

DAONÁIREAMH CENSUS 2022

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Central
Statistics
Office

Census Preliminary Results 2022
23 June 2022

Census 2022 Background

- Census Night – Sunday, 03 April 2022.
- Six years since previous Census.
- Over 5,600 staff recruited virtually.
- 10-week period field operation.
- Preliminary figures are summaries of the head count data for population and housing – 12 weeks within census night.
- Preliminary count is de facto – people were counted where they stayed Census night.
- Official Census Results publication will begin in Quarter 2, 2023.





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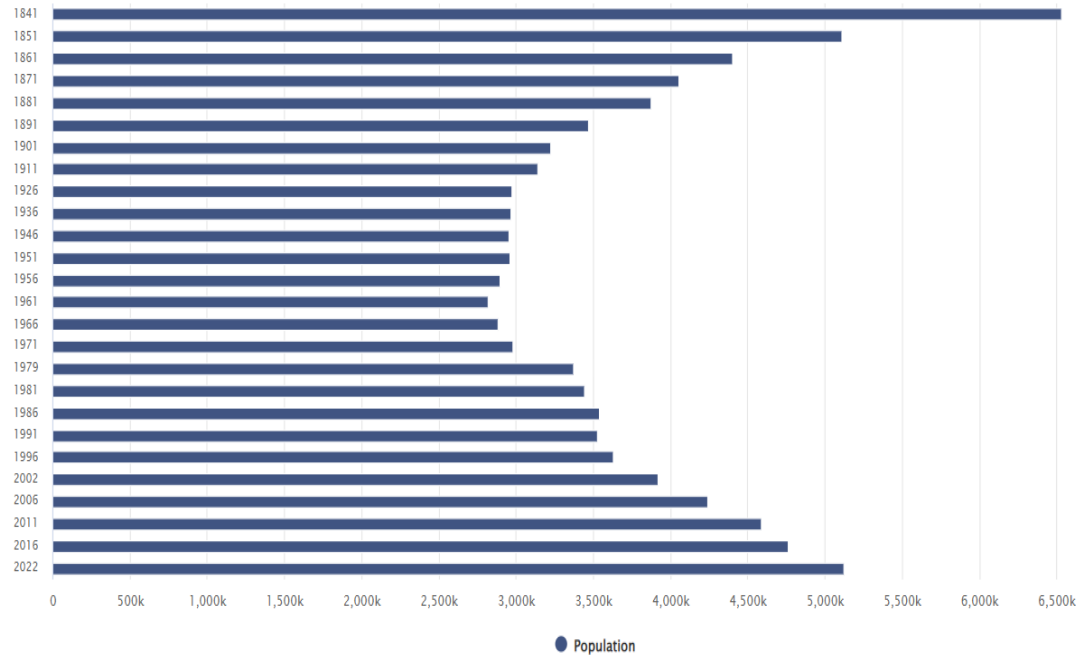
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Section 1: Preliminary Census 2022 - Geographical Changes

Census Population 2022

- **5,123,536** people in Census 2022.
- **49% were male** (2,529,936) and **51% were female** (2,539,600).
- Increase of **361,671** compared with 2016 (+8%).
- Highest population figure since **1841**, first time population over **5 million** since **1851**.
- **Twice** the increase seen between 2011-2016 (+4%, 173,613).
- **Similar growth** compared with previous intercensal periods.
- **Average annual increase** of 1.2% (compared with 0.8% from 2011-2016).

Figure 1. Population 1841-2022.



Where did this increase occur?

All counties experienced an increase in population.

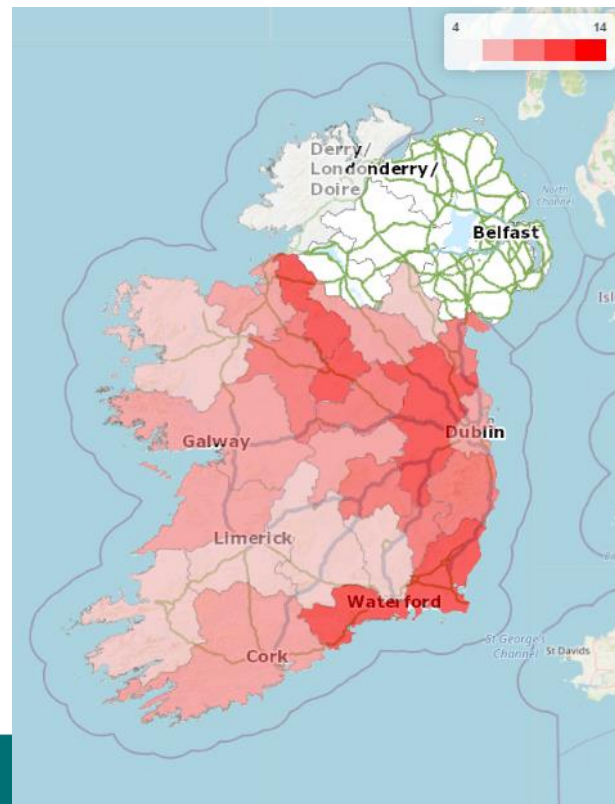
Highest population increase was in

- **Longford (+14%, 5,761)**
- **Meath (+13%, 25,252)**
- **Fingal and Kildare (+11% in each, 33,198 and 24,473 respectively)**

Lowest population increase (with 5% in each) was in

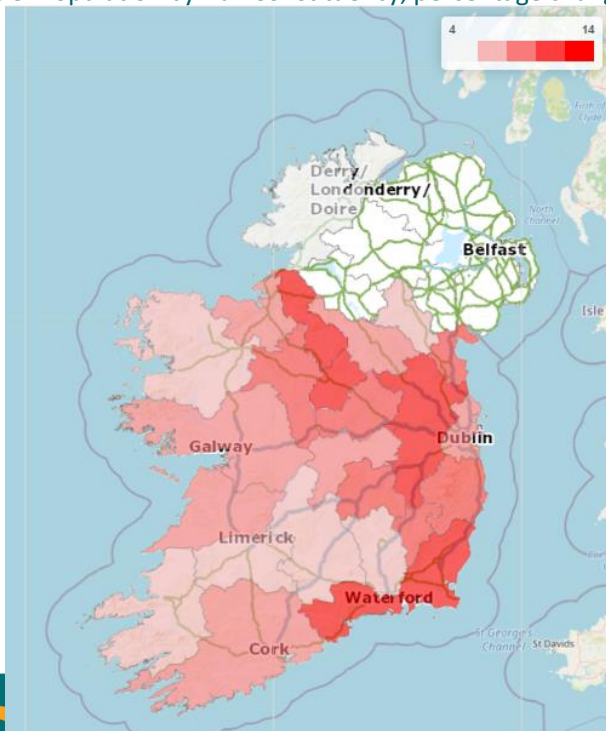
- **Donegal (5%, +7,129)**
- **Kilkenny (5%, +4,453)**
- **Kerry (5%, +7,551)**
- **Tipperary (5%, +8,108)**

Figure 2. Population by county percentage increase, 2016-2022.



Dáil Constituencies

Figure 3. Population by Dáil Constituency, percentage change, 2016-2022.



- Average number of people per TD for State was **32,022** in 2022.
- **38 of the 39 Dáil** constituencies had more than 30,000 people per TD.
- With 29,826 people per TD, **Limerick County had the lowest number of people per TD.**
- Fastest-growing Dáil constituency was **Meath East (+13%).**
- Slowest growing constituencies were **Limerick County (4%) and Donegal (4%).**





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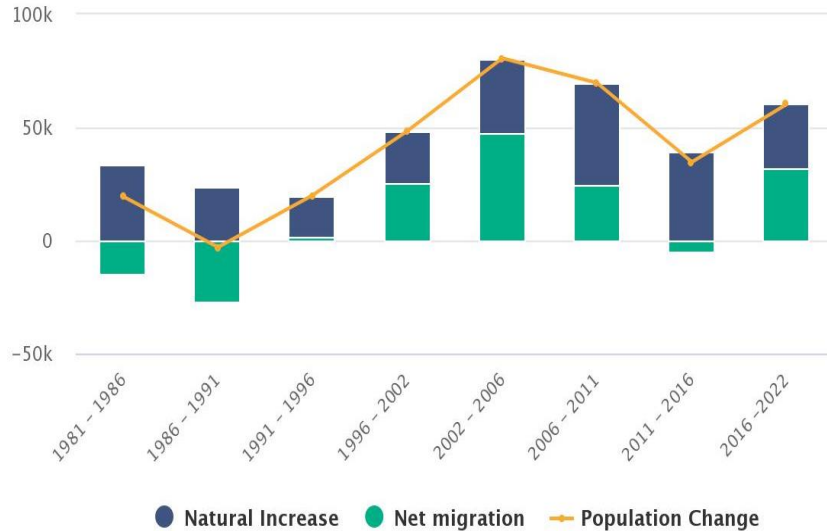
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Section 2: Preliminary Census 2022 Reasons for Population Change

What drove this population change?

Figure 4. Average annual natural increase and migration estimates, 1981 - 2022



Source: CSO

- Natural increase made up **171,338** of the change (births minus deaths).
- The estimate for Net Migration is **190,333**.
- Between 2016 and 2022 there was an average annual net inflow of **31,722** (outflow of 4,934 between 2011 – 2016).
- The **average annual natural increase** between 2016 and 2022 was 28,556 people compared with 39,656 between 2011 and 2016.



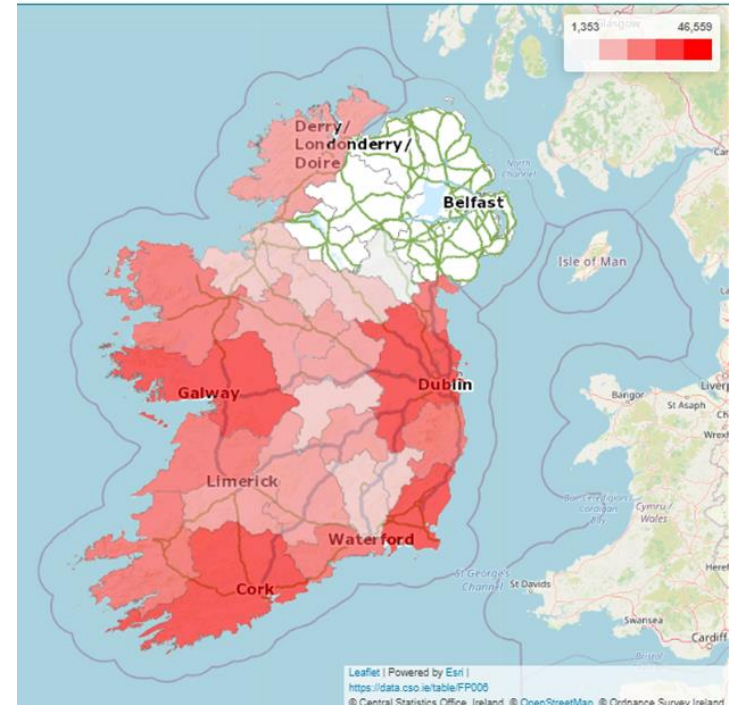
Net migration by county

- Largest inward migration in **Dublin** (+46,559), **Cork** (+20,892) and **Meath** (+14,921).
- **Monaghan** (+1,353), **Kilkenny** (+1,756) and **Offaly** (+2,003) experienced the lowest inward migration.

Average Annual Per 1,000 of population

- **Longford** recorded an average migration of **16 people** annually between 2016 and 2022.
- **Meath** had **12 additional** people followed by **Leitrim** with **11 additional people** per year.
- **Kilkenny** had the lowest rate of net inward migration with **3 people** per 1,000.

Figure 5 : Numbers of Net Migration by County, 2022





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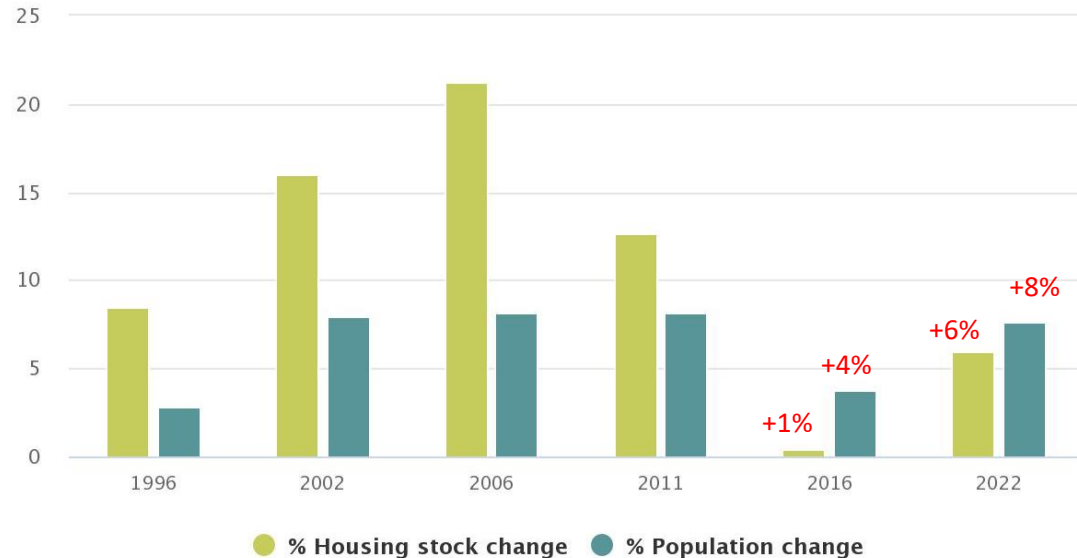
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Section 3: Preliminary Census 2022 – Housing

Change in housing stock vs population

- The housing stock grew by **120,945 (6%)** to over 2.1 million between 2016 and 2022.
- Between 2011 and 2016 the housing stock increased by **8,800 or less than 1%**.
- **Occupied dwellings** increased by 9% compared with 2016 (+151,073).

Figure 5 : Percentage change in housing and population, 1996 -2022



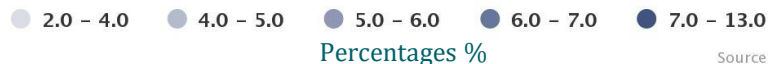
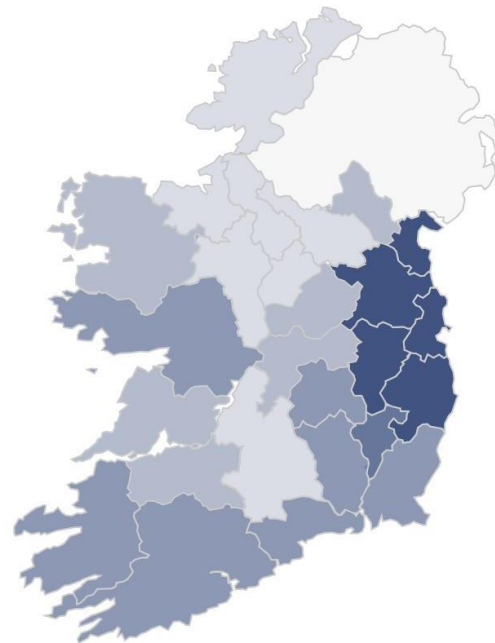
Source: CSO Ireland



Housing stock change

Figure 6: Housing stock percentage change, 2016 -2022.

- In **Kildare** and **Meath** the housing stock went up by **12%**.
- **Wicklow** up **9%** and in **Louth** and **Dublin** the housing stock rose by **7%**.
- Modest increases of **3%** in **Tipperary**, **Leitrim**, **Roscommon**, **Cavan** and **Donegal**.
- However, occupied dwellings increased at more than twice the rate of the housing stock.



Source: CSO Ireland



Housing Stock Change versus Population Change

- In **Kildare** the population increased by **11%** between 2016 and 2022, while the housing stock grew by **12%**.
- In **Leitrim** the population increased by over **3,000 (10%)** while the housing stock went up by just over **600 (3%)**.
- In **Roscommon** the population increased by over **8%** while the housing stock rose by **3%**.



The Census vacancy rate definition

- **Point in time** indicator taken on Census night as to whether the property was inhabited or not on Sunday 03 April 2022.
- Does **not necessarily** mean that they are available for re-use or to house other people.
- Census vacancy contains many dwellings that may be unoccupied for a **relatively short period of time**.
- Should not be used as a proxy for long term vacant dwelling.
- The Census vacancy definition has been used over several censuses which enables comparisons over time.



Reason for vacancy

- Enumerators recorded **reason for vacancy** in Census 2022.
- Often confirmed by neighbours, guests and local knowledge.
- Often **more than one reason** – required to record only one (e.g. recently deceased and for sale).
- **Rental Property** category contains dwellings that were advertised as being for rent, short term lettings and properties between lets.
- The **Other category** included dwellings for which the enumerator could not clearly ascertain a reason for vacancy.

Reason for vacancy	
Rental Property	Nursing Home / Hospital
Deceased	New Build
Renovation	With Relatives
For Sale	Emigrated
Farmhouse	Other reason / Not Stated



Fall in Census vacancy 2022

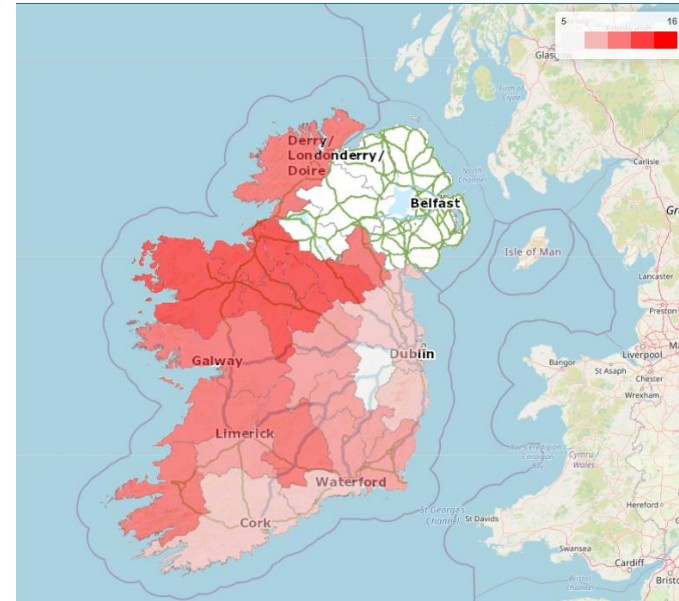
- **166,752** vacant dwellings in Census 2022.
- Fallen by **9%** compared with 2016 (**-16,560, down from 183,312**).
- This is a further **reduction (12%)** compared with 2011, with 230,056.
- **Census vacancy rate** was **7.8%** in 2022.



Vacancy rate by county

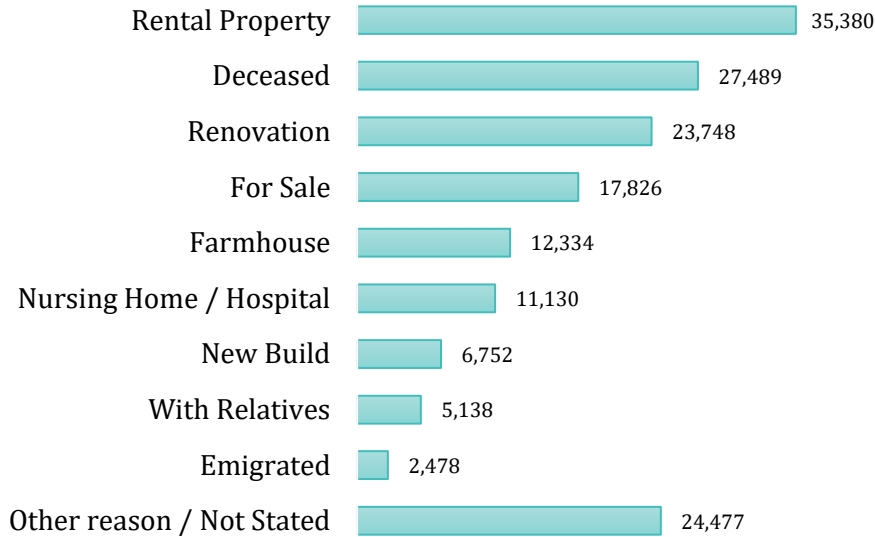
- Census vacancy rates vary between counties with urban populations and more rural counties.
- In **Meath** the Census vacancy rate fell by less than 1 percentage point from under 7% in 2016 to **6%** in 2022.
- In **Roscommon** the Census vacancy rate **fell by 4 percentage points** from 17% in 2016 to **13%** in 2022.

Figure 7: Census Vacancy rates by county, 2022



Reason for vacancy

Figure 8: Reasons for vacancy, 2022.



- **Rental Property** accounted for 21%.
- **For sale (11%)** – includes sale agreed or recently sold.

County by vacancy reason

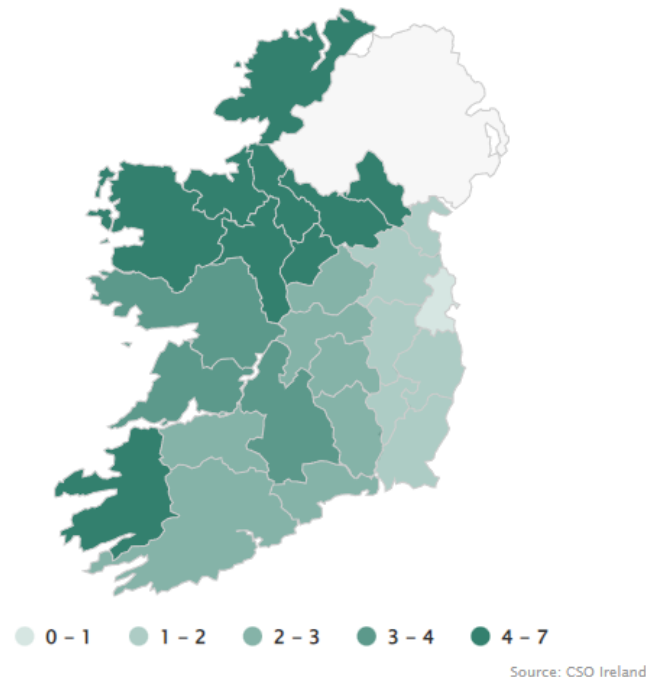
- **Galway City (38%)** and **Dublin City (30%)** had the highest proportions of vacant rental properties.
- In **Roscommon (25%)**, **Galway County (24%)** and **Mayo (24%)** properties were most often vacant because the owner was deceased.
- **Leitrim (17%)** and **Sligo (16%)** had the highest number of abandoned farmhouses.



Census vacancy over time

- Remembering the Census vacancy definition, we can compare vacant dwelling across **three points** in time in **2011, 2016 and 2022**.
- **Over 90%** of vacant dwellings in Census 2022 could be linked to Census 2016.
- **Almost 85%** linked to Census 2011.
- Of the **166,752** vacant dwellings in 2022, almost **one in three** of the dwellings that could be linked were also vacant in **2016 (48,387)**.
- Of the 48,387 dwellings linked over the two census periods, **nearly half (23,483)** were also vacant in Census 2011.

Figure 9: Proportion (in percentage) of dwelling vacant in both 2016 & 2022.



In summary

- Population was **5.12m (+8%)**.
- Highest population since 1841 and the first over 5 million since 1851.
- Housing Stock increased to **120,945 (+6%)**.
- The number of occupied dwellings has increased by **9%** compared with 2016 (+151,073).
- The **point in time measure of the Census vacancy rate was 7.8%** in 2022 and has fallen 9%, which does not indicate long term vacancy.





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Census 2022 Preliminary Results

Population



2016 4,761,865

2022
5,123,536

Total Change
361,671



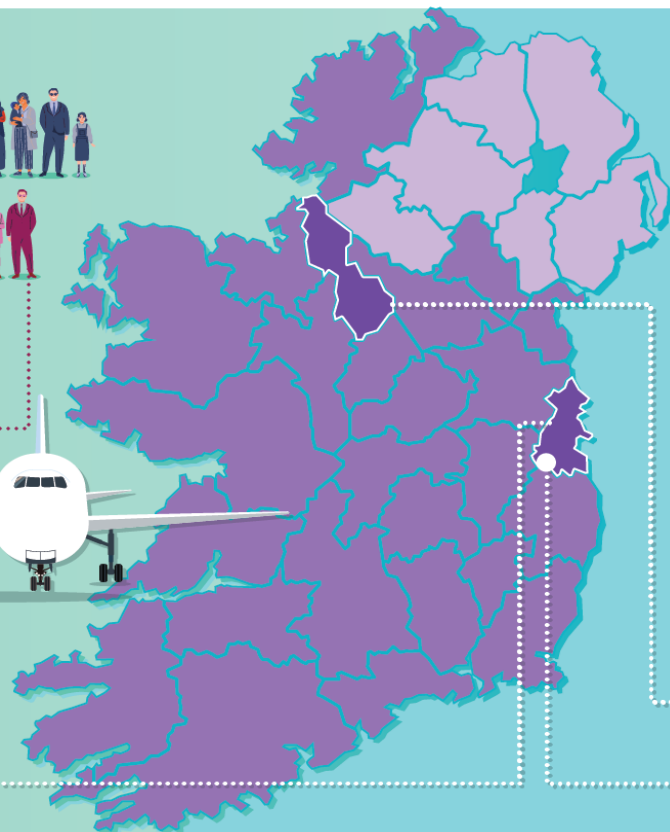
Natural
Increase
171,338

Net
Migration
190,333



Largest
Inward
Migration
Dublin at
+46,559

First time
the **population**
exceeds 5 million
in a census since 1851



Housing



2016 2,003,645

Total Change
120,945

2022
2,124,590



Occupied
Homes
1,858,526



Vacant
Homes
166,752



Vacancy
Rate: 7.8%
Percentage
Change: -9%

Lowest % Vacant
South Dublin | 4%

Highest % Vacant
Leitrim | 16%



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