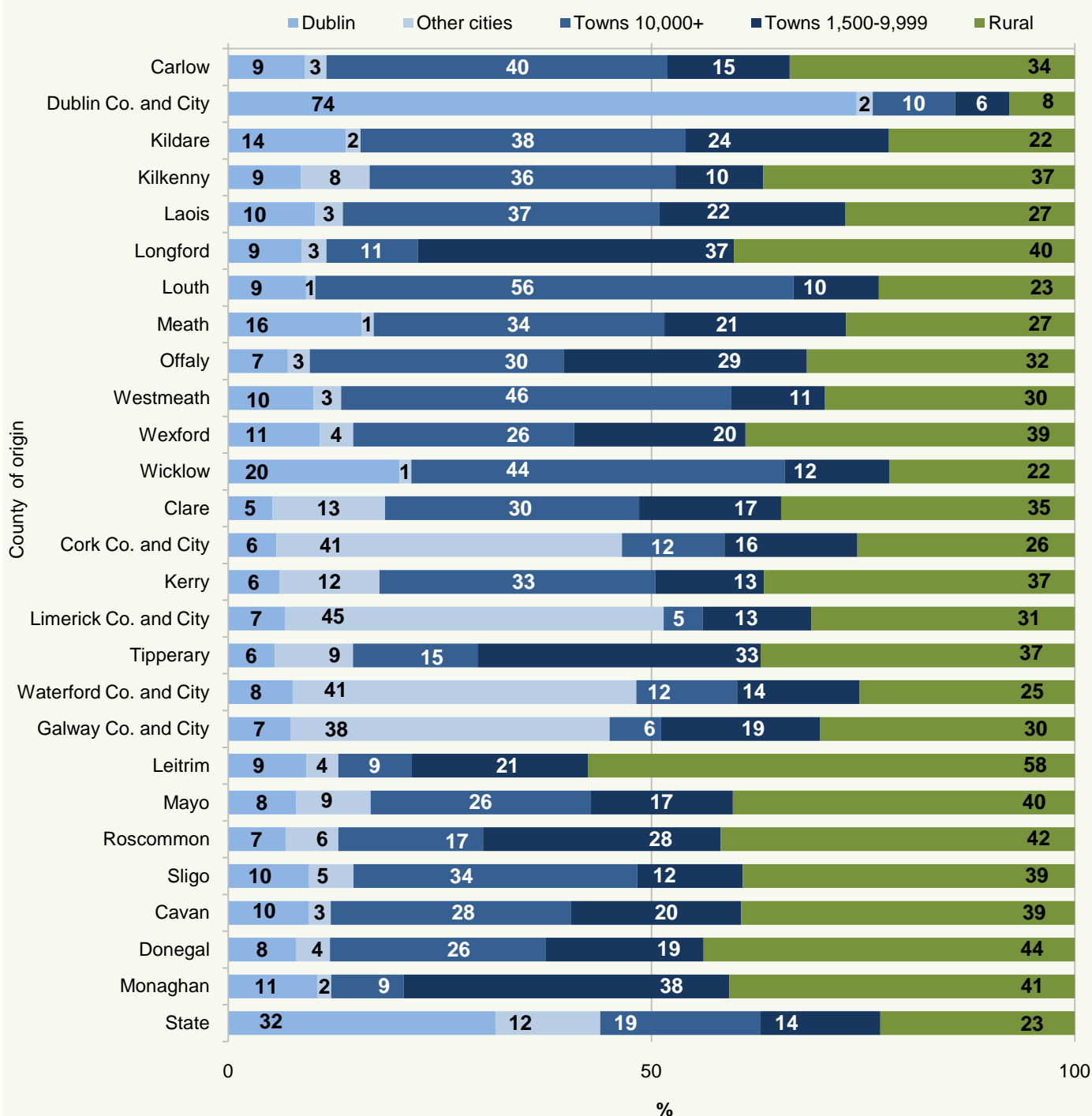
Who moved where

A question on usual residence one year ago provides data on internal migration in the year leading up to the census and shows that just over 273,000 usual residents (or 6.2 per cent of all usual residents aged one year or over) moved in the year to April 2011, compared with 322,030 movers in 2006, a fall of 15 per cent. Table 8 on page 34 presents these movers by county of origin and area type of their place of enumeration.

The results show that three-quarters of movers stayed within the same county and that one-third moved to a new home in Dublin. Large towns of 10,000 or more attracted almost 1 in 5 movers. While 38 per cent of the population lived in rural areas, only 23 per cent moved to a new address in a rural area in the year to April 2011.

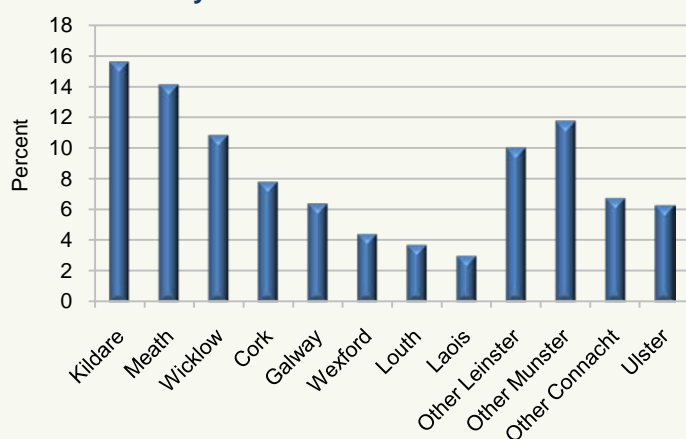
Tables page 33

Usual residence by area type of those who moved home in the year to April 2011



Home away from home

Figure 6 Population who moved from Dublin by county of destination



Leaving Dublin

Table 7 in this report presents the 273,000 people who moved in the year to April 2011 by county of origin and county of destination. The largest number of these was from Dublin, with 94,800 movers. Of these, 14,739 people over the age of one moved out of County Dublin in the year leading up to Census 2011.

Kildare was their most common destination, followed by neighbouring counties Meath and Wicklow. The most common non-Leinster destination for movers from Dublin was Cork, where 8 per cent relocated. The least common destination was Leitrim, where only 1 per cent moved.

Tables pages 34-35

Changing county or staying put

People living in Leitrim who moved in the year leading up to the census were most likely to cross the county border to set up their new home. Over 40 per cent of Leitrim dwellers who moved left the county.

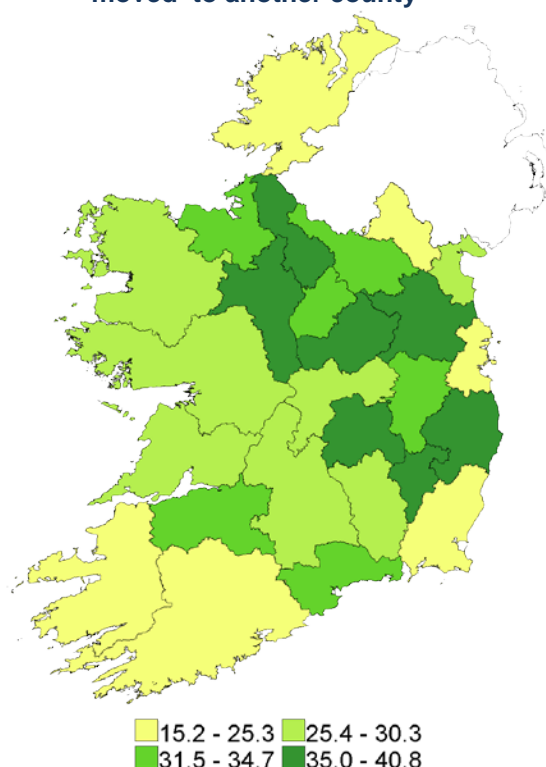
Cork residents who moved were the least likely to relocate to another county with only 15 per cent of those who moved leaving the county.

Almost as unlikely to leave the confines of their county were those who lived in Dublin. Just 16 per cent of Dublin-based movers relocated to another county.

Only 19 per cent of people living in Donegal who moved set up their new home elsewhere in the State. This is notable as, unlike Cork and Dublin, Donegal does not contain one of the major urban centres.

Overall 6.2 per cent of usual residents had moved from a different address in Ireland in the previous year. Dublin was the county with the highest rate (7.9%) and Donegal had the lowest (4.2%).

Map 10 Percentage of movers who have moved to another county



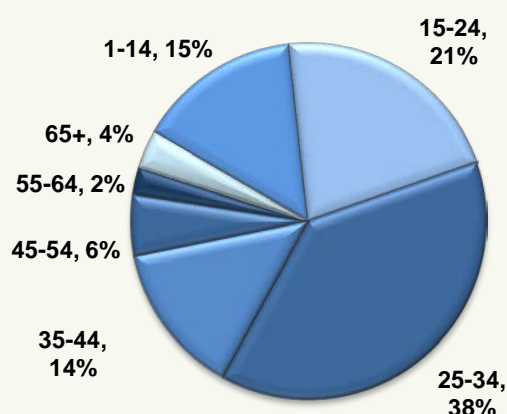
It's a fact!

676 The number of people who moved to Leitrim from another county in the year to April 2011

15,373 The number of people who moved to Dublin from another county in the year to April 2011

23% The percentage of movers who relocated to another county in the same period

Figure 7 Age profile of people who moved in the year leading up to Census 2011



Flying the nest

Figure 7 presents movers by age group and shows that younger people moved in much greater numbers than the older generations.

Of those who moved 6.9 per cent were children between the ages of 1 and 4 while only five per cent of movers were in the secondary school age group of 15 to 19.

The most mobile segment of the population was those between the ages of 20 and 34 accounting for 55 per cent of the total. A significant number of those aged between 20 and 24 were students who moved to new rented accommodation.

The numbers dropped considerably for those aged 40 and over who made up only 16.5 per cent of movers.

Tables page 36

Ladies first

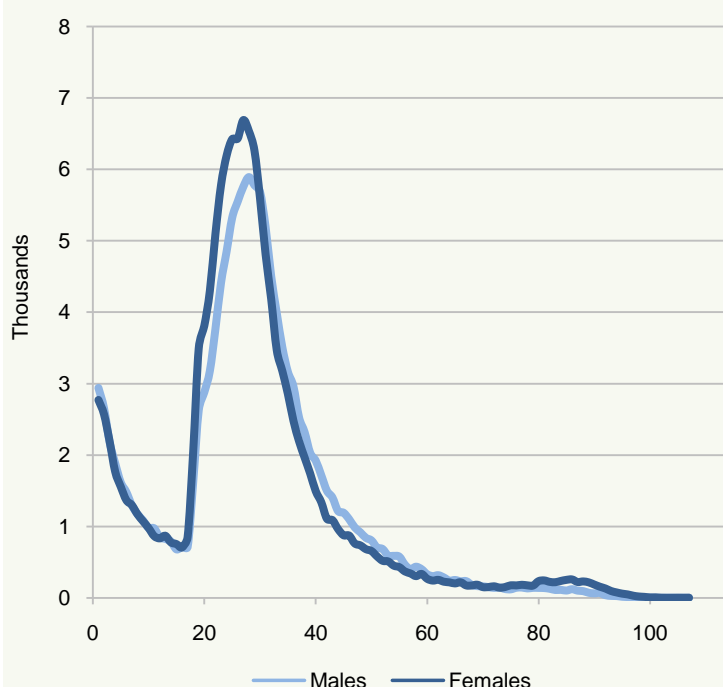
When examined by sex the data shows more women moved than men, with the effect more pronounced in the younger age groups.

Between the ages of 15 and 24 almost 57 per cent of all movers were females. There were also more females than males in the 25 to 29 age bracket, after which men overtook women and accounted for 52 per cent of movers aged 30 to 34.

For people aged between 35 and 64, more males than females moved. This is reversed again for those aged over 65, reflecting the higher number of females in the older age groups. Of the 9,512 people aged 65 and over who moved in the year leading up to the census, 60 per cent were female.

The chart on the right shows the peak ages for moving and the higher propensity for young females to move.

Figure 8 People who moved home by single year of age and sex



It's a fact!

322,030 The number of people aged one and over who moved in the year before Census 2006

273,239 The number of people aged one and over who moved in the year before Census 2011

More staying put

Table 10 in this report presents the number of households who moved in the year to April 2011 by nature of occupancy, showing those who owned their own home and those who rented, for both 2006 and 2011.

The results show that the total number of households who moved in the year preceding the census fell from 145,864 in 2006 to 114,617 in 2011 representing a fall of 21 per cent.

Increase in renting

Given that the majority of people moving in any one year are in the younger age categories of 20 to 34 it is unsurprising that a large percentage of these movers are found to be renting their accommodation. What is new in 2011 is the huge rise in the number who rented their new home, increasing to 80 per cent in April 2011. This shift in occupancy status for those who moved occurred right across the country but varied strongly by county as illustrated in the chart on the right.

Slump in mortgages

By contrast, there was a marked decrease in the number of households who moved and owned their new home with a mortgage or loan. This figure collapsed for those who moved in the year leading up to census, from 48,761 in 2006 to just 14,707 in 2011, accounting for just 13 per cent of moving households.

Movers to homes in County Meath were most likely to purchase their new home with a mortgage or loan while 84 per cent of households in Dublin rented their new accommodation. The data is illustrated by county in the chart on page 22.

Tables page 37

It's a fact!

21% The fall in the number of households who moved in the year before census compared with 2006

14,707 The number of households who moved and acquired their new home with a mortgage or loan

78% The percentage decline in the number of households moving into new homes bought with mortgages in Meath

33% The percentage increase in the number of households moving into new rented homes in Kildare

Percentage change in number of households renting their new home for selected counties

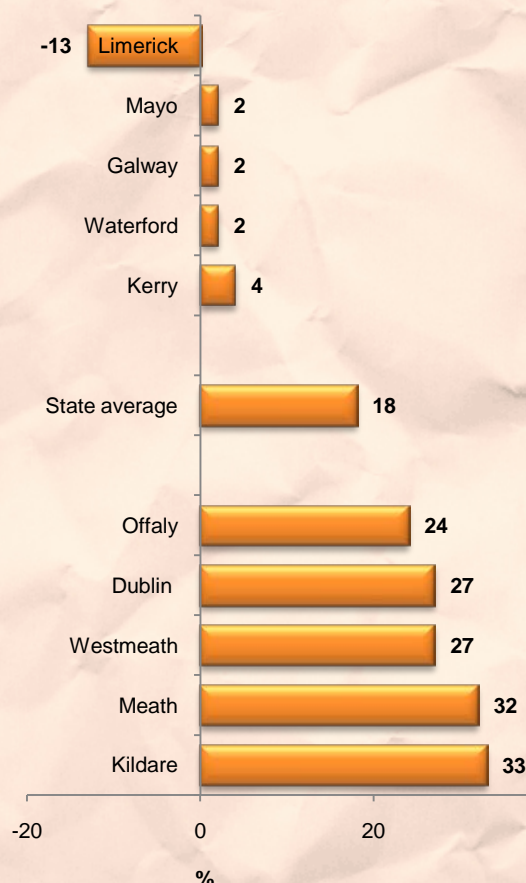
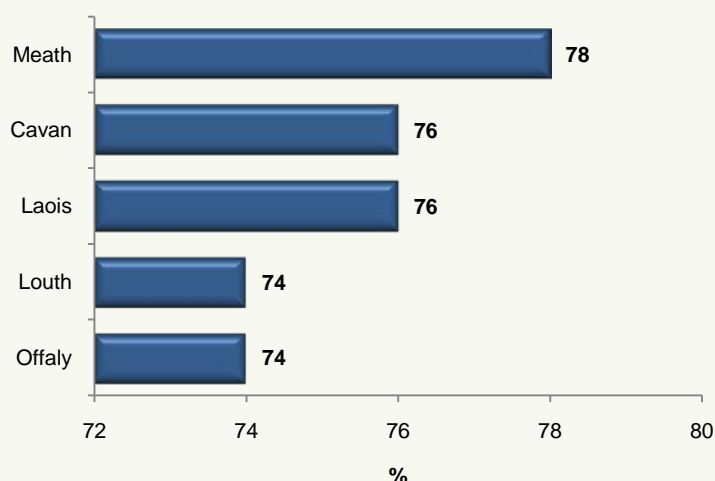


Figure 9 Number of households buying their new home with a mortgage or loan by declining counties



Keys to the new home

Nature of occupancy of households where the reference person moved in the previous year

