



An
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Staidrimh

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Erratum - 22.11.2021

Since the publication of Census 2016 Summary Results - Part 2 the CSO has discovered that an incorrect number was printed on Chapter 9, Page 67

“While people in social class 7 accounted for 18.0 per cent of the total population they accounted for 68.1 per cent of those with bad or very bad general health . The correction is they accounted for 45.4 per cent of those with bad or very bad health’. Page 67 has been amended to reflect this change.



An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh
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Census 2016 Summary Results - Part 2

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Contents

Page

Foreword	5
1. Labour force participation	7
A look at changes in the labour force and participation rates across a range of factors	
2. Unemployment	19
Unemployment by age groups, marital status and regions	
3. Employment by sector	29
Persons at work by industrial sectors, and changes over time	
4. Occupations	35
Looking at occupation of males and females, employees and the self-employed	
5. Nationality	39
Examining non-Irish nationals at work in Ireland, by sector and by occupation	
6. Socio-economic group and social class	47
A look at the socio-economic group and social class by county	
7. Education	53
The change in the numbers in education	
8. Travel patterns and car ownership	59
Changing transport use by workers and students	
9. Health, disability and caring	65
Disability, carers and the general health of the population	
Appendices	73

Foreword

This report is the second of two summary publications presenting the results of the 2016 census. It covers the social and economic topics such as employment, occupations, education and skills and the health related questions.

More analysis

The report provides a broad overview of the socio-economic situation in Ireland in April 2016. It presents findings on topics such as labour force participation, how employment and unemployment have changed over the past five years and education participation rates among young people. It also includes first results on commuting, health, disability and carers.

All of these topics will also be covered in more detail in future thematic Profile reports to be released during the remainder of 2017. A complete list of all reports due to be published can be found on page 118.

Web tables

All the data published in these reports is 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 Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) will be published in our interactive mapping application on the CSO web site on Thursday 20th July 2017.

Interactive maps

This report, along with all our Profile reports, is accompanied by interactive thematic maps. Just follow the Maps by AIRO link on our web site.

Our aim is to bring census data alive in a fresh and exciting way, making it easy to understand and readily accessible for you our users.



Pádraig Dalton
Director General

1. Labour force participation

Growth in labour force

Historical overview

Labour force participation

Growth in labour force

A question on present principal status on the census form enables an analysis of the economic status of all people aged 15 and over into those in the labour force and those outside it. The labour force is comprised of all persons at work, looking for their first job or unemployed, while students, homemakers, retired persons and those unable to work are categorised as being not in the labour force.

The results show that the total in the labour force in April 2016 stood at 2,304,037, an increase of 71,834, or 3.2 per cent, since 2011. This translates into an annual average increase of 0.6 per cent - less than the previous inter-censal period when growth averaged 1.1 per cent per annum

(Note: The official labour force and unemployment estimates are based on the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS). The results in this report differ for methodological reasons from these official estimates. See Appendix 3 for a full explanation.)

[See web table EZ001](#)

	2011	2016	Change	% change
At Work	1,807,360	2,006,641	199,281	11.0
Looking for first job	34,166	31,434	-2,732	-8.0
Unemployed	390,677	265,962	-124,715	-31.9
Labour force (A)	2,232,203	2,304,037	71,834	3.2
Student	408,838	427,128	18,290	4.5
Looking after home/family	339,918	305,556	-34,362	-10.1
Retired	457,394	545,407	88,013	19.2
Unable to work	156,993	158,348	1,355	0.9
Other	13,316	14,837	1,521	11.4
Not in the labour force (B)	1,376,459	1,451,276	74,817	5.4
Population aged 15 and over (=A+B)	3,608,662	3,755,313	146,651	4.1

Historical overview

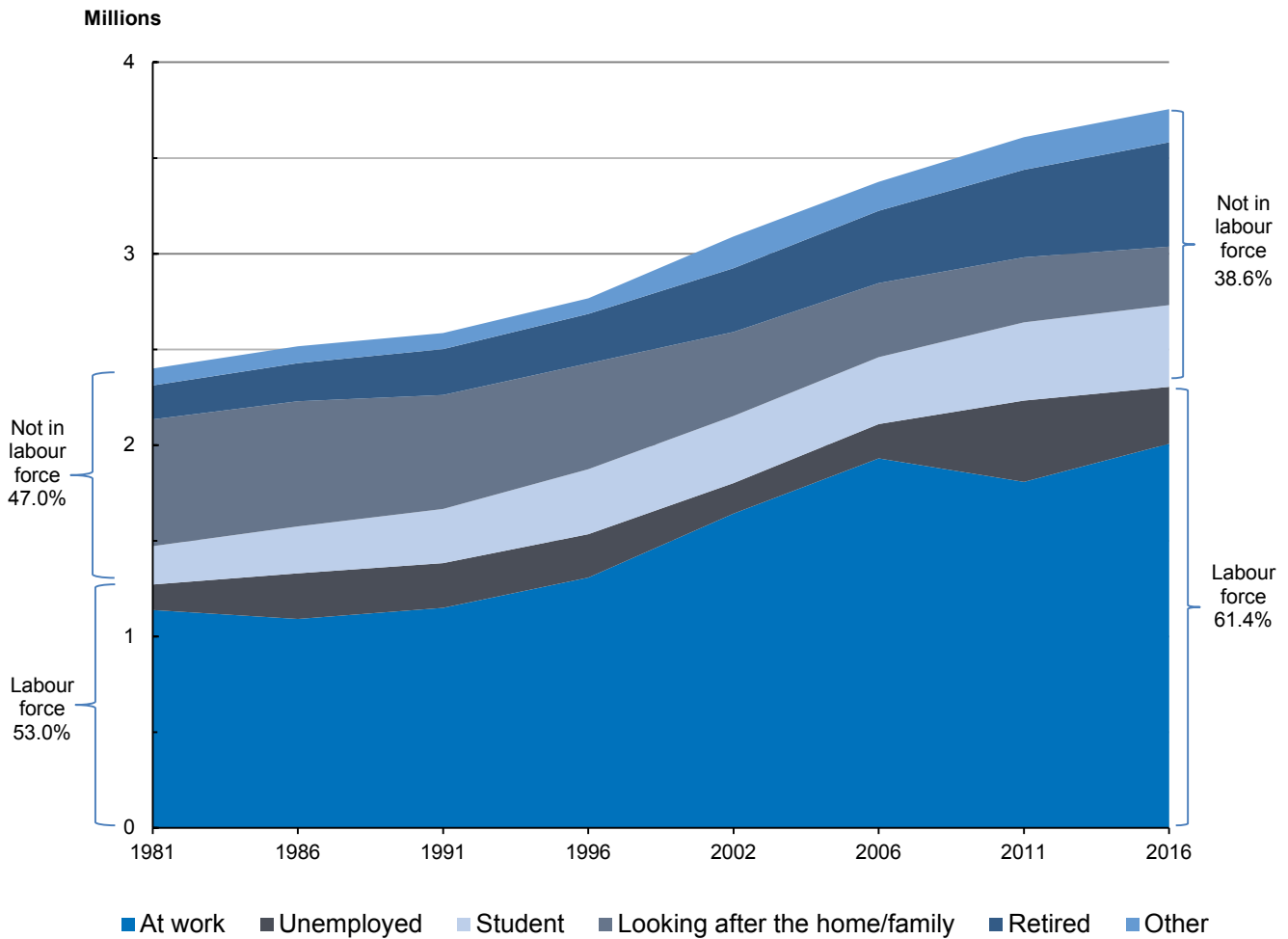
The 15 years from 1981-1996 present a period of slow but steady growth in the labour force averaging 1.3 per cent per year.

This is followed by the more recent period (1996-2016) of rapid growth which has seen the labour force increase

by 50.2 per cent over the twenty year period, or 2.1 per cent per annum.

Also well illustrated is the dramatic change in the number of homemakers, which has halved over the 35 year period while the number of students has doubled.

Figure 1.1 Economic status of persons aged 15 and over, 1981-2016



Labour force participation

The percentage of people aged 15 and over who participate in the labour force - as opposed to having another status such as student, retired or homemaker - is known as the labour force participation rate. It is measured as the number in the labour force (at work or unemployed) expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 and over. For the State as a whole this rate was 61.4 per cent in 2016, down from the 61.9 per cent and 62.5 per cent recorded in 2011 and 2006 respectively. 2011 had marked the first fall in the rate since 1986.

Male rates down, female rates up

Male participation fell in 2016 to 67.8 per cent (from 69.4% in 2011) bringing it back below 2002 rates following a brief rise to 72.3 per cent in 2006. Female participation on the other hand continued to rise, from 54.6 per cent in 2011 to 55.2 per cent in 2016.

[See web table EZ005](#)

Year	Persons in the labour force	Average annual change	Male participation rate	Female participation rate
	Thousands		Percentage	
1991	1,383	0.8	71.7	35.9
1996	1,534	2.1	70.7	40.7
2002	1,801	2.7	69.9	47.0
2006	2,110	4.0	72.3	52.8
2011	2,232	1.1	69.4	54.6
2016	2,304	0.6	67.8	55.2

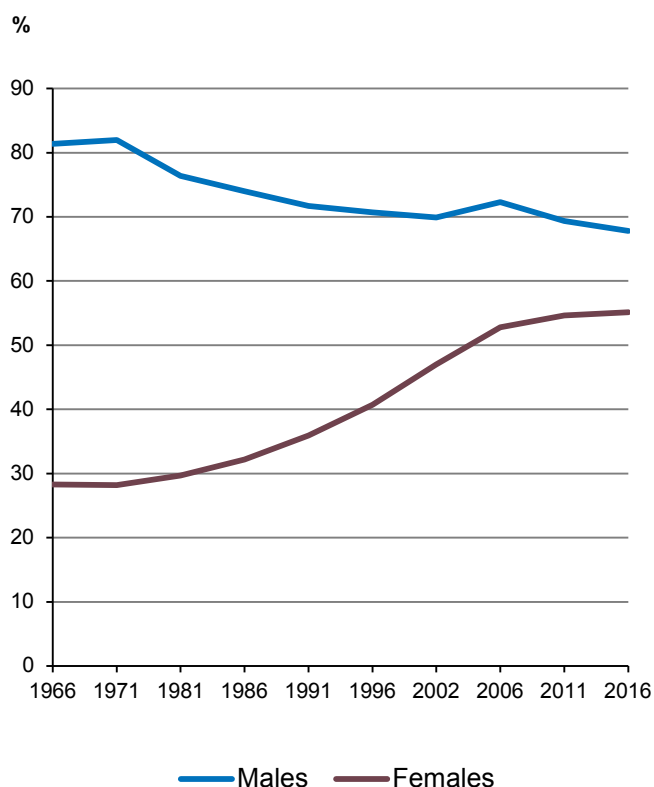
Narrowing the gap

Figure 1.2 tracks the change in male and female participation rates over the past 50 years.

Female participation has been increasing since 1981. In 2016, the difference in rates between males and females was at its lowest ever at 12.7 percentage points. The absolute number of females at work in 2016 was 929,967, compared with 1,076,674 males, a gap of 146,707.

Male participation on the other hand declined throughout the 1970s and 80s before settling at around 70 per cent for the past twenty years (at 67.8% in 2016). The lower male rates in recent times are due partly to the male population living longer and so a smaller proportion of males are available for work.

Figure 1.2 Participation rates for males and females, 1966-2016



Fewer young people...

Figures 1.3 and 1.4 present labour force participation rates by five year age groups for males and females respectively in 2011 and 2016. As illustrated in the graphs there were falls in participation, for both sexes, in the age group 15 to 29, with the largest fall occurring among those aged 15-24, while the 25-29 age group showed a small decrease.

..more females

Male participation in the 30-54 age groups remained steady in the most recent inter-censal period. Female participation for the same age group showed increases and also notable gains in the 55-64 age group.

....more elderly

For males, the 55-74 age group showed increases in the labour force participation rate while small decreases were recorded in the over 75s. This is similar to the female participation rates for these age groups with the exception of the over 85s, which recorded a very small increase.

[See web table EZ005](#)

Figure 1.3 Participation rates for males by age, 2011 and 2016

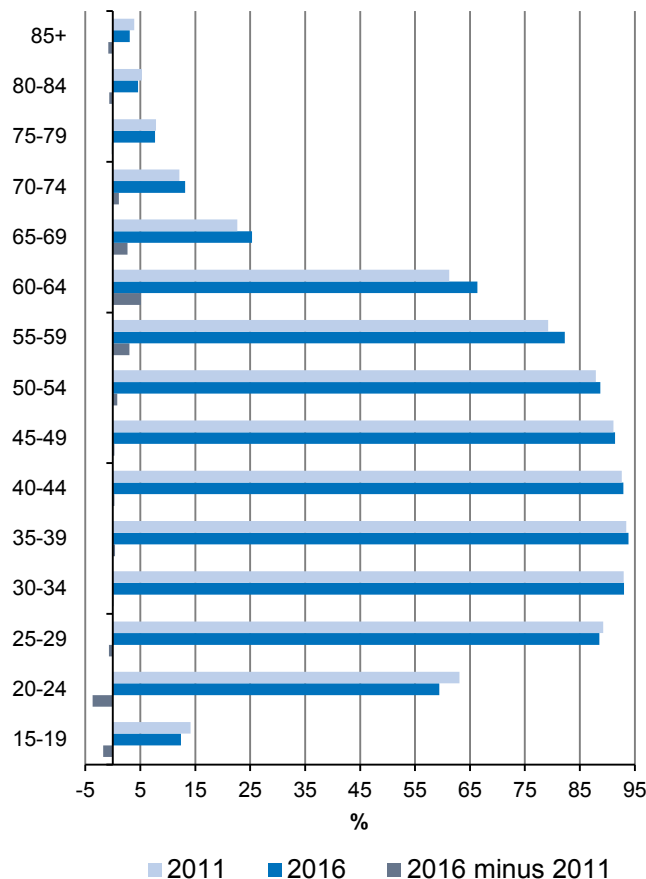
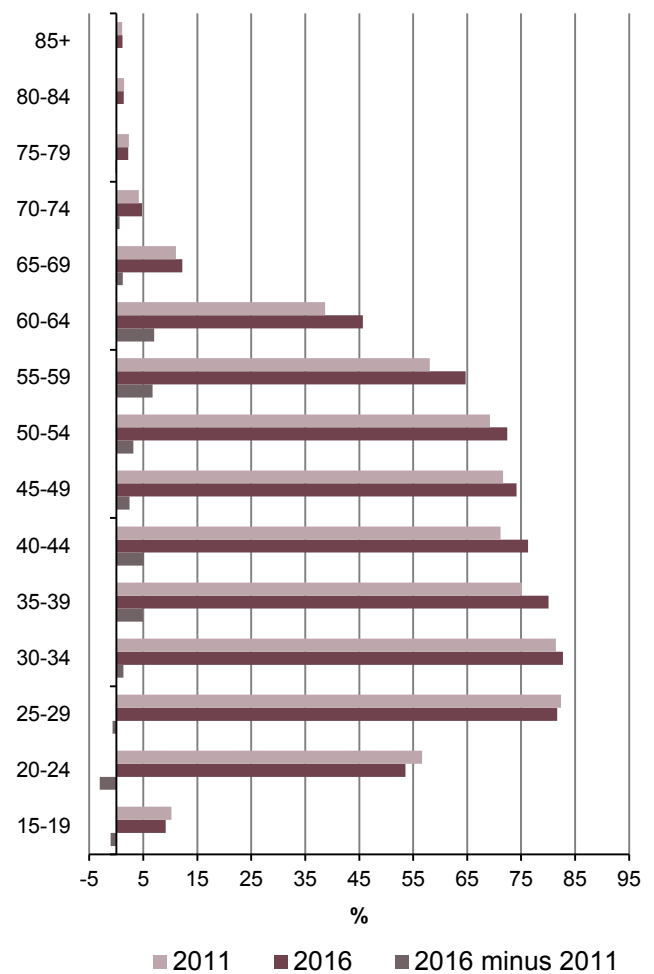


Figure 1.4 Participation rates for females by age, 2011 and 2016



It's a fact!

67.8%

The labour force participation rate for males in 2016

55.2%

The labour force participation rate for females in 2016

Participation across the administrative counties

In April 2016 Fingal had the highest labour force participation rate in the State at 66.9 per cent, followed by Dublin City (64.7%) and Meath (64.2%). The lowest rates were recorded in Cork City (55.2%), Donegal (57.3%) and Mayo (57.7%).

Male participation rates

While male labour force participation fell overall (69.4% in 2011 to 67.8% in 2016) it grew in 2 of the 31 administrative areas, namely Dublin City and Cork City. The growth was largest in Dublin City where it grew by 2.0 percentage points (from 68.2% in 2011 to 70.2% in 2016).

The largest recorded fall in male labour force participation rates was in Laois and Roscommon, both fell by 3.3 points (to 68.6% and 64.5% respectively) in 2016.

It's a fact!

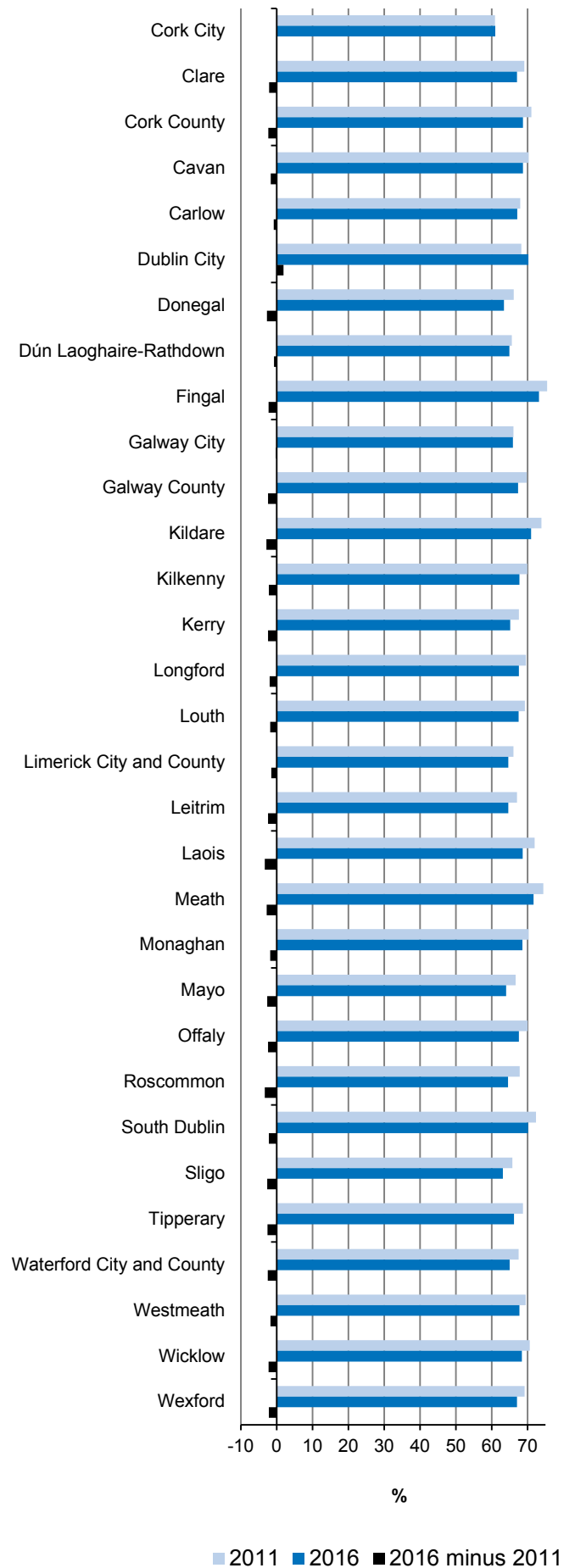
73.2%

The male participation rate in the labour force in Fingal

3.3

The decrease in the male participation rate in the labour force in Laois between 2011 and 2016

Figure 1.5 Male labour force participation rates by county, 2011 and 2016



Female participation rates

Over the five years to April 2016, female labour force participation rates increased in 24 administrative areas. The growth was largest in Dublin City, where the female participation rate increased from 56.9 per cent in 2011 to 59.4 per cent in 2016 (an increase of 2.6 points).

While Fingal recorded the largest overall female participation rate, at 60.9 per cent, this represented a fall of 0.8 points on 2011 when it was 61.7 per cent.

Factors like an ageing population and increased participation in third level education would contribute to falls in labour force participation rates.

[See web table EZ005](#)

It's a fact!

49.6%

The female participation rate in the labour force in Cork City, the lowest in the country

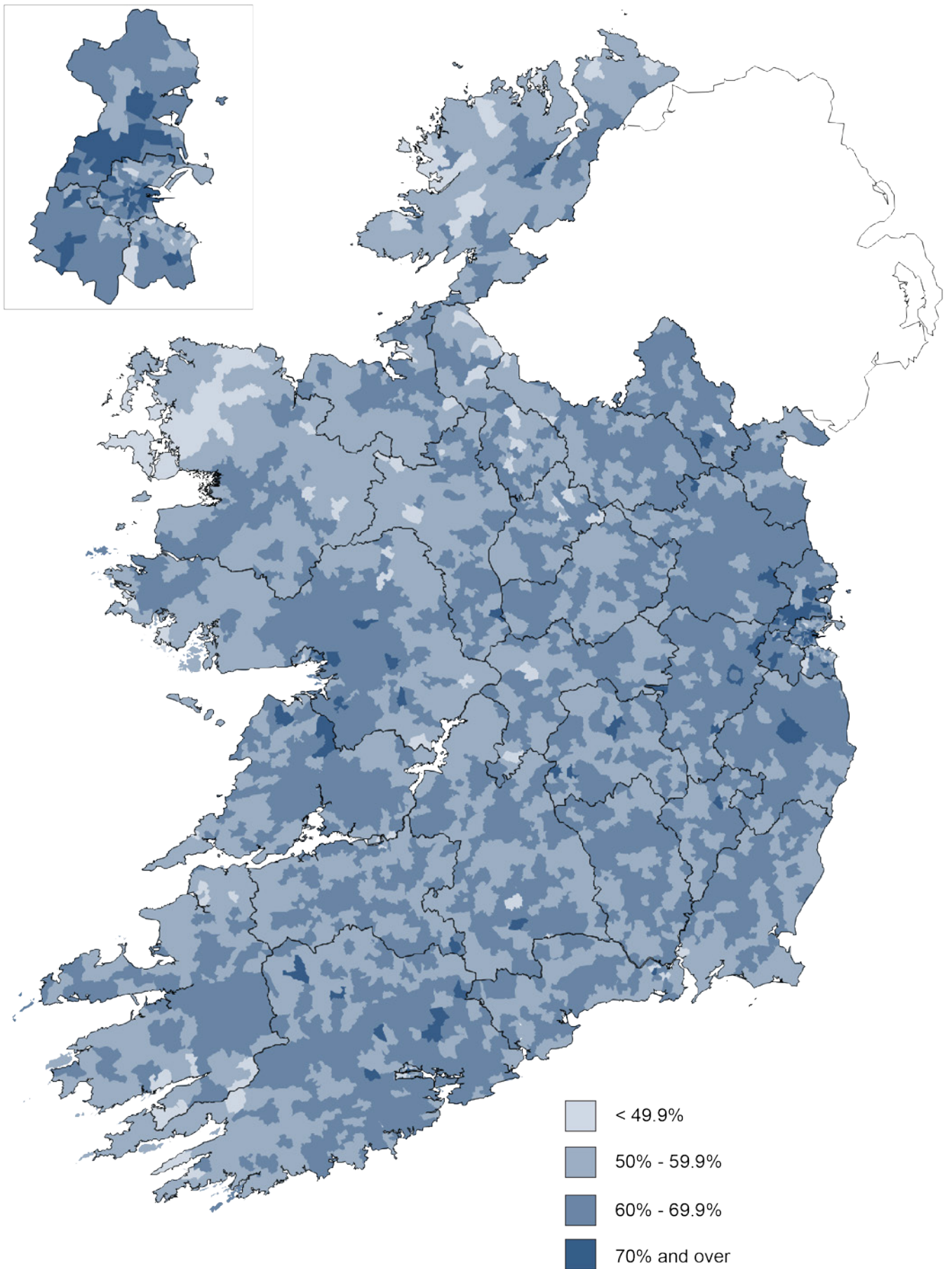
2.6

The increase in the female participation rate in the labour force in Dublin City between 2011 and 2016

Figure 1.6 Female labour force participation rates by county, 2011 and 2016



Map 1.1 Labour force participation rates by electoral division, 2016



Not in the labour force

The number of people outside the labour force, namely students, those looking after the home or family, retired persons and those unable to work due to disability, increased by 5.4 per cent, (74,817) between 2011 and 2016.

Retirement

The largest contributor to the increase in those outside the labour force was the growing numbers of retired people which increased by 19.2 per cent, from 457,394 to 545,407 over the five years. Increasing female participation in the workforce, particularly since 1981, may have contributed to a greater number of retired women in 2016, as illustrated in Figure 1.7.

Students on the increase

The number of male and female students increased by similar amounts between 2011 and 2016. Male students increased by 9,851 while female students increased by 8,439 over the five years.

Minding the kids

The number of women looking after the home or family as their principal status has been falling since 1981 with the most recent inter-censal period showing a decline of 11.5 per cent. The number of men with this status rose by 15.0 per cent in the latest inter-censal period, although at 20,747 they represented only 6.8 per cent of all homemakers.

It's a fact!

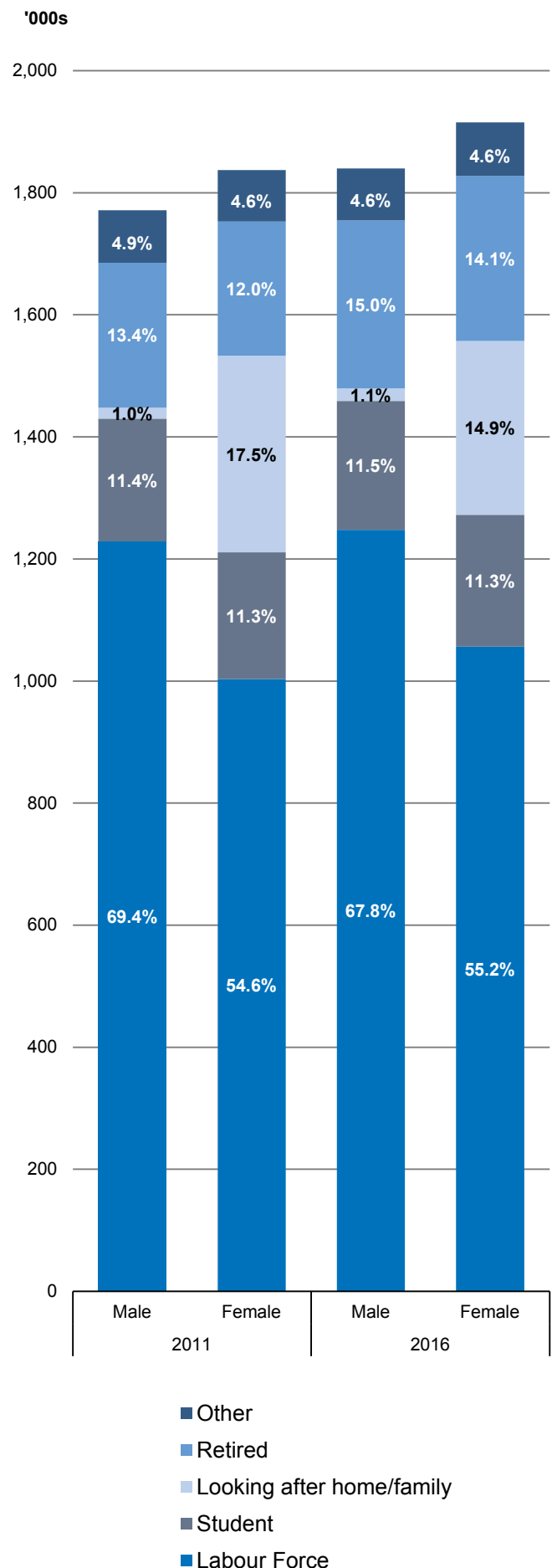
19.2%

The percentage increase in retired people between 2011 and 2016

4.5%

The percentage increase in students between 2011 and 2016

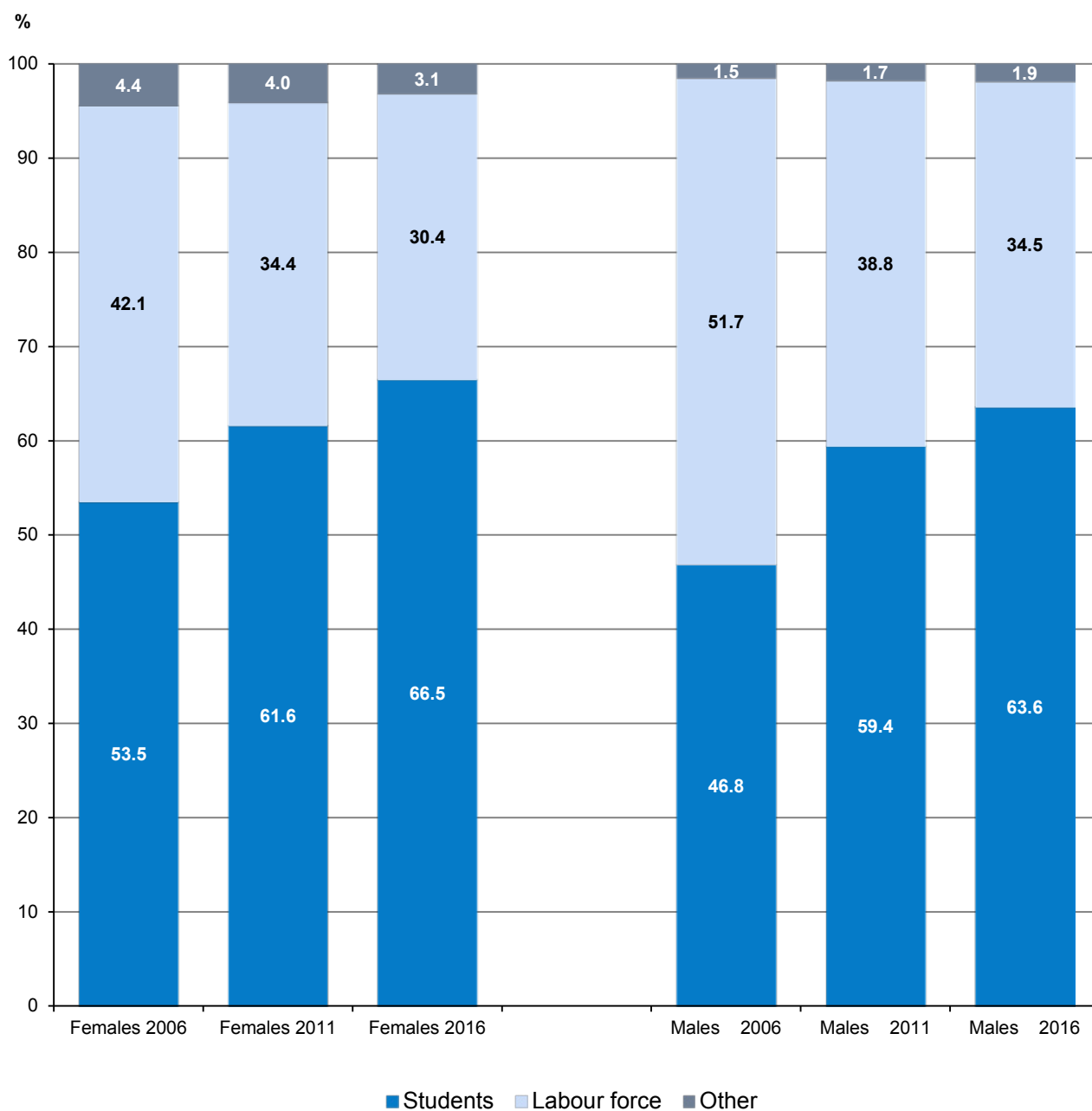
Figure 1.7 Economic status by sex, 2011 and 2016



Back to school....

The drop in labour force participation for those in the 15-24 age group is complemented by increases in education participation for both males and females.

Figure 1.8 Principal economic status of 15-24 year olds, 2006-2016



2. Unemployment

By age, sex and marital status

In counties, towns and cities

Unemployment blackspots by ED

Unemployment falls

The number of people unemployed (that is unemployed having lost or given up a previous job or looking for their first regular job), based on their declared Principal Economic Status in April 2016 was 297,396. This is a decrease of 30.0 per cent compared with April 2011 or a fall of 127,447 people unemployed. Men accounted for 103,397 (or 81.1%) of the decrease.

The census based unemployment rate therefore, measured on Principal Economic Status, was 12.9 per cent. *Note: See Appendix 3 for an explanation of why this differs from the official rate of unemployment.*

Male and female unemployment

Male unemployment fell to 170,930, down from 274,327, a decrease of 37.7 per cent. This resulted in a male unemployment rate of 13.7 per cent (down from 22.3% in 2011). Female unemployment stood at 126,466, down from 150,516 in 2011. This gave a female unemployment rate of 12.0 per cent (compared to 15% in 2011), only marginally less than their male counterparts.

Although the unemployment rates between males and females were more closely aligned in 2016 than in 2011, Figure 2.1 shows that 44,464 more males than females were unemployed in April 2016.

[See web table EZ001](#)

Unemployment and age

Figure 2.2 shows how the rate of unemployment varies with age for both Census 2011 and Census 2016.

Although there were relatively fewer young people in the labour force, those that were experienced higher unemployment than their older counterparts. In April 2016, the unemployment rate for 20-24 year olds was 21.8 per cent compared with a rate of 11.3 per cent for 45-54 year olds.

[See web table EZ002](#)

Figure 2.1 Unemployed persons, 1986-2016

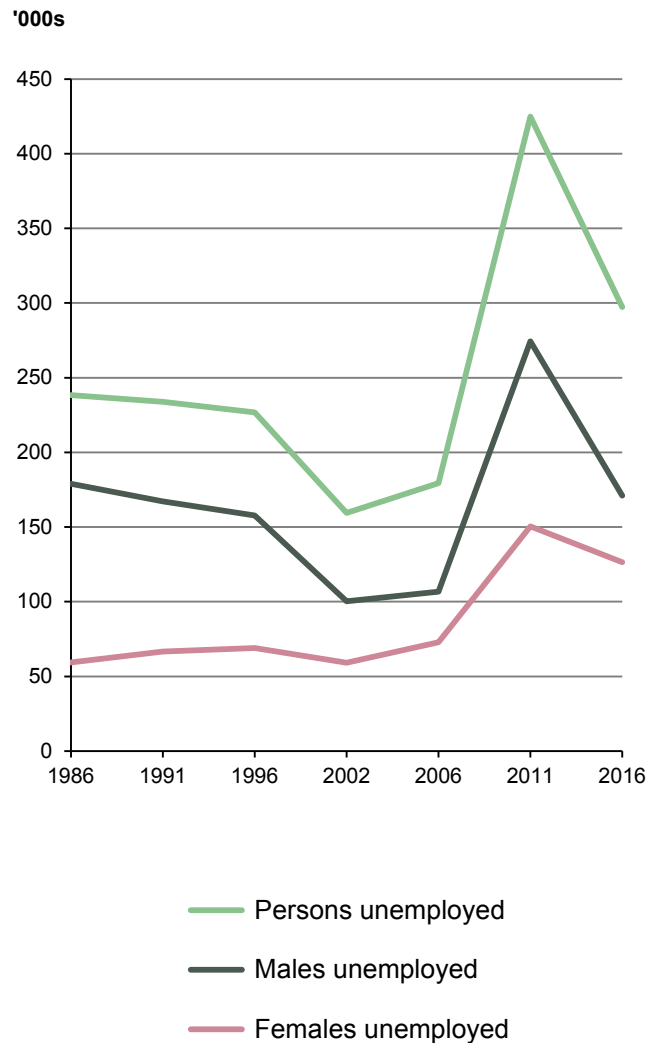
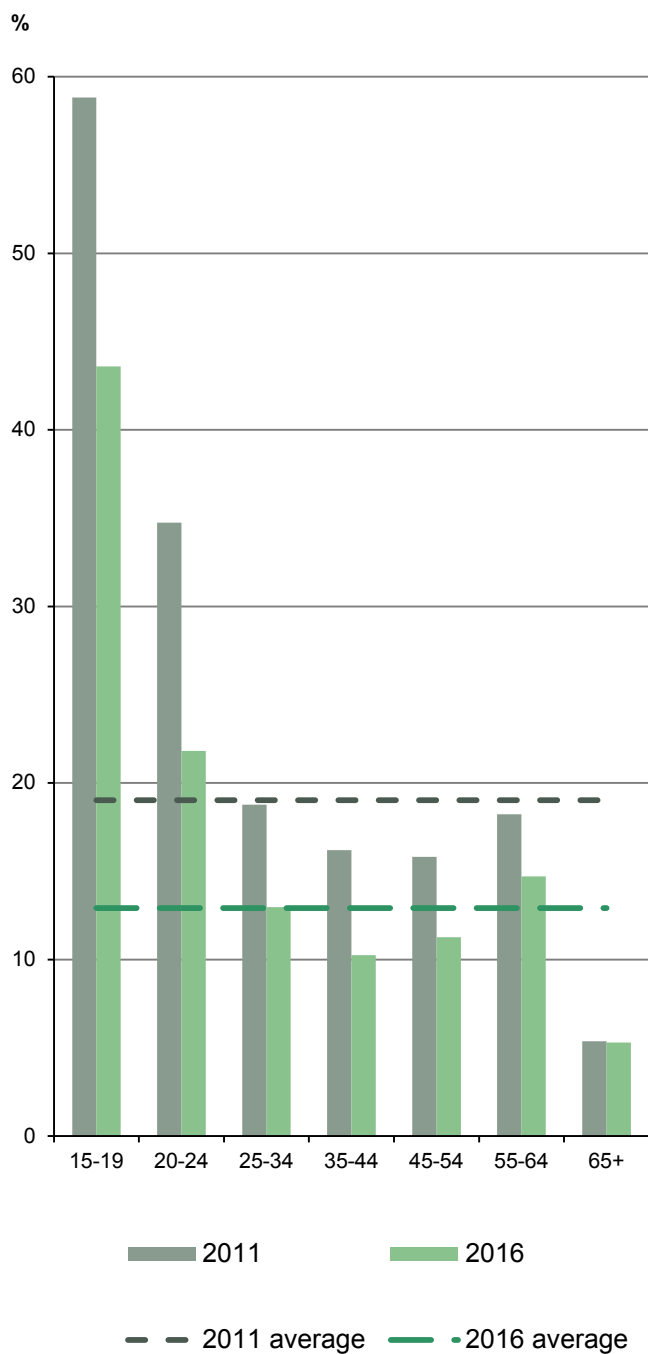


Figure 2.2 Unemployment rates by age, 2011 and 2016



It's a fact!

103,397

The decrease in the number of men unemployed between 2011 and 2016

24,050

The decrease in the number of women unemployed between 2011 and 2016

13.7%

The male census-based unemployment rate in April 2016

12.0%

The female census-based unemployment rate in April 2016

Unemployment and marital status

While unemployment varied greatly by age, with young people particularly affected, significant differences can also be seen when examined by marital status as illustrated in Figure 2.3.

Separated people (including deserted and divorced) had an unemployment rate of 18.5 per cent, the highest among the main marital status categories in 2016. Single people had the second highest unemployment rate at 17.8 per cent.

In 2016, married people continued to have the lowest unemployment rate at 8.2 per cent (down from 13.1% in 2011).

The unemployment rate for widowed people in 2016 was 14.5 per cent, just above the State average.

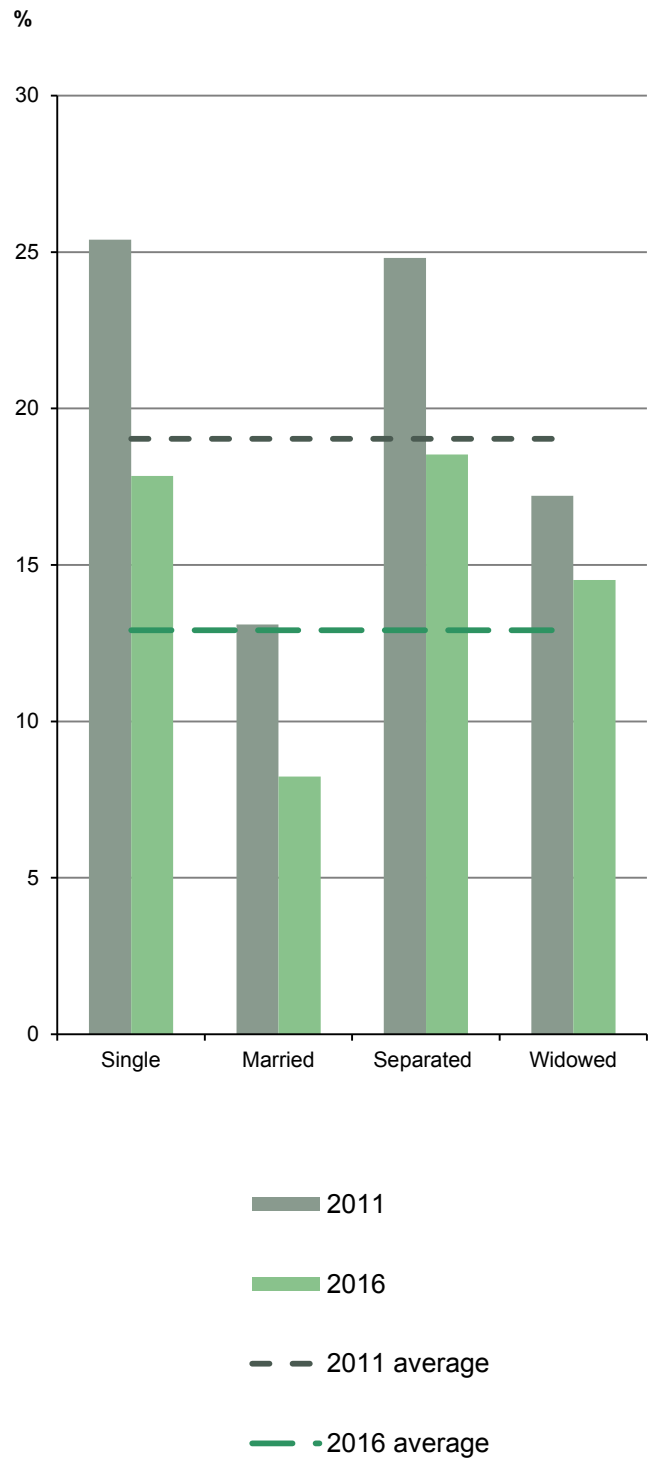
[See web table EZ005](#)

It's a fact!

17.8%

The unemployment rate for single people in 2016 (down from 25.4% in 2011)

Figure 2.3 Unemployment rate by marital status, 2011 and 2016



Unemployment in towns

Urban areas had a marginally higher unemployment rate (13.9%) than rural areas (11.2%).

Among the cities, Waterford City including its suburbs had the highest unemployment rate (18.8%), while Dublin City including its suburbs had the lowest unemployment rate (11.9%).

Of the large towns (population 10,000 and over), Longford (30.6%) had the highest unemployment rate whilst Malahide (5.4%) had the lowest in April 2016.

Small towns (population 1,500 - 2,999) tended to have higher unemployment rates than larger towns.

[See web table EZ014](#)

Figure 2.4 Unemployment rates in towns and cities, 2006-2016

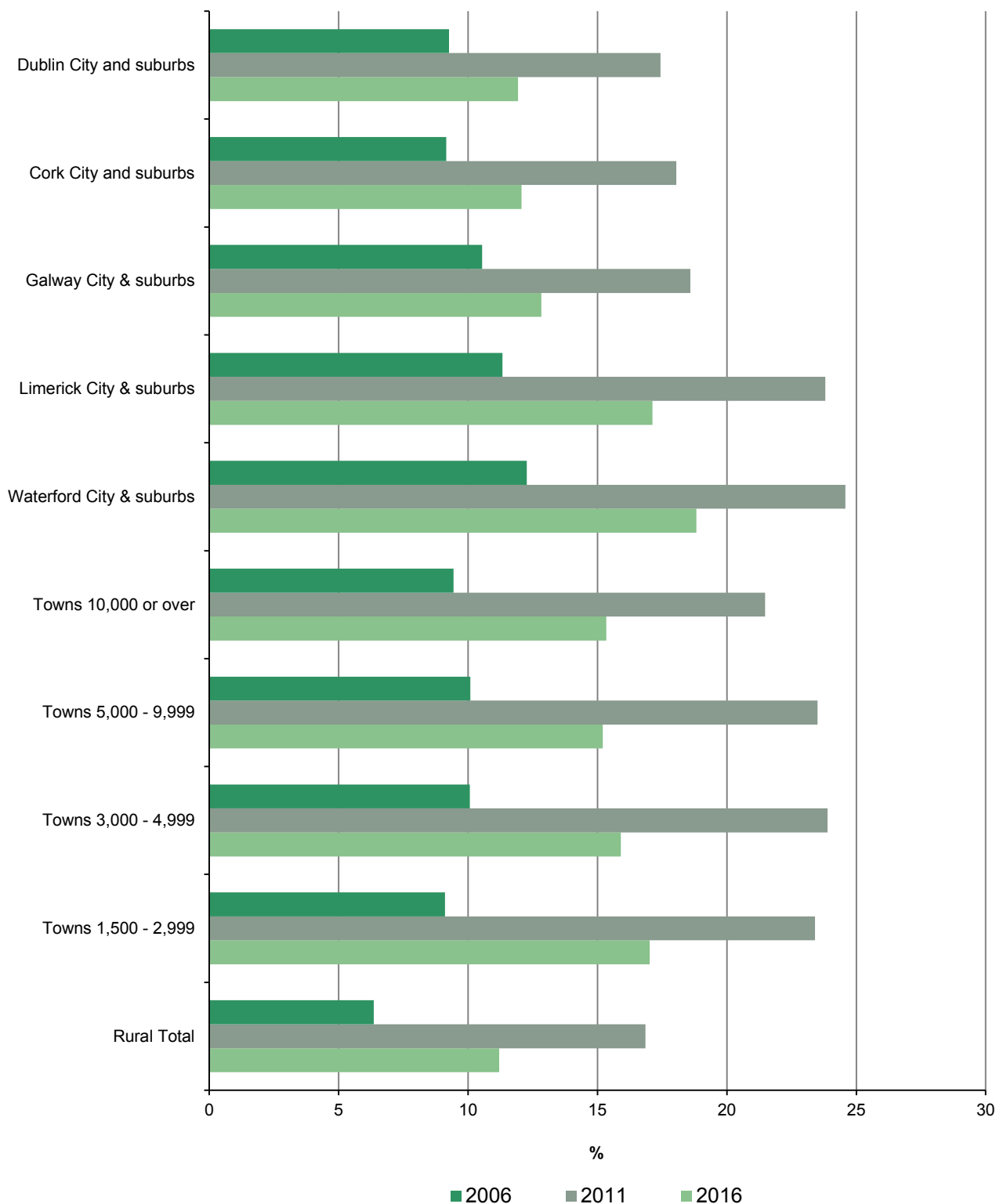


Figure 2.5 Unemployment by administrative county, 2011 and 2016



County unemployment rates

At administrative county level, Longford had the highest unemployment rate in 2016 (19.6%) while Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown had the lowest (7.4%).

The overall unemployment rate fell by 6.1 percentage points to 12.9 per cent in 2016 from 19.0 per cent in 2011. When examined on a county level, Donegal showed the largest change, decreasing from 26.2 per cent in 2011 to 18.0 per cent in 2016, followed by Monaghan which fell from 20.6 per cent in 2011 to 13.0 per cent in 2016.

At the other end of the scale Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown showed the smallest change decreasing from 11.2 per cent in 2011 to 7.4 per cent in 2016.

[See web table EZ005](#)

It's a fact!

19.6%

The unemployment rate for Longford in 2016

7.4%

The unemployment rate for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown in 2016

Unemployment blackspots at ED level

One of the major advantages of the census is its ability to provide data for small areas such as Electoral Divisions (EDs). Table 2.1 provides a summary analysis of EDs where the unemployment rate in April 2016 was considered high relative to the level of the State overall. For this report an unemployment blackspot was defined as an ED whose labour force exceeded 200 persons and where the unemployment rate (on a Principal Economic Status basis) exceeded 27 per cent. There were 79 such EDs in 2016 with an average unemployment rate of 31.2 per cent compared with 12.9 per cent nationally.

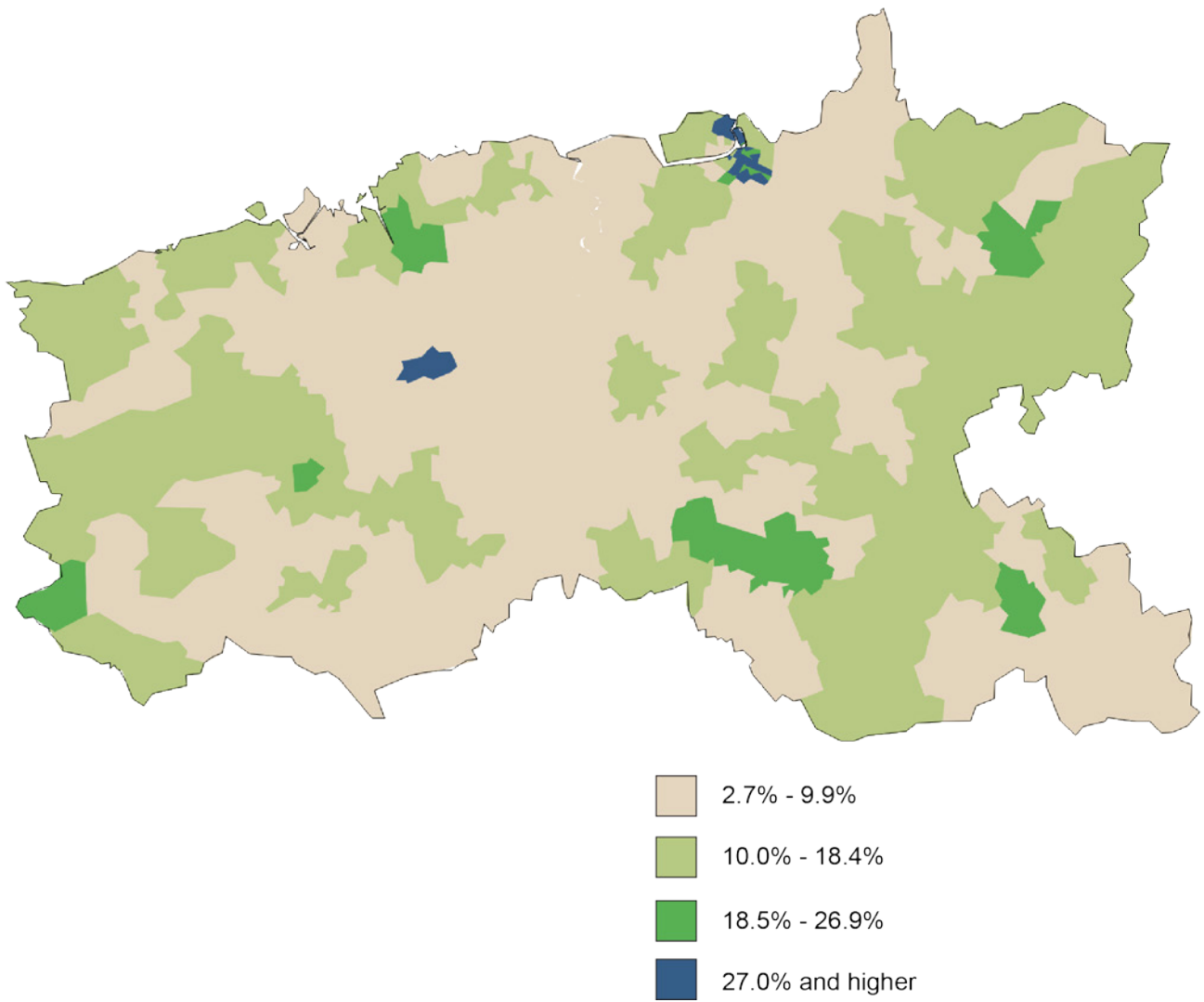
The administrative areas Dublin City, Cork City, Limerick City and County and Waterford City and County contained 39 of the 79 unemployment blackspots nationwide. Seventeen of the 38 EDs in the city of Limerick were unemployment blackspots. The city also accounted for 8 out of the 10 EDs with the highest unemployment rates in the State in April 2016.

At individual Electoral Division level, John's A (58.3%), Galvone B (45.0%), Ballynanty (43.6%), Abbey C (41.9%) and Prospect B (40.7%) in the city of Limerick had the highest unemployment rates in April 2016. The complete list of all 79 unemployment blackspot EDs is available in Appendix 10.

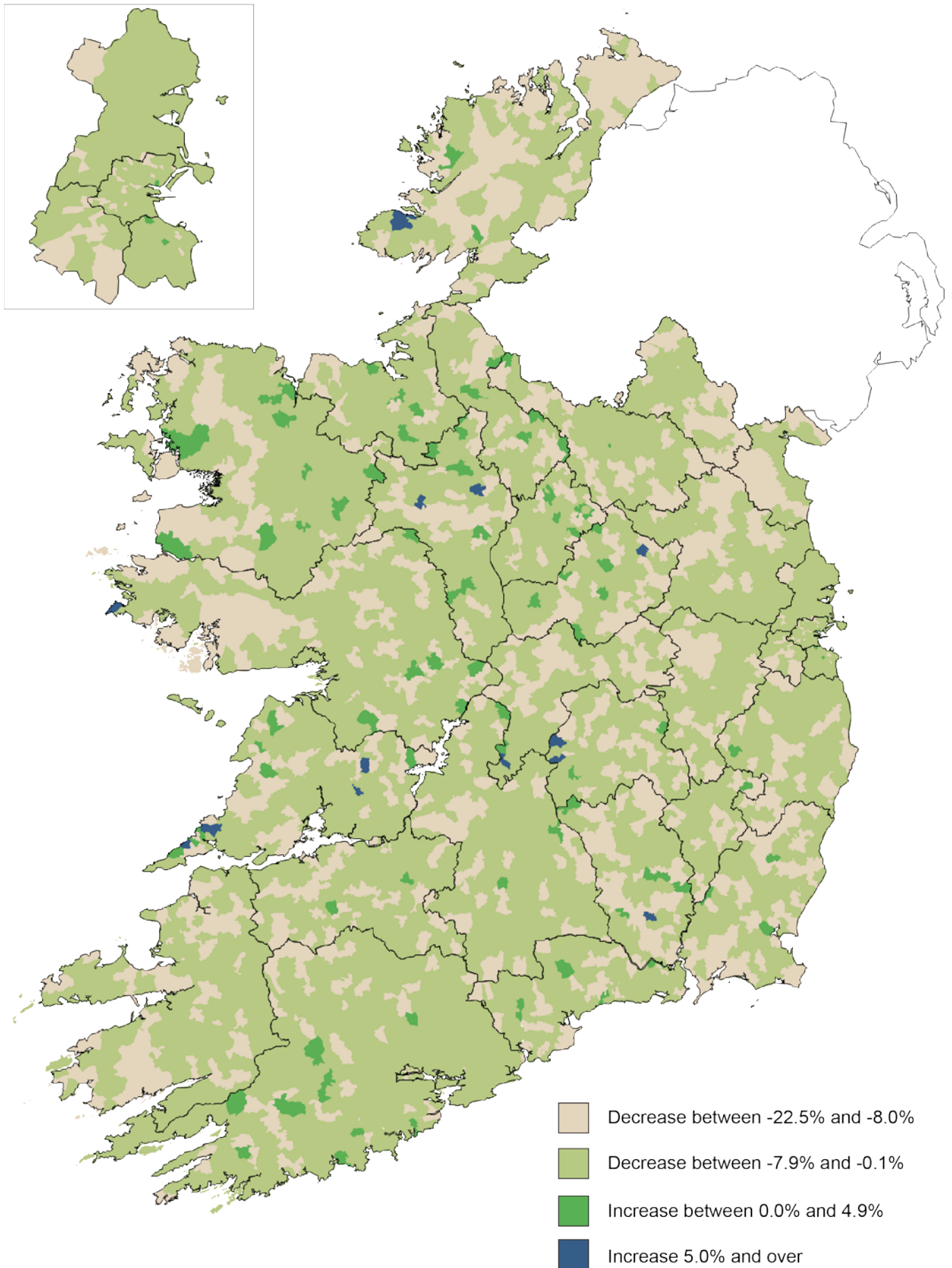
Table 2.1 Number of unemployment blackspots by administrative county, 2016

County	Number of unemployment blackspots	Average unemployment %	County unemployment rate %
Limerick City and County	18	35.7	14.4
Waterford City and County	9	31.5	15.4
Dublin City	7	30.4	12.9
Donegal	6	30.0	18.0
Cork City	5	32.7	15.0
Mayo	5	29.0	14.3
South Dublin	4	29.4	13.3
Clare	3	29.2	12.4
Longford	3	31.4	19.6
Wexford	3	31.1	16.6
Cavan	2	35.1	15.1
Galway County	2	32.7	11.7
Tipperary	2	30.8	14.6
Fingal	1	28.1	10.3
Kildare	1	35.0	11.4
Kilkenny	1	27.5	12.7
Kerry	1	27.2	12.4
Louth	1	28.0	16.7
Meath	1	29.7	11.2
Monaghan	1	27.7	13.0
Roscommon	1	27.1	13.0
Westmeath	1	33.4	15.9
Wicklow	1	27.2	12.7
Total	79	31.2	12.9

Map 2.1 Unemployment rates in Limerick City and County by electoral division, 2016



Map 2.2 Change in unemployment rates by electoral division, 2011- 2016



3. Employment by sector

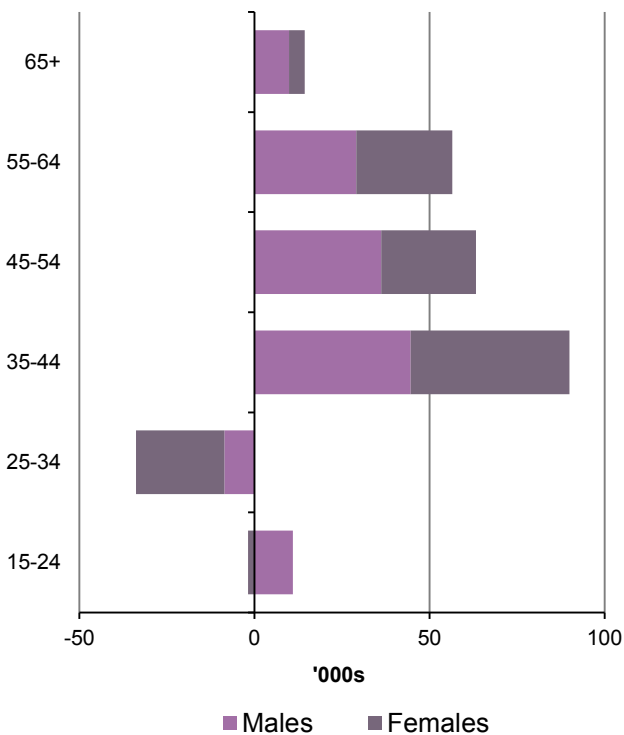
Changes since 2011

Historical perspective

Where we work

Overall, there were 199,281 more people at work in April 2016 than five years previously. The number of women at work stood at 929,967, an increase of 77,148 (or 9.0%) since 2011. The number of men at work grew by 122,133 (or 12.8%) to 1,076,674. When examined by age, the greatest increase was seen in women aged 35-44 (45,373) followed closely by males in the same age group (44,624).

Figure 3.1 Change in numbers at work by sex and age, 2011-2016



Health and Social Work up, Public Administration and Defence down

Figure 3.2 opposite shows the changes in numbers at work by industrial group between 2006 and 2011 and between 2011 and 2016.

Note: In Census 2016 industry was coded to 2 classifications, namely, NACE Rev.1 and NACE Rev.2. For the purposes of comparisons with 2006 data, NACE Rev.1 is used.

Of the total increase of 199,281 workers, the sector Health and Social Work showed the largest change, rising by 25,647 between 2011 and 2016. The sector Computer and Related Activities grew by over 50 per cent and now accounts for 63,855 workers. Construction, which saw a dramatic fall of 124,827 between 2006 and 2011, increased by 15,092 between 2011 and 2016.

There were 13,372 more persons working in the Hotel and Restaurants sector and 9,234 more persons working in the Education sector in 2016.

Public Administration and Defence witnessed the biggest fall in numbers by sector falling by 5,991 over the five years while Financial Intermediation (banking) saw a fall of 5,361.

[See web table EZ030](#)

It's a fact!

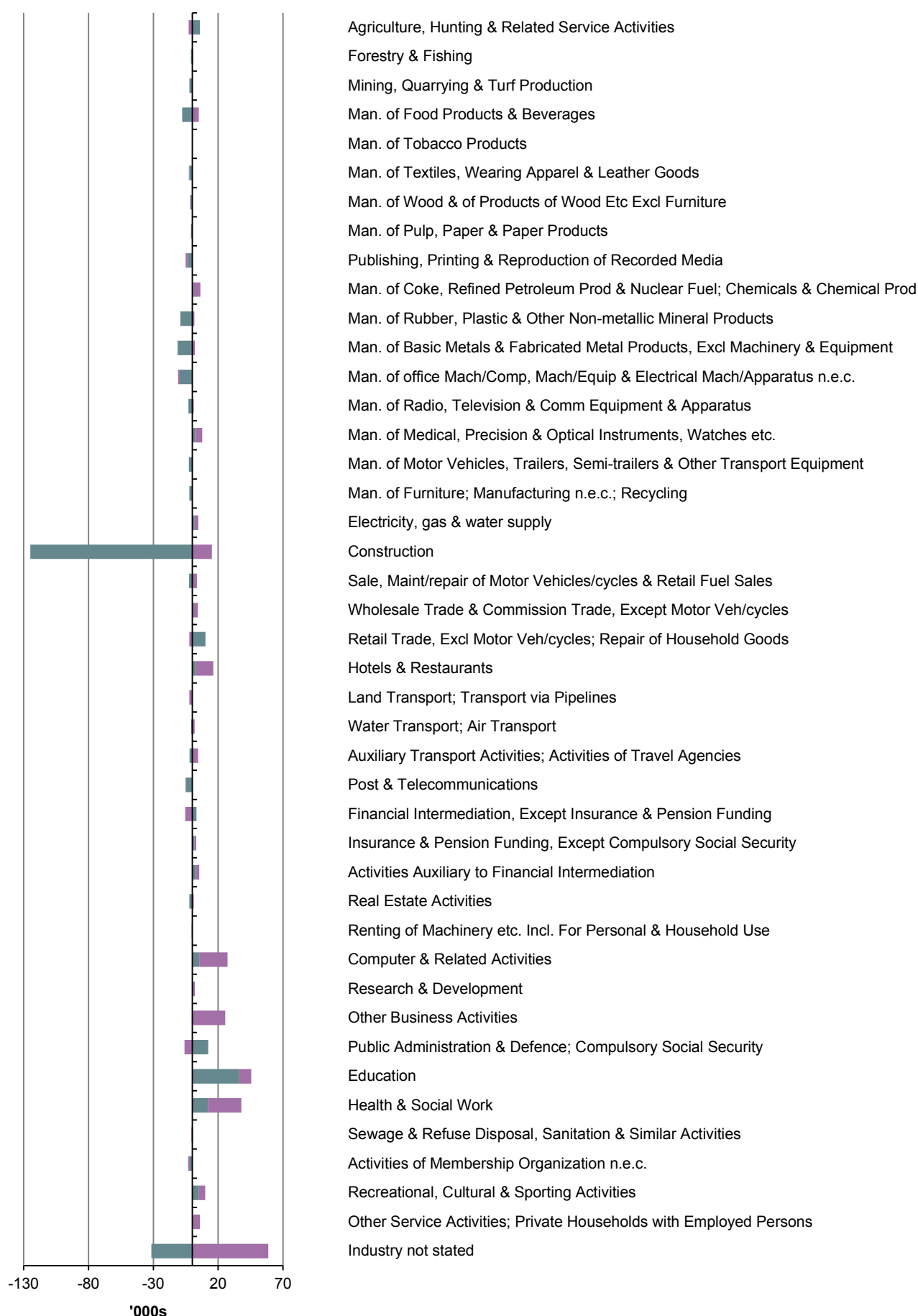
5,991

The decrease in the number of people working in Public Administration and Defence between 2011 and 2016

25,647

The increase in the number of people working in the Health and Social Work sector between 2011 and 2016

Figure 3.2 Change in numbers at work by industrial group (NACE Rev. 1), 2006-2011 and 2011-2016



■ 2011 minus 2006 ■ 2016 minus 2011

A service economy

Almost 4 out of every 5 jobs in Ireland in April 2016 were in the services sector (see Appendix 3 for more information on the economic sectors), which accounted for 78.6 per cent of all employment. This is in stark contrast to the situation 50 years ago when the sector accounted for 41.2 per cent of jobs.

Agriculture

The decline in the agriculture sector is evident from Figures 3.3 and 3.4, with the sector accounting for 4.6 per cent of total employment in 2016 compared with 31.3 per cent in 1966.

Industry

Employment in the industry sector stood at 16.8 per cent of total employment in 2016. This was up 0.1 percentage points since 2011 but down 12 percentage points from the 1986 peak of 28.8 per cent.

Males and females

The differences between male and female sectoral employment is illustrated in Figures 3.3 and 3.4. More than 9 out of every 10 women (90.7%), at work in Ireland in April 2016, worked in services. Just under 1 in 4 men (24.3%) worked in the industry sector in 2016, compared with 8.1 per cent of women.

It's a fact!

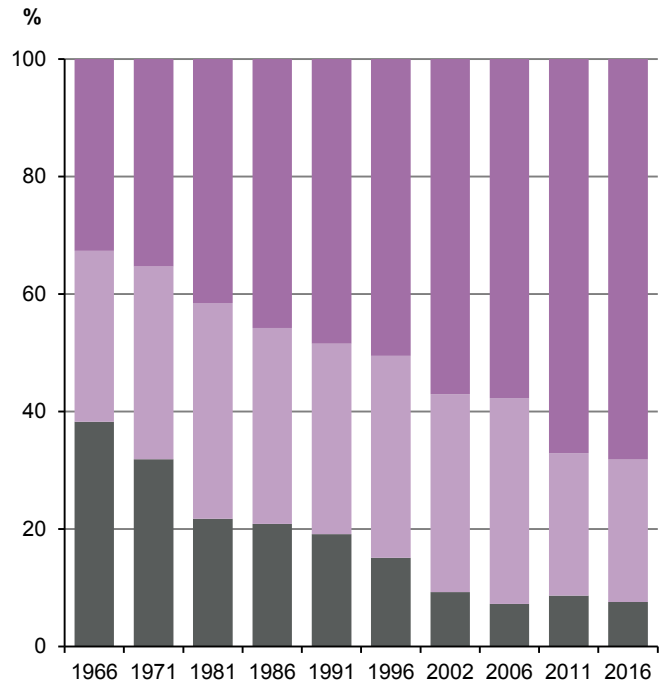
53.5%

The proportion of workers in the services sector in 2016 who were female

88.2%

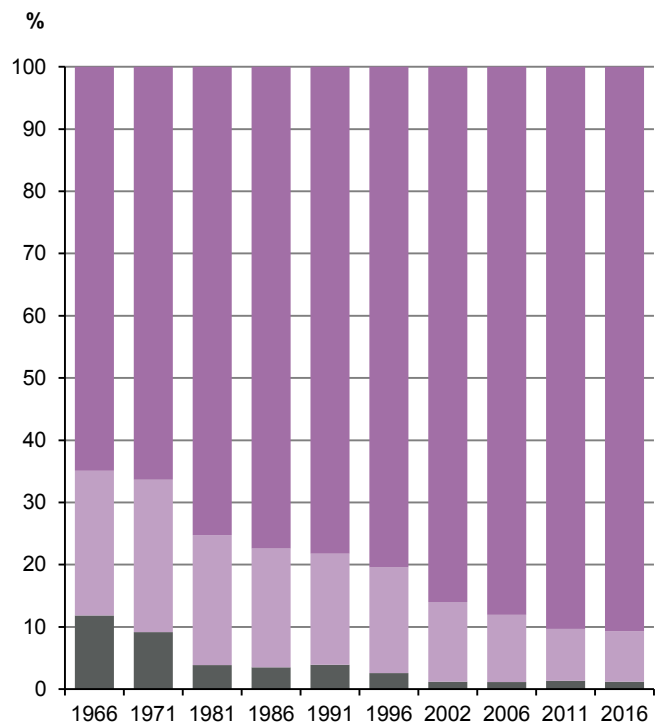
The proportion of workers in the agriculture sector in 2016 who were male

Figure 3.3 Males at work by economic sector, 1966-2016



■ Services (incl. not stated)
 ■ Industry
 ■ Agriculture

Figure 3.4 Females at work by economic sector, 1966-2016



■ Services (incl. not stated)
 ■ Industry
 ■ Agriculture

4. Occupations

Persons at work by occupational groups

Employees and the self-employed

Occupational groups

Figure 4.1 presents the number of people at work by intermediate occupational group for 2006, 2011 and 2016 (see note below).

Of the 2,006,641 people at work in April 2016, the personal services group (covering care assistants, chefs and hairdressers among others) accounted for the highest number at 238,743 (11.9%), followed by sales occupations at 207,938 (10.4%).

Note: In Census 2016 occupation was coded to 2 classifications, SOC1990 and SOC2010. For the purposes of comparisons with 2006 data, SOC1990 is used. See Appendix 3 for more details.

Number of construction workers just under half compared to 2006

The number of workers with a building and construction occupation has increased by 12,436 over the past five years (of which 97.6% were males). However, the total of 87,889 represents just over half of the figure from 2006 when 170,523 persons worked in construction.

Increase in personal services and childcare

Occupational groups which saw the largest increases between 2011 and 2016 were personal services and childcare occupations (29,581), computer software (15,041) and health and related (13,052).

Females accounted for 54.8 per cent of the increase in personal services and childcare occupation, 71.9 per cent of the increase in health and related workers and 17.1 per cent in the increase in computer software workers.

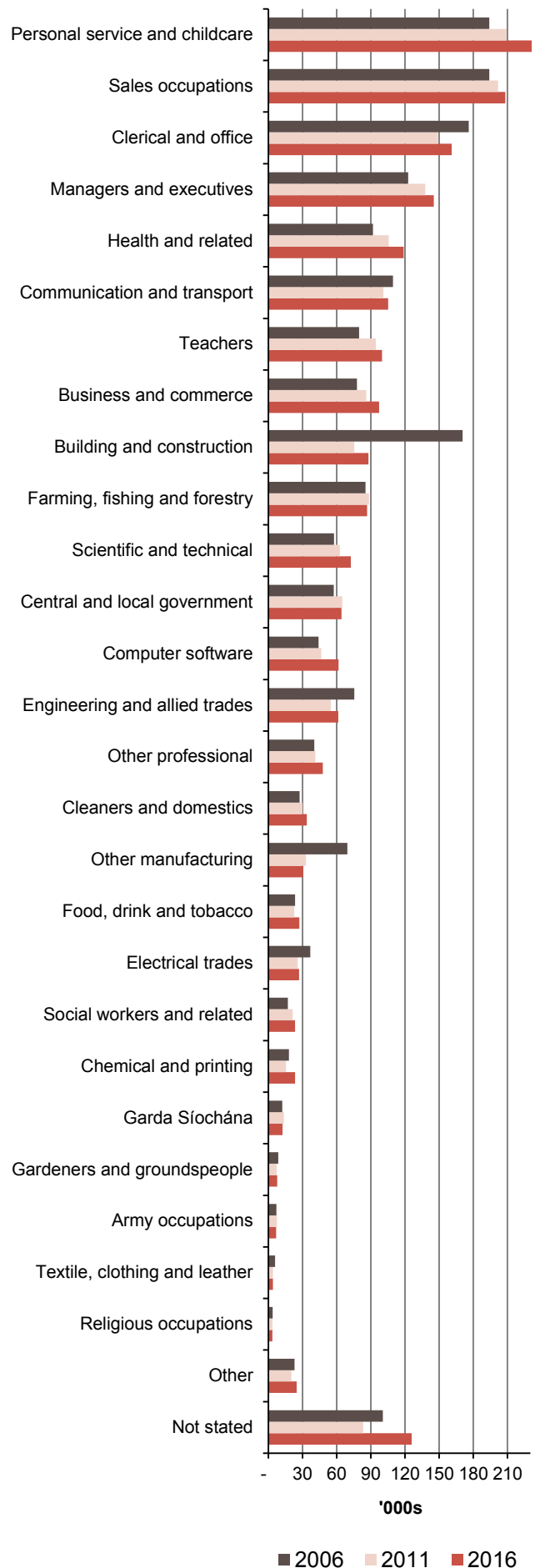
[See web table EZ019](#)

It's a fact!

14.1%

The percentage increase in personal services and childcare occupations between 2011 and 2016

Figure 4.1 Persons at work by occupational group, 2006-2016



Employees and self-employed workers

Of the 2,006,641 people at work in April 2016, 84.1 per cent were employees, 15.6 per cent were self-employed and the remainder were working assisting relatives.

The number of male employees increased by 17.3 per cent from 710,046 in 2011 to 832,658 in 2016. The number of female employees also increased over the same period rising from 785,164 to 855,891 (9.0 %). This means that there were 23,233 more female employees than male in April 2016. This is down from the 75,118 gap seen in April 2011 when the number of female employees surpassed that of male employees for the first time. In 2016, 77.1 per cent of self-employed persons were men, compared to 79.0 per cent in 2011.

[See web table EZ019](#)

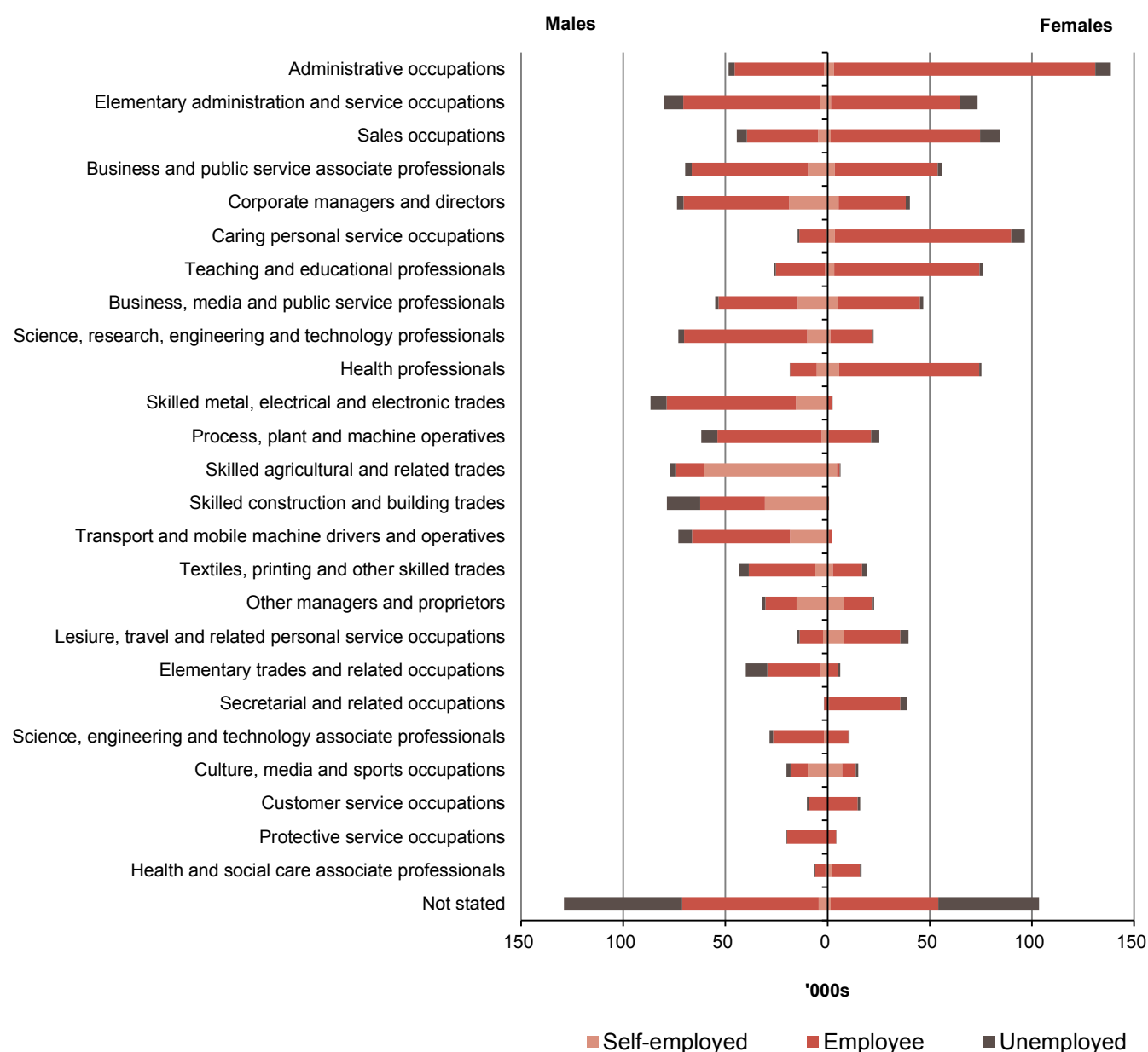
Occupations of those at work and unemployed

Figure 4.2 shows a breakdown of employees, self-employed and unemployed persons using the SOC2010 classification of occupations (see Appendix 3 for more details).

Secretarial and related occupations were dominated by women, accounting for 95.6 per cent of workers followed by caring personal service occupations (86.7%).

Male dominated occupations included skilled construction trades representing 99.2 per cent of workers, followed by skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades (97.2%).

Figure 4.2 Employees, self-employed and unemployed persons by occupational group and sex, 2016



5. Nationality

Labour force participation

Top ten nationalities at work

Students, the retired and homemakers

Sectors of work

Non-Irish participation remains strong

Non-Irish nationals have traditionally had a higher labour force participation rate than their Irish counterparts, and while remaining strong at 73.9 per cent in 2016, it has fallen marginally from 74.2 per cent in 2011. The equivalent figure in 2006 was 75.7 per cent. The comparable rate for Irish nationals was 59.5 per cent in 2016, (down from 60.1% and 60.9% in 2011 and 2006 respectively).

When examined by gender, non-Irish male labour force participation has fallen to 80.3 per cent in 2016 from 84.4 per cent in 2006. However, non-Irish female participation has increased from 65.7 per cent to 67.5 per cent over the same period.

Similar trends can be seen for Irish males and females. Irish male participation in the labour force fell from 70.6 per cent to 65.9 per cent between 2006 and 2016. As with non-Irish female participation, Irish female participation increased over the ten years. Irish female participation was 53.4 per cent in 2016 compared to 51.4 per cent in 2006.

Both non-Irish and Irish male unemployment rate the same

In 2016, the unemployment rate for both non-Irish and Irish males was the same at 13.8 per cent. Traditionally, the rate for non-Irish males was higher as illustrated in Figure 5.2. The unemployment rate for non-Irish females was 17.2 per cent, higher than the 11.1 per cent recorded for Irish females.

While the number of non-Irish at work has increased, the number who were unemployed has fallen, as illustrated in Figure 5.3.

[See web table EZ009](#)

Figure 5.1 Labour force participation, Irish and non-Irish, 2006-2016

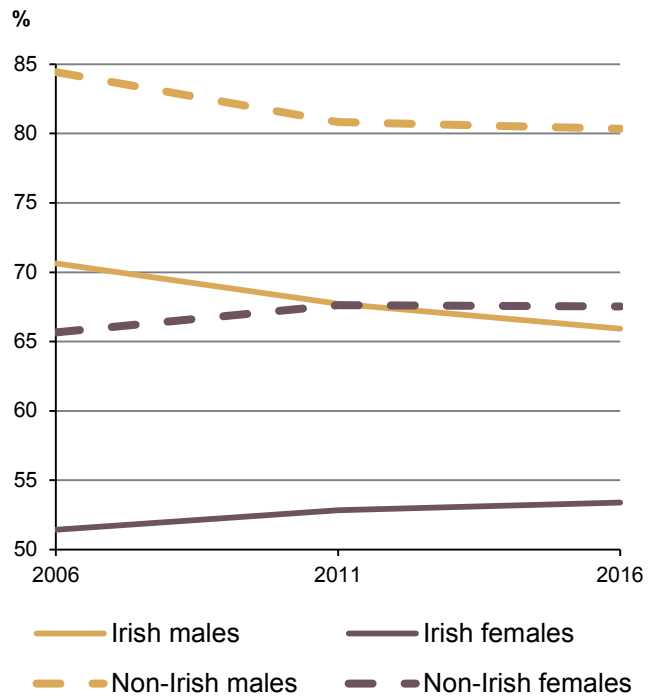
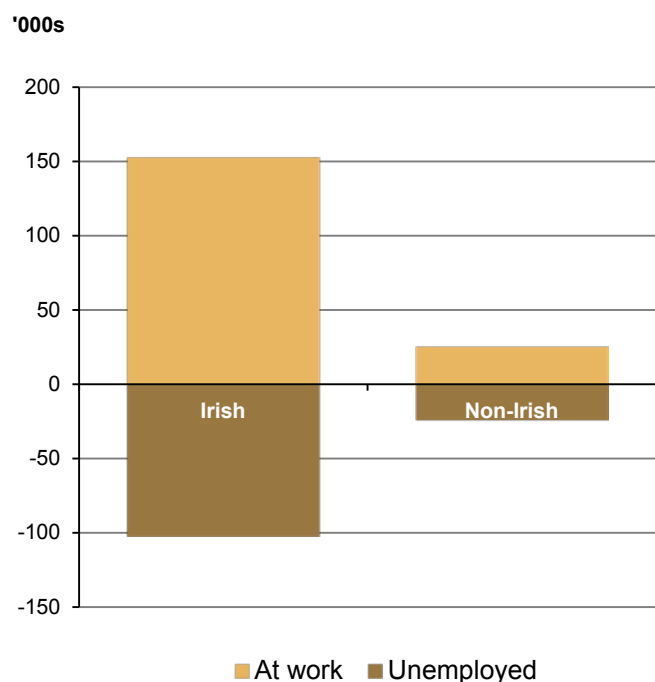


Figure 5.2 Unemployment rates, Irish and non-Irish, 2006-2016



Figure 5.3 Change in number of Irish and non-Irish at work and unemployed, 2011-2016



More non-Irish at work

Over the five year period up to April 2016 the number of non-Irish nationals at work has increased by 25,650 from 268,180 to 293,830, an increase of 9.6 per cent.

The number of non-Irish students and homemakers has fallen by 1,545 (3.1%) and 2,766 (7.4%) respectively.

[See web table EZ009](#)

It's a fact!

293,830

The number of non-Irish nationals at work in April 2016

25,650

The increase in the number of non-Irish nationals at work between 2011 and 2016

1,647,596

The number of Irish nationals at work in April 2016

153,109

The increase in the number of Irish nationals at work between 2011 and 2016

Table 5.1 Irish and non-Irish nationals (usually resident in Ireland), 2016 and change since 2011

	2016		Change 2011-2016		% Change 2011-2016	
	Irish	Non-Irish	Irish	Non-Irish	Irish	Non-Irish
	Number		Number		%	
Labour force						
At work	1,647,596	293,830	153,109	25,650	10.2	9.6
Unemployed	236,757	53,403	-102,307	-24,057	-30.2	-31.1
In labour force	1,884,353	347,233	50,802	1,593	2.8	0.5
Not in the labour force						
Student	363,296	48,370	20,449	-1,545	6.0	-3.1
Looking after home/family	264,672	34,398	-31,042	-2,766	-10.5	-7.4
Retired	498,919	24,712	75,407	5,093	17.8	26.0
Unable to work	143,938	11,994	-1,195	2,226	-0.8	22.8
Other	10,745	3,127	2,257	-555	26.6	-15.1
Total not in labour force	1,281,570	122,601	65,876	2,453	5.4	2.0
Total aged 15 years and over	3,165,923	469,834	116,678	4,046	3.8	0.9

Non-Irish nationals at work

Between 2011 and 2016 the number of non-Irish national females fell by 4,106, but the number aged 15 and over increased by 2,236. The number at work also increased by 7,165 over the five years to 131,958.

A similar pattern can be seen among non-Irish males. The number of non-Irish males between 2011 and 2016 fell by 4,776. The number aged 15 and over increased by 1,810 while the number at work increased by 18,485 to 161,872 in 2016.

The increase in Romanian workers accounted for 35.4 per cent of the additional non-Irish workers in Ireland between 2011 and 2016 (9,077 out of 25,650).

[See web table EZ009](#)

Figure 5.4 Top 10 non-Irish nationals by gender at work, 2016

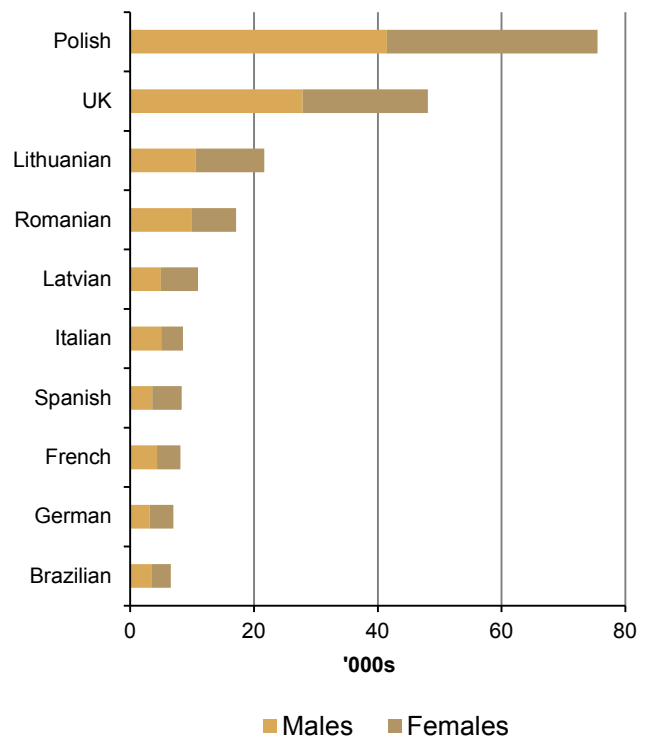


Table 5.2 Non-Irish nationals at work - change in the top 10 contributors, 2011 and 2016

	2011	2016	Change
Polish	69,473	75,508	6,035
UK	46,902	48,091	1,189
Lithuanian	19,753	21,674	1,921
Romanian	8,057	17,134	9,077
Latvian	10,782	10,980	198
Italian	5,318	8,545	3,227
Spanish	4,494	8,331	3,837
French	6,511	8,136	1,625
German	6,483	6,974	491
Brazilian	4,011	6,568	2,557
Other nationalities	86,396	81,889	-4,507
Total	268,180	293,830	25,650

It's a fact!

121.7%

The percentage increase in Romanian males at work between 2011 and 2016, the largest increase of any nationality

17,134

The number of Romanian people at work in April 2016

Students, the retired and homemakers

There were 1,545 fewer non-Irish students aged 15 and over studying in Irish schools and universities in April 2016 compared with five years previously, a decrease of 3.1 per cent. Of these, 65.6 per cent were aged 19 and over.

Over the same period the number of homemakers among this group decreased by 2,766 or 7.4 per cent while the number of retired persons rose by 5,093.

[See web table EZ009](#)

It's a fact!

48,370

The number of non-Irish students aged 15 and over

182

The number of different non-Irish nationalities studying in Ireland in 2016

Table 5.3 Non-Irish students by nationality, 2006-2016

Nationality	2006		2011		2016	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
UK	6,683	20.9	8,277	16.6	6,750	14.0
Chinese	4,616	14.4	4,586	9.2	6,514	13.5
Nigerian	1,890	5.9	3,533	7.1	4,207	8.7
US	1,515	4.7	2,860	5.7	2,642	5.5
Polish	966	3.0	2,270	4.5	1,966	4.1
Pakistani	933	2.9	2,134	4.3	1,720	3.6
Malaysian	909	2.8	1,702	3.4	1,372	2.8
French	872	2.7	1,294	2.6	1,337	2.8
German	860	2.7	1,234	2.5	1,294	2.7
Indian	824	2.6	1,192	2.4	1,229	2.5
Other	11,895	37.2	20,833	41.7	19,339	40.0
	31,963	100	49,915	100	48,370	100

Sectors and nationality

Of the 265,004 non-Irish nationals at work (with a stated industry) in April 2016, the Commerce and Trade sector accounted for 26.0 per cent (68,987) while the Professional Services sector accounted for 19.8 per cent (52,507). The sector Public Administration also recorded a fall in the number of non-Irish nationals at work (down 593) while all other sectors recorded increases over this period.

Looking at non-Irish nationalities in more detail (Figure 5.5), the largest fall was among Asian nationals in the Professional Services sector (falling by 7,053). The largest increase recorded was by Rest of Europe nationals (i.e. excluding Irish, UK and Polish) within the Transport and Communication sector, which increased by 5,122 over the five years.

It's a fact!

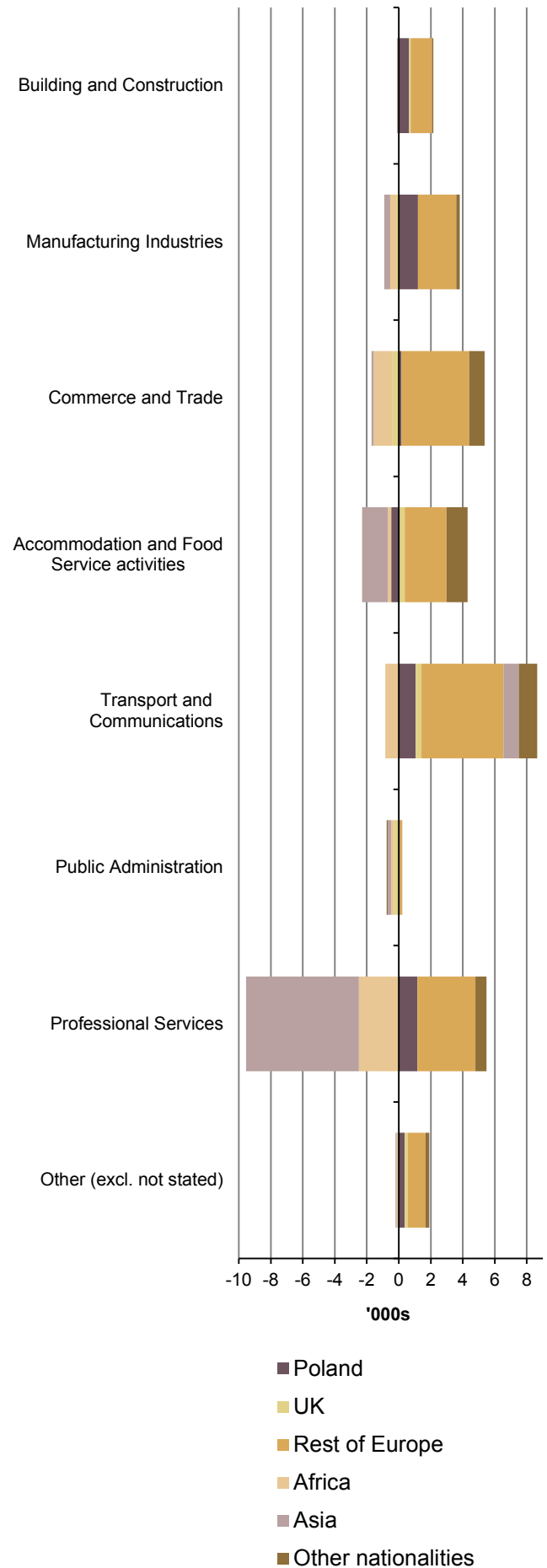
1,343

The increase in the number of Rest of Europe nationals (i.e. excluding Irish, UK and Polish) working in the Building and Construction sector between 2011 and 2016

5,225

The number of Asian nationals working in the Professional Services sector in 2016 (down from 12,278 in 2011)

Figure 5.5 Change in non-Irish residents at work by industry group, 2011-2016



6. Socio-economic group and social class

Changes since 2011

Social class

County distributions

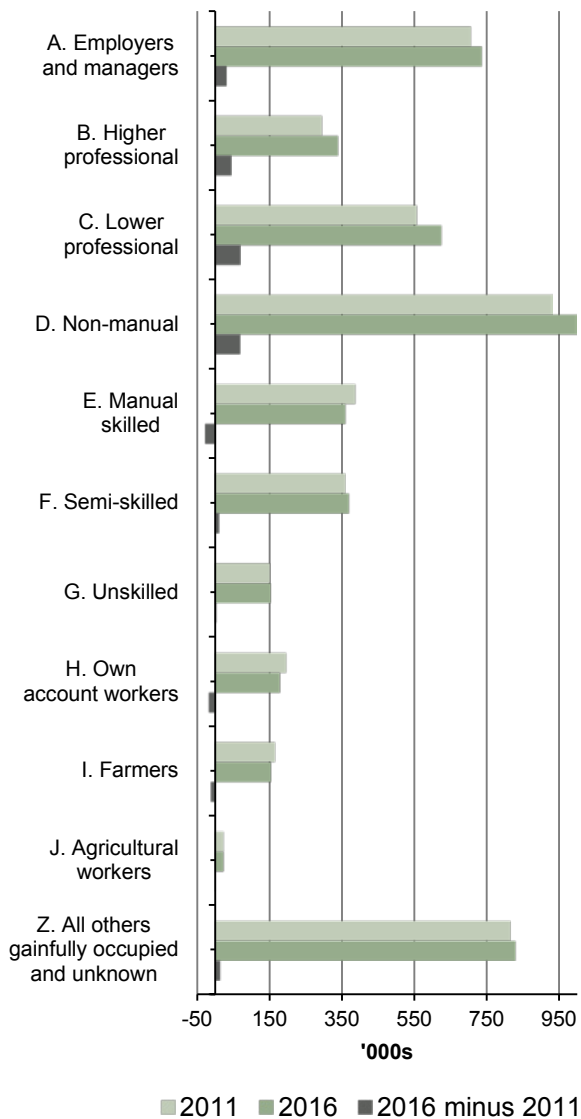
Grouping the population

Socio-economic Group classifies the entire population into one of ten categories based on the level of skill and educational attainment of their occupation (those at work, unemployed or retired). All other people are classified to the socio-economic group of the person in the family on whom they are deemed to be dependent.

The largest category in 2016 was the group Non-manual at 996,696 persons, up 65,628 persons on 2011. The Lower Professional group showed the largest increase with a rise of 67,169 on 2011, while Own Account workers and Farmers both showed falls on 2011, dropping by 17,493 and 12,209 respectively.

[See web table EZ025](#)

Figure 6.1 Persons by socio-economic group, 2011 and 2016



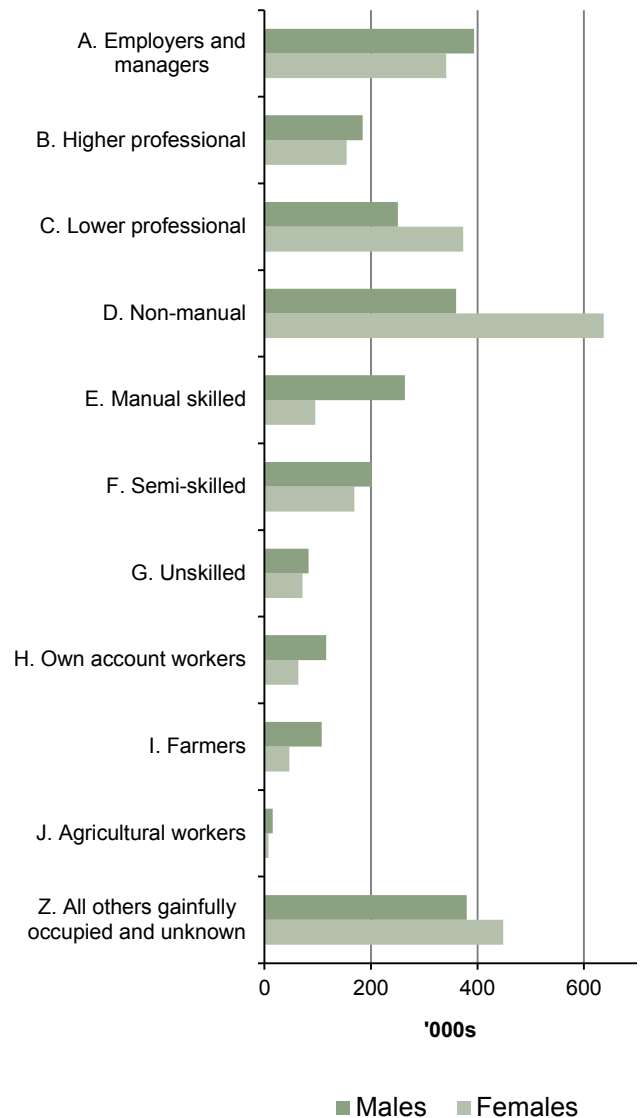
Socio-economic grouping by sex

Men represented the majority of people in the Employers and Managers, Higher Professional, Manual and Agricultural groups, while women predominated in the Lower Professional and Non-manual categories.

Of the 996,696 persons in the Non-manual category 636,952 were females.

The group Manual Skilled, which has the largest representation of males (73.4%) fell the most (by 27,156 persons).

Figure 6.2 Persons by socio-economic group and gender, 2016



Managerial and technical

The entire population is also classified into one of seven social class groups which are ranked on the basis of occupation, thereby bringing together people with similar levels of occupational skill. See Appendix 3 for a complete definition.

At the State level, social class group 2 - Managerial and technical - accounted for the largest number of people with 1,336,896 persons, or 28.1 per cent of the population, up from 27.3 per cent in 2011. This group also showed the largest overall increase of 85,225 persons. At the other end of the scale, group 6 - Unskilled workers, accounted for just 3.6 per cent overall, while group 4 - Skilled manual - recorded a fall of 5.0 per cent since 2011 or 35,479 persons. This was the only class to decline since 2011 at a State level.

[See web table EZ027](#)

It's a fact!

64.1%

The percentage of people in social class 4 (Skilled manual) who were male

135,253

The increase in the number of people in social class 1 and 2 combined (Professional, Managerial and Technical) between 2011 and 2016

Figure 6.3 Persons by social class, 2011 and 2016



County differences

Significant differences existed in the distribution of social class across the country with Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (55.9%) containing the highest proportion of people classified to the combined classes of 1 and 2 while Longford (27.7%), Monaghan (29.3%) and Cavan (29.4%) had the lowest rates.

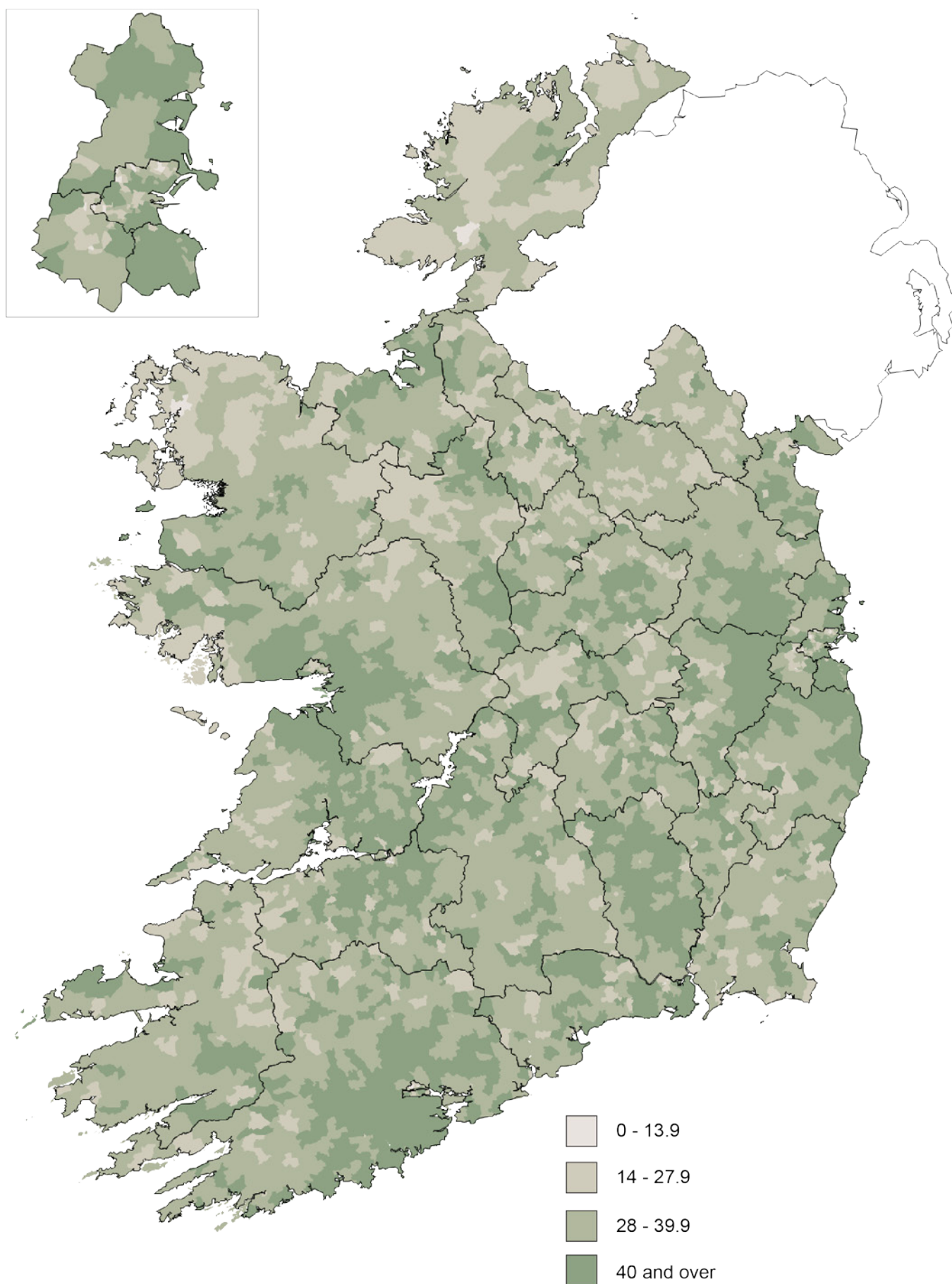
Unskilled workers

At the county level, Monaghan (5.1%) had the highest proportion of people classified to class 6 – Unskilled, followed by Wexford and Offaly, both at 4.8 per cent. Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (1.5%) and Fingal (2.8%) had the lowest rates.

Table 6.1 Persons by social class in each county ('000s), 2016

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Professional workers	Managerial and technical	Non-manual	Skilled manual	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	All other gainfully occupied and unknown
Dublin City	53.5	147.3	89.7	62.9	50.2	20.9	130.2
Cork County	38.7	124.3	75.2	61.5	47.2	12.3	58.0
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	35.4	86.6	35.6	16.7	10.6	3.3	29.9
Fingal	26.5	97.3	54.6	38.1	25.2	8.3	46.0
South Dublin	20.4	79.0	54.0	41.5	26.2	8.9	48.7
Kildare	18.8	70.2	40.5	31.3	21.5	7.6	32.6
Limerick City and County	15.7	49.8	32.9	26.9	21.5	7.6	40.6
Galway County	14.7	52.2	30.3	26.1	21.6	5.8	28.7
Meath	14.9	59.4	35.9	31.8	20.2	7.1	25.8
Wicklow	12.3	45.2	24.3	20.2	14.4	4.6	21.4
Tipperary	10.4	40.3	28.4	23.9	19.6	7.2	29.8
Cork City	10.3	27.0	20.8	15.5	14.2	5.5	32.4
Kerry	9.3	37.3	26.8	23.2	16.8	5.4	28.9
Donegal	9.0	38.5	28.2	25.7	19.5	6.9	31.2
Waterford City and County	8.8	29.5	20.3	16.4	14.1	5.0	22.1
Clare	8.8	33.8	21.2	17.7	12.9	4.0	20.4
Galway City	8.0	20.0	11.7	7.4	8.7	2.4	20.5
Wexford	8.2	38.1	27.2	24.9	19.0	7.2	25.2
Louth	8.3	33.0	23.7	20.0	14.9	5.3	23.6
Mayo	7.9	33.5	23.3	20.7	16.5	5.0	23.7
Kilkenny	7.6	29.3	17.3	15.8	10.3	3.9	15.0
Westmeath	6.2	23.7	15.5	13.1	9.6	3.1	17.7
Sligo	5.2	17.5	11.9	9.1	7.3	2.0	12.5
Laois	4.8	22.5	15.3	12.8	9.7	3.4	16.2
Offaly	4.1	19.2	13.4	13.3	9.4	3.7	14.8
Roscommon	4.0	17.4	12.7	9.5	7.6	2.1	11.2
Cavan	4.2	18.2	13.7	13.8	9.7	3.3	13.4
Carlow	3.3	13.9	9.4	9.1	6.4	2.7	12.2
Monaghan	3.2	14.8	10.6	11.6	8.1	3.2	9.9
Longford	2.0	9.4	6.9	6.4	4.9	1.7	9.6
Leitrim	1.9	8.9	6.1	4.9	3.5	1.1	5.7
Total	386.6	1336.9	837.1	671.9	501.1	170.4	857.8

Map 6.1 Persons in social classes 1 and 2 as a percentage of total population, 2016



7. Education

Participation in education

Historical perspective

Education and unemployment

Field of study

Increase in students slows down

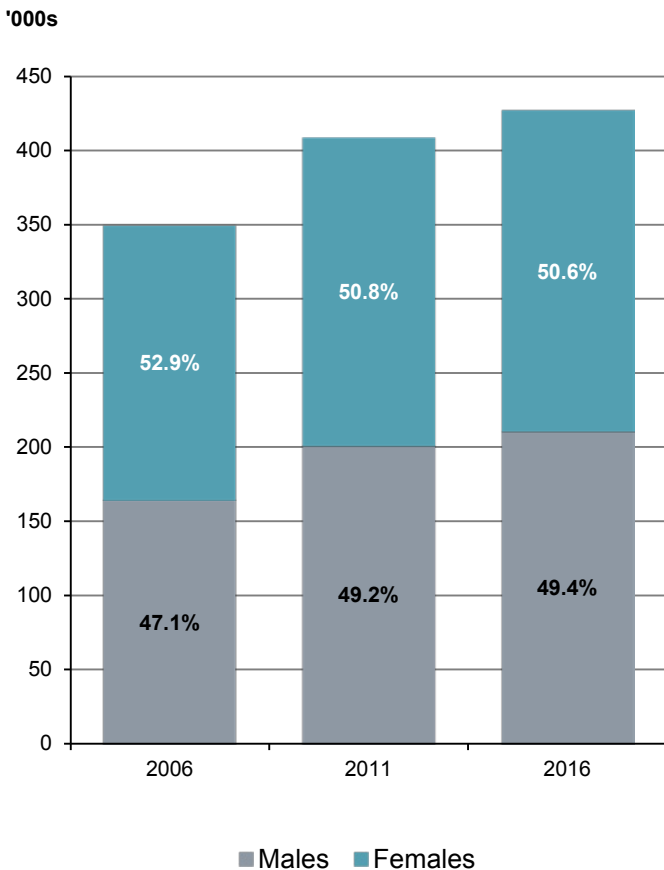
Census 2016 saw an increase in the number of students aged 15 years and over since 2011 – up from 408,838 to 427,128, a rise of 4.5 per cent or 18,290.

Male students accounted for 53.9 per cent of this increase bringing their share of the student population to 49.4 per cent, up from 49.2 per cent in 2011.

During the previous inter-censal period of 2006 to 2011, the growth in the numbers of students was stronger, increasing by 59,242 or 16.9 per cent over the five years. Males accounted for 61.7 per cent of the increase.

[See web table EZ001](#)

Figure 7.1 Total number of students aged 15 and over, 2006-2016



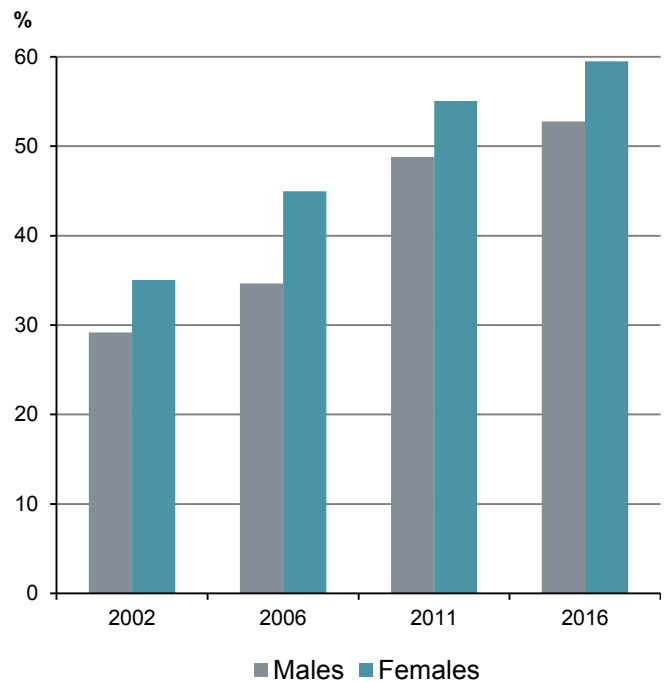
Gap between female and male education rates level off

Census results have consistently revealed higher levels of female participation in education among those aged 19 to 22 years (the college years) compared with males. This pattern has been repeated in census 2016.

Education participation among females for this age group was 59.5 per cent while that for males was 6.7 per cent lower at 52.8 per cent. The gap is widest amongst twenty year olds with 65.5 per cent of females indicating they were a student compared with 56.7 per cent of males.

For both sexes, rates have increased on 2011 with males increasing from 48.8 per cent in 2011 to 52.8 per cent in 2016, while female rates increased from 55.1 per cent to 59.5 per cent.

Figure 7.2 Participation rate of males and females aged 19-22 years in education, 2002-2016



Historical perspective

The progressive improvement in education attainment (and education ceased) can be seen in the census results. For those aged 60 and over, 34.4 per cent were educated to primary level compared with only 3.6 per cent for those aged 15-39. Looking at the equivalent rates from 2011 emphasises this improvement.

A more educated population

The increasing proportion of younger people with a third level qualification can be seen in Figure 7.3. In April 2016, 49.8 per cent of those aged 30-39 were educated to third level (up from 46.5% in 2011) compared with 33.0 per cent for the 50-59 age group (up from 27.1% five years earlier).

See web table EZ055

Figure 7.3 Percentage of persons with a third level qualification by age, 2006-2016

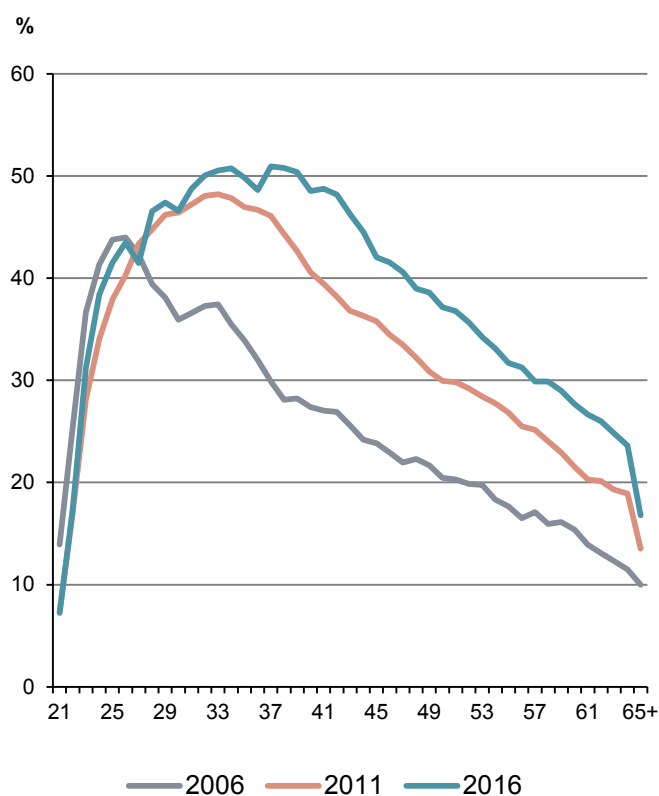
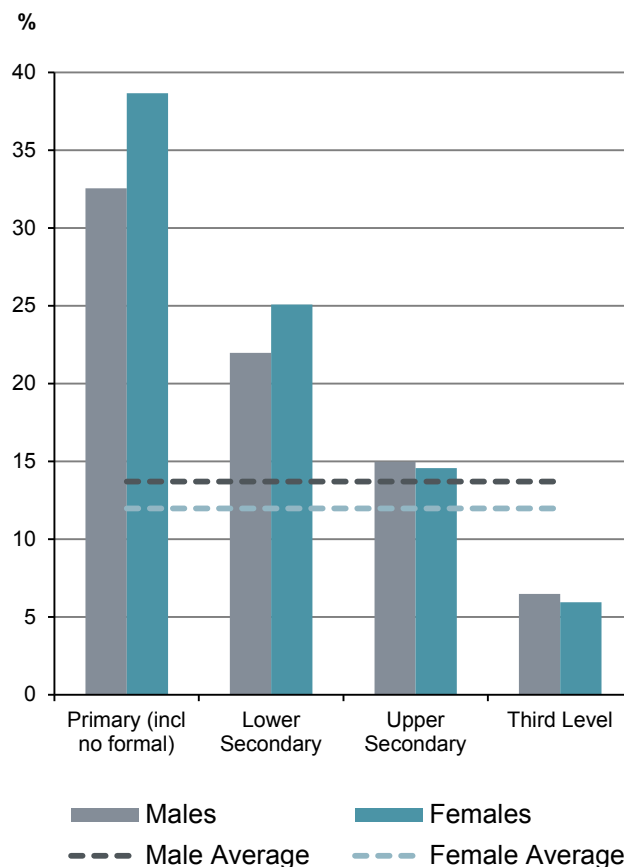


Figure 7.4 Unemployment rate by level of education attained to date, 2016



Education and unemployment

Figure 7.4 shows how the level of educational attainment and unemployment were related in April 2016. The unemployment rate for people who had attained a primary education at most was 34.6 per cent. This compared to an unemployment rate of 6.2 per cent for those with a third level degree or higher. As the level of education increases the rate of unemployment decreases.

The rate of unemployment for females was higher than for males at primary or lower secondary level of education. For those educated to upper secondary or third level, the unemployment rate for females was lower than for males. For example, unemployment amongst women with a third level degree was 5.9 per cent compared with 6.5 per cent for men.

The skill set of the population

Of the total population aged 15 years and over who had completed their education, 50.5 per cent, or 1,563,969 people, indicated they had a qualification (other than Junior or Leaving Certificate). The proportion varies by age, with just under two thirds of 25-34 year olds (66.0%) indicating they had a qualification compared with 27.4 per cent of those aged 65 and over.

The most popular Field of Study category overall was Social Sciences, Business and Law with 453,971 people (up from 413,959 in 2011), representing 29.0 per cent of all respondents; this is followed by Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction with 272,231 people (down from 284,925 five years earlier).

Certain Field of Study categories showed strong differences by sex with over 90 per cent dominated by one sex or the other. The most notable were training for pre-school teachers (99.1%), childcare and youth services (97.4%) and secretarial and office work (96.7%) which were all mainly represented by women while motor vehicles, ship and aircraft qualifications contained only very small numbers of females (1.4%).

[See web table EZ032](#)

It's a fact!

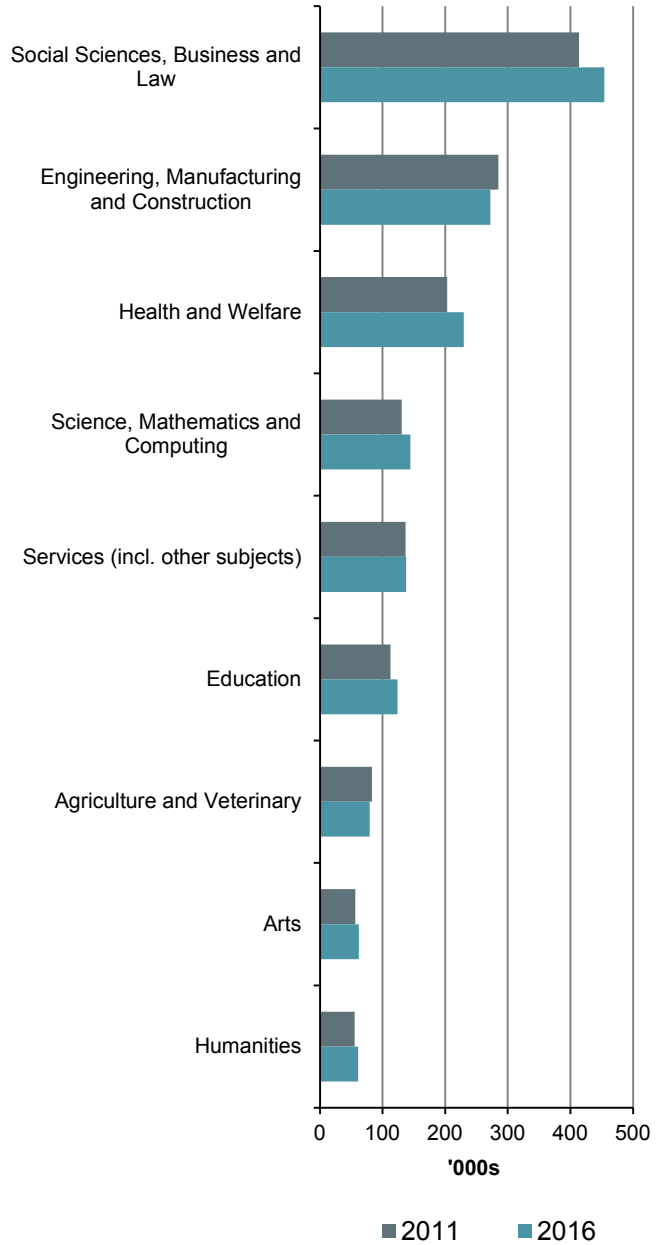
90.7%

The percentage of people with an Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction qualification who were male

84.4%

The percentage of people with a Health and Welfare qualification who were female

Figure 7.5 Field of study, 2011 and 2016



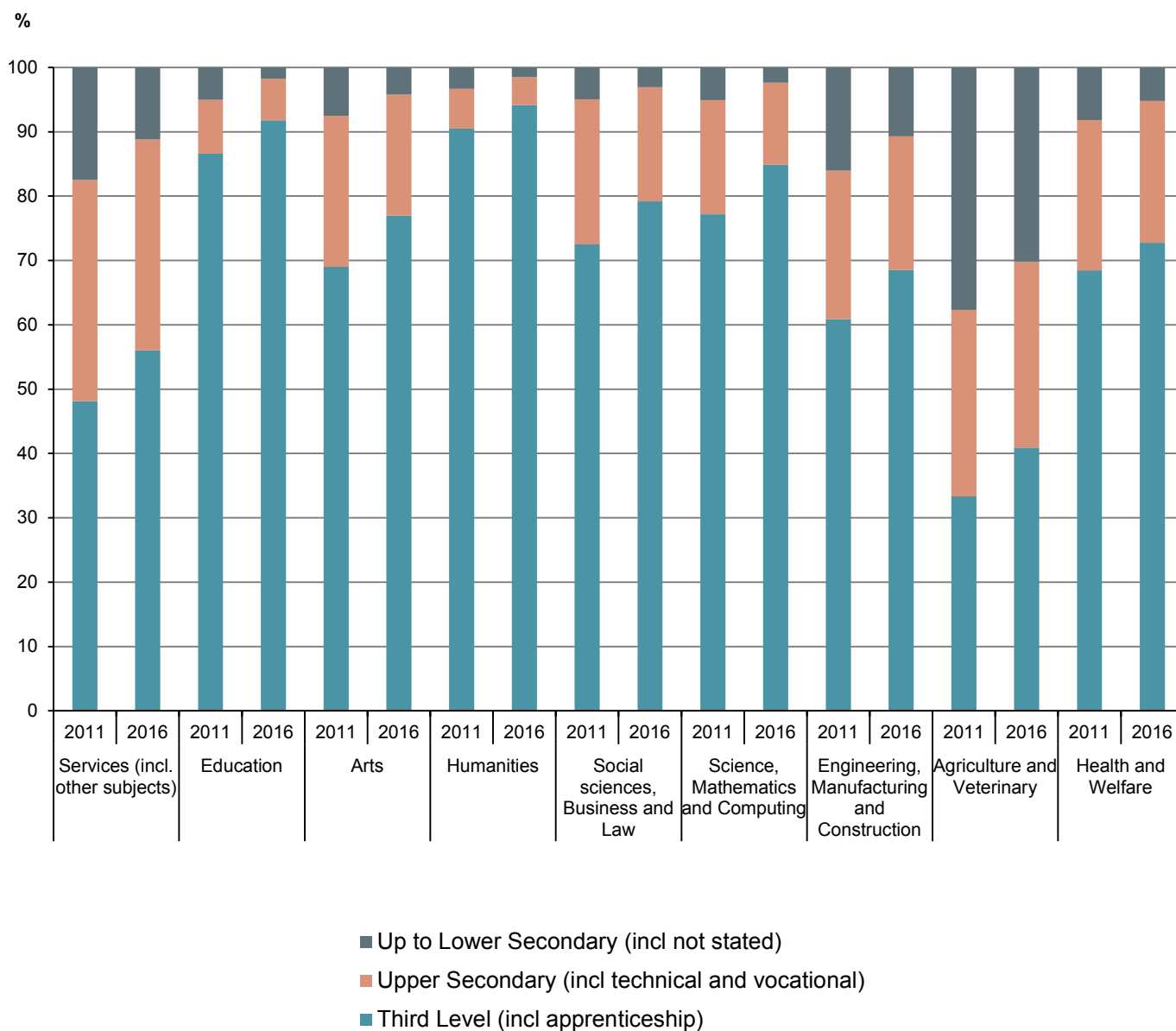
Field of study and level of education

Figure 7.6 presents field of study and level of education attained for people who had ceased their full-time education in 2011 and 2016. Humanities had the highest proportion of people with a third level qualification (94.1%), whilst Agriculture and Veterinary had the lowest proportion (40.9%).

Agriculture and Veterinary in turn had the highest proportion of people whose highest educational attainment was up to lower secondary level (30.2%).

[See web table EZ036](#)

Figure 7.6 Field of study by level of education, 2011 and 2016



8. Travel patterns and car ownership

Means of travel to work

Average travel time

Travel to school and college

Just under three in four using private vehicles to travel to work

There were three questions relating to travel to work, school or college in April 2016, namely means of travel, time of departure and journey time in minutes. The results are analysed separately for those at work and students.

The overall number of people commuting to work increased from 1.70 million in 2011 to 1.88 million in 2016, an increase of 10.7 per cent.

The number of people driving to work increased by 85,180 to 1,152,631 and was the largest increase of all categories. Car passengers increased by a smaller amount to 77,335 in 2016 from 69,164 in 2011.

The use of public transport to get to work has increased by 30,144 persons over the five years, bringing the total to 174,569 and representing 9.3 per cent of all working commuters.

Cycling to work has shown the largest percentage increase of all means of transport, rising from 39,803 in 2011 to 56,837 in 2016, an increase of 42.8 per cent over the five years.

[See web table EZ038](#)

Figure 8.1 Means of travel to work, 1996, 2006 and 2016

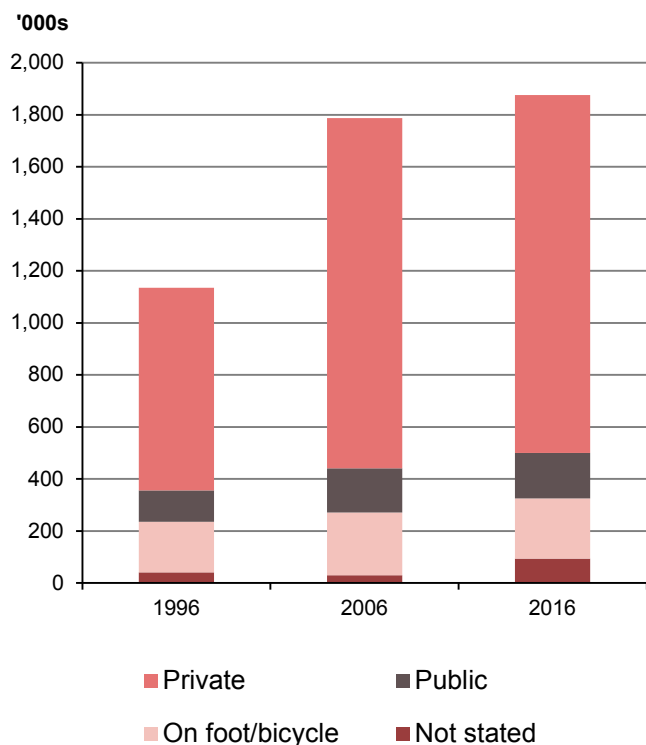
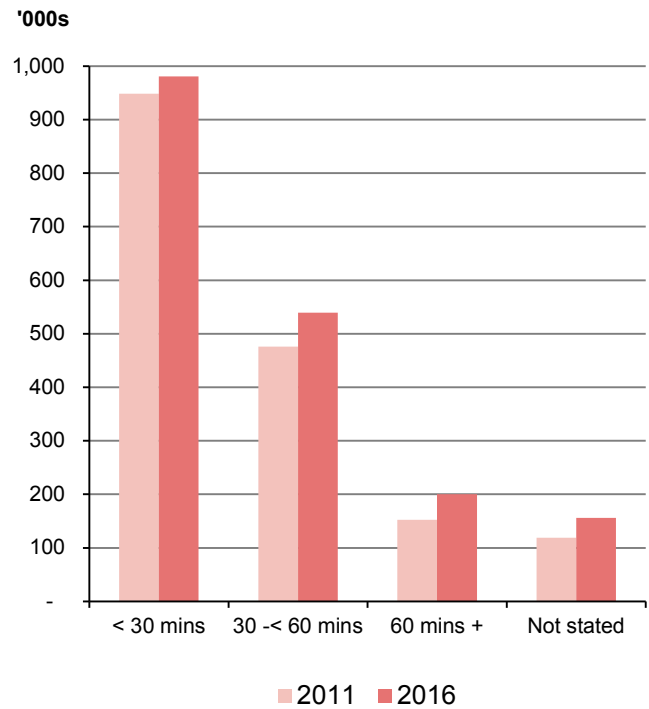


Figure 8.2 Workers by time taken to travel to work, 2011 and 2016



Average travel time to work up on 2011

The average stated journey time to work was 28.2 minutes in 2016, up from 26.6 minutes in 2011 and 27.5 minutes in 2006.

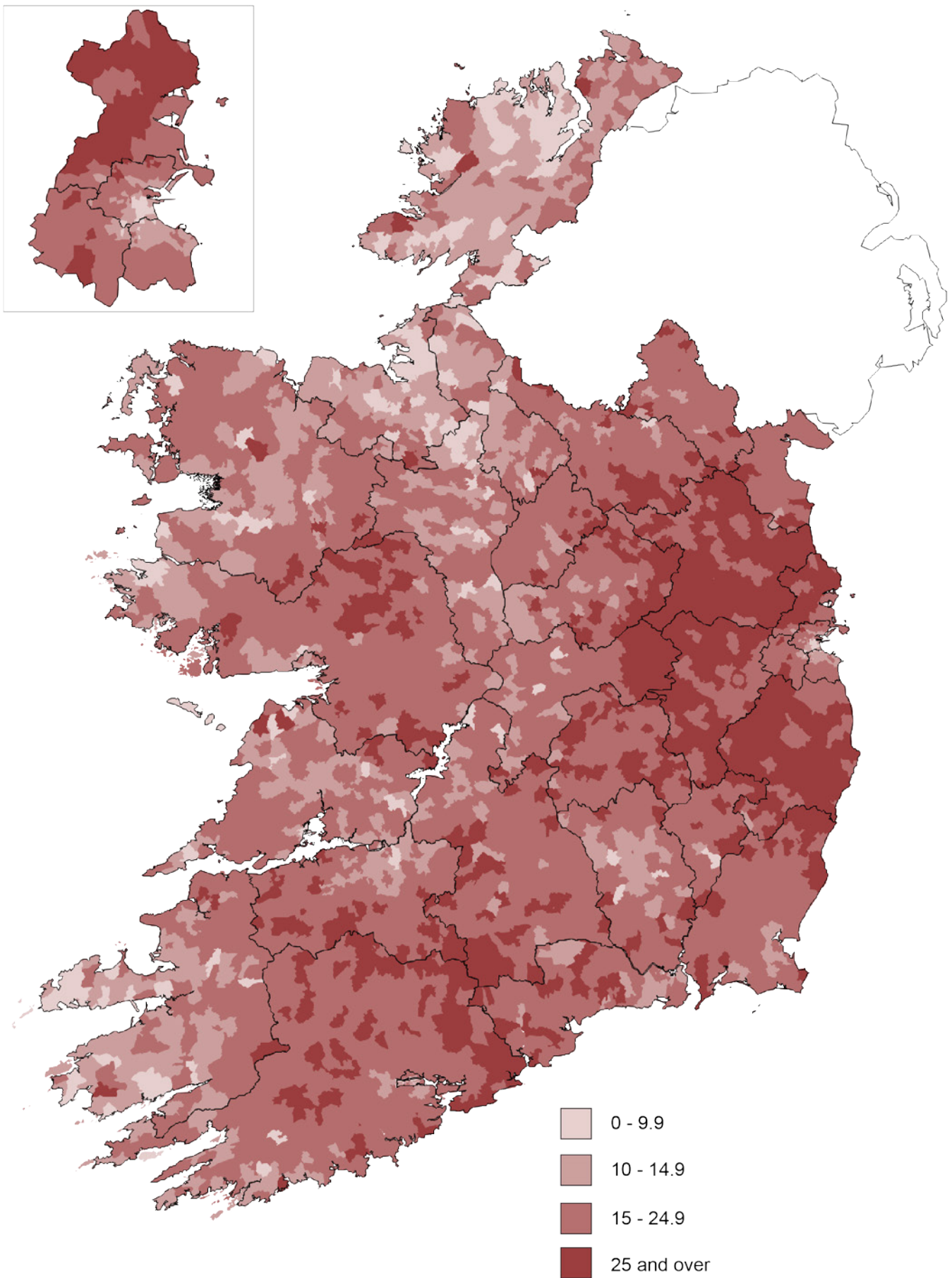
In 2016 52.3 per cent of journeys took 30 minutes or less while 81.0 per cent of journey times were under 60 minutes.

A total of 365,369 workers left home before 7 a.m. (up from 272,864 in 2011), with 166,712 leaving before 6.30 a.m., an increase of 47,111 over the five years.

Just over 68 per cent of these early commuters were men. More women than men travelled to work between the 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. time slots (women making up 57.2%). The number of workers leaving after 9.30 a.m. increased by only 2.1 per cent, from 184,701 to 188,565 between 2011 and 2016.

[See web table EZ041](#)

Map 8.1 Percentage of commuters by electoral division leaving home before 7 a.m. to travel to work, 2016



The car remains the main means of travel for school students

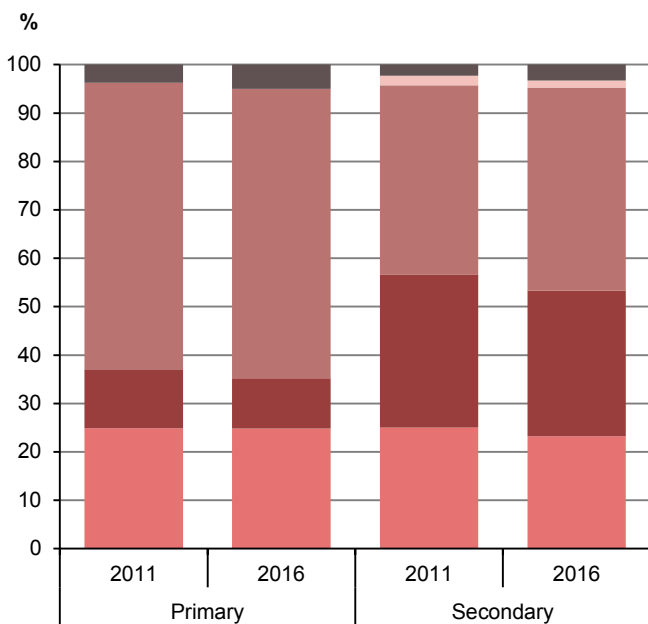
There were an additional 45,414 primary school students in 2016 compared with five years previously. While 10,769 of these additional students walked or cycled to school, bringing the total walking or cycling to school to 135,544, the car continues to be the dominant means of transport for this group with 327,039 children (6 out of 10) being driven to school in 2016. The numbers taking public transport have fallen from 60,954 in 2011 to 56,846 in 2016, representing just 10.4 per cent of children.

The number of secondary school students increased by 27,767 but the numbers walking or cycling increased by just 855 (from 80,538 to 81,393); those using public transport increased by 3,429 to 105,222, representing 30 per cent of journeys, while again, the car remained the main means of transport among this group with 151,794 users, of whom 5,039 drove to school themselves.

Among primary students, 69.1 per cent (377,867) leave for school between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. while 113,190 leave after 9 o'clock and 31,105 leave before 8 o'clock. The average travel time for primary and secondary school students was 12 and 19 minutes respectively.

[See web table EZ038](#)

Figure 8.3 Means of travel for primary and secondary school students, 2011-2016



- On foot or bicycle
- Motor car passenger
- Other
- Bus or train
- Motor car driver

Third level student driver numbers down but rise in car passenger numbers

The number of third level students driving to college has fallen by 8,835 to 44,771 while those who travel as a passenger has increased to 19,125 (up from 16,291 in 2011).

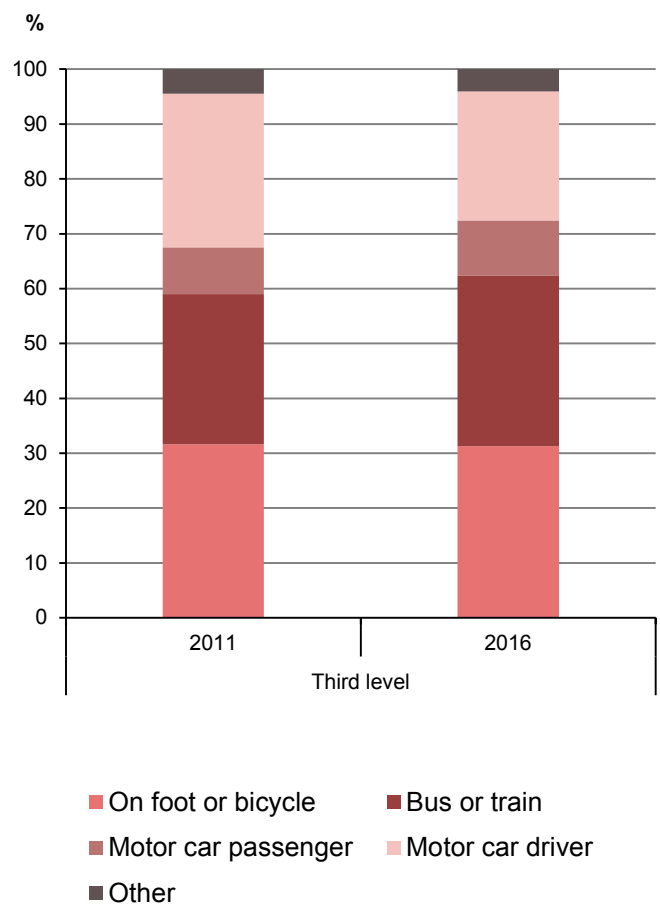
Walking or cycling to college remains the main means of travel accounting for 59,490 students while a further 59,087 used public transport.

Average journey time to college increases

Third level students typically leave for college between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. (87,132 or 45.8% of the total) while 42,150 depart after 9.00 a.m.

The average journey time has increased to 33.3 minutes, up from 30.6 minutes in 2011.

Figure 8.4 Means of travel to college, 2011-2016



Increase in car ownership

Car ownership among households continued its upward trend with 1.39 million households having at least one car in 2016 – an increase of 30,063 on 2011.

In 2016, 76.6 per cent of households in urban areas owned at least one car compared with 91.0 per cent of households in rural areas, a pattern largely caused by the low car ownership in the cities. For example, 33.7 per cent of households in the administrative area Dublin City stated that they did not have a car in 2016.

Of those households indicating they had a car, 54.5 per cent in rural areas had two cars or more, in contrast to 33.0 per cent in urban areas.

Meath had the highest proportion of households with at least one car (90.3%), followed closely by Cork County (89.0%).

Meath also had the largest proportion (43.3%) of households with two cars. Cork County had the largest proportion (7.7%) of households with three cars while 1.8 per cent of households in the State had four or more cars.

[See web table EZ047](#)

Figure 8.5 Percentage car ownership among households by area type, 2016

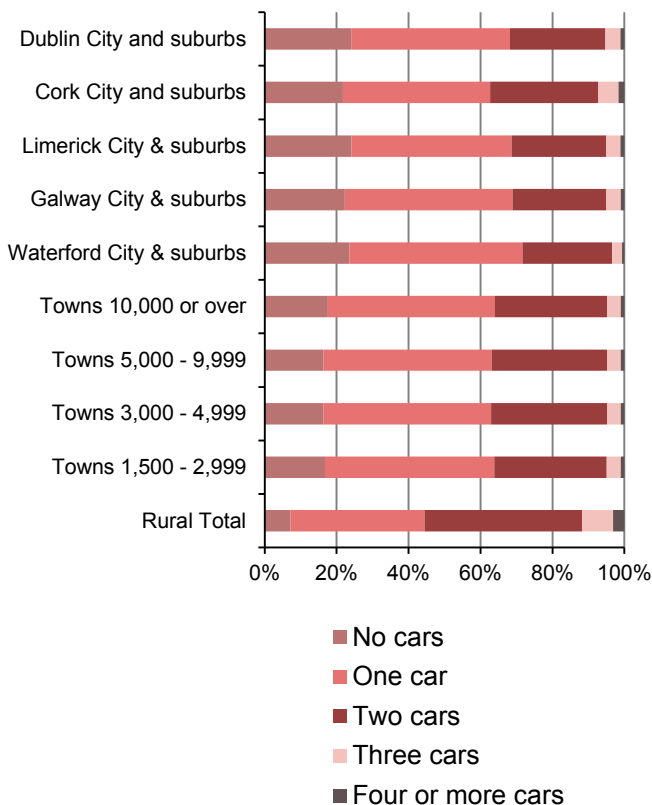
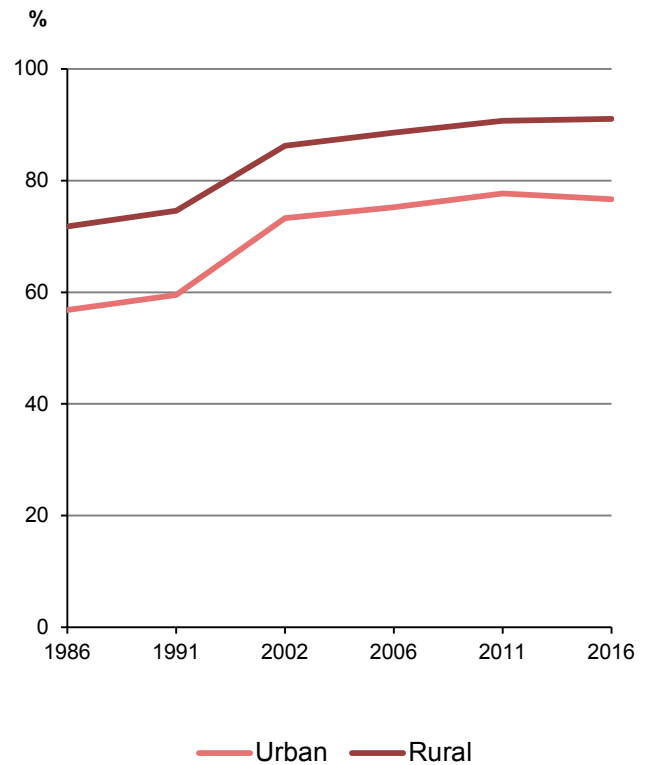


Figure 8.6 Percentage car ownership in urban and rural areas, 1986-2016



It's a fact!

81.9%

The percentage of car ownership throughout the State in 2016, down from 82.4 per cent recorded in 2011

30,063

The increase in households between 2011 and 2016 stating they had at least one car

9. Health, disability and caring

General health

Disability

Carers

Self-assessed health

A question on general health was first introduced in Census 2011 and asked respondents to select one of five categories ranging from very good to very bad. Self-perceived health provides a well validated and widely used measure of actual health, despite its subjective nature. The naturally observed phenomenon of failing health with age is clearly reflected in the census results.

Feeling (Very) Good

Figure 9.1 presents the distribution of health by age group, for both 2011 and 2016. While the pattern of younger people having good or very good health persists, the percentage of 0 – 19 year olds in these categories has fallen slightly from 95.6 per cent in 2011 to 94.5 per cent in 2016. The percentage with fair, bad or very bad health meanwhile has increased from 1.4 per cent in 2011 to 1.6 per cent in 2016. This shift, albeit marginal, from good to less good health can also be seen in those aged 20 to 39.

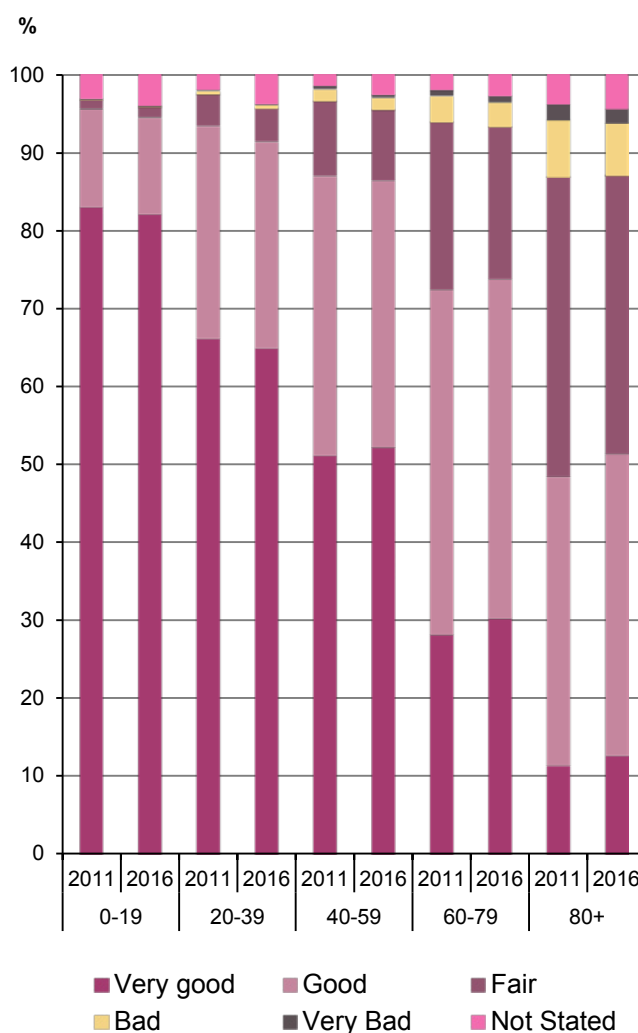
Among the older age group on the other hand, namely those aged 60 to 79, there has been a small increase in the percentage with good or very good health (up from 72.5% to 73.8%), and a corresponding fall in those with fair, bad or very bad health which was down to 23.5 per cent (from 25.6% in 2011).

While only 12.7 per cent of those aged 80 and over reported their health as very good this is up on the 2011 figure of 11.4 per cent.

The total number of people with bad health increased by 5,454 persons (from 57,243 to 62,697) while those with very bad health increased by 1,320 persons (from 12,418 to 13,738).

[See web table EZ050](#)

Figure 9.1 General health by age group, 2011 and 2016



It's a fact!

59.4%

The percentage of the population who identified themselves as having very good health

7.8%

The percentage of males aged 80 and over who identified themselves as having bad or very bad health

Social class and health

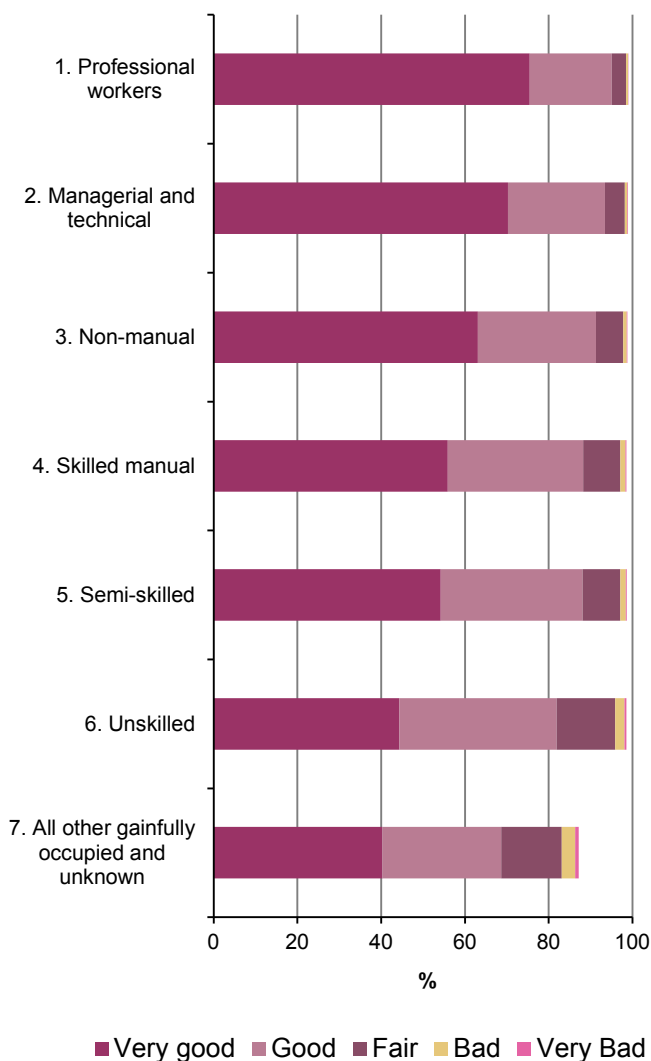
Figure 9.2 presents general health and social class and illustrates the relationship between those with very good health by descending social class category code.

While 75.4 per cent of respondents in social class 1 identified their health as very good, this fell to 55.9 per cent within social class 4, while only 40.3 per cent in social class 7 selected this category.

Bad or very bad health

While people in social class 7 accounted for 18.0 per cent of the total population they accounted for 45.4 per cent of those with bad or very bad general health.

Figure 9.2 General health by social class, 2016



Health by county

The people in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown rated themselves the healthiest in Ireland with 65.6 per cent indicating they had 'very good' health, followed closely by Meath, Kildare and Cork County (all at 63.1%).

The administrative areas with the lowest proportion of respondents indicating 'very good' health were Cork City, Dublin City and Longford (at 54.1%, 55.6% and 55.9% respectively).

It's a fact!

75.4%

The percentage of respondents in social class 1 with 'very good' health

55.9%

The percentage of respondents in social class 4 with 'very good' health

40.3%

The percentage of respondents in social class 7 with 'very good' health

89.9%

The percentage of respondents in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown who identified themselves with 'very good' or 'good' health

Increase in those with a disability

There was a total of 643,131 people with a disability in April 2016 accounting for 13.5 per cent of the population; this represented an increase of 47,796 persons on the 2011 figure of 595,335 when it accounted for 13.0 per cent of the population.

Among those aged 0 to 14 there were an additional 6,028 persons with a disability, bringing the rate of disability to 5.9 per cent (up from 5.4% in 2011), while for those aged 15 to 24 the numbers increased by 8,952 to 53,465 resulting in a disability rate of 9.3 per cent (up from 7.7% in 2011).

As illustrated in Figure 9.3, the rate of disability fell for all groups aged 45 and over. The age group 75-84 shows the largest drop, falling from 46.3 per cent in 2011 to 42.4 per cent in 2016.

While disability rates have fallen, the increase in the number of older people generally means the actual number of people aged 65 and over with a disability has increased from 204,069 to 224,388 over the five years, a rise of 20,319.

[See web table EZ042](#)

Figure 9.3 Percentage of persons with a disability by age, 2011 and 2016

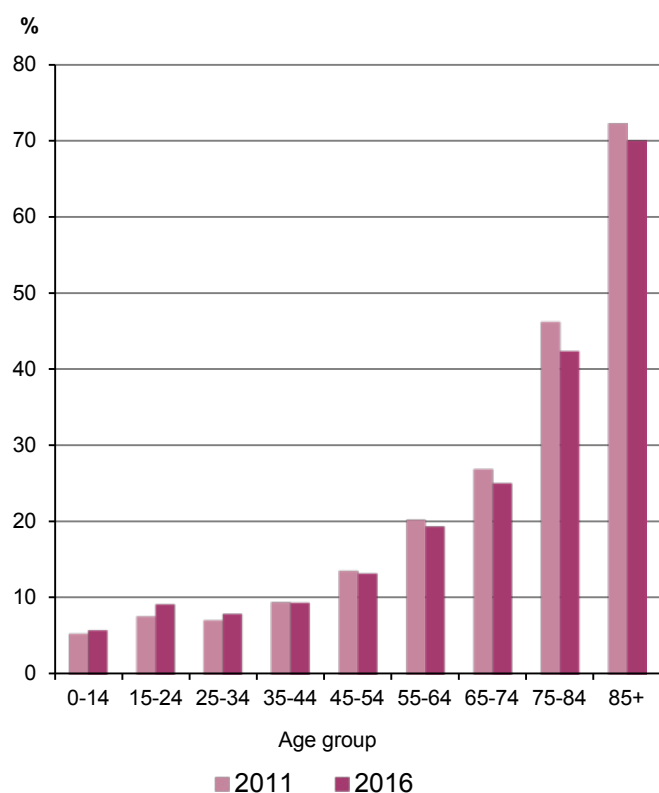
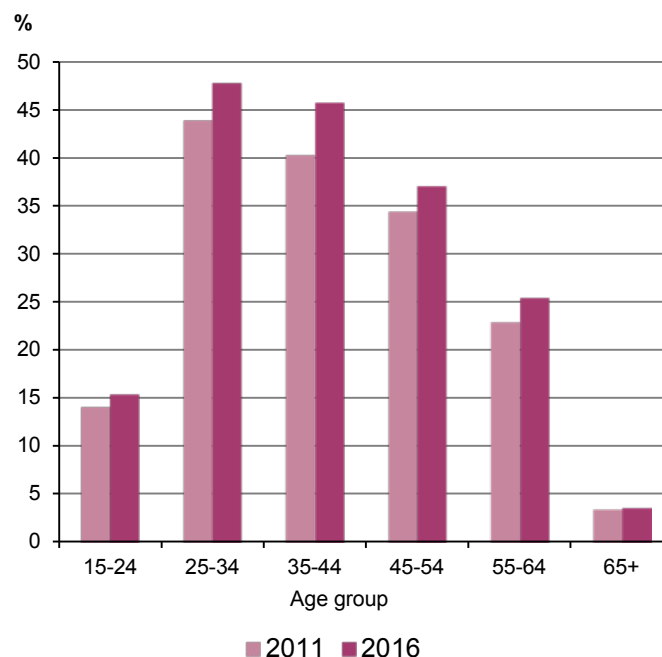


Figure 9.4 Percentage of persons with a disability at work by age, 2011 and 2016



Workers and disability

Of the total 643,131 persons with a disability 130,067 were at work, accounting for 6.5 per cent of the workforce.

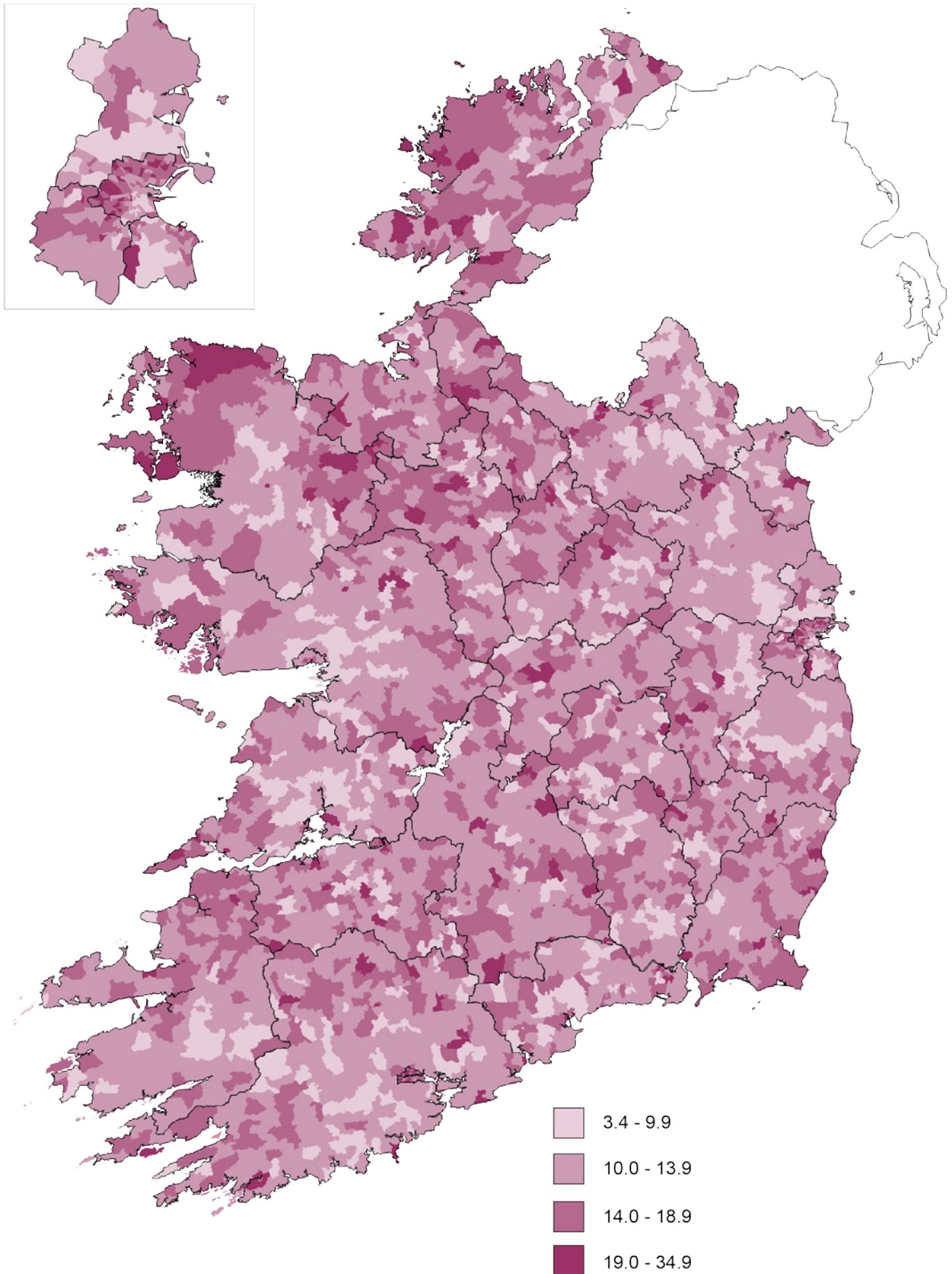
Among those aged 25-34, almost half (47.8%) were at work whereas by age 55 to 64 only 25 per cent of those with a disability were at work.

It's a fact!

13.5%

The percentage of the population in 2016 with a disability

Map 9.1 Percentage of persons with a disability by electoral division, 2016



Increase in carers in older age groups

The number of people who identified themselves as unpaid carers increased by 8,151, from 187,112 in 2011 to 195,263 in 2016, accounting for 4.1 per cent of the population.

While female carers continued to outnumber male carers (118,151 and 77,112 respectively) the increase in carers was almost evenly distributed among males and females over the five years. The number of male carers increased by 4,113 between 2011 and 2016, while female carers increased by 4,038.

Since 2011, the number of carers aged 44 or younger has fallen by 4,561 while the number of carers aged 45 and over increased by 12,712.

Figure 9.5 shows the percentage of men and women who were carers by five year age group. Just under 1 in 10 people aged 50-54 were providing unpaid care in 2016.

[See web table EZ044](#)

Figure 9.5 Carers as a percentage of the total population by age group and gender, 2011 and 2016

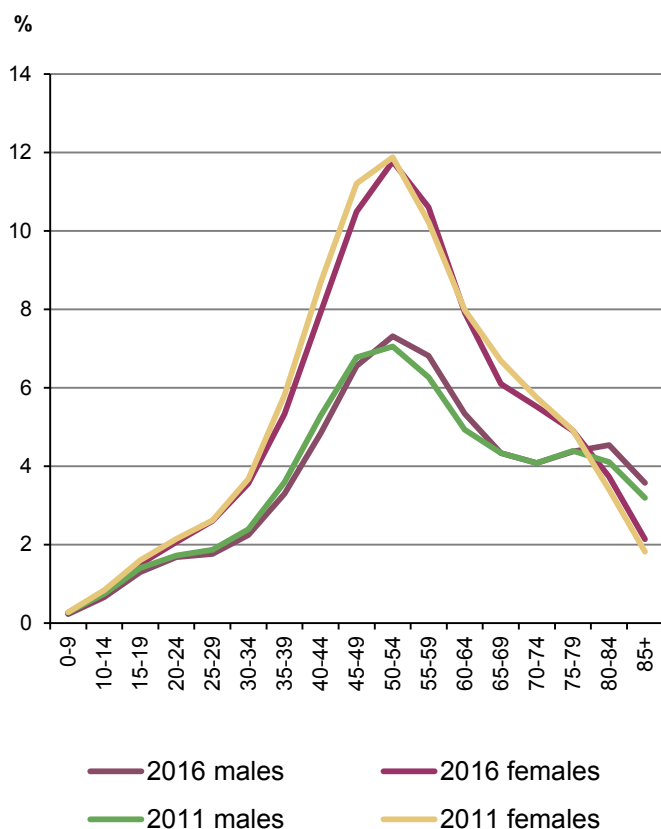


Table 9.1 Number of carers by hours spent caring per week, 2011 and 2016

Hours spent caring per week	Number of Carers	
	2011	2016
1-14 (up to 2 hours a day)	80,891	83,754
15-28 (between 2 and 4 hours a day)	29,255	31,129
29-42 (between 4 and 6 hours a day)	14,139	14,868
43 hours or more (6 hours a day or more)	39,982	41,185
Of which		
43-84 (between 6 and 12 hours a day)	15,787	15,325
85-167 (between 12 and 24 hours a day)	9,020	8,934
168 (24 hours a day)	15,175	16,926
Not stated	22,845	24,327
Total	187,112	195,263

Hours spent caring increases

Table 9.1 shows that the number of people providing up to 2 hours caring a day increased from 80,891 to 83,754 between 2011 and 2016.

In the same period those providing between 2 and 6 hours of caring a day increased from 29,255 to 31,129.

The number of people providing more than 6 hours of caring a day grew from 39,982 persons to 41,185 persons in 2016.

It's a fact!

195,263

The number of people who identified themselves as unpaid carers in 2016

Children

The data presented in Table 9.2 shows that 3,800 children provided unpaid care in 2016, down from 4,228 in 2011. Of these, 1,635 were under the age of 10, compared to 1,838 five years earlier.

Child carers typically provided up to 2 hours caring a day (i.e. 1-14 hours per week). However, 554 child carers, up from 530 in 2011, reported providing in excess of this.

[See web table EZ044](#)

It's a fact!

3,800

The number of children aged 14 and younger providing unpaid care in April 2016

29,311

The number of people aged 65 and over providing unpaid care in April 2016

Table 9.2 Carers aged under 15 by number of hours per week spent caring, 2011 and 2016

Age Group	2011						2016					
	1 - 14	15 - 28	29 - 42	43 or more	Not stated	Total	1 - 14	15 - 28	29 - 42	43 or more	Not stated	Total
0 - 9	928	68	27	70	745	1,838	762	59	29	81	704	1,635
10 - 14	1,494	192	81	92	531	2,390	1,313	197	59	129	467	2,165
Total	2,422	260	108	162	1,276	4,228	2,075	256	88	210	1,171	3,800

Appendices

Appendix 1

Background Notes

A Census of Population was taken on the night of Sunday, 24 April 2016, in accordance with the Statistics (Census of Population) Order 2015 (S.I. No. 445 of 2015)¹. This report is the second of two publications summarising the results of the 2016 census. The first report, *Census 2016 Summary Results – Part 1* was published in April and looked at demographic factors. This second summary report, *Census 2016 Summary Results – Part 2*, looks at social and economic factors such as employment, occupations, education and skills and health related topics.

Coverage of the Census

The census figures relate to the de facto population i.e. the population recorded for each area represents the total of all persons present within its boundaries on the night of Sunday, 24 April 2016, together with all persons who arrived in that area on the morning of Monday, 25 April 2016, not having been enumerated elsewhere. Persons on board ships in port are included with the population of adjacent areas. The figures, therefore, include visitors present on Census Night as well as those in residence, while usual residents temporarily absent from the area are excluded.

De facto versus Usual Residence

The date of the census was chosen to coincide with a period when passenger movements were at a minimum and, consequently, the figures closely approximate to those for the normally resident population. The de facto measure of the population, referred to throughout this report, was 4,761,865 in April 2016 while the usually resident total was 4,689,921, a difference of 71,944 or 1.5%. The usually resident measure is used when analysing topics such as nationality and households and families.

Conduct of the Census

A temporary field force consisting of 6 Census Liaison Officers, 44 Regional Supervisors, 430 Field Supervisors and some 4,663 part-time enumerators carried out the census enumeration. During the four weeks before Census Day the enumerators visited some 2 million private residences and delivered census questionnaires to 1.7 million of these dwellings as well as to 4,000 communal establishments capable of accommodating people (such as hotels, nursing homes etc.) that were expected to be occupied on Census Night. Approximately 250,000 residences were vacant at the time of the census, while in the remaining cases the household was either enumerated elsewhere or

temporarily absent from the State. The collection of completed questionnaires took place between Monday 25 April and Sunday 22 May, 2016.

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) wishes to record its appreciation of the public-spirited co-operation received from households and the work carried out by the census field force.

Production of results

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

The planned publication schedule is contained in Appendix 11. Two summary reports present highlight results primarily for the state; the first one, *Census 2016 Summary Results - Part 1*, looked at overall population change by county; it also examined age, marriage, households and families as well as including first results on nationality, foreign languages, the Irish language, religion and housing. The second summary report, *Census 2016 Summary Results - Part 2*, looks at social and economic factors such as employment, occupations, education and skills as well as travel and health-related topics. A further eleven profile reports will provide more detailed results on individual topics; the details are listed in the publication schedule.

Maps

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

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

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Appendix 2

New questions and changes to previous questions

In advance of every census it is normal for the CSO to review the questions from the previous census with the aim of updating or deleting old questions, and adding new questions. The 2016 census, for the first time ever, was run as a no-change census, meaning the questions on the form were the same as those used in 2011, with the exception of the question on marital status. Here a new category of 'In a registered same-sex civil partnership' was included to accommodate this new legal category. Same-sex couples who were married could simply select 'married'

Q5. What is your current marital status?

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

Appendix 3

Definitions

Labour Force and Unemployment – differences between census and official figures

The results of the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) provide the basis for the official series of quarterly labour force estimates. The labour force and its constituent figures shown in this report are directly based on the census. Users should be aware that information derived from identical questions in the census and QNHS for the same year may show appreciable differences. The main categories affected are the constituents of the question on principal economic status and the employment estimates classified by industry and occupation.

The main reasons for the differences are:

- the QNHS uses the International Labour Organisation (ILO) classification, which has a much wider range of questions on the labour force and which may have a bearing on the responses received to individual questions. Under the ILO criteria, employment, unemployment and inactive population are defined as follows:
 - **In Employment:** Persons who worked in the week before the survey for one hour or more for payment or profit, including work on the family farm or business and all persons who had a job but were not at work because of illness, holidays etc. in the week.
 - **Unemployed:** Persons who, in the week before the survey, were without work and available for work within the next two weeks, and had taken specific steps, in the preceding four weeks, to find work.
 - **Inactive Population (not in labour force):** All other persons.
- the census form is completed by a responsible adult in each household throughout the State in respect of everyone present in the household on Census Night while the QNHS is by face to face interview
- the census relates to all persons present in the State (including visitors from abroad) at the time of the census while the QNHS covers persons usually resident in Ireland
- the census is a complete enumeration while the QNHS is a sample survey

The chief difference resulting from this is that the Census records an unemployment rate (based on Principal Economic Status) of 12.9 per cent, compared with the official rate (based on ILO criteria) of 8.6 per cent. Notwithstanding these differences, the main strength of the census-based data on employment and unemployment is the provision of data for small geographic areas, analysis on the comparisons between areas, the provision of data on unemployment blackspots, and other analysis across multiple variables such as marital status, detailed nationality, etc.

Industry

The term *industry* used for Census of Population purposes is not confined to manufacturing industry. It is synonymous with the term “sector of economic activity”. The basis of the industrial classification is, in the case of employees, the business or profession of their employer and in the case of self-employed persons, the nature of their own business or profession.

In Census 2016, industry is coded using NACE – the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities. The current version, NACE Rev. 2, is a 4-digit activity classification that was first used in Census 2011 and is a revision of the version originally published by Eurostat in 1970. The previous version, NACE Rev. 1, was in use in the censuses of 2002 and 2006.

NACE Rev. 2 is a hierarchical classification, with 88 Divisions at 2-digit level, 272 Groups at 3-digit level and 615 Classes at 4-digit level. The NACE Rev.2 classification is shown in Appendix 5 while a breakdown of the NACE Rev. 1 classification is available on the [CSO website](#).

The industry in which a person is engaged is determined (regardless of their occupation) by the main economic activity carried out in the local unit in which he or she works. If, however, the local unit provides an ancillary service to another unit in the business (e.g. administration, storage, etc.) then the persons in the ancillary unit are classified to the industry of the unit it services. Thus, while the occupational classification is concerned only with the particular work performed by an individual regardless of the activity carried on at the local unit, the industrial classification is concerned only with the ultimate purpose of the unit or end product regardless of the precise nature of the work performed by each individual.

A manufacturing or commercial unit may employ persons with many different occupations for the purpose of making a particular product or for giving a particular

service. Conversely, there are cases in which particular occupations are largely confined to a single industry. For example, the majority of persons with agricultural occupations are in the agriculture industry and most miners are in the mining industry.

Occupation

The Occupation classifications used in the census are based on the UK Standard Occupational Classification² (SOC), with modifications to reflect Irish labour market conditions. The latest version of SOC is SOC2010 and was first used in Census 2011. Previously the census used a classification based on the SOC90 classification, which was first used in Census 1996. The SOC classification adheres to the international occupation classification ISCO Com (88) and provides a link to ISCO Com (88). The hierarchical structure provided within these classifications is suited to accurate automatic coding.

The code to which a person's occupation is classified is determined by the kind of work he or she performs in earning a living, irrespective of the place in which, or the purpose for which, it is performed. The nature of the industry, business or service in which the person is working has no bearing upon the classification of the occupation. For example, the occupation "clerk" covers clerks employed in manufacturing industries, commerce, banking, insurance, public administration, professions and other services etc.

The SOC2010-based classification is shown in Appendix 6 while a breakdown of the SOC90 classification is available on the CSO [website](#).

Socio-economic group

The entire population was classified to one of ten specific socio-economic groups (introduced in 1996). In addition, a residual group entitled "All others gainfully occupied and unknown" was used where sufficient details were not provided. The classification aims to bring together persons with similar social and economic statuses on the basis of the level of skill or educational attainment required. In defining socio-economic group no attempt is made to rank groups in order of socio-economic importance.

The socio-economic group of persons aged 15 years or over who are at work is determined by their occupation (coded using Soc90) and employment status. Unemployed or retired persons aged 15 years or over are classified according to their former occupation and employment status. The detailed classification used for determining the socio-economic group of all persons at

work, unemployed or retired is given in Appendix 7.

Persons looking after the home/family or at school/college, who are members of a family unit, were classified to the socio-economic group of another person in the family unit using a priority table based on the relationships within the family. Thus, if the reference person³ of a family was at work, unemployed or retired, other persons were assigned to his/her socio-economic group. If the reference person was neither at work, unemployed nor retired (e.g. never worked, permanently disabled, etc.), they were assigned to the socio-economic group of the other parent, spouse or cohabiting partner in the family unit. If there was no such spouse or partner or if the spouse, in turn, was neither at work, unemployed or retired, they were assigned to the socio-economic group of a working son/daughter. If there were no persons in the family unit with a socio-economic group then they were assigned to the **unknown** socio-economic group. Other persons looking after the home/family or at school/college who were not members of a family unit, such as relatives of the reference person (e.g. widowed grandparents, etc.) were assigned a socio-economic group using the above method. Unrelated persons or persons living alone who are looking after the home/family or at school/college were assigned to the **unknown** group.

The socio-economic groups used in the census are as follows:

- A** Employers and managers
- B** Higher professional
- C** Lower professional
- D** Non-manual
- E** Manual skilled
- F** Semi-skilled
- G** Unskilled
- H** Own account workers
- I** Farmers
- J** Agricultural workers
- Z** All others gainfully occupied and unknown

²Standard Occupational Classification, Second edition, HMSO, London, 1995

³The reference person in each private household is the first person identified as a parent, spouse or cohabiting partner in the first family in the household. Where no person in the household satisfies these criteria, the first usually resident person is used as the reference person.

Social class

The entire population is also classified into one of the following social class groups (introduced in 1996) which are defined on the basis of occupation and employment status (coded using Soc90):

1. Professional workers
2. Managerial and technical
3. Non-manual
4. Skilled manual
5. Semi-skilled
6. Unskilled
7. All others gainfully occupied and unknown

The occupations included in each of these groups have been selected in such a way as to bring together, as far as possible, people with similar levels of occupational skill. In determining social class no account is taken of the differences between individuals on the basis of other characteristics such as education. Accordingly social class ranks occupations by the level of skill required on a social class scale ranging from 1 (highest) to 7 (lowest). This scale combines occupations into six groups by occupation and employment status following procedures similar to those outlined above for the allocation of socio-economic group. A residual category "All others gainfully occupied and unknown" is used where no precise allocation is possible. The detailed classification used for determining the social class group of all persons at work, unemployed or retired is given in Appendix 8.

Disability

Data on disability was derived from answers to questions 16 and 17 of the census questionnaire. Question 16 was a seven-part question that asked about the existence of the following long lasting conditions: (a) blindness or a serious vision impairment, (b) deafness or a severe hearing impairment, (c) a difficulty with basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting or carrying, (d) an intellectual disability, (e) a difficulty with learning, remembering or concentrating, (f) a psychological or emotional condition and (g) a difficulty with pain, breathing or any other chronic illness or condition.

If a person answered YES to any of the parts of Q16, they were then asked to answer Question 17. This question was a four-part question that asked whether an individual had a difficulty doing any of the following activities: (a) dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home (self-care disability); (b) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's surgery (going outside

the home disability); (c) working at a job or business or attending school or college (employment disability) and (d) participating in other activities, such as leisure or using transport.

Individuals were classified as having a disability if they answered YES to any part of the above two questions, including, in particular, if they ticked YES to any of the parts of Q17 even though they may not have ticked YES to any of the parts of Q16.

Aggregate Town and Aggregate Rural Areas

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

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

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

First introduced in 2011 therefore, and continuing for Census 2016, a new census town was defined as having a minimum of 50 occupied dwellings, with a maximum distance between any dwelling and the building closest to it of 100 metres, and where there was evidence of an urban centre (shop, school etc.). The 100 metres proximity rule was also applied when extending existing 2011 Census town boundaries.

Impact of Local Government Act 2014

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

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

Private household

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

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

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

Non-private Household (Communal Establishment)

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

Size of Household

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

Family Units

A family unit or *nucleus* is defined as:

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

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

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

Appendix 4

Broad level of industrial groups used in the NACE Rev 2 census classification

Code	Industrial group
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Mining and quarrying
C	Manufacturing
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Transportation and storage
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Administrative and support service activities
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S	Other service activities
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
U	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

Appendix 5

Detailed list of Industries (NACE Rev 2)

Code	Industry	Code	Industry
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		
190	Farming (Farming of animals, mixed farming)	1500	Manufacture of leather and related products
191	Growing of crops, fruits, plants, flowers and vegetables	1600	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; Manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
192	Other agricultural activities and agricultural activities n.e.c	1700	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
200	Forestry and Logging	1800	Printing activities and reproduction of recorded media
300	Fishing and Aquaculture	1900	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
400	Horseracing Activities	2000	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
		2100	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products
		2210	Manufacture of rubber products
		2220	Manufacture of plastic products
	Mining and Quarrying	2310	Manufacture of glass and glass products
500	Mining and quarrying of coal and lignite	2360	Manufacture of articles of concrete, plaster and cement
600	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	2380	All other manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
700	Mining of metal ores	2400	Manufacture of basic metals
800	Other mining and quarrying	2500	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
892	Extraction and agglomeration of peat	2610	Manufacture of electronic components and boards
900	Mining support service activities	2620	Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment
		2690	Manufacture of other computer, electronic and optical products
	Manufacturing	2700	Manufacture of electrical equipment
1010	Production, processing and preserving of meat, meat products and poultry	2800	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c
1020	Processing and preserving of fish and fish products	2900	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
1030	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	3000	Manufacture of other transport equipment
1040	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	3100	Manufacture of furniture
1050	Manufacture of dairy products	3250	Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies
1060	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	3280	All other manufacturing n.e.c
1070	Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products	3300	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment
1080	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c		
1090	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds		Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning supply
1100	Manufacture of beverages	3510	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution
1200	Manufacture of tobacco products	3520	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains
1300	Manufacture of textiles	3530	Steam and air conditioning supply
1400	Manufacture of clothes; dressing and dyeing of fur		

Appendix 5

Detailed list of Industries (NACE Rev 2)

Code	Industry	Code	Industry
	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management and Remediation Activities	4772	Retail sale of footwear and leather goods in specialised stores
3600	Water collection, treatment and supply	4795	Retail trade n.e.c.
3700	Sewerage		Transportation and Storage
3800	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities, materials recovery	4932	Taxi Operations
	Construction	4935	Other Passenger land transport
4110	Development of building projects	4940	Freight transport by road
4120	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	4950	Transport via pipeline
4200	Civil Engineering	4980	Transport via railways
4310	Demolition and site preparation	5000	Water transport
4321	Electrical installation	5100	Air transport
4322	Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	5229	Activities of other transport agencies
4329	Other construction installation	5280	Warehousing, storage and Cargo Handling
4330	Building completion and finishing	5290	Service activities related to land, water and air transportation
4390	Other specialised construction activities	5300	Post and courier activities
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles		Accommodation and Food Service Activities
4500	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5510	Hotels and similar accommodation
4630	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	5580	Other provision of short-stay accommodation
4640	Wholesale of household goods	5610	Restaurants and mobile food service activities
4673	Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	5620	Event catering and food service activities
4680	All other wholesale trade and commission trade and wholesale not specified	5630	Beverage serving activities, including bars and coffee shops
4710	Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating		Information and Communication Activities
4720	Retail sale of food, beverages or tobacco in specialised stores	5810	Publishing of books, newspapers, magazines and other publishing services
4730	Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	5820	Software publishing
4740	Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores	5900	Movie, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
4751	Retail sale of textiles in specialised stores	6000	Programming and broadcasting activities
4752	Retail sale of hardware, paints and glass in specialised stores	6100	Telecommunications
4754	Retail sale of electrical household appliances in specialised stores	6200	Computer programming, consultancy and related services
4759	Retail sale of furniture, lighting equipment and household articles n.e.c.	6300	Information service activities
4760	Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores		
4771	Retail sale of clothing in specialised stores		

Appendix 5

Detailed list of Industries (NACE Rev 2)

Code	Industry	Code	Industry
	Financial and Insurance Activities		Education
6400	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	8510	Pre-Primary Education
6500	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	8520	Primary Education
6610	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	8530	Secondary Education
6620	Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding	8540	Higher Education
6630	Fund Management Activities	8590	Adult and Other Education not elsewhere classified
	Real Estate Activities		Human Health and Social Work Activities
6800	Real Estate Activities	8610	Hospital Activities
	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	8623	Dental practice activities
6910	Legal Activities	8629	Medical practice activities
6920	Accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	8690	Other human health activities
7000	Activities of head offices; management consultancy services	8700	Residential Care activities
7110	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy	8800	Social work activities
7120	Technical testing and analysis		Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
7200	Scientific research and development	9000	Creative arts and entertainment activities
7300	Advertising and market research	9100	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
7400	Other professional, scientific and technical activities	9200	Gambling and betting activities
7500	Veterinary activities	9300	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
	Administrative and Support Service Activities		Other Service Activities
7700	Rental and leasing activities	9400	Activities of membership organisations
7800	Employment activities	9500	Repair of computers and personal and household goods
7900	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	9601	Washing and dry-cleaning of textile and fur products
8000	Security and investigation activities	9602	Hairdressing and other beauty treatment
8100	Services to buildings and landscape activities	9603	Funeral and related activities
8200	Miscellaneous office and business activities	9604	Physical well-being activities
	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	9609	Other service activities n.e.c.
8422	Defence Activities		Activities of Households as Employers
8424	Garda Siochana	9700	Private households with employed persons
8490	All other public administration; compulsory social security		Activities of Extra-territorial organisations and bodies
		9900	Extra-territorial organisations and bodies
		9999	Industry not stated

Appendix 6

Detailed level of occupations used in the SOC2010-based census classification

Code	Occupation	Code	Occupation
1	MANAGERS, DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS	117	Senior Officers in Protective Services
		1171	Officers in armed forces
11	CORPORATE MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS	1172	Senior police officers
		1173	Senior officers in fire, ambulance, prison and related services
111	Chief Executives and Senior Officials	118	Health and Social Services Managers and Directors
1115	Chief executives	1181	Health services and public health managers and directors
1116	Elected officers and representatives	1184	Social services managers and directors
1118	Civil and public service Assistant Secretary and above and senior officials	119	Managers and Directors in Retail and Wholesale
112	Production Managers and Directors	1190	Managers and directors in retail and wholesale
1121	Production managers and directors in manufacturing	12	OTHER MANAGERS AND PROPRIETORS
1122	Production managers and directors in construction	121	Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture Related Services
1123	Production managers and directors in mining and energy	1211	Managers and proprietors in agriculture and horticulture
113	Functional Managers and Directors	1213	Managers and proprietors in forestry, fishing and related services
1131	Financial managers and directors	1218	Managers and proprietors in horse-racing and related industries
1132	Marketing and sales directors	122	Managers and Proprietors in Hospitality and Leisure Services
1133	Purchasing managers and directors	1221	Hotel and accommodation managers and proprietors
1134	Advertising and public relations directors	1223	Restaurant and catering establishment managers and proprietors
1135	Human resource managers and directors	1224	Publicans and managers of licensed premises
1136	Information technology and telecommunications directors	1225	Leisure and sports managers
1139	Functional managers and directors n.e.c.*	1226	Travel agency managers and proprietors
115	Financial Institution Managers and Directors	124	Managers and Proprietors in Health and Care Services
1150	Financial institution managers and directors	1241	Health care practice managers
116	Managers and Directors in Transport and Logistics	1242	Residential, day and domiciliary care managers and proprietors
1161	Managers and directors in transport and distribution		
1162	Managers and directors in storage and warehousing		

Appendix 6

Detailed level of occupations used in the SOC2010-based census classification

Code	Occupation	Code	Occupation
125	Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	2136	Programmers and software development professionals
1252	Garage managers and proprietors	2137	Web design and development professionals
1253	Hairdressing and beauty salon managers and proprietors	2139	Information technology and telecommunications professionals n.e.c.*
1254	Shopkeepers and proprietors – wholesale and retail		
1255	Waste disposal and environmental services managers	214	Conservation and Environment Professionals
1258	Civil and Public Service AP & PO and equivalent grades	2141	Conservation professionals
1259	Managers and proprietors in other services n.e.c.*	2142	Environment professionals
2	PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS	215	Research and Development Managers
		2150	Research and development managers
21	SCIENCE, RESEARCH, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY PROFESSIONALS	22	HEALTH PROFESSIONALS
211	Natural and Social Science Professionals	221	Health Professionals
2111	Chemical scientists	2211	Medical practitioners
2112	Biological scientists and biochemists	2212	Psychologists
2113	Physical scientists	2213	Pharmacists
2114	Social and humanities scientists	2214	Opticians (Incl. Dispensing Opticians, old Code 3216)
2119	Natural and social science professionals n.e.c.*	2215	Dental practitioners
212	Engineering Professionals	2216	Veterinarians
2121	Civil engineers	2217	Medical radiographers
2122	Mechanical engineers	2218	Podiatrists
2123	Electrical engineers	2219	Health professionals n.e.c.*
2124	Electronics engineers	222	Therapy Professionals
2126	Design and development engineers	2221	Physiotherapists
2127	Production and process engineers	2222	Occupational therapists
2129	Engineering professionals n.e.c.*	2223	Speech and language therapists
213	Information Technology and Telecommunications Professionals	2229	Therapy professionals n.e.c.*
2133	IT specialist managers	223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals
2134	IT project and programme managers	2231	Nurses and midwives (incl.midwives,old code 2232)
2135	IT business analysts, architects and systems designers		

Appendix 6

Detailed level of occupations used in the SOC2010-based census classification

Code	Occupation	Code	Occupation
23	TEACHING AND EDUCATIONAL	2433	Quantity surveyors
231	Teaching and Educational Professionals	2434	Chartered surveyors
2311	Further and Higher Education teaching professionals (incl. Higher and Further Education teaching professionals old code 2312)	2435	Chartered architectural technologists
2314	Secondary education teaching professionals	2436	Construction project managers and related professionals
2315	Primary and Nursery education teaching professionals	244	Welfare Professionals
2317	Senior professionals of educational establishments	2442	Social workers
2318	Education advisers and school inspectors	2443	Probation officers
2319	Teaching, special needs, and other educational professionals n.e.c.* (incl. special education teaching professionals, old code 2316)	2444	Clergy
24	BUSINESS, MEDIA AND PUBLIC SERVICE PROFESSIONALS	2449	Welfare professionals n.e.c.*
241	Legal Professionals	245	Librarians and Related Professionals
2412	Barristers and judges	2451	Librarians
2413	Solicitors	2452	Archivists and curators
2419	Legal professionals n.e.c.*	246	Quality and Regulatory Professionals
242	Business, Research and Administrative Professionals	2461	Quality control and planning engineers
2421	Chartered and certified accountants and taxation experts (Incl. Taxation Experts old code 3535)	2462	Quality assurance and regulatory professionals
2423	Management consultants and business analysts	2463	Environmental health professionals
2424	Business and financial project management professionals	247	Media Professionals
2425	Actuaries, economists and statisticians	2471	Journalists, newspaper and periodical editors
2426	Business and related research professionals	2472	Public relations professionals
2429	Business, research and administrative professionals n.e.c.*	2473	Advertising accounts managers and creative directors
243	Architects, Town Planners and Surveyors	3	ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS
2431	Architects and town planners (incl. Town planners, old code 2432)		

Appendix 6

Detailed level of occupations used in the SOC2010-based census classification

Code	Occupation	Code	Occupation
31	SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS	33	PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
311	Science, Engineering and Production Technicians	331	Protective Service Occupations
3111	Laboratory technicians	3311	NCOs and other ranks
3112	Electrical and electronics technicians	3312	Police officers (sergeant and below)
3113	Engineering technicians	3313	Fire service officers (watch manager and below)
3114	Building and civil engineering technicians	3314	Prison service officers (below principal officer)
3115	Quality assurance technicians	3315	Police community support officers
3116	Planning, process and production technicians	3319	Protective service associate professionals n.e.c.*
3119	Science, engineering and production technicians n.e.c.*	34	CULTURE, MEDIA AND SPORTS OCCUPATIONS
312	Draughtspersons and Related Architectural Technicians	341	Artistic, Literary and Media Occupations
3121	Architectural and town planning technicians	3411	Artists
3122	Draughtspersons	3412	Authors, writers and translators
313	Information Technology Technicians	3413	Actors, entertainers and presenters
3131	IT operations technicians	3414	Dancers and choreographers
3132	IT user support technicians	3415	Musicians
32	HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS	3416	Arts officers, producers and directors
321	Health Associate Professionals	3417	Photographers, audio-visual and broadcasting equipment operators
3213	Paramedics	342	Design Occupations
3217	Pharmaceutical technicians	3421	Graphic designers
3218	Medical and dental technicians	3422	Product, clothing and related designers
3219	Health associate professionals n.e.c.*	344	Sports and Fitness Occupations
323	Welfare and Housing Associate Professionals	3441	Sports players
3231	Youth and community workers	3442	Sports coaches, instructors and officials
3233	Child and early years officers	3443	Fitness instructors
3234	Housing officers		
3235	Counsellors		
3239	Welfare and housing associate professionals n.e.c.*		

Appendix 6

Detailed level of occupations used in the SOC2010-based census classification

Code	Occupation	Code	Occupation
35	BUSINESS AND PUBLIC SERVICE ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS	356	Public Services and Other Associate Professionals
351	Transport Associate Professionals	3561	Public services associate professionals
3511	Air traffic controllers	3562	Human resources and industrial relations officers
3512	Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	3563	Vocational and industrial trainers and instructors
3513	Ship and hovercraft officers	3564	Careers advisers and vocational guidance specialists
352	Legal Associate Professionals	3565	Inspectors of standards and regulations
3520	Legal associate professionals	3567	Health and safety officers
353	Business, Finance and Related Associate Professionals	4	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SECRETARIAL OCCUPATIONS
3531	Estimators, valuers and assessors	41	ADMINISTRATIVE OCCUPATIONS
3532	Brokers	411	Administrative Occupations: Government and Related Organisations
3533	Insurance underwriters	4112	National government administrative occupations
3534	Finance and investment analysts and advisers	4113	Local government administrative occupations
3536	Importers and exporters	4114	Officers of non-governmental organisations
3537	Financial and accounting technicians	412	Administrative Occupations: Finance
3538	Financial accounts managers	4121	Credit controllers
3539	Business and related associate professionals n.e.c.*	4122	Book-keepers, payroll managers and wages
354	Sales, Marketing and Related Associate Professionals	4123	Bank and post office clerks
3541	Buyers and procurement officers	4124	Finance officers
3542	Business sales executives	4129	Financial administrative occupations n.e.c.*
3543	Marketing associate professionals	413	Administrative Occupations: Records
3544	Estate agents and auctioneers	4131	Records clerks and assistants
3545	Sales accounts and business development managers	4132	Pensions and insurance clerks and assistants
3546	Conference and exhibition managers and organisers	4133	Stock control clerks and assistants
355	Conservation and Environmental Associate Professionals	4134	Transport and distribution clerks and assistants
3550	Conservation and environmental associate professionals	4135	Library clerks and assistants
		4138	Human resources administrative occupations

Appendix 6

Detailed level of occupations used in the SOC2010-based census classification

Code	Occupation	Code	Occupation
415	Other Administrative Occupations	5214	Metal plate workers, and riveters
4151	Sales administrators	5215	Welding trades
4159	Other administrative occupations n.e.c.*	5216	Pipe fitters
416	Administrative Occupations: Office Managers and Supervisors	522	Metal Machining, Fitting and Instrument Making Trades
4161	Office managers	5221	Metal machining setters and setter-operators
4162	Office supervisors	5222	Tool makers, tool fitters and markers-out
42	SECRETARIAL AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	5223	Metal working production and maintenance fitters
421	Secretarial and Related Occupations	5224	Precision instrument makers and repairers
4215	Personal assistants and other secretaries	5225	Air-conditioning and refrigeration engineers
4216	Receptionists	523	Vehicle Trades
4217	Typists and related keyboard occupations	5231	Vehicle technicians, mechanics and electricians
5	SKILLED TRADES OCCUPATIONS	5232	Vehicle body builders and repairers
51	SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND RELATED TRADES	5234	Vehicle paint technicians
511	Agricultural and Related Trades	5235	Aircraft maintenance and related trades
5111	Farmers	5236	Boat and ship builders and repairers
5112	Horticultural trades	5237	Rail and rolling stock builders and repairers
5113	Gardeners and landscape gardeners	524	Electrical and Electronic Trades
5114	Groundsmen and greenkeepers	5241	Electricians and electrical fitters
5118	Skilled workers in horse-racing and related industries	5242	Telecommunications engineers
5119	Agricultural and fishing trades n.e.c.*	5244	TV, video and audio engineers
52	SKILLED METAL, ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TRADES	5245	IT engineers
521	Metal Forming, Welding and Related Trades	5249	Electrical and electronic trades n.e.c.*
5211	Smiths and forge workers	525	Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades Supervisors
5212	Moulders, core makers and die casters	5250	Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades supervisors
5213	Sheet metal workers	53	SKILLED CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING TRADES

Appendix 6

Detailed level of occupations used in the SOC2010-based census classification

Code	Occupation	Code	Occupation
531	Construction and Building Trades	5435	Cooks
5311	Steel erectors	5436	Catering and bar managers
5312	Bricklayers and masons		
5313	Roofers, roof tilers and slaters	544	Other Skilled Trades
5314	Plumbers and heating and ventilating engineers	5441	Glass and ceramics makers, decorators and finishers
5315	Carpenters and joiners	5442	Furniture makers and other craft woodworkers
5316	Glaziers, window fabricators and fitters	5443	Florists
5319	Construction and building trades n.e.c.*	5449	Other skilled trades n.e.c.*
532	Building Finishing Trades	6	CARING, LEISURE AND OTHER SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
5321	Plasterers		
5322	Floorers and wall tilers	61	CARING PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
5323	Painters and decorators		
533	Construction and Building Trades Supervisors	612	Childcare and Related Personal Services
5330	Construction and building trades supervisors	6121	Nursery nurses and assistants and playworkers
54	TEXTILES, PRINTING AND OTHER SKILLED TRADES	6122	Childminders and related occupations
		6125	Teaching assistants
		6126	Educational support assistants
541	Textiles and Garments Trades	613	Animal Care and Control Services
5411	Weavers and knitters	6131	Veterinary nurses
5412	Upholsterers	6132	Pest control officers
5413	Footwear and leather working trades	6139	Animal care services occupations n.e.c.*
5414	Tailors and dressmakers	614	Caring Personal Services
5419	Textiles, garments and related trades n.e.c.*	6141	Nursing auxiliaries and assistants
542	Printing Trades	6142	Ambulance staff (excluding paramedics)
5421	Pre-press technicians	6143	Dental nurses
5422	Printers	6144	Houseparents and residential wardens
5423	Print finishing and binding workers	6145	Care workers and home carers
543	Food Preparation and Hospitality Trades	6146	Senior care workers
5431	Butchers	6147	Care escorts
5432	Bakers and flour confectioners	6148	Undertakers, mortuary and crematorium assistants
5433	Fishmongers and poultry dressers		
5434	Chefs		

Appendix 6

Detailed level of occupations used in the SOC2010-based census classification

Code	Occupation	Code	Occupation
62	LEISURE, TRAVEL AND RELATED PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	7124	Market and street traders and assistants
621	Leisure and Travel Services	7125	Merchandisers and window dressers
6211	Sports and leisure assistants	7129	Sales related occupations n.e.c.*(incl. property, housing and estate managers 1251)
6212	Travel agents	713	Sales Supervisors
6214	Air travel assistants	7130	Sales supervisors
6215	Rail travel assistants	72	CUSTOMER SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
6219	Leisure and travel service occupations n.e.c.*	721	Customer Service Occupations
622	Hairdressers and Related Services	7211	Call and contact centre occupations
6221	Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related occupations (incl. Beauticians and related occupations old code 6222)	7213	Telephonists
623	Housekeeping and Related Services	7214	Communication operators
6231	Housekeepers and related occupations	7215	Market research interviewers
6232	Caretakers	7219	Customer service occupations n.e.c.*
624	Cleaning and Housekeeping Managers and Supervisors	722	Customer Service Managers and Supervisors
6240	Cleaning and housekeeping managers and supervisors	7220	Customer service managers and supervisors
7	SALES AND CUSTOMER SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	8	PROCESS, PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATIVES
71	SALES OCCUPATIONS	81	PROCESS, PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATIVES
711	Sales Assistants and Retail Cashiers	811	Process Operatives
7111	Sales and retail assistants, cashiers and checkout operators (incl. Retail cash desk and check-out operators old code 7112)	8111	Food, drink and tobacco process operatives
7113	Telephone salespersons	8112	Glass and ceramics process operatives
7114	Pharmacy and other dispensing assistants	8113	Textile process operatives
7115	Vehicle and parts salespersons and advisers	8114	Chemical and related process operatives
712	Sales Related Occupations	8115	Rubber process operatives
7121	Collector salespersons and credit agents	8116	Plastics process operatives
7122	Debt, rent and other cash collectors	8117	Metal making and treating process operatives
7123	Roundspersons and van salespersons	8118	Electroplaters
		8119	Process operatives n.e.c.*

Appendix 6

Detailed level of occupations used in the SOC2010-based census classification

Code	Occupation	Code	Occupation
812	Plant and Machine Operatives	8222	Fork-lift truck drivers
8121	Paper and wood machine operatives	8223	Agricultural machinery drivers
8122	Coal mine operatives	8229	Mobile machine drivers and operatives n.e.c.*
8123	Quarry workers and related operatives		
8124	Energy plant operatives	823	Other Drivers and Transport Operatives
8125	Metal working machine operatives	8231	Train and tram drivers
8126	Water and sewerage plant operatives	8232	Marine and waterways transport operatives
8127	Printing machine assistants	8233	Air transport operatives
8129	Plant and machine operatives n.e.c.*	8234	Rail transport operatives
		8239	Other drivers and transport operatives n.e.c.*
813	Assemblers and Routine Operatives	9	ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS
8131	Assemblers (electrical and electronic products)		
8132	Assemblers (vehicles and metal goods)	91	ELEMENTARY TRADES AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS
8133	Routine inspectors and testers		
		911	Elementary Agricultural Occupations
8134	Weighers, graders and sorters	9111	Farm workers
8135	Tyre, exhaust and windscreen fitters	9112	Forestry workers
8137	Sewing machinists	9118	Elementary occupations in horse-racing and related industries
8139	Assemblers and routine operatives n.e.c.*	9119	Fishing and other elementary agriculture occupations n.e.c.*
814	Construction Operatives	912	Elementary Construction Occupations
		9120	Elementary construction occupations
8141	Scaffolders, staggers and riggers		
8142	Road construction operatives	913	Elementary Process Plant Occupations
8143	Rail construction and maintenance operatives	9132	Industrial cleaning process occupations
8149	Construction operatives n.e.c.*		
82	TRANSPORT AND MOBILE MACHINE DRIVERS AND OPERATIVES	9134	Packers, bottlers, canners and fillers
		9139	Elementary process plant occupations n.e.c.*
821	Road Transport Drivers	92	ELEMENTARY ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
8211	Large goods vehicle drivers		
8212	Van drivers	921	Elementary Administration Occupations
		9211	Postal workers, mail sorters, messengers and couriers
8213	Bus and coach drivers	9219	Elementary administration occupations n.e.c.*
8214	Taxi and cab drivers and chauffeurs		
8215	Driving instructors		
822	Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives		
8221	Crane drivers		

Appendix 6

Detailed level of occupations used in the SOC2010-based census classification

Code	Occupation
923	Elementary Cleaning Occupations
9231	Window cleaners
9232	Street cleaners
9233	Cleaners and domestics
9234	Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers
9235	Refuse and salvage occupations
9236	Vehicle valeters and cleaners
9239	Elementary cleaning occupations n.e.c.*
924	Elementary Security Occupations
9241	Security guards and related occupations
9242	Parking and civil enforcement occupations
9244	School midday and crossing patrol occupations
9249	Elementary security occupations n.e.c.*
925	Elementary Sales Occupations
9251	Shelf fillers
9259	Elementary sales occupations n.e.c.*
926	Elementary Storage Occupations
9260	Elementary storage occupations
927	Other Elementary Services Occupations
9271	Hospital porters
9272	Kitchen and catering assistants
9273	Waiters and waitresses
9274	Bar staff
9275	Leisure and theme park attendants
9279	Other elementary services occupations n.e.c.*

*n.e.c.=not elsewhere classified

Appendix 7

Socio-economic groups - list of constituent occupations

Code No.	Socio-economic group and occupation (Soc90)	Employment status		
	*n.e.c.=not elsewhere classified			
A	Employers and managers			
100	Senior managers in national government	2	3	1
101	General managers in large companies	2		1,4
102	Local government officers	2	3	1,4
103	General administrators in national government	2	3	1,4
110	Production and works managers	2		1,4
111	Building managers	2		1,4
120	Company financial managers	2		1,4
121	Marketing managers	2		1,4
122	Purchasing managers	2		1,4
124	Personnel managers	2		1,4
126	Computer systems managers	2		1,4
130	Credit controllers	2		1,4
131	Bank and building society managers	2		1,4
139	Other financial managers n.e.c.*	2		1,4
140	Transport managers	2		1,4
141	Stores and warehousing managers	2		1,4
150	Commissioned officers in armed forces			1
152	Senior police and prison officers			1
171	Garage managers and proprietors	2		1,4
173	Hotel and accommodation managers	2		1,4
174	Restaurant and catering managers	2		1,4
175	Publicans, innkeepers and club managers	2		1,4
176	Entertainment and sport managers	2		1,4
177	Travel agency managers	2		1,4
178	Managers and proprietors of butchers	2		1,4
179	Managers and proprietors of shops	2		1,4
191	Administrators of schools and colleges	2	3	1,4
199	Other managers n.e.c.*	2		1,4
240	Judges	2	3	1,4
270	Librarians, archivists and curators	2	3	1,4
310	Draughtspersons	2		
331	Aircraft officers, traffic planners and controllers	2		
332	Ship and hovercraft officers	2		1,4
361	Underwriters, claims assessors, brokers and investment analysts	2		
371	Matrons, houseparents, welfare, community and youth workers	2		
380	Authors, writers and journalists	2		
381	Artists, commercial/industrial artists, graphic and clothing designers	2		
384	Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers, producers and directors	2		
386	Photographers, camera, sound and video equipment operators	2		
387	Professional athletes and sport officials	2		

Appendix 7

Code No.	Socio-economic group and occupation (Soc90)	Employment status
A	Employers and managers (contd.)	
391	Vocational, industrial trainers and driving instructors	2
410	Accounts & wages clerks, book-keepers and other financial clerks	2
411	Cashiers, bank and counter clerks	2
412	Debt, rent and other cash collectors	2
430	Filing, computer, library and other clerks n.e.c.*	2
441	Storekeepers, warehousemen/women, despatch and production control clerks	2
459	Secretaries, medical, legal; personal assistants, typists and word processor operators	2
490	Computer operators, data processing operators and other office machine operators	2
500	Bricklayers and masons	2
501	Roofers, slaters, tilers, sheeters and cladders	2
502	Plasterers	2
503	Glaziers	2
504	Builders and building contractors	2
506	Floorers, floor coverers, carpet fitters and planners, floor and wall tilers	2
507	Painters and decorators	2
509	Scaffolders, riggers, steeplejacks and other construction trades n.e.c.*	2
515	Toolmakers	2
516	Metal working production and maintenance fitters	2
517	Precision instrument makers, goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	2
519	Other machine tool setters and CNC setter-operators n.e.c.*	2
521	Electricians and electrical maintenance fitters	2
523	Telephone fitters	2
524	Cable jointers and lines repairers	2
525	Radio, TV and video engineers	2
526	Computer engineers (installation and maintenance)	2
529	Other electrical and electronic trades n.e.c.*	2
530	Smiths, forge/metal plate workers and shipwrights	2
532	Plumbers, heating and ventilating engineers and related trades	2
533	Sheet metal workers	2
537	Welders and steel erectors	2
540	Motor mechanics, auto electricians, tyre and exhaust fitters	2
541	Vehicle body repairers, panel beaters and spray painters	2
550	Weavers, knitters, warp preparers, bleachers, dyers and finishers	2
553	Sewing machinists, menders, darners and embroiderers	2
554	Coach trimmers, upholsterers and mattress makers	2
555	Shoe repairers and other leather makers	2
556	Tailors, dressmakers, clothing cutters, milliners and furriers	2
559	Other textiles, garments and related trades n.e.c.*	2

Appendix 7

Code No.	Socio-economic group and occupation (Soc90)	Employment status
A	Employers and managers (contd.)	
561	Printers, originators and compositors	2
569	Bookbinders, print finishers and other printing trades n.e.c.*	2
570	Carpenters and joiners	2
571	Cabinet makers	2
579	Other woodworking trades n.e.c.*	2
580	Bakers and flour confectioners	2
581	Butchers and meat cutters	2
582	Fishmongers and poultry dressers	2
590	Glass product and ceramics makers, finishers and other operatives	2
594	Gardeners and groundsmen/women	2
595	Horticultural trades	2
599	Other craft and related occupations	2
620	Chefs and cooks	2
650	Childminders, nursery nurses and playgroup leaders	2
652	Educational assistants	2
660	Hairdressers, barbers and beauticians	2
673	Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	2
690	Undertakers, bookmakers and other personal service workers	2
702	Importers, exporters, commodity and shipping brokers	2
710	Technical and wholesale sales representatives	2
719	Auctioneers, estimators, valuers and other sales representatives n.e.c.*	2
720	Sales assistants, check-out operators and petrol pump attendants	2
731	Roundsmen/women and van salespersons	2
732	Market/street traders and scrap dealers	2
790	Merchandisers, window dressers, floral arrangers and telephone salespersons	2
800	Bakery and confectionery process operatives	2
802	Tobacco process operatives	2
809	Other food and drink (incl. brewing) process operatives	2
810	Tannery production operatives	2
812	Spinners, doublers, twisters, winders and reelers	2
814	Other textiles processing operatives	2
820	Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operatives	2
821	Paper, wood and related process plant operatives	2
824	Rubber process operatives, moulding machine operatives and tyre builders	2
825	Plastics process operatives, moulders and extruders	2
829	Synthetic fibre and other chemical, paper, plastics and related operatives	2
830	Moulders and furnace operatives (metal)	2
834	Electroplaters, galvanisers and colour coaters	2
839	Other metal making and treating process operatives n.e.c.*	2
840	Machine tool operatives (incl. CNC machine tool operatives)	2

Appendix 7

Code No.	Socio-economic group and occupation (Soc90)	Employment status		
A	Employers and managers (contd.)			
841	Other automatic machine workers, metal polishers and dressing operatives		2	
850	Assemblers and lineworkers (electrical and electronic goods)		2	
851	Assemblers and lineworkers (metal goods and other goods)		2	
860	Inspectors, viewers and laboratory testers		2	
862	Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers, weighers, graders and sorters		2	
872	Drivers of road goods vehicles		2	
873	Bus conductors and coach drivers		2	
874	Taxi/cab drivers, chauffeurs and couriers		2	
880	Seafarers (merchant navy), barge and boat operatives		2	
885	Mechanical plant drivers/operatives and crane drivers		2	
887	Fork lift truck drivers		2	
889	Other transport and machinery operatives n.e.c.*		2	
895	Pipe layers/pipe jointers and related construction workers		2	
897	Woodworking machine operatives		2	
898	Mine (excluding coal) and quarry workers		2	
899	Other plant, machine and process operatives n.e.c.*		2	
903	Fishing and related workers		2	
923	Road construction workers, paviors and kerb layers		2	
929	Other building and civil engineering labourers		2	
930	Stevedores and dockers		2	
931	Goods porters		2	
933	Refuse and salvage collectors		2	
955	Window cleaners and car park attendants		2	
958	Cleaners and domestics		2	
959	Other occupations in sales and services n.e.c.*		2	
990	All other labourers and related workers		2	
B	Higher professional			
200	Chemists	2	3	1,4
201	Biological scientists	2	3	1,4
202	Physicists	2	3	1,4
209	Other natural scientists n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
210	Civil and mining engineers	2	3	1,4
211	Mechanical engineers	2	3	1,4
212	Electrical and electronic engineers	2	3	1,4
214	Software engineers	2	3	1,4
215	Chemical, production, planning and quality control engineers	2	3	1,4
216	Design and development engineers	2	3	1,4
219	Other engineers and technologists n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
220	Medical practitioners	2	3	1,4
221	Pharmacists, pharmacologists, ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	2	3	1,4
223	Dental practitioners	2	3	1,4

Appendix 7

Code No.	Socio-economic group and occupation (Soc90)	Employment status		
B	Higher professional (contd.)			
224	Veterinarians	2	3	1,4
230	University, RTC and higher education teachers	2	3	1,4
242	Barristers and solicitors	2	3	1,4
250	Chartered and certified management accountants (incl. taxation experts)	2	3	1,4
252	Actuaries, economists, statisticians, management consultants and business analysts	2	3	1,4
260	Architects, town planners and surveyors	2	3	1,4
290	Psychologists and other social/behavioural scientists	2	3	1,4
292	Clergy	2	3	1,4
293	Social workers and probation officers	2	3	1,4
C	Lower professional			
121	Marketing managers		3	
132	Civil Service executive officers	2	3	1,4
233	Secondary and vocational education teachers	2	3	1,4
234	Primary and nursery education teachers	2	3	1,4
239	Other teaching professionals n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
300	Laboratory technicians	2	3	1,4
301	Engineering technicians	2	3	1,4
302	Electrical and electronic technicians	2	3	1,4
303	Architectural, town planning, building and civil engineering technicians	2	3	1,4
309	Other scientific technicians n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
312	Building inspectors and quantity surveyors	2	3	1,4
313	Marine, insurance and other surveyors	2	3	1,4
320	Computer analyst programmers	2	3	1,4
331	Aircraft officers, traffic planners and controllers			1,4
340	Nurses and midwives	2	3	1,4
342	Medical radiographers	2	3	1,4
343	Physiotherapists and chiropodists	2	3	1,4
346	Medical technicians, dental auxiliaries and dental nurses	2	3	1,4
347	Occupational and speech therapists, psychotherapists and other therapists n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
349	Other health associate professionals n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
350	Legal service and related occupations	2	3	1,4
361	Underwriters, claims assessors, brokers and investment analysts		3	1,4
363	Personnel, industrial relations and work study officers	2	3	1,4
380	Authors, writers and journalists		3	1,4
381	Artists, commercial/industrial artists, graphic and clothing designers		3	1,4
384	Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers, producers and directors		3	1,4

Appendix 7

Code No.	Socio-economic group and occupation (Soc90)	Employment status		
C	Lower professional (contd.)			
390	Information officers, careers advisers and vocational guidance specialists	2	3	1,4
391	Vocational, industrial trainers and driving instructors			1,4
394	Inspectors of factories, trading standards and other statutory inspectors	2	3	1,4
396	Environmental health workers, occupational hygienists and safety officers	2	3	1,4
399	Other associate professional and technical occupations n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
640	Nurses' aids and ambulance staff	2	3	1,4
700	Buyers and purchasing officers	2	3	1,4
D	Non-manual			
310	Draughtspersons			1,4
371	Matrons, houseparents, welfare, community and youth workers			1,4
386	Photographers, camera, sound and video equipment operators			1,4
387	Professional athletes and sport officials			1,4
400	Civil Service administrative officers and assistants	2	3	1,4
401	Local government clerical officers and assistants	2	3	1,4
410	Accounts and wages clerks, book-keepers and other financial clerks			1,4
411	Cashiers, bank and counter clerks			1,4
412	Debt, rent and other cash collectors			1,4
430	Filing, computer, library and other clerks n.e.c.*			1,4
459	Secretaries, medical, legal; personal assistants, typists and word processor operators			1,4
460	Receptionists and receptionist-telephonists	2	3	1,4
462	Telephone operators, telegraph operators and other office communication system operators	2	3	1,4
490	Computer operators, data processing operators and other office machine operators			1,4
600	Soldiers (sergeant and below)			1,4
610	Police officers (sergeant and below)			1,4
611	Fire service officers	2	3	1,4
612	Prison service officers			1,4
620	Chefs and cooks			1,4
621	Waiters and waitresses	2	3	1,4
622	Bar staff	2	3	1,4
630	Travel and flight attendants	2	3	1,4
650	Childminders, nursery nurses and playgroup leaders			1,4
652	Educational assistants			1,4
660	Hairdressers, barbers and beauticians			1,4
670	Housekeepers (domestic and non-domestic)	2	3	1,4
702	Importers, exporters, commodity and shipping brokers			1,4
710	Technical and wholesale sales representatives			1,4

Appendix 7

Code No.	Socio-economic group and occupation (Soc90)	Employment status		
D	Non-manual (contd.)			
719	Auctioneers, estimators, valuers and other sales representatives n.e.c.*			1,4
720	Sales assistants, check-out operators and petrol pump attendants			1,4
732	Market/street traders and scrap dealers			1,4
790	Merchandisers, window dressers, floral arrangers and telephone salespersons			1,4
881	Railway station workers, supervisors and guards	2	3	
953	Counterhands and catering assistants	2	3	1,4
E	Manual skilled			
500	Bricklayers and masons			1,4
502	Plasterers			1,4
504	Builders and building contractors			1,4
506	Floorers, floor coverers, carpet fitters and planners, floor and wall tilers			1,4
507	Painters and decorators			1,4
515	Toolmakers			1,4
516	Metal working production and maintenance fitters			1,4
517	Precision instrument makers, goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers			1,4
519	Other machine tool setters and CNC setter-operators n.e.c.*			1,4
521	Electricians and electrical maintenance fitters			1,4
523	Telephone fitters			1,4
524	Cable jointers and lines repairers			1,4
525	Radio, TV and video engineers			1,4
526	Computer engineers (installation and maintenance)			1,4
529	Other electrical and electronic trades n.e.c.*			1,4
530	Smiths, forge/metal plate workers and shipwrights			1,4
532	Plumbers, heating and ventilating engineers and related trades			1,4
533	Sheet metal workers			1,4
537	Welders and steel erectors			1,4
540	Motor mechanics, auto electricians, tyre and exhaust fitters			1,4
541	Vehicle body repairers, panel beaters and spray painters			1,4
550	Weavers, knitters, warp preparers, bleachers, dyers and finishers			1,4
554	Coach trimmers, upholsterers and mattress makers			1,4
555	Shoe repairers and other leather makers			1,4
556	Tailors, dressmakers, clothing cutters, milliners and furriers			1,4
559	Other textiles, garments and related trades n.e.c.*			1,4
561	Printers, originators and compositors			1,4
569	Bookbinders, print finishers and other printing trades n.e.c.*			1,4
570	Carpenters and joiners			1,4
571	Cabinet makers			1,4
579	Other woodworking trades n.e.c.*			1,4
580	Bakers and flour confectioners			1,4
581	Butchers and meat cutters			1,4

Appendix 7

Code No.	Socio-economic group and occupation (Soc90)	Employment status	
E	Manual skilled (contd.)		
582	Fishmongers and poultry dressers		1,4
590	Glass product and ceramics makers, finishers and other operatives		1,4
731	Roundsmen/women and van salespersons		1,4
800	Bakery and confectionery process operatives		1,4
810	Tannery production operatives		1,4
821	Paper, wood and related process plant operatives		1,4
824	Rubber process operatives, moulding machine operatives and tyre builders		1,4
830	Moulders and furnace operatives (metal)		1,4
834	Electroplaters, galvanisers and colour coaters		1,4
839	Other metal making and treating process operatives n.e.c.*		1,4
871	Bus and road transport depot inspectors	2	3
872	Drivers of road goods vehicles		1,4
873	Bus conductors and coach drivers		1,4
874	Taxi/cab drivers, chauffeurs and couriers		1,4
881	Railway station workers, supervisors and guards		1,4
882	Rail engine drivers and other railway line operatives	2	3
885	Mechanical plant drivers/operatives and crane drivers		1,4
887	Forklift truck drivers		1,4
889	Other transport and machinery operatives n.e.c.*		1,4
897	Woodworking machine operatives		1,4
F	Semi-skilled		
441	Storekeepers, warehousemen/women, despatch and production control clerks		1,4
501	Roofers, slaters, tilers, sheeters and cladders		1,4
503	Glaziers		1,4
509	Scaffolders, riggers, steeplejacks and other construction trades n.e.c.*		1,4
553	Sewing machinists, menders, darners and embroiderers		1,4
594	Gardeners and groundsmen/women		1,4
599	Other craft and related occupations		1,4
615	Security guards and related occupations	2	3
619	Other security and protective service occupations n.e.c.*	2	3
644	Care assistants and attendants	2	3
672	Caretakers	2	3
673	Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers		1,4
690	Undertakers, bookmakers and other personal service workers n.e.c.*		1,4
802	Tobacco process operatives		1,4
809	Other food and drink (incl. brewing) process operatives		1,4
812	Spinners, doublers, twisters, winders and reelers		1,4
814	Other textiles processing operatives		1,4
820	Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operatives		1,4
825	Plastics process operatives, moulders and extruders		1,4

Appendix 7

Code No.	Socio-economic group and occupation (Soc90)	Employment status		
F	Semi-skilled (contd.)			
829	Synthetic fibre and other chemical, paper, plastics and related operatives			1,4
840	Machine tool operatives (incl. CNC machine tool operatives)			1,4
841	Other automatic machine workers, metal polishers and dressing operatives			1,4
850	Assemblers and lineworkers (electrical and electronic goods)			1,4
851	Assemblers and lineworkers (metal goods and other goods)			1,4
860	Inspectors, viewers and laboratory testers			1,4
862	Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers, weighers, graders and sorters			1,4
880	Seafarers (merchant navy), barge and boat operatives			1,4
893	Electrical, energy, boiler and related plant operatives and attendants	2	3	1,4
895	Pipe layers/pipe jointers and related construction workers			1,4
898	Mine (excluding coal) and quarry workers			1,4
899	Other plant, machine and process operatives n.e.c.*			1,4
903	Fishing and related workers			1,4
913	Mates to metal, electrical and related fitters	2	3	1,4
922	Rail construction and maintenance workers	2	3	1,4
940	Postal workers and mail sorters	2	3	1,4
951	Hotel porters and kitchen porters	2	3	1,4
959	Other occupations in sales and services n.e.c.*			1,4
G	Unskilled			
892	Water and sewerage plant attendants	2	3	1,4
919	Labourers in engineering and other making/processing industries	2	3	1,4
923	Road construction workers, paviors and kerb layers			1,4
929	Other building and civil engineering labourers			1,4
930	Stevedores and dockers			1,4
931	Goods porters			1,4
933	Refuse and salvage collectors			1,4
934	Drivers' mates	2	3	1,4
955	Window cleaners and car park attendants			1,4
958	Cleaners and domestics			1,4
990	All other labourers and related workers			1,4
H	Own account workers			
101	General managers in large companies		3	
110	Production and works managers		3	
111	Building managers		3	
120	Company financial managers		3	
122	Purchasing managers		3	
124	Personnel managers		3	
126	Computer systems managers		3	

Appendix 7

Code No.	Socio-economic group and occupation (Soc90)	Employment status
H	Own account workers (contd.)	
130	Credit controllers	3
131	Bank and building society managers	3
139	Other financial managers n.e.c.*	3
140	Transport managers	3
141	Stores and warehousing managers	3
171	Garage managers and proprietors	3
173	Hotel and accommodation managers	3
174	Restaurant and catering managers	3
175	Publicans, innkeepers and club managers	3
176	Entertainment and sport managers	3
177	Travel agency managers	3
178	Managers and proprietors of butchers	3
179	Managers and proprietors of shops	3
199	Other managers n.e.c.*	3
310	Draughtspersons	3
331	Aircraft officers, traffic planners and controllers	3
332	Ship and hovercraft officers	3
371	Matrons, houseparents, welfare, community and youth workers	3
386	Photographers, camera, sound and video equipment operators	3
387	Professional athletes and sport officials	3
391	Vocational, industrial trainers and driving instructors	3
410	Accounts and wages clerks, book-keepers and other financial clerks	3
411	Cashiers, bank and counter clerks	3
412	Debt, rent and other cash collectors	3
430	Filing, computer, library and other clerks n.e.c.*	3
441	Storekeepers, warehousemen/women, despatch and production control clerks	3
459	Secretaries, medical, legal; personal assistants, typists and word processor operators	3
490	Computer operators, data processing operators and other office machine operators	3
500	Bricklayers and masons	3
501	Roofers, slaters, tilers, sheeters and cladders	3
502	Plasterers	3
503	Glaziers	3
504	Builders and building contractors	3
506	Floorers, floor coverers, carpet fitters and planners, floor and wall tilers	3
507	Painters and decorators	3
509	Scaffolders, riggers, steeplejacks and other construction trades n.e.c.*	3
515	Toolmakers	3
516	Metal working production and maintenance fitters	3
517	Precision instrument makers, goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	3

Appendix 7

Code No.	Socio-economic group and occupation (Soc90)	Employment status
H	Own account workers (contd.)	
519	Other machine tool setters and CNC setter-operators n.e.c.*	3
521	Electricians and electrical maintenance fitters	3
523	Telephone fitters	3
524	Cable jointers and lines repairers	3
525	Radio, TV and video engineers	3
526	Computer engineers (installation and maintenance)	3
529	Other electrical and electronic trades n.e.c.*	3
530	Smiths, forge/metal plate workers and shipwrights	3
532	Plumbers, heating and ventilating engineers and related trades	3
533	Sheet metal workers	3
537	Welders and steel erectors	3
540	Motor mechanics, auto electricians, tyre and exhaust fitters	3
541	Vehicle body repairers, panel beaters and spray painters	3
550	Weavers, knitters, warp preparers, bleachers, dyers and finishers	3
553	Sewing machinists, menders, darners and embroiderers	3
554	Coach trimmers, upholsterers and mattress makers	3
555	Shoe repairers and other leather makers	3
556	Tailors, dressmakers, clothing cutters, milliners and furriers	3
559	Other textiles, garments and related trades n.e.c.*	3
561	Printers, originators and compositors	3
569	Bookbinders, print finishers and other printing trades n.e.c.*	3
570	Carpenters and joiners	3
571	Cabinet makers	3
579	Other woodworking trades n.e.c.*	3
580	Bakers and flour confectioners	3
581	Butchers and meat cutters	3
582	Fishmongers and poultry dressers	3
590	Glass product and ceramics makers, finishers and other operatives	3
594	Gardeners and groundsmen/women	3
595	Horticultural trades	3
599	Other craft and related occupations	3
620	Chefs and cooks	3
650	Childminders, nursery nurses and playgroup leaders	3
652	Educational assistants	3
660	Hairdressers, barbers and beauticians	3
673	Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	3
690	Undertakers, bookmakers and other personal service workers n.e.c.*	3
702	Importers, exporters, commodity and shipping brokers	3
710	Technical and wholesale sales representatives	3
719	Auctioneers, estimators, valuers and other sales representatives n.e.c.*	3
720	Sales assistants, check-out operators and petrol pump attendants	3
731	Roundsmen/women and van salespersons	3
732	Market/street traders and scrap dealers	3

Appendix 7

Code No.	Socio-economic group and occupation (Soc90)	Employment status
H	Own account workers (contd.)	
790	Merchandisers, window dressers, floral arrangers and telephone salespersons	3
800	Bakery and confectionery process operatives	3
802	Tobacco process operatives	3
809	Other food and drink (incl. brewing) process operatives	3
810	Tannery production operatives	3
812	Spinners, doublers, twisters, winders and reelers	3
814	Other textiles processing operatives	3
820	Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operatives	3
821	Paper, wood and related process plant operatives	3
824	Rubber process operatives, moulding machine operatives and tyre builders	3
825	Plastics process operatives, moulders and extruders	3
829	Synthetic fibre and other chemical, paper, plastics and related operatives	3
830	Moulders and furnace operatives (metal)	3
834	Electroplaters, galvanisers and colour coaters	3
839	Other metal making and treating process operatives n.e.c.*	3
840	Machine tool operatives (incl. CNC machine tool operatives)	3
841	Other automatic machine workers, metal polishers and dressing operatives	3
850	Assemblers and lineworkers (electrical and electronic goods)	3
851	Assemblers and lineworkers (metal goods and other goods)	3
860	Inspectors, viewers and laboratory testers	3
862	Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers, weighers, graders and sorters	3
872	Drivers of road goods vehicles	3
873	Bus conductors and coach drivers	3
874	Taxi/cab drivers, chauffeurs and couriers	3
880	Seafarers (merchant navy), barge and boat operatives	3
885	Mechanical plant drivers/operatives and crane drivers	3
887	Fork lift truck drivers	3
889	Other transport and machinery operatives n.e.c.*	3
895	Pipe layers/pipe jointers and related construction workers	3
897	Woodworking machine operatives	3
898	Mine (excluding coal) and quarry workers	3
899	Other plant, machine and process operatives n.e.c.*	3
903	Fishing and related workers	3
923	Road construction workers, paviors and kerb layers	3
929	Other building and civil engineering labourers	3
930	Stevedores and dockers	3
931	Goods porters	3
933	Refuse and salvage collectors	3
955	Window cleaners and car park attendants	3
958	Cleaners and domestics	3

Appendix 7

Code No.	Socio-economic group and occupation (Soc90)	Employment status		
H	Own account workers (contd.)			
959	Other occupations in sales and services n.e.c.*		3	
990	All other labourers and related workers		3	
I	Farmers			
160	Farm owners and managers	2	3	1,4
J	Agricultural workers			
595	Horticultural trades			1,4
900	Farm workers			1,4
901	Agricultural machinery drivers and other farming occupations			1,4
904	Forestry workers	2	3	1,4
Z	All others gainfully occupied and unknown			
0	Gainfully occupied but occupation not stated	2	3	1,4
999	All other gainful occupations n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4

*n.e.c.=not elsewhere classified

Appendix 8

Social classes - list of constituent occupations

Code No.	Social class and occupations (Soc90)	Employment status		
1	Professional workers			
100	Senior managers in national government	2	3	1
160	Farm owners and managers (200 or more acres)	2	3	1,4
200	Chemists	2	3	1,4
201	Biological scientists	2	3	1,4
202	Physicists	2	3	1,4
209	Other natural scientists n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
210	Civil and mining engineers	2	3	1,4
211	Mechanical engineers	2	3	1,4
212	Electrical and electronic engineers	2	3	1,4
214	Software engineers	2	3	1,4
215	Chemical, production, planning and quality control engineers	2	3	1,4
216	Design and development engineers	2	3	1,4
219	Other engineers and technologists n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
220	Medical practitioners	2	3	1,4
221	Pharmacists, pharmacologists, ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	2	3	1,4
223	Dental practitioners	2	3	1,4
224	Veterinarians	2	3	1,4
230	University, RTC and higher education teachers	2	3	1,4
240	Judges	2	3	1,4
242	Barristers and solicitors	2	3	1,4
250	Chartered and certified management accountants (incl. taxation experts)	2	3	1,4
252	Actuaries, economists, statisticians, management consultants and business analysts	2	3	1,4
260	Architects, town planners and surveyors	2	3	1,4
290	Psychologists and other social/behavioural scientists	2	3	1,4
292	Clergy	2	3	1,4
293	Social workers and probation officers	2	3	1,4
2	Managerial and technical			
101	General managers in large companies	2	3	1,4
102	Local government officers	2	3	1,4
103	General administrators in national government	2	3	1,4
110	Production and works managers	2	3	1,4
111	Building managers	2	3	1,4
120	Company financial managers	2	3	1,4
121	Marketing managers	2	3	1,4
122	Purchasing managers	2	3	1,4
124	Personnel managers	2	3	1,4
126	Computer systems managers	2	3	1,4
130	Credit controllers	2	3	1,4

Appendix 8

Code No.	Social class and occupations (Soc90)	Employment status		
2	Managerial and technical (contd.)			
131	Bank and building society managers	2	3	1,4
132	Civil Service executive officers	2	3	1,4
139	Other financial managers n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
140	Transport managers	2	3	1,4
141	Stores and warehousing managers	2	3	1,4
150	Commissioned officers in armed forces			1
152	Senior police and prison officers			1
160	Farm owners and managers (100-199 acres)	2	3	1,4
171	Garage managers and proprietors	2	3	1,4
173	Hotel and accommodation managers	2	3	1,4
174	Restaurant and catering managers			1,4
175	Publicans, innkeepers and club managers	2	3	1,4
176	Entertainment and sport managers			1,4
177	Travel agency managers	2	3	1,4
178	Managers and proprietors of butchers	2		1,4
179	Managers and proprietors of shops	2	3	1,4
191	Administrators of schools and colleges	2	3	1,4
199	Other managers n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
233	Secondary and vocational education teachers	2	3	1,4
234	Primary and nursery education teachers	2	3	1,4
239	Other teaching professionals n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
270	Librarians, archivists and curators	2	3	1,4
300	Laboratory technicians	2	3	1,4
301	Engineering technicians	2	3	1,4
302	Electrical and electronic technicians	2	3	1,4
303	Architectural, town planning, building and civil engineering technicians	2	3	1,4
309	Other scientific technicians n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
312	Building inspectors and quantity surveyors	2	3	1,4
313	Marine, insurance and other surveyors	2	3	1,4
320	Computer analyst programmers	2	3	1,4
331	Aircraft officers, traffic planners and controllers	2	3	1,4
332	Ship and hovercraft officers	2	3	1,4
340	Nurses and midwives	2	3	1,4
342	Medical radiographers	2	3	1,4
343	Physiotherapists and chiropodists	2	3	1,4
346	Medical technicians, dental auxiliaries and dental nurses	2	3	1,4
347	Occupational and speech therapists, psychotherapists and other therapists n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
349	Other health associate professionals n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
350	Legal service and related occupations	2	3	1,4
361	Underwriters, claims assessors, brokers and investment analysts	2	3	1,4
363	Personnel, industrial relations and work study officers	2	3	1,4

Appendix 8

Code No.	Social class and occupations (Soc90)	Employment status		
2	Managerial and technical (contd.)			
371	Matrons, houseparents, welfare, community and youth workers	2	3	1,4
380	Authors, writers and journalists	2	3	1,4
381	Artists, commercial/industrial artists, graphic and clothing designers	2	3	1,4
384	Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers, producers and directors	2	3	1,4
390	Information officers, careers advisers and vocational guidance specialists	2	3	1,4
391	Vocational, industrial trainers and driving instructors			1,4
394	Inspectors of factories, trading standards and other statutory inspectors	2	3	1,4
396	Environmental health workers, occupational hygienists and safety officers	2	3	1,4
399	Other associate professional and technical occupations n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
640	Nurses' aids and ambulance staff	2	3	1,4
700	Buyers and purchasing officers	2	3	1,4
702	Importers, exporters, commodity and shipping brokers	2	3	
720	Sales assistants, check-out operators and petrol pump attendants	2	3	
3	Non-manual			
160	Farm owners and managers (50-99 acres)	2	3	1,4
174	Restaurant and catering managers	2	3	
176	Entertainment and sport managers	2	3	
178	Managers and proprietors of butchers		3	
310	Draughtspersons	2	3	1,4
386	Photographers, camera, sound and video equipment operators	2	3	1,4
387	Professional athletes and sport officials	2	3	1,4
391	Vocational, industrial trainers and driving instructors	2	3	
400	Civil Service administrative officers and assistants	2	3	1,4
401	Local government clerical officers and assistants	2	3	1,4
410	Accounts and wages clerks, book-keepers and other financial clerks	2	3	1,4
411	Cashiers, bank and counter clerks	2	3	1,4
412	Debt, rent and other cash collectors	2	3	1,4
430	Filing, computer, library and other clerks n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
459	Secretaries, medical, legal; personal assistants, typists and word processor operators	2	3	1,4
460	Receptionists and receptionist-telephonists	2	3	1,4
462	Telephone operators, telegraph operators and other office communication system operators	2	3	1,4
490	Computer operators, data processing operators and other office machine operators	2	3	1,4
600	Soldiers (sergeant and below)			1,4
610	Police officers (sergeant and below)			1,4

Appendix 8

Code No.	Social class and occupations (Soc90)	Employment status		
3	Non-manual (contd)			
611	Fire service officers	2	3	1,4
615	Security guards and related occupations	2	3	
619	Other security and protective service occupations n.e.c.*	2	3	
652	Educational assistants			1,4
660	Hairdressers, barbers and beauticians	2	3	
702	Importers, exporters, commodity and shipping brokers			1,4
710	Technical and wholesale sales representatives	2	3	1,4
719	Auctioneers, estimators, valuers and other sales representatives n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
720	Sales assistants, check-out operators and petrol pump attendants			1,4
790	Merchandisers, window dressers, floral arrangers and telephone salespersons	2	3	1,4
4	Skilled manual			
160	Farm owners and managers (30-49 acres)	2	3	1,4
500	Bricklayers and masons	2	3	1,4
502	Plasterers	2	3	1,4
504	Builders and building contractors	2	3	1,4
506	Floorers, floor coverers, carpet fitters and planners, floor and wall tilers	2	3	1,4
507	Painters and decorators	2	3	1,4
515	Toolmakers	2	3	1,4
516	Metal working production and maintenance fitters	2	3	1,4
517	Precision instrument makers, goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	2	3	1,4
519	Other machine tool setters and CNC setter-operators n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
521	Electricians and electrical maintenance fitters	2	3	1,4
523	Telephone fitters	2	3	1,4
524	Cable jointers and lines repairers	2	3	1,4
525	Radio, TV and video engineers	2	3	1,4
526	Computer engineers (installation and maintenance)	2	3	1,4
529	Other electrical and electronic trades n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
530	Smiths, forge/metal plate workers and shipwrights	2	3	1,4
532	Plumbers, heating and ventilating engineers and related trades	2	3	1,4
533	Sheet metal workers	2	3	1,4
537	Welders and steel erectors	2	3	1,4
540	Motor mechanics, auto electricians, tyre and exhaust fitters	2	3	1,4
541	Vehicle body repairers, panel beaters and spray painters	2	3	1,4
550	Weavers, knitters, warp preparers, bleachers, dyers and finishers	2	3	1,4
554	Coach trimmers, upholsterers and mattress makers	2	3	1,4
555	Shoe repairers and other leather makers	2	3	1,4
556	Tailors, dressmakers, clothing cutters, milliners and furriers	2	3	1,4
559	Other textiles, garments and related trades n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4

Appendix 8

Code No.	Social class and occupations (Soc90)	Employment status		
4	Skilled manual (contd.)			
561	Printers, originators and compositors	2	3	1,4
569	Bookbinders, print finishers and other printing trades n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
570	Carpenters and joiners	2	3	1,4
571	Cabinet makers	2	3	1,4
579	Other woodworking trades n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
580	Bakers and flour confectioners	2	3	1,4
581	Butchers and meat cutters	2	3	1,4
582	Fishmongers and poultry dressers	2	3	1,4
590	Glass product and ceramics makers, finishers and other operatives	2	3	1,4
620	Chefs and cooks	2	3	1,4
630	Travel and flight attendants	2	3	1,4
650	Childminders, nursery nurses and playgroup leaders	2	3	1,4
652	Educational assistants	2	3	
660	Hairdressers, barbers and beauticians			1,4
670	Housekeepers (domestic and non-domestic)	2	3	1,4
690	Undertakers, bookmakers and other personal service workers n.e.c.*	2	3	
731	Roundsmen/women and van salespersons	2	3	1,4
800	Bakery and confectionery process operatives	2	3	1,4
810	Tannery production operatives	2	3	1,4
821	Paper, wood and related process plant operatives	2	3	1,4
824	Rubber process operatives, moulding machine operatives and tyre builders	2	3	1,4
830	Moulders and furnace operatives (metal)	2	3	1,4
834	Electroplaters, galvanisers and colour coaters	2	3	1,4
839	Other metal making and treating process operatives n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
871	Bus and road transport depot inspectors	2	3	1,4
872	Drivers of road goods vehicles	2	3	1,4
873	Bus conductors and coach drivers	2	3	1,4
874	Taxi/cab drivers, chauffeurs and couriers	2	3	1,4
881	Railway station workers, supervisors and guards	2	3	1,4
882	Rail engine drivers and other railway line operatives	2	3	1,4
885	Mechanical plant drivers/operatives and crane drivers	2	3	1,4
887	Fork lift truck drivers	2	3	1,4
889	Other transport and machinery operatives n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
897	Woodworking machine operatives	2	3	1,4
5	Semi-skilled			
160	Farm owners and managers (0-29 acres and area not stated)	2	3	1,4
441	Storekeepers, warehousemen/women, despatch and production control clerks	2	3	1,4
501	Roofers, slaters, tilers, sheeters and cladders	2	3	1,4

Appendix 8

Code No.	Social class and occupations (Soc90)	Employment status		
5	Semi-skilled (contd.)			
503	Glaziers	2	3	1,4
509	Scaffolders, riggers, steeplejacks and other construction trades n .e.c.*	2	3	1,4
553	Sewing machinists, menders, darners and embroiderers	2	3	1,4
594	Gardeners and groundsmen/women	2	3	1,4
595	Horticultural trades	2	3	1,4
599	Other craft and related occupations	2	3	1,4
612	Prison service officers			1,4
615	Security guards and related occupations			1,4
619	Other security and protective service occupations n.e.c.*			1,4
621	Waiters and waitresses	2	3	1,4
622	Bar staff	2	3	1,4
644	Care assistants and attendants	2	3	1,4
672	Caretakers	2	3	1,4
673	Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	2	3	1,4
690	Undertakers, bookmakers and other personal service workers			1,4
732	Market/street traders and scrap dealers	2	3	1,4
802	Tobacco process operatives	2	3	1,4
809	Other food and drink (incl. brewing) process operatives	2	3	1,4
812	Spinners, doublers, twisters, winders and reelers	2	3	1,4
814	Other textiles processing operatives	2	3	1,4
820	Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operatives	2	3	1,4
825	Plastics process operatives, moulders and extruders	2	3	1,4
829	Synthetic fibre and other chemical, paper, plastics and related operatives	2	3	1,4
840	Machine tool operatives (inc. CNC machine tool operatives)	2	3	1,4
841	Other automatic machine workers, metal polishers and dressing operatives	2	3	1,4
850	Assemblers and lineworkers (electrical and electronic goods)	2	3	1,4
851	Assemblers and lineworkers (metal goods and other goods)	2	3	1,4
860	Inspectors, viewers and laboratory testers	2	3	1,4
862	Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers, weighers, graders and sorters	2	3	1,4
880	Seafarers (merchant navy), barge and boat operatives	2	3	1,4
893	Electrical, energy, boiler and related plant operatives and attendants	2	3	1,4
895	Pipe layers/pipe jointers and related construction workers	2	3	1,4
898	Mine (excluding coal) and quarry workers	2	3	1,4
899	Other plant, machine and process operatives n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
903	Fishing and related workers	2	3	1,4
904	Forestry workers	2	3	1,4
913	Mates to metal, electrical and related fitters	2	3	1,4
919	Labourers in engineering and other making/processing industries	2	3	
922	Rail construction and maintenance workers	2	3	1,4
923	Road construction workers, paviors and kerb layers	2	3	

Appendix 8

Code No.	Social class and occupations (Soc90)	Employment status		
5	Semi-skilled (contd.)			
929	Other building and civil engineering labourers	2	3	
930	Stevedores and dockers	2	3	
931	Goods porters	2	3	
940	Postal workers and mail sorters	2	3	1,4
951	Hotel porters and kitchen porters	2	3	1,4
953	Counterhands and catering assistants	2	3	1,4
958	Cleaners and domestics	2	3	
959	Other occupations in sales and services n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4
990	All other labourers and related workers	2	3	
6	Unskilled			
892	Water and sewerage plant attendants	2	3	1,4
900	Farm workers			1,4
901	Agricultural machinery drivers and other farming occupations			1,4
919	Labourers in engineering and other making/processing industries			1,4
923	Road construction workers, paviors and kerb layers			1,4
929	Other building and civil engineering labourers			1,4
930	Stevedores and dockers			1,4
931	Goods porters			1,4
933	Refuse and salvage collectors	2	3	1,4
934	Drivers' mates	2	3	1,4
955	Window cleaners and car park attendants	2	3	1,4
958	Cleaners and domestics			1,4
990	All other labourers and related workers			1,4
7	All others gainfully occupied and unknown			
0	Gainfully occupied but occupation not stated	2	3	1,4
999	All other gainful occupations n.e.c.*	2	3	1,4

*n.e.c.=not elsewhere classified

Appendix 9

Field of Study - detailed classification

Code	Field of Study	Code	Field of Study
0	General Programmes	3	Social sciences, Business and Law
01	Basic/broad, general programmes	31	Social and behavioural science
10	Basic/Broad, General Programmes	310	Social and Behavioural Science Broad
		311	Psychology
08	Literacy and numeracy	312	Sociology and Cultural Studies
80	Literacy and Numeracy	313	Political Science and Civics
		314	Economics
09	Personal skills	32	Journalism and information
90	Personal Skills	321	Journalism and Reporting
		322	Library Information Archive
1	Education	34	Business and administration
14	Teacher training and education science	340	Business and Administration Broad Programmes
140	General Teacher Training	341	Wholesale and Retail Sales
141	Teacher Training Secondary Primary	342	Marketing and Advertising
142	Education Research	343	Finance Banking Insurance
143	Training for Pre-School Teachers	344	Accounting and Taxation
144	Training for Teachers at Basic Levels	345	Management and Administration
145	Training for Teachers with Specialisation	346	Secretarial and Office Work
146	Training for Teachers of Vocational Subjects	347	Working Life
2	Arts and Humanities	38	Law
21	Arts	380	Law
211	Fine Arts	4	Science, Mathematics and Computing
212	Music and Performing Arts	42	Life science
213	Audio Visual Techniques And Media Production	421	Biology and Biochemistry
214	Design Fashion Costume Interior etc..	422	Environmental Science
215	Craft Skills	44	Physical science
22	Humanities	440	Physical Science Broad Programmes
221	Religion	441	Physics
222	Foreign Languages	442	Chemistry
223	Mother Tongue Sign Languages	443	Earth Science
224	History Philosophy and Related Subjects	46	Mathematics and statistics
225	History and Archeology	461	Mathematics
226	Philosophy and Ethics	462	Statistics

Appendix 9

Code	Field of Study	Code	Field of Study
4	Science, Mathematics and Computing (contd.)	7	Health and Welfare
48	Computing	72	Health
481	Computer Science	720	Health Broad Programmes
482	Computer Use	721	Medicine
5	Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	722	Medical Services
52	Engineering and engineering trades	723	Nursing and Caring
520	Engineering and Engineering Trades Broad Programmes	724	Dental Studies
521	Mechanics and Metal Work	725	Medical Diagnostic Treatment Technology
522	Electricity and Energy	726	Therapy and Rehabilitation
523	Electronics and Automation	727	Pharmacy
524	Chemical and Process	76	Social services
525	Motor Vehicles Ships and Aircraft	761	Child Care and Youth Services
54	Manufacturing and processing	762	Social Work and Counselling
540	Manufacturing and Processing Broad Programmes	8	Services
541	Food Processing	81	Personal services
542	Textiles Clothes Footwear Leather	810	Personal Services Broad Programmes
543	Materials Wood Paper Plastic Glass	811	Hotel Restaurant and Catering
544	Mining and Extraction	812	Travel Tourism and Leisure
58	Architecture and building	813	Sports
581	Architecture and Town Planning	814	Domestic Services
582	Building and Civil Engineering	815	Hair and Beauty Services
6	Agriculture and Veterinary	84	Transport services
62	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	840	Transport Services
620	Agriculture Forestry and Fishery Broad Programmes	85	Environmental protection
621	Crop and Livestock Production	850	Environmental Protection Broad Programmes
622	Horticulture	851	Environmental Protection Technology
623	Forestry	852	Natural Environments and Wildlife
624	Fisheries	853	Community Sanitation Services
64	Veterinary	86	Security services
641	Veterinary	861	Protection of Persons and Property
		862	Occupational Health and Safety
		863	Military and Defence

Appendix 10

List of unemployment blackspots

Electoral Division	Unemployment rate	Electoral Division	Unemployment rate
John's A, Limerick City	58.3%	Roanmore, Waterford City	30.8%
Galvone B, Limerick City	45.0%	Dock A, Limerick City	30.7%
Ballynanty, Limerick City	43.6%	Gort an Choirce, Donegal	30.4%
Abbey C, Limerick City	41.9%	Mount Sion, Waterford City	30.0%
Prospect B, Limerick City	40.7%	An Geata Mór Theas, Mayo	29.9%
Glentworth C, Limerick City	40.2%	Kilmore C, Dublin City	29.9%
Longford No. 1 Urban, Longford	39.7%	Fair Hill B, Cork City	29.7%
St. Laurence, Limerick City	39.2%	Ceannanus Mór (Kells) Urban, Meath	29.7%
Killeely A, Limerick City	38.8%	Kilrush Urban, Clare	29.7%
Larchville, Waterford City	37.6%	Cnoc na Lobhar, Mayo	29.6%
Priorswood B, Dublin City	36.2%	Kingsmeadow, Waterford	29.3%
Cavan Urban, Cavan	35.8%	Raphoe, Donegal	29.2%
Mín an Chladaigh, Donegal	35.3%	Carrick-on-Suir Urban, Tipperary	29.2%
Athy West Urban, Kildare	35.0%	Ennis No. 2 Urban, Clare	29.1%
Scainimh, Galway	34.3%	Finglas North A, Dublin City	28.9%
Tipperary East Urban, South Tipperary	34.0%	Finglas South C, Dublin City	28.7%
Rathbane, Limerick City	33.8%	Farranferris B, Cork City	28.6%
Glentworth A, Limerick City	33.7%	Blanchardstown-Tyrrelstown, Fingal	28.1%
Singland A, Limerick City	33.6%	Kilkee, Clare	28.1%
Knocknaheeny, Cork City	33.5%	Tallaght-Fettercairn, South Dublin	28.0%
Belturbet Urban, Cavan	33.5%	Dundalk Urban No. 2, Louth	28.0%
Mullingar North Urban, Westmeath	33.4%	Ballymun C, Dublin City	28.0%
Mayfield, Cork City	33.2%	Meathas Truim, Longford	27.7%
Prospect A, Limerick City	33.1%	Ballina Urban, Mayo	27.7%
The Glen A, Cork City	33.1%	Castleblayney Urban, Monaghan	27.7%
Tallaght-Killinardan, South Dublin	32.9%	Shannon B, Limerick City	27.5%
Morrisson's Road, Waterford	32.6%	Urlingford, Kilkenny	27.5%
Newport's Square, Waterford City	32.3%	Longford Rural, Longford	27.4%
Clondalkin-Cappaghmore, South Dublin	32.2%	Letterkenny Urban, Donegal	27.4%
Enniscorthy Urban, Wexford	32.1%	Custom House, Limerick City	27.3%
Ballymun D, Dublin City	32.1%	Tralee Urban, Kerry	27.2%
Garmna, Galway County	31.8%	Clondalkin-Rowlagh, South Dublin	27.2%
Ballymun B, Dublin City	31.8%	Rathmichael (Bray), Wicklow	27.2%
Lisduggan, Waterford City	31.5%	Killincooly, Wexford	27.2%
John's B, Limerick City	31.4%	Leitir Mhic an Bhaire, Donegal	27.1%
Ardnaree South Urban, Mayo	31.4%	Boyle Urban, Roscommon	27.1%
Killeely B, Limerick City	31.1%	Cnoc na Ráithe, Mayo	27.0%
Rathkeale Urban, Limerick	31.1%		
Ballybeg North, Waterford City	30.9%		
Clonleigh South, Donegal	30.9%		
The Glen, Waterford City	30.9%		
Rosbercon Urban, Wexford	30.8%		

Appendix 11

Census 2016 Publication Schedule

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

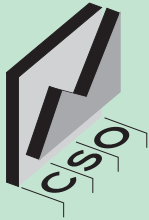
For census related queries please contact census@cso.ie or phone +353 1 895 1460.

*Interactive web tables will accompany each publication

Appendix 12

Census 2016 Questionnaire

The attached extract is taken from the household form used in the 2016 Census. The household form covers 6 persons and consists of 24 pages. The attached extract covers persons 1 and 2 only. The layouts for persons 3 to 6 are identical to that for person 2, apart from the relationship question (Q4).



An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh
Central Statistics Office

Daonáireamh na hÉireann

Census of Population of Ireland

Sunday 24 April 2016

Address

For office use only

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Census 2016

The 2016 Census will take place on Sunday 24 April and will count all the people and households in the country on that night. It is the twenty-fifth census to be held since 1841. The census results will give a comprehensive picture of the social and living conditions of our people and will assist in planning for the future.

What you need to do

Please keep this form in a safe place and complete it on the night of Sunday 24 April, Census Night. You should consult the Explanatory Notes on the back page to assist you in completing the form. Remember to sign the declaration on page 23 and to have your completed form ready for collection by your Enumerator.

Legal obligation to participate

This is a Notice under Section 26 of the Statistics Act 1993. The Census is being taken under the Statistics Act 1993 and the Statistics (Census of Population) Order 2015. Under Sections 26 and 27 of the Statistics Act 1993 you are obliged by law to complete and return this form. Any person who fails or refuses to provide this information or who knowingly provides false information may be subject to a fine of up to €44,440.

Confidentiality is guaranteed

The confidentiality of your census return is legally guaranteed by the Statistics Act 1993. The Central Statistics Office will use the information you provide for statistical purposes only. This includes the production of statistical tables and analytical reports and the selection of samples for some of our surveys.

Your Census Enumerator

Your Census Enumerator will help you if you have any questions about the Census. Please co-operate fully with your Enumerator to help ensure the success of Census 2016.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Pádraig Dalton

Pádraig Dalton
Director General

Who should complete the Census Form?

The householder or any adult member of the household present on the night of Sunday 24 April should complete this form. A separate Household Form should be completed for every household.

A household is:

- one person living alone, or
- a group of related or unrelated people living at the same address with common housekeeping arrangements, meaning they share at least one meal a day or share a living or sitting room.

Do you need additional forms?

If there is more than one household at this address, ask your Enumerator for another Household Form.

If there are more than 6 persons in your household on Sunday 24 April, ask your Enumerator for a blue Individual Form for each additional person.

How to complete your Census Form

1. Use a Black or Blue pen
2. Mark boxes like this
3. If you make a mistake, do this and mark the correct box

Where you are required to write in an answer please use BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS and leave one space between each word. Continue on to a new line if a word will not fit, for example:

HOTEL RECEPTIONIST

Have your form ready for collection

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

If your form has not been collected by 23 May, please return it fully completed to Central Statistics Office, PO Box 2016, Freeport 4726, Swords, Co. Dublin.

Féadfar leagan Béarla nó Gaeilge den fhoirm seo a chomhlánú.

Questions about your accommodation

START HERE

H1 What type of accommodation does your household occupy?

Mark one box only

A whole house or bungalow that is:

- Detached
- Semi-detached
- Terraced (including end of terrace)

A flat or apartment (including duplexes) that is self-contained:

- In a purpose-built block
- Part of a converted house or commercial building

A bed-sit:

- Bed-sit (with some shared facilities e.g. toilet)

A mobile or temporary structure:

- A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure

H2 When was your house, flat or apartment first built?

Mark the year in which first built even if the building was subsequently converted, extended or renovated

- Before 1919
- 1919 - 1945 inclusive
- 1946 - 1960 inclusive
- 1961 - 1970 inclusive
- 1971 - 1980 inclusive
- 1981 - 1990 inclusive
- 1991 - 2000 inclusive
- 2001 - 2010 inclusive
- 2011 or later

H3 Does your household own or rent your accommodation?

Mark one box only

- Own with mortgage or loan
- Own outright
- Rent
- Live here rent free

If renting, who is your landlord?

- Private landlord
- Local Authority
- Voluntary/Co-operative housing body

H4 If your accommodation is rented, how much rent does your household pay?

Enter amount to the nearest Euro

€ • 0 0

Mark one box only

- Per week
- Per month
- Per year

H5 How many rooms do you have for use only by your household?

- Do NOT count bathrooms, toilets, kitchenettes, utility rooms, consulting rooms, offices, shops, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage such as cupboards
- Do count all other rooms such as kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, conservatories you can sit in, and studies
- If two rooms have been converted into one, count them as one room

Number of rooms

H6 What is the main type of fuel used by the central heating in your accommodation?

Mark one box only

- No central heating
- Oil
- Natural Gas
- Electricity
- Coal (including anthracite)
- Peat (including turf)
- Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)
- Wood (including wood pellets)
- Other

H7 What type of piped water supply does your accommodation have?

Mark one box only

- Connection to a Public Main
- Connection to a Group Water Scheme with a Public source of supply
- Connection to a Group Water Scheme with a private source of supply (e.g. borehole, lake, etc.)
- Connection to other private source (e.g. well, lake, rainwater tank, etc.)
- No piped water supply

H8 What type of sewerage facility does your accommodation have?

Mark one box only

- Public sewerage scheme
- Individual septic tank
- Individual treatment system other than a septic tank
- Other sewerage facility
- No sewerage facility

H9 How many cars or vans are owned or are available for use by one or more members of your household?

Include any company car or van if available for private use

Mark one box only

- One
- Two
- Three
- Four or more
- None

H10 Does your household have a personal computer (PC)?

- Yes
- No

H11 Does your household have access to the Internet?

Mark 'Yes' if you have access to the Internet in your home

- Yes, Broadband connection
- Yes, other connection
- No

H12  Go to next page



ALL PERSONS MUST BE ENUMERATED WHERE THEY SPEND CENSUS NIGHT

Below are two lists. List 1 is for persons present at this address on the night of Sunday 24 April, Census Night. List 2 is for persons who usually live at this address but who are temporarily away on the night of Sunday 24 April. See the Explanatory Notes relating to Question 7 on the back page for guidance in interpreting a person's place of usual residence.

PRESENT PERSONS

INCLUDE in List 1

- ✓ All persons alive at midnight on Sunday 24 April who spent the night at this address.
- ✓ Persons who stayed temporarily in the household (i.e. visitors).
- ✓ Persons who arrived the following morning not having been enumerated elsewhere.
- ✓ Babies born before midnight on Sunday 24 April.

DO NOT INCLUDE in List 1

- ✗ Any person who usually lives at this address but who is temporarily absent on the night of Sunday 24 April. These persons should be listed as being absent in List 2 below.
- ✗ Students who were away from home on the night of Sunday 24 April. They should be listed as being absent in List 2 below.
- ✗ Babies born after midnight on Sunday 24 April.

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

Person No.	First name and surname in BLOCK CAPITALS
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

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

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

ABSENT PERSONS

INCLUDE in List 2

- ✓ All persons who usually live at this address but who are temporarily absent on Sunday 24 April.
- ✓ Students away at school or college.

DO NOT INCLUDE in List 2

- ✗ Anyone included in List 1.

LIST 2 Absent persons who usually live in the household

Person No.	First name and surname in BLOCK CAPITALS
1	
2	
3	
4	

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

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

Person 1

See Explanatory Notes on back page

Mark boxes like this

1 What is your name? (Person 1)

First name and surname (BLOCK CAPITALS)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2 Sex

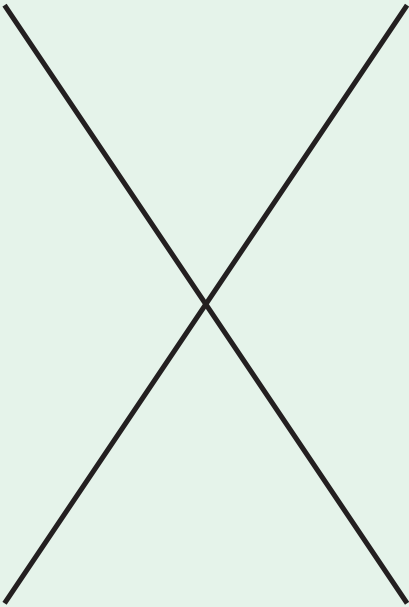
1 Male 2 Female

3 What is your date of birth?

Day Month Year

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4 Relationship question does not apply to Person 1



5 What is your current marital status?

Answer if aged 15 years or over

Mark one box only

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

6 What is your place of birth?

Give the place where your mother lived at the time of your birth

If IRELAND (including Northern Ireland), write in the COUNTRY

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

If elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

7 Where do you usually live?

- 1 HERE at this address
- 2 Elsewhere in IRELAND (including Northern Ireland), write in your FULL ADDRESS

- 3 Elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

8 Where did you usually live one year ago?

Answer if aged 1 year or over

- 1 SAME as now
- 2 Elsewhere in IRELAND (including Northern Ireland), write in the COUNTRY

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- 3 Elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

9 Have you lived outside the Republic of Ireland for a continuous period of one year or more?

Answer if aged 1 year or over and living in Ireland

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If 'Yes', write in the YEAR of last taking up residence in the Republic of Ireland

 AND
the COUNTRY of last previous residence

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

10 What is your nationality?

If you have more than one nationality, please declare all of them

- 1 Irish
- 2 Other NATIONALITY, write in

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- 3 No nationality

11 What is your ethnic or cultural background?

Choose ONE section from A to D, then the appropriate box

A White

- 1 Irish
- 2 Irish Traveller
- 3 Any other White background

B Black or Black Irish

- 4 African
- 5 Any other Black background

C Asian or Asian Irish

- 6 Chinese
- 7 Any other Asian background

D Other, including mixed background

- 8 Other, write in description

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

12 What is your religion?

Mark one box only

- 1 Roman Catholic
- 2 Church of Ireland
- 3 Islam
- 4 Presbyterian
- 5 Orthodox
- 6 Other, write in your RELIGION

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- 7 No religion

13 How many children have you given birth to?

This question is for women only

Write in number of children born

 1 None

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

14 Can you speak Irish?

Answer if aged 3 years or over

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If 'Yes', do you speak Irish?

Mark the boxes that apply

- 1 Daily, within the education system
- 2 Daily, outside the education system
- 3 Weekly
- 4 Less often
- 5 Never



Person 1

Write in BLOCK CAPITALS

Mark boxes like this

15 Do you speak a language other than English or Irish at home?

- 1 Yes
 2 No **▶ Go to Q16**

What is this language?

(e.g. POLISH, GERMAN, IRISH SIGN LANGUAGE)

How well do you speak English?

Mark one box only

- 1 Very well
 2 Well
 3 Not well
 4 Not at all

16 Do you have any of the following long-lasting conditions or difficulties?

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

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

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home | Yes | No |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's surgery | Yes | No |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Working at a job or business or attending school or college | Yes | No |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) Participating in other activities, for example leisure or using transport | Yes | No |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

18 How is your health in general?

Mark one box only

- 1 Very good
 2 Good
 3 Fair
 4 Bad
 5 Very bad

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

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

- 1 Not at work, school or college
 2 On foot
 3 Bicycle
 4 Bus, minibus or coach
 5 Train, DART or LUAS
 6 Motor cycle or scooter
 7 Driving a car
 8 Passenger in a car
 9 Van
 10 Other, including lorry
 11 Work mainly at or from home

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

- 1 Not at work, school or college
 2 Before 06.30
 3 06.30 - 07.00
 4 07.01 - 07.30
 5 07.31 - 08.00
 6 08.01 - 08.30
 7 08.31 - 09.00
 8 09.01 - 09.30
 9 After 09.30

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

Write in minutes

--	--	--

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

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

- 1 Yes
 2 No

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

Write in hours

--	--	--

23 If you are aged under 15

▶ Go to Q34

24 Have you ceased your full-time education?

- 1 Yes
 2 No

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

--	--

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

Mark one box only

- 1 No formal education/training
 2 Primary education
NFQ Levels 1 or 2
 FETAC Level 1 or 2 Cert. or equivalent
 3 Lower Secondary
NFQ Level 3
 Junior/Inter/Group Cert., FETAC Level 3 Cert.,
 FÁS Introductory Skills, NCVA Foundation
 Cert. or equivalent
 4 Upper Secondary
NFQ Levels 4 or 5
 Leaving Cert. (including Applied and
 Vocational programmes) or equivalent
 5 Technical or Vocational
NFQ Levels 4 or 5
 FETAC Level 4/5 Cert., NCVA Level 1/2, FÁS
 Specific Skills, Teagasc Cert. in Agriculture,
 CERT Craft Cert. or equivalent
 6 Advanced Certificate/Completed
 Apprenticeship
NFQ Level 6
 FETAC Advanced Cert., NCVA Level 3, FÁS
 National Craft Cert., Teagasc Farming Cert.,
 CERT Professional Cookery Cert. or equivalent
 7 Higher Certificate
NFQ Level 6
 NCEA/HETAC National Cert. or equivalent
 8 Ordinary Bachelor Degree or
 National Diploma
NFQ Level 7
 9 Honours Bachelor Degree/
 Professional qualification or both
NFQ Level 8
 10 Postgraduate Diploma or Degree
NFQ Level 9
 Postgraduate Diploma, Masters Degree
 or equivalent
 11 Doctorate (Ph.D) or higher
NFQ Level 10

26 What is the main field of study of the highest qualification you have completed to date?


Exclude Secondary school qualifications

Write in the field of study

Grid for writing the field of study

(e.g. ACCOUNTANCY, BEAUTY THERAPY, FARMING, PLUMBING)

27 How would you describe your present principal status?

Mark  one box only

- 1 Working for payment or profit
2 Looking for first regular job
3 Unemployed
4 Student or pupil
5 Looking after home/family
6 Retired from employment
7 Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability
8 Other, write in

Grid for writing 'Other' status

28 If you are working, unemployed or retired Go to Q29

If you are a student Go to Q34

Otherwise Go to Q35

29 Do (did) you work as an employee or are (were) you self-employed in your main job?

Your main job is the job in which you usually work(ed) the most hours

Mark  one box only

- 1 Employee
2 Self-employed, with paid employees
3 Self-employed, without paid employees
4 Assisting relative (not receiving a fixed wage or salary)

30 What is (was) your occupation in your main job?

In all cases describe the occupation fully and precisely giving the full job title

Use precise terms such as RETAIL STORE MANAGER, SECONDARY TEACHER, ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

Do NOT use general terms such as MANAGER, TEACHER, ENGINEER

Civil servants and local government employees should state their grade e.g. SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER. Members of the Gardaí or Army should state their rank. Teachers should state the branch of teaching e.g. PRIMARY TEACHER. Clergy and religious orders should give full description e.g. NUN, REGISTERED GENERAL NURSE.

Write in your main OCCUPATION

Grid for writing the occupation

If a farmer, write in the SIZE of the area farmed to the nearest hectare

Grid for writing the size of the area farmed

31 If you are retired Go to Q35

32 What is (was) the business of your employer at the place where you work(ed) in your main job?

If you are (were) self-employed answer in respect of your own business Describe the main product or service provided by your employer

For example, MAKING COMPUTERS, REPAIRING CARS, SECONDARY EDUCATION, FOOD WHOLESALE, MAKING PHARMACEUTICALS, CONTRACT CLEANING, SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

Grid for writing the business of the employer

33 If you are unemployed Go to Q35

34 What is the FULL NAME and ADDRESS of your place of work, school or college?

Full name

Grid for writing the full name

Address

Grid for writing the address

- 1 Work mainly at or from home 2 No fixed place of work

35 Answer questions for Person 2 starting on the next page. If there is only one person present in the household on the night of 24 April Go to page 22



Person 2

See Explanatory Notes on back page

Mark boxes like this

1 What is your name? (Person 2)

First name and surname (BLOCK CAPITALS)

2 Sex

1 Male 2 Female

3 What is your date of birth?

Day Month Year

4 What is your relationship to Person 1?

Mark one box only

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

5 What is your current marital status?

Answer if aged 15 years or over

Mark one box only

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

6 What is your place of birth?

Give the place where your mother lived at the time of your birth

If IRELAND (including Northern Ireland), write in the COUNTY

Grid for writing place of birth

If elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY

Grid for writing country

7 Where do you usually live?

- 1 HERE at this address
- 2 Elsewhere in IRELAND (including Northern Ireland), write in your FULL ADDRESS

Grid for writing full address

- 3 Elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY

Grid for writing country

8 Where did you usually live one year ago?

Answer if aged 1 year or over

- 1 SAME as now
- 2 Elsewhere in IRELAND (including Northern Ireland), write in the COUNTY

Grid for writing county

- 3 Elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY

Grid for writing country

9 Have you lived outside the Republic of Ireland for a continuous period of one year or more?

Answer if aged 1 year or over and living in Ireland

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If 'Yes', write in the YEAR of last taking up residence in the Republic of Ireland

Grid for writing year

AND the COUNTRY of last previous residence

Grid for writing country

10 What is your nationality?

If you have more than one nationality, please declare all of them

- 1 Irish
- 2 Other NATIONALITY, write in

Grid for writing nationality

- 3 No nationality

11 What is your ethnic or cultural background?

Choose ONE section from A to D, then the appropriate box

A White

- 1 Irish
- 2 Irish Traveller
- 3 Any other White background

B Black or Black Irish

- 4 African
- 5 Any other Black background

C Asian or Asian Irish

- 6 Chinese
- 7 Any other Asian background

D Other, including mixed background

- 8 Other, write in description

Grid for writing description

12 What is your religion?

Mark one box only

- 1 Roman Catholic
- 2 Church of Ireland
- 3 Islam
- 4 Presbyterian
- 5 Orthodox
- 6 Other, write in your RELIGION

Grid for writing religion

- 7 No religion

13 How many children have you given birth to?

This question is for women only

Write in number of children born

Grid for writing number of children born

- 1 None

14 Can you speak Irish?

Answer if aged 3 years or over

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

If 'Yes', do you speak Irish?

Mark the boxes that apply

- 1 Daily, within the education system
- 2 Daily, outside the education system
- 3 Weekly
- 4 Less often
- 5 Never

Person 2

Write in **BLOCK CAPITALS**

Mark boxes like this

15 Do you speak a language other than English or Irish at home?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No **▶ Go to Q16**

What is this language?

(e.g. POLISH, GERMAN, IRISH SIGN LANGUAGE)

How well do you speak English?

Mark one box only

- 1 Very well
- 2 Well
- 3 Not well
- 4 Not at all

16 Do you have any of the following long-lasting conditions or difficulties?

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

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

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

18 How is your health in general?

Mark one box only

- 1 Very good
- 2 Good
- 3 Fair
- 4 Bad
- 5 Very bad

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

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

- 1 Not at work, school or college
- 2 On foot
- 3 Bicycle
- 4 Bus, minibus or coach
- 5 Train, DART or LUAS
- 6 Motor cycle or scooter
- 7 Driving a car
- 8 Passenger in a car
- 9 Van
- 10 Other, including lorry
- 11 Work mainly at or from home

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

- 1 Not at work, school or college
- 2 Before 06.30
- 3 06.30 - 07.00
- 4 07.01 - 07.30
- 5 07.31 - 08.00
- 6 08.01 - 08.30
- 7 08.31 - 09.00
- 8 09.01 - 09.30
- 9 After 09.30

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

Write in minutes

--	--	--

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

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

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

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

Write in hours

--	--	--

23 If you are aged under 15

▶ Go to Q34

24 Have you ceased your full-time education?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

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

--	--

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

Mark one box only

- 1 No formal education/training
- 2 Primary education
NFQ Levels 1 or 2
FETAC Level 1 or 2 Cert. or equivalent
- 3 Lower Secondary
NFQ Level 3
Junior/Inter/Group Cert., FETAC Level 3 Cert., FÁS Introductory Skills, NCVA Foundation Cert. or equivalent
- 4 Upper Secondary
NFQ Levels 4 or 5
Leaving Cert. (including Applied and Vocational programmes) or equivalent
- 5 Technical or Vocational
NFQ Levels 4 or 5
FETAC Level 4/5 Cert., NCVA Level 1/2, FÁS Specific Skills, Teagasc Cert. in Agriculture, CERT Craft Cert. or equivalent
- 6 Advanced Certificate/Completed Apprenticeship
NFQ Level 6
FETAC Advanced Cert., NCVA Level 3, FÁS National Craft Cert., Teagasc Farming Cert., CERT Professional Cookery Cert. or equivalent
- 7 Higher Certificate
NFQ Level 6
NCEA/HETAC National Cert. or equivalent
- 8 Ordinary Bachelor Degree or National Diploma
NFQ Level 7
- 9 Honours Bachelor Degree/ Professional qualification or both
NFQ Level 8
- 10 Postgraduate Diploma or Degree
NFQ Level 9
Postgraduate Diploma, Masters Degree or equivalent
- 11 Doctorate (Ph.D) or higher
NFQ Level 10




26 What is the main field of study of the highest qualification you have completed to date?


Exclude Secondary school qualifications
Write in the field of study


(e.g. ACCOUNTANCY, BEAUTY THERAPY, FARMING, PLUMBING)


27 How would you describe your present principal status?

Mark  one box only

- 1 Working for payment or profit
- 2 Looking for first regular job
- 3 Unemployed
- 4 Student or pupil
- 5 Looking after home/family
- 6 Retired from employment
- 7 Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability
- 8 Other, write in


28 If you are working, unemployed or retired  **Go to Q29**

If you are a student  **Go to Q34**

Otherwise  **Go to Q35**

29 Do (did) you work as an employee or are (were) you self-employed in your main job?

Your main job is the job in which you usually work(ed) the most hours

Mark  one box only

- 1 Employee
- 2 Self-employed, with paid employees
- 3 Self-employed, without paid employees
- 4 Assisting relative (not receiving a fixed wage or salary)

30 What is (was) your occupation in your main job?

In all cases describe the occupation fully and precisely giving the full job title

Use precise terms such as
RETAIL STORE MANAGER
SECONDARY TEACHER
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER


Do NOT use general terms such as
MANAGER
TEACHER
ENGINEER

Civil servants and local government employees should state their grade e.g. SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER. Members of the Gardaí or Army should state their rank. Teachers should state the branch of teaching e.g. PRIMARY TEACHER. Clergy and religious orders should give full description e.g. NUN, REGISTERED GENERAL NURSE.

Write in your main OCCUPATION

If a farmer, write in the SIZE of the area farmed to the nearest hectare
 Hectares

31 If you are retired


 **Go to Q35**

32 What is (was) the business of your employer at the place where you work(ed) in your main job?

If you are (were) self-employed answer in respect of your own business. Describe the main product or service provided by your employer

For example, MAKING COMPUTERS, REPAIRING CARS, SECONDARY EDUCATION, FOOD WHOLESALE, MAKING PHARMACEUTICALS, CONTRACT CLEANING, SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

33 If you are unemployed

 **Go to Q35**

34 What is the FULL NAME and ADDRESS of your place of work, school or college?

Full name

Address

- 1 Work mainly at or from home
- 2 No fixed place of work

35 Answer questions for Person 3 starting on the next page. If there are only two persons present in the household on the night of 24 April  **Go to page 22**

Absent Persons who usually live in the household

Answer questions A1 to A8 for all household members who usually live here at this address but who are NOT present on the night of Sunday 24 April. Include in particular all primary, secondary and third level students who are living away from home during term time who are NOT present at this address on the night of Sunday 24 April.

Absent Person 1

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

A2 Sex
1 Male 2 Female

A3 What is this person's date of birth?
Day Month Year

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A4 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?
Mark one box only

- 1 Husband or wife
- 2 Partner (including same-sex partner)
- 3 Son or daughter
- 11 Other related, write in the RELATIONSHIP

--	--	--	--

12 Unrelated (including foster child)

A5 What is this person's current marital status?
Answer if aged 15 years or over
Mark one box only

- 1 Single (never married or never in a same-sex civil partnership)
- 2 Married (including re-married)
- 4 In a registered same-sex civil partnership
- 5 Separated
- 6 Divorced
- 7 Widowed

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

- 1 Less than 12 months
- 2 12 months or more

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 24 April?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Absent Person 2

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

A2 Sex
1 Male 2 Female

A3 What is this person's date of birth?
Day Month Year

--	--	--	--

A4 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?
Mark one box only

- 1 Husband or wife
- 2 Partner (including same-sex partner)
- 3 Son or daughter
- 11 Other related, write in the RELATIONSHIP

--	--	--	--

12 Unrelated (including foster child)

A5 What is this person's current marital status?
Answer if aged 15 years or over
Mark one box only

- 1 Single (never married or never in a same-sex civil partnership)
- 2 Married (including re-married)
- 4 In a registered same-sex civil partnership
- 5 Separated
- 6 Divorced
- 7 Widowed

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

- 1 Less than 12 months
- 2 12 months or more

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 24 April?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Absent Person 3

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

A2 Sex
1 Male 2 Female

A3 What is this person's date of birth?
Day Month Year

--	--	--	--

A4 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?
Mark one box only

- 1 Husband or wife
- 2 Partner (including same-sex partner)
- 3 Son or daughter
- 11 Other related, write in the RELATIONSHIP

--	--	--	--

12 Unrelated (including foster child)

A5 What is this person's current marital status?
Answer if aged 15 years or over
Mark one box only

- 1 Single (never married or never in a same-sex civil partnership)
- 2 Married (including re-married)
- 4 In a registered same-sex civil partnership
- 5 Separated
- 6 Divorced
- 7 Widowed

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

- 1 Less than 12 months
- 2 12 months or more

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 24 April?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Absent Person 4

Declaration

A1 What is this person's name?

First name and surname (BLOCK CAPITALS)

A2 Sex

1 Male 2 Female

A3 What is this person's date of birth?

Day Month Year

A4 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?

Mark one box only

1 Husband or wife

2 Partner
(including same-sex partner)

3 Son or daughter

11 Other related, write in the
RELATIONSHIP

12 Unrelated (including foster child)

A5 What is this person's current marital status?

Answer if aged 15 years or over

Mark one box only

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

2 Married (including re-married)

4 In a registered same-sex civil
partnership

5 Separated

6 Divorced

7 Widowed

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

1 Less than 12 months

2 12 months or more

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 24 April?

1 Yes

2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

1 Yes

2 No

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

Declaration to be completed by the person responsible for completing the form.

Before you sign the declaration please check:

- That you have completed the questions about your accommodation on page 2.
- That in List 1 on page 3, you have accounted for all persons (including visitors) who spent the night of Sunday 24 April at this address.
- That you have answered all questions which should have been answered for each person who spent the night of Sunday 24 April in the household (pages 4-21 and any additional Individual Forms).
- That in List 2 on page 3, you have accounted for all persons who usually live at this address but who were temporarily absent on Sunday 24 April.
- That you have answered all questions on pages 22-23 for all household members temporarily absent on the night of Sunday 24 April.
- That no person has been double-counted on the form.

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

Signature

You have now completed the Census Form.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Explanatory Notes

Question H3 – Does your household own or rent your accommodation?

If you rent your accommodation (box 3), or live in it rent free (box 4), you should also answer the second part of the question 'who is your landlord?'. When selecting your landlord, tenants of a 'Private landlord' or a 'Local Authority' should mark box 1 or 2 respectively, while tenants of a housing association should indicate 'Voluntary/Co-operative housing body' by marking box 3. This is regardless of whether or not you pay all or part of the rent yourself, or if it is paid on your behalf by the HSE or any other body.

Question H4 – If your accommodation is rented, how much rent does your household pay?

If the HSE or any other body pays part of the rent, only the portion paid by the household should be entered. Enter the amount to the nearest Euro and mark the box corresponding to the period covered e.g. if your household pays a weekly rent of €78.60 enter 79 and mark box 1. If all of your rent is paid on your behalf enter 0 and mark box 1.

Question 4 – Relationship

The relationship question is used to determine families within households, including where there are two or more families in the one household. Cohabiting couples who are not married should tick the category 'Partner'.

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

Mark one box only for each person

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

Question 7 – Where do you usually live?

This question refers to your place of usual residence at the time of the Census. If you have lived at this address for a continuous period of at least 12 months before Census Night, or have arrived at this address in the 12 month period before Census Night with the intention of staying here for at least one year you should mark box 1 (HERE). If your usual residence is not here but is elsewhere in Ireland (including Northern Ireland) you should mark box 2 and write in your full address.

The general guideline is that a person's place of usual residence is where he/she spends most of his/her daily night rest. The following specific guidelines should be used:

- Persons away from home during the week who return to the family home at weekends - the family home is their place of usual residence.
- Primary and secondary students who are boarding away from home, and third level students at college or university - the family home is their place of usual residence.
- If a person has spent or intends to spend 12 months or more in an institution - the institution is their place of usual residence.
- Persons who regularly live in more than one residence during the year – the place where they live for the majority of the year is their place of usual residence.

Question 8 – Where did you usually live one year ago?

This question is for persons aged 1 year or over. The guidelines in relation to Question 7 also apply to this question. If your place of usual residence one year before the Census was the same as now you should mark box 1 (SAME as now).

Question 10 – What is your nationality?

If you have more than one nationality/citizenship, please declare both. If you have dual Irish citizenship (e.g. through participation in a citizenship ceremony), please mark boxes 1 and 2 and write in your second nationality. See below for example. If you have dual non-Irish nationalities, you should mark box 2 and write in both.

What is your nationality?

If you have more than one nationality, please declare all of them

- 1 Irish
 2 Other NATIONALITY, write in

I N D I A N

- 3 No nationality

Question 11 – What is your ethnic or cultural background?

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

D Other, including mixed background

8 Other, write in description

R O M A

Question 16 – Do you have any of the following long-lasting conditions or difficulties?

For the purpose of this question a long lasting condition or difficulty is one which has lasted or is expected to last 6 months or longer, or that regularly re-occurs.

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

If you provide regular unpaid help as a carer, regardless of whether or not you are in receipt of Carer's Allowance/Benefit, you should mark box 1 (Yes) and write in the weekly number of hours of caring.

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

The categories distinguished in this question follow the National Framework of Qualifications (NFQ). Further details can be found at www.QQI.ie

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

Question 27 – How would you describe your present principal status?

You should mark one box only to select the category which you feel best describes your present principal status. If you are on sick leave or maternity leave and intend to return to work at some stage you should mark box 1 (Working for payment or profit).

Question 34 – Address of place of work, school, college or childcare

Persons who leave the household to attend work, school or college should supply the full name and address of this place.

For children who attend pre-school facilities (e.g. childcare, crèche, kindergarten) outside the home, the full name and address of this facility should be supplied by the person filling in the form.

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