

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

2002 Census questionnaire

The attached extract is taken from the household form used in the 2002 Census. The household form covers 6 persons and consists of 24 pages. The attached extract covers persons 1 and 2 only. The layouts for persons 4 to 6 are identical to that for person 2.

Appendix 2

Administrative and Census Areas

Introduction

There are many different territorial divisions of the country of which the most important, from the point of view of the Census of Population, are described below. All the areas are as defined at the date of the 2002 Census and any subsequent revisions have not been taken into account.

Townlands

The enumeration of the census is carried out, in the first instance, by townlands in rural areas and by streets in urban areas. The townland is the smallest territorial division used for administrative purposes. Population figures in respect of townlands, of which there are about 51,000, have not been published since the census of 1911. Townlands are not used as administrative areas within the boundaries of legally defined urban areas – Cities, and Towns - and for most other urban areas without legal boundaries it is not possible to compile townland population figures as building development has completely obliterated the physical features by which townland boundaries were originally defined on Ordnance Survey maps.

Electoral Divisions (EDs)

The term District Electoral Division was changed to Electoral Division by Section 23 of the Local Government Act, 1994. This change came into effect on 24 June 1996 (S.I. 196 of 1996 refers). Under the County Borough of Dublin (Wards) Amendments Regulation, 1997, the name Cherry Orchard was amended to the name Carna (S.I. 43 of 1997 refers). The smallest administrative area for which population statistics are published is the Electoral Division. In rural areas each Electoral Division consists of an aggregation of entire townlands. There are 3,440 Electoral Divisions in the State and their populations are given in Table 6 of this publication.

Town and Rural Districts

Electoral Divisions are aggregated to give Towns¹ (or Cities where appropriate) and Rural Districts which, in turn, build up to counties. The Rural Districts, which numbered 160, were abolished as administrative areas in 1925 (in the case of Rural Districts in County Dublin, in 1930) but have been retained for census purposes as convenient units of area, intermediate in size between Electoral Divisions and Counties. They are termed rural areas in the present report. In the case of County Dublin, however, it is not possible to compile Rural District figures because of extensive revisions that have taken place in the boundaries of Electoral Divisions over the years. Population figures for Towns and rural areas are given in Table 6 of this volume.

Counties and Cities

Under the Local Government Act, 2001 (S.I. 591 of 2001), the areas formerly known as County Boroughs are now called Cities. Areas formally known as Municipal Boroughs are now called Boroughs. The area of Tipperary North Riding and Tipperary South Riding are now known as Tipperary North and Tipperary South, respectively.

In the census reports the country is divided into 29 Counties and five Cities. Outside Dublin there are 26 administrative counties (Tipperary North and Tipperary South each ranks as a separate county for administrative purposes) and four Cities, i.e. Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway. In Dublin, four areas are identified separately, i.e. Dublin City and the three Administrative Counties of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin.

The boundaries of the Cities are subject to periodic extensions to keep pace with building development and it is not possible, therefore, to show comparable retrospective population figures over an extended period. Counties, on the other hand, have only been affected to a very minor extent by boundary changes and it is possible to compare county populations (including the appropriate Cities) over a long period of time. This is done in Table 2, which shows county population figures for each census year from 1841 to 2002.

¹ A complete list of extensions to Town boundaries made by Government Orders is given in Appendix 4.

Appendix 2 (contd.)

Dáil Constituencies

For the purpose of elections to Dáil Éireann the country is divided into Constituencies which, under Article 16.4 of the Constitution of Ireland, have to be revised at least once every twelve years with due regard to changes in the distribution of the population. The Constituencies were last revised in 1998 and the Schedule to the Electoral (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1998 contains details of their composition. The 2002 population figures for these areas are given in Table 8.

Local Electoral Areas

For the purpose of County Council and Corporation elections each county and city is divided into Local Electoral Areas which are constituted on the basis of Orders made under the Local Government Act, 1941. In general, these areas are formed by aggregating Electoral Divisions. However, in a number of cases Electoral Divisions are divided between Local Electoral Areas to facilitate electors. Population figures for Local Electoral Areas are given in Table 9. This table reflects the current composition of these local electoral areas as established by relevant Statutory Instruments.

The boundaries between Counties Louth, Meath and Counties Carlow, Laois were altered, for electoral purposes only, by the Local Government (Boundaries) (Town Elections) Regulations, 1994. Due to these boundary changes, the sum of the number of persons in the Local Electoral Areas in each of these four counties does not match the published population figures for these counties.

Towns

For census purposes towns fall into two types, namely those with and those without legally defined boundaries.

Towns with legally defined boundaries consist of:

- (1) five Cities;
- (2) five Boroughs;
- (3) 75 Towns.

A list of all towns with legally defined boundaries is given in Appendix 3.

Under Section 62 of the Local Government Act, 1994 (S.I. 171 of 1994, the following six towns ceased to have town status: Callan, Fethard, Newcastle West, Rathkeale, Roscommon and Tullow. The Towns Improvement Act has now ceased under the Local Government Act, 2001 (S.I. 591 of 2001). Under this act the areas known as Urban Districts are now called Towns, as are the 26 towns which were formally towns under the Towns Improvement Act.

Appendix 2 (contd.)

Towns without legally defined boundaries are called "census towns". Their boundaries are determined, for census purposes only, by the Central Statistics Office. There were 612 such towns in 2002.

(i) Towns with Legally Defined Boundaries

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

Much of the census analysis is concerned with the overall size of population clusters and not simply with areas within legally defined boundaries. Consequently, where urban areas have extended beyond the legally defined town boundary, the Central Statistics Office draws up new boundaries defining the *suburban* areas of Cities/Boroughs and *environs* of other legal towns for census purposes.

Suburbs/environs are defined, in conformity with United Nations recommendations, as the continuation of a distinct population cluster outside its legally defined boundary in which no occupied dwelling is more than 200 metres distant from the nearest occupied dwelling. New suburbs or environs are defined only where there are at least twenty occupied dwellings outside the legal boundary within the new limit. In applying the 200-metre criterion, industrial, commercial and recreational buildings and facilities are not regarded as breaking the continuity of a built-up area.

Suburban areas for Dublin City and Cork City were defined for the first time at the 1951 Census. For the 1956 Census all towns with legally defined boundaries were examined in co-operation with the Local Authorities concerned and where necessary, suburban areas or environs were defined for them for census purposes. The suburban boundaries were reviewed for each subsequent census. A comprehensive review was carried out as part of the processing phase of the 2002 Census.

(ii) Census Towns

As in censuses since 1971, a census town is defined as a cluster of fifty or more occupied dwellings, not having a legally defined boundary, in which within a distance of 800 metres there is a nucleus of either thirty occupied houses on both sides of the road or twenty occupied houses on one side of the road. A complete review was carried out of the boundaries of existing and potential census towns as part of the processing phase of the 2002 Census. In this review the limits to existing census towns were extended where appropriate using the 200-metre criterion as described for suburban areas above. 56 new census towns were created for the 2002 Census. In addition, six towns, which ceased to be legally defined towns, became census towns (see previous page).

For the censuses of 1926 to 1951 a census town was defined simply as a cluster of twenty or more houses and the precise delimitation of the town was left to the discretion of the individual enumerator concerned. As part of the general review of towns for the 1956 Census, the boundaries for the census towns were drawn up in consultation with the various Local Authorities applying uniform principles in all areas of the country. The definition of a census town was changed at the 1956 Census, from twenty houses to twenty occupied houses; this definition was also applied at the 1961 and 1966 Censuses.

The population of towns is given in Tables 5, 7 and 12. Table 5 contains the total population of all towns and of their suburbs or environs where applicable, arranged in order of size within counties. An alphabetical list of all towns in the country, with their populations, is given in Table 12. In Table 7, towns of 1,500 population and over are arranged in size groups based on total population. Total population in this context means the population of the towns, inclusive of suburbs or environs, if any.

Appendix 2 (contd.)

Dublin Area

The description *Greater Dublin Area* in the 2002 Census denotes Dublin City and its suburbs (i.e. Greater Dublin Suburbs). Various tables contain information on the population of Dublin City and individual towns (which are separately identified from Greater Dublin) as well as for the Aggregate Town and Aggregate Rural Areas of Dublin County and City.

Aggregate Town and Aggregate Rural Areas

In continuation of the definition used in reports of censuses since 1966, the population in the Aggregate Town Area, as shown in Tables 3, 4, and 7 of this volume and in the remaining volumes of the census report is defined as those persons living in population clusters of 1,500 or more inhabitants. If a town with a legally defined boundary has a suburban area or environs outside this boundary and if the total population made up of the population inside the legally defined boundary plus that in the suburbs or environs amounts to 1,500 persons or over, this town (including its suburbs or environs) is classified as belonging to the Aggregate Town Area. Similarly, a census town with 1,500 inhabitants or over is classified as belonging to the Aggregate Town Area.

The population residing in all areas outside clusters of 1,500 or more inhabitants is classified as belonging to the Aggregate Rural Area. It should be particularly noted that the term "Aggregate Rural Area" is not connected with that of rural area as described earlier. Whereas the Aggregate Rural Area is a statistical concept, the rural area is a former administrative unit of area. From Table 7 it may be seen that the Aggregate Town Area population was 2,334,282 persons in 2002. Of this 1,317,473 resided within legally defined boundaries of towns while 1,016,809 resided in the suburbs or environs of these towns or in census towns. Table 7 also shows that there were 5 towns with legally defined boundaries which were not large enough, even with the population of their environs, to be included in the Aggregate Town Area and that the total population in towns of all sizes, down to the lower limit of fifty occupied houses was 2,616,472 persons.

Gaeltacht Areas

The Gaeltacht Areas Orders, 1956, 1967, 1974 and 1982 defined the Gaeltacht as comprising 155 Electoral Divisions or parts of Electoral Divisions in the counties of Cork, Donegal, Galway, Kerry, Mayo, Meath and Waterford. The population of these Electoral Divisions or parts thereof in 1996 and 2002 is given in Table 10.

Islands off the Coast

The population in 1996 and 2002 of inhabited islands off the coast is shown in Table 11. In some cases the areas of land concerned may not, strictly speaking, be considered as islands since they are connected to the mainland by a causeway or bridge, or may be reached by land at low tide. However, they have been retained unchanged in the present publication in order to provide continuity with previous censuses.

Appendix 2 (contd.)

Regional Authorities

The geographical sub-divisions used in Table 4 are based on Regional Authorities. These eight regions were established under the Local Government Act, 1991, Regional Authorities Establishment Order, 1993 which came into operation on 1 January 1994.

Name of region	Constituent counties	Type of area
Border	Cavan	Administrative county
	Donegal	Administrative county
	Leitrim	Administrative county
	Louth	Administrative county
	Monaghan	Administrative county
Dublin	Dublin	City
	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	Administrative county
	Fingal	Administrative county
	South Dublin	Administrative county
Mid-East	Kildare	Administrative county
	Meath	Administrative county
	Wicklow	Administrative county
Midland	Laoighis	Administrative county
	Longford	Administrative county
	Offaly	Administrative county
	Westmeath	Administrative county
Mid-West	Clare	Administrative county
	Limerick	City
	Limerick	Administrative county
	Tipperary North	Administrative county
South-East	Carlow	Administrative county
	Kilkenny	Administrative county
	Tipperary South	Administrative county
	Waterford	City
	Waterford	Administrative county
South-West	Wexford	Administrative county
	Cork	City
	Cork	Administrative county
West	Kerry	Administrative county
	Galway	City
West	Galway	Administrative county
	Mayo	Administrative county
	Roscommon	Administrative county

For the 1991 and previous censuses, the geographical sub-divisions used were Planning Regions.

Appendix 2 (contd.)

Two further Regional Authorities to be known as Regional Assemblies were established in 1999 under the Local Government Act, 1991, Regional Authorities Establishments Order, 1999 (S.I. 226 of 1999 refers). The two assemblies are known as: (1) Border, Midland and Western Regional Assembly (BMW), and (2) South and Eastern Regional Assembly (S&E). These assemblies are based on the Existing Regional Authority Structure.

Name of region	Constituent Local Authorities
Border, Midland and Western Regional Assembly	Cavan County Council Donegal County Council Galway City Council Galway County Council Laois County Council Leitrim County Council Longford County Council Louth County Council Mayo County Council Monaghan County Council Offaly County Council Roscommon County Council Sligo County Council Westmeath County Council
Southern and Eastern Regional Assembly	Carlow County Council Clare County Council Cork City Council Cork County Council Dublin City Council Dún Laoghaire/Rathdown County Council Fingal County Council Kerry County Council Kildare County Council Kilkenny County Council Limerick City Council Limerick County Council Meath County Council South Dublin County Council North Tipperary County Council South Tipperary County Council Waterford County Council Waterford City Council Wexford County Council Wicklow County Council

Area Measurements

The measurement of area in hectares is shown in Table 6. The relevant area details have been provided by Ordnance Survey. The areas shown are exclusive of the areas of lakes, rivers and tideways.

Appendix 3

Towns with Legally Defined Boundaries

Cities	County in which situated
Cork	Cork
Dublin	Dublin
Galway	Galway
Limerick	Limerick
Waterford	Waterford
Boroughs	
Clonmel	Tipperary South
Drogheda	Louth
Kilkenny	Kilkenny
Sligo	Sligo
Wexford	Wexford
Towns	
Ardee	Louth
Arklow	Wicklow
Athlone	Westmeath
Athy	Kildare
Balbriggan	Dublin
Ballina	Mayo
Ballinasloe	Galway
Ballybay	Monaghan
Ballyshannon	Donegal
Bandon	Cork
Bantry	Cork
Belturbet	Cavan
Birr	Offaly
Boyle	Roscommon
Bray	Wicklow
Buncrana	Donegal
Bundoran	Donegal
Carlow	Carlow
Carrickmacross	Monaghan
Carrick-on-Suir	Tipperary South
Cashel	Tipperary South
Castlebar	Mayo
Castleblayney	Monaghan
Cavan	Cavan
Ceannanus Mór (Kells)	Meath
Clonakilty	Cork
Clones	Monaghan
Cobh	Cork
Cootehill	Cavan
Droichead Nua (Newbridge)	Kildare
Dundalk	Louth
Dungarvan	Waterford
Edenderry	Offaly
Ennis	Clare
Enniscorthy	Wexford
Fermoy	Cork
Gorey	Wexford
Granard	Longford
Greystones	Wicklow
Kilkee	Clare

Appendix 3 (contd.)

Towns	County in which situated
Killarney	Kerry
Kilrush	Clare
Kinsale	Cork
Leixlip	Kildare
Letterkenny	Donegal
Lismore	Waterford
Listowel	Kerry
Longford	Longford
Loughrea	Galway
Macroom	Cork
Mallow	Cork
Midleton	Cork
Monaghan	Monaghan
Mountmellick	Laoighis
Muinebeag (Bagenalstown)	Carlow
Mullingar	Westmeath
Naas	Kildare
Navan (An Uaimh)	Meath
Nenagh	Tipperary North
New Ross	Wexford
Passage West	Cork
Portlaoighise (Maryborough)	Laoighis
Shannon	Clare
Skibbereen	Cork
Templemore	Tipperary North
Thurles	Tipperary North
Tipperary	Tipperary South
Tralee	Kerry
Tramore	Waterford
Trim	Meath
Tuam	Galway
Tullamore	Offaly
Westport	Mayo
Wicklow	Wicklow
Youghal	Cork

Appendix 4

Extensions to Towns and Boroughs since 1926

County	District	Electoral Division	
Carlow	Carlow Town	1 Carlow Urban	
		2 Graigue Urban	
		19 Carlow Rural (part)*	
Kildare	Athy Town	1 Athy East Urban	
		2 Athy West Urban	
		4 Athy Rural (part)*	
Longford	Longford Town	1 Longford No. 1 Urban	
		2 Longford No. 2 Urban	
		51 Longford Rural (part)*	
Louth	Drogheda Borough	1 Fair Gate	
		2 St. Laurence Gate	
		3 West Gate	
		41 St. Peter's (part)*	
		‡ St. Mary's (part)*	
	Dundalk Town	4 Dundalk Urban No. 1	
		5 Dundalk Urban No. 2	
		6 Dundalk Urban No. 3	
		7 Dundalk Urban No. 4	
		23 Castletown (part)*	
		27 Dundalk Rural (part)*	
		30 Haggardstown (part)*	
Meath	Ceannanus Mór Town	1 Ceannanus Mór (Kells) Urban	
		26 Ceannanus Mór (Kells) Rural (part)*	
	Navan Town	2 Navan Urban	
		55 Navan Rural (part)*	
	Trim Town	3 Trim Urban	
		92 Trim Rural (part)*	
	Wexford	Enniscorthy Town	1 Enniscorthy Urban
			21 Enniscorthy Rural (part)*
		Wexford Borough	4 Wexford No. 1 Urban
5 Wexford No. 2 Urban			
6 Wexford No. 3 Urban			
123 Wexford Rural (part)*			
Wicklow	Bray Town	3 Bray No. 1	
		4 Bray No. 2	
		5 Bray No. 3	
		6 Rathmichael (Bray)	
		35 Kilmacanoge (part)*	

* Formerly included in Rural Districts.

‡ Formerly ED 47 (part) in Meath County.

Appendix 4 (contd.)

County	District	Electoral Division
Clare	Ennis Town	1 Ennis No. 1 Urban
		2 Ennis No. 2 Urban
		3 Ennis No. 3 Urban
		4 Ennis No. 4 Urban
		26 Clareabbey (part)*
		29 Doora (part)*
		32 Ennis Rural (part)*
42 Spancelhill (part)*		
Cork	Youghal Town	10 Youghal Urban
		325 Youghal Rural (part)*
Kerry	Killarney Town	1 Killarney Urban
		82 Killarney Rural (part)*
		90 Muckcross (part)*
	Tralee Town	3 Tralee Urban
	165 Tralee Rural (part)*	
Tipperary South	Clonmel Borough	85 Clonmel East Urban
		86 Clonmel West Urban
		133 Clonmel Rural (part)*
		134 Inishlounaght (part)*
Mayo	Ballina Town	1 Ardnaree South Urban
		2 Ballina Urban
		6 Ardnaree North (part)*
		7 Ardnaree South Rural (part)*
		10 Ballina Rural (part)*
	Castlebar Town	3 Castlebar Urban
		74 Castlebar Rural (part)*
	Westport Town	4 Westport Urban
		144 Kilmeena (part)*
	Donegal	Letterkenny Town
105 Letterkenny Rural (part)*		
Monaghan	Castleblayney Town	2 Castleblayney Urban
		27 Castleblayney Rural (part)*
	Clones Town	3 Clones Urban
		36 Clones Rural (part)*
	Monaghan Town	4 Monaghan Urban
		63 Monaghan Rural (part)*

* Formerly included in Rural Districts.

Extensions to Boundaries

Extensions to the boundaries of the following towns have been formally approved since the last census:

Killarney	S.I. 451 of 2000 refers
Castlebar	S.I. 638 of 2001 refers
Ballina	S.I. 601 of 2001 refers
Westport	S.I. 603 of 2001 refers

Appendix 5

Population of Towns or Environs/Suburbs which are located in more than one County

Town	Counties	Number of persons		Percentage change 1996-2002
		1996	2002	
Environs of Carlow	Carlow Laoighis	3,258	5,269	61.7
Graiguenamanagh-Tinnahinch	Carlow Kilkenny	1,374	1,435	4.4
Bunclody-Carrickduff	Carlow Wexford	1,241	1,361	9.7
Clonegal	Carlow Wexford	200	193	-3.5
Environs of Bray	Dublin Wicklow	2,671	4,707	76.2
Environs of New Ross	Kilkenny Wexford	1,135	1,727	52.2
Portarlinton	Laoighis Offaly	3,320	4,001	20.5
Lanesborough-Ballyleague	Longford Roscommon	984	943	-4.2
Environs of Drogheda	Louth Meath	822	2687	226.9
Environs of Athlone	Westmeath Roscommon	7,853	8,582	9.3
Suburbs of Limerick	Clare Limerick	27,098	32,975	21.7
O'Briensbridge-Montpelier	Clare Limerick	409	375	-8.3
Holycross	Tipperary North Tipperary South	447	610	36.5
Environs of Clonmel	Tipperary South Waterford	967	1171	21.1
Cong	Galway Mayo	197	185	-6.1
Environs of Ballinasloe	Galway Roscommon	89	235	164.0

Appendix 5 (contd.)

Town	Counties	Number of persons		Percentage change 1996-2002
		1996	2002	
Carrick-on-Shannon	Leitrim Roscommon	1,868	2,237	19.8
Roosky	Leitrim Roscommon	220	198	-10.0
Charlestown-Bellahy	Mayo Sligo	675	753	11.6
Pettigo*	Donegal Fermanagh	320	275	-14.1
Environs of Birr	Offaly Tipperary North	838	846	1.0

* Population of that part of Pettigo located in Donegal County.

Appendix 6**Census 2002 Publication Schedule**

Description	Publication date
Preliminary Report	24 July 2002
Principal Demographic Results	19 June 2003
Volume 1 – Population Classified by Area	3 July 2003
Volume 2 – Ages and Marital Status	31 July 2003
Volume 3 – Household Composition and Family Units	28 August 2003
Principal Socio-economic Results	25 September 2003
Volume 4 – Usual Residence, Migration, Birthplaces and Nationalities	23 October 2003
Volume 5 – Principal Economic Status and Industries	13 November 2003
Volume 6 – Occupations	4 December 2003
Volume 7 – Education and Qualifications	15 January 2004
Volume 8 – Irish Traveller Community	29 January 2004
Volume 9 – Travel to Work, School and College	19 February 2004
Volume 10 – Disability and Carers	11 March 2004
Volume 11 – Irish Language	25 March 2004
Volume 12 – Religion	8 April 2004
Volume 13 – Housing	22 April 2004
