



Central Statistics Office
An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

Regional Quality of Life in Ireland 2013

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Chapter 1

Introduction and outline of report

1.1 Background

The social partnership agreement 2003-2005 requested the CSO to support a move towards more evidence-based policy making. The National Statistics Board further requested that the CSO provide a comprehensive set of social indicators with the emphasis on disaggregation by key characteristics such as the nine equality grounds. This was the background to the production of the first report on the Regional Quality of Life in Ireland in 2008. Reports on the theme of gender, ageing and young people have since been produced. This is the second report on the Regional Quality of Life in Ireland.

1.2 Structure of report and brief technical notes

There are 62 indicators in this report. All data are presented for the eight Regional Authorities (NUTS 3)¹, with some indicators also including county analysis. We have generally included the 34 administrative counties when reliable data were available. The eight Regional Authorities are listed in order of the NUTS 2 geographical classification, i.e. Border, Midland and Western Region (BMW) and the Southern and Eastern Region (SE). The region and county classification is given in Appendix 1.

There are a number of maps produced throughout this report. All maps are copyright Ordnance Survey Ireland and all rights reserved under Licence number 01/05/001.

The appendices describe the indicator definitions and data sources in greater detail. The national data sources are given for each indicator. While many of the national data are compiled by the CSO, we have also used survey and administrative data holdings held by Government departments and agencies. The data in the tables and graphs reflect the national data availability position as of Spring 2013. The indicators in this report have been structured under eight main domains as outlined in Table A. These domains reflect the data needs and availability situation.

¹ See Appendix 1.

Table A Domains and indicators

Table A: Domains and Indicators		
Domain	Indicator	
1. Population		
Population	1.1	Population by county
	1.2	Population density by region
	1.3	Town size by region
	1.4	Age by county
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	3.2	Living alone by age and county
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Domain	Indicator	
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	7.3	Gross Value Added by sector and region
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Blue Flag beaches	8.4	Blue Flag beaches by county
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	8.7	Private car registrations by licensing authority
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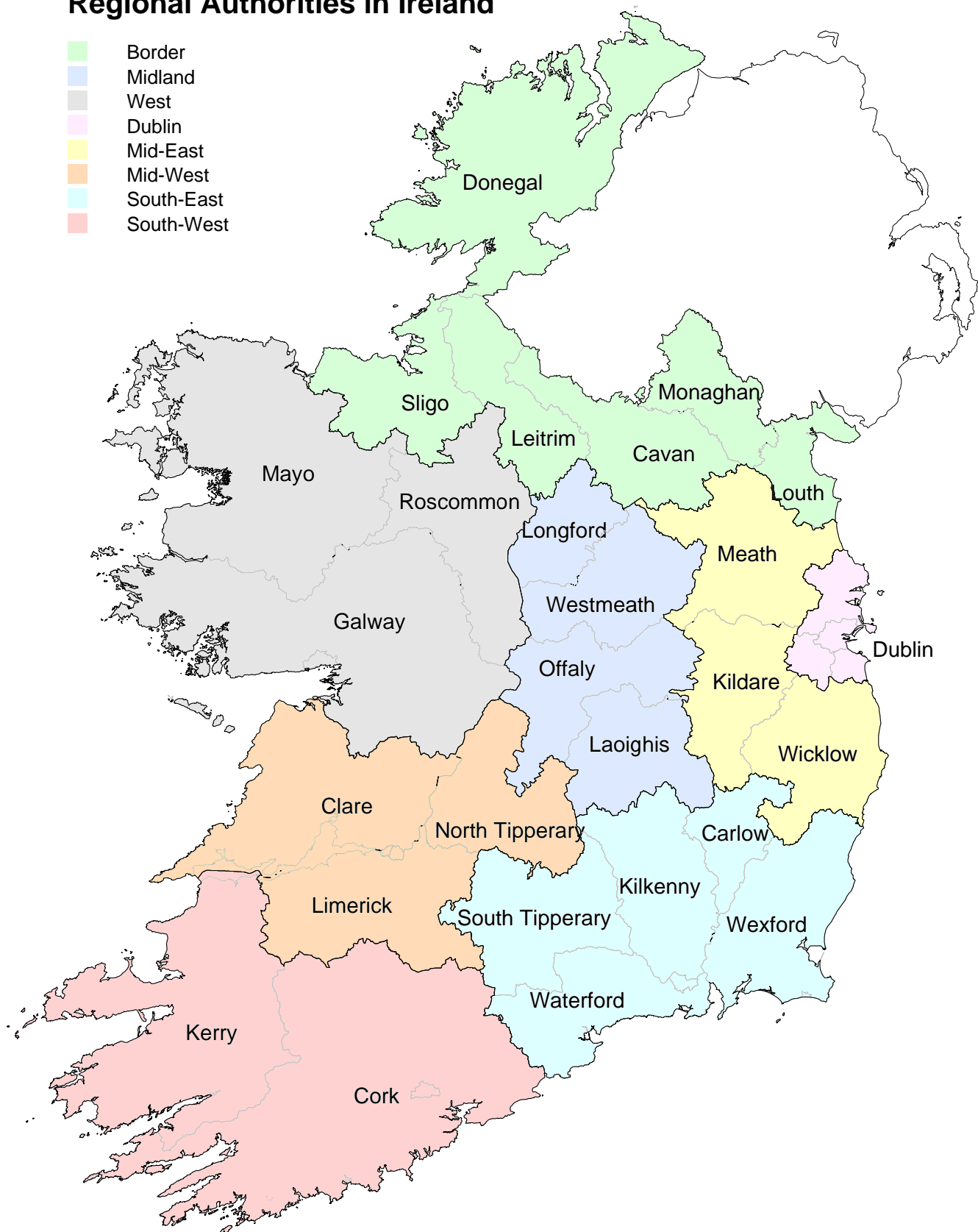
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Chapter 2

Commentary and indicators

Regional Authorities in Ireland



2.1 Main findings

Dublin has the highest disposable income per person, followed by Kildare and Limerick. The lowest disposable income per person is in Donegal, with the next lowest in Offaly and Monaghan. Dublin has the highest rate of employment and the lowest rate of unemployment. The Border region has the lowest rate of employment and the South-East has the highest rate of unemployment.

Close to one in six residents of Dublin are not Irish compared with less than 10% of residents of the Mid-West and South-East regions. Over a third of Dubliners whose full-time education has ceased have a 3rd level qualification compared with a national average of 29%. In the Midland region just 23% have a 3rd level qualification.

Counties along the west coast and Wexford have more than one in five dwellings vacant while only 5% are vacant in South Dublin. The highest average property prices in 2011 for both new and second hand dwellings were in Dublin while the lowest were in Waterford. Half of dwellings in Longford have broadband access to the Internet compared with nearly three quarters of Dublin dwellings.

Nearly four out of ten people in the Border region have a medical card and no private health insurance compared with less than a quarter in Dublin. Mayo has the fewest drivers with penalty points while Kildare has the highest. Workers in the Mid-East region have the longest travel time to work while the shortest journey times are in the South-West.

The smallest primary school average class size is in Roscommon while the largest is in Fingal. The highest rate of car ownership is in North Tipperary while the lowest rate is in Limerick City. Over half of the Blue Flag beaches are in Donegal, Kerry, Mayo and Cork.

Population: One in eight residents of Ireland in 2011 were not Irish, according to the Census of Population. This varied from 16% in Dublin to just under 10% in the Mid-West and South-East regions. Approximately one in five people in Galway City were not Irish compared to 8% in Donegal. About one quarter of the population in Meath and Laois were aged 0-14 in 2011 while 15% in Cork City were in this age group. (Tables 1.4 and 1.7)

Housing: In 2011 15% of all accommodation was vacant. The Border and West regions had the highest vacancy rates with more than one in five dwellings vacant, with counties along the west coast and Wexford also having rates above 20%. Over a third of dwellings in the Midland and Mid-East regions were built between 2001 and 2011 compared to a rate of 22% in Dublin. Detached houses accounted for 12% of all dwellings in Dublin while elsewhere the rate ranged from 46% in the Mid-East to 65% in the West. Dublin had the highest new (€290,668) and second-hand (€330,894) average property prices in 2011 while Waterford recorded the lowest new (€205,598) and second-hand (€190,315) prices. (Tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.4 and 2.7)

Lifestyles: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown had the highest proportion of people in the social class professional workers at 15% while Monaghan, at 4%, had the lowest. Over a third of people in Monaghan were in the skilled or semi skilled social classes compared to just 14% in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. Turnout in the Children's referendum in 2012 varied from 28% in the Border region to 37% in Dublin. Broadband access varied widely across the country in 2011, from nearly three-quarters of households in Dublin compared with half of households in Longford. Road and traffic offences were the most common recorded crime offences in 2010, with a rate of 83.7 per 1,000 population in the Dublin Metropolitan region compared with 36.4 in the Northern region. (Tables 3.4, 3.7, 3.8 and 3.10)

Transport and travel: Just under one in five drivers had penalty points on their licences in December 2012, varying from 15% in the West to 22% in the Mid-East. At county level, Mayo had the fewest drivers with penalty points (13%) while Kildare at 23% had the highest. Nationally 16% of workers took over 45 minutes to travel to work in 2011, varying from 27% in the Mid-East to just 11% in the South-West. (Tables 4.3 and 4.5)

Health and care: In 2010, 6% of those aged 18 and over had both private health insurance and a medical card. Three out of ten people had a medical card only while just over four out of ten had private health insurance only. In the Border region 38% had a medical card only compared with just under a quarter in Dublin, the Mid-East and Mid-West. Nearly half of those aged 18 and over in the Mid-West had private health insurance only compared with 29% in the Border region. Six out of ten persons in 2011 perceived their health to be "very good", varying from 58% in the West to 64% in the Mid-East. The average age in Ireland in 2011 was 36.1, ranging from 34.2 in the Mid-East to 37.2 in the West. (Tables 5.7 and 5.8)

Education: About three out of ten people had a 3rd level qualification in 2011, varying from 23% in the Midland region to 36% in Dublin. Nationally, 22% of people finished their full-time education at 15-17 years of age, varying

from over a quarter in the South-East and Border regions to under 20% in Dublin. Roscommon had the smallest primary school average class size of 21.5 in 2012 while Fingal, at 26.5, had the largest. (Tables 6.2, 6.3 and 6.5)

Economy: Disposable income per person in the Dublin region, at €21,515, was 11% above the national average in 2010. All other regions were below the national average with the Midland region 11% below, at just €17,133. At county level, disposable income per person was lowest in Donegal at 83% of the national average, or €16,106, followed by Offaly (€16,168) and Monaghan (€16,303). Over three-quarters of workers were employed in the Services sector in 2012 while the Dublin region had the highest rate at 89%. The Midlands and South-East (23%) had the highest percentages of workers in the Industry sector. The employment rate in 2012 was highest in Dublin at 62% and lowest in the Border region at 52%. The South-East, at 19%, recorded the highest unemployment rate while the lowest was in Dublin, at 12%. (Tables 7.1, 7.4 and 7.5)

Environment: Galway City had 43% of household waste collected as kerbside recyclables (i.e., green and brown bins) in 2010, while Wicklow, at 8%, had the lowest. Nationally 23% of household waste was collected as kerbside recyclables. In Ireland in 2011 there were 532 cars per 1,000 persons aged 16 and over. The highest rates were in North Tipperary (624) and Carlow (612) while the lowest rates were in Limerick City (462) and Louth (485). There were 87 Blue Flag beaches in 2012, with Donegal, Kerry, Mayo and Cork accounting for over half of these. (Tables 8.4, 8.5 and 8.7)

2.2

Indicators

Population

1.1 Population by county, 2006 & 2011²

	000	% change	
County	2006	2011	2011/2006
Border	468.4	514.9	9.9
Cavan	64.0	73.2	14.3
Donegal	147.3	161.1	9.4
Leitrim	29.0	31.8	9.8
Louth	111.3	122.9	10.5
Monaghan	56.0	60.5	8.0
Sligo	60.9	65.4	7.4
Midland	251.7	282.4	12.2
Laois	67.1	80.6	20.1
Longford	34.4	39.0	13.4
Offaly	70.9	76.7	8.2
Westmeath	79.3	86.2	8.6
West	414.3	445.4	7.5
Galway City	72.4	75.5	4.3
Galway County	159.3	175.1	10.0
Mayo	123.8	130.6	5.5
Roscommon	58.8	64.1	9.0
Dublin	1,187.2	1,273.1	7.2
Dublin City	506.2	527.6	4.2
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	194.0	206.3	6.3
Fingal	240.0	274.0	14.2
South Dublin	246.9	265.2	7.4
Mid-East	475.4	531.1	11.7
Kildare	186.3	210.3	12.9
Meath	162.8	184.1	13.1
Wicklow	126.2	136.6	8.3
Mid-West	361.0	379.3	5.1
Clare	111.0	117.2	5.6
Limerick City	59.8	57.1	-4.5
Limerick County	124.3	134.7	8.4
North Tipperary	66.0	70.3	6.5
South-East	460.8	497.6	8.0
Carlow	50.3	54.6	8.5
Kilkenny	87.6	95.4	9.0
South Tipperary	83.2	88.4	6.3
Waterford City	45.7	46.7	2.2
Waterford County	62.2	67.1	7.8
Wexford	131.7	145.3	10.3
South-West	621.1	664.5	7.0
Cork City	119.4	119.2	-0.2
Cork County	361.9	399.8	10.5
Kerry	139.8	145.5	4.1
Total	4,239.8	4,588.3	8.2

Source: CSO Census of Population

² De facto population – all people present in the State on Census night.

1.2 Population density by region, 2011

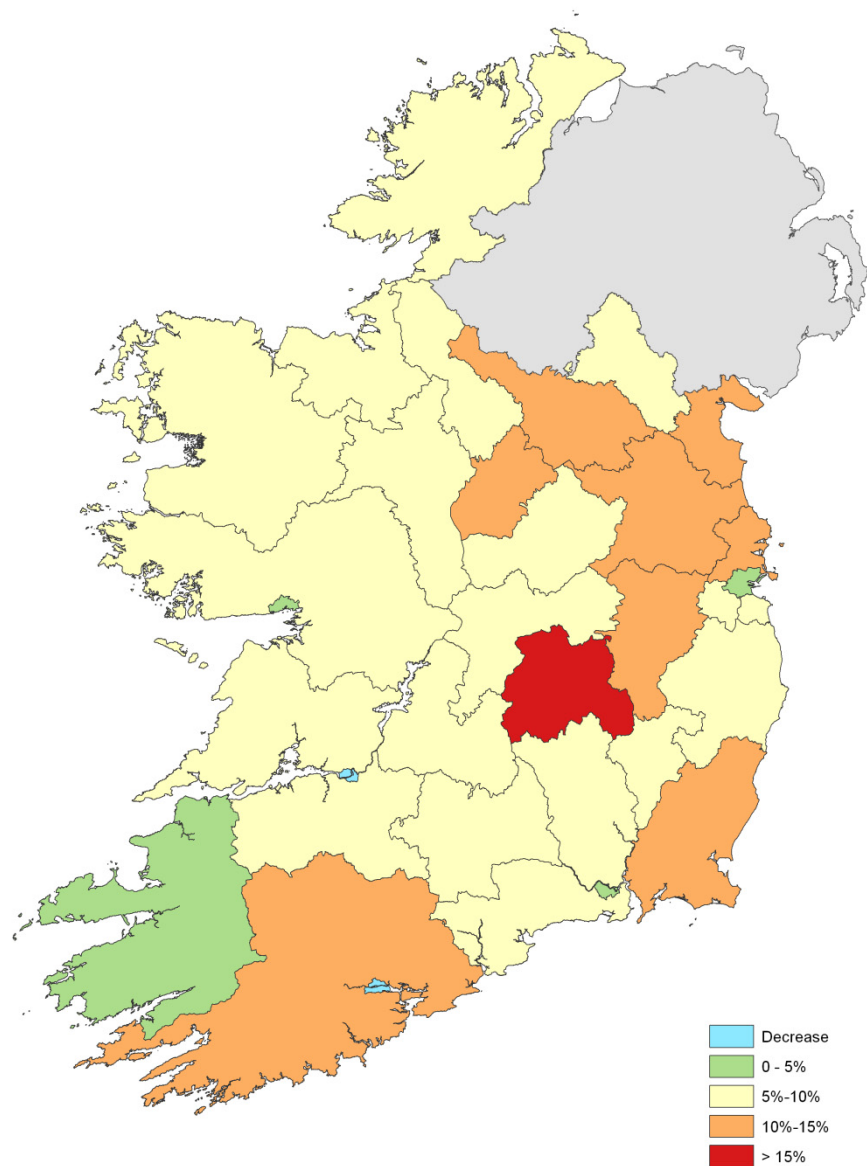
	km ²	000	persons per km ²
Region	Area ³	Population	Population density
Border	12,011	514.9	43
Midland	6,510	282.4	43
West	13,642	445.4	33
Dublin & Mid-East	6,948	1,804.2	260
Dublin	924	1,273.1	1,378
Mid-East	6,025	531.1	88
Mid-West	7,834	379.3	48
South-East	9,400	497.6	53
South-West	12,120	664.5	55
Total	68,466	4,588.3	67

Sources: CSO Census of Population; Ordnance Survey Ireland

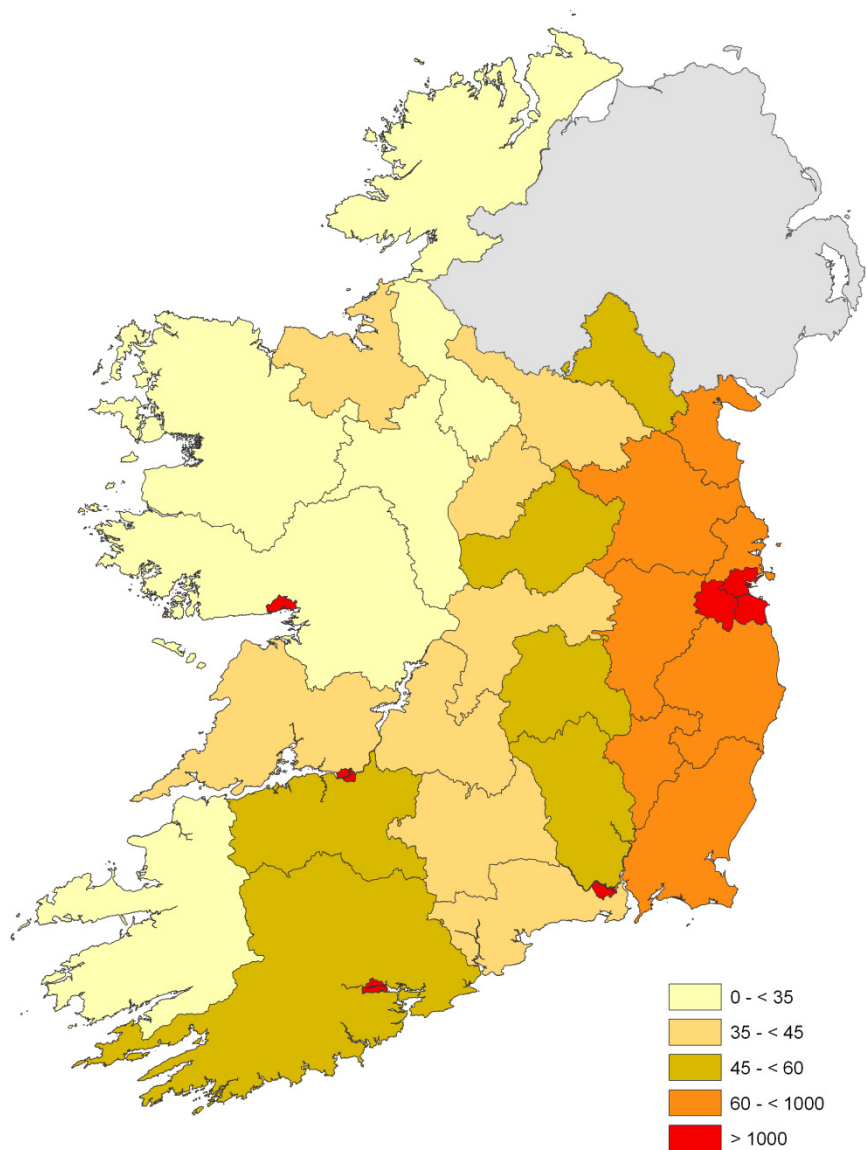
- ♦ The population of Ireland increased by 8.2% between 2006 and 2011. The Midland region had the largest increase (12.2%) followed by the Mid-East region (11.7%). The Mid-West (5.1%) and South-West (7%) regions had the smallest percentage increases in this period.
- ♦ At county level, Laois (20.1%) and Cavan (14.3%) had the largest percentage increases between 2006 and 2011. The populations of Limerick City (-4.5%) and Cork City (-0.2%) decreased over this time period.
- ♦ In 2011, the Dublin region had by far the highest population density at 1,378 persons per square kilometre. The density of the total Dublin and Mid-East regions together was 260 persons. The West had the lowest density of 33 persons per square kilometre followed by the Border and Midland regions with a density of 43 persons.

³ Land only – water excluded. De facto population – all people present in the State on Census night.

Population change, 2006-2011



Population density, 2011



1.3 Town size by region, 2011⁴

Region	% of row					Persons 000
	Towns under 1,500	Towns 1,500 - 9,999	Towns 10,000 - 99,999	Towns 100,000 & over	Rural ⁵	
Border	13.6	13.8	23.2	0.0	49.3	514.9
Midland	11.5	18.3	26.5	0.0	43.7	282.4
West	7.7	14.7	23.4	0.0	54.2	445.4
Dublin	0.4	4.5	6.0	87.2	1.9	1,273.1
Mid-East	8.2	22.6	40.7	0.0	28.5	531.1
Mid-West	11.2	16.2	30.8	0.0	41.8	379.3
South-East	10.6	14.4	31.0	0.0	44.0	497.6
South-West	7.9	13.2	13.3	29.9	35.7	664.5
Total	7.2	12.8	20.7	28.5	30.7	4,588.3

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ♦ Over half of the population of the West (54.2%) region were resident in rural areas⁵ in 2011 compared with only 1.9% of the Dublin region.
- ♦ Over 87% of the Dublin region population lived in towns of 100,000 and over, while 13.6% of the Border region population lived in towns with less than 1,500 persons.
- ♦ Counties Meath (25.2%) and Laois (24.7%) had the highest proportions of population aged 0-14 in 2011, while the cities of Cork (14.7%), Dublin (15.2%) and Galway (16.5%) had the lowest.
- ♦ The counties with the highest proportion of the population aged 65 & over in 2011 were Cork City (15.1%), Mayo (15.0%), Leitrim (14.8%) and Roscommon (14.7%).

⁴ De facto population – all people present in the State on Census night 2011.

⁵ "Rural" excludes Towns under 1,500 persons.

1.4 Age by county, 2011⁴

County	% of row					Persons 000
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over	
Border	22.6	12.3	29.2	23.3	12.6	514.9
Cavan	23.5	11.9	29.6	22.9	12.1	73.2
Donegal	22.9	12.3	28.2	23.3	13.3	161.1
Leitrim	21.6	10.2	28.0	25.3	14.8	31.8
Louth	23.3	12.6	31.1	22.0	11.0	122.9
Monaghan	22.3	12.4	29.6	23.4	12.3	60.5
Sligo	20.0	13.3	27.8	25.0	13.8	65.4
Midland	23.5	12.2	30.6	22.5	11.2	282.4
Laois	24.7	11.6	32.3	21.3	10.1	80.6
Longford	23.2	11.6	29.2	23.5	12.5	39.0
Offaly	23.4	12.3	29.6	23.1	11.6	76.7
Westmeath	22.6	12.9	30.6	22.6	11.4	86.2
West	20.9	12.4	29.8	23.8	13.0	445.4
Galway City	16.5	17.6	37.7	18.7	9.3	75.5
Galway County	22.7	11.4	29.3	24.1	12.6	175.1
Mayo	20.9	11.5	26.9	25.8	15.0	130.6
Roscommon	21.2	11.1	27.8	25.3	14.7	64.1
Dublin	19.3	13.6	34.9	21.3	10.9	1,273.1
Dublin City	15.2	14.5	37.2	20.5	12.6	527.6
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	18.2	14.0	29.5	23.8	14.5	206.3
Fingal	24.2	11.9	36.6	20.0	7.2	274.0
South Dublin	23.1	13.1	33.0	22.1	8.7	265.2
Mid-East	24.3	12.0	32.6	22.1	9.0	531.1
Kildare	24.5	12.5	33.5	21.6	7.9	210.3
Meath	25.2	11.4	33.1	21.4	8.9	184.1
Wicklow	22.8	12.1	30.5	23.7	11.0	136.6
Mid-West	21.3	12.9	29.6	23.8	12.5	379.3
Clare	22.3	11.7	29.1	24.6	12.4	117.2
Limerick City	17.9	15.9	30.5	22.6	13.2	57.1
Limerick County	21.4	13.4	30.2	23.4	11.7	134.7
North Tipperary	22.0	11.5	28.8	24.3	13.4	70.3
South-East	22.1	12.0	29.6	23.8	12.6	497.6
Carlow	22.2	12.8	30.9	22.6	11.4	54.6
Kilkenny	22.2	11.8	29.8	23.9	12.3	95.4
South Tipperary	21.4	12.0	28.8	24.6	13.3	88.4
Waterford City	19.8	13.7	31.3	22.2	13.0	46.7
Waterford County	22.9	11.3	28.2	24.7	13.0	67.1
Wexford	22.8	11.6	29.4	23.6	12.6	145.3
South-West	20.9	12.3	30.6	23.6	12.5	664.5
Cork City	14.7	16.8	30.6	22.9	15.1	119.2
Cork County	23.0	11.4	31.3	23.2	11.1	399.8
Kerry	20.2	11.2	28.6	25.6	14.4	145.5
Total	21.3	12.6	31.6	22.7	11.7	4,588.3

Source: CSO Census of Population

1.5 Age dependency ratios by region, 2011

Region	% of 15-64 age group		
	0-14	65 & over	Total
Border	34.9	19.5	54.4
Midland	36.0	17.2	53.2
West	31.6	19.7	51.3
Dublin	27.6	15.7	43.3
Mid-East	36.5	13.6	50.1
Mid-West	32.1	18.8	50.9
South-East	33.8	19.3	53.2
South-West	31.4	18.8	50.2
Total	31.9	17.4	49.3

Source: CSO Census of Population

1.6 Males per 100 females by region, 2006 and 2011

Region	males per 100 females					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
Border	95.5	94.6	104.9	103.2	101.5	99.9
Midland	99.9	97.2	105.3	103.0	103.1	100.3
West	95.9	94.1	105.8	103.6	102.1	99.9
Dublin	96.2	94.8	104.9	101.9	96.4	94.9
Mid-East	99.9	96.7	104.6	102.8	101.8	98.9
Mid-West	98.3	95.7	105.1	103.5	102.0	99.8
South-East	98.0	95.6	104.2	102.4	101.5	99.2
South-West	97.0	95.7	105.3	102.7	100.6	98.7
Total	97.1	95.3	105.0	103.0	100.1	98.1

Source: CSO Census of Population

- Expressed as a percentage of those aged 15-64, the West (19.7%) and Border (19.5%) regions had the highest proportion of persons aged 65 & over compared with a national proportion of 17.4% in 2011. The Mid-East (13.6%) and Dublin (15.7%) regions had the lowest proportions.
- The Mid-East (36.5%) and Midland (36%) regions had the highest proportion of persons aged 0-14 years expressed as a percentage of those aged 15-64 while the national proportion in 2011 was 31.9%. The Dublin region (27.6%) had the lowest proportion.
- The combined age dependency ratio of 49.3% in the State varied from 43.3% in Dublin to 54.4% in the Border.
- In all urban areas there were more women than men, whereas in all rural areas there were more men than women.
- The number of men per 100 women in urban areas in 2011 varied from a low of 94.1 in the West to a high of 97.2 in the Midland region. In rural areas the figures ranged from 101.9 men per 100 women in Dublin to 103.6 in the West.
- The overall number of men per 100 women in Ireland in 2011 was 98.1, a decrease on the 2006 figure of 100.1. There were large variations between regions, with only 94.9 men per 100 women in Dublin while the figure for the Midland region was 100.3.

1.7 Nationality by county, 2011⁶

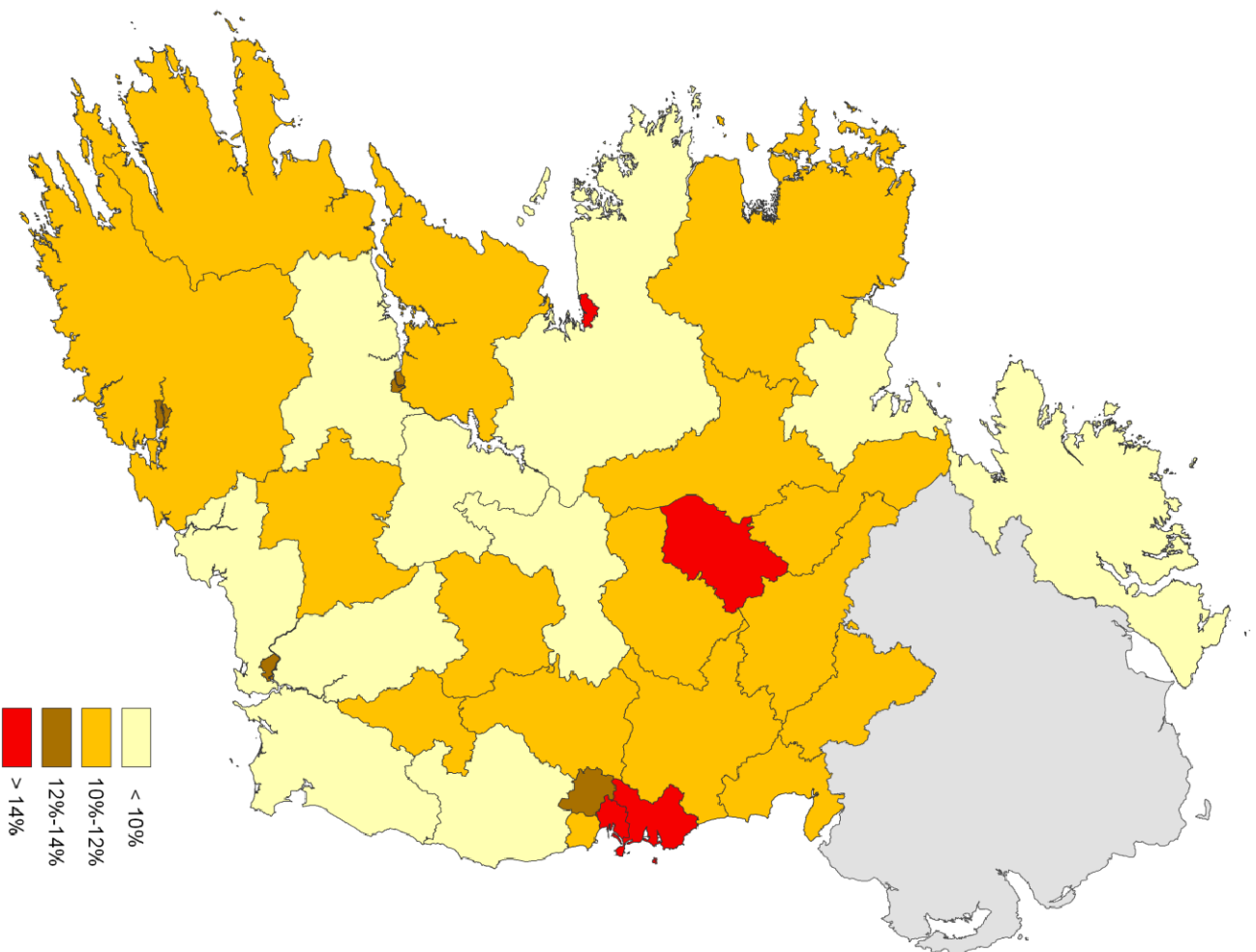
County	% of row						
	Irish	Non-Irish	UK	Other EU	Africa	Asia	Other
Border	89.0	10.0	3.1	4.7	0.7	0.8	1.7
Cavan	87.0	11.6	2.9	6.4	0.7	0.7	2.2
Donegal	91.1	8.1	4.3	2.4	0.4	0.6	1.3
Leitrim	86.9	11.8	5.3	4.8	0.2	0.7	2.2
Louth	88.5	10.4	1.7	5.2	1.6	1.2	1.8
Monaghan	87.9	11.5	1.8	7.9	0.5	0.6	1.4
Sligo	89.2	9.9	3.3	4.4	0.5	1.0	1.6
Midland	87.9	11.1	2.3	6.1	0.9	1.0	1.8
Laois	88.4	10.5	2.1	5.8	1.1	0.8	1.7
Longford	84.7	14.1	3.0	8.3	1.3	0.8	2.0
Offaly	89.9	9.2	2.1	5.4	0.4	0.7	1.5
Westmeath	87.1	11.9	2.3	6.1	0.9	1.5	2.1
West	87.6	11.5	3.5	5.2	0.6	0.9	2.2
Galway City	79.3	19.4	2.0	10.7	2.1	2.4	3.5
Galway County	90.3	8.9	3.0	3.8	0.3	0.5	2.1
Mayo	88.4	10.7	4.5	4.4	0.3	0.7	1.6
Roscommon	88.2	10.8	4.4	4.0	0.4	0.7	2.3
Dublin	82.7	15.7	1.7	7.9	1.6	2.9	3.3
Dublin City	80.7	17.2	1.6	8.4	1.2	3.7	4.4
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	87.6	11.4	2.3	4.9	0.6	2.3	2.4
Fingal	80.4	18.3	1.8	10.2	2.5	2.3	2.9
South Dublin	85.4	13.2	1.2	6.7	2.0	2.3	2.3
Mid-East	88.1	11.0	2.2	5.9	0.9	1.1	2.0
Kildare	87.3	11.8	1.9	6.4	1.0	1.3	2.1
Meath	88.1	10.8	2.0	6.1	1.0	0.7	2.0
Wicklow	89.3	9.9	2.8	4.7	0.3	1.1	1.8
Mid-West	89.0	9.8	2.4	5.0	0.6	0.9	2.0
Clare	88.4	10.5	3.1	4.6	0.8	0.7	2.4
Limerick City	86.4	12.1	1.2	7.6	0.9	1.6	2.3
Limerick County	90.2	8.7	2.1	4.4	0.5	1.0	1.8
North Tipperary	90.0	9.1	2.7	4.9	0.2	0.5	1.7
South-East	89.1	9.8	3.0	5.0	0.5	0.7	1.7
Carlow	87.6	11.1	2.3	6.8	0.5	0.8	2.0
Kilkenny	90.2	8.8	2.6	4.5	0.4	0.7	1.6
South Tipperary	88.7	10.3	3.2	5.3	0.3	0.7	1.8
Waterford City	85.3	13.0	1.9	6.2	1.6	2.1	2.9
Waterford County	91.0	8.3	4.1	2.9	0.4	0.3	1.3
Wexford	89.7	9.4	3.2	5.0	0.2	0.4	1.4
South-West	87.6	11.2	2.9	5.9	0.6	0.9	2.0
Cork City	86.1	12.5	1.6	7.2	0.6	2.0	2.5
Cork County	88.1	10.8	3.0	5.7	0.6	0.7	1.9
Kerry	87.7	11.2	3.7	5.4	0.4	0.8	2.0
Total	86.8	12.0	2.5	6.1	0.9	1.4	2.3

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ♦ In 2011, close to one out of six persons in Dublin (15.7%) were non-Irish compared with around 10% to 11% for the other regions. Other EU and Asia were the next two largest proportions of other nationalities in Dublin with 7.9% and 2.9% respectively.
- ♦ Galway City (19.4%), Fingal (18.3%) and Dublin City (17.2%) were the counties with the highest proportions of Non-Irish nationals, while Donegal at 8.1% had the lowest proportion.
- ♦ The counties with the highest proportions of other EU nationals were Galway City (10.7%) and Fingal (10.2%).
- ♦ Fingal (2.5%) and Galway City (2.1%) had the highest proportions of African nationals while Dublin City (3.7%) had the highest level of Asian nationals.

⁶ Persons usually resident and present in the State by nationality and county where enumerated.

Non-Irish national population, 2011



Housing

2.1 Housing stock and vacancy rates by county, 2011⁷

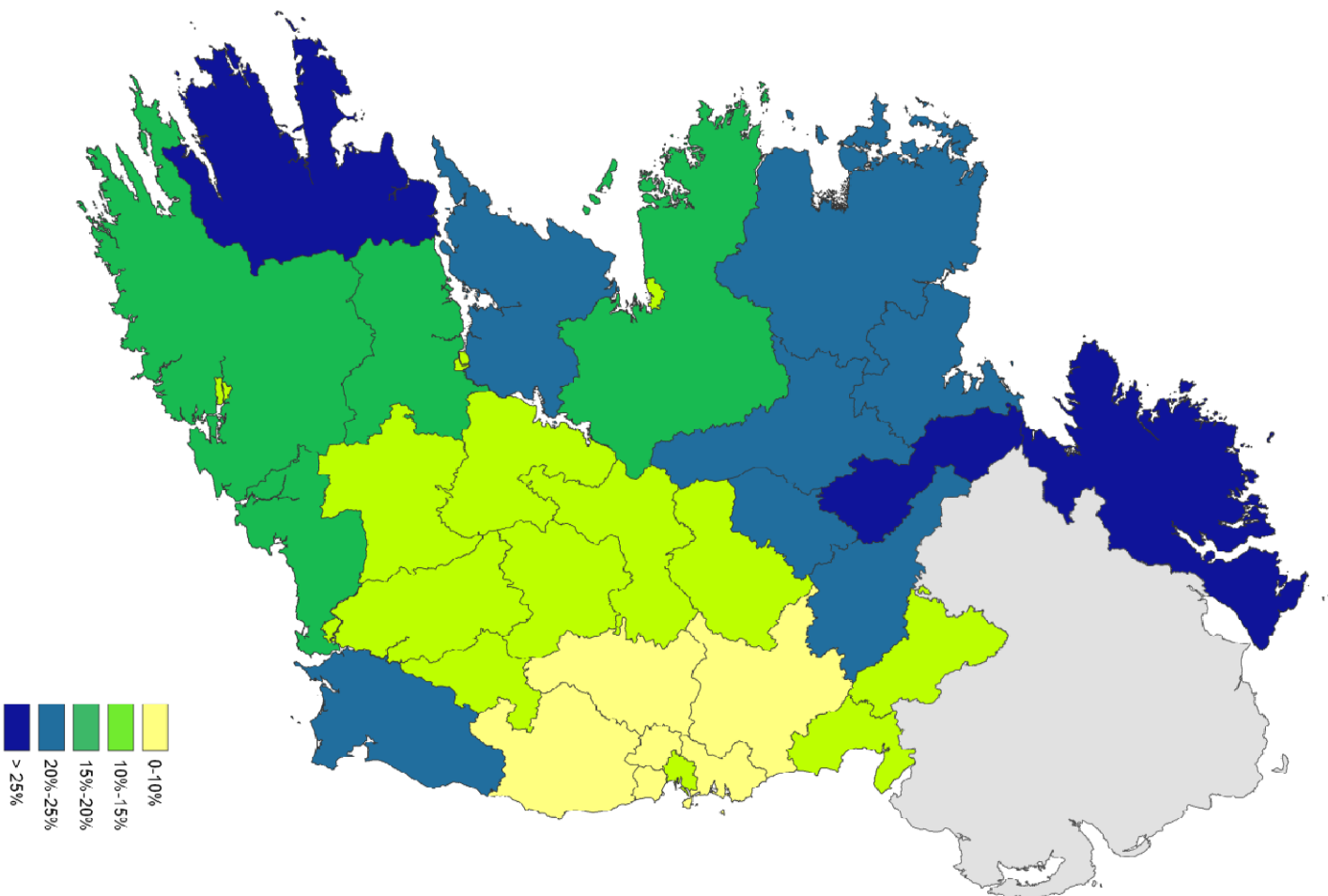
County	000		%
	Total housing stock	Occupied	Vacancy rate
Border	245.0	191.3	21.9
Cavan	33.7	26.4	21.6
Donegal	83.9	59.9	28.6
Leitrim	18.1	12.6	30.5
Louth	51.2	45.0	12.2
Monaghan	25.1	21.7	13.6
Sligo	33.0	25.7	22.2
Midland	118.9	102.2	14.0
Laois	32.7	28.6	12.5
Longford	18.8	14.7	21.6
Offaly	30.8	27.1	11.8
Westmeath	36.7	31.7	13.4
West	208.6	166.2	20.3
Galway City	33.7	29.9	11.2
Galway County	77.5	62.5	19.4
Mayo	65.8	49.6	24.7
Roscommon	31.6	24.3	23.2
Dublin	527.7	484.0	8.3
Dublin City	241.7	217.0	10.2
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	85.9	79.3	7.7
Fingal	102.8	95.6	7.0
South Dublin	97.3	92.0	5.4
Mid-East	202.8	185.0	8.8
Kildare	78.8	72.5	8.0
Meath	69.7	63.5	8.9
Wicklow	54.4	49.0	9.9
Mid-West	143.1	118.2	17.4
Clare	55.6	43.8	21.2
Limerick City	26.7	23.4	12.3
Limerick County	30.0	24.7	17.6
North Tipperary	30.8	26.3	14.7
South-East	220.9	185.3	16.1
Carlow	23.2	20.0	13.8
Kilkenny	39.0	34.4	11.9
South Tipperary	38.2	33.4	12.6
Waterford City	22.3	19.0	14.8
Waterford County	30.0	24.7	17.6
Wexford	68.1	53.8	21.0
South-West	302.4	249.4	17.5
Cork City	55.6	49.5	11.1
Cork County	172.0	144.9	15.8
Kerry	74.7	55.0	26.4
Total	1,994.8	1,705.4	14.5

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ♦ In 2011, 14.5% of all housing stock was vacant⁷. The Border (21.9%) and West (20.3%) regions had the highest vacancy rates with more than one in five dwellings vacant. The Dublin (8.3%) and Mid-East (8.8%) regions had the lowest vacancy rates.
- ♦ Counties Leitrim (30.5%) and Donegal (28.6%) had the highest vacancy rates.
- ♦ The lowest rate was in South Dublin where just over 1 in 20 dwellings were vacant (5.4%).

⁷ The vacancy rate is the number of vacant houses, apartments and holiday homes divided by the total number. See Appendix 1 for definitions.

Vacant housing stock, 2011



2.2 Dwellings by construction period and region, 2011⁸

	% of row					dwelling units
Region	Pre-1961	1961-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2011	Total
Border	23.4	18.6	11.3	15.1	31.6	178,486
Midland	23.7	17.3	9.7	14.8	34.6	95,337
West	22.0	18.0	12.3	16.4	31.2	153,848
Dublin	28.6	25.3	10.8	13.6	21.7	436,296
Mid-East	16.6	20.3	11.0	18.6	33.5	172,562
Mid-West	25.5	21.1	11.1	15.6	26.7	131,676
South-East	26.1	18.2	10.5	15.5	29.8	172,888
South-West	27.1	20.4	11.0	14.8	26.8	228,705
Total	25.0	20.9	11.0	15.2	27.9	1,569,798

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ◆ Over a quarter of dwellings (27.9%) were built since 2001.
- ◆ Over a third of dwellings in the Midland and Mid-East regions were built between 2001 and 2011, while just over a fifth of dwellings in the Dublin region were built during this time period.
- ◆ Over half of all apartments (54.8%) have been built since 2001 while 30.5% were built between 2001 and 2005.
- ◆ Nearly a quarter (24.8%) of houses have been built since 2001 with 15.4% built between 2001 and 2005.

2.3 Type of accommodation by period in which built, 2011⁸

	% of row				000
	Pre-1991	1991-2000	2001-2005	2006-2011	Total
House	60.2	15.0	15.4	9.4	1,394.3
Apartment	28.1	17.1	30.5	24.3	161.7
Bed-sit	83.5	6.3	5.6	4.5	4.6
Total	56.9	15.2	17.0	10.9	1,560.6

Source: CSO Census of Population

⁸ Private dwellings in permanent housing units. Excludes "not stated". See Appendix 1 for definitions.

2.4 Type of accommodation by county, 2011⁹

County	% of row					000
	Detached house	Semi-detached	Terraced house	Apartment	Other	
Border	60.1	22.1	11.4	4.4	2.0	185.9
Cavan	67.1	19.2	7.9	3.6	2.3	25.8
Donegal	68.3	19.9	6.7	3.4	1.8	58.0
Leitrim	73.3	15.4	5.7	3.5	2.0	12.3
Louth	41.3	29.0	22.2	5.5	2.0	44.0
Monaghan	64.4	19.1	10.6	4.4	1.6	21.3
Sligo	56.6	24.0	10.8	6.1	2.4	24.5
Midland	56.2	26.6	10.2	5.0	2.0	100.0
Laois	55.4	28.7	9.7	4.3	1.9	28.0
Longford	64.6	19.8	9.8	3.8	2.1	14.5
Offaly	57.1	26.6	10.4	3.6	2.2	26.8
Westmeath	52.0	27.9	10.6	7.6	2.0	30.7
West	64.7	19.7	7.3	6.7	1.7	160.4
Galway City	21.0	37.2	17.7	22.0	2.0	27.7
Galway County	76.6	13.8	4.3	3.6	1.7	61.0
Mayo	69.9	17.9	6.7	3.9	1.5	48.1
Roscommon	74.4	17.7	4.0	2.4	1.6	23.7
Dublin	11.8	34.9	27.3	23.7	2.3	467.0
Dublin City	5.2	23.1	35.7	33.3	2.8	208.0
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	21.9	39.9	17.1	19.6	1.5	75.8
Fingal	19.4	42.6	19.4	16.6	2.1	93.1
South Dublin	10.5	50.2	24.9	12.4	2.0	90.0
Mid-East	45.8	32.4	11.9	8.0	1.8	180.8
Kildare	40.7	37.8	11.0	8.7	1.8	70.8
Meath	52.5	28.7	9.8	7.2	1.8	62.2
Wicklow	44.5	29.2	16.1	8.2	2.0	47.8
Mid-West	53.0	24.9	13.7	6.5	1.9	138.0
Clare	59.0	22.4	11.9	4.7	1.9	42.6
Limerick City	10.8	36.5	32.2	17.7	2.8	22.4
Limerick County	62.3	23.2	8.5	4.4	1.6	47.3
North Tipperary	62.7	21.8	10.2	3.6	1.7	25.7
South-East	54.3	24.4	14.9	4.4	1.9	180.9
Carlow	51.5	27.7	13.7	4.7	2.5	19.4
Kilkenny	58.8	21.8	13.6	4.2	1.6	33.7
South Tipperary	54.6	24.0	16.1	3.4	1.9	32.8
Waterford City	18.9	37.2	30.7	10.7	2.4	18.2
Waterford County	62.2	23.6	10.1	2.6	1.5	24.1
Wexford	61.0	21.0	12.3	3.9	1.9	52.7
South-West	49.4	23.8	18.0	7.1	1.7	241.3
Cork City	11.5	31.1	38.2	17.1	2.2	47.2
Cork County	55.9	23.3	14.5	4.8	1.5	140.9
Kerry	65.6	18.6	9.7	4.3	1.8	53.3
Total	42.3	27.6	17.0	11.1	2.0	1,654.2

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ♦ Nationally, 42.3% of dwellings were detached houses in 2011. Nearly two-thirds of dwellings (64.7%) in the West region were detached compared to only 11.8% of accommodation in the Dublin region.
- ♦ Over 70% of accommodation in three counties consisted of detached houses in 2011 - Galway County (76.6%), Roscommon (74.4%) and Leitrim (73.3%). Only 5.2% of Dublin City's accommodation was detached houses.
- ♦ The counties with the highest proportions of apartment accommodation in 2011 were Dublin City (33.3%), Galway City (22%) and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (19.6%).

2.5 Occupancy type by county, 2011¹⁰

County	Owner occupied		% of row		Total
	With loan or mortgage	Without loan or mortgage	Rented	Not stated	
Border	34.6	38.8	25.1	1.4	185.2
Cavan	35.7	38.5	24.1	1.7	25.7
Donegal	31.9	42.8	24.2	1.1	57.7
Leitrim	30.5	43.2	24.8	1.4	12.2
Louth	40.2	31.9	26.3	1.6	43.9
Monaghan	35.4	40.3	23.3	1.0	21.2
Sligo	31.4	38.9	27.6	2.1	24.4
Midland	36.7	36.0	25.9	1.4	99.5
Laois	40.2	34.2	24.1	1.5	27.9
Longford	29.2	36.8	32.6	1.5	14.4
Offaly	36.6	38.8	23.3	1.3	26.5
Westmeath	37.2	34.6	26.7	1.5	30.6
West	32.5	40.3	25.9	1.4	159.9
Galway City	24.7	24.2	49.5	1.7	27.7
Galway County	36.7	41.9	20.1	1.3	60.6
Mayo	31.3	45.3	22.1	1.3	47.9
Roscommon	33.1	44.7	21.0	1.3	23.6
Dublin	34.4	27.6	36.3	1.7	466.5
Dublin City	25.5	26.2	46.0	2.2	207.8
Fingal	34.7	36.0	27.9	1.4	75.8
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	47.1	23.1	28.4	1.4	93.0
South Dublin	41.6	28.2	28.9	1.3	89.9
Mid-East	45.3	29.8	23.6	1.3	180.0
Kildare	46.1	27.7	24.9	1.3	70.5
Meath	48.2	30.2	20.4	1.2	61.9
Wicklow	40.4	32.5	25.7	1.4	47.6
Mid-West	34.6	38.8	25.2	1.5	137.6
Clare	36.4	39.8	22.2	1.6	42.5
Limerick City	25.3	33.8	39.1	1.8	22.3
Limerick County	36.9	39.6	22.3	1.3	47.1
North Tipperary	35.3	40.1	23.2	1.5	25.6
South-East	34.5	38.0	26.2	1.3	180.2
Carlow	34.4	36.2	27.6	1.7	19.4
Kilkenny	36.4	39.0	23.4	1.2	33.6
South Tipperary	33.1	39.2	26.3	1.3	32.7
Waterford City	30.1	28.7	39.4	1.8	18.2
Waterford County	37.2	40.9	20.7	1.2	24.0
Wexford	34.6	39.0	25.3	1.1	52.3
South-West	32.7	37.7	28.1	1.5	240.6
Cork City	20.7	32.5	44.9	1.8	47.1
Cork County	38.0	36.9	23.8	1.3	140.4
Kerry	29.2	44.5	24.8	1.5	53.1
Total	35.4	34.4	28.8	1.5	1,649.4

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ◆ In 2011, 69.8% of dwellings were owner occupied with or without a mortgage.
- ◆ In the West region, 40.3% of private households were owner occupied without a loan compared with 32.5% with a loan. In contrast, there were higher percentages of households owner occupied with a loan in the Mid-East (45.3% against 29.8%) and Dublin regions (34.4% against 27.6%).
- ◆ Close to half of private households in Meath (48.2%) and Dún Laoghaire Rathdown (47.1%) were owner occupied with a loan or mortgage.
- ◆ In 2011, the five main cities, Galway (49.5%), Dublin (46%), Cork (44.9%), Waterford (39.4%) and Limerick (39.1%) had the highest proportions of rented accommodation.

¹⁰ See Appendix 1 for definitions.

2.6 House completions by county, 2007 & 2011¹¹

County	dwelling units		% change	
	2007	2011	2007 to 2011	Single dwellings in 2011
Border	11,212	1,652	-85.3	71.6
Cavan	2,108	272	-87.1	67.6
Donegal	4,164	611	-85.3	74.0
Leitrim	975	125	-87.2	70.4
Louth	1,654	257	-84.5	66.1
Monaghan	1,042	164	-84.3	78.0
Sligo	1,269	223	-82.4	72.2
Midland	6,681	693	-89.6	68.3
Laois	2,177	205	-90.6	58.5
Longford	1,579	89	-94.4	70.8
Offaly	1,217	187	-84.6	75.4
Westmeath	1,708	212	-87.6	70.3
West	8,447	1,374	-83.7	79.5
Galway City	732	72	-90.2	40.3
Galway County	3,849	620	-83.9	89.4
Mayo	2,442	470	-80.8	74.3
Roscommon	1,424	212	-85.1	75.5
Dublin	17,725	1,571	-91.1	17.1
Dublin City	6,678	557	-91.7	14.0
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	3,052	192	-93.7	33.3
Fingal	4,725	662	-86.0	12.5
South Dublin	3,270	160	-95.1	26.9
Mid-East	7,249	1,060	-85.4	61.4
Kildare	3,118	407	-86.9	50.4
Meath	2,427	369	-84.8	72.1
Wicklow	1,704	284	-83.3	63.4
Mid-West	6,103	897	-85.3	74.9
Clare	2,286	294	-87.1	84.4
Limerick City	334	43	-87.1	25.6
Limerick County	2,442	304	-87.6	83.9
North Tipperary	1,041	256	-75.4	61.7
South-East	8,846	1,387	-84.3	69.9
Carlow	1,143	189	-83.5	58.2
Kilkenny	1,544	290	-81.2	76.6
South Tipperary	1,290	193	-85.0	67.4
Waterford City	440	84	-80.9	15.5
Waterford County	1,235	196	-84.1	83.2
Wexford	3,194	435	-86.4	76.3
South-West	11,364	1,846	-83.8	65.9
Cork City	1,209	127	-89.5	33.1
Cork County	7,477	1,332	-82.2	65.1
Kerry	2,678	387	-85.5	79.6
Total	77,627	10,480	-86.5	62.3

Source: Department of the Environment, Community & Local Government

Change in house completions by region, 2007/2011



Source: Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government

- ♦ There were 10,480 dwellings completed in 2011, the lowest figure since the early 1970's, and a decrease of 86.5% on the 2007 figure of 77,627. The largest regional decrease was in the Dublin region (-91.1%) followed by the Midland region (-89.6%).
- ♦ In 2011, 62.3% of all house completions were in respect of single units, i.e. separate detached houses. The West region had the highest proportion of single houses (79.5%) while the Dublin region had the lowest proportion (17.1%).
- ♦ Nine out of ten dwellings built in Galway County (89.4%) were single houses, compared with 12.5% in Fingal and 14% in Dublin City.

2.7 Average property prices by county, 2001-2011¹²

€				
	New property prices			Average annual % change
	2001	2006	2011	2006-2011
Dublin	243,095	405,957	290,668	-6.5
Cork	174,550	305,015	241,502	-4.6
Galway	171,161	286,176	229,558	-4.3
Limerick	152,205	275,411	216,307	-4.7
Waterford	155,488	271,521	205,598	-5.4
Other areas	166,834	276,570	216,400	-4.8
National	182,863	305,637	230,303	-5.5
	Second-hand property prices			
	2001	2006	2011	2006-2011
Dublin	267,939	512,461	330,894	-8.4
Cork	179,687	353,104	228,763	-8.3
Galway	189,713	336,948	216,748	-8.4
Limerick	157,176	257,958	205,530	-4.4
Waterford	155,242	282,998	190,315	-7.6
Other areas	171,203	294,021	198,186	-7.6
National	206,117	371,447	260,387	-6.9

Source: Department of the Environment, Community & Local Government

- ♦ In 2011 the highest average new property prices were recorded in Dublin at €290,668 while the next highest were in Cork at €241,502. The lowest new prices were in Waterford at €205,598.
- ♦ The highest average second hand property prices in 2011 were in Dublin (€330,894) with the lowest in Waterford (€190,315).
- ♦ Nationally, average new property prices decreased by an average annual percentage change of 5.5% between 2006 and 2011 while average second hand property prices decreased by 6.9% each year over the same time period.

¹² Average property prices are derived from data supplied by the mortgage providers and the data covers houses and apartments. See Appendix 1 for further information.

Lifestyles

3.1 Living arrangements by region, 2011¹³

Region	In private households			% of row	
	Living alone	Living with others	Total	Living alone	Living with others
Border	46.9	462.9	509.8	9.2	90.8
Midland	22.8	257.1	279.9	8.1	91.9
West	40.3	394.7	435.0	9.3	90.7
Dublin	112.8	1,125.1	1,237.9	9.1	90.9
Mid-East	33.6	494.5	528.1	6.4	93.6
Mid-West	34.1	339.2	373.3	9.1	90.9
South-East	42.7	450.4	493.1	8.7	91.3
South-West	58.8	594.5	653.3	9.0	91.0
Total	392.0	4,118.4	4,510.4	8.7	91.3

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ♦ The Mid-East region (9.7%) had the lowest proportion of persons aged 25 & over living alone compared with a national average of 12.5% (see Table 3.2 overleaf).
- ♦ At national level, the highest proportion of persons living alone was in the 65 & over age group (25.5%). The Border region had the highest proportion with 27.1% of persons aged 65 & over living alone while the Mid-East (22.6%) had the lowest (see Table 3.2 overleaf).
- ♦ County Leitrim (31.3%) had the highest proportion of persons aged 65 & over living alone, while Fingal (20.2%) had the lowest proportions (see Table 3.2 and Map overleaf).
- ♦ In 2011, close to one in ten persons (9.3%) in the West region was living alone compared with 6.4% of persons in the Mid-East region. Nationally, 8.7% of persons were living alone in 2011.

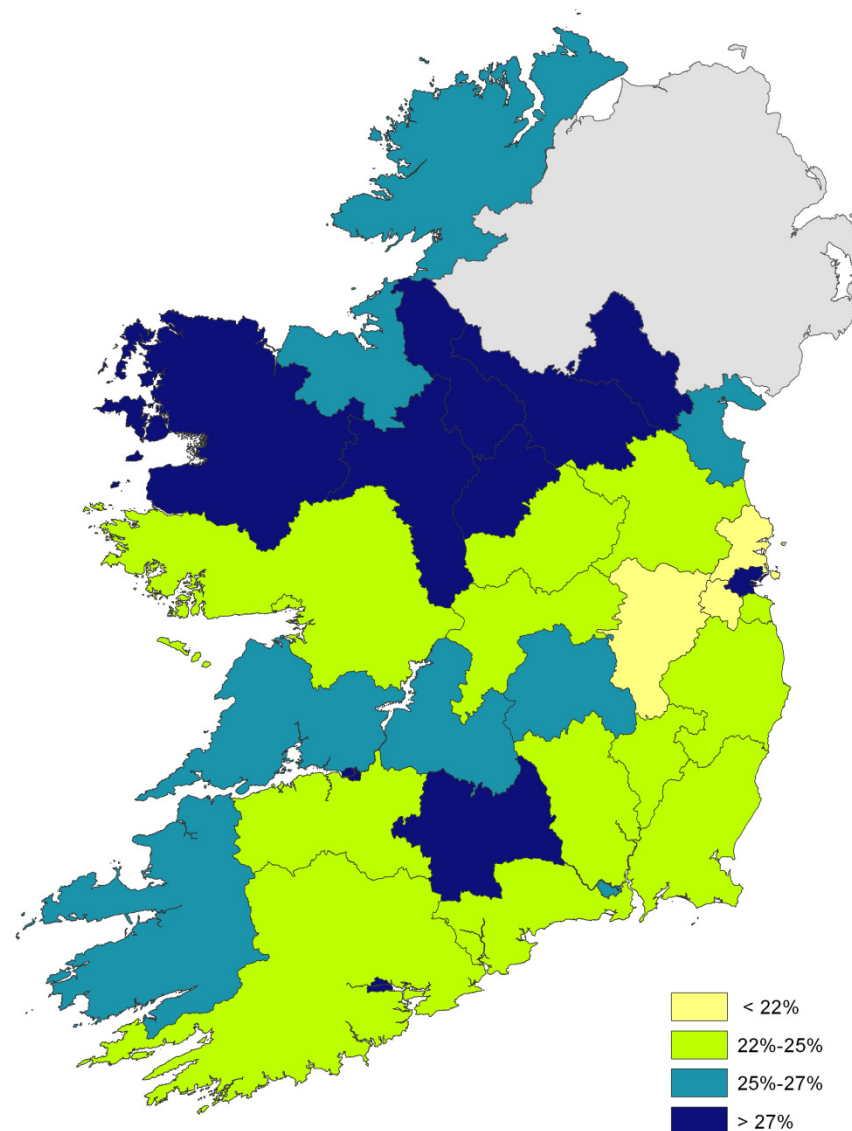
¹³ Communal establishments based on usual residence. Private households based on county of enumeration. See Appendix 1 for definitions.

3.2 Living alone by age and county, 2011¹⁴

County	% of cohort				Persons 000
	25-44	45-64	65 & over	25 & over	
Border	8.3	12.7	27.1	13.5	45.3
Cavan	7.7	12.0	27.6	13.0	6.1
Donegal	8.6	12.6	26.8	13.8	14.4
Leitrim	10.0	16.4	31.3	17.0	3.7
Louth	7.9	12.0	25.9	12.4	9.7
Monaghan	7.2	11.4	27.2	12.5	4.9
Sligo	9.6	13.8	26.8	14.7	6.4
Midland	7.7	11.7	25.2	12.1	22.0
Laois	7.5	11.3	25.2	11.6	5.9
Longford	8.7	13.9	28.8	14.4	3.7
Offaly	7.0	10.9	23.7	11.4	5.6
Westmeath	8.1	11.7	24.6	12.2	6.8
West	7.9	12.6	26.2	13.2	39.1
Galway City	8.8	15.4	24.1	12.9	6.4
Galway County	7.0	11.2	24.9	12.0	13.8
Mayo	8.5	13.1	27.4	14.4	12.8
Roscommon	8.1	12.6	28.3	14.2	6.1
Dublin	8.8	12.6	25.6	12.7	108.7
Dublin City	11.5	17.2	29.5	16.4	60.8
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	7.2	10.9	24.0	12.1	16.9
Fingal	6.8	8.8	20.2	8.9	15.7
South Dublin	6.0	8.9	21.0	9.0	15.3
Mid-East	6.2	9.5	22.6	9.7	32.7
Kildare	6.2	9.1	21.8	9.2	12.2
Meath	6.2	9.2	22.5	9.5	11.1
Wicklow	6.1	10.5	23.5	10.6	9.5
Mid-West	8.3	12.4	26.1	13.1	32.8
Clare	8.6	12.6	26.9	13.5	10.4
Limerick City	10.7	15.9	28.2	16.0	6.0
Limerick County	7.2	10.7	24.4	11.5	10.1
North Tipperary	7.9	12.6	26.1	13.3	6.2
South-East	7.8	12.0	24.9	12.6	41.4
Carlow	7.0	11.7	24.2	11.7	4.1
Kilkenny	6.9	10.8	23.5	11.4	7.2
South Tipperary	7.9	13.0	27.1	13.6	8.0
Waterford City	11.3	14.6	25.4	15.2	4.7
Waterford County	7.2	11.7	24.6	12.3	5.4
Wexford	7.8	11.8	24.5	12.4	11.9
South-West	7.9	12.6	25.3	12.8	56.9
Cork City	10.6	15.7	27.1	15.9	13.0
Cork County	7.0	11.3	24.7	11.5	30.2
Kerry	8.1	13.5	25.1	13.7	13.7
Total	8.0	12.1	25.5	12.5	379.0

Source: CSO Census of Population

Population aged 65 & over living alone, 2011



¹⁴ Persons in private households by county of enumeration.

3.3 Divorce and Judicial Separation applications to the Circuit Court by county, 2011¹⁵

County	number			
	Divorce applications		Judicial Separation applications	
	Received	Granted	Received	Granted
Border	278	224	124	87
Cavan	36	39	20	19
Donegal	84	71	38	14
Leitrim	15	17	10	6
Louth	77	61	34	33
Monaghan	20	0	11	0
Sligo	46	36	11	15
Midland	179	195	52	42
Laois	47	47	8	13
Longford	23	26	8	4
Offaly	44	58	13	10
Westmeath	65	64	23	15
West	274	168	139	97
Galway	171	71	86	60
Mayo	64	61	38	30
Roscommon	39	36	15	7
Dublin	1,247	964	490	371
Mid-East	253	235	128	103
Kildare	92	87	33	33
Meath	78	77	54	44
Wicklow	83	71	41	26
Mid-West	216	226	100	69
Clare	66	69	47	23
Limerick	150	157	53	46
North Tipperary	0	0	0	0
South-East	421	353	103	99
Carlow	48	36	9	8
Kilkenny	57	56	13	10
South Tipperary	104	107	25	40
Waterford	101	38	27	16
Wexford	111	116	29	25
South-West	467	416	228	158
Cork	375	333	195	132
Kerry	92	83	33	26
Total	3,335	2,781	1,364	1,026

Source: Courts Service

- ♦ In 2011, the Circuit Courts in Ireland received 3,335 applications for Divorce while 2,781 were granted.
- ♦ Dublin accounted for 1,247 Divorce applications received while the South-West region had 467.
- ♦ The Circuit Courts received 375 Divorce applications in Cork, 171 in Galway and 150 in Limerick.
- ♦ 1,364 Judicial Separation applications were received by the Circuit Courts in 2011, with 490 of these in Dublin and 195 in Cork.

¹⁵ There were 38 Divorce applications and 23 Judicial Separation applications granted by the High Court in 2011.

3.4 Social class by county, 2011

County	% of row						Total persons
	Professional workers	Managerial & technical	Non-manual	Skilled manual	Semi-skilled	Unskilled & other	
Border	5.4	24.4	17.8	17.7	12.3	22.3	514.9
Cavan	4.8	23.4	18.3	18.7	12.7	22.1	73.2
Donegal	5.0	23.8	17.3	17.8	12.8	23.3	161.1
Leitrim	5.5	26.2	19.0	17.0	10.9	21.4	31.8
Louth	5.9	25.2	18.1	16.9	12.0	21.9	122.9
Monaghan	4.4	23.5	17.1	21.1	13.6	20.4	60.5
Sligo	6.8	25.8	18.0	15.1	11.0	23.2	65.4
Midland	5.4	25.1	17.3	17.2	11.5	23.5	282.4
Laois	5.3	25.9	17.7	16.9	11.6	22.6	80.6
Longford	4.7	23.0	16.9	17.9	11.8	25.7	39.0
Offaly	4.9	23.8	17.0	18.4	11.9	24.0	76.7
Westmeath	6.2	26.5	17.4	16.1	10.8	23.0	86.2
West	7.1	26.3	17.0	15.5	11.0	23.0	445.4
Galway City	10.0	24.7	14.4	9.9	9.6	31.4	75.5
Galway County	7.8	28.1	16.8	16.3	10.5	20.6	175.1
Mayo	5.3	24.9	17.7	17.1	12.7	22.3	130.6
Roscommon	5.9	26.2	19.5	16.6	10.6	21.3	64.1
Dublin	9.1	29.6	17.5	13.0	8.8	22.0	1,273.1
Dublin City	8.6	25.3	16.4	12.8	9.8	27.1	527.6
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	15.0	39.8	16.4	8.4	5.1	15.2	206.3
Fingal	8.2	32.3	18.6	13.8	8.7	18.5	274.0
South Dublin	6.4	27.6	19.3	16.3	9.7	20.7	265.2
Mid-East	7.4	30.5	17.8	16.0	9.9	18.3	531.1
Kildare	7.4	30.5	18.2	15.3	9.8	18.9	210.3
Meath	7.0	30.2	18.1	17.7	10.2	16.8	184.1
Wicklow	8.0	31.2	16.9	14.8	9.7	19.5	136.6
Mid-West	6.8	26.0	17.4	15.7	11.1	23.1	379.3
Clare	6.7	27.9	17.8	16.3	10.6	20.7	117.2
Limerick City	5.3	18.2	16.5	14.5	12.5	33.0	57.1
Limerick County	7.9	27.4	16.8	15.4	10.9	21.7	134.7
North Tipperary	6.3	26.3	18.3	16.4	11.1	21.6	70.3
South-East	6.0	25.1	17.0	16.9	12.1	22.8	497.6
Carlow	5.5	23.8	15.9	17.0	11.6	26.1	54.6
Kilkenny	6.9	28.0	17.2	17.3	10.7	19.8	95.4
South Tipperary	5.6	23.2	16.8	16.2	13.4	24.8	88.4
Waterford City	5.9	21.0	17.5	14.6	12.6	28.4	46.7
Waterford	7.6	27.9	16.9	15.9	11.9	19.8	67.1
Wexford	5.1	24.9	17.4	18.3	12.4	21.9	145.3
South-West	7.7	26.3	17.6	15.7	11.4	21.3	664.5
Cork City	7.2	20.2	16.3	13.4	11.8	31.0	119.2
Cork County	8.5	28.6	17.9	16.0	11.3	17.8	399.8
Kerry	5.9	25.0	18.1	16.7	11.0	23.3	145.5
Total	7.3	27.3	17.5	15.4	10.6	21.9	4,588.3

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ♦ In 2011, 9.1% of the population in Dublin were in the social class professional workers compared to only 5.4% in the Border and Midland regions.
- ♦ At county level, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown had the highest proportion of persons in professional workers (15%) while Monaghan, at 4.4%, had the lowest.
- ♦ Close to a third of the population in the Mid-East region (30.5%) in 2011 were in the managerial and technical workers social class compared to nearly a quarter (24.4%) in the Border region.
- ♦ Four out of ten people (39.8%) living in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown were in the managerial and technical workers social class while under a fifth (18.2%) of those in Limerick city were in this class.
- ♦ 17.7% of persons in the Border region were in the skilled manual social class while only 13% of those in Dublin were in this class.

3.5 Voter participation by region, May 2011¹⁶

Region	% of row		
	Yes	No	Total
Border	86	14	100
Midland	84	16	100
West	83	17	100
Dublin	80	20	100
Mid-East	77	23	100
Mid-West	85	15	100
South-East	83	17	100
South-West	85	15	100
Total	82	18	100

Source: CSO QNHS Voter Participation Module

3.6 Reasons for not voting by region, May 2011¹⁷

Region	% of non-voters					
	Away from home	Not registered	No interest	Disillusioned with politics	Difficulty getting to vote	Other
Border	20.0	21.9	10.0	15.5	7.8	24.9
Midland	13.6	42.0	8.2	19.7	7.5	9.0
West	15.4	38.0	8.1	9.8	11.2	17.5
Dublin	13.5	38.5	11.2	7.5	13.4	15.9
Mid-East	18.0	44.8	9.9	10.1	4.5	12.6
Mid-West	17.0	30.7	9.3	19.6	13.4	10.1
South-East	13.5	36.2	11.6	9.3	12.6	16.9
South-West	15.9	29.2	14.8	5.7	13.8	20.6
Total	15.5	36.2	10.8	10.3	11.0	16.2

Source: CSO QNHS Voter Participation Module

3.7 Children's referendum results by region, 2012

Region	000	%	% of valid poll
	Valid Poll	Turnout	Yes
Border	109.4	28.4	50.9
Midland	60.6	31.4	54.2
West ¹⁸	102.4	30.6	56.8
Dublin	296.7	37.1	62.4
Mid-East	124.6	34.9	59.9
Mid-West	89.5	32.8	59.4
South-East	116.2	34.1	56.3
South-West ¹⁸	162.1	33.4	55.9
Total	1,061.6	33.5	58.0

Source: Referendum Returning Officer

- ♦ A survey of voter participation in the May 2011 General Election estimated that 82% of eligible persons voted¹⁶. Close to a quarter (23%) of eligible persons in the Mid-East region did not vote, compared with 14% in the Border.
- ♦ Over a third (36.2%) of persons who did not vote in the May 2011 General Election said that they were not registered to vote. This varied from just over one in five (21.9%) in the Border region to close to half (44.8%) in the Mid-East region.
- ♦ One in five of those who did not vote in the Border region were away from home compared to a national figure of 15.5%. Being disillusioned with politics was the reason stated for close to one in five of persons who did not vote in the Midlands region (19.7%) and the Mid-West region (19.6%).
- ♦ The highest turnout for the Children's referendum was in the Dublin region (37.1%), while the lowest was in the Border (28.4%).
- ♦ The highest Yes vote was in the Dublin region (62.4%) while the lowest was in the Border region (50.9%).

¹⁶ Persons eligible to vote. 82% of respondents indicated that they voted in the election compared with an actual turnout rate of 70%. This overstatement of voter participation, which is usual in surveys of this type, reflects the likelihood of a lower turnout amongst non-respondents to the survey and also possible reluctance amongst some respondents to admit that they did not vote. Despite these shortcomings the survey results provide a sound basis for analysing the reasons for not voting. Survey time period April to June (Quarter 2) 2011.

¹⁷ Persons eligible to vote.

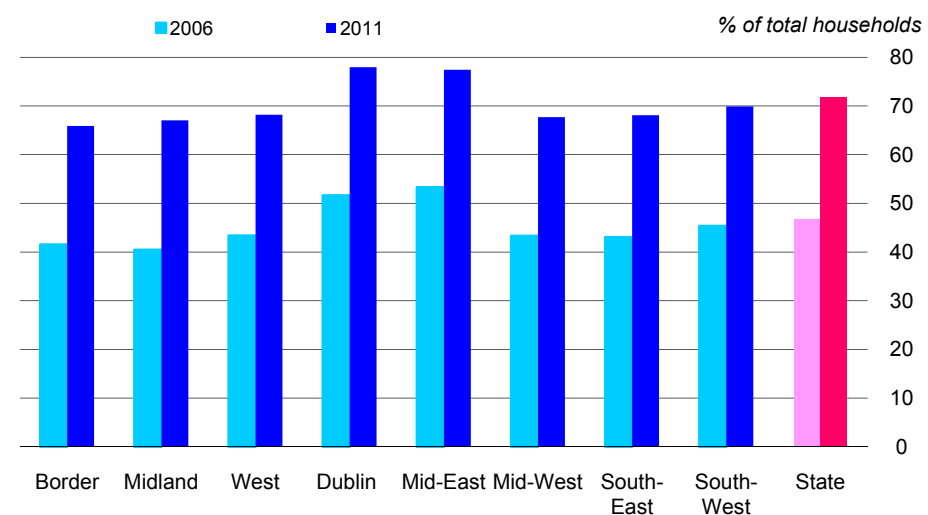
¹⁸ South Leitrim included in the West region and West Limerick included in the South-West region.

3.8 PC ownership and Internet access by county, 2011¹⁹

County	% of households		
	PC ownership	Broadband	Other Internet access
Border	67.7	57.3	8.5
Cavan	67.1	55.4	9.5
Donegal	65.8	55.9	8.1
Leitrim	64.6	51.5	10.1
Louth	71.8	63.1	7.4
Monaghan	66.8	53.6	10.5
Sligo	67.6	58.5	8.1
Midland	69.1	55.4	11.7
Laois	71.0	57.3	12.2
Longford	65.2	51.3	10.8
Offaly	68.0	53.4	12.0
Westmeath	70.3	57.3	11.3
West	69.3	58.8	9.4
Galway City	75.6	72.8	5.8
Galway County	70.1	57.6	10.6
Mayo	66.0	55.0	9.4
Roscommon	66.5	53.4	10.6
Dublin	77.5	72.8	5.2
Dublin City	71.0	66.2	5.7
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	82.9	78.8	4.4
Fingal	84.5	79.5	5.2
South Dublin	80.5	76.0	4.7
Mid-East	78.5	69.1	8.3
Kildare	79.6	71.0	7.9
Meath	78.0	67.2	9.4
Wicklow	77.6	68.7	7.6
Mid-West	69.2	57.9	9.8
Clare	70.6	58.9	9.8
Limerick City	64.9	59.1	6.5
Limerick County	70.9	59.5	9.9
North Tipperary	67.7	52.5	12.4
South-East	70.0	57.9	10.2
Carlow	70.3	57.6	10.9
Kilkenny	72.1	59.0	11.1
South Tipperary	65.7	52.8	10.9
Waterford City	70.3	66.4	4.7
Waterford County	72.3	60.1	9.8
Wexford	70.2	56.5	11.2
South-West	70.8	61.7	8.2
Cork City	65.4	61.0	5.5
Cork County	74.1	64.7	8.2
Kerry	66.8	54.6	10.3
Total	72.7	63.8	8.1

Source: CSO Census of Population

3.9 Internet access by region, 2006 & 2011¹⁹

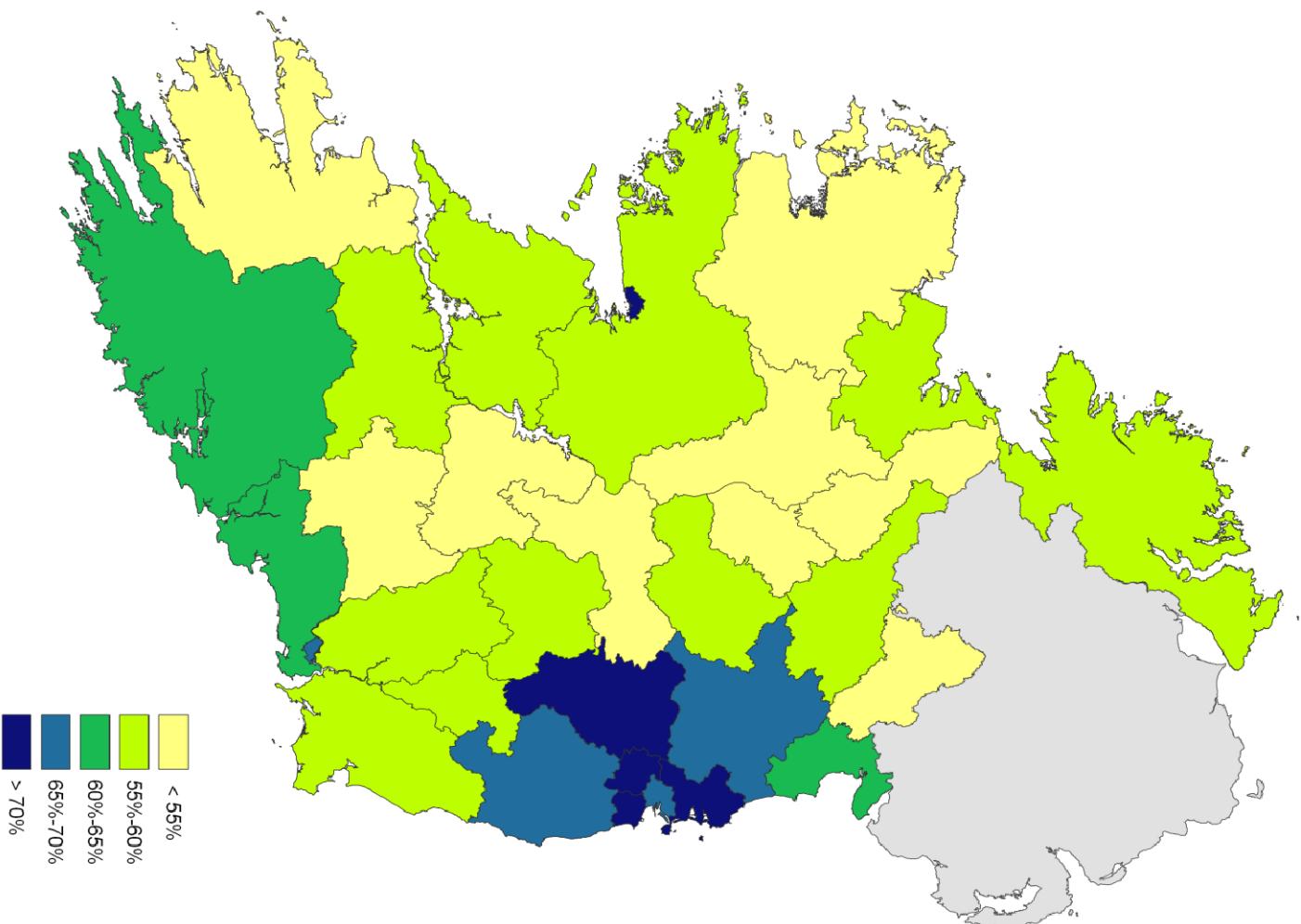


Source: CSO Census of Population

- ◆ In 2011, nearly four out of five (78.5%) households in the Mid-East region owned a PC compared to just over two-thirds (67.7%) of households in the Border region.
- ◆ At county level, Fingal had the highest proportion of households with a PC (84.5%), while Leitrim had the lowest proportion, 64.6%.
- ◆ In 2011, close to three-quarters (72.8%) of households in Dublin had broadband access to the Internet compared with only 55.4% in the Midland region. Just over half of households in Longford had broadband access.
- ◆ Between 2006 and 2011 there was an increase in Internet access in Ireland from 46.7% to 71.9%. Nearly four out of five households (78%) in Dublin had Internet access in 2011.

¹⁹ Private households in permanent housing units.

Broadband in households



3.10 Crime offences by Garda region, 2010²⁰

Crime offences	Eastern	Dublin Metropolitan	Northern	South- Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
per 1,000 population							
Sexual	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Attempts/threats to murder, assaults, harassments	3.3	4.0	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.9
Dangerous or negligent acts	45.9	45.6	57.9	61.2	36.5	33.5	45.7
Robbery, extortion & highjacking	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7
Burglary	6.0	8.2	4.2	5.5	3.7	4.1	5.7
Theft	14.2	28.6	11.0	13.4	13.6	10.3	17.1
Fraud & deception	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1
Controlled drugs	3.5	6.9	2.6	4.5	4.4	2.2	4.5
Weapons & explosives	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9
Damage to property	7.6	12.4	7.6	7.5	8.0	5.8	8.8
Public order	8.1	13.9	12.2	11.5	14.3	11.9	12.3
Road & traffic	37.8	83.7	36.4	49.2	63.9	46.7	57.9
Government, justice procedures & organisation of crime	1.4	5.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.3	2.6
Offences not elsewhere classified	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7
per 100,000 population							
Homicide	1.7	2.7	2.8	0.9	2.5	0.7	2.0
Kidnapping	2.7	4.2	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.9

Source: CSO Garda Recorded Crime Statistics 2006-2010

- ♦ In 2010, road and traffic offences and dangerous and negligent acts were by far the most common recorded crime offences across all Garda regions, with national rates of 57.9 and 45.7 per 1,000 population, respectively.
- ♦ The highest rate of road and traffic offences were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Garda region (83.7) while the lowest were recorded in the Northern Garda region (36.4).
- ♦ The highest rate of dangerous and negligent acts offences were recorded in the South Eastern Garda region (61.2) while the lowest were recorded in the Western Garda region (33.5).
- ♦ Theft (17.1) was the third highest recorded crime offence with the highest rate of 28.6 per 1,000 population being recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Garda region.
- ♦ In 2010, the highest rate for Homicide was recorded in the Northern Garda region (2.8 per 100,000 population). The highest rates for Kidnapping were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan region (4.2 per 100,000 population).

²⁰ See Appendix 1 for definitions.

Transport and travel

4.1 Travel by Irish residents by region, 2007 & 2011²¹

Region of residence	000		000	
	Trips	Nights per trip	Trips	Nights per trip
	2007		2011	
Domestic				
Border, Midland & Western	1,865	2.8	2,113	2.6
Southern & Eastern	6,077	3.5	6,881	3.1
Total	7,942	3.3	8,994	3.0
International				
Border, Midland & Western	1,619	7.8	1,470	8.6
Southern & Eastern	6,211	8.0	5,152	8.2
Total	7,830	7.9	6,622	8.3

Source: CSO Household Travel Survey

- ♦ The total number of domestic trips taken increased across both regions between 2007 and 2011 by just over 13%.
- ♦ However the number of nights per domestic trip decreased between 2007 and 2011.
- ♦ The total number of international trips taken decreased by 9% in the Border, Midland and Western region and by 17% in the Southern and Eastern regions over the same time period.
- ♦ The number of nights per international trip increased from 7.8 to 8.6 in the Border, Midland and Western regions and from 8 to 8.2 in the Southern and Eastern regions between 2007 and 2011.

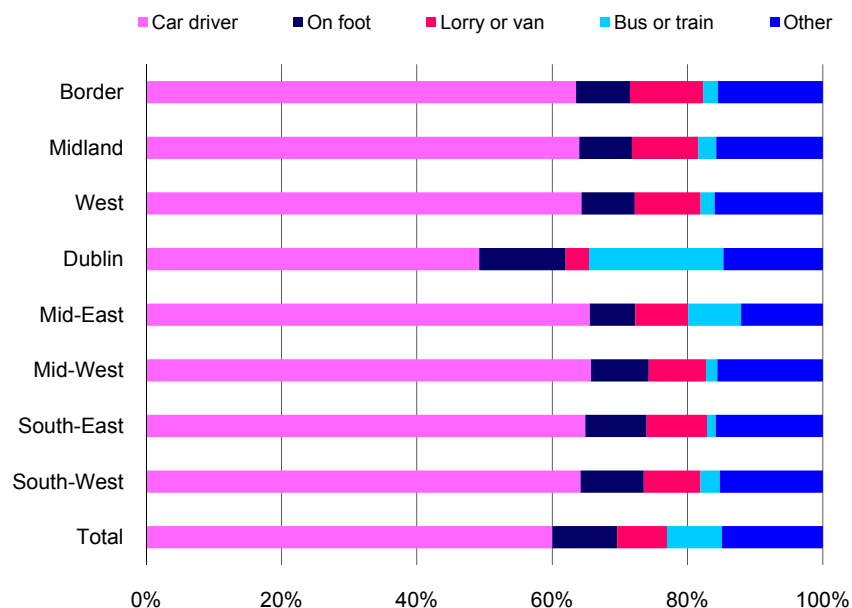
35 ²¹ Based on region of residence.

4.2 Means of travel to work by region, 2011²²

Means of travel	On foot	Cycle	Bus or train	Motor cycle	Car driver	Car passenger	Lorry or van	Work from home, not stated	All means of travel
Border	8.0	0.8	2.2	0.2	63.5	5.0	10.8	9.5	100.0
Midland	7.8	1.0	2.7	0.2	64.0	4.4	9.8	10.2	100.0
West	7.9	1.4	2.1	0.2	64.3	4.0	9.7	10.4	100.0
Dublin	12.8	5.0	19.9	0.9	49.2	3.1	3.5	5.7	100.0
Mid-East	6.7	0.9	7.8	0.5	65.6	3.7	7.8	7.0	100.0
Mid-West	8.5	1.1	1.7	0.2	65.7	4.2	8.5	10.1	100.0
South-East	9.1	0.9	1.3	0.3	64.9	4.4	8.9	10.2	100.0
South-West	9.3	1.2	2.9	0.4	64.2	4.2	8.4	9.5	100.0
Total	9.6	2.2	8.1	0.5	60.0	3.9	7.4	8.3	100.0

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ♦ Driving a car was the most common means of travel to work in 2011. Close to two-thirds of workers in the Mid-East (65.6%) and Mid-West (65.7) regions commuted by driving a car, while just under half of workers in the Dublin region (49.2%) commuted this way.
- ♦ The second most popular way of travelling to work in 2011 was on foot (9.6%) and in Dublin 12.8% walked to work.
- ♦ Just over 8% of workers nationally used the bus or train to travel to work but nearly a fifth (19.9%) of Dublin workers travel this way. The proportions of workers in other regions commuting on a bus or train were very low, with the exception of the Mid-East region (7.8%).
- ♦ 7.4% of workers in 2011 used a lorry or van to travel to work while 10.8% of workers in the Border region travelled this way.



²² Persons at work aged 15 years and over, usually resident in each regional authority, and present in their usual residence on Census night.

4.3 Time taken to travel to work by region, 2011²³

Region	Minutes					% of row	
	< 15	15-29	30-44	45-59	60-89	90 & over	Not Stated
Border	34.2	29.6	14.9	4.8	5.2	3.1	8.0
Midland	31.3	27.1	15.2	5.6	8.1	5.0	7.8
West	29.7	30.1	18.7	5.9	5.3	2.2	8.1
Dublin	16.1	32.5	26.7	9.6	7.2	1.4	6.6
Mid-East	21.0	24.5	21.8	10.9	12.6	3.5	5.7
Mid-West	30.3	32.7	18.7	5.1	4.0	2.0	7.3
South-East	34.0	31.0	15.1	4.7	5.2	3.0	6.9
South-West	28.1	33.4	20.0	5.7	4.2	1.5	7.0
Total	25.3	30.7	20.8	7.3	6.6	2.3	7.0

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ♦ 56% of workers took less than 30 minutes to travel to work in 2011. This varied from 45.5% in the Mid-East region to 65% in the South-East region.
- ♦ Nationally 8.9% of workers took over one hour to travel to work and this varied from 16.1% in the Mid-East to 5.7% in the South-West.

4.4 Time leaving home to go to work by region, 2011²⁴

Departure time	% of row					
	Before 06:30	06:31 - 07:30	07:31 - 08:30	08:31 - 09:30	After 09:30	Not stated
Border	6.7	16.6	33.2	26.7	11.4	5.4
Midland	9.0	19.4	31.6	24.5	10.2	5.3
West	5.7	18.3	32.4	25.6	12.4	5.7
Dublin	7.1	22.1	36.5	18.9	11.1	4.3
Mid-East	9.4	26.4	32.3	18.4	9.9	3.6
Mid-West	5.8	19.9	34.3	24.3	10.8	5.0
South-East	7.9	19.4	34.5	23.6	10.2	4.5
South-West	5.6	20.9	36.1	21.9	10.8	4.7
Total	7.1	20.9	34.6	21.9	10.9	4.6

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ♦ In 2011, nearly one in ten (9.4%) of commuters in the Mid-East region left their homes before 6:30 am, while over a quarter (26.4%) left in the next hour.
- ♦ Just over a third (34.6%) of commuters nationally left their homes to go to work between 7.31am and 8.30am, varying from 31.6% in the Midland region to 36.5% in Dublin.

²³ Persons at work aged 15 years and over (excluding those who work mainly at or from home) usually resident in each region and present in their usual residence on Census night.

²⁴ Persons at work aged 15 years and over (excluding those who work mainly at or from home), usually resident in each region and present in their usual residence in Census night.

4.5 Drivers with current penalty points by licensing body, 2012²⁵

	%	000
Licensing body	Rate	Total licence holders
Border	16.3	306.8
Cavan	17.4	43.1
Donegal	13.5	97.4
Leitrim	19.4	20.0
Louth	17.9	67.4
Monaghan	13.7	38.0
Sligo	20.0	41.0
Midland	17.5	161.9
Laois	16.3	43.1
Longford	19.9	23.0
Offaly	16.4	44.8
Westmeath	18.3	51.0
West	15.4	274.8
Galway	15.5	153.2
Mayo	13.1	81.5
Roscommon	19.9	40.1
Dublin City Council²⁶	19.5	668.2
Mid-East	22.3	313.3
Kildare	23.1	123.4
Meath	20.9	107.0
Wicklow	23.0	83.0
Mid-West	19.2	233.8
Clare	20.9	74.4
Limerick City Council	18.7	28.6
Limerick County Council	19.8	85.6
North Tipperary	15.5	45.3
South-East	18.6	305.7
Carlow	18.7	36.7
Kilkenny	20.5	56.6
South Tipperary	16.0	54.7
Waterford City Council	18.6	28.3
Waterford County Council	17.1	40.3
Wexford	19.7	89.1
South-West	16.0	406.8
Cork	16.5	314.9
Kerry	14.1	91.9
Total	18.2	2,671.3

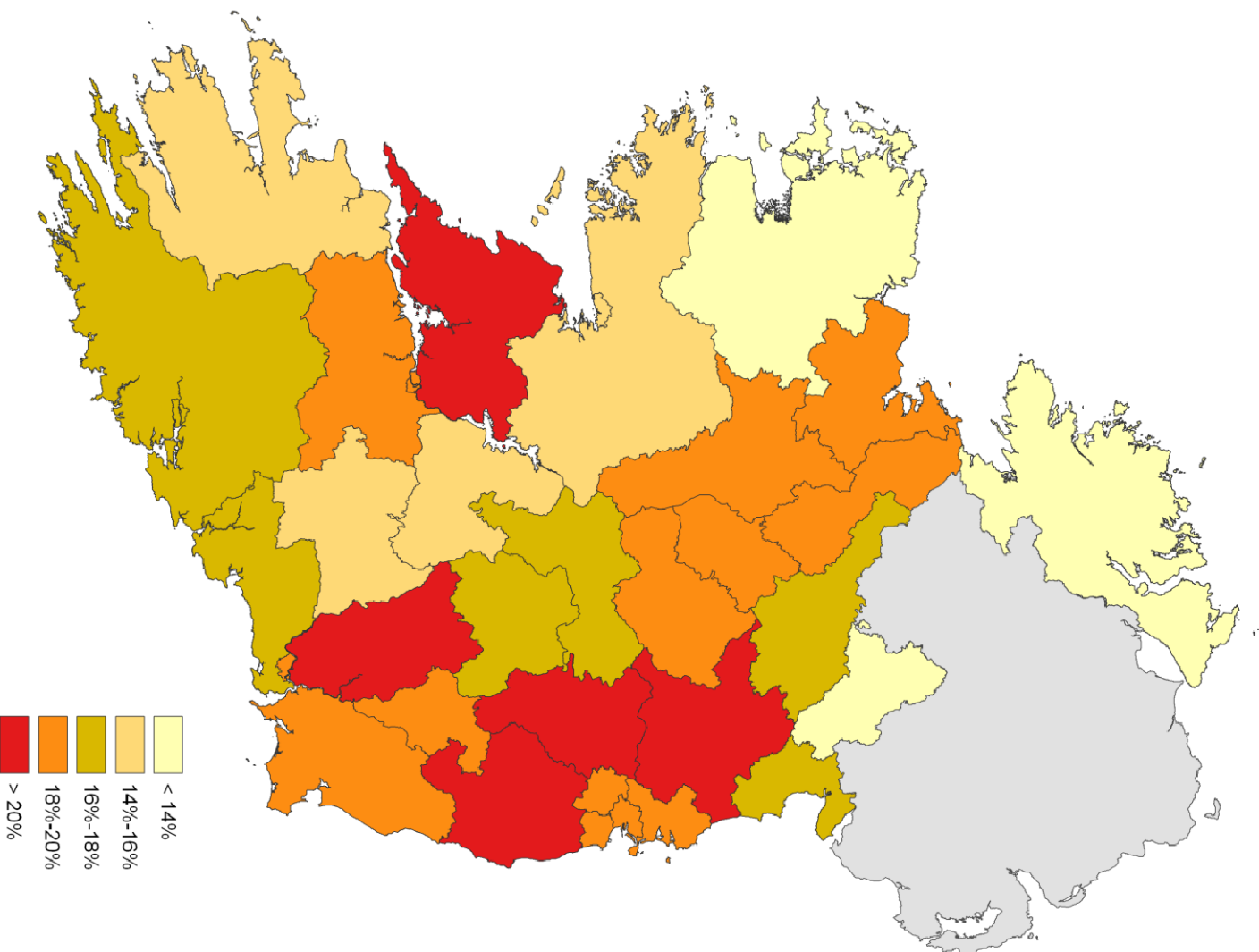
Source: Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport

- ♦ In December 2012 18.2% of drivers had penalty points on their licences.
- ♦ Over a fifth (22.3%) of drivers in the Mid-East region had penalty points on their licences compared to 15.4% in the West.
- ♦ At county level, Mayo had the lowest percentage of licence holders with penalty points (13.1%) closely followed by Donegal (13.5%) and Monaghan (13.7%). Kildare (23.1%) and Wicklow (23%) had the highest rates of penalty point holders.

²⁵ See Appendix 1 for definitions.

²⁶ Includes the whole of Dublin County.

Drivers with current penalty points, 2012



Health and care

5.1 Life expectancy at birth and age 65 by region, 2005-2007

Region	years			
	At birth		Age 65	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Border	77.0	81.7	16.5	19.8
Midland	77.2	81.5	16.8	19.3
West	77.1	82.7	16.8	20.6
Dublin	76.7	81.2	16.9	19.7
Mid-East	77.2	81.4	16.6	19.5
Mid-West	76.3	80.4	16.1	18.7
South-East	76.8	81.7	16.7	19.9
South-West	76.5	81.6	16.4	20.0
Total	76.8	81.6	16.6	19.8

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

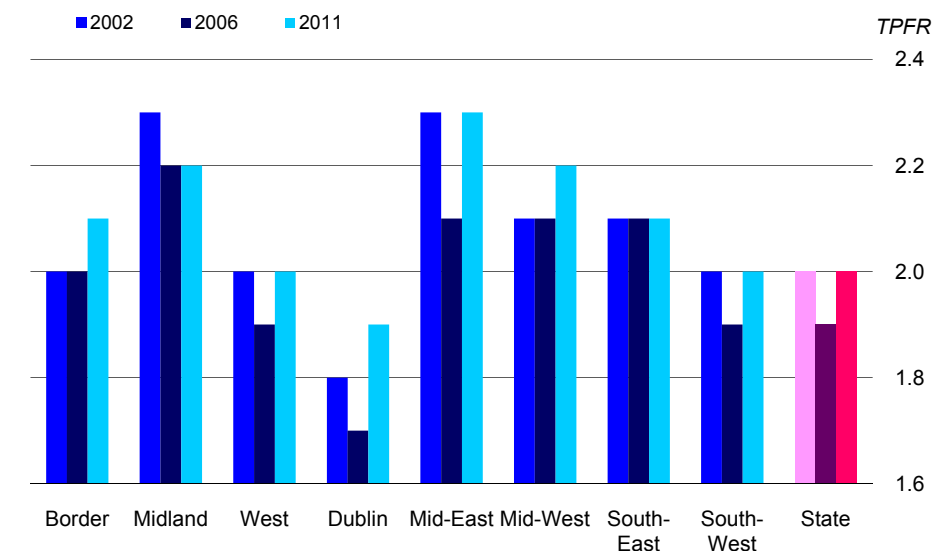
- ◆ In 2005-2007, life expectancies at birth and at age 65 were similar for men and women across all the regions. At birth women could expect to live about 5 years longer than men on average, while at age 65 they could expect to live around 3 years longer than men.
- ◆ At birth, life expectancy for women ranged from 82.7 years in the West region to 80.4 years in the Mid-West region. Life expectancy for men ranged from 77.2 years in the Midlands and Mid-East to 76.3 years in the Mid-West.
- ◆ For 65 year-olds, the highest male life expectancy was in Dublin at 16.9 years while the highest for females was in the West at 20.6 years.
- ◆ In 2011, the Mid-East region had a total period fertility rate (TPFR) of 2.3 while the Midlands and Mid-West had rates of 2.2. The rate in Dublin, at 1.9, was the only one below the national rate of 2. Dublin was also below the national rate in both 2002 and 2006.

5.2 Total period fertility rate²⁷ by region, 2002-2011

Region	TPFR		
	2002	2006	2011
Border	2.0	2.0	2.1
Midland	2.3	2.2	2.2
West	2.0	1.9	2.0
Dublin	1.8	1.7	1.9
Mid-East	2.3	2.1	2.3
Mid-West	2.1	2.1	2.2
South-East	2.1	2.1	2.1
South-West	2.0	1.9	2.0
Total	2.0	1.9	2.0

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

Total period fertility rate by region, 2002, 2006 & 2011



Source: CSO Vital Statistics

²⁷ Births data for years 2002 and 2006 is based on year of occurrence. Data for 2011 is based on year of registration and is subject to revision once data based on year of occurrence becomes available.

5.3 Age-standardised discharge rates by selected principal diagnosis and region, 2011²⁸

per 100,000 population

Region	Respiratory diseases	Injuries & poisonings	Circulatory diseases	Digestive diseases	Malignant neoplasms	Total
Border	1,480	1,167	1,206	1,257	751	14,136
Midland	1,538	1,254	1,176	1,455	713	15,525
West	1,222	1,198	1,040	1,094	757	12,820
Dublin	1,011	995	861	829	546	10,538
Mid-East	1,155	973	1,090	995	591	12,342
Mid-West	1,362	1,042	1,034	1,146	570	12,762
South-East	1,481	1,460	1,200	1,139	654	14,096
South-West	1,052	1,058	923	962	685	11,017
Total	1,217	1,107	1,025	1,038	641	12,296

Source: Department of Health, Hospital Inpatient Enquiry data

- ♦ In 2011, residents of the Midland region had the highest discharge rate from publicly funded acute hospitals of 15,525 per 100,000 population, followed by Border residents (14,136). The lowest rate was in Dublin (10,538).
- ♦ The national average discharge rate for respiratory diseases was 1,217, which rose to 1,538 for people in the Midland region. Dublin had the lowest rate of 1,011.
- ♦ Residents in the South-East had the highest injuries & poisonings discharge rate at 1,460 per 100,000 persons while the Mid-East had the lowest rate of 973.
- ♦ Border region residents (1,206) had the highest discharge rate for circulatory diseases compared with a national average of 1,025.
- ♦ Midland residents (1,455) had the highest discharge rate for digestive system diseases compared with a rate of 829 for Dublin residents.
- ♦ The West region residents (757) had the highest discharge rate for malignant neoplasms (cancer) while Dublin residents (546) had the lowest rate.

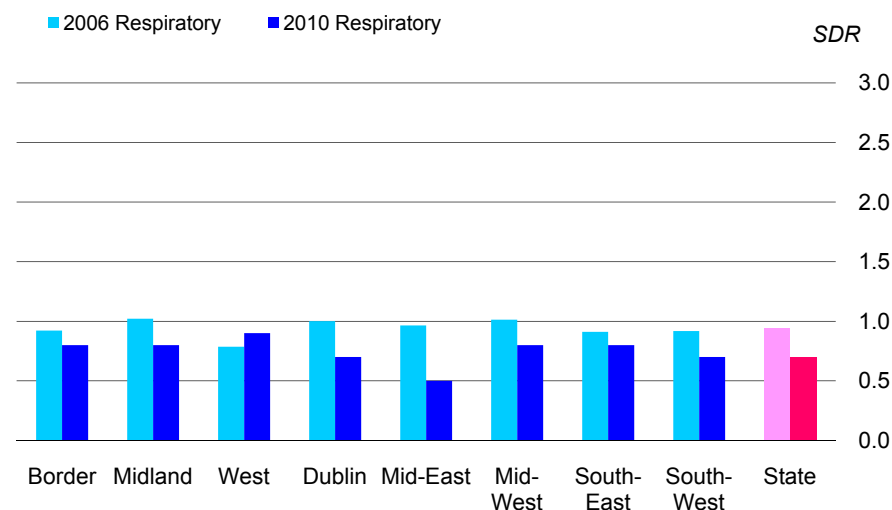
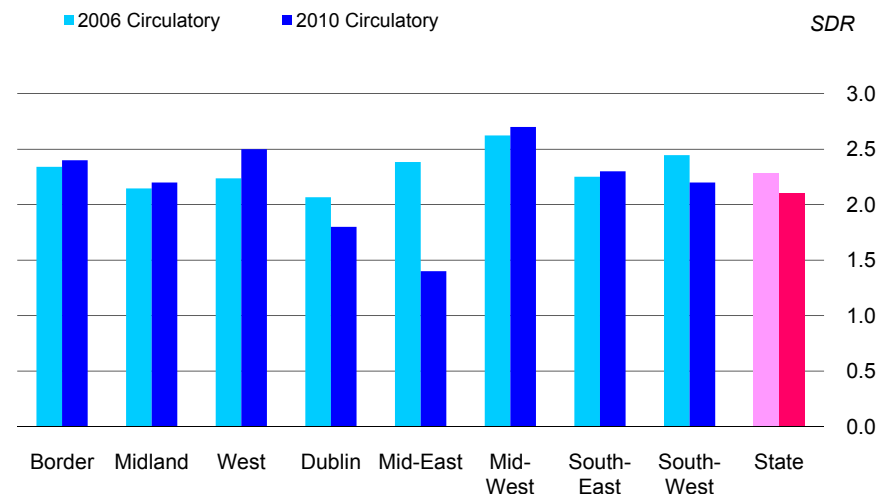
²⁸ Rates for in-patients from publicly funded acute hospitals in the State. Based on region of residence. See Appendix 1 for definitions.

5.4 Standardised death rates by cause and region, 2006 & 2010²⁹

Region	standardised death rate							
	Circulatory		Respiratory		Other		Total	
	2006	2010	2006	2010	2006	2010	2006	2010
Border	2.3	2.4	0.9	0.8	3.4	3.5	6.6	6.6
Midland	2.1	2.2	1.0	0.8	3.1	3.1	6.3	6.0
West	2.2	2.5	0.8	0.9	3.3	3.6	6.3	6.9
Dublin	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.7	3.3	3.2	6.4	5.7
Mid-East	2.4	1.4	1.0	0.5	3.2	2.5	6.6	4.4
Mid-West	2.6	2.7	1.0	0.8	3.5	3.5	7.1	7.1
South-East	2.3	2.3	0.9	0.8	3.4	3.5	6.5	6.6
South-West	2.4	2.2	0.9	0.7	3.3	3.6	6.7	6.5
Total	2.3	2.1	0.9	0.7	3.3	3.3	6.5	6.1

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

- ♦ In 2006, the national standardised death rate (SDR) was 6.1 per 1,000 population. The lowest rates were in the Mid-East (4.4) and Dublin (5.7) regions, while the highest rate of 7.1 was in the Mid-West.
- ♦ Between 2006 and 2010 the national average SDR decreased from 6.5 per 1,000 population to 6.1. There were large variations in changes across the regions, with falls in the Mid-East (from 6.6 to 4.4) and Dublin (6.4 to 5.7) and an increase in the West, from 6.3 to 6.9.
- ♦ The national average SDR for circulatory diseases fell from 2.3 per 1,000 population to 2.1 between 2006 and 2010. There were large decreases in the Mid-East (from 2.4 to 1.4) and Dublin (2.1 to 1.8) regions over this time period.
- ♦ Between 2006 and 2010 there were decreases in the SDRs for respiratory diseases across most regions with the national average falling from 0.9 to 0.7. The largest fall was in the Mid-East, from 1 to 0.5.



Source: CSO Vital Statistics

²⁹ Standardised rates take account of the age structure of the population of the particular region, and therefore the variation of such structures between regions. This therefore enables comparisons across regions. See Appendix 1 for further information.

5.5 Persons with a disability by age and county, 2011³⁰

County	% of age cohort				Total	Total with a disability
	0-14	15-64	65-74	75 & over		
Border	5.0	11.1	26.6	53.9	13.2	68,013
Cavan	4.5	9.9	24.2	51.0	11.9	8,714
Donegal	5.4	11.8	28.0	55.4	14.1	22,646
Leitrim	5.4	10.9	25.0	49.7	13.5	4,289
Louth	4.7	11.5	27.9	55.6	13.0	15,932
Monaghan	4.3	9.6	24.2	54.3	11.9	7,184
Sligo	5.5	11.7	26.2	52.9	14.1	9,248
Midland	5.6	11.5	27.7	52.6	13.2	37,177
Laois	5.7	11.4	27.5	52.3	12.7	10,217
Longford	5.1	12.3	27.7	51.5	13.9	5,404
Offaly	5.9	11.4	28.3	53.5	13.4	10,253
Westmeath	5.4	11.4	27.2	52.5	13.1	11,303
West	4.8	10.3	24.7	53.3	12.7	56,644
Galway City	5.7	10.4	24.7	48.8	11.9	8,989
Galway County	4.8	9.8	23.7	54.0	12.1	21,186
Mayo	4.6	10.6	25.5	54.2	13.6	17,710
Roscommon	4.5	11.1	25.3	53.1	13.7	8,759
Dublin	5.5	10.9	28.4	52.7	12.9	164,339
Dublin City	6.0	11.9	32.3	54.5	14.9	78,610
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	5.1	9.2	22.9	49.3	12.2	25,123
Fingal	4.9	9.4	24.8	53.2	10.2	27,928
South Dublin	5.6	11.5	28.2	51.0	12.3	32,678
Mid-East	5.4	10.3	27.0	54.9	11.6	61,654
Kildare	5.6	10.5	28.6	58.0	11.6	24,369
Meath	4.9	9.5	25.1	51.8	10.7	19,669
Wicklow	5.9	11.1	27.1	55.1	12.9	17,616
Mid-West	5.8	11.5	27.4	53.1	13.6	51,777
Clare	5.3	10.6	25.8	51.5	12.6	14,775
Limerick City	7.7	15.9	35.2	55.7	18.2	10,365
Limerick County	5.6	10.6	26.1	52.6	12.6	16,978
North Tipperary	5.6	11.3	25.8	54.1	13.7	9,659
South-East	5.6	11.8	27.4	52.3	13.7	68,191
Carlow	5.9	12.0	28.0	54.4	13.7	7,482
Kilkenny	5.2	10.4	25.9	51.0	12.5	11,939
South Tipperary	5.6	12.5	29.0	53.6	14.7	13,001
Waterford City	5.6	13.0	31.7	55.8	15.3	7,144
Waterford County	4.8	10.9	24.2	50.6	12.7	8,491
Wexford	6.0	12.1	27.4	51.2	13.9	20,134
South-West	5.7	11.1	25.6	51.3	13.2	87,540
Cork City	7.4	15.0	30.5	53.1	17.7	21,098
Cork County	5.4	10.0	24.4	51.1	11.8	47,274
Kerry	5.4	10.7	24.0	50.2	13.2	19,168
Total	5.4	11.0	27.0	52.9	13.0	595,335

Source: CSO Census of Population

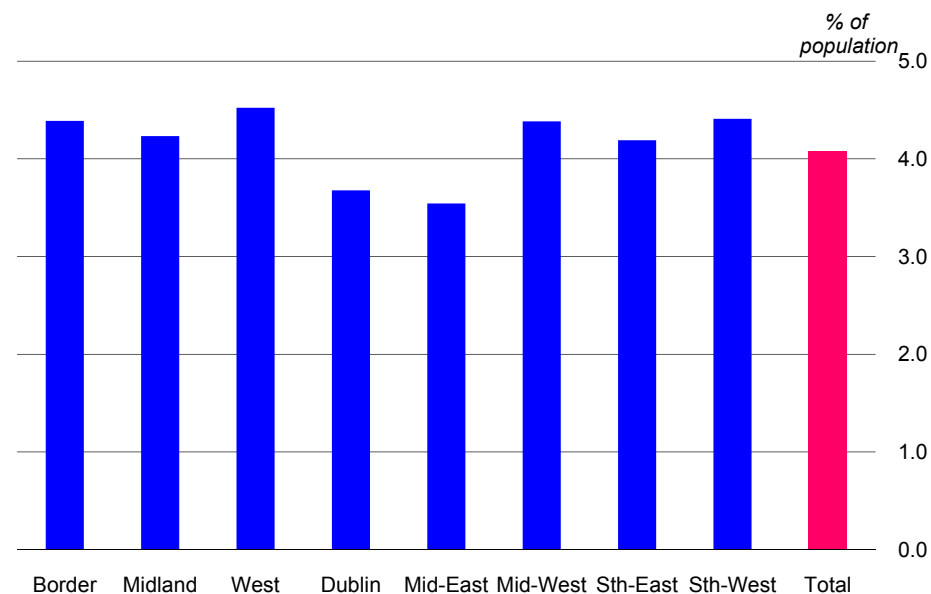
- ♦ In the 2011 Census, 13% of all persons reported that they had a disability. The South-East region had the highest disability rate of 13.7%. The Mid-East had the lowest at 11.6% reflecting that it had the lowest proportion of its population in the 65 & over age group (see Table 1.4).
- ♦ In 2011, Limerick City (18.2%), Cork City (17.7%) and Waterford City (15.3%) had the highest percentages of persons reporting a disability.
- ♦ Fingal and Meath had the lowest percentage of persons reporting a disability, 10.2% and 10.7% respectively, reflecting the younger age profile of their populations.
- ♦ The cities of Limerick (35.2%), Dublin (32.3%), Waterford (31.7%) and Cork (30.5%) had the highest disability rates at county level for persons aged 65-74, compared with a national average of 27%.
- ♦ Limerick City (15.9%) and Cork City (15%) had the highest disability rates among the population aged 15-64.

5.6 Carers by hours of unpaid work and county, 2011³¹

County	% of row			% of population	
	Hours per week			Carers	Carers
	1-14	15-42	43 or more		
Border	46.2	28.0	25.7	22,595	4.4
Cavan	46.3	28.7	25.0	2,933	4.0
Donegal	43.3	28.8	27.9	7,433	4.6
Leitrim	48.0	29.3	22.7	1,459	4.6
Louth	49.2	26.3	24.6	4,948	4.0
Monaghan	48.5	27.5	24.0	2,682	4.4
Sligo	46.1	28.1	25.8	3,140	4.8
Midland	46.2	26.7	27.0	11,954	4.2
Laois	47.0	26.7	26.3	3,185	4.0
Longford	44.4	28.7	27.0	1,688	4.3
Offaly	45.4	26.1	28.5	3,474	4.5
Westmeath	47.3	26.6	26.1	3,607	4.2
West	46.8	27.4	25.8	20,144	4.5
Galway City	52.6	26.1	21.3	2,655	3.5
Galway County	47.2	28.1	24.6	7,898	4.5
Mayo	44.9	27.2	27.9	6,558	5.0
Roscommon	44.8	27.1	28.1	3,033	4.7
Dublin	52.5	25.5	22.0	46,825	3.7
Dublin City	49.9	27.3	22.8	20,076	3.8
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	59.3	22.0	18.8	7,930	3.8
Fingal	54.2	24.3	21.5	9,214	3.4
South Dublin	50.4	25.9	23.7	9,605	3.6
Mid-East	51.0	25.1	23.9	18,813	3.5
Kildare	50.6	24.8	24.7	7,050	3.4
Meath	51.6	25.1	23.3	6,632	3.6
Wicklow	50.9	25.5	23.5	5,131	3.8
Mid-West	48.4	27.1	24.5	16,626	4.4
Clare	49.6	27.0	23.5	5,315	4.5
Limerick City	42.9	30.1	26.9	2,617	4.6
Limerick County	49.4	25.8	24.8	5,629	4.2
North Tipperary	49.4	27.0	23.6	3,065	4.4
South-East	47.8	26.6	25.6	20,849	4.2
Carlow	49.9	26.0	24.1	2,156	3.9
Kilkenny	49.3	26.1	24.5	4,055	4.2
South Tipperary	45.5	27.1	27.4	4,052	4.6
Waterford City	48.1	28.5	23.4	1,995	4.3
Waterford County	51.4	27.0	21.7	2,828	4.2
Wexford	45.7	26.0	28.3	5,763	4.0
South-West	49.7	26.2	24.2	29,306	4.4
Cork City	47.1	28.6	24.2	5,322	4.5
Cork County	51.2	24.9	24.0	17,106	4.3
Kerry	47.8	27.6	24.6	6,878	4.7
Total	49.2	26.4	24.3	187,112	4.1

Source: CSO Census of Population

Carers by region, 2011



Source: CSO Census of Population

- ♦ In 2011, 4.1% of persons were carers. The West region had the highest percentage of carers at 4.5%, while the Mid-East (3.5%) region had the lowest.
- ♦ Nationally, nearly half (49.2%) of carers did 1-14 hours of unpaid work per week in 2011. Nearly one in four (24.3%) of carers nationally, and over a quarter (27%) of carers in the Midland region, did 43 hours or more per week
- ♦ Mayo (5.0%) and Sligo (4.8%) had the highest percentages of carers, while Fingal and Kildare, at 3.4% each, had the lowest.

³¹ Carers aged 15 & over. County where persons were enumerated on Census night.

5.7 Type of medical cover by region, 2010³²

Region	% of row			
	Medical card only	Private health insurance only	Both	Neither
Border	38	29	6	27
Midland	37	33	6	24
West	36	40	7	17
Dublin	24	46	6	25
Mid-East	24	45	4	26
Mid-West	24	49	9	18
South-East	37	36	7	20
South-West	29	44	9	18
Total	30	41	6	23

Source: CSO QNHS Health Module

- ♦ Over four out of ten persons nationally, aged 18 and over, had private health insurance only in 2010 while three out of ten had a medical card only. 6% had both a medical card and private health insurance while 23% had neither.
- ♦ Nearly half of persons in the Mid-West had private health insurance only, compared with 29% in the Border region.
- ♦ In 2010 nearly four out of ten persons aged 18 & over in the Border region had a medical card as their only type of medical cover, compared with just under a quarter in Dublin, the Mid-East and Mid-West.
- ♦ Over a quarter of persons (27%) aged 18 and over in the Border region had no private health insurance or medical card compared to just 17% of persons in the West.

5.8 Perception of health status by region, 2011

Region	% of row				years	
	Very good	Good	Fair	Bad/very bad	Not stated	Average age
Border	59.1	28.3	9.2	1.6	1.8	36.5
Midland	59.0	28.8	8.5	1.6	2.1	35.4
West	58.2	29.4	8.9	1.6	1.8	37.2
Dublin	60.8	27.2	7.5	1.6	2.9	35.8
Mid-East	63.6	26.7	6.7	1.2	1.8	34.2
Mid-West	58.5	29.3	8.6	1.6	1.9	36.8
South-East	59.8	28.4	8.5	1.6	1.8	36.7
South-West	61.0	27.8	7.8	1.4	2.1	36.9
Total	60.3	28.0	8.0	1.5	2.2	36.1

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ♦ In 2011, 63.6% of persons in the Mid-East region perceived their health to be "very good" compared with a national average of 60.3%. The West (58.2%) region had the lowest proportions of persons who perceived their health to be "very good".
- ♦ The Mid-East region had the youngest average age at 34.2 while the oldest average age was in the West at 37.2.

Education

6.1 Full-time education status by region, 2011^{33, 34}

	% of 15-24	15-24 (000)
Region	In full-time education	Persons
Border	65.7	63.4
Midland	63.6	34.4
West	69.9	55.4
Dublin	66.3	173.0
Mid-East	66.8	63.8
Mid-West	69.3	48.9
South-East	63.7	59.6
South-West	69.3	81.8
Total	66.9	580.3

Source: CSO Census of Population

6.2 Highest level of education completed by region, 2011^{34, 35}

	% of cohort					000
Region	Primary or no formal	Secondary		3rd level	Not stated	Persons
		Lower	Upper			
Border	20.3	18.8	32.8	23.4	4.6	336.8
Midland	16.7	18.6	36.7	22.9	5.1	182.1
West	17.0	15.7	34.8	28.5	4.0	293.8
Dublin	13.4	13.8	31.3	36.3	5.2	834.3
Mid-East	12.7	16.5	36.9	30.0	4.0	337.0
Mid-West	15.1	17.7	36.4	26.1	4.6	248.0
South-East	16.5	19.8	36.5	23.1	4.2	330.1
South-West	14.0	17.2	35.4	28.6	4.8	441.3
Total	15.2	16.6	34.4	29.1	4.7	3,003.5

Source: CSO Census of Population

6.3 Age at which full-time education ceased by region, 2011^{34, 35}

	% of region						000
Region	Under 15	15-17	18-20	21-24	25 & over	Not stated	Persons
Border	11.0	25.1	19.4	12.1	4.8	27.5	336.8
Midland	8.2	23.4	21.2	11.9	4.5	30.9	182.1
West	9.0	20.4	22.2	15.3	6.5	26.6	293.8
Dublin	7.7	19.8	18.7	18.3	8.5	27.0	834.3
Mid-East	6.2	22.1	21.7	14.9	6.0	29.2	337.0
Mid-West	7.3	21.8	22.0	13.5	5.5	29.9	248.0
South-East	8.6	25.6	21.4	12.2	4.8	27.3	330.1
South-West	6.7	20.7	20.8	15.2	6.2	30.5	441.3
Total	8.0	21.9	20.5	15.0	6.4	28.3	3,003.5

Source: CSO Census of Population

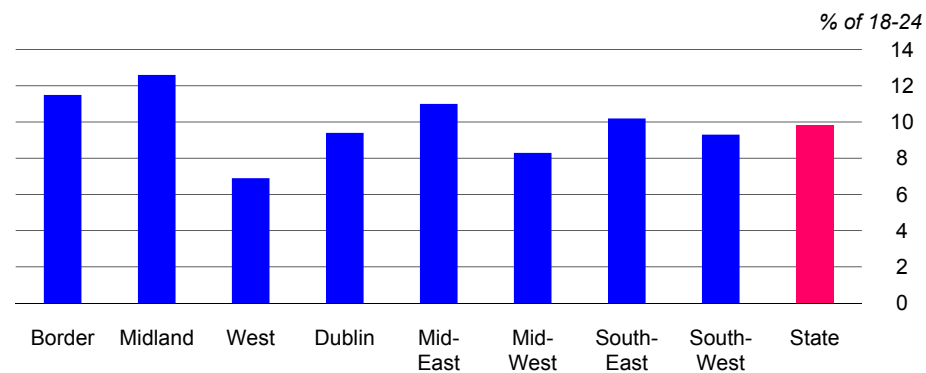
- ♦ In 2011, nearly seven out of ten persons (69.9%) aged 15-24 in the West region were in full-time education. The Midland region (63.6%) had the lowest proportion.
- ♦ In 2011, of the persons whose full-time education had ceased, 20.3% in the Border region had only primary or no formal education compared with 12.7% in the Mid-East region.
- ♦ Over a third (36.3%) of persons whose full-time education had ceased had a 3rd level qualification in Dublin, compared to less than a quarter (22.9%) in the Midland region.
- ♦ Nationally, 21.9% of persons finished their full-time education at 15-17 years of age. The South-East (25.6%) region had the highest proportion of persons in this category, while the Dublin region (19.8%) had the lowest.
- ♦ Over a fifth (21.4%) of persons in Ireland finished their full-time education at age 21 or over in 2011. This proportion varied from over a quarter (26.8%) in Dublin to 16.4% in the Midland region.

³³ Persons aged 15 to 24.

³⁴ County where persons were enumerated on Census night.

³⁵ Persons aged 15 & over, whose full-time education has ceased.

6.4 Early school leavers³⁶ by region, 2012



Source: CSO QNHS Education Attainment and Qualifications Module

- ◆ In 2012, the Midland region had the highest percentage of early school leavers at 12.6%, followed by the Border (11.5%).
- ◆ The West (6.9%) and Mid-West (8.3%) regions had the lowest percentages of early school leavers compared with a national average of 9.8%.

³⁶ Early school leavers are defined as those persons aged 18-24 whose highest level of education attained is lower secondary or below and who have completed their formal education.

6.5 Primary schools, pupils and teachers by county, 2012

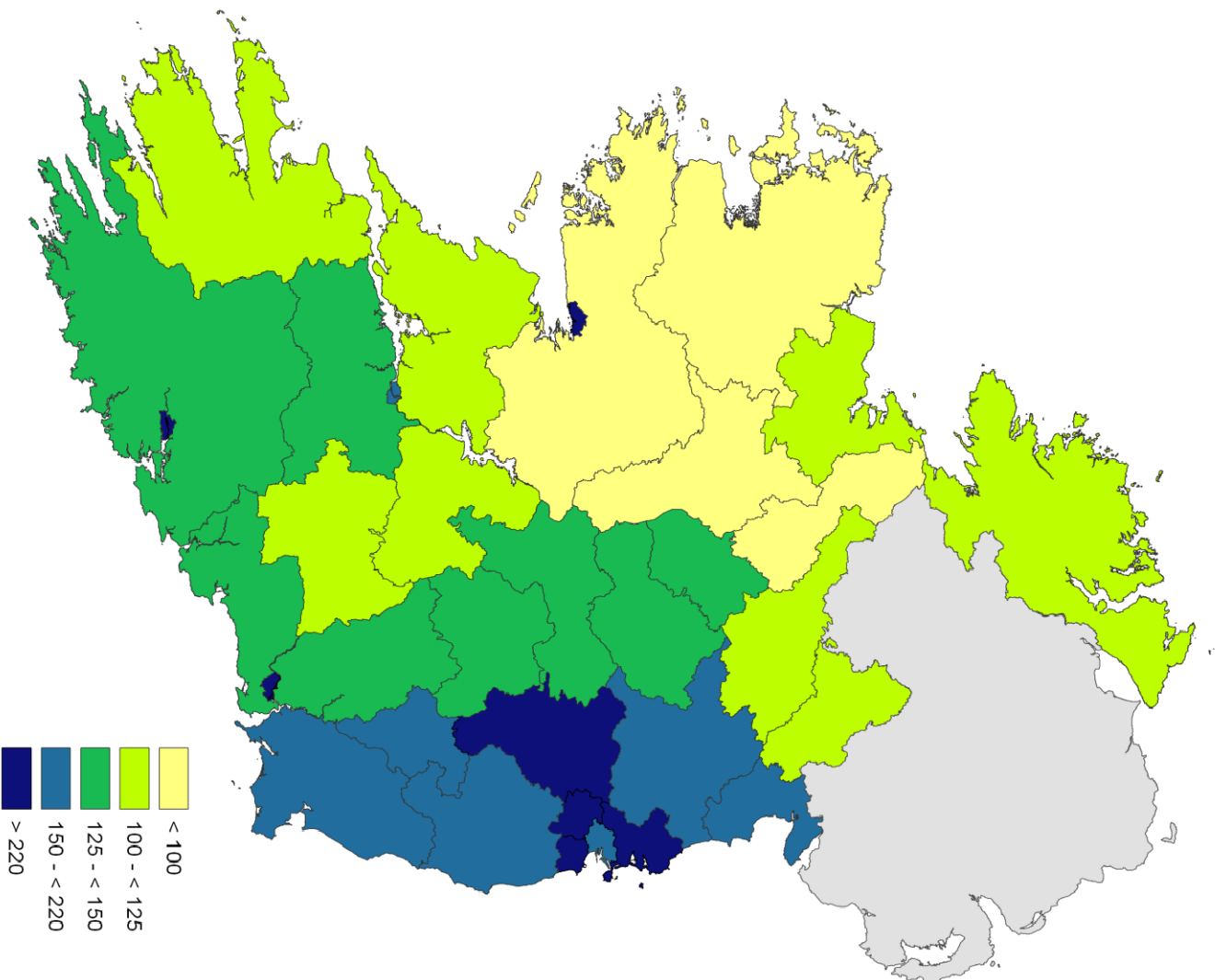
County	Schools	persons		ratio	pupils
		Pupils	Teachers ³⁷	Pupil/school	Average class size
Border	495	60,777	2,559	122.0	23.0
Cavan	76	9,004	378	118.5	23.8
Donegal	176	18,544	805	105.4	23.0
Leitrim	42	3,616	159	86.1	22.7
Louth	72	15,753	633	218.8	24.9
Monaghan	62	6,935	284	111.9	24.4
Sligo	67	6,925	300	103.4	23.1
Midland	245	34,993	1,428	142.8	24.5
Laois	67	9,977	401	148.9	24.9
Longford	39	5,003	210	128.3	23.8
Offaly	65	9,432	386	145.1	24.4
Westmeath	74	10,581	431	143.0	24.5
West	494	49,037	2,172	99.3	22.6
Galway City	24	6,913	287	288.0	24.1
Galway County	208	20,733	902	99.7	23.0
Mayo	170	14,347	655	84.4	21.9
Roscommon	92	7,044	328	76.6	21.5
Dublin	434	121,849	4,926	280.0	24.7
Dublin City	189	41,398	1,800	219.0	23.0
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	59	16,708	643	283.2	26.0
Fingal	92	32,506	1,227	353.3	26.5
South Dublin	94	31,237	1,256	332.3	24.9
Mid-East	296	66,849	2,558	225.8	26.1
Kildare	101	27,296	1,039	270.3	26.3
Meath	112	23,757	907	212.1	26.2
Wicklow	83	15,796	612	190.3	25.8
Mid-West	332	42,526	1,775	128.1	24.0
Clare	118	13,512	570	114.5	23.7
Limerick City	31	6,617	288	213.5	23.0
Limerick County	109	14,226	571	130.5	24.9
North Tipperary	74	8,171	346	110.4	23.6
South-East	379	58,249	2,345	153.7	24.8
Carlow	41	6,948	274	169.5	25.4
Kilkenny	74	10,348	413	139.8	25.1
South Tipperary	86	9,905	418	115.2	23.7
Waterford City	19	5,997	236	315.6	25.4
Waterford County	55	7,598	308	138.1	24.7
Wexford	104	17,453	696	167.8	25.1
South-West	484	71,938	2,953	148.6	24.4
Cork City	51	13,331	575	261.4	23.2
Cork County	296	43,309	1,730	146.3	25.0
Kerry	137	15,298	648	111.7	23.6
Total	3,159	506,218	20,716	160.2	24.4

Source: Department of Education & Skills

- ♦ In 2012, there were 3,159 primary schools nation-wide, ranging from 495 in the Border region to 245 in the Midland region.
- ♦ The average number of primary pupils per school was 160.2 in 2012. The West region (99.3) had the smallest schools on average while the Dublin region (280) had the largest.
- ♦ Four counties had a pupil to school ratio of less than 100 – Roscommon (76.6), Mayo (84.4), Leitrim (86.1) and Galway County (99.7). Three counties had a ratio above 300 – Fingal (353.3), South Dublin (332.3) and Waterford City (315.6).
- ♦ In 2012, the West region had the smallest primary school average class size of 22.6 while the Mid-East (26.1) had the largest. The national average was 24.4.
- ♦ At county level, Fingal (26.5) had the largest primary school average class sizes while Roscommon had the smallest average class size at 21.5.

³⁷ Teaching teachers, i.e., excludes teachers in full-time management roles.

Primary level education pupil/school ratio, 2012



6.6 Secondary schools and pupils by county, 2011

County	Schools	number		ratio
		Pupils	Pupil/school	
Border	89	44,157	496.1	
Cavan	11	6,029	548.1	
Donegal	27	12,542	464.5	
Leitrim	8	2,419	302.4	
Louth	17	11,676	686.8	
Monaghan	12	5,864	488.7	
Sligo	14	5,627	401.9	
Midland	44	22,629	514.3	
Laois	9	4,952	550.2	
Longford	9	3,646	405.1	
Offaly	11	5,690	517.3	
Westmeath	15	8,341	556.1	
West	80	32,533	406.7	
Galway City	11	6,714	610.4	
Galway County	34	12,225	359.6	
Mayo	27	10,427	386.2	
Roscommon	8	3,167	395.9	
Dublin	183	94,621	517.1	
Dublin City	85	39,035	459.2	
Fingal	28	17,390	621.1	
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	35	17,641	504.0	
South Dublin	35	20,555	587.3	
Mid-East	65	38,764	596.4	
Kildare	25	15,706	628.2	
Meath	19	12,301	647.4	
Wicklow	21	10,757	512.2	
Mid-West	67	31,230	466.1	
Clare	18	7,833	435.2	
Limerick City	16	8,067	504.2	
Limerick County	17	8,111	477.1	
North Tipperary	16	7,219	451.2	
South-East	83	40,766	491.2	
Carlow	11	5,757	523.4	
Kilkenny	16	7,286	455.4	
South Tipperary	15	6,543	436.2	
Waterford City	10	5,226	522.6	
Waterford County	9	4,208	467.6	
Wexford	22	11,746	533.9	
South-West	112	54,347	485.2	
Cork City	28	15,045	537.3	
Cork County	58	28,107	484.6	
Kerry	26	11,195	430.6	
Total	723	359,047	496.6	

Source: Department of Education & Skills

- ♦ In 2011, the overall pupil to secondary school ratio was 496.6. The Mid-East region (596.4) had the largest pupil to secondary school ratio while the West region (406.7) had the lowest.
- ♦ At county level, Louth (686.8) and Meath (647.4) had on average the largest pupil to secondary school ratios while Leitrim (302.4) and Galway county (359.6) had on average the smallest.

6.7 Leaving Certificate candidates by county, 2008-2012³⁸

County	candidates				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Border	6,222	6,566	6,496	6,817	6,427
Cavan	681	733	722	761	749
Donegal	1,949	1,972	2,072	2,205	2,046
Leitrim	444	476	430	450	413
Louth	1,614	1,719	1,648	1,744	1,659
Monaghan	725	812	816	826	824
Sligo	809	854	808	831	736
Midland	3,581	3,676	3,679	3,730	3,655
Laois	787	744	746	864	785
Longford	582	574	580	580	600
Offaly	856	847	918	858	861
Westmeath	1,356	1,511	1,435	1,428	1,409
West	5,355	5,519	5,392	5,414	5,093
Galway	3,158	3,114	3,165	3,107	2,964
Mayo	1,662	1,841	1,701	1,767	1,562
Roscommon	535	564	526	540	567
Dublin	13,165	13,857	13,908	13,631	13,496
Mid-East	5,258	5,381	5,790	5,648	5,651
Kildare	2,216	2,208	2,500	2,434	2,470
Meath	1,708	1,787	1,813	1,737	1,788
Wicklow	1,334	1,386	1,477	1,477	1,393
Mid-West	4,779	4,853	4,762	4,793	4,643
Clare	1,215	1,279	1,312	1,444	1,255
Limerick	2,507	2,521	2,516	2,424	2,459
North Tipperary	1,057	1,053	934	925	929
South-East	5,877	6,176	6,320	6,232	5,924
Carlow	781	829	911	896	760
Kilkenny	946	963	983	1,011	994
South Tipperary	1,006	1,085	1,169	1,060	1,075
Waterford	1,476	1,569	1,509	1,463	1,429
Wexford	1,668	1,730	1,748	1,802	1,666
South-West	7,835	8,108	8,083	8,079	7,669
Cork	5,929	6,174	6,197	6,246	5,856
Kerry	1,906	1,934	1,886	1,833	1,813
Total	52,072	54,136	54,430	54,344	52,558

Source: State Examinations Commission

- ♦ Over 52,500 candidates took the Leaving Certificate exam in Ireland in 2012.
- ♦ In 2012 Dublin accounted for 25.7% of all candidates.

6.8 Third level students by type of college and county, 2011/2012³⁹

County	% of row			number
	Universities	Institutes of Technology	Other ⁴⁰	
Border	40.4	53.4	6.2	16,416
Cavan	43.8	47.5	8.7	2,178
Donegal	37.6	57.1	5.3	4,720
Leitrim	48.4	46.6	5.0	1,170
Louth	37.3	56.4	6.3	3,786
Monaghan	40.5	52.6	7.0	1,920
Sligo	43.2	51.2	5.6	2,642
Midland	46.7	47.0	6.3	8,962
Laois	49.9	43.6	6.5	2,161
Longford	47.0	45.7	7.3	1,320
Offaly	46.9	46.9	6.2	2,293
Westmeath	44.4	49.8	5.8	3,188
West	53.7	40.7	5.6	18,490
Galway	57.0	37.9	5.1	10,950
Mayo	47.9	45.3	6.8	5,184
Roscommon	50.6	44.0	5.5	2,356
Dublin	56.1	33.8	10.2	38,275
Mid-East	54.7	39.2	6.1	16,510
Kildare	58.0	36.6	5.4	6,483
Meath	52.4	40.7	6.9	5,722
Wicklow	52.8	41.1	6.1	4,305
Mid-West	55.4	34.3	10.3	13,962
Clare	57.1	32.9	10.0	4,510
Limerick	55.8	33.0	11.1	7,028
North Tipperary	50.9	40.6	8.5	2,424
South-East	43.6	50.1	6.3	17,095
Carlow	40.3	53.4	6.3	1,935
Kilkenny	49.1	44.8	6.2	3,219
South Tipperary	50.9	40.6	8.5	3,048
Waterford	36.3	60.0	3.7	4,388
Wexford	43.5	49.1	7.4	4,505
South-West	58.9	36.7	4.3	24,274
Cork	61.9	34.3	3.8	18,596
Kerry	49.3	44.6	6.0	5,678
Total⁴¹	52.4	40.4	7.2	153,984

Source: Department of Education & Skills

- ♦ In 2011/2012, 52.4% of third level students nationally were in Universities, while 40.4% were in Institutes of Technology (ITs).
- ♦ 56.1% of third level students from Dublin went to University and 33.8% went to ITs. On the other hand, a majority of third level students from the border region (53.4%) went to ITs with 40.4% going to University.
- ♦ At county level, the highest percentage of third level students attending University were from Cork (61.9%), Kildare (58%) and Clare (57.1%).
- ♦ The highest percentage of students attending ITs were from Waterford (60%) and Donegal (57.1%).
- ♦ Limerick had the highest percentage of students attending other colleges at 11.1% while nationally the rate was 7.2%.

³⁹ Domiciliary origin of students, i.e. county where students come from. Full-time courses. North and South Tipperary have been estimated from Tipperary. See Appendix 1 for definitions.

⁴⁰ "Other" includes teacher training, other aided by Departments and non-aided.

⁴¹ Total excludes "unspecified" and students from Northern Ireland.

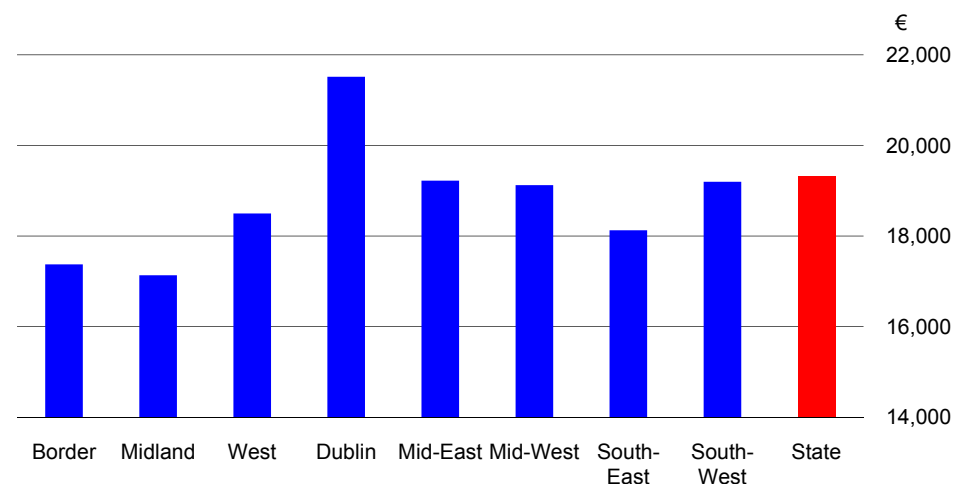
Economy

7.1 Indices of disposable income per person by county, 2005 & 2010⁴²

County	State=100		%	€
	2005	2010	2010/2005 change	
Border	89.7	89.9	-2.3	17,374
Cavan	90.3	89.6	-3.3	17,300
Donegal	77.5	83.4	4.8	16,106
Leitrim	91.8	93.0	-1.3	17,974
Louth	100.5	98.1	-4.9	18,950
Monaghan	93.7	84.4	-12.3	16,303
Sligo	94.3	94.9	-2.0	18,340
Midland	93.2	88.7	-7.3	17,133
Laois	93.1	89.8	-6.0	17,356
Longford	92.8	89.1	-6.4	17,221
Offaly	92.4	83.7	-11.7	16,168
Westmeath	94.4	92.0	-5.0	17,767
West	92.0	95.7	1.4	18,495
Galway	94.0	98.7	2.3	19,069
Mayo	88.7	92.2	1.3	17,818
Roscommon	91.0	91.4	-2.1	17,660
Dublin	112.5	111.4	-3.6	21,515
Mid-East	105.0	99.5	-7.7	19,223
Kildare	109.7	103.5	-8.0	20,000
Meath	101.7	96.9	-7.2	18,709
Wicklow	102.5	97.0	-7.8	18,738
Mid-West	96.7	99.0	-0.3	19,122
Clare	93.8	93.8	-2.6	18,111
Limerick	98.4	103.0	2.1	19,905
North Tipperary	97.2	96.5	-3.3	18,639
South-East	91.9	93.8	-0.5	18,125
Carlow	88.7	93.9	3.2	18,138
Kilkenny	88.5	89.4	-1.5	17,278
South Tipperary	91.9	96.8	2.7	18,708
Waterford	98.2	96.3	-4.5	18,596
Wexford	90.3	92.8	0.2	17,928
South-West	95.9	99.4	0.9	19,197
Cork	99.0	102.3	0.6	19,759
Kerry	85.3	89.4	2.0	17,261
Total	100.0	100.0	-2.6	19,318
Total disposable income	€19,827	€19,318		

Source: CSO County Incomes & Regional GDP

Disposable income per person by region, 2010⁴²

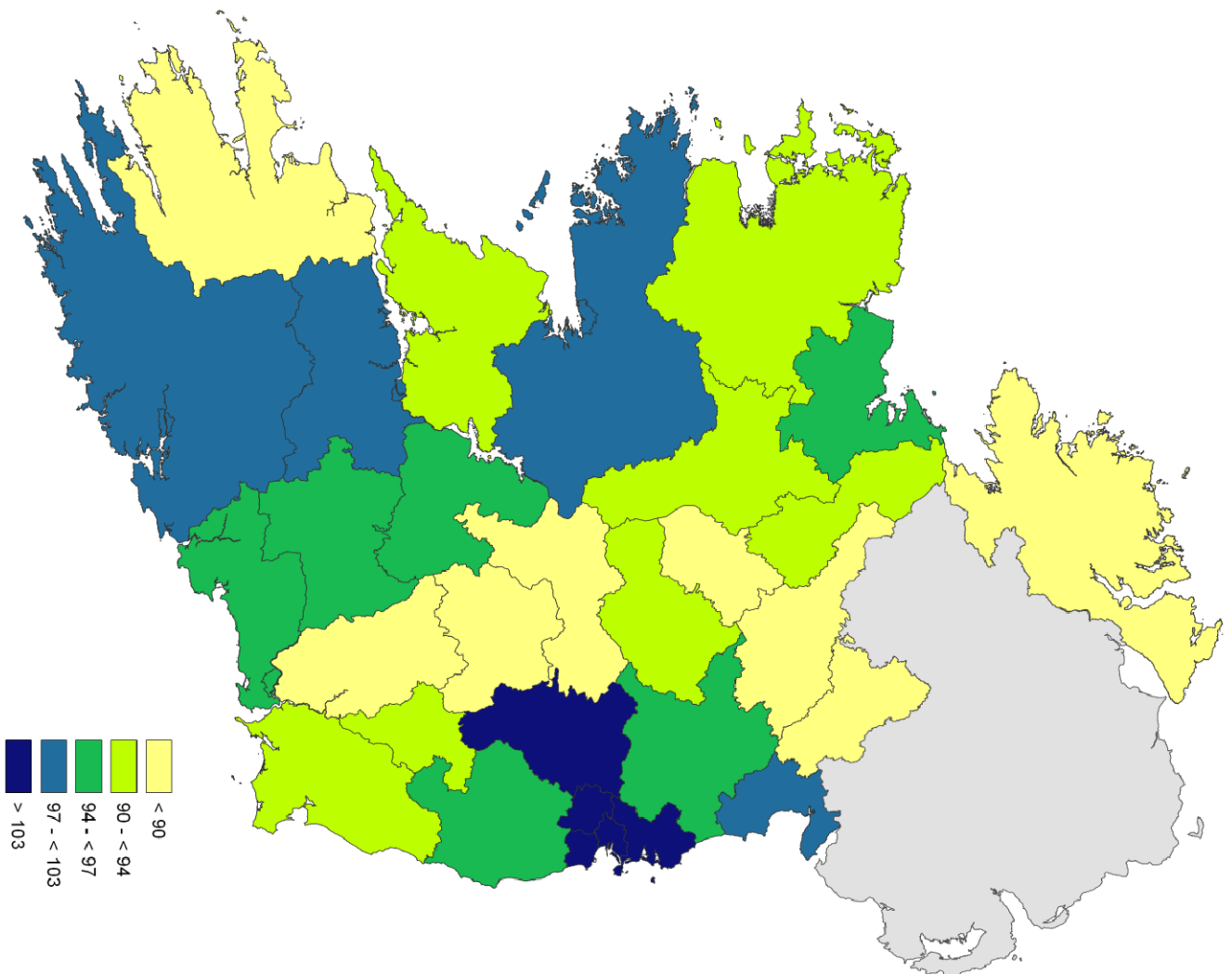


Source: CSO County Incomes & Regional GDP

- ◆ In 2010, disposable income per person in the Dublin region, at €21,515, was 11.4% above the national average of €19,318. All other regions were below the national average with the Midland region 11.3% below, at just €17,133.
- ◆ Disposable income per person was lowest in Donegal at 83.4% of the national average, or €16,106, followed by Offaly (83.7%) and Monaghan (84.4%).
- ◆ Disposable income per person fell by 2.6% between 2005 and 2010 in the State, from €19,827 to €19,318. There were small increases in the West (1.4%) and South-West (0.9%) regions over this time period but all other regions showed decreases, with the largest in the Mid-East region at -7.7%.
- ◆ The largest rise in disposable income between 2005 and 2010 at county level was in Donegal (+4.8%) while the largest fall was in Monaghan at -12.3%.

⁴² Disposable income per person. County estimates should be interpreted with caution – see Appendix 1.

Household disposable income, 2010 (State = 100)



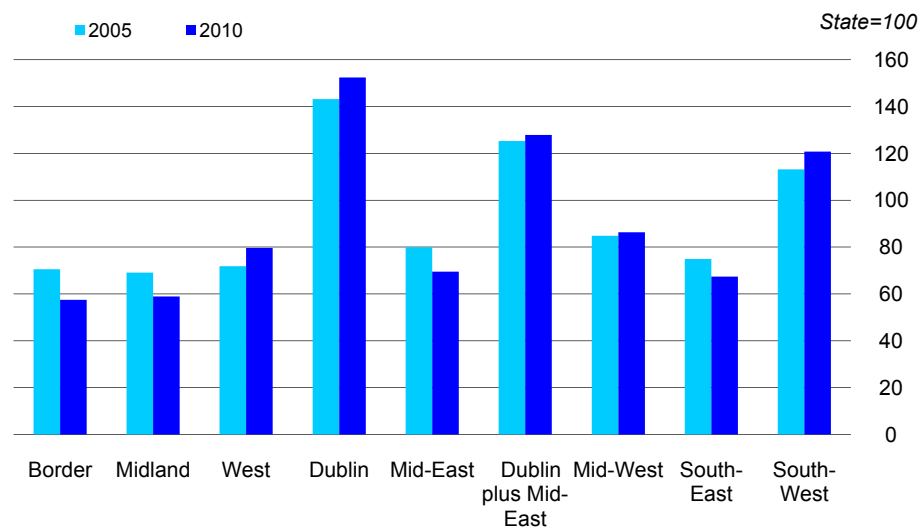
7.2 Gross Value Added by region, 2005 & 2010⁴³

Region	€ per person		%change	State = 100	
	2005	2010		2005	2010
Border	24,510	17,770	-27.5	70.5	57.5
Midland	24,022	18,220	-24.2	69.1	58.9
West	24,964	24,601	-1.5	71.8	79.6
Dublin	49,742	47,127	-5.3	143.2	152.4
Mid-East	27,770	21,493	-22.6	79.9	69.5
<i>Dublin plus Mid-East</i>	43,536	39,543	-9.2	125.3	127.9
Mid-West	29,468	26,678	-9.5	84.8	86.3
South-East	26,024	20,843	-19.9	74.9	67.4
South-West	39,344	37,357	-5.1	113.2	120.8
Total	34,745	30,917	-11.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO County Incomes & Regional GDP

- ♦ The Dublin region in 2010 had the highest Gross Value Added (GVA)⁴³ per person at €47,127 compared with the Border region which had the lowest at €17,770. The national average was €30,917. GVA per person in Dublin is somewhat exaggerated compared with the other regions due to the large number of people commuting to work into the county from adjoining counties. For this reason it is more realistic to look at the combined Dublin and Mid-East regions, which had a GVA per person of €39,543.
- ♦ GVA per person decreased in all regions with the highest decreases in the Border (-27.5%) and Midland regions (-24.2%). The smallest decrease was in the West (-1.5%).
- ♦ The per capita GVA generated in the Border fell from 70.5% to 57.5% of the State GVA average between 2005 and 2010.

Gross Value Added, 2005 & 2010



Source: CSO County Incomes & Regional GDP

⁴³ Gross Value Added (GVA) per person at basic prices. Gross Value Added (GVA) differs from household income principally in that company profits are included in GVA whereas they are not included in household income. Company profits are substantial and may be remitted abroad and not distributed to households in a region. See Appendix 1 for definitions.

7.3 Gross Value Added by sector and region, 2010⁴⁴

Region	€ million							
	Agriculture		Industry		Services		Total GVA	
	€ m	%	€ m	%	€ m	%	€ m	%
Border	288	13.9	1,971	5.3	6,887	6.7	9,109	6.5
Midland	128	6.2	1,047	2.8	3,958	3.9	5,112	3.6
West	198	9.6	4,026	10.8	6,626	6.5	10,806	7.7
Dublin	87	4.2	8,544	23.0	51,000	49.9	59,387	42.1
Mid-East	192	9.3	3,552	9.5	7,683	7.5	11,381	8.1
Mid-West	249	12.0	3,229	8.7	6,651	6.5	10,087	7.2
South-East	390	18.9	2,658	7.1	7,377	7.2	10,383	7.4
South-West	535	25.9	12,196	32.8	12,075	11.8	24,704	17.5
Total	2,067	100.0	37,226	100.0	102,258	100.0	140,970	100.0

Source: CSO County Incomes & Regional GDP

- ♦ The total Gross Valued Added (GVA) in 2010 was €140,970 million. Services accounted for close to three-quarters of this, at €102,258 million while Industry accounted for over a quarter, at €37,226 million.
- ♦ In 2010 the Dublin region accounted for 42.1% of total (GVA) while the South-West accounted for 17.5%.
- ♦ The Dublin region was responsible for half (49.9%) of GVA in Services.
- ♦ Close to a third of GVA in Industry (32.8%) was produced in the South-West region while 23% was accounted for by Dublin.
- ♦ Agriculture accounted for just 1.5% of total GVA in 2010 with over a quarter (25.9%) produced in the South-West and 18.9% produced in the South-East.

⁴⁴ Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices. Total GVA does not equal the sum of the three sectors shown due to the effect of the Statistical Discrepancy, see Appendix 1 for definitions.

7.4 Employment by broad economic sector and region, 2012⁴⁵

Region	% of row			000
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Persons
Border	9.4	19.5	71.1	174.6
Midland	7.6	23.2	69.2	105.2
West	7.1	21.8	71.1	179.5
Dublin	0.1	11.0	88.9	547.4
Mid-East	3.9	18.4	77.7	222.7
Mid-West	6.3	22.2	71.5	150.1
South-East	9.4	22.7	67.9	186.0
South-West	5.0	21.2	73.8	270.7
Total	4.7	18.1	77.2	1,836.2

Source: CSO QNHS

- ♦ In 2012, over three-quarters (77.2%) of persons were employed in the Services sector with close to nine out of ten workers in Dublin (88.9%) employed in this sector.
- ♦ The Midlands (23.2%), South-East (22.7%) and the Mid-West (22.2%) had the highest percentages of persons employed in Industry while Dublin (11%) had the lowest.
- ♦ Nationally just under one in twenty workers (4.7%) were employed in Agriculture with the highest proportions in the Border (9.4%) and South-East (9.4%) regions.

⁴⁵ Persons aged 15 & over. See Appendix 1 for definitions.

7.5 Employment and unemployment rates by sex and region, 2007 & 2012⁴⁶

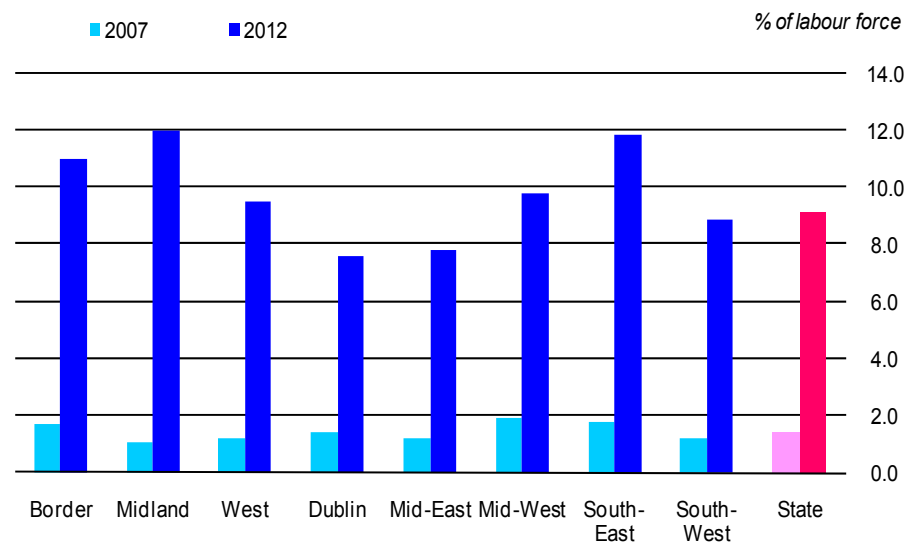
Region	% aged 15 & over			
	Employment		Unemployment	
	2007	2012	2007	2012
All persons				
Border	66.8	51.8	5.9	16.6
Midland	68.7	54.6	4.3	18.3
West	68.1	60.5	4.8	16.2
Dublin	70.2	61.9	4.9	12.3
Mid-East	71.5	61.0	4.1	13.8
Mid-West	68.3	58.1	5.4	16.1
South-East	68.3	55.1	5.1	19.0
South-West	68.9	59.9	3.9	14.2
Total	69.1	58.8	4.8	15.0
Males				
Border	75.1	54.5	6.0	20.8
Midland	79.7	60.4	3.9	20.8
West	77.4	62.8	3.8	19.1
Dublin	76.5	64.8	5.9	15.6
Mid-East	81.3	67.3	4.0	15.9
Mid-West	77.3	62.1	5.3	18.4
South-East	77.6	59.0	5.0	22.6
South-West	77.5	63.2	3.9	17.8
Total	77.5	62.4	4.9	18.1
Females				
Border	58.2	49.1	5.8	11.3
Midland	57.3	48.9	4.9	14.8
West	58.5	58.2	6.2	12.7
Dublin	63.9	59.1	3.8	8.6
Mid-East	61.4	54.8	4.2	11.1
Mid-West	58.9	53.9	5.6	13.2
South-East	58.5	51.1	5.2	14.3
South-West	59.9	56.6	3.8	9.7
Total	60.6	55.2	4.6	11.0

Source: CSO QNHS

- ♦ In 2012, the Dublin (61.9%) regions had the highest employment rate while the Border had the lowest (51.8%). Between 2007 and 2012, the employment rate dropped by 15 percentage points in the Border region, compared to a drop of 7.6 percentage points in the West region.
- ♦ The Mid-East region had the highest employment rate for men at 67.3% while the lowest was in the Border region at 54.5%. Dublin had the highest employment rate for women (59.1%) while the Midland region had a rate of just 48.9%.
- ♦ In 2012 the highest unemployment rate was in the South-East region at 19% while the lowest was in Dublin at 12.3%. The highest unemployment rate for men was 22.6% in the South-East region while the Midland region had the highest rate for women at 14.8%.

⁴⁶ ILO employment and unemployment for persons aged 15 & over. Survey time period April-June (Quarter 2) 2007 and 2012. See Appendix 1 for definitions.

7.6 Long-term unemployment rate by region, 2007 & 2012⁴⁷



Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ In 2012 the Midland (12%) and South-East (11.9%) regions had the highest long-term unemployment rates while Dublin (7.6%) and the Mid-East (7.8%) had the lowest.

⁴⁷ The long-term unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons who are unemployed for more than 1 year divided by the total labour force. See Appendix 1 for definitions.

7.7 Main type of childcare arrangements by region, 2007⁴⁸

						% of row
Region	Parent/ guardian	Unpaid relative	Paid relative	Paid carer	Crèche/ montessori	Other
Pre-school children						
Border	65.6	10.0	4.8	10.5	14.8	1.0
Midland	64.9	7.8	4.0	13.0	22.2	1.0
West	67.1	6.8	3.0	15.0	19.2	2.0
Dublin	63.0	7.2	3.1	9.1	22.8	2.0
Mid-East	61.0	9.6	5.2	12.4	18.1	1.0
Mid-West	63.9	8.6	4.3	15.5	16.0	1.0
South-East	69.1	11.5	6.1	12.8	16.2	1.0
South-West	64.8	12.3	3.1	11.0	16.3	1.0
Total	64.5	9.2	4.0	11.7	18.7	1.3
Primary school children						
Border	82.8	10.2	2.7	5.1	2.3	0.0
Midland	84.4	8.2	2.0	5.5	2.0	1.0
West	83.3	7.7	2.0	6.4	4.0	0.0
Dublin	81.9	7.6	3.2	6.5	3.1	1.0
Mid-East	78.7	7.4	3.2	10.4	2.6	0.0
Mid-West	79.3	12.7	2.2	8.5	3.8	1.0
South-East	78.8	13.0	3.7	8.2	3.2	1.0
South-West	81.6	8.6	1.0	8.2	2.6	1.0
Total	81.3	9.2	2.6	7.4	3.0	0.5

Source: CSO QNHS Childcare Module

7.8 Cost of paid childcare per household by region, 2005 & 2007⁴⁹

Region	€ per week		%
	2005	2007	
Border	100	116	16.5
Midland	119	126	5.9
West	107	123	15.6
Dublin	145	192	32.3
Mid-East	124	166	34.4
Mid-West	111	118	6.8
South-East	107	109	1.7
South-West	109	121	10.8
Total	121	144	19.4

Source: CSO QNHS Childcare Module

- ♦ In 2007 parent/guardian was the main type of childcare for families with pre-school (64.5%) and primary school (81.3%) children at a national level. It was used by over two-thirds of families (69.1%) in the South-East region for pre-school children and by 84.4% of families in the Midland region for primary school children.
- ♦ The Mid-West (19.8%) and South-East (18.9%) regions had relatively higher proportions of pre-school children being minded by a paid relative or paid carer.
- ♦ The Dublin (22.8%) and Midland (22.2%) regions had the highest proportions of pre-school children being minded in a crèche /montessori .
- ♦ In 2007, the average weekly cost of paid childcare was highest in the Dublin (€192) and Mid-East (€166) regions. The lowest cost was in the South-East region at €109 per week.
- ♦ The Mid-East and Dublin regions had the highest percentage increases in childcare costs between 2005 and 2007 at 34.4% and 32.3%, respectively. The lowest increase was in the South-East at 1.7%.

⁴⁸ See Appendix 1 for definitions. Survey time period October-December (Quarter 4) 2007.

⁴⁹ Average weekly cost. See Appendix 1 for definitions.

7.9 At risk of poverty, 2005 & 2009⁵⁰

Region	% persons	
	2005	2009
Border	29.3	14.1
Midland	21.2	23.5
West	26.7	14.1
Dublin	10.2	8.3
Mid-East	13.5	14.6
Mid-West	25.6	18.9
South-East	23.2	18.3
South-West	15.7	14.7
Total	18.5	14.1

Source: CSO SILC

- ♦ In 2009, close to a quarter (23.5%) of persons in the Midland region were at risk of poverty compared with 8.3% in Dublin.
- ♦ Between 2005 and 2009, the at risk of poverty rate decreased in all regions with the exception of the Midland and Mid-East regions, where it increased from 21.2% to 23.5% and from 13.5% to 14.6%, respectively.

⁵⁰ Figures should be interpreted with caution due to smaller sample sizes at regional level.

Environment

8.1 Air quality by station, 2011⁵¹

		<i>PM₁₀ (µg/m³)</i>		<i>days</i>
	Station	Annual mean⁵²	Daily max⁵³	Values > 50⁵⁴
Zone A	Winetavern Street	14	97	7
	Dublin			
	Rathmines	16	80	10
	Phoenix Park	12	66	3
	Blanchardstown	16	120	11
	Dún Laoghaire	15	77	11
	Tallaght	13	68	4
Zone B	Ringsend	20	100	17
	Heatherton Park	17	79	10
	Cork			
Zone C	Old Station Road	21	95	19
	Galway	17	65	4
	Next 15 biggest towns			
	Ennis	22	177	24
Zone D	Celbridge	24	128	5
	Bray	13	53	2
	Castlebar	14	90	6
	Remainder of stations			
	Kilkitt	9	56	1
	Claremorris	12	42	0
	Shannon Town	11	51	1

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

- ♦ Air quality is monitored at 17 stations across the country. Seven stations (41%) had at least 10 days where the PM₁₀ value exceeded 50 µg/m³ in 2011, while one station had no days where the 50 µg/m³ limit was exceeded⁵³.
- ♦ All stations were compliant with the PM₁₀ limit value in 2011, which permits no more than 35 days where the PM₁₀ value exceeds 50 µg/m³.
- ♦ Ennis recorded the highest daily maximum PM₁₀ value (177 µg/m³) in 2011, while Claremorris recorded the lowest daily maximum value of 42 µg/m³.
- ♦ The highest annual mean PM₁₀ concentrations were recorded in Celbridge (24 µg/m³) and Ennis (22), while the lowest were in Kilkitt (9) and Shannon Town (11).

⁵¹ See Appendix 1 for definitions.

⁵² The PM₁₀ annual mean limit value for the protection of human health is 40 µg/m³.

⁵³ The maximum PM₁₀ value recorded at the station during 2011. The daily limit for the protection of human health is no more than 35 days >50 µg/m³.

⁵⁴ The number of days where the PM₁₀ value recorded at the station was > 50 µg/m³.

8.2 River water quality by river basin district, 2007-2009⁵⁵

River basin district	% of row			
	Unpolluted	Slightly polluted	Moderately polluted	Seriously polluted
South Western	91.6	6.9	1.5	0.1
Western	82.6	12.3	5.0	0.1
North Western (South)	65.8	20.2	13.6	0.4
Shannon	57.8	29.4	11.7	1.0
South Eastern	64.1	23.9	12.1	0.0
Eastern	46.4	34.5	18.2	1.0
Neagh Bann (South)	55.2	22.5	22.3	0.0

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

- ♦ Between 2007-2009, 91.6% of the South Western river basin district was unpolluted compared with 46.4% of the Eastern river basin district.
- ♦ More than a third (34.5%) of the Eastern river basin district was slightly polluted compared to only 6.9% of the South Western river basin district.
- ♦ Over a fifth (22.3%) of the Neagh Bann (South) was moderately polluted
- ♦ 1% of the Eastern and Shannon river basin districts were seriously polluted.

⁵⁵ The percentage of the total channel length examined in each river basin district that occurred in each quality class. See Appendix 1 for further information.

8.3 Compliant drinking water schemes by county, 2011⁵⁶

County	% compliant	
	Public	Private
Border	98.7%	98.0%
Cavan	97.8%	98.1%
Donegal	97.8%	93.9%
Leitrim	99.4%	92.3%
Louth	99.6%	99.9%
Monaghan	99.2%	99.3%
Sligo	99.3%	97.6%
Midland	99.4%	97.3%
Laois	99.6%	96.6%
Longford	98.9%	98.8%
Offaly	99.4%	97.6%
Westmeath	99.6%	97.1%
West	98.6%	96.6%
Galway City	100.0%	n/a
Galway County	98.6%	97.0%
Mayo	97.8%	96.0%
Roscommon	98.3%	96.9%
Dublin	99.8%	n/a
Dublin City	99.7%	n/a
Fingal	99.9%	n/a
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	99.7%	n/a
South Dublin	99.8%	n/a
Mid-East	99.7%	95.6%
Kildare	99.9%	99.4%
Meath	99.9%	95.4%
Wicklow	99.1%	94.3%
Mid-West	99.7%	97.8%
Clare	99.6%	97.0%
Limerick City	99.9%	n/a
Limerick County	99.7%	99.5%
North Tipperary	100.0%	97.1%
South-East	98.5%	96.0%
Carlow	98.9%	97.3%
Kilkenny	99.6%	96.1%
South Tipperary	98.8%	97.7%
Waterford City	99.9%	n/a
Waterford County	95.9%	96.3%
Wexford	99.3%	95.3%
South-West	97.9%	93.6%
Cork City	97.9%	100.0%
Cork County ⁵⁷	98.7%	93.9%
Kerry	97.0%	92.2%
Total	99.0%	96.5%

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

- ♦ In 2011, 99% of public water schemes were compliant with statutory requirements compared with 96.5% of private schemes.
- ♦ The compliance rate for public water schemes in Dublin was 99.8% while in the South-West it was 97.9%
- ♦ At county level the lowest compliance rate for public water schemes in 2011 was in Waterford county at 95.9% while 2 counties had rates of 100% - Galway City and North Tipperary.
- ♦ The South-West region (93.6%) had the lowest compliance rate for private water schemes, while the Border (98%) had the highest.
- ♦ The lowest compliance rate for private water schemes at county level was in Kerry (92.2%), followed by Leitrim (92.3%), while the highest rate was in Cork City at 100%.

⁵⁶ Drinking water schemes in compliance with statutory requirements. n/a means not applicable.

⁵⁷ Cork County includes Cork North, South and West.

8.4 Blue Flag beaches by county, 2002-2012⁵⁸

<i>beaches and marinas</i>			
County	2002	2007	2012
Border	15	15	18
Donegal	12	11	13
Sligo	3	2	2
Louth	0	2	3
Midland	1	2	1
Westmeath	1	2	1
West	29	28	29
Galway	6	8	8
Mayo	13	13	13
Clare	10	7	8
Dublin	1	4	5
Mid-East	3	3	3
Wicklow	3	3	3
Mid-West	0	0	0
South-East	7	8	9
Waterford	2	3	3
Wexford	5	5	6
South-West	23	23	22
Cork	9	10	9
Kerry	14	13	13
Total	79	83	87

Source: An Taisce

- ♦ In 2012, Ireland was awarded 87 Blue Flags by the International Blue Flag Jury, 84 for beaches and 3 for marinas.
- ♦ The number of Blue Flags has increased by eight since 2002. Donegal, Kerry and Mayo (each with 13) and Cork (9) accounted for over half of the 87 blue flags.
- ♦ There were five blue flags awarded to the Dublin region in 2012 compared with only one in 2002.

⁵⁸ See Appendix 1 for definitions.

8.5 Household waste by county, 2010⁵⁹

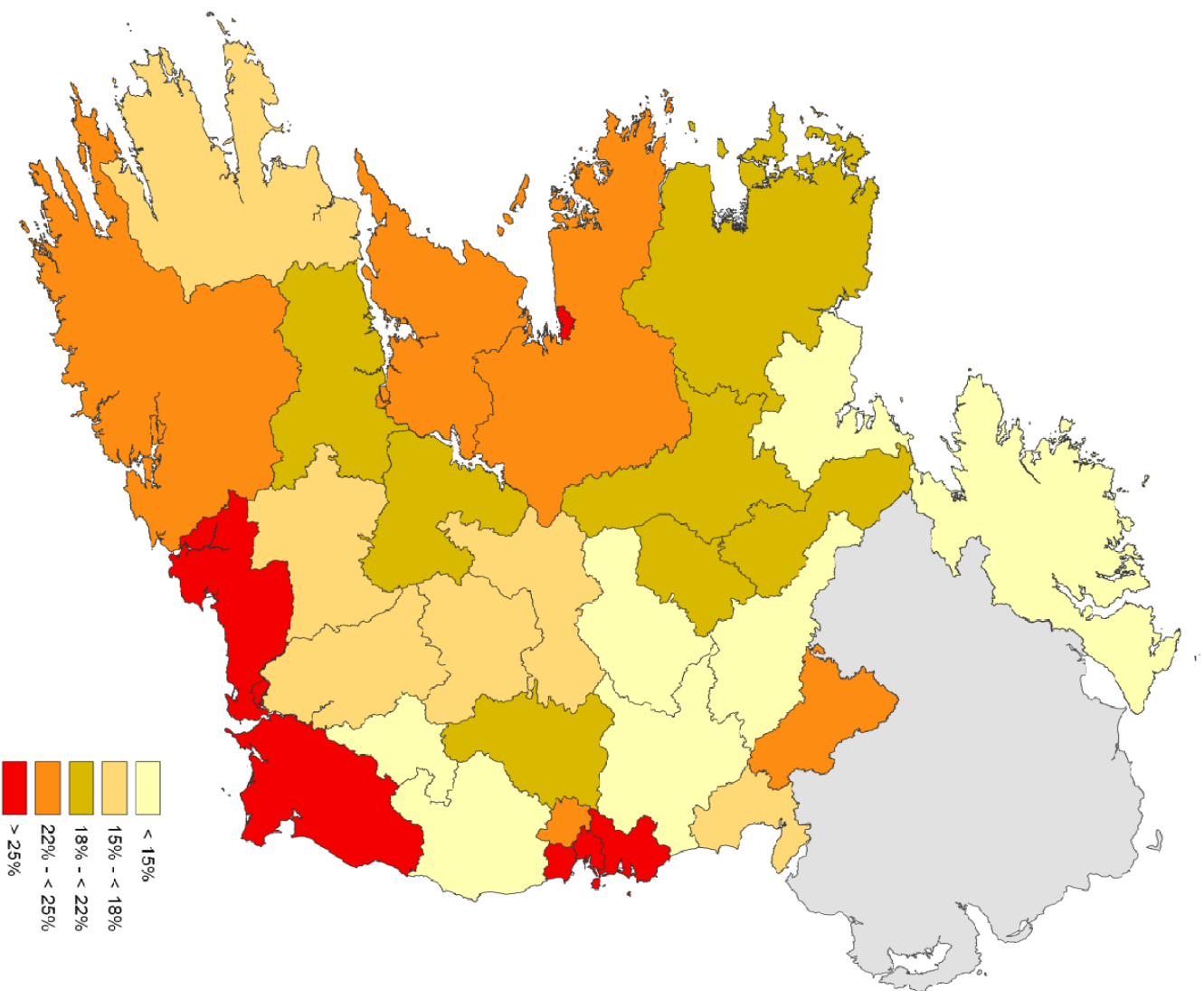
County	% of row				Tonnes '000
	Mixed residual collection	Kerbside recyclables	Bring banks & civic amenities	Other	
Border	53.6	16.0	25.4	5.0	134.6
Cavan	47.6	14.0	36.7	1.7	19.1
Donegal	67.2	12.8	14.8	5.2	25.7
Leitrim	51.8	20.5	16.5	11.2	6.5
Louth	44.6	17.2	32.9	5.4	50.6
Monaghan	57.3	23.7	16.6	2.4	15.6
Sligo	63.9	10.6	17.9	7.7	17.2
Midland	60.2	15.8	16.5	7.4	78.8
Laois	63.4	17.8	16.3	2.5	19.5
Longford	59.4	19.2	17.3	4.1	10.9
Offaly	49.1	16.0	21.3	13.6	21.5
Westmeath	67.1	12.9	12.7	7.4	26.8
West	56.0	25.0	16.3	2.7	137.6
Galway City	41.9	42.8	15.1	0.3	24.0
Galway County	55.7	23.7	17.1	3.6	53.0
Mayo	61.6	18.6	16.1	3.7	41.7
Roscommon	62.4	20.3	16.1	1.2	18.9
Dublin	52.9	30.6	14.7	1.8	419.2
Dublin City	57.8	29.7	9.9	2.6	160.8
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	47.2	29.9	20.9	1.9	63.4
Fingal	48.0	38.3	12.6	1.0	98.1
South Dublin	53.6	24.5	20.6	1.3	96.9
Mid-East	62.8	17.2	13.5	6.5	157.7
Kildare	63.4	21.5	11.2	3.9	79.2
Meath	72.0	14.9	10.7	2.4	54.0
Wicklow	40.5	8.2	27.2	24.1	24.5
Mid-West	52.3	21.8	20.4	5.4	117.0
Clare	44.6	22.8	29.3	3.4	30.8
Limerick City	68.9	22.0	7.5	1.6	22.6
Limerick County	45.6	21.3	24.3	8.8	34.5
North Tipperary	55.6	21.3	16.5	6.5	29.1
South-East	54.8	22.6	15.8	6.8	158.9
Carlow	57.3	12.4	11.8	18.5	25.3
Kilkenny	53.9	16.8	19.2	10.1	26.0
South Tipperary	59.6	17.0	19.7	3.7	22.3
Waterford City	48.8	34.5	14.7	1.9	18.5
Waterford County	55.1	31.9	11.2	1.8	20.5
Wexford	54.0	25.3	16.6	4.1	46.3
South-West	54.1	21.7	22.1	2.1	198.5
Cork City	63.5	22.9	12.8	0.8	42.8
Cork County	53.5	22.4	22.9	1.2	116.6
Kerry	45.7	18.0	30.0	6.3	39.1
Total	55.2	23.4	17.5	4.0	1,402.2

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

- ♦ The Mid-East region had the highest proportion of household waste collected as mixed residual waste (i.e., kerbside black bin collections) in 2010 at close to two-thirds (62.8%), while the lowest proportion was in the Mid-West at just over half (52.3%).
- ♦ County Meath had the highest proportion of household waste collected as mixed residual waste at 72% while Wicklow, at 40.5%, had the lowest.
- ♦ The Midland region had the lowest proportion of household waste (15.8%) collected by kerbside recyclable (i.e. green and brown compost bins) while Dublin had the highest, at close to one-third (30.6%).
- ♦ In 2010, Galway City (42.8%) had by far the highest proportion of household waste collected as kerbside recyclables, the next highest rates were in Fingal (38.3%) and Waterford City (34.5%). Wicklow (8.2%) had the lowest proportion.
- ♦ The Border region (25.4%) had the highest proportion of household waste brought to bring banks and civic amenity sites compared with 13.5% in the Mid-East.
- ♦ Over one-third of household waste was brought to bring banks and civic amenity sites in Cavan (36.7%), while in Limerick City the corresponding proportion was only 7.5%.

⁵⁹ See Appendix 1 for definitions.

Kerbside recyclables as a % of household waste, 2010



8.6 Vehicle registrations by tax class and region, 2011

Region	rate per 1,000 persons aged 16 & over							000
	Private cars	Goods vehicles	Tractors	Motor cycles	PSV ⁶⁰ vehicles	Other	Total	Total
Border	504	110	24	7	8	25	678	265.7
Midland	523	103	31	9	7	23	696	147.5
West	520	108	31	6	7	26	698	241.8
Dublin	486	57	1	12	14	16	587	595.0
Mid-East	565	90	13	12	9	19	708	279.6
Mid-West	570	104	26	9	7	26	742	218.1
South-East	572	110	33	12	6	27	760	289.6
South-West	577	101	23	11	8	29	749	387.8
Total	532	90	18	10	9	23	683	2,425.2

Source: Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport

- ♦ In 2011, the national average for vehicle registrations was 683 registrations per 1,000 population aged 16 & over. The South-East region (760) had the highest rate of vehicle registrations, while the Dublin region (587) had the lowest rate.
- ♦ In Ireland in 2011 there were 532 cars per 1,000 persons aged 16 and over. The highest rates were in North Tipperary (624) and Carlow (612) while the lowest rates were in Limerick city (462) and Louth (485).
- ♦ Between 2006 and 2011, at a national level, the private car registration rate decreased by 4 from 536 to 532. The Mid-West and South-West regions had the largest rate increases, (+3) while the largest decrease was in the Midland region (-17).
- ♦ The largest increase in the private car registration rate between 2006 and 2011 at county level was in Limerick County with an increase of 18 while the largest decrease was in Laois with a drop of 31.

⁶⁰ PSV – public service vehicle.

8.7 Private car registrations by licensing authority, 2002-2011

Licensing authority	rate per 1,000 persons aged 16 & over			private cars
	2002	2006	2011	2011
Border	440	503	504	197,424
Cavan	472	525	501	27,528
Donegal	415	493	504	61,369
Leitrim	490	545	537	13,149
Louth	418	475	485	44,977
Monaghan	448	489	499	23,013
Sligo	476	543	532	27,388
Midland	481	540	523	110,945
Laois	475	531	500	29,813
Longford	484	522	519	15,249
Offaly	474	536	512	29,501
Westmeath	492	559	556	36,382
West	463	523	520	180,211
Galway	453	514	509	99,407
Mayo	467	524	524	53,209
Roscommon	497	558	556	27,595
Dublin	449	493	486	492,395
Mid-East	510	573	565	223,005
Kildare	510	565	562	87,693
Meath	517	575	552	74,715
Wicklow	504	581	585	60,597
Mid-West	497	567	570	167,507
Clare	515	578	576	51,575
Limerick City	366	482	462	21,369
Limerick County	523	567	585	60,970
North Tipperary	537	617	624	33,593
South-East	516	583	572	217,848
Carlow	537	606	612	25,586
Kilkenny	503	551	548	39,918
South Tipperary	521	583	552	37,764
Waterford City	498	563	544	20,057
Waterford County	495	595	597	30,369
Wexford	531	598	582	64,154
South-West	511	574	577	298,475
Cork	517	580	582	234,573
Kerry	493	552	559	63,902
Total	478	536	532	1,887,810

Source: Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport

8.8 Road freight transportation by region, 2011⁶¹

Region of Origin	Region of Destination								Total
	Border	Midland	West	Dublin	Mid-East	Mid-West	South-East	South-West	
Border	37.8	6.0	8.2	22.1	7.6	2.8	10.0	5.6	683
Midland	13.8	27.3	9.0	14.3	8.1	7.6	9.0	10.9	421
West	8.7	5.8	43.7	16.5	4.7	4.1	10.1	6.4	485
Dublin	11.8	6.5	9.5	21.1	9.2	9.2	13.3	19.4	2,043
Mid-East	10.6	9.4	5.7	22.5	27.4	5.7	9.5	9.1	661
Mid-West	5.7	3.1	6.0	10.1	3.8	38.0	15.3	18.0	705
South-East	4.4	4.2	3.4	17.0	8.1	6.9	39.0	17.0	1,145
South-West	2.3	3.9	2.6	16.2	4.7	8.5	14.9	46.9	1,192
Total	10.7	6.7	8.9	18.1	8.9	10.2	16.7	19.8	7,335

Source: CSO Road Freight Survey

- ◆ Over a quarter of road freight (27.9%) originated in the Dublin region in 2011 while only 5.7% originated in the Midland region.
- ◆ Close to half of road freight transportation originating in the South-West (46.9%) region was delivered within the same region.
- ◆ The Dublin region (21.1%) had the lowest “within-region” delivery in 2011.
- ◆ The South-West region was the main region of destination for nearly a fifth (19.8%) of road freight in 2011. The Midland region had the lowest proportion of destination freight at 6.7%.

Appendices

1 Population

Regional authorities

NUTS 1, NUTS 2, NUTS 3

The regional classifications in this release are based on the NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units) classification used by Eurostat. The NUTS3 regions correspond to the eight Regional Authorities established under the Local Government Act, 1991, and Regional Authorities (Establishment Order), 1993, which came into operation on 1 January 1994. The NUTS2 regions, where were proposed by Government and agreed by Eurostat in 1999, are groupings of the NUTS 3 regions.

NUTS 3 - 8 Regional Authorities:

Border – Cavan, Donegal, Leitrim, Louth, Monaghan, Sligo.

Midland – Laois, Longford, Offaly, Westmeath.

West – Galway, Mayo, Roscommon.

Dublin – Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, South Dublin.

Mid-East – Kildare, Meath, Wicklow.

Mid-West – Clare, Limerick, North Tipperary.

South-East – Carlow, Kilkenny, South Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford.

South-West – Cork, Kerry.

NUTS 2 – 2 regions:

Border, Midland and Western - Border, Midland and West regions.

Southern and Eastern – Dublin, Mid-East, Mid-West, South-East, South-West regions.

Population

The total population of a country may comprise all of the usual residents of the country (*de jure*) or all persons present in the country on a particular date (*de facto*). Published census figures for Ireland are on a *de facto* basis. 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 from the census count. Ireland last conducted a Census of Population in April 2011.

Age dependency ratio

The young age dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the number of persons in the population aged 0-14 by the number of persons aged 15-64. The old age dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 65 and over by the number of persons aged 15-64.

2 Housing

Housing stock

Housing stock is the number of permanent private households (or dwellings) and includes both occupied and vacant private households. It excludes all non-private households (communal establishments) and temporary private households such as caravans.

Housing unit

A housing unit is a conventional house, a structurally separate flat or apartment, or a mobile or temporary dwelling, regardless of the number of private households it contains. When temporary dwellings are excluded the definition relates to a permanent housing unit. The 2011 Census collected details on the number of households/dwellings, but not on the number of housing units.

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 3 months) are included.
Vacancy rate	The vacancy rate is calculated by dividing the number of vacant houses/apartments and unoccupied holiday homes by the total housing stock.
Usual residence	Data on usual residence was derived from answers to question 7 of the 2011 Census of Population questionnaire. This asked persons where they usually live. The figures for usual residents in a particular area include persons enumerated in that area who stated that their usual residence was at the place where they were enumerated, together with other persons usually resident in that area who were enumerated elsewhere in the State. Usual residents of an area who were not in the State on census night are not included in the figures.
Type of accommodation	Private households (see above for definition) are classified by type of accommodation. Apartment includes flat and bed-sit. “Other” includes caravans, mobile homes or other temporary structures and not stated.
Occupancy type	Occupancy type for private households (see definition above). Rented includes rented from a local authority or voluntary body, privately rented and occupied free of rent.
House completions	Dwelling unit completions comprise units built for private sale, for Local Authority (LA) use, and voluntary housing completions. The LA figures exclude acquisitions of private units for social housing use. Social housing use comprises LA and voluntary housing. Local Authority housing has traditionally been the main option for those who could not afford housing from their own means. Local Authorities charge rents based on the income of the household. Persons who have been a tenant of a local authority house for at least one year may apply to the Local Authority to purchase it at a discounted price.
Average property prices	Average property prices are derived from data supplied to the Department of the Environment, Community & Local Government by the mortgage lending agencies on loan approvals rather than loans paid. Property prices cover houses and apartments. In comparing property prices figures from one period to another, account should be taken of the fact that changes in the mix of houses and apartments will affect the average figures.

3 Lifestyles

Private household	See Housing.
Communal establishments	A non-private household or a communal establishment is a group of persons enumerated in a boarding house, hotel, guest house, hostel, barracks, 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.

Divorce and Judicial Separation applications

The data on Divorce applications and Judicial Separation applications granted and received relate to the Circuit Court. There were 38 Divorce applications and 23 Judicial Separation applications heard in the High Court in 2011.

Social class

The social class categories used are from the Census of Population.

Voter participation

A module on Voter Participation and Abstention was included in the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in Q2 (April – June) 2011.

Overall, 82% of respondents indicated that they voted in the election compared with an actual turnout rate of 70%. This overstatement of voter participation, which is usual in surveys of this type, reflects the likelihood of a lower turnout amongst non-respondents to the survey and also possible reluctance amongst some respondents to admit that they did not vote. Despite these shortcomings the survey results provide a sound basis for analysing the reasons for not voting and also for contrasting voters and non-voters in respect of their socio-demographic characteristics and attitudes.

The questions used were as follows:

1. Did you vote in the most recent general election?

Yes

No

(If the respondent did not vote)

2. Were you registered to vote in the most recent general election?

Yes

No

(If the respondent did not vote but is registered to vote)

Could you tell me the main reason that you did not vote?

1. I am not interested in politics

2. I am disillusioned with politics

3. I did not have enough information/knowledge

4. I had difficulty getting to polling station (e.g. no transport, illness)

5. I was away from home at that time (e.g. for work, on holiday)

6. I am living too far from the address where I am registered to vote

7. Other

Internet access

These analyses are based on households who answered YES to the question – *Does your household have access to the Internet?* (Question H11 on the Census 2011 form).

Crime offences

Crime offences are classified using the new Irish Crime Classification System condensed version (ICCS). The ICCS replaces the Headline/Non-Headline classification. Full details of the ICCS are available in the CSO website at

http://www.cso.ie/releasespublications/pr_crimejust.htm.

The data originates in the Garda PULSE (Police Using Leading Systems Effectively) and the FCPS (Fixed Charge Penalty System) systems. The data refer only to crime incidents known to An Garda Síochána and recorded as such.

The crime counting rules dictate that the most serious incident only counts for statistical purposes. (Seriousness here is determined by reference to the primary offence, which is the one with the severest potential penalty.) This is achieved by flagging, within PULSE, one offence which should “count” for that event.

The data is classified by the 6 Garda Regions –

Eastern Region

Carlow/Kildare

Laois/Offaly

Longford/Westmeath
 Louth/Meath
Dublin Metropolitan Region
 Eastern DMR
 North Central DMR
 Northern DMR
 South Central DMR
 Southern DMR
 Western DMR
Northern Region
 Cavan/Monaghan
 Donegal
 Sligo/Leitrim
South Eastern Region
 Tipperary
 Waterford/Kilkenny
 Wexford/Wicklow
Southern Region
 Cork City
 Cork North
 Cork West
 Kerry
 Limerick
Western Region
 Clare
 Galway West
 Mayo
 Roscommon/Galway East.

4 Transport and travel

Travel by Irish residents Data on travel by Irish residents refer to persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one continuous year for leisure, business or other purposes. Stays in prison, military service and hospital or clinics etc. are excluded.

Domestic tourism is defined as the activities of residents of the Republic of Ireland travelling to and staying in places only within the Republic of Ireland but outside their usual environment.

International tourism is defined as the activities of residents of the Republic of Ireland travelling to and staying in places outside the Republic of Ireland and therefore outside their usual environment.

The average number of trips taken is calculated by dividing the total number of trips taken by the number of persons taking trips.

The Americas include North, South and Central America. Oceania includes Australia, New Zealand and Oceania.

Penalty points The table shows the percentage of drivers with penalty points on 31 December 2012. The rate is calculated by dividing the number of drivers with penalty points by the total number of drivers holding current full and provisional driving licences.

Data are based on the licensing authority which issued the drivers with their driving license. Therefore, this may not match the usual residence of the person or where the penalty point incidence(s) took place.

The data excludes drivers where there was no record of place of residence.

5 Health and care

Life expectancy Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a person when born can be expected to live, assuming that age-specific mortality levels remain constant. Life expectancy at age 65 is the average number of years that a person at age 65 can be expected to live, assuming that age-specific mortality levels remain constant.

Total period fertility rate	<p>The total period fertility rate (TPFR) is derived from the age-specific fertility rates. It represents the projected number of children a woman would have if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates while progressing from age 15 to 49 years. A TPFR of 2.1 is generally taken to be the level at which a generation would replace itself in the long run, ignoring migration.</p>
Discharge rate	<p>The age-standardised hospital discharge rate for a region is the number of discharges (per 100,000 population) that would occur if that region had the same age structure as the WHO (World Health Organisation) European Standard Population and the local age-specific rates for that region applied.</p> <p>These rates are derived from the Hospital In-Patient Enquiry (HIPE) system, which is a health information system designed to collect clinical and administrative data on activity from all publicly funded acute hospitals. The Economic and Social Research Institute manages the HIPE system. The rates presented are based on in-patients only; day cases are not included. The HIPE system is episode based and so records hospital discharges and not patients. Therefore, a person admitted and discharged from hospital on more than one occasion is recorded separately for each hospital episode. Caution should be exercised in the interpretation of this data. Data should not be used as a proxy for prevalence. Rather, it provides indicators of public hospital utilisation and should be interpreted in this context. In the absence of data from private hospitals, population-based rates may be understated and are also subject to selection bias</p>
Age specific death rates	<p>Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths occurred (or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age and sex.</p>
Standardised death rates	<p>Variations in the age distribution of the population from one county/region to another can have an effect on the comparability of death rates between counties/regions. If a particular county contains a large proportion of elderly persons, the crude death rate per 1,000 population will be relatively high even if the health conditions in that county are better than the general average. In an attempt to overcome this, standardised rates are prepared. For a particular county this is done by calculating the death rate in each age group of the population in that county and then multiplying the death rate in each age group by the population in the whole country in that age group and summing the resulting products.</p>
Cause of death	<p>The underlying cause of death is the disease or injury which the doctor (or coroner) reported on the death certificate as being the cause that initiated the train of events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident, or violence which produced the fatal injury.</p> <p>Cause of death is coded using the International Classification of Diseases version 9 (ICD 9). The ICD 9 codes for the causes of death highlighted in this report are – Circulatory Diseases 390-459 Respiratory 460-519.</p>
Prevalence of disability	<p>Data on disability was derived from answers to questions on long-lasting conditions (questions 16 & 17) of the 2011 Census of Population questionnaire. Question 16 asked persons of all ages about the existence of the following long-lasting conditions or difficulties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Blindness or a severe vision impairment; (b) Deafness or a serious 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; (g) A difficulty with pain, breathing, or any other chronic illness or condition. <p>Individuals were classified as having a disability if they ticked “YES” in response to any of the categories in question 16. In addition, a small number of persons who did not record a “yes” answer in question 16 but who did record a “yes” answer to question 17 were included.</p>

Question 17 was answered by any person who answered YES to any of the categories in question 16. Question 17, a four-part question, asked whether an individual had any difficulty in doing any of the following:

- (a) dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home;
- (b) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's surgery;
- (c) working at a job or business or attending school or college;
- (d) participating in other activities, for example, leisure or using transport.

Carers

Data on carers were derived from answers to question 22 of the 2011 Census of Population. This asked persons aged 15 years & over:

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

Problems due to old age are included. Personal help includes help with basic tasks such as feeding or dressing. Receipt of "Carers Allowance" was not considered payment for the purposes of this question. "Meals on Wheels" staff were not considered carers for the purpose of this question.

If a respondent answered 'Yes' then they were asked for how many hours per week they provided this unpaid help.

Perceived health status

Perceived health status is based on the answers all persons gave to question 18 of the 2011 Census of Population which asked:

How is your health in general?

There were 5 possible options provided for reply:

Very good; Good; Fair; Bad; Very bad.

6 Education

Education attainment

This analysis is based on persons (aged 15 & over) who had ceased their full-time education, i.e. answered YES to question 24 on the Census 2011 form. Table 6.2 classifies these persons by the highest level of education they have attained (question 25 on the Census 2011 form).

Early school leavers

Early school leavers are defined as those persons aged 18-24 whose highest level of education attained is lower secondary or below who have completed their formal education and have not received education (either formal or non formal) in the four weeks prior to the survey.

In more technical terms, early school leavers are persons aged 18 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: the highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 0, 1 or 2; the respondents declared not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. (ISCED is the International Standard Classification of Education.)

ISCED 0 Pre-primary level of education: Initial stage of organised instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment. This level of education should be centre or school based, be designed to meet the educational and developmental needs of children at least 3 years of age and have staff that are adequately trained and qualified to provide an educational programme for these children.

ISCED 1 Primary level of education: Programmes normally designed to give students a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics. This level represents the beginning to systematic studies characteristic of primary education, e.g. reading, writing and mathematics. It is marked by entry into the nationally designated primary institutions or programmes. The commencement of reading activities alone is not a sufficient criterion for classification of an educational programme to ISCED 1.

ISCED 2 Lower secondary level of education: The lower secondary level of education generally continues the basic programmes of the primary level, although teaching is typically more subject-focused. Programmes at the start of level 2 should correspond to the point where programmes begin to be organised in a more subject-oriented pattern, using more specialised teachers conducting classes in their field of

specialisation.

The denominator is the total population of the same age group, excluding non-response answers to the questions 'highest level of education or training attained' and 'participation in education and training'. Both the numerators and the denominators come from the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS). A reference period of four weeks has been chosen for the questions on participation in order to avoid distortion of information due to recall problems. The reference period is the last four weeks preceding the survey. The information collected relates to all education or training received whether or not relevant to the respondent's current or possible future job. It includes initial education, further education, continuing or further training, training within the company, apprenticeship, on-the-job training, seminars, distance learning, evening classes, self-learning, etc. It includes also courses followed for general interest and may cover all forms of education and training such as language, data processing, management, art/culture, and health/medicine courses.

Third level education

HEA colleges

National University of Ireland, Cork
National University of Ireland, Dublin
National University of Ireland, Galway
Trinity College, Dublin
National University of Ireland, Maynooth
Dublin City University
University of Limerick
St. Patrick's Teacher Training College, Drumcondra
Mary Immaculate College of Education, Limerick
Mater Dei Institute
National College of Art & Design

Institutes of Technology

Athlone Institute of Technology
Institute of Technology, Blanchardstown
Institute of Technology, Carlow
Cork Institute of Technology
Dublin Institute of Technology
Dundalk Institute of Technology
Dún Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design and Technology
Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology
Letterkenny Institute of Technology
Limerick Institute of Technology
Institute of Technology, Sligo
Institute of Technology, Tallaght
Institute of Technology, Tralee
Waterford Institute of Technology
Hotel Training/Catering College, Killybegs
Institute of Technology, Letterkenny

Other

Teacher training (Primary and Home Economics)

Coláiste Mhuire, Marino, Dublin
C.O.I. College of Education, Rathmines
Froebel College, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
St. Angela's College, Lough Gill, Co Sligo
St. Catherine's College, Sion Hill

Other Department aided

National College of Ireland
Pontifical College, Maynooth, Co. Kildare

Aided by other Departments

Garda College Templemore
Cadet College

Religious and non-aided Colleges

St. Nicholas (Montessori)
Montessori College (A.M.I.)
Portobello College
Griffith College
Shannon H.C.M. College
King's Inn
Law Society
Mid West Business Institute
Burren College of Art
Mayoralty College - Galway
I.P.A.
Executive Professional & Tertiary Institute
Fitzwilliam William Institute
H.S.I. College (Dublin)
H.S.I. College (Limerick)
Dublin Institute of Design
Royal College of Surgeons
St. Pats College, Carlow
St. Patrick's College, Thurles
All Hallows College
Development Studies Centre
Milltown Institute

7 Economy

Disposable income

Household primary income is defined as wages, plus self-employed income, plus rent (including imputed rent), plus net interest and dividends.

Total income is defined as primary income (i.e. wages, plus self-employed income plus interest and dividends) plus social benefits plus other current transfers.

Current taxes are defined as income taxes and other current personal taxes.

Household disposable income is defined as total income minus current taxes on income minus social contributions (employers', employees', self employed, etc.).

Disposable income per person is the household disposable income of a region divided by the total population of the region.

Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices is calculated in Ireland using two approaches, i.e., the **income** and **expenditure** approaches.

The main components of the **income** estimate are:

1. Profits of companies and of the self-employed;
2. Remuneration of employees (wages, salaries, pensions and employer's contributions to social insurance);
3. Rent of dwellings (imputed in the case of owner-occupied).

Adjustments are made in respect of stock appreciation (to eliminate the effect of price changes on the level of stocks).

On the **expenditure** side estimates are made of:

1. Personal expenditure on consumers' goods and services;
2. Expenditure by public authorities on current goods and services;
3. Gross domestic fixed capital formation;
4. The value of physical changes in stocks.

The value of exports is then added and imports are deducted.

These two approaches (income and expenditure) should theoretically give the same answer. However, they will always diverge to some extent as they are measured

using different data sources. The official level of GDP is taken to be an average of the expenditure and income estimates and a balancing item is displayed which is half of the difference between the two estimates - this is called the Statistical Discrepancy. This is the amount by which both estimates have to be adjusted to agree with the official level of GDP.

Gross Value Added

Gross Value Added (GVA) is a key economic measure of the value added generated by the production of goods and services within a region. GVA at basic prices is a measure of the value of the final goods and services produced in a region (less the materials and services used which come from outside the region) priced at the value which the producers received minus any taxes payable and plus any subsidies receivable as a consequence of their production or sale. GVA differs from household income in three main respects:

- Firstly, GVA includes the total profits of companies. Company profits arising in the state, which accrue to non-residents, are considerable.
- Secondly, the workforce that produces the GVA in a region may not live there and may bring their income home to a neighbouring region in which they will be included in household income.
- Thirdly, personal income includes items such as social welfare benefits and factor incomes from abroad, which are not included in GVA.

GVA (at basic prices) equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) minus product taxes plus product subsidies. Distributing product taxes (e.g. vat, excise duties, etc.) between regions can distort the comparisons of the amount of value added that is generated in each region. Hence GVA is the standard measure of value added used for regions rather than GDP.

GVA is essentially the sum of compensation of employees and profits generated in a region - the differences between the absolute levels in the regions arise from population differences and different levels of profits and wages in the regions. The per capita differences reflect different levels of wages and profits per person in the regions. The biggest difference between GVA and household income in Ireland is that company profits are included in GVA whereas this is not the case for household income. Company profits can be very substantial and may be remitted abroad rather than distributed to households in a region.

The sum of GVA for the three sectors Agriculture, Industry and Services does not add to the total due to the effect of the Statistical Discrepancy.

International Labour Office

The International Labour Office (ILO) classification distinguishes the following main subgroups of the population aged 15 & over:

Persons in employment are all 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.

Persons classified as unemployed are persons who, in the week before the survey:

- Were without work;
- Were available for work within the next two weeks; and
- Had taken specific steps, in the preceding four weeks to find work.

The labour force comprises persons in employment plus persons unemployed. The inactive population is all other persons in the population who are not part of the labour force.

Employment rate

The employment rate is defined as the number of persons in employment (ILO) in an age group as a percentage of the population of that age group.

The Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in Ireland (the Labour Force Survey in the EU) covers persons living in private households. Persons living in

collective households (halls of residence, medical care establishments, religious institutions, collective workers' accommodation, hostels, etc.) and persons carrying out obligatory military service are not included.

All data relating to the (ILO) labour force refers to the second quarter (April-June) of the reference year unless otherwise stated.

Unemployment rate

The number of persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the (ILO) labour force.

Long-term unemployment rate

The long-term unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed persons who are unemployed for more than 1 year. It is calculated by dividing the number of persons who are unemployed for more than one year by the total labour force (i.e. the number of persons employed plus the number of persons unemployed). The data are for Quarter 2 (April-June) of 2007 and 2012.

NACE economic sector

The economic sector is classified using the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE).

Childcare

Questions on childcare were included in the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in the three months from September to November 2007. The childcare module was asked of all households in which there were found to be primary school-going children or younger. One member of each household was asked directly about the details of their childcare arrangements for their primary school-going and/or pre-school children. The questions asked included, the main source of childcare (multiple response not allowed), the cost of childcare and the hours involved.

Childcare refers to the main type of childcare used by parents/guardians on a regular weekly basis during the working day (e.g. Monday to Friday from 7am to 7pm or similar, as applicable to household) and covers pre-school or primary school-going children. The childcare categories are - 'parent/guardian', 'unpaid relative', 'paid relative', 'paid carer', 'crèche/montessori' and 'other'.

At risk of poverty

At-risk-of-poverty rate is the share of persons with an equivalised income below a given percentage (usually 60%) of the national median income. The rate is calculated by ranking persons by equivalised income from smallest to largest and the median or middle value is extracted. Anyone with an equivalised income of less than 60% of the median is considered to be *at-risk-of-poverty at a 60% level*.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate before/after social transfers and pensions (i.e. old-age and survivors' benefits) shows the percentage of persons in the total population having an equivalised disposable income before/after social transfers and pensions that is below the national 'at-risk-of-poverty threshold' which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.

Equivalence scales: Equivalence scales are used to calculate the *equivalised household size* in a household. Although there are numerous scales, the focus in this report is on the national scale and the modified OECD scale. The national scale attributes a weight of 1 to the first adult, 0.66 to each subsequent adult (aged 14 & over living in the household) and 0.33 to each child aged less than 14.

The modified OECD scale attributes a weight of 1 to the first adult, 0.5 to each subsequent adult and 0.3 to each child aged less than 14. The weights for each household are then summed to calculate the *equivalised household size*.

Example:

A household consists of 5 people: 2 adults and 3 children. The modified OECD scale gives a weight of 1 to the first adult and 0.5 to each subsequent adult (aged 14+) living in the household, and 0.3 to each child. Thus, this household's *equivalised household size*, using OECD scale, is $1 + 0.5 + 0.3 + 0.3 + 0.3 = 2.4$. While this household's *equivalised household size*, using the national scale, is $1 + 0.66 + 0.33 + 0.33 + 0.33 = 2.65$.

Equivalised income: The disposable household income is divided by the *equivalised household size* to calculate the equivalised income for each individual, which essentially is an approximate measure of how much of the income can be attributed to each member of the household. This *equivalised income* is then applied to each member of the household.

Example:

If a household has a total disposable income of €50,000 and the equivalised household size is 2.4 (i.e. the OECD figure), the equivalised income for this household is €20,833.33. Using the national equivalised household size of 2.65, implies an equivalised income for this household of €18,867.92. This income is applied to each member of the household.

8 Environment

Urban air quality

Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) concentration levels are used to measure Urban air quality comprising two sub-elements based on concentration levels of ozone and fine particulates in ambient air in urban areas. Ozone is a strong photochemical oxidant, which causes serious health problems and damage to ecosystem, agricultural crops and materials. Human exposure to elevated ozone concentrations can give rise to inflammatory responses and decreases in lung function.

The selected urban stations include station types "urban" and "street". Only time series with a data capture of at least 75% are used. The number of exceedance days per City is obtained by averaging the results of all urban stations. The stations classified as "street" are influenced by local (traffic) emissions and might not be representative for the concentrations in more residential areas. Both station types have been included in the analysis to maximise the coverage; this may imply, however, that urban air quality concentrations are overestimated.

Under EU/Irish air quality legislation, monitoring stations are classified as either urban, suburban or rural and after that as either traffic, background or industrial. Therefore, the urban stations classified as "street" or "urban" could be classified as "traffic" or "background" to stay consistent with the EU classification.

The indicator target and limit values, as set in EC legislation, are as follows:

- The target for Ozone for the protection of human health is 120µg/m³ (max. daily 8 hours-mean), not to be exceeded on more than 25 days per calendar year averaged over three years, from 2010; and
- The limit value for PM₁₀ is 50µg/m³ (24h average) not to be exceeded on more than 35 days per calendar year, from 2005.

The year to year variability of exceedances is large, particularly for ozone. The occurrence of high ozone peaks is strongly dependent on weather conditions. Comparisons between countries are only justified if coverage with stations is either sufficiently large, or if there is a really representative number of monitoring stations reporting regularly. These conditions are rarely satisfied.

The PM₁₀ indicator shows percentages of urban population potentially exposed to concentration levels exceeding the limit value for the protection of human health in a calendar year. The limit value for PM₁₀ is 50µg/m³ (24h average) not to be exceeded on 35 or more days per calendar year, from 2005. For each urban station the number of days with a daily average concentration in excess of the limit value is calculated from the available hourly or daily values. Urban population data is obtained from the GISCO database.

Legislation in Ireland forbids the sale of bituminous coal in the following urban areas: Dublin (since 1990);

Cork (since 1995);

Arklow, Drogheda, Dundalk, Limerick and Wexford (all since 1998);

Celbridge, Galway, Leixlip, Naas and Waterford (all since 2000);

Bray, Kilkenny, Sligo and Tralee (all since 2003);

Athlone, Carlow, Clonmel and Ennis (since 2011).

River water quality

River water is the principal source of drinking water in Ireland. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducts an assessment of river water quality every three years on behalf of Local Authorities. Samples are taken from over 3,000 locations around Ireland. These biological surveys began in 1971. River water quality is classified into four quality classes based on a scheme of biotic indices, which codify

the characteristic changes induced in flora and fauna of rivers and streams in the presence of pollution. Unpolluted waters include pristine waters and also waters of a less high but acceptable standard. Slightly polluted and moderately polluted waters are mainly characterised by eutrophication and may not be able to support fish survival. Seriously polluted waters are characterised by the presence of high concentrations of biodegradable organic waste. These waters are of very little beneficial use.

Drinking water

Under Section 58 of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, the EPA is required to collect and verify monitoring results for all water supplies in Ireland covered by the Drinking Water Regulations. This involves the collection of results on an annual basis from local authorities and carrying out audits on selected local authorities to verify the information that has been submitted.

A drinking water supply is deemed to be secure if there is in place a management system that has identified all potential risks and reduction measures to manage these risks.

There are four distinct categories of water supply in Ireland, listed below.

- Public Water Supplies (PWS)
- 'Public' Group Water Schemes (PuGWS). These are schemes where the water is provided by the local authority but responsibility for distribution of the water rests with the group scheme. These schemes tend to be supplied off larger public water supplies.
- 'Private' Group Water Schemes (PrGWS)
- Small Private Supplies (SPS)

Blue Flag beaches

The Blue Flag stands for more than just excellent bathing water quality. The Blue Flag for beaches covers 29 criteria, which have developed over the years to become more holistic and to address the various issues of sustainability. These criteria cover issues such as environmental education and information about the coastal zone, dunes, compliance with national environmental legislation, provision of lifeguards and rescue equipment, litter management, toilet facilities, animal control and more.

Household waste

Household waste includes:

- Mixed residual waste collection (black bins);
- Separate kerbside collection of mixed dry recyclable waste (green bins);
- Separate kerbside collection of food and garden waste (brown bins);
- Household waste brought to bring banks and civic amenity sites;
- Other - household waste delivered directly to landfill face by households, estimate of home composting and estimate of "uncollected" household waste.

A household is defined to be any person or group of persons (not necessarily related) with common living arrangements, separately occupying all or part of a private house, flat, apartment or other private habitation of any kind.

The data are reported by the local authorities to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and are based on each local authority's household waste collection service (where one exists) and also on reports submitted by local household waste collectors to the local authority. While the data shows the proportion of household waste that is collected for recycling, it is important to remember that a certain quantity of waste brought to civic amenity sites is black bag waste and was deposited for disposal, not recycling. Also, due to contamination in the recycling stream (dirty waste, unsuitable waste), mixed dry waste must be processed to remove unrecyclable material before it is sent for recycling, meaning that not all waste that is put out for recycling is actually suitable for recycling.

Road freight

This indicator is from the CSO's "National Survey of Transport of Goods by Road" carried out for the year 2011. The survey was conducted as part of an EU-wide project in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) 70/2012 on statistical returns in

respect of the carriage of goods by road. For the purposes of this report, international and cross-border road freight have been excluded from the table.

During 2011 information was collected concerning one week's transport activity for a random sample of goods vehicles. The sample was spread evenly over each week in the year. The sample data has been grossed to the level of the national fleet to provide estimates for road freight transport activity by all goods vehicles in 2011.

The principle measures used in this report to assess transport activity are:

- (a) The weight of goods carried (given in tonnes); and
- (b) The quantity of work done (given in tonne-kilometres).

Tonne-kilometres is the standard unit of measure for goods transport across all the modes. It takes account of both weight carried and distance travelled. For example, this measure differentiates between a truck travelling 1 mile carrying 1 tonne and a truck travelling 1 mile carrying 20 tonnes.

Irish registered vehicles that:

- (a) Belonged to the motor taxation class, *Goods Vehicles*
- (b) Had a valid motor tax disk during the relevant survey week;
- (c) Had an unladen weight of two tonnes and over
and
- (d) Had a vehicular body type appropriate for carrying freight

came within the scope of the survey. No other vehicles were covered. In particular, this meant that vehicles in other motor taxation classes such as agricultural tractors, general haulage tractors, dumpers and exempt vehicles (i.e. vehicles exempt from liability to pay road tax which includes state owned, diplomatic, fire services or disabled drivers) were not included.

All activity of goods vehicles within the scope of the survey engaged in the carriage of goods, either on own account or for hire or reward, on the public road was covered. Excluded, therefore, was activity such as site work off the public road or work of a mainly service nature (e.g. carriage of personnel to or from places of work).

For end-to-end journeys, tonne-kilometres is the result of multiplying the weight of goods carried by the distance they were carried. For split delivery/collection journeys more complex formulae are used, involving multiplying the distance travelled with a load by an estimate of the average weight of load carried.

Appendix 2 Data sources

Domain and sub-domain	Indicator		Data source
1. Population			
Population	1.1	Population by county	CSO Census of Population
	1.2	Population density by region	CSO Census of Population ; Ordnance Survey Ireland
	1.3	Town size by region	CSO Census of Population
	1.4	Age by county	CSO Census of Population
Age dependency ratio	1.5	Age dependency ratios by region	CSO Census of Population
Males per 100 females	1.6	Males per 100 females by region	CSO Census of Population
Population by nationality	1.7	Nationality by county	CSO Census of Population
2. Housing			
Housing stock	2.1	Housing stock and vacancy rates by county	CSO Census of Population
Age of dwellings	2.2	Dwellings by construction period and region	CSO Census of Population
Type of accommodation	2.3	Type of accommodation by period in which built	CSO Census of Population
	2.4	Type of accommodation by county	CSO Census of Population
Nature of occupancy	2.5	Occupancy type by county	CSO Census of Population
House completions	2.6	House completions by county	Department of the Environment, Community & Local Government
Property prices	2.7	Average property prices by area	Department of the Environment, Community & Local Government
3. Lifestyles			
Living arrangements	3.1	Living arrangements by region	CSO Census of Population
	3.2	Living alone by age and county	CSO Census of Population
Divorce and Judicial Separation	3.3	Divorce and Judicial Separation applications to the Circuit Court by county	Courts Service
Social class	3.4	Social class by county	CSO Census of Population
Voter participation	3.5	Voter participation by region	CSO QNHS Voter Participation Module
	3.6	Reasons for not voting by region	CSO QNHS Voter Participation Module
	3.7	Children's referendum results by region	Referendum Returning Officer
Internet access	3.8	PC ownership and Internet access by county	CSO Census of Population
	3.9	Internet access by region	CSO Census of Population
Crime	3.10	Crime offences by Garda region	CSO Garda Recorded Crime Statistics
4. Transport and travel			
Travel by Irish residents	4.1	Travel by Irish residents by region	CSO Household Travel Survey
Travel to work	4.2	Means of travel to work by region	CSO Census of Population
	4.3	Time taken to travel to work by region	CSO Census of Population
	4.4	Time leaving home to go to work by region	CSO Census of Population
Driver penalty points	4.5	Drivers with current penalty points by licensing body	Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport

Domain and sub-domain	Indicator		Data source
5. Health and care			
Life expectancy	5.1	Life expectancy at birth and age 65 by region	CSO Vital Statistics
Total period fertility rate	5.2	Total period fertility rate by region	CSO Vital Statistics
Hospital discharge rates	5.3	Age-standardised discharge rates by selected principal diagnosis and region	Department of Health , Hospital Inpatient Enquiry data
Death rates	5.4	Standardised death rates by cause and region	CSO Vital Statistics
Disability	5.5	Persons with a disability by age and county	CSO Census of Population
Carers	5.6	Carers by hours of unpaid work and county	CSO Census of Population
Medical cover	5.7	Type of medical cover by region	CSO QNHS Health Module
Health status	5.8	Perception of health status by region	CSO Census of Population
6. Education			
Education status	6.1	Full-time education status by region	CSO Census of Population
Educational attainment	6.2	Highest level of education completed by region	CSO Census of Population
Age education ceased	6.3	Age at which full-time education ceased by region	CSO Census of Population
Early school leavers	6.4	Early school leavers by region	CSO QNHS Education Attainment and Qualifications Module
Primary education	6.5	Primary schools, pupils and teachers by county	Department of Education & Skills
	6.7	Leaving Certificate candidates by county	State Examinations Commission
Third level education	6.8	Third level students by type of college and county	Department of Education & Skills
7. Economy			
Disposable income	7.1	Indices of disposable income per person by county	CSO Regional Accounts
Gross Value Added	7.2	Gross Value Added by region	CSO Regional Accounts
	7.3	Gross Value Added by sector and region	CSO Regional Accounts
Employment	7.4	Employment by broad economic sector and region	CSO QNHS
	7.5	Employment and unemployment rates by sex and region	CSO QNHS
Long-term unemployment	7.6	Long-term unemployment rate by region	CSO QNHS
Childcare	7.7	Main type of childcare arrangements by region	CSO QNHS Childcare Module
	7.8	Cost of paid childcare per household by region	CSO QNHS Childcare Module
Poverty	7.9	At risk of poverty	CSO SILC
8. Environment			
Air quality	8.1	Air quality by station	Environmental Protection Agency
River water quality	8.2	River water quality by river basin district	Environmental Protection Agency
Drinking water quality	8.3	Compliant drinking water schemes by county	Environmental Protection Agency
Blue Flag beaches	8.4	Blue Flag beaches by county	An Taisce
Household waste	8.5	Household waste by county	Environmental Protection Agency
Vehicle registrations	8.6	Vehicle registrations by tax class and region	Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport
	8.7	Private car registrations by licensing authority	Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport

Domain and sub-domain		Indicator	Data source
Road freight	8.8	Road freight transportation by region	CSO Road Freight Survey

