

United Nations Statistics Division: Demographic Yearbook
Questionnaire on Metadata for Population and Housing Census

Reporting country: [Ireland](#)

Population census date: [03042022](#)

Housing census date: [03042022](#)

A. General population census information

1. Census - taking methodological approaches

<p>(1) Traditional census - full field enumeration</p> <p>If yes, please circle the mode of data collection among options (a) to (f) listed below:</p> <p>(a) paper questionnaire only</p> <p>(b) paper questionnaire and tablet computers</p> <p>(c) tablet computers only</p> <p>(d) tablet computers and internet</p> <p>(e) internet and paper questionnaires</p> <p>(f) other (please describe)</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>(2) Combined census</p> <p>If yes, please circle the method of census taking among the options (a) to (c) listed below:</p> <p>(a) register(s)* and ad-hoc surveys</p> <p>(b) register(s)* and existing surveys</p> <p>(c) other (please describe)</p> <p>*Please list the register or registers that are used.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>(3) Fully register based census</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(4) Rolling census	<input type="checkbox"/>
(5) Other, please specify	

2. Type of population count and coverage

Type of population count	
(a) Present / de facto population	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b) Usual resident population	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Other, please specify	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Please specify whether the following population groups were enumerated in the census:

Population group	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(a) Nomads and persons living in areas to which access is difficult	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b) Civilian residents temporarily absent from the country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Civilian foreigners who do not cross a border daily and are in the country temporarily	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located outside the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located in the country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Civilian foreigners who cross a border daily to work in the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h) Civilian residents who cross a border daily to work in another country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) Merchant seafarers and fishers resident in the country but at sea at the time of the census	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(j) Homeless or roofless persons, vagrants and persons with no concept of usual residence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(k) Persons living in buildings with restricted access	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(l) Stateless persons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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4. In case the enumeration was performed according to the 'usual resident population' concept, please complete the following additional table.

For each of the population groups listed in the following table, please indicate whether they were included, excluded, or not applicable in the usual resident population count.

Population group	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(a) Persons found at the moment of enumeration that cannot identify their place of usual residence, such as those who move often;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) National military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families, located outside the country;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Foreign persons working for international organizations (not including foreign diplomats or military forces), provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Merchant seafarers and fishers usually resident in the country but at sea at the time of the census (including those who have no place of residence other than their quarters aboard ship);	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Persons who may be illegal, irregular or undocumented migrants, as well as asylum seekers and persons who have applied for or been granted refugee status or similar types of international protections, provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Persons who cross a frontier daily or weekly to work or study in another country,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country;			
(g) Children born in the 12 months before the census reference time and whose families are usually resident in the country at the census reference time;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Persons of minor age studying abroad for one year or more to attain the primary or secondary level of education, regardless of the frequency of return to the family home located within the country. If the person is also working abroad, the same rules for cross-border workers apply;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) Persons who regularly live in more than one country during a year, if they are present in the country at the moment of the enumeration.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(j) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families, located in the country, regardless of their place of usual residence;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(k) Persons of minor age attending the primary or secondary level of education whose family home is located abroad, regardless of the duration of their stay. However, if these persons are also working in the country, then the identification of the place of usual residence follows the same rules as for cross-border workers;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(l) Third-level students who are absent from the country for one year or more;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(m) Persons who regularly live in more than one country during a year, if they are not	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

present in the country at the moment of the enumeration.			
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5. Estimated census coverage

Estimated coverage:	Both sexes	Male	Female
(a) Census under-enumeration / omissions (specify unit: <input type="text"/>)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(b) Census over-enumeration / erroneous inclusions and duplications (specify unit: <input type="text"/>)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(c) Net coverage error (specify unit: <input type="text"/>)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(d) Net coverage error rate			

Base denominator for computing net coverage error rate is:	
(a) Enumerated population	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Estimated "complete" population	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>

Method(s) used in estimating coverage error:	
(a) Post Enumeration Survey (PES)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date conducted: <input type="text"/>	
Size of sample (specify unit: <input type="text"/>):	
For total area: <input type="text"/>	
For urban areas: <input type="text"/>	
For rural areas: <input type="text"/>	
Population groups excluded: <input type="text"/>	
(b) Demographic analysis, please specify: <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(c) Other methods, please specify: <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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6. Definition of urban/rural

The definition of urban areas for this census is:

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

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

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

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

Urban and Rural Districts have been superseded by Municipal Districts under the Local Government Reform Act, 2014. For the purposes of County Council and Corporation elections, each county and city is divided into Local Electoral Areas (LEAs) which are constituted on the basis of Orders made under the Local Government Act, 1941. In general, LEAs are formed by aggregating Electoral Divisions. However, in a number of cases, Electoral Divisions are divided between LEAs to facilitate electors. Population figures for Local Electoral Areas are given in Table E2018. Statutory Instruments No's 40-70 /2014 state the current composition of LEA's and their subsequent amalgamation into Municipal Districts. (See Table E2019.) <https://data.cso.ie/table/E2019>

The definition of rural areas for this census is:

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

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

town boundaries were extended over time where there was an occupied dwelling within 200 metres of the existing boundary.

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

Urban and Rural Districts have been superseded by Municipal Districts under the Local Government Reform Act, 2014. For the purposes of County Council and Corporation elections, each county and city is divided into Local Electoral Areas (LEAs) which are constituted on the basis of Orders made under the Local Government Act, 1941. In general, LEAs are formed by aggregating Electoral Divisions. However, in a number of cases, Electoral Divisions are divided between LEAs to facilitate electors. Population figures for Local Electoral Areas are given in Table E2018. Statutory Instruments No's 40-70 /2014 state the current composition of LEA's and their subsequent amalgamation into Municipal Districts. (See Table E2019.) <https://data.cso.ie/table/E2019>

7. Definition of cities

The definition of a city proper for this census is:

Under the Local Government Reform Act, 2001 (S.I. 591 OF 2001) the areas formerly known as County Boroughs are now called Cities. Areas formally known as Municipal Boroughs are now called Boroughs.

The Local Government Reform Act 2014 Section 9 provided for the amalgamation of the city and county councils in Limerick and Waterford, and North Tipperary and South Tipperary County Councils. The newly amalgamated councils are called Limerick City and County Council, Tipperary County Council and Waterford City and County Council.

In census reports, the country is divided into 26 counties/administrative counties and the five Cities. Outside Dublin, there are 23 administrative counties and four Cities, i.e. Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway. In Dublin, the four local authority areas are identified separately, i.e. Dublin City and the three Administrative Counties of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin.

The definition of urban agglomeration for this census is:

n/a

8. Definition of locality

The definition of a locality for this census is:

n/a

9. Definition of literacy

The definition of “literate” and “illiterate” for this census is:

n/a

10. Educational attainment

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) for tabulating the population by educational attainment?

Yes

If yes, which revision? ISCED 2011

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data according to ISCED? Please specify revision number.

NO

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISCED. Please specify revision number.

B. Economic characteristics

11. Activity status / labour force status

What is the lower age limit for the collection of information on activity status in this census?

15 years

Is there a maximum age limit for collection of information on activity status for this census?

No

What reference period do you use to establish the activity status (labour force status) of a person?

The reference period is the night of census night and persons are advised to answer based on their situation on the following Monday after Census night.

12. Please specify whether the groups of persons listed in the following table are included or excluded in the ‘in employment’ category in your census, by marking the appropriate box below.

	Included	Excluded	Not applicable

(a) Persons with a job for pay or profit who, during the reference period, were on training or skills enhancement activities required by their job or for another job in the same economic unit;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Apprentices, interns or trainees who work for pay in cash or in kind;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Persons who work for pay or profit through employment promotion programs;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Persons who work in their own economic units to produce goods intended <i>mainly</i> for sale or barter, even if part of the output is consumed by the household or family;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Persons with seasonal jobs during the off season, if they continue to perform some tasks and duties of the job, excluding, however, fulfilment of legal or administrative obligations (for example pay taxes);	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Regular members of the armed forces and persons on military or alternative civilian service who perform this work for pay in cash or in kind;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Apprentices, interns and trainees who work <i>without</i> pay in cash or in kind (that is, unpaid trainee work);	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Participants in skills training or retraining schemes within employment promotion programs, when <i>not</i> engaged in the production process of an economic unit;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) Persons who are required to perform work as a condition of continued receipt of a government social benefit such as unemployment insurance;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(j) Persons with seasonal jobs during the off season, if they <i>cease</i> to perform the tasks and duties of the job;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(k) Persons who retain a right to return to the same economic unit but who were absent (for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

reasons such as parental leave, educational leave, care for others, other personal reasons, temporary lay-off, suspension of work), when the total duration of the absence exceeds the specified threshold or if the test of receipt of remuneration is not fulfilled;			
(l) Persons on indefinite lay-off who do not have an assurance of return to employment with the same economic unit;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(m) Persons who work to produce goods intended <i>mainly</i> or <i>exclusively</i> for consumption or use by the household or family, even if a surplus or part of the output is sold or bartered (that is, own-use production of goods);	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(n) Household members who provide <i>unpaid</i> services for consumption or use by their household (that is, own-use provision of services);	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(o) Persons who work voluntarily and <i>without</i> pay to produce goods or services through or for other economic units, including market, non-market units and households (that is, volunteer work).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Status in Employment

Based on the International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), the status in employment may be classified as follows:

- (a) Employees;
- (b) Self-employed:
 - i. Employers;
 - ii. Own-account workers;
 - iii. Members of producers' cooperatives;
 - iv. Contributing family workers;
- (c) Persons not classifiable by status.

Do you follow the above structure, for the classification of the Status in Employment in your country?

Not exactly, but similar

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data according to the above structure?

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

If no, please point out the major deviations from ICSE-93.

14. Occupation

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Occupations (ISCO) for tabulating the employed population by occupation?

yes

If yes, which revision? We used 1990 and 2010

If any other or national classification is used, are you able to provide data according to ISCO?
Please specify revision number.

If no, point out the major deviations from ISCO. Please specify revision number.

15. Industry

Do you follow the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) for tabulating the employed population by industry?

No we used NACE

If yes, which revision?

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data according to ISIC? Please specify revision number.

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISIC. Please specify revision number.

C. Household characteristics

16. Definitions

General definition of a household for this census is:

Household

A household is defined as a single person or group of people who regularly reside together in the same accommodation and who share the same catering arrangements. The household members defined in this fashion are not necessarily related by blood or by marriage. Thus, resident domestic servants and boarders (i.e. persons paying to share the household accommodation and meals), are included. Any other individual or group of people living in the same dwelling constitute a separate household or households if they have separate catering arrangements.

General definition of a family nucleus for this census is:

Family Units

A family unit or nucleus is defined as:

- (1) a married couple or cohabiting couple; or
- (2) a married couple or cohabiting couple together with one or more usually resident never-married children (of any age); or
- (3) one parent together with one or more usually resident never-married children (of any age).

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

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

Family Cycle

The following classification is used for family units:

Pre-family: Family nucleus of married or cohabiting couple without children where female is under 45 years;

Empty-nest: Family nucleus of married or cohabiting couple without children where female is aged between 45 and 64 years;

Retired: Family nucleus of married or cohabiting couple without children where female is aged 65 years and over;

Pre-school: Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 0-4 years;

Early-school: Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 5-9 years;

Pre-adolescent: Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 10-14 years;

Adolescent: Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 15-19 years;

Adult: Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 20 years and over

17. Head of household / reference person of household

Which one among the following options was used to determine the relationships between household members?

Please select one.

- a) Head of household
- b) Reference person
- c) Other; please describe

Regarding your answer to the previous question, please provide the definition of head of household or reference person that was used in the Census.

- b) Reference person

The reference person in each private household is the first person in the household identified as a parent, spouse, cohabiting partner or head of a non-family household containing related persons. Where no person in the household satisfied these criteria, the first usually resident person was used as the reference person.

For the purposes of expressing the household reference person in simple terms for the reader, the terms head of household or householder are sometimes used instead of the household reference person in this report.

D. Housing census characteristics

18. Housing information

The general definition applied in this census for housing unit is:

The housing stock is defined as the total number of permanent residential dwellings that were available for occupancy at the time of census enumeration. In this report, the housing stock consists of permanent private households (inhabited by both usual residents and visitors), holiday homes, vacant houses or apartments along with dwellings where all the occupants were temporarily absent on Census Night. However, communal establishments, temporary private households (e.g. caravans and mobile homes), along with dwellings categorised by the enumerators as being derelict, commercial only, or under construction are excluded from this definition

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

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

The general definition applied in this census for conventional dwelling is:

n/a

Are vacant units included in the enumerated conventional dwellings?

n/a

The general definition applied in this census for room is:

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

19. Definition of cities

(as referred to in the Housing Census Questionnaire: City Data)

General definition of a city in the reporting country for this census is:

█

City 1 (Capital City) – Territory refers to:

█

City 2 – Territory refers to:

█

City 3 – Territory refers to:

█

City 4 – Territory refers to:

█

E. Bibliography of Population and Housing Statistics

Please list publications that contain results of your latest population census and your latest housing census:

Census 2022 Preliminary Results