



Population Ageing in Ireland

Projections 2002-2021



National Council on Ageing and Older People
An Chomhairle Náisiúnta um Aosú agus Daoine Aosta

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Projections 2002-2021


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National Council on Ageing and Older People

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As Chairperson of the National Council on Ageing and Older People, it gives me great pleasure to present population projections for the period 2002–2021.

Consistent with other population forecasts, both national and international, the Connell and Pringle projections envisage a significant increase in the absolute numbers of older people in Ireland in the next twenty years. In contrast to the Council's view that a society that can boast large numbers of older people is indeed one to which we all want to belong, this prospective increase in the older population has fuelled a perception among some groups that Ireland will face an 'ageing crisis' over the next twenty to fifty years.

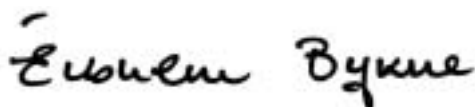
It has been proposed that this 'crisis' will arise because an ageing population will result in a smaller proportion of people of working age supporting an increasingly dependent older age group causing an unsustainable depletion of our public finances. In response to this 'threat', proposed policy solutions have focused on greater fiscal discipline, reduced public provision of services in favour of greater self-sufficiency, increasing productivity and increasing population growth.

The 'apocalyptic scenarios' that have been presented are often based on the following assumptions: that older people are a social and economic burden; that the ageing of the population will result in correspondingly higher dependency ratios; and that there is a linear relationship between the size of the older population and public expenditure. These assumptions are at best erroneous and at worst promote ageism in society.

Life expectancy at age 65 in Ireland is increasing and most older people are fit, active and living healthy lives for longer. Older people also make a significant contribution to their families and communities, and focusing on dependency overlooks many positive aspects of ageing, as well as the social and economic opportunities that an older population may bring. When we consider dependency ratios, we should be aware that age does not equate with dependency. Finally, international comparisons demonstrate that the size of the older population is weakly associated with the level of health expenditure.

An increase in life expectancy is a product of successful health, economic and social policies and increasing numbers of older people are an indicator of the success of our society. Rather than portraying the ageing of the population in a negative light, Ireland should develop a strategic framework for the coordination of policy reforms to meet the challenges it presents. The Council proposes that evidence-based policies for the full and equal integration of older people in society must be the basis of all policies designed to meet the challenges of the ageing of the population. The Council hopes that these population projections will serve as one important component in the development of such policies.

On behalf of the Council, I would like to thank Mr Peter Connell and Dr Dennis Pringle for the preparation of these population projections. I would also like to thank members of the Council's Policy Standing Committee for overseeing the preparation of the report in a consultative capacity. Finally, I would like to thank the Council's Director, Mr Bob Carroll, and Research Officer, Ms Sinead Quill, for overseeing the project on the Council's behalf, and the Council's Resources and Publications Officer, Ms Gabrielle Jacob, for her work in preparing the report for publication.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Eibhlin Byrne". The signature is written in a cursive style with a distinct flourish at the end of the name.

Cllr Éibhlin Byrne
Chairperson

Author's Acknowledgements

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Contents

Executive Summary	1
Chapter One: Introduction to the Study	7
Chapter Two: An Evaluation of the 1995 Projections for 1996 and 2002	13
2.1 Actual and Projected Populations	14
2.2 External Migration	16
2.3 Births	17
2.4 Life Expectancy	18
2.5 Marital Status Projections	19
2.5.1 Proportion Married	21
2.5.2 Proportion Widowed	23
2.5.3 Overview	24
2.6 Regional Projections	26
2.6.1 1996 Projections	26
2.6.2 2002 Projections	27
2.6.3 Older Age Groups	29
2.6.4 Health Board Projections	31
2.7 Geographical Variations in Births and Deaths	38
2.7.1 Fertility	38
2.7.2 Mortality	39
2.8 Numbers Living Alone	39
2.9 Conclusions	40
Chapter Three: Population Projections 2002-2021	43
3.1 Introduction	44
3.2 Assumptions	45
3.2.1 Fertility and Births	45
3.2.2 Deaths	46
3.2.2.1 Temporal Changes in Survival Rates	46
3.2.2.2 Geographical Variations in Survival Rates	47
3.2.3 Net Migration	49
3.2.3.1 Internal Net Migration	49
3.2.3.2 External Net Migration	50
3.2.4 Marital Status	52
3.2.4.1 Marriage Rates	52
3.2.4.2 Separation Rates	53
3.2.4.3 Widows	54
3.2.4.4 Single Persons	54
3.2.4.5 Geographical Variations in Marital Status	55
3.2.5 Living Alone	56



Chapter Four: Projection Results	59
4.1 Total Population	60
4.2 Age Composition	61
4.3 Geographical Distribution	64
4.3.1 Total Population	64
4.3.2 Older Population	65
4.4 Marital Status	68
4.5 Living Alone	72
4.5.1 Geographical Variation in Numbers Living Alone	74
Chapter Five: Comparisons with Other Projections	77
5.1 Other Projections	78
5.1.1 Total Population	78
5.1.2 Age Composition	81
5.2 Demographic Dependency Ratios	82
5.3 Geographical Distribution	85
References	87
Appendix	89
Terms of Reference	137

List of Tables

Table A	Summary projections	4
Table 2.1	Difference between actual and projected populations, 1996	14
Table 2.2	Percentage difference between actual and projected populations, 1996	15
Table 2.3	Difference between actual and projected populations, 2002	15
Table 2.4	Percentage difference between actual and projected populations, 2002	15
Table 2.5	Difference not attributable to migration, 1996	16
Table 2.6	Difference not attributable to migration, 2002	16
Table 2.7	Difference between actual and projected married females (per 1,000), 1996	17
Table 2.8	Difference between actual and projected older population, 1996	18
Table 2.9	Percentage difference between actual and projected older population, 1996	18
Table 2.10	Difference between actual and projected older population, 2002	19
Table 2.11	Percentage difference between actual and projected older population, 2002	19
Table 2.12	Difference between actual and projected older population by marital status, 1996	20
Table 2.13	Percentage difference between actual and projected older population by marital status, 1996	20
Table 2.14	Difference between actual and projected older population by marital status, 2002	20
Table 2.15	Percentage difference between actual and projected older population by marital status, 2002	21
Table 2.16	Projected and actual number of females married (per 1,000), 2002	22
Table 2.17	Historic trend in percentage of females married	22
Table 2.18	Ratio of males to females married, 2002	23
Table 2.19a	Projected and actual proportion of females widowed (per 1,000), 2002	24
Table 2.19b	Projected and actual proportion of males widowed (per 1,000), 2002	24
Table 2.20a	Difference between actual and projected older population by marital status, 2002	25
Table 2.20b	Percentage difference between actual and projected older population by marital status, 2002	25
Table 2.21	Regional variations in projections, 1996	26
Table 2.22	Regional variations in projections, 2002	28
Table 2.23	Difference between actual and projected older population by county, 2002	29
Table 2.24	Percentage difference between actual and projected older population by county, 2002	30
Table 2.25a	Difference between actual and projected married males by health board, 2002	32
Table 2.25b	Percentage difference between actual and projected married males by health board, 2002	32
Table 2.26a	Difference between actual and projected widowed males by health board, 2002	33
Table 2.26b	Percentage difference between actual and projected widowed males by health board, 2002	33
Table 2.27a	Difference between actual and projected single males by health board, 2002	34
Table 2.27b	Percentage difference between actual and projected single males by health board, 2002	34
Table 2.28a	Difference between actual and projected married females by health board, 2002	35

Table 2.28b	Percentage difference between actual and projected married females by health board, 2002	35
Table 2.29a	Difference between actual and projected widowed females by health board, 2002	36
Table 2.29b	Percentage difference between actual and projected widowed females by health board, 2002	36
Table 2.30a	Difference between actual and projected single females by health board, 2002	37
Table 2.30b	Percentage difference between actual and projected single females by health board, 2002	37
Table 2.31	Projected and actual numbers of older people living alone, 2002	39
Table 3.1	Assumption on total period fertility rate (TPFR), 2006-2021	45
Table 3.2	Assumptions regarding annual net external migration numbers	51
Table 3.3	Percentage of females married, 1986-2002	53
Table 3.4	Number of single males (per 1,000), 2002 and 2006	55
Table 4.1	Projected national populations, 2006-2021	60
Table 4.2	Projected percentages in selected age groups, 2021	61
Table 4.3	Projected numbers in selected age groups, 2021	62
Table 4.4	Percentages of older people by age category, 2021	63
Table 4.5	Numbers of older people by age category, 2021	63
Table 4.6	Projected numbers of people aged 65 or over by county, 2021	67
Table 4.7	Changing composition of older age groups by marital status, 2002-2021	69
Table 4.8	Population and percentage of single males aged 65-74 years and 75 years and over, 2002 and 2021	70
Table 4.9	Ratio of numbers living alone to aggregate number of single, widowed and separated, 1996-2002	73
Table 4.10	Numbers of males and females aged 70 and over living alone, 1996-2021	73
Table 4.11	Change in numbers living alone aged 65 and over, 2002-2021	74
Table 5.1	Projected populations, 2020/2021	80
Table 5.2	Percentage of projected populations by age, 2020/2021	81
Table 5.3	Percentage of population in each regional authority, 2020/2021	85

List of Figures

Figure 4.1	Projected changes in total population, 2002-2021	65
Figure 4.2	Percentage of projected population aged 65 or over, 2021	66
Figure 4.3	Percentage change in males and females by marital status, 2002-2021	68
Figure 4.4	Population aged 65 and over and those living alone, 1996-2021	72
Figure 4.5	Percentage of males and females aged 65 and over living alone, 2021	76
Figure 5.1	Historic and projected trends in Irish dependency ratios, 1961-2021	82
Figure 5.2	Demographic dependency ratios for selected developed countries, 2000 and 2020	83
Figure 5.3	Old age dependency ratios for selected developed countries, 2000 and 2020	84



Executive Summary

Executive Summary

By 2021, the total population of the Republic of Ireland is projected to rise to between 4.57 million (A1) and 4.91 million (A4). The percentage of older males will rise from 9.7 per cent in 2002 to between 13.9 per cent (A4) and 14.1 per cent (A1) while the percentage of older females will rise from 12.5 per cent in 2002 to between 15.8 per cent (A4) and 16.4 per cent (A1) in 2021.

In 2002, the absolute number of older males (i.e., aged 65 years or more) was 189,155, while in 2021 the corresponding figure will be between 322,651 (A1) and 339,505 (A4). This is equivalent to an increase of between 70.2 and 79.1 per cent on existing numbers. In 2002, the absolute number of older females was 246,846, while in 2021 the corresponding figure will be between 375,835 (A1) and 389,101 (A4), which is equivalent to a smaller percentage increase than for males, of between 52.3 and 57.6 per cent.

A large proportion of these projected increases will be in the age category 65-74 years. However, there will still be a substantial increase in the absolute numbers of older people aged 75 years and over. For example, the absolute numbers of males aged 75 years and over will rise from 72,146 in 2002 to between 114,528 (A1) and 120,399 (A4) in 2021, which is equivalent to an increase of between 58.7 and 66.9 per cent. Similarly, absolute numbers of females aged 75 years and over will rise from 118,252 in 2002 to between 158,761 (A1) and 164,014 (A4) in 2021, which is equivalent to an increase of between 34.3 and 38.7 per cent.

2

Geographical Distribution

Apart from Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown and Waterford county, the counties with the highest projected percentages of older people of both sexes are in the western half of the country, while most of the counties in the eastern half are projected to have lower percentages. However, absolute numbers are important in this context, and Dublin C.B. and county will be home to an estimated 23.8 per cent of all males aged 65 or over and 25.7 per cent of females.

Marital Status

The projections predict a shift towards married and separated people over the age of 65 years and a shift away from single and widowed people in this age group. Single men aged 65-74 represented almost one in five men in this age group in 2002. By 2021 this will have fallen to one in eight. In 2021, single men aged 75 years and over will represent less than one in six men of this age compared to more than one in five in 2002. In geographical terms, the areas projected to experience the largest growth in the numbers of single older people are South Dublin, Kildare, Fingal, Wicklow and Meath.

The decline in single females (especially those aged 75 years and over) will be more marked as it will fall to one in ten women in 2021, compared to one in six in 2002.

By 2001, it is projected that the number of older people aged 65-74 will increase by 180,000. Of these, 112,000 will be married. Married older people aged 75 years and over will also show a significant growth in numbers with older married males increasing by 68 per cent and females by 58 per cent between 2002 and 2021. Among the 'younger' older population the proportion 'ever married' is projected to increase from 62 per cent in 2002 to 71 per cent in 2021, with a corresponding increase from 33 per cent to 43 per cent among the over 75s.

However, in 2002, 8 per cent of men and over 10 per cent of women aged 45-54 were recorded as separated or divorced. It is projected that one in ten men and women aged 65-74 will be separated or divorced in 2021.

Living Alone

It is projected that the number of older people living alone will increase substantially between 2002 and 2021, in line with the growth in the overall number of older people. By 2021 there will be 211,000 older people living alone, representing just over 30 per cent of all those aged 65 and over. There will be a significant increase in the number of those aged 70 and over living alone by 2021, with a doubling of the 2002 figures for both males and females. Although the eastern region will still have a relatively low proportion of older people living alone, Dublin, Meath and

Kildare will gain an additional 24,000 households with an older person living alone. In the southeast, Wexford, Waterford county and Waterford C.B. will gain an additional 7,000 such households with Galway C.B. gaining almost 2,000.

For males, the counties of the northwest will continue to have the highest proportion of older people living alone, while the cities of Dublin, Cork and Limerick will have the highest proportions of older females living alone.

In 2002, more than one in three of the older people living alone was single. By 2021 this will have fallen to less than one in four. Despite the projected shift in the marital status composition of the older population from single to married by 2021, there will be close to 100,000 additional older people living alone by that time. In 2021, 35 per cent of older people living alone will be aged 65-69, with 65 per cent aged 75 or over.

Table A: Summary projections

	Total population aged 65+ years	Total population aged 75+ years	Total population aged 85+ years	Total population aged 65+ years, ever married	Total population aged 75+ years, ever married	Total population aged 85+ years, ever married	Total population aged 65+ years, living alone	Total population aged 70+ years, living alone
2002	436,000	190,000	42,000	207,000	62,000	7,000	114,000	88,000
2006	456,000	196,000	42,000	242,000	70,000	9,000	119,000	93,000
2011	513,000	206,000	49,000	282,000	72,000	10,000	142,000	108,000
2016	598,000	226,000	52,000	350,000	88,000	13,000	170,000	128,000
2021	698,000	273,000	59,000	420,000	118,000	20,000	211,000	162,000



Chapter One

Introduction to the Study

Chapter One

Introduction to the Study

In 1995, a set of population projections was produced for the National Council for the Elderly by Peter Connell. This report compares those projected populations with the actual populations, as enumerated in the 1996 and 2002 censuses, in order to identify any lessons that could be incorporated into future population projections. It also assesses whether other refinements are required.

Changes in the total population of an area are a function of only three factors: births, deaths and net migration (i.e., the difference between the total number of people moving into the area and the number moving out). To predict future population changes, it is necessary to make assumptions about future trends for each of these factors. The accuracy of the predictions will obviously depend upon the accuracy of the assumptions made.

8

Some assumptions can be made with greater confidence than others. Birth rates, for example, tend to change gradually and therefore can be predicted with reasonable accuracy over the short-term. They are more difficult to predict over the long-term because they tend to reflect changes in things such as societal attitudes and the state of the economy which are themselves difficult, if not impossible, to predict. Future changes in the birth rate will probably be gradual, but whether the long-term trend towards lower birth rates will continue or be reversed is unknown.

Changes in the death rate in the developed world have tended to be very slow and incremental following the 'conquest' of most major infectious diseases.¹ The emergence of 'new' infectious diseases, such as Ebola, AIDS and SARS, coupled with a disturbing growth in drug resistance by many older infectious diseases, has raised concerns that we in developed countries may have become complacent about the threat posed by infectious diseases, which could leave us vulnerable to a devastating pandemic similar to the Justinian plague in the sixth century and the Black Death in the fourteenth century, each of which may have reduced the European population by about one third. However, if we disregard these pessimistic prognoses, future changes in the death rate are likely to be slow and incremental, although whether improvements will continue at a similar pace, slow down, or possibly speed up as more becomes known about the human genome, is more difficult to predict.

¹ It is still a matter of debate whether deaths from infectious diseases declined because of medical and scientific advances or because people were better equipped to survive them as a result of improvements in living conditions.

The most volatile factor, and therefore the most difficult to predict, is net migration. Ireland was traditionally a net 'exporter' of people, but migration flows can fluctuate rapidly and have on occasions, such as the late 1970s and late 1990s, gone into 'reverse'. Migration is largely driven by economic factors – if there are economic opportunities people tend to stay, but if there is little prospect of employment or affordable accommodation people tend to leave. Dramatic changes in economic circumstances can occur almost overnight, provoking an almost equally rapid response in net migration rates. Explaining the Celtic Tiger phenomenon retrospectively has proven difficult enough; accurately predicting what is likely to happen in the future is probably impossible.

Migration differs from births and deaths in other respects. Births and deaths are irreversible events which occur only once, but migration is reversible. People who felt forced to leave in the past may decide to return home. Likewise, some of the people who moved to Ireland in the late 1990s could at some point in the future decide to return to their original homes or possibly decide to move elsewhere in the European Union should better prospects present themselves. The uncertainties associated with both types of move make predictions about future migration trends even more problematic.

The assumptions made regarding births, deaths and migration are not of equal importance when projecting populations, especially in our situation where the focus is primarily on the older population. A change in the birth rate will not have a direct impact upon the number of older people for six or seven decades. It would, however, have an impact on the number of people available to care for older people in only two or three decades. It could even have implications for the time available to carers by creating competing demands for care and resources almost immediately, although an evaluation of such implications lies outside the scope of the present study.

Assumptions regarding changes in the death rate are of more obvious relevance. Quite small increases in overall life expectancy (i.e., life expectancy at birth) may disguise significant improvements in the survival rates for older people because of the way in which life expectancy is calculated from life tables. This in turn may result in substantial increases in the absolute numbers of older people. It is therefore necessary to analyse the changes, and possibly make different assumptions, for each age group separately.

Assumptions about both immigration and emigration will have a major bearing on the projections. There are several points to be made in this regard. First, net

migration may exert a more significant impact upon population change than natural increase (i.e., the excess of births over deaths). Net emigration resulted in population decline in Ireland for over a century after the Famine, despite a high birth rate. Conversely, net immigration was a more important cause of the population increase between 1996 and 2002 than the excess of births over deaths.

Second, net migration flows can change quickly. The period 1996-2002, as noted, was a period of population increase due to both natural increase and net immigration. However, the period 1986-1991, only a few years earlier, was a period of net population decline because net emigration exceeded the natural increase. The volatility of migration flows makes population projections hazardous.

Third, migration flows vary by age. The traditional pattern was for people to emigrate in their late teens and twenties. This, however, was partly offset by a net immigration of returned emigrants in older age groups (i.e., middle-aged and older people). This flow, especially among the middle-aged, was more pronounced in times of economic prosperity, such as the late 1970s and late 1990s. The late 1990s also saw the arrival of a large number of new immigrants (as opposed to returned emigrants), but these were mostly in the younger age groups (i.e., twenties and thirties, plus their children). It seems reasonable to assume that most of the volatility in net migration flows referred to above occurs among the younger age groups. Thus, while projections of the entire population may be susceptible to major errors, there are grounds for believing that projections of the older population, which is the primary focus of the present study, may be more reliable.

Finally, migration flows have a differential spatial impact within Ireland. In periods of net emigration some counties will experience a greater loss of population than others, while the effects of net immigration are also spatially uneven. The picture is further complicated by internal migration (i.e., movements from one county to another within Ireland), which can result in net population growth in some areas and net decline in others. Even in periods of net emigration, the major cities, most notably Dublin, normally experienced net population growth because the loss of population due to emigration was offset by 'in' movements from other parts of the country. It is clearly insufficient to assume for the purposes of making population projections that the impact of migration flows is geographically even, but developing realistic assumptions about the differential impact of future migration flows is clearly problematic when one cannot predict with any confidence whether the net flows at national level will be inward or outward.

While the emphasis in the present exercise is on projecting the number of people aged 65 or more, a broader aim is to provide information which might be used to assess the implications of an increase in the number of older people. To this end, an assessment is made as to how many older people are likely to be living alone. Traditionally older people living alone were either widowed or single (i.e., never married). However, the situation is changing due to increasing numbers of people who are either separated or divorced, increasing numbers of single parent families, and increasing numbers of single people in stable relationships – i.e., ‘single’ status is becoming a less reliable indicator of the likelihood of living alone. The likelihood of people being widowed will be influenced by gender differences in life expectancy – if life expectancy for females increases at a faster rate than for males, then more older women are likely to survive their partners and they will also be left living alone for a longer period. Trends in the difference in age between partners at marriage will also influence the likelihood of women (traditionally the younger partner) being widowed for an extended period of time. Finally, if present trends in house prices continue, younger people may find it increasingly difficult to move out of the family home, resulting in new types of household formation in which older widowed parents no longer live alone, but live with their children (and their partners). Predicting future trends in the number of older people living alone clearly involves making a lot of assumptions (as well as some speculation).

Future trends in dependency ratios are also of relevance as they provide an indication (albeit a very crude one) of the ability of society to support a growing older population. However, whereas assumptions regarding the factors affecting the number of older people (i.e., death rates and the movement of older people) can be made with some confidence, assumptions regarding the factors affecting the number of people in the economically active age groups (i.e., birth rates and the movement of younger people) are more problematic. Errors in the dependency ratio are therefore more likely to be caused by under- or over-estimates of the number of people in the economically active age groups.

There are clearly a lot of unknowns requiring assumptions to be made when compiling population projections. However, as already noted, some factors are more important than others. The most important factors in projecting future populations include:

- fertility rates by age and marital status
- marriage rates by age and sex
- migration rates by age and sex
- death rates/survivorship by age and sex.

Chapter Two compares the projections made in 1995 with the populations recorded in the 1996 and 2002 censuses. Key questions to be addressed include:

- the relative importance of each of the factors (i.e., how sensitive are the projections to inaccuracies in the assumptions relating to each of the factors)
- the importance of geographical variations in each of the factors (i.e., would the assumption that there are no geographical variations in a factor cause serious errors in the projection)
- the accuracy of the assumptions made with regard to these factors in the 1995 projections and whether these assumptions can be improved upon for future projections.



Chapter Two

An Evaluation of the 1995 Projections for 1996 and 2002

Chapter Two

An Evaluation of the 1995 Projections for 1996 and 2002

2.1 Actual and Projected Populations

Population projections carried out for the Council in 1995 generated projections for 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011. These projections were calculated at county level and were disaggregated by gender, age and marital status. Projections were also generated for numbers of older people living alone. Data from the 1991 census formed the baseline for the projections. The data referred to below as 2002 projections have been calculated as a straight line interpolation of the 2001 and 2006 projections.

Tables 2.1 to 2.4 compare the actual and projected populations for 1996 and 2002. For 1996 this shows a margin of error of just under 1 per cent. By 2002 the actual and projected populations had diverged by over 7 per cent.

Table 2.1: Difference between actual and projected populations, 1996

	Males	Females	Total
0-14 years	5,677	5,197	10,874
15-64 years	9,719	16,701	26,420
65+ years	-13	-1,257	-1,270
Total	15,383	20,641	36,024

Table 2.2: Percentage difference between actual and projected populations, 1996

	Males	Females	Total
0-14 years	1.29%	1.24%	1.27%
15-64 years	0.82%	1.43%	1.12%
65+ years	-0.01%	-0.53%	-0.31%
Total	0.85%	1.13%	0.99%

Table 2.3: Difference between actual and projected populations, 2002

	Males	Females	Total
0-14 years	24,074	25,611	49,685
15-64 years	117,010	125,777	242,787
65+ years	122	-3,850	-3,728
Total	141,206	147,538	288,744

Table 2.4: Percentage difference between actual and projected populations, 2002

	Males	Females	Total
0-14 years	5.68%	6.35%	6.00%
15-64 years	8.78%	9.52%	9.15%
65+ years	0.06%	-1.56%	-0.86%
Total	7.26%	7.49%	7.37%

For both projections the level of divergence between actual and projected population varies across the broad age groups: under 15; 15-64 years; and 65 years and over. For 1996 there were 1.27 per cent more under 15s than projected and 1.12 per cent more in the 15-64 age category. On the other hand the number of those aged 65 and over was within 0.31 per cent of the numbers projected. For 2002 the number of those aged 0-14 was 6 per cent higher than projected, while the number of those aged 15-64 was more than 9 per cent higher than projected. The projections proved much more accurate when forecasting numbers in the older age groups with a margin of error of less than 1 per cent.

To explain the divergence between the projected and actual populations in 1996 and 2002, we must revisit the assumptions made in 1995 relating to external migration, births and death.

2.2 External Migration

The projected 1996 population was based on an assumption of net external migration of 8,000 per annum (i.e., emigration of 40,000 over the five year period). This broadly reflected trends in the early 1990s. In fact between 1991 and 1996 there was net 'in-migration' of 7,300. This net difference of 7,300 largely accounts for the divergence between the projected and actual populations of 36,000. Almost all of this difference, of about 11,000 between projected and actual populations for 1996, not attributable to migration is accounted for by younger and older age groups as shown in Table 2.5. This is accounted for by fewer births and slightly more deaths of those aged 65 and over than anticipated.

Table 2.5: Difference not attributable to migration, 1996

	Males	Females	Total
0-14 years	-4,623	-4,603	-9,226
65+ years	-1,013	-1,157	-2,170

The projected 2002 population was based on an assumption of net external migration of 15,000 per annum (i.e., emigration of 90,000 over the six year period). In fact there was net 'in-migration' of 144,000 during this period, giving a total difference of 234,000. As in the period 1991-1996 the difference between assumed and actual migration (234,000) accounts for much of the difference between the projected and actual population (288,744). In contrast to the period 1991-1996, in the period 1996-2002 there were more births than anticipated. On the other hand, as in 1991-1996, there were slightly more deaths among those 65 and over than anticipated.

Table 2.6: Difference not attributable to migration, 2002

	Males	Females	Total
0-14 years	4,974	6,011	10,985
65+ years	1,322	-3,050	-1,728

2.3 Births

Table 2.5 shows that, excluding migration, there were 9,226 fewer people in the under 15 age category in 1996 than projected. This reflects the assumptions made in the projection for 1996 regarding the number of births for the period 1991-1996. This, in turn, reflects the fact that the marriage rate for females aged 25 or more fell more steeply in the period than anticipated (Table 2.7). These rates are crucial in projecting births as fertility rates for married women are substantially higher than those for single women, particularly in the 25-29 and 30-34 age categories.

Table 2.7: Difference between actual and projected married females (per 1,000), 1996

	Projected	Actual
15-19 years	3	3
20-24 years	12	65
25-29 years	545	413
30-34 years	788	726
35-39 years	859	835
40-44 years	883	866
45-49 years	879	871

Table 2.6 shows that in 2002, excluding migration, there were almost 11,000 more people in the under 15 age category than projected. This reflects two trends affecting births not anticipated in the projections. The first relates to migration. Because there was significant in-migration of those aged 15-45, as opposed to the net emigration predicted, there were 110,000 (10.7 per cent) more women in the country in these child-bearing age groups than projected. Secondly, the assumptions made regarding fertility rates projected that the total fertility rate (TFR) would remain below 1.90.² In the late 1990s, the TFR stabilised above this level and rose to 1.98 by 2002.

² The total fertility rate is an estimate of the number of children that an average woman would have if current age-specific fertility rates remained constant during her reproductive years.

2.4 Life Expectancy

The assumptions made regarding life expectancy projected that the improvements made in the period 1986-1991 (based on the 1985-1987 and 1990-1992 life tables) would continue for the period 1991-2002. It appears that this did not occur. For example, for the periods 1985-1987 and 1990-1992, the life expectancy for those aged 70 increased from 9.7 to 10.4 years. For the period 1995-1997 this had only increased by a further 0.2 years. While detailed life tables based on the 2002 census have not been published, it would appear that the assumptions made regarding the period 1996-2002 were over-optimistic. Tables 2.8 to 2.11 may suggest that life expectancy for the over 75s in particular has failed to improve in line with the assumptions made back in 1995. This statement must be qualified somewhat as the migration assumption for those 65 and over made in 1995 was simply applied to the 65-69 age group, rather than distributed over all four older age groups.

Table 2.8: Difference between actual and projected older population, 1996

	Males	Females
65-69 years	-255	-486
70-74 years	410	-36
75-79 years	-205	-1,248
80+ years	37	513

Table 2.9: Percentage difference between actual and projected older population, 1996

	Males	Females
65-69 years	-0.4%	-0.7%
70-74 years	0.8%	-0.1%
75-79 years	-0.6%	-2.6%
80+ years	0.1%	0.9%

Table 2.10: Difference between actual and projected older population, 2002

	Males	Females
65-69 years	1,365	315
70-74 years	587	-448
75-79 years	-285	-1,030
80+ years	-1,545	-2,688

Table 2.11: Percentage difference between actual and projected older population, 2002

	Males	Females
65-69 years	2.09%	0.46%
70-74 years	1.13%	-0.74%
75-79 years	-0.76%	-1.96%
80+ years	-4.44%	-4.08%

2.5 Marital Status Projections

The 1995 projections prepared for the Council disaggregated the population by marital status. The following were the key assumptions underlying these projections:

- proportion of married females
- proportion of widowed females
- ratio of married males to married females
- proportion of widowed males
- calculation of single males and females as residuals.

Tables 2.12 to 2.15 summarise the difference between actual and projected populations by marital status for 1996 and 2002.

Table 2.12: Difference between actual and projected older population by marital status, 1996

	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years
Females married	0	-19,418	6,117
Females widowed	0	7,912	-3,729
Females single	5,197	28,208	-3,646
Males married	0	-17,179	6,141
Males widowed	0	656	-1,449
Males single	5,677	26,241	-4,705

Table 2.13: Percentage difference between actual and projected older population by marital status, 1996

	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years
Females married	0.0%	-3.0%	7.6%
Females widowed	0.0%	23.2%	-3.3%
Females single	1.2%	5.8%	-8.5%
Males married	0.0%	-2.9%	5.7%
Males widowed	0.0%	6.8%	-5.3%
Males single	1.3%	4.6%	-11.4%

Table 2.14: Difference between actual and projected older population by marital status, 2002

	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years
Females married	0	-16,297	15,169
Females widowed	0	3,913	-8,054
Females single	25,611	138,161	-10,965
Males married	0	-7,499	18,727
Males widowed	0	506	-2,320
Males single	24,074	124,003	-16,286

Table 2.15: Percentage difference between actual and projected older population by marital status, 2002

	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years
Females married	0.0%	-2.3%	16.4%
Females widowed	0.0%	12.0%	-6.9%
Females single	6.3%	23.9%	-28.8%
Males married	0.0%	-1.1%	15.2%
Males widowed	0.0%	4.9%	-8.5%
Males single	5.7%	18.8%	-42.4%

The most significant differences for both 1996 and 2002 reflect the much lower marriage rate of both males and females in the 15-65 age group and the under-estimation of the numbers married in the older age groups. The discussion below focuses on the 2002 projections as the divergence between actual and projected numbers for 2002 merely amplified those for 1996.

2.5.1 Proportion Married

Table 2.16 outlines the assumption made in 1995 regarding the proportion of females married in 2002 and the actual outcome. This shows that the marriage rate for women aged 20-35 was very much lower than anticipated. The higher number of married women in the 55-74 age groups reflects the failure of the assumptions made in 1995 adequately to take account of rising marriage rates in the 1960s which, by 2002, are feeding through to higher proportions of married females in the 65-69 and 70-74 age groups. As Table 2.17 shows, there has been an historic trend of higher proportions of married females among the over 65s.

Table 2.16: Projected and actual number of females married (per 1,000), 2002

	Projected	Actual
15-19 years	3	3
20-24 years	116	4
25-29 years	539	268
30-34 years	786	602
35-39 years	858	777
40-44 years	884	840
45-49 years	884	857
50-54 years	849	854
55-59 years	773	818
60-64 years	620	742
65-69 years	554	609
70-74 years	394	444
75-79 years	302	290
80+ years	144	132

Table 2.17: Historic trend in percentage of females married

	1981	1986	1991	1996	2002 (projected)	2002 (actual)
65-69 years	44.3%	45.3%	48.4%	53.6%	55.4%	60.9%
70-74 years	31.0%	32.9%	35.0%	39.1%	39.4%	44.4%
75-79 years	20.1%	20.4%	23.5%	25.7%	30.2%	29.0%
80+ years	9.8%	8.7%	10.5%	13.2%	14.4%	13.2%

The divergence between the actual and projected number of married females is mirrored in the case of married males. This is because the number of married males in each cohort was calculated as a ratio of married females. The projected and actual ratios are shown in Table 2.18.

Table 2.18: Ratio of males to females married, 2002

	Projected	Actual
15-19 years	0.4110	0.4154
20-24 years	0.4250	0.4278
25-29 years	0.6550	0.6317
30-34 years	0.8450	0.8361
35-39 years	0.9190	0.9101
40-44 years	0.9360	0.9419
45-49 years	0.9980	0.9688
50-54 years	1.0130	0.9916
55-59 years	1.0590	1.0374
60-64 years	1.0930	1.0862
65-69 years	1.1050	1.1744
70-74 years	1.3430	1.3121
75-79 years	1.4740	1.5008
80+ years	2.0930	1.9134

This ratio proved reasonably accurate (within a margin of 5 per cent) with the exception of one age cohort. The number of married men relative to married women in the 65-69 age group was 7 per cent higher than anticipated, resulting in 4,500 more married men than projected.

2.5.2 Proportion Widowed

Table 2.19a shows that the assumptions made regarding proportions of females widowed proved reasonably accurate with the widest divergence in the 60-64 and 65-69 age groups. The divergence between the assumed and actual rates resulted in an over-estimation of 5,789 widows aged between 65 and 74 (out of a total of 128,726 women) and an underestimation of 2,139 widows aged 80 and over (out of a total of 65,814 women). The level of error in relation to males is similar, although the absolute numbers involved are much lower as there are fewer widowers than widows. The 2002 projections for widowers over 65 over-estimated the number of widowers by 2,320 out of a total male population over 65 of just under 190,000. The 1995 assumption was based on historic trends of proportions widowed. A more appropriate approach would be to take into account the actual marital status of the base population: 2002 in the case of our projections. This

would involve taking the proportions married in a given age group and projecting the proportion of these likely to be widowed by the time of the following census.

Table 2.19a: Projected and actual proportion of females widowed (per 1,000), 2002

	Projected	Actual
60-64 years	197	156
65-69 years	318	269
70-74 years	452	410
75-79 years	561	546
80+ years	648	680

Table 2.19b: Projected and actual proportion of males widowed (per 1,000), 2002

	Projected	Actual
60-64 years	40	45
65-69 years	86	71
70-74 years	129	110
75-79 years	184	171
80+ years	300	303

In the projections both single males and females are calculated as a residual and are, therefore, dependent upon the accuracy of the assumptions described above. As this tends to reflect inaccuracies in assumptions made about widows and marrieds, it seems preferable to calculate rates of single men and women independently of those assumptions regarding marital status.

2.5.3 Overview

In general, the 1995 projections underestimated the numbers of married people in the older age groups, and overestimated the numbers of widowed and single people. Positive numbers in Tables 2.19a and 2.19b represent an underestimation, while negative numbers signify an overestimation. A re-evaluation of the historic trends in the proportions married in these age groups was therefore conducted for the new projections reported in Chapters Three and Four.

Table 2.20a: Difference between actual and projected older population by marital status, 2002

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years	Total
Females married	3,903	2,825	-937	-1219	4,572
Females widowed	-3,204	-2,703	-1,356	367	-6,895
Females single	-384	-569	1,263	-1,836	-1,527
Males married	7,243	3,085	-958	-3,684	5,685
Males widowed	-765	-874	-263	-264	-2,167
Males single	-5,112	-1,623	936	2,403	-3,396

Table 2.20b: Percentage difference between actual and projected older population by marital status, 2002

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years	Total
Females married	9.4%	10.5%	-6.2%	-14.0%	5.0%
Females widowed	-17.5%	-10.9%	-4.7%	0.8%	-5.9%
Females single	-4.6%	-6.5%	14.6%	-14.9%	-4.0%
Males married	14.8%	8.8%	-4.2%	-21.2%	4.6%
Males widowed	-16.5%	-15.3%	-4.1%	-1.5%	-7.9%
Males single	-43.1%	-15.0%	11.4%	31.8%	-8.8%

2.6 Regional Projections

This section examines the extent to which the errors reported in the previous section vary geographically.

2.6.1 1996 Projections

Table 2.21: Regional variations in projections, 1996

	Difference between projected and actual	Percentage difference
Carlow	153	0.4%
Dublin C.B.	10,100	2.1%
Dun Laoghaire	-7,034	-3.7%
Dublin Co.	-5,254	-1.4%
Kildare	3,250	2.4%
Kilkenny	4	0.0%
Laois	466	0.9%
Longford	789	2.6%
Louth	-39	0.0%
Meath	846	0.8%
Offaly	584	1.0%
Westmeath	1,878	2.9%
Wexford	958	0.9%
Wicklow	911	0.9%
Clare	2,015	2.1%
Cork C.B.	1,424	1.1%
Cork Co.	1,307	0.4%
Kerry	4,184	3.3%
Limerick C.B.	2,391	4.6%
Limerick Co.	-376	-0.3%
Tipperary N.R.	1,092	1.9%
Tipperary S.R.	1,143	1.5%
Waterford C.B.	-120	-0.3%
Waterford Co.	319	0.6%

Table 2.21: Regional variations in projections, 1996 (continued)

	Difference between projected and actual	Percentage difference
Galway C.B.	84	0.1%
Galway Co.	3,540	2.7%
Leitrim	1,243	4.9%
Mayo	4,216	3.7%
Roscommon	1,971	3.7%
Sligo	1,476	2.6%
Cavan	827	1.5%
Donegal	1,679	1.3%
Monaghan	-3	0.0%

Table 2.21 shows the difference between the projected and actual population for 1996 at county level. Most of the significant variations centre on the country's main cities. Counties in the west that had experienced significant out-migration for the period 1986-1991, and upon which the internal migration assumption in the model for 1991-1996 was at least partly based, lost less of their population than projected. Counties Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo stand out in this regard.

2.6.2 2002 Projections

Table 2.22 shows the difference between the projected and actual population for 2002 at county level. Many of the differences reflect the dramatic changes in settlement patterns that took place in the late 1990s with counties within a 50 mile radius of Dublin gaining very significant populations as commuters followed lower house prices. The internal migration assumption used to project the 2002 population reflected the very different circumstances of the late 1980s. The conclusion to be drawn here is that the projection model needs to incorporate a more sophisticated way of projecting internal flows of population within the State.

Table 2.22: Regional variations in projections, 2002

	Difference between projected and actual	Percentage difference
Carlow	4,447	9.7%
Dublin C.B.	36,254	7.3%
Dun Laoghaire	-18,098	-9.4%
Dublin Co.	12,330	2.8%
Kildare	22,846	13.9%
Kilkenny	4,037	5.0%
Laois	6,892	11.7%
Longford	3,287	10.6%
Louth	9,167	9.0%
Meath	22,465	16.8%
Offaly	5,968	9.4%
Westmeath	11,759	16.4%
Wexford	12,767	10.9%
Wicklow	8,660	7.6%
Clare	10,962	10.6%
Cork C.B.	326	0.3%
Cork Co.	24,843	7.6%
Kerry	11,574	8.7%
Limerick C.B.	8,044	14.9%
Limerick Co.	4,779	3.9%
Tipperary N.R.	5,881	9.6%
Tipperary S.R.	6,506	8.2%
Waterford C.B.	-565	-1.3%
Waterford Co.	5,112	9.0%
Galway C.B.	1,378	2.1%
Galway Co.	18,325	12.8%
Leitrim	4,058	15.7%
Mayo	15,352	13.1%
Roscommon	6,645	12.4%
Sligo	4,905	8.4%
Cavan	5,848	10.3%
Donegal	10,108	7.3%
Monaghan	1,881	3.6%

2.6.3 Older Age Groups

Tables 2.23 and 2.24 show that, in general, the projections for older age groups are more accurate than for the population at large. Most of the projections fall within 3 per cent of the actual population in 2002. However, some counties such as Kildare and some counties in the west exhibit wider variations. An examination of variation in death rates or particular circumstances relating to internal migration is required.

Table 2.23: Difference between actual and projected older population by county, 2002

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years
Carlow	-42	22	-49	-36
Dublin C.B.	-101	-24	-675	-1,089
Dun Laoghaire	-290	-47	-234	-471
Dublin Co.	-441	-223	-69	-202
Kildare	138	-34	11	218
Kilkenny	11	-47	-50	-148
Laois	88	44	-31	-59
Longford	13	-48	50	39
Louth	69	-78	-97	-40
Meath	14	-82	-136	24
Offaly	124	-78	-27	-39
Westmeath	114	45	79	49
Wexford	421	235	47	-131
Wicklow	-81	-162	-81	-131
Clare	148	5	47	-43
Cork C.B.	96	95	64	-91
Cork Co.	126	150	-46	-367
Kerry	521	457	223	-202
Limerick C.B.	93	34	46	-60
Limerick Co.	-56	-19	108	-100
Tipperary N.R.	69	41	31	-60
Tipperary S.R.	129	-81	-77	-80
Waterford C.B.	34	67	62	88
Waterford Co.	103	85	88	-152

Table 2.23: Difference between actual and projected population by county, 2002 (continued)

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years
Galway C.B.	-63	-44	-21	20
Galway Co.	137	14	-217	-240
Leitrim	-7	-6	-5	-61
Mayo	197	41	-108	-289
Roscommon	45	39	-31	-148
Sligo	9	-103	-76	-182
Cavan	95	-107	-30	6
Donegal	44	-67	-98	-164
Monaghan	-78	17	-10	-93

Table 2.24: Percentage difference between actual and projected older population by county, 2002

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years
Carlow	-2.9%	1.7%	-5.0%	-3.4%
Dublin C.B.	-0.5%	-0.1%	-5.1%	-7.6%
Dun Laoghaire	-3.9%	-0.7%	-5.0%	-8.7%
Dublin Co.	-4.4%	-3.2%	-1.4%	-4.2%
Kildare	3.9%	-1.3%	0.5%	8.7%
Kilkenny	0.4%	-2.0%	-2.5%	-6.8%
Laois	4.4%	2.5%	-2.2%	-4.0%
Longford	1.1%	-4.8%	5.2%	3.6%
Louth	2.2%	-3.0%	-4.3%	-1.7%
Meath	0.4%	-2.8%	-5.8%	0.9%
Offaly	5.4%	-4.2%	-1.7%	-2.4%
Westmeath	4.8%	2.2%	4.6%	2.8%
Wexford	9.4%	6.6%	1.7%	-4.6%
Wicklow	-2.3%	-5.7%	-3.5%	-4.9%
Clare	4.0%	0.2%	1.9%	-1.4%
Cork C.B.	1.9%	2.3%	2.0%	-2.8%
Cork Co.	1.2%	1.7%	-0.6%	-4.4%
Kerry	9.7%	9.8%	5.9%	-4.6%
Limerick C.B.	4.5%	2.0%	3.6%	-4.9%

Table 2.24: Percentage difference between actual and projected population by county, 2002
(continued)

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years
Limerick Co.	-1.4%	-0.6%	3.9%	-3.4%
Tipperary N.R.	2.9%	1.9%	1.7%	-3.2%
Tipperary S.R.	4.4%	-3.2%	-3.5%	-3.4%
Waterford C.B.	2.0%	5.2%	6.2%	8.3%
Waterford Co.	4.7%	4.7%	5.8%	-10.0%
Galway C.B.	-3.7%	-3.2%	-2.0%	1.6%
Galway Co.	2.6%	0.3%	-5.8%	-5.0%
Leitrim	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-5.6%
Mayo	4.1%	1.0%	-3.0%	-6.3%
Roscommon	1.9%	1.8%	-1.8%	-7.0%
Sligo	0.4%	-5.4%	-4.6%	-9.3%
Cavan	4.3%	-5.6%	-1.8%	0.3%
Donegal	0.9%	-1.6%	-2.7%	-3.6%
Monaghan	-4.2%	1.0%	-0.7%	-5.9%

2.6.4 Health Board Projections

Tables 2.25 to 2.30 outline the projected and actual numbers in the older age cohorts by marital status disaggregated by health board. In comparing actual and projected outcomes at this level the numbers in some categories are quite small, so interpreting actual and percentage differences should be done with caution. The same patterns are evident across the regions with the projections underestimating the numbers married in the older age groups and a corresponding over-estimation of the number of singles. These projections also show an over-estimation of the number of married people aged 80 and over with a significant underestimation of the number of single males, albeit the numbers are quite small.

At health board level the following differences between actual and projected numbers illustrate some areas that require further investigation:

- the number of married males over 75 in the Western Health Board (WHB) area is much lower than projected
- the number of widowed males in the Eastern Regional Health Authority (ERHA) and North Western Health Board (NWHB) areas is lower than projected
- the number of married females over 75 in the Western Health Board (WHB) and North Western Health Board (NWHB) areas is less than projected.

Table 2.25a: Difference between actual and projected married males by health board, 2002

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years	Total
ERHA	1,655	1,190	68	-625	2,288
Midlands HB	441	-76	-132	6	239
Mid Western HB	716	241	-51	-406	501
North Eastern HB	519	103	-174	-330	119
North Western HB	506	188	-220	-386	89
Southern HB	1,419	615	-56	-590	1,387
South Eastern HB	1,044	600	88	-429	1,303
Western HB	943	223	-483	-925	-242
State	7,243	3,085	-958	-3,684	5,685

Table 2.25b: Percentage difference between actual and projected married males by health board, 2002

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years	Total
ERHA	10.2%	10.3%	1.0%	-13.1%	5.8%
Midlands HB	15.6%	-3.9%	-9.2%	0.6%	3.3%
Mid Western HB	16.3%	7.6%	-2.4%	-27.6%	4.5%
North Eastern HB	13.0%	3.7%	-9.1%	-21.9%	1.2%
North Western HB	17.5%	8.6%	-15.1%	-29.7%	1.1%
Southern HB	18.3%	10.9%	-1.5%	-22.6%	7.1%
South Eastern HB	18.1%	14.2%	3.2%	-23.0%	8.9%
Western HB	19.1%	6.0%	-19.4%	-42.9%	-1.8%
State	14.8%	8.8%	-4.2%	-21.2%	4.6%

Table 2.26a: Difference between actual and projected widowed males by health board, 2002

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years	Total
ERHA	-451	-425	-86	-183	-1,145
Midlands HB	10	-21	24	-22	-9
Mid Western HB	-31	-49	-20	-35	-134
North Eastern HB	-3	-66	-49	1	-116
North Western HB	-80	-94	-65	-27	-266
Southern HB	-125	-115	-30	-72	-342
South Eastern HB	-100	-76	4	12	-159
Western HB	14	-29	-41	62	6
State	-765	-874	-263	-264	-2,167

Table 2.26b: Percentage difference between actual and projected widowed males by health board, 2002

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years	Total
ERHA	-28.2%	-21.9%	-4.1%	-5.9%	-13.1%
Midlands HB	3.4%	-6.1%	5.9%	-3.7%	-0.6%
Mid Western HB	-7.1%	-9.3%	-3.4%	-3.6%	-5.4%
North Eastern HB	-0.8%	-15.4%	-9.9%	0.1%	-5.4%
North Western HB	-30.3%	-29.4%	-15.6%	-3.3%	-14.6%
Southern HB	-16.9%	-12.6%	-3.0%	-4.3%	-7.9%
South Eastern HB	-19.7%	-11.2%	0.5%	1.0%	-5.0%
Western HB	3.1%	-5.2%	-6.8%	4.9%	0.2%
State	-16.5%	-15.3%	-4.1%	-1.5%	-7.9%

Table 2.27a: Difference between actual and projected single males by health board, 2002

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years	Total
ERHA	-1,326	-678	-190	427	-1766
Midlands HB	-281	154	227	-18	82
Mid Western HB	-553	-91	151	280	-212
North Eastern HB	-346	-135	94	245	-142
North Western HB	-446	-229	188	308	-179
Southern HB	-836	-163	232	416	-350
South Eastern HB	-590	-367	-42	246	-753
Western HB	-735	-115	275	499	-76
State	-5,112	-1,623	936	2,403	-3,396

Table 2.27b: Percentage difference between actual and projected single males by health board, 2002

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years	Total
ERHA	-53.6%	-32.8%	-13.5%	31.7%	-24.2%
Midlands HB	-33.3%	18.0%	33.5%	-3.2%	2.8%
Mid Western HB	-47.2%	-8.2%	18.0%	37.4%	-5.5%
North Eastern HB	-31.8%	-13.0%	11.5%	32.7%	-3.8%
North Western HB	-41.8%	-22.8%	22.8%	39.2%	-4.9%
Southern HB	-41.8%	-9.3%	17.4%	34.7%	-5.6%
South Eastern HB	-42.2%	-28.4%	-4.3%	28.8%	-16.6%
Western HB	-40.6%	-6.6%	21.4%	38.5%	-1.2%
State	-43.1%	-15.0%	11.4%	31.8%	-8.8%

Table 2.28a: Difference between actual and projected married females by health board, 2002

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years	Total
ERHA	971	892	-110	-126	1,627
Midlands HB	332	131	-68	7	402
Mid Western HB	426	298	-52	6	677
North Eastern HB	273	143	-8	-86	322
North Western HB	164	143	-110	-279	-84
Southern HB	705	613	-215	-212	891
South Eastern HB	692	400	36	-159	968
Western HB	340	206	-408	-370	-232
State	3,903	2,825	-937	-1,219	4,572

Table 2.28b: Percentage difference between actual and projected married females by health board, 2002

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years	Total
ERHA	6.8%	9.6%	-2.2%	-4.3%	5.2%
Midlands HB	14.0%	9.1%	-8.0%	1.5%	7.9%
Mid Western HB	11.6%	12.5%	-3.9%	0.7%	8.2%
North Eastern HB	8.3%	6.9%	-0.6%	-12.1%	4.4%
North Western HB	6.8%	8.8%	-11.0%	-45.5%	-1.5%
Southern HB	10.7%	14.3%	-9.2%	-16.0%	6.1%
South Eastern HB	14.3%	13.4%	2.1%	-18.2%	9.3%
Western HB	8.3%	7.3%	-26.2%	-38.1%	-2.5%
State	9.4%	10.5%	-6.2%	-14.0%	5.0%

Table 2.29a: Difference between actual and projected widowed females by health board, 2002

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years	Total
ERHA	-1,484	-1,241	-1,081	-655	-4,460
Midlands HB	-123	-162	-21	95	-211
Mid Western HB	-292	-288	58	91	-432
North Eastern HB	-308	-211	-240	128	-631
North Western HB	-123	-141	-91	74	-281
Southern HB	-307	-229	73	207	-256
South Eastern HB	-305	-227	-83	116	-499
Western HB	-263	-203	29	311	-126
State	-3,204	-2,703	-1,356	367	-6,895

Table 2.29b: Percentage difference between actual and projected widowed females by health board, 2002

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years	Total
ERHA	-26.0%	-16.0%	-12.7%	-4.9%	-12.7%
Midlands HB	-10.3%	-10.1%	-1.1%	3.6%	-2.9%
Mid Western HB	-17.6%	-13.1%	2.1%	2.3%	-4.1%
North Eastern HB	-19.9%	-9.7%	-9.6%	3.2%	-6.2%
North Western HB	-10.7%	-9.4%	-4.9%	2.3%	-3.6%
Southern HB	-10.3%	-5.8%	1.6%	2.9%	-1.4%
South Eastern HB	-14.0%	-7.9%	-2.6%	2.4%	-3.8%
Western HB	-13.6%	-7.3%	0.9%	5.4%	-0.9%
State	-17.5%	-10.9%	-4.7%	0.8%	-5.9%

Table 2.30a: Difference between actual and projected single females by health board, 2002

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years	Total
ERHA	-141	-228	352	-513	-530
Midlands HB	-41	-63	40	-77	-141
Mid Western HB	-12	-49	145	-200	-115
North Eastern HB	-35	-84	102	-62	-78
North Western HB	25	-44	118	-95	4
Southern HB	-113	-20	238	-410	-305
South Eastern HB	-85	-50	18	-246	-363
Western HB	18	-32	249	-233	2
State	-384	-569	1,263	-1,836	-1,527

Table 2.30b: Percentage difference between actual and projected single females by health board, 2002

	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80+ years	Total
ERHA	-4.3%	-6.8%	11.4%	-12.0%	-3.8%
Midlands HB	-9.8%	-14.1%	8.2%	-11.4%	-7.0%
Mid Western HB	-1.8%	-6.9%	19.2%	-19.5%	-3.6%
North Eastern HB	-6.1%	-13.4%	14.9%	-6.1%	-2.7%
North Western HB	5.0%	-8.0%	21.8%	-11.2%	0.2%
Southern HB	-9.1%	-1.4%	18.2%	-21.4%	-5.2%
South Eastern HB	-10.1%	-5.5%	2.0%	-19.3%	-9.3%
Western HB	2.3%	-3.9%	29.1%	-17.9%	0.0%
State	-4.6%	-6.5%	14.6%	-14.9%	-4.0%

2.7 Geographical Variations in Births and Deaths

Tables 2.1 to 2.6 underline the fact that migration is a major determinant of population numbers. The tables in the previous section highlight the fact that migration flows vary geographically and that a more sophisticated method is required to model internal flows. It was assumed in the 1995 projections that the fertility rates and survivorship rates were the same for all areas. This assumption is obviously false, but the issue is whether the geographical variations in fertility and survivorship are sufficiently large to make a significant difference to the population projections. This issue is addressed in the following section.

2.7.1 Fertility

Examination of the total fertility rate over a twenty-two year period suggests quite wide variations, ranging from approximately 13 per cent above the national average to about 8 per cent below (with Dublin an outlier at 19 per cent below the national average). However, the total fertility rate does not take account of variations in demographic structure. Given that Dublin (and most of the other counties with low fertility rates) has a predominantly young population this, rather than differences in fertility, may explain most of the variations. Likewise, the total fertility rate takes no account of the marital status of women in the child-bearing age groups. Variations in the percentages of married women may account for the geographical variations in total fertility.

As an experiment, fertility rates were calculated at both national and county levels for women divided by age group and marital status using data on the births and the numbers of women in each category in 1996. These rates were then used to predict the numbers of births expected in each county in each of the years 1997 to 2001. The predicted numbers were then compared with the actual numbers. The predicted numbers were less accurate using the national fertility rates than those using the county specific rates, but the additional error was much smaller than the error caused by the unanticipated increase in fertility rates in the late 1990s. Thus, while it might be possible to predict the numbers of births more accurately using county specific rates, it was felt the improvements would have little bearing upon the final projected numbers. Given that the emphasis in this study is upon the numbers in the older age groups, it was concluded that an assumption of nationally uniform fertility rates for each marital status category would suffice for its purposes.

2.7.2 Mortality

Standardised mortality ratios (i.e., measures of mortality that take account of differences in the age compositions of the population) tend to vary from about 20 per cent below the national average for some counties to more than 20 per cent above the national average for others. There are a lot of variations in the geography of mortality from one year to the next. Nevertheless, there is a long-term tendency for certain counties to be above average and others to be below, so it would seem feasible to make assumptions about county variations in mortality for use in projections. The differences in standardised mortality rates are sufficiently large to suggest that this may be beneficial.

2.8 Numbers Living Alone

Projected numbers of those over 65 living alone formed part of the 1995 report. Their number continues to increase, from 96,500 in 1991 to 107,000 in 1996 and to 114,000 in 2002. This rate of increase is somewhat lower than that projected in 1995 when 113,000 was projected for 1996, while 128,000 was projected for 2002. In the 1995 projections, the number of older people living alone was generated by projecting the numbers of single and widowed, and applying a ratio to this total. This ratio, which rose, for example, from 0.38 to 0.45 for men aged 70 and over between 1986 and 1991, reflects the propensity of those who are single or widowed to live alone.

In total there were 37,500 fewer single and widowed persons in 2002 than projected. This accounts for a large part of the over-estimation of the numbers living alone. Table 2.31 shows the projected and actual numbers of those living alone in 2002.

Table 2.31: Projected and actual numbers of older people living alone, 2002

	Males			Females		
	Actual	Projected	Difference	Actual	Projected	Difference
65-69 years	10,845	15,374	-4,529	14,580	16,256	-1,676
70+ years	27,169	28,458	-1,289	61,232	68,793	-7,561

The propensity of single and widowed persons over 65 to live alone continues to increase in line with historic trends. For example, the ratio of single and widowed men of 70 or over living alone to all single and widowed men of 70 or over stood at 0.38 in 1986. This rose to 0.45 in 1991 and stands at 0.55 in 2002. Rates of change have varied for men and women, as well as for those aged 65-69 as against those aged 70 and over. Analysis of these trends in the period 1986-2002 will form the basis of generating future projections.

An additional factor impacting on future numbers of older people living alone is the increasing number of separated persons. The projections generated in 1995 used the category 'ever married' as corresponding to 'married'. This involved aggregating married, separated and divorced, and treating them as married for the purposes of the projections. In 2002, separated and divorced persons represented 8.7 per cent of those aged between 40 and 59. As these people enter the older age groups, they are likely to inflate the numbers of older people living alone and their status will need to be accommodated in the model.

2.9 Conclusions

The major conclusions arising from this review include the following.

1. Migration is not only a major determinant of future population numbers (both directly and indirectly due to its impact on future births), but it is also the factor that is most difficult to predict. Given the uncertainties associated with predicting future net migration, several projections assuming different migration scenarios are reported in the following chapters.
2. Apart from the difficulties associated with predicting future net migration at national level, it is also important to take account of its differential geographical impact. This issue is explored in more detail in the following chapters in order to gauge whether the assumptions relating to differential migration can be further enhanced.
3. Death rates (and hence survival rates) vary geographically. These variations are incorporated in the new projections.

4. Evidence elsewhere suggests that survivorship rates may vary by marital status i.e., death rates appear to be higher for single people than for married people. However, there does not appear to be any data on mortality by marital status for Ireland, so it is not possible to incorporate variations in mortality data by marital status in the projections.
5. Fertility rates vary geographically. However, given that the emphasis is on projecting the numbers of people in the older age groups, and given that estimates of the geographical variability in fertility could be problematic, it was decided to assume fertility was geographically uniform after adjusting for age and marital status.
6. Assumptions relating to future trends in proportions of the population who are single, married and widowed, particularly for older age groups, need to be based on an analysis of the baseline population rather than on historic trends in the propensity to be single, married or widowed.
7. For the purposes of projecting numbers living alone there is a need to disaggregate those 'ever married' into those 'still married' and those 'separated or divorced', as the latter group are more likely to live alone and will constitute a growing proportion of the population in future years.



Chapter Three

Population Projections 2002-2021

Chapter Three

Population Projections 2002-2021

3.1 Introduction

The projections reported here are based upon an extrapolation of recent demographic trends subject to various assumptions regarding the major components. These assumptions are discussed in Section 3.2.

The procedure adopted falls into two basic stages:

1. estimates of the total population, disaggregated by age, sex and county of residence, were made for each anticipated census year (2006, 2011, 2016 and 2021) by adding estimates of the number of births, subtracting estimates of the number of deaths, and then adding the estimated number of net migrants to the population at the end of the previous intercensal period. (Net migration is defined here as the total number of people moving into an area minus the total number moving out. A positive number indicates a population increase whereas a negative number indicates a population decrease.)
2. the total population for each time period was then further disaggregated by marital status and whether they live alone, based upon an extrapolation of recent trends with regard to these factors.

The predicted numbers of births and deaths are reasonably stable under different assumptions, but the number of people moving in and out of the country, and also between different counties within the country, is much less predictable. Four separate projections were therefore made of total population, based upon different assumptions relating to net migration. These assumptions (labelled A1, A2, A3 and A4) are explained in Section 3.2.3.2. However, disaggregation by marital status and living alone is reported here only for the population projected under assumption A1.

3.2 Assumptions

The projections require assumptions to be made with regard to five major components: births; deaths; net migration; marital status; and living alone. The assumptions made are discussed in the following subsections.

3.2.1 Fertility and Births

The most widely recognised measure of fertility is the total period fertility rate (TPFR). This is defined as the average number of children born to a cohort of women who experienced, throughout their childbearing years, the fertility rates of the calendar year in question. Irish fertility rates have declined significantly over the past four decades, reaching their lowest point in the mid-1990s. In 1964, the TPFR stood at 4.07, falling to 2.50 in 1985 and to 1.85 in 1995. Since then it has recovered to just below 2.0, which is well above the rate in most European countries (e.g., 1.72 in the United Kingdom, 1.75 in France and 1.62 in the Netherlands).

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) in its 1999 population projections put forward three different scenarios regarding Irish fertility. The first sees the TPFR increasing from its 1998 level of 1.94 to 2.0 in 2001 and remaining constant thereafter. The second and third assumptions project that the TPFR falls from its 1998 level. The CSO expert group considered the first assumption to be too optimistic, but in the interim the TPFR has in fact recovered and in 2002 stood at 1.98. Fahey argues that patterns of Irish fertility may be closer to countries such as Australia, New Zealand and the USA rather than Europe and, on that basis, suggests that Irish TPFs may stay above European levels into the future. Our assumptions, outlined below, are largely consistent with this view and suggest that Irish TPFs will remain close to 2.0 in the medium-term. However, the 2002 census showed a dramatic fall in the proportion of married women in the 25-29 and 30-34 age cohorts which will inevitably feed through to lower fertility. This is because, although births outside marriage have risen sharply through the 1990s, the fertility rate of married women remains much higher than that of single women. The following are the assumptions made regarding trends in Irish TPFs over the next twenty years.

Table 3.1: Assumption on total period fertility rate (TPFR), 2006-2021

	2002	2006	2011	2016	2021
TPFR	1.98	1.95	1.85	1.80	1.80

3.2.2 Deaths

Having added births, the second step is to subtract losses to each cohort due to deaths. To do this, a cohort survival rate, expressing the number of expected survivors as a percentage of the number of people in the cohort at the beginning of an intercensal period, was calculated for each intercensal period for each age cohort in each county. This requires assumptions to be made regarding how survival rates are likely to change over time, and also how they are likely to vary between counties.

3.2.2.1 Temporal Changes in Survival Rates

Cohort survival rates were calculated at national level for each five-year cohort in 1996. Similar calculations were made for five-year cohorts in 1981, 1986 and 1991 to identify recent trends. It became obvious that different assumptions would be required for different age groups.

Improvements were observed in the survival rates for the 0-4 age group in the 1980s, but male survival rates improved only slightly subsequently, while female rates actually disimproved slightly. Most deaths in this age group are infants. Ireland's neonatal mortality rates have fallen substantially over recent decades, and are now on a par or better than most developed countries. Post-neonatal rates also dropped to extremely low rates by the mid-1990s. There is no reason to suspect that further improvements will be readily forthcoming, so the survival rates for the 0-4 age group are assumed to remain static over the next two decades.

There was virtually no change over the past twenty years for either males or females aged 5-39. There may in fact be a slight disimprovement for both males and females in the period since 1996, but, given that the changes are so small and there is no obvious reason to believe that this may represent the beginnings of a long-term trend, the rates for all groups between 5 and 40 are assumed to remain static.

Improvements were observed for the 40-44 age group in the 1980s, but would seem to have petered out by the 1990s. Indeed the survival rate for males disimproved slightly in the late 1990s, but, in the absence of any reason to believe this may be the beginning of a long-term trend, it is assumed that the rate for this age group will also remain static.

The number of deaths below the age of 45 is relatively small. Any errors in the assumption of no change in the death rates for both males and females in these age groups is likely to have minimal impact upon future projections, especially when the emphasis is on the numbers of older people. Changes in the age-specific rates for people aged 45 or over are more substantial and of more direct relevance.

There was a continuous improvement in the survival rates for all ages over 44 for both males and females over the past two decades. The rate of improvement has been slowing down in the 45-49 and 50-54 age groups, has remained reasonably constant in the 55-59 age group, and has accelerated in the 60-64 and 65-69 age groups. It has both accelerated and decelerated in most of the older age groups in a less consistent manner. There are indications of a possible slowing down in the 75-79, 80-84, and 85 and over age groups for both sexes in the late 1990s following a substantial improvement in the early 1990s.

Comparative international studies of temporal trends in life expectancy provide no evidence of a life expectancy 'ceiling' i.e., a maximum life expectancy beyond which no further progress is possible. They also provide no indications that the improvements in life expectancy are slowing down as they approach this hypothetical ceiling. Given that life expectancy in Ireland is lower than for most developed countries, there would seem to be grounds for assuming that improvements will continue.

Given that the rate of progress has been slowing down in the 45-49 and 50-54 age groups, it is assumed that there will be further improvements over the next five years, but at only half the rate of the past five years. Beyond that, it is assumed that the survival rates will remain static. For each of the other age groups, the rate of improvement for the next five years is assumed to be a weighted mean of the rates of improvement for the previous twenty years.³ It is also assumed that these rates of improvement will continue to 2021.

Under these assumptions, life expectancy at birth would increase from 73.0 to approximately 76.3 for males, and from 78.5 to 81.5 for females.⁴ Increases of this magnitude do not appear implausible given historic trends and life expectancies currently prevailing in other countries.

3.2.2.2 Geographical Variations in Survival Rates

There is a long-term tendency for death rates to be higher in some areas relative to others. However, this tendency is disguised by fluctuations from year to year (e.g., areas which generally tend to have more deaths than average may experience

³ The previous three incremental changes are weighted 1:2:3. While the weights are arbitrary, they give more weight to the more recent changes.

⁴ These life expectancy calculations are approximate and are intended only as an indicative guide.

fewer deaths than average for one or more years before returning to above average mortality). These fluctuations make it difficult to detect long-term trends, either towards an improvement or disimprovement. Nevertheless, despite these fluctuations, it is felt that these geographical variations in mortality were sufficiently large to merit recognition in the projection models in the form of a geographic scaling factor for each county to be applied to the national rates.

The situation is further complicated by variations between different age groups i.e., an area may experience above average mortality in some age groups at the same time as below average mortality in other age groups. Because the geographical variations are different for each age group, it was decided that a single scaling factor for each county to be applied to all age-specific rates was inappropriate. It was therefore decided to calculate different scaling factors for each age group for each county.

The number of deaths in the younger age groups is relatively small, making it very difficult to establish a reliable scaling factor for each county. Also, given that the number of deaths is so small, adjustments for geographical variations would make very little difference. It was therefore decided to estimate geographical scaling factors only for age groups above 50. Less than 10 per cent of all deaths occur under the age of 50.

Five year cohort survival rates were calculated for each county for each of the periods 1981-1985, 1986-1990, 1991-1995 and 1996-2000. For each period, the cohort survival rate for each cohort was divided by the national cohort survival rate. A ratio of, say, 1:1000 would indicate that the cohort survival rate in a particular county was 10 per cent above the national average. These ratios may be used to calculate age-specific geographic scaling factors on the assumption that past spatial variations in age-specific rates provide an indication of future geographical variations in each cohort. However, given that some of the variations in the values of the ratios for different time periods may reflect long-term secular trends rather than stochastic fluctuations, it was decided to weight the ratios using the formula:

$$GSF = (1 \times R_{81} + 2 \times R_{86} + 3 \times R_{91} + 4 \times R_{96}) / 10$$

where *GSF* is the geographical scaling factor for a particular cohort in a particular county, and *R* is the ratio of the cohort survival rate to the national average for that cohort and county in the five-year period beginning in year *y*.

The geographical scaling factors for the 85+ cohort were found to be extremely variable and were inconsistent with those for other age groups. It is therefore felt that the geographical scaling factor for this cohort should be assumed to be 1.0 (i.e., the same as the national rate everywhere).

3.2.3 Net Migration

Having allowed for deaths, the final step in the estimation of the total population at the end of each intercensal period is to add the number of net migrants (i.e., the number of people moving into each area minus the number moving out). As before, these numbers are estimated for males and females separately in each county for each age cohort.

Given that we are working at a county level, rather than at national level, it is necessary to make a distinction between internal migration (moves from one county to another) and external migration (moves in or out of the country). It is also necessary to make assumptions about how each type of migration will vary over time.

3.2.3.1 Internal Net Migration

The census question asking respondents where they resided twelve months previously enables internal migration flows to be established for the twelve-month period before each census. However, comparison of the 1996 and 2002 censuses reveals quite dramatic shifts in the pattern of internal migration between 1996 and 2002. The pattern in 1996 was similar to previous years but 2002 was characterised by a decline in the popularity of cities as a destination. Given that it is not known whether 2002 will typify future patterns, or whether it is a temporary aberration associated with the Celtic Tiger, it was decided to split the difference and average the two patterns.

The total number of moves in the twelve months before each census was reasonably similar. It is therefore assumed that the means for the two censuses provide a reasonable indication of the number of internal moves in an average year (44,443 males and 49,167 females). It is assumed, in the absence of any obvious reasons to assume otherwise, that these numbers will neither increase nor decrease in the period up to 2021. This assumption will obviously introduce errors if internal migration either increases or declines significantly, but the impact upon the net migration in each area may be relatively small because a change in the number of moves into an area will to some extent be counter-balanced by a change in the number of moves out of that area.

It should also be noted that errors in the assumptions regarding internal migration will have no influence upon the total populations projected at national level – the sum total of internal net migration at national level is, by definition, always zero. Errors in the estimates of internal migration may, however, affect the projected geographical distribution of the population.

3.2.3.2 External Net Migration

External net migration is more difficult to estimate because external out-migration (the total number of people leaving the country) is unknown and therefore has to be estimated indirectly.

Total net migration between censuses may be estimated as the increase in total population minus births plus deaths. This is equal to the sum of internal net migration plus external net migration. External net migration may therefore be estimated as total net migration (i.e., the increase in population minus births plus deaths) minus internal net migration. The estimates of external net migration will obviously depend upon the assumptions made relating to the extent of internal net migration. The annual rate on internal net migration, as noted above, was assumed to be the average of that recorded in the twelve months before the 1996 and 2002 censuses. If internal net migration for a cohort in a county is overestimated, then external net migration will be underestimated by the same amount. However, total national internal net migration is zero, consequently the estimate of external net migration at national level should be unaffected by the assumptions regarding internal migration levels.

External in-migration (the number of people moving into the country) may be estimated for each county by age and sex using information available from the census on moves in the previous twelve months. External out-migration may then be estimated as the difference between external in-migration and external net migration. If external net migration in a county is underestimated for the reasons suggested above, then external out-migration for that county will be overestimated.

External net migration levels are extremely volatile and may change dramatically within a few years in response to changes in the economy and other factors. For example, if the economy is strong, then fewer people will emigrate and more people will immigrate, therefore external net migration will be high. If the economy is weak, then net migration will decline. Indeed, for most of the history of the State, with the exception of the 1970s and 1990s, net migration was negative (i.e., out-migration exceeded in-migration).

It is not envisaged that we will return to negative net migration, but net migration levels are highly unpredictable. It was therefore decided to run four projections based on different assumptions of net migration levels. These are labelled A1, A2, A3 and A4. The A1 assumption follows the M1 assumption adopted by the CSO for projections based on the 1996 census. The other three assumptions assume increasing rates of net migration. The assumptions are summarised in Table 3.2. (To put these assumptions in context, net migration averaged about 25,000 per annum between 1996 and 2002, but it was estimated by the CSO as 32,800 in 1991 and 41,300 in 2002.)

Table 3.2: Assumptions regarding annual net external migration numbers

	2002-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021
A1	15,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
A2	20,000	15,000	15,000	10,000
A3	25,000	17,500	17,500	10,000
A4	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000

It was initially envisaged that the estimates of external net migration could be used to calculate percentages, which in turn could be applied to calculate the individual cell values for any given figure assumed for total external net migration. However, net migration is negative for some age groups (i.e., the net flow is outward). This means that, if one assumed that the net inflow was to double, the net outflow in these age groups would also double. This is counterintuitive. It was decided to use separate estimates of external in-migration and external out-migration, each of which could be scaled up or down as required.

The ratio of in-migration to out-migration for the period 1996-2002 was estimated as approximately 5:3. This ratio was assumed to remain constant while scaling the estimates of external in-migration and external out-migration up or down so that their differences produced the external net migration required by the assumptions A1 to A4. However, there is no reason why this ratio should remain constant. An increase in external net migration could result from either an increase in external in-migration or a decrease in external net migration, either of which would result in a change in the ratio. Given that external in-migration and external out-migration display different geographical distributions, any departures from the assumed ratio will result in errors in the projected geographical effects of net external migration.

3.2.4 Marital Status

Projecting future populations disaggregated by marital status involves making assumptions regarding marriage rates, widowhood and marital separation. Assumptions on marriage rates are used to generate numbers of 'ever married'; assumptions on separation are used to generate numbers of separated people which are then subtracted from the numbers 'ever married' to generate the numbers actually married in each age cohort.

3.2.4.1 Marriage Rates

Projecting future trends in marriage rates by each cohort from 15-19 to the oldest age cohort, those aged 85 and over, involves making two separate sets of assumptions. The first focuses on the propensity of those aged 18-40 to change their marital status from single to married. Given that marriage rates for those over 40 are low, the second focuses on the propensity of those married to become widowed in each age cohort.

Since 1986 there has been a very dramatic fall in the proportion of those married in all age cohorts up to 30-35 as is shown in Table 3.3. This is the result of the combination of two trends – later average age of marriage and declining popularity of marriage. For example, the average age of grooms rose from 28.6 in 1990 to 30.2 in 1996, while the figure for brides rose from 26.6 to 28.4. The growing propensity to avoid marriage is reflected in the fact that in 1991 only 12.8 per cent of females in the 35-39 age cohort were single, but this rose to 21.6 per cent in 2002. The corresponding figures for males were 19.1 per cent and 28.1 per cent respectively.

Data on vital statistics published by the CSO suggests that there has been a recovery in the overall marriage rate which has risen from 4.3 per thousand in 1997 to 5.1 per thousand in 2002. Given that the proportions married in the 25-39 age cohorts as reported in the 2002 census are at quite a low level, our projections are based on the assumption that these rates will decline only slightly up to 2021.

Table 3.3: Percentage of females married, 1986-2002

	1986	1991	1996	2002
15-19 years	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
20-24 years	22.3%	13.7%	6.5%	4.0%
25-29 years	64.6%	56.5%	41.3%	26.8%
30-34 years	82.6%	79.6%	72.6%	60.2%
35-39 years	87.8%	86.3%	83.5%	77.7%
40-44 years	87.8%	88.2%	86.6%	84.0%
45-49 years	84.4%	86.7%	87.1%	85.7%
50-54 years	78.2%	82.0%	84.4%	85.4%
55-59 years	68.9%	73.7%	78.1%	81.8%
60-64 years	57.9%	62.0%	67.6%	74.2%
65-69 years		48.4%	53.6%	60.9%
70-74 years		35.0%	39.1%	44.4%
75-79 years		23.5%	25.7%	29.0%
80+ years		10.5%	13.2%	13.2%

For the older age groups the proportion married is calculated as a residual, obtained by subtracting the proportion widowed plus the proportion single from the total population. This assumption has been cross-checked for consistency by examining the declining proportion married through the older age groups as the proportion widowed increases. For example, the assumption that 67.1 per cent of females in the 65-69 age group will be married in 2006 is consistent with the fact that 74.2 per cent of females in the 60-64 age group were married in 2002. This means that the assumptions will accurately reflect the high marriage rates of the 1960s and 1970s as they feed through to higher proportions of married older people in 2006 and in subsequent years.

3.2.4.2 Separation Rates

The 2002 census showed a large increase in the numbers recorded as separated or divorced, rising from 78,000 in 1996 to 134,000 in 2002. In 2002 about 10 per cent of all females and just under 8 per cent of males aged between 40 and 54 were recorded as separated or divorced. As rising rates of marriage breakdown are a relatively new phenomenon in Ireland it is difficult to anticipate future trends. Our projections are based on an assumption that the trends evident in the period

1996-2002 will continue to 2011. This will see the proportion of females separated aged 45-50 rise to 17.1 per cent while the figure for males will be 13.4 per cent. Thereafter it is assumed that the rise in proportions separated in these age groups will taper off as the rates approach levels of separation currently experienced in the USA and the UK. Apart from the phenomenon of higher rates of separation for those in the middle-aged cohorts, the assumptions also reflect the trend whereby the proportion of those separated in the older age groups will also rise as this middle-aged population ages. For example, it is assumed that 9 per cent of males and 10 per cent of females aged 65-69 will be recorded as separated in 2021 compared to 4 per cent and 3 per cent respectively in 2002.

If future trends in marriage breakdown are difficult to predict then future trends in re-marriage are even more problematic. In 2002 the numbers married following the dissolution of a previous marriage represented less than 7 per cent of the numbers separated. While the number re-marrying is likely to rise following the legalisation of divorce, this is not reflected in these assumptions other than in the period after 2011 when the rise in the proportions separated is assumed to level off.

3.2.4.3 Widows

The proportion of the population widowed is a function of the proportion who were ever married and mortality. Our assumptions are based on an analysis of the ratio of widowed persons in age group n to the number of married persons in age group $n-1$ in the previous census. This takes account of the fact that the proportion of widowed may rise, despite improvements in life expectancy, if it corresponds with an increase in the proportion married. For example, in 1991, 56 per cent of females aged 75-79 were widowed. This is projected to rise to almost 60 per cent in 2021 reflecting higher marriage rates among the older age groups at that time. For those under 40 the proportions widowed, which for both sexes and all age cohorts is less than 7 per thousand, is held constant throughout the period.

3.2.4.4 Single Persons

The assumptions relating to the proportions who are single fall into two parts. For those aged under 40 the proportion is calculated as a residual whereby the proportion married plus the proportion widowed (a figure of less than 1 per thousand) is subtracted from the total population in each age cohort. For those aged 40 and over as each age cohort ages, the proportion who are single remains relatively constant as there are few marriages. For example, in 1991 of those males aged 65-69, 249 per thousand were single. Five years later in 1996 those

males were now aged 70-74 and 238 per thousand were single. The difference is just 4 per cent and could be accounted for by migration and slight variations in the death rates by marital status (and the very small number of men in their late sixties marrying). Using this approach, and starting with the 2002 census, it is possible to project forward the proportions single for each five year age cohort over 40. Table 3.4 shows how the assumption for single males in 2006 is generated with the 'difference' column reflecting trends in 1996-2002. For example, the decline of 17 per thousand in the number of single males in the 50-54 age cohort in 2006 compared to the 45-49 cohort in 2002 is the same rate of decline in single males in those age cohorts in 1996-2002.

Table 3.4: Number of single males (per 1,000), 2002 and 2006

	2002	Difference	2006
40-44 years	196		
45-49 years	163	-44	153
50-54 years	154	-17	146
55-59 years	145	-18	136
60-64 years	158	-6	139
65-69 years	182	3	161
70-74 years	210	9	191
75-79 years	219	-10	200
80-84 years	220	-15	204
85+ years	212	-29	191

3.2.4.5 Geographical Variations in Marital Status

The assumptions regarding future changes in proportions married, widowed, single and separated described above are at the level of the State. However, in projecting future populations at county and county borough level by marital status, geographical variations in marital status as evident in the 2002 census are taken into account. For example, the number of married females at the county level in 2006 are calculated as follows:

$$M_{i=1,34}^{j=4,8} 2006 = P_{i=1,34}^{j=4,8} 2006 * (M_{i=1,34}^{j=4,8} 2002 / P_{i=1,33}^{j=4,8} 2002) * m_{i=35}^{j=4,8} 2006 * (M_{i=35}^{j=4,8} 2002 / P_{i=35}^{j=4,8} 2002)$$

where

- M_{2006} is the number of married females in 2006
- P_{2006} is the population of all females in 2006
- M_{2002} is the number of married females in 2002
- P_{2002} is the population of all females in 2002
- m_{2006} is the assumption on the proportion of females married in 2006
- $i=1,34$ are the 34 geographic areas; $i=35$ State total
- $j=4,8$ are the 5 age cohorts from 15-19 up to 35-39.

3.2.5 Living Alone

Previous projections of the numbers of older persons living alone carried out in 1995 for the Council used the changing propensity of those single and widowed to live in single person households to generate the results. Historically, there is a relationship between the numbers of widowed and single older people, and the numbers of older persons living alone. A similar approach is adopted in these projections with the one difference that separated persons are included along with those widowed and single. The projections are disaggregated by sex and by two age groups: those aged 65-69 and those aged 70 and over.

Over the past fifteen years, both the absolute numbers of those over 65 and their propensity to live alone has increased. In 1991, of the 403,000 aged 65 and over, 96,000 (24 per cent) lived alone. In 2002, 114,000 (26 per cent) out of 436,000 lived alone. The modest change in the proportion of older people living alone masks some more striking changes relating to marital status. For example, in 1986, women over 70 living alone represented 34 per cent of single and widowed women over 70. By 2002 this had increased to 47 per cent. The corresponding figures for males were 38 per cent and 57 per cent. Based on trends in the late 1980s, the projections generated for the Council in 1995 over-estimated the rate at which these percentages were increasing. The propensity of the single and widowed in older age groups to live alone continued to increase during the 1990s

but at a slower rate. For the purposes of the current projections it is assumed that the propensity of single, widowed and separated older people to live alone will continue to increase at the rate experienced in the period 1991-2002.

Geographic variations in patterns of living alone are accommodated in the assumptions using a similar method to that being used to reflect geographic variations in marital status described above, as follows:

$$LA2006_{i=1,34} = (PS2006_{i=1,34} + PW2006_{i=1,34} + PSP2006_{i=1,34}) * R2002_{i=1,35} * R2006_{i=35} / R2002_{i=35}$$

where

- $LA2006$ is the number living alone
- $PS2006$ is the population single in 2006
- $PW2006$ is the population widowed in 2006
- $PSP2006$ is the population separated in 2006
- $R2002$ is the ratio of single, widowed and separated to those living alone in 2002
- $R2006$ is the ratio of single, widowed and separated to those living alone in 2006
- $i=1,34$ are the 34 geographic areas; $i=35$ is State total.



Chapter Four

Projection Results

Chapter Four

Projection Results

The following sub-sections summarise some of the major findings arising from the projections.

4.1 Total Population

Table 4.1 shows the populations projected for each census year until 2021. The total population projected ranges from a low of 4.57 million (A1) to a high of 4.91 million (A4). However, the A4 projection was included simply to provide an indication of the possible upper limits if Celtic Tiger conditions prevailed until 2021. This is probably unlikely.

Table 4.1: Projected national populations, 2006-2021

		2006	2011	2016	2021
Males	A1	2,037,121	2,138,564	2,216,948	2,283,734
	A2	2,047,569	2,162,687	2,267,534	2,347,086
	A3	2,058,017	2,180,214	2,291,556	2,370,355
	A4	2,058,017	2,200,004	2,331,693	2,449,815
Females	A1	2,056,619	2,151,589	2,224,054	2,286,120
	A2	2,067,276	2,176,501	2,276,984	2,354,279
	A3	2,077,933	2,194,682	2,302,582	2,380,283
	A4	2,077,933	2,214,876	2,344,220	2,463,822
Total	A1	4,093,740	4,290,153	4,441,002	4,569,854
	A2	4,114,845	4,339,188	4,544,518	4,701,365
	A3	4,135,950	4,374,896	4,594,138	4,750,639
	A4	4,135,950	4,414,880	4,675,912	4,913,637

Our lowest estimate corresponds almost exactly with the highest of six estimates produced by the CSO based on the 1996 census figures. Our lowest and their highest estimates used the same migration assumptions. However, the CSO used either lower net migration and/or lower fertility assumptions in their other projections. The CSO projections underestimated the population recorded in the 2002 census by between 40,000 and 80,000, so we feel that our higher estimates are probably more realistic given the changed circumstances arising from the Celtic Tiger.

4.2 Age Composition

Table 4.2 shows the percentages of the population in selected age groups in 2002 and the percentages projected under each of the assumptions for 2021.

Table 4.2: Projected percentages in selected age groups, 2021

	Males			Females			Total		
	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years
2002	21.8%	68.5%	9.7%	20.5%	67.0%	12.5%	21.1%	67.7%	11.1%
2021 A1	19.6%	66.3%	14.1%	18.1%	65.4%	16.4%	18.9%	65.9%	15.3%
2021 A2	19.6%	66.3%	14.0%	18.3%	65.5%	16.2%	19.0%	65.9%	15.1%
2021 A3	19.6%	66.4%	14.0%	18.4%	65.5%	16.1%	19.0%	66.0%	15.0%
2021 A4	19.7%	66.4%	13.9%	18.7%	65.5%	15.8%	19.2%	66.0%	14.8%

The percentage of older males (i.e., males aged 65 or more as a percentage of total males) is projected to rise from 9.7 per cent in 2002 to between 13.9 per cent (A4) and 14.1 per cent (A1). Migration assumptions do not make a big difference, but the percentage of older people declines slightly with increases in net migration (which would be expected to bring in more younger people).

The percentage of older females is projected to rise from 12.5 per cent in 2002 to between 15.8 per cent (A4) and 16.4 per cent (A1). There is a wider spread of values than for males, suggesting that the female percentages are more dependent upon net migration rates.

While the extent of the increase is dependent upon the choice of assumption about net migration, all the projections predict a substantial increase in the percentage of older people, in the order of about 4.0 per cent for males and 3.5 per cent for females. While the number of children under the age of 15 is projected to decline by about 2.0 per cent for both males and females, the percentage in the economically active age groups (15-64) will also decline by about 2.0 per cent for males and 1.5 per cent for females. The dependency ratio will therefore increase quite substantially.

The increase in the percentage of older people must be seen in the context of an absolute increase in total population. Table 4.3 shows the absolute numbers of people projected in each of the age groups considered above.

Table 4.3: Projected numbers in selected age groups, 2021

	Males			Females			Total		
	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years
2002	424,044	1,332,965	189,155	403,384	1,320,809	246,846	827,428	2,653,774	436,001
2021 A1	447,187	1,513,896	322,651	414,566	1,495,719	375,835	861,753	3,009,615	698,486
2021 A2	460,758	1,557,166	329,162	431,755	1,541,577	380,948	892,513	3,098,743	710,110
2021 A3	464,443	1,574,022	331,891	437,290	1,559,918	383,075	901,733	3,133,940	714,966
2021 A4	483,395	1,626,915	339,505	459,773	1,614,948	389,101	943,168	3,241,863	728,606

The absolute number of older males is projected to increase from 189,555 in 2002 to between 322,651 (A1) and 339,505 (A4). This represents an increase of between 70.2 and 79.1 per cent on existing numbers.

The absolute number of older females is projected to increase from 246,846 in 2002 to between 375,835 (A1) and 389,101 (A4). This is a smaller percentage increase than for males, but still represents an increase of between 52.2 and 57.6 per cent.

While such large increases indicate the need for a major investment in services, it should perhaps be noted that the projections suggest that a large proportion of these increases will be in the 'younger' older population (i.e., people aged 65-74). Table 4.4 shows the projected percentages of those aged 65 or over who will be less than or more than 75. It will be noted that the percentages aged less than 75 will increase for both males and females as the post-war baby boomers move into the retirement age groups.

Table 4.4: Percentages of older people by age category, 2021

	Males		Females		Total	
	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years
2002	61.9%	38.1%	52.1%	47.9%	56.3%	43.7%
2021 A1	64.5%	35.5%	57.8%	42.2%	60.9%	39.1%
2021 A2	64.6%	35.4%	57.8%	42.2%	60.9%	39.1%
2021 A3	64.6%	35.4%	57.9%	42.1%	61.0%	39.0%
2021 A4	64.5%	35.5%	57.8%	42.2%	61.0%	39.0%

Nevertheless, although the older population will on average become younger, there will still be a substantial increase in the absolute numbers of older people aged 75 or more. Table 4.5 shows the absolute numbers of older people by age category under each of the four assumptions. The number of males aged 75 or over is projected to increase from 72,146 to between 114,528 (A1) and 120,399 (A4), an increase of between 58.7 and 66.9 per cent, while the number of females aged 75 or over is projected to increase from 118,252 to between 158,761 (A1) and 164,014 (A4), an increase of between 34.3 and 38.7 per cent.

Table 4.5: Numbers of older people by age category, 2021

	Males		Females		Total	
	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years
2002	117,009	72,146	128,594	118,252	245,603	190,398
2021 A1	208,123	114,528	217,074	158,761	425,197	273,289
2021 A2	212,495	116,667	220,286	160,662	432,781	277,329
2021 A3	214,373	117,518	221,649	161,426	436,022	278,944
2021 A4	219,106	120,399	225,087	164,014	444,193	284,413

4.3 Geographical Distribution

Projections are more normally made at either national or regional level. The projections reported here attempt to project the populations for each county. It must be recognised, however, that this entails making assumptions with regard to the origins and destinations of both internal and external migration based upon the patterns in the twelve months before the 1996 and 2002 censuses. These patterns may be influenced at a local level by particular time-specific events (e.g., a new housing development or a major expansion of local employment opportunities) which may not form the basis of a continued long-term trend (or may even be reversed). Cities currently experiencing rapid growth may run out of space for development, in which case further growth may be transferred to neighbouring areas. For these reasons, and others, projections of future geographical trends need to be treated with a high degree of caution. The maps shown here are based on the A1 assumption regarding net migration, but the trends under the other assumptions are generally somewhat similar.

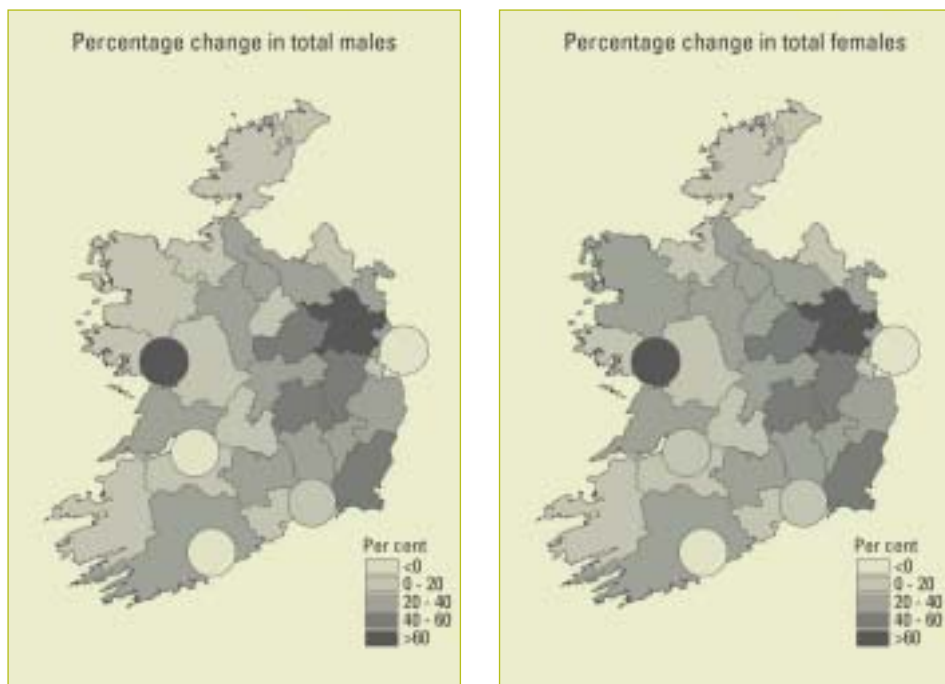
4.3.1 Total Population

Figure 4.1 shows the projected changes in total population under the A1 assumption. The populations of Dublin C.B., Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown and Cork C.B. are projected to decline in absolute numbers, but the populations of Fingal, South Dublin, Waterford C.B. and Galway C.B. are projected to increase. However, some of the projected trends need to be treated with caution. The rapid increase projected for Fingal is probably too heavily dependent upon the recent expansion of Blanchardstown as one of Dublin's three new cities. This rate of growth is unlikely to be sustained. The rapid growth of Galway, if it continues, would most probably overspill into the surrounding county. The populations of Waterford C.B. and Limerick C.B. are likely to remain much the same as at present for similar reasons, unless the boundaries of these cities are extended.

The distribution of projected increases for the other counties looks reasonably plausible, although the increases projected for Westmeath, Laois and Wexford may be on the high side. Limerick county might also be expected to grow at a faster rate if it receives overspill from Limerick C.B. The high rates of decline projected for Dun Laoghaire and Cork C.B. are probably exaggerated as vacated housing will eventually attract replacement population.

With the exception of Galway C.B., most of the counties with the highest rates of projected population increase are in Leinster. In some instances the percentage increase is high because the starting population is comparatively low. Nevertheless, the predominant impression is of a spread of population growth radiating out of Dublin. Dublin itself may experience a small decline in population as people suburbanise, but this decline is likely to remain small as there will always be a demand for a central location.

Figure 4.1: Projected changes in total population, 2002-2021



4.3.2 Older Population

The projected increase in the older population was documented in Section 4.2. This section looks at the anticipated geographical distribution of that population.

Figure 4.2 shows the percentage of the population expected to be aged 65 or over in 2021 under the A1 assumption. The maps are generally similar for males and females, although a higher percentage of older females than males is projected for Dublin. Apart from Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown and Waterford county, the counties with the highest projected percentages of older people for both sexes are in the western half of the country, while most of the counties in the eastern half have lower percentages.

Figure 4.2 does not necessarily mean that there will be a greater need for services catering for older people in the west. It is important to bear in mind the absolute numbers as well as the percentages.

Table 4.6 shows the numbers of people aged 65 or over projected for each county under assumption A1. It also shows these numbers as a percentage of total persons aged 65 or over of that sex in the State. This may provide a better indication of the need for services. It will be noted, for example, that despite having low percentages of older people in Figure 4.2, Dublin C.B. and county will be home to an estimated 23.9 per cent of all males aged 65 or over and 25.7 per cent of females.

Figure 4.2: Percentage of projected population aged 65 or over, 2021

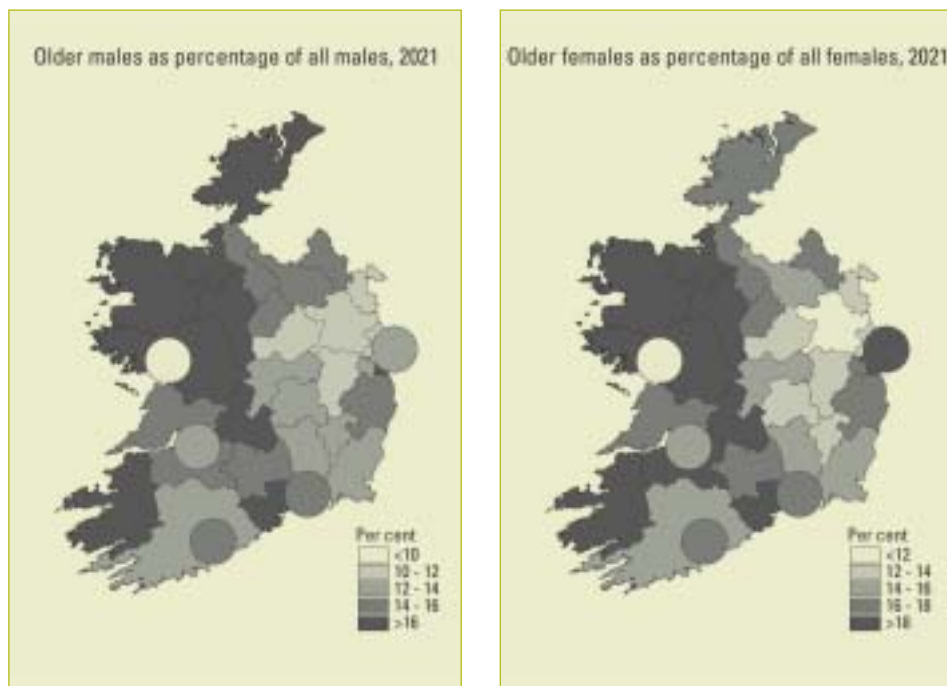


Table 4.6: Projected numbers of people aged 65 or over by county, 2021

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Carlow	3,728	1.2%	3,800	1.0%	7,528	1.1%
Dublin C.B.	29,176	9.0%	38,284	10.2%	67,460	9.7%
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	14,901	4.6%	17,804	4.8%	32,705	4.7%
Fingal	14,932	4.6%	18,258	4.8%	33,191	4.8%
South Dublin	17,985	5.6%	22,260	5.8%	40,246	5.8%
Kildare	12,600	3.9%	14,169	3.8%	26,768	3.8%
Kilkenny	7,286	2.3%	7,930	2.1%	15,216	2.2%
Laois	5,333	1.7%	5,663	1.5%	10,996	1.6%
Longford	2,769	0.9%	3,195	0.9%	5,965	0.9%
Louth	7,797	2.4%	9,342	2.5%	17,138	2.5%
Meath	12,028	3.7%	13,496	3.5%	25,524	3.7%
Offaly	5,323	1.6%	6,150	1.6%	11,473	1.6%
Westmeath	6,000	1.9%	7,037	1.9%	13,037	1.9%
Wexford	11,209	3.5%	12,522	3.3%	23,731	3.4%
Wicklow	10,020	3.1%	11,558	3.1%	21,578	3.1%
Clare	9,769	3.0%	11,112	3.0%	20,881	3.0%
Cork C.B.	8,583	2.7%	11,261	3.0%	19,844	2.8%
Cork Co.	28,075	8.7%	32,066	8.5%	60,142	8.6%
Kerry	13,108	4.1%	15,397	4.1%	28,505	4.1%
Limerick C.B.	3,623	1.1%	4,555	1.2%	8,178	1.2%
Limerick Co.	10,020	3.1%	11,584	3.1%	21,603	3.1%
Tipperary N.R.	5,207	1.6%	6,155	1.6%	11,363	1.6%
Tipperary S.R.	7,274	2.3%	8,343	2.2%	15,618	2.2%
Waterford C.B.	3,457	1.1%	4,389	1.1%	7,846	1.1%
Waterford Co.	5,465	1.7%	5,951	1.6%	11,417	1.6%
Galway C.B.	4,809	1.5%	5,891	1.5%	10,701	1.5%
Galway Co.	13,993	4.3%	14,534	3.9%	28,527	4.1%
Leitrim	2,676	0.8%	2,920	0.8%	5,597	0.8%
Mayo	11,838	3.7%	13,149	3.5%	24,987	3.6%

Table 4.6: Projected numbers of people aged 65 or over by county, 2021 (continued)

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Roscommon	5,706	1.8%	6,275	1.7%	11,980	1.7%
Sligo	5,012	1.6%	6,071	1.6%	11,082	1.6%
Cavan	5,521	1.7%	5,535	1.5%	11,056	1.6%
Donegal	12,946	4.0%	14,057	3.8%	27,003	3.9%
Monaghan	4,482	1.4%	5,120	1.4%	9,602	1.4%
Total	322,651	100.0%	375,835	100.0%	698,486	100.0%

4.4 Marital Status

As described in Section 4.2, under migration assumption A1 the number of older people is projected to increase by 70.6 per cent (males) and 52.3 per cent (females) between 2002 and 2021. Disaggregated by marital status, the composition of this larger older population will show a number of significant changes with a shift towards married and separated and, in general, a shift away from single and widowed. The broader changes are shown in Figure 4.3 with the more detailed trends summarised in Table 4.7.

Figure 4.3: Percentage change in males and females by marital status, 2002-2021

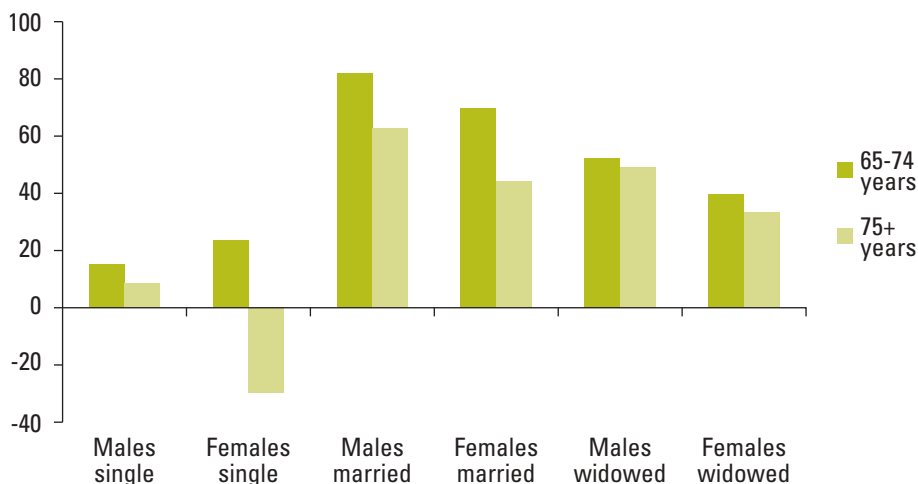


Table 4.7: Changing composition of older age groups by marital status, 2002-2021

Males	Single		Married		Widowed		Separated	
	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years
2002	19.4%	21.8%	68.5%	53.4%	8.8%	23.5%	3.2%	1.3%
2006	17.2%	19.7%	69.3%	54.2%	8.7%	24.1%	4.8%	1.9%
2011	14.7%	19.4%	70.4%	52.8%	8.6%	24.8%	6.2%	3.0%
2016	13.4%	17.5%	70.3%	54.1%	8.3%	23.9%	8.0%	4.5%
2021	12.6%	15.4%	70.1%	56.7%	7.5%	22.0%	9.8%	5.9%

Females	Single		Married		Widowed		Separated	
	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years
2002	13.3%	17.7%	50.6%	19.5%	33.5%	62.1%	2.6%	0.7%
2006	10.2%	15.2%	54.3%	21.7%	31.0%	61.8%	4.5%	1.3%
2011	8.9%	13.2%	54.2%	18.8%	30.2%	65.8%	6.7%	2.2%
2016	8.7%	11.1%	53.5%	21.7%	28.7%	63.3%	9.1%	3.9%
2021	9.7%	9.5%	51.0%	23.0%	27.7%	61.6%	11.6%	6.0%

Those who are single will represent a smaller proportion of the older population in 2021 than at present. Single men aged 65-74 represented almost one in five men in this age group in 2002. By 2021 this will have fallen to one in eight. The projections indicate that the absolute number of single men of 75 and over will increase by about 1,900 but they will represent fewer than one in six men of this age compared to more than one in five in 2002. The decline in single females will be more marked as it will be a fall in both absolute numbers and in the proportion they represent. The change is most marked in the older age group with the number of single women of 75 and over projected to fall from 21,000 to 15,000 in 2021, at which point they will represent only one in ten women of that age compared to one in six at present.

Table 4.7 shows that both married men and women will represent a larger proportion of the older population in 2021, although the increase is countered somewhat by the growing proportion who are separated. In Section 4.2 older

people aged 65-74 were identified as one of the fastest growing age groups in the population with their numbers growing by 180,000 by 2021. Of these, it is projected that 112,000 will be married. The older population aged 75 and over who are married will also show significant growth in numbers with males increasing by 62 per cent and females by 44 per cent.

By 2021 the relatively high separation rates of those in their late forties and early fifties evident in the 2002 census will have fed through to much higher rates of separation in older age groups than is currently the case. In 2002, 8 per cent of men and over 10 per cent of women aged 45-54 were recorded as separated or divorced. Assuming that current rates of marital breakdown continue up to 2011 with a levelling off after that point, it is likely that one in ten men and women aged 65-74 will be separated or divorced in 2021. The rates are projected to be much lower for the 'older' older population as by 2021 the higher rates of marital separation currently experienced by those in middle age will not yet have fed through to those over 75.

Table 4.8: Population and percentage of single males aged 65-74 years and 75 years and over, 2002 and 2021

	Population single males				Change 2002-2021		Percentage single males			
	2002		2021				2002		2021	
	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years
Carlow	278	214	332	233	54	19	20.2%	26.3%	13.2%	19.1%
Dublin C.B.	2,475	1,397	1,840	1,278	-635	-119	15.7%	15.1%	10.4%	11.2%
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	488	296	473	381	-15	85	8.0%	8.6%	5.3%	6.4%
Fingal	328	211	468	468	320	257	9.8%	13.3%	6.5%	9.5%
South Dublin	317	214	557	502	240	288	7.0%	11.0%	4.6%	8.4%
Kildare	479	316	906	486	427	170	15.7%	18.1%	10.3%	12.8%
Kilkenny	566	433	689	470	123	37	22.5%	24.8%	14.7%	18.1%
Laois	456	330	551	371	95	41	24.2%	27.5%	15.9%	19.9%
Longford	320	214	355	180	35	-34	29.2%	26.5%	19.3%	19.2%
Louth	476	338	586	382	110	44	17.2%	20.3%	11.3%	14.6%
Meath	559	425	936	619	377	194	17.8%	21.2%	11.7%	15.4%
Offaly	457	353	515	345	58	-8	22.3%	26.5%	14.5%	19.4%

Table 4.8: Population and percentage of single males aged 65-74 years and 75 years and over, 2002 and 2021 (continued)

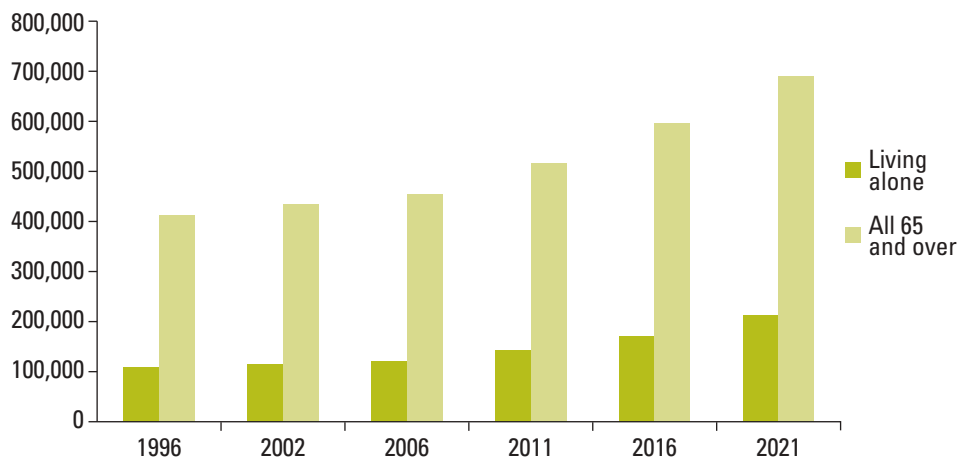
	Population single males				Change 2002-2021		Percentage single males			
	2002		2021		65-74 years	75+ years	2002		2021	
	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years			65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years
Westmeath	463	351	588	367	125	16	22.2%	25.9%	14.6%	18.7%
Wexford	651	393	786	521	135	128	16.6%	18.1%	10.9%	13.0%
Wicklow	457	324	651	437	194	113	15.0%	17.6%	9.9%	12.7%
Clare	782	572	958	666	176	94	23.3%	26.1%	15.3%	19.0%
Cork C.B.	567	320	472	334	-95	14	13.2%	14.5%	8.7%	10.6%
Cork Co.	2,036	1,346	2,560	1,596	524	250	21.2%	22.6%	13.9%	16.4%
Kerry	1,140	868	1,268	914	128	46	23.2%	26.4%	15.2%	19.1%
Limerick C.B.	238	129	212	137	-26	8	13.8%	14.5%	9.1%	10.7%
Limerick Co.	767	517	959	577	192	60	21.9%	23.9%	14.4%	17.3%
Tipperary N.R.	497	374	513	322	16	-52	22.6%	25.4%	14.8%	18.5%
Tipperary S.R.	627	395	713	425	86	30	23.0%	22.7%	15.1%	16.6%
Waterford C.B.	194	113	198	161	4	48	14.3%	15.7%	9.5%	11.8%
Waterford Co.	373	291	433	340	60	49	19.0%	23.6%	12.4%	17.1%
Galway C.B.	211	140	286	241	75	101	14.7%	17.9%	9.7%	13.0%
Galway Co.	1,425	1,032	1,682	1,073	257	41	28.8%	28.8%	18.9%	21.1%
Leitrim	370	276	359	242	-11	-34	32.2%	34.1%	21.1%	24.7%
Mayo	1,253	933	1,370	925	117	-8	27.7%	29.4%	18.2%	21.5%
Roscommon	658	477	681	466	23	-11	28.8%	30.3%	18.9%	22.2%
Sligo	499	321	541	286	42	-35	25.1%	22.7%	16.5%	16.5%
Cavan	622	469	691	442	69	-27	29.5%	31.1%	19.4%	22.6%
Donegal	1,199	1,014	1,367	1,093	168	79	26.1%	30.0%	17.2%	21.9%
Monaghan	470	338	522	328	52	-10	27.3%	28.9%	17.9%	20.9%

Table 4.8 shows the impact of the decline in the proportion of older single men at county level between 2002 and 2021. Counties in the north-west including Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan, where up to one in three men over 65 were single in 2002, will experience the sharpest declines in the percentage single by 2021.

4.5 Living Alone

The numbers of those aged 65 and over living alone increased from 107,000 to 114,000 between 1996 and 2002, representing a small decline in the percentage of older people living alone, from 25.8 per cent to 24.5 per cent. Our projections suggest that although the number of older people living alone will increase substantially between 2002 and 2021, the increase will be largely in line with the growth in the overall number of older people. By 2021 it is projected that there will be 210,000 older people living alone, representing just over 30 per cent of all those aged 65 and over.

Figure 4.4: Population aged 65 and over and those living alone, 1996-2021



Up to 2011 the growing propensity of those single, widowed and separated to live alone will be largely cancelled out by the rising proportion of older people who are married. As described in Section 2.8, the propensity to live alone is calculated as the ratio between the numbers living alone and the total number of single, widowed and separated people in that age category. Table 4.9 shows the projected changes in this ratio with the increase between 2002 and 2021 accounting for an additional 25,000 older people living alone by the end of the period.

Table 4.9: Ratio of numbers living alone to aggregate number of single, widowed and separated, 1996-2002

	Males		Females	
	65-69 years	70+ years	65-69 years	70+ years
1996	0.57	0.50	0.48	0.44
2002	0.57	0.53	0.50	0.47
2006	0.59	0.56	0.53	0.50
2011	0.62	0.59	0.56	0.53
2016	0.65	0.63	0.59	0.56
2021	0.67	0.66	0.61	0.59

Table 4.10 shows that a significant rise in the number of those aged 70 and over living alone is projected by 2021, with a doubling in the number of both males and females.

Table 4.10: Numbers of males and females aged 70 and over living alone, 1996-2021

	Males	Females
1996	25,300	55,800
2002	27,200	61,200
2006	29,500	63,200
2011	34,500	73,250
2016	41,500	86,300
2021	52,200	109,700

4.5.1 Geographical Variations in Numbers Living Alone

Table 4.11 indicates marked regional differences in the growth in numbers of those 65 and over living alone between 2002 and 2021.

Table 4.11: Change in numbers living alone aged 65 and over, 2002-2021

	2002		2021		Change			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Dublin Co.	1,418	4,150	5,529	14,714	4,111	10,564	14,675	264%
Kildare	799	1,620	2,494	4,919	1,695	3,299	4,994	206%
Meath	887	1,838	2,438	4,566	1,551	2,728	4,279	157%
Wicklow	873	1,903	2,310	4,540	1,437	2,637	4,074	147%
Galway C.B.	335	916	958	2,097	623	1,181	1,804	144%
Wexford	1,124	2,202	2,516	4,696	1,392	2,494	3,886	117%
Cork Co.	3,051	5,982	6,214	11,701	3,163	5,719	8,882	98%
Limerick Co.	1,201	2,058	2,298	4,123	1,097	2,065	3,163	97%
Waterford Co.	681	1,199	1,380	2,316	699	1,117	1,816	97%
Kilkenny	829	1,468	1,629	2,865	800	1,397	2,197	96%
Waterford C.B.	370	889	794	1,637	424	748	1,172	93%
Clare	1,262	1,946	2,442	3,730	1,180	1,784	2,963	92%
Tipperary S.R.	1,009	1,742	1,877	3,291	868	1,549	2,417	88%
Westmeath	715	1,427	1,369	2,612	654	1,185	1,839	86%
Louth	881	2,025	1,833	3,541	952	1,516	2,468	85%
Laois	598	1,087	1,112	1,904	514	817	1,331	79%
Kerry	1,802	2,808	3,224	5,003	1,422	2,195	3,616	78%
Carlow	446	728	888	1,175	442	447	889	76%
Galway Co.	1,941	2,636	3,301	4,666	1,360	2,030	3,389	74%
Sligo	802	1,328	1,326	2,375	524	1,047	1,571	74%
Donegal	1,852	2,960	3,288	5,046	1,436	2,086	3,523	73%
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	1,262	4,683	2,839	7,307	1,577	2,624	4,200	71%
Offaly	725	1,193	1,246	1,994	521	801	1,322	69%
Mayo	1,924	2,879	3,179	4,693	1,255	1,814	3,069	64%
Roscommon	1,002	1,364	1,598	2,163	596	799	1,395	59%

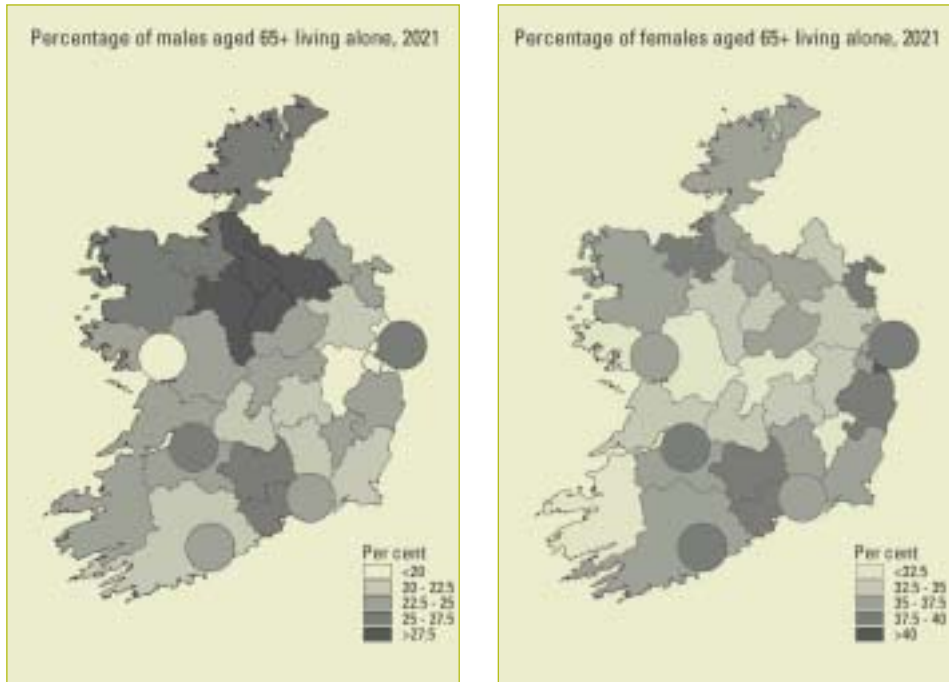
Table 4.11: Change in numbers living alone aged 65 and over, 2002-2021 (continued)

	2002		2021		Change			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Cavan	987	1,321	1,595	2,049	608	728	1,337	58%
Limerick C.B.	489	1,237	910	1,757	421	520	940	54%
Longford	525	726	856	1,069	331	343	674	54%
Tipperary N.R.	725	1,377	1,125	2,107	400	730	1,129	54%
Monaghan	676	1,181	1,093	1,687	417	506	923	50%
Cork C.B.	1,157	3,096	1,991	4,371	834	1,275	2,110	50%
Leitrim	566	746	792	1,089	226	343	569	43%
Dublin C.B.	5,100	13,097	7,732	14,726	2,632	1,629	4,261	23%

In general, those counties that currently have relatively low numbers of older people living alone will experience the most significant growth. On the other hand, counties in the northwest and north midlands, such as Leitrim, Longford, Roscommon and Cavan, that currently have relatively high proportions of older people living alone, will experience the lowest increases. These trends will result in a narrowing of the differences between counties in terms of the proportion of their populations consisting of older people living alone. Although the eastern region will still have a relatively low proportion of older people living alone, Dublin, Meath and Kildare will gain an additional 25,000 households occupied solely by an older person. In the southeast, Wexford, Waterford and Waterford C.B. will gain an additional 7,000 such households with Galway C.B. gaining almost 2,000.

In terms of percentages of older people living alone, Figure 4.5 shows current regional patterns will persist. For males, the counties of the northwest will continue to have the highest proportion of older people living alone. For females, the geographic pattern is more complex with the cities of Dublin, Cork and Limerick having the highest proportions living alone.

Figure 4.5: Percentage of males and females aged 65 and over living alone, 2021





Chapter Five

Comparisons with Other Projections

Chapter Five

Comparisons with Other Projections

5.1 Other Projections

A few other projections covering the period to 2021 or beyond have been made in recent years. These have different objectives, make different assumptions and have different starting points, consequently the projected populations are different to those reported here. Nevertheless, it is useful to examine the extent to which the various projections are in agreement. The following sections, therefore, compare our projections with those made by the CSO in 2001 and those made by Jonathan Blackwell and Associates on behalf of the National Spatial Strategy.

5.1.1 Total Population

The CSO considered six scenarios, based upon combinations of two alternative assumptions regarding net migration and three different assumptions with regard to total fertility. The net migration assumptions, referred to as M1 and M2, were:

- M1– net immigration continuing but diminishing
 - +20,000 per annum in 1996-2001
 - +15,000 per annum in 2001-2006
 - +10,000 per annum in 2006-2011

- M2 – net immigration followed by net emigration
 - +15,000 per annum in 1996-2001
 - +5,000 per annum in 2001-2006
 - zero net migration in 2006-2011.

The total fertility rate assumptions, referred to as F1, F2 and F3 were:

- F1 – total fertility rate (TFR) to increase from its 1998 level to 2.0 by 2001 and remain constant thereafter
- F2 – TFR to remain constant at its 1998 level to 2001, decrease to 1.75 by 2011 and remain constant thereafter
- F3 – TFR to remain constant at its 1998 level to 2001, decrease to 1.5 by 2011 and remain constant thereafter.

The Blackwell report focuses upon four projections, although they also provide results for a further eight models in an appendix. Two of the four reported projections referred to as Current Trends Scenario 1 and Current Trends Scenario 2 are similar to CSO M1F1 and M2F1 projections respectively. The other two models, referred to as Economic Growth Scenario 1 and Economic Growth Scenario 2 assume economic growth. Economic Growth Scenario 1 assumes that international in-migration flows will be driven by job creation and that agricultural employment will decline at 2 per cent per annum, while Economic Growth Scenario 2 is similar but assumes that a portion of the projected basic employment in Dublin is redirected elsewhere.

Table 5.1 shows the total populations projected for the State in 2021 (or, in the case of Blackwell and Associates, for 2020). It will be noted that our lowest projected population (A1) is almost identical to the CSO's highest projected population (M1F1). The A1 projection uses the same net migration assumptions as the CSO's M1F1 projection, but our model assumes a slightly lower total fertility rate. The main reason the two projections forecast virtually the same population for 2021, despite the differences in fertility, is that our model started from the actual 2002 population which was higher than had been projected by the CSO starting from the 1996 population. The actual 2002 population was underestimated by each of the CSO projections and also by both the Blackwell Current Trend models, consequently the end populations projected by each of these models needs to be adjusted upwards. Given that the Blackwell models estimate populations for 2000 and 2005, rather than 2002, it is difficult to be precise, but the Blackwell Economic Growth models would appear to have come close to predicting the 2002 population.

Table 5.1: Projected populations, 2020/2021

Model	Population 2020/2021
Connell and Pringle A1 2021	4,570,000
Connell and Pringle A2 2021	4,701,000
Connell and Pringle A3 2021	4,751,000
Connell and Pringle A4 2021	4,914,000
CSO M1F1 2021	4,563,000
CSO M1F2 2021	4,436,000
CSO M1F3 2021	4,315,000
CSO M2F1 2021	4,272,000
CSO M2F2 2021	4,152,000
CSO M2F3 2021	4,040,000
Blackwell Current Trends 1 2020	4,509,000
Blackwell Current Trends 2 2020	4,391,000
Blackwell Economic Growth 1 2020	5,016,000
Blackwell Economic Growth 2 2020	5,009,000

Our other three projections (A2, A3 and A4), based on assumptions of more sustained rates of high net migration, result in higher estimates of the population in 2021 than the A1 projection. However, it should be noted that even the A4 model, which assumes the highest levels of net migration, estimates a lower population in 2021 than either of the Blackwell Economic Growth models.

The populations projected for 2021 by the different models range from just over 4 million to just over 5 million. It is impossible to predict with any confidence which set of assumptions will eventually prove to be the most realistic. Our A1 model predicts strong growth in the short-term, with more modest growth subsequently. This seems a plausible scenario, and it also produces a population estimate of just over 4.5 million for 2021, which is more or less half-way between the two extremes of the other models. However, while this would be regarded by the authors as the preferred model, none of the other scenarios are beyond the realms of possibility, so it is necessary to accept that all the projections are associated with a high degree of uncertainty.

5.1.2 Age Composition

The CSO provides estimates of the population in five age bands, but only for the M1F2 model. The Blackwell report does not provide estimates of population numbers, but it does provide figures on projected young and old dependency rates for the two Current Trend models. It is possible to calculate population numbers from these rates given the total population. The Blackwell report also notes that similar trends were observed for the two Economic Growth models.

Table 5.2: Percentage of projected populations by age, 2020/2021

Model	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years
Connell and Pringle A1 2021	18.9%	65.9%	15.3%
Connell and Pringle A2 2021	19.0%	65.9%	15.1%
Connell and Pringle A3 2021	19.0%	66.0%	15.0%
Connell and Pringle A4 2021	19.2%	66.0%	14.8%
CSO M1F2 2021	19.0%	65.8%	15.2%
Blackwell Current Trends 1 2020	20.8%	64.9%	14.3%
Blackwell Current Trends 2 2020	19.1%	65.8%	15.1%

Table 5.2 shows the percentage of the projected populations in 2020/2021 in each of three age bands for these projections as calculated from the information available in the reports. The percentages for all the models are generally very similar. All of the models predict a substantial increase in the percentage of people aged over 65 from 11.1 per cent in 2002 to around 15 per cent in 2021. The number of people aged less than 15 will decline only slightly (from 21.1 per cent in 2002 to around 19 per cent in 2021), which means that there will also be a reduction in the percentage aged 15-64, and hence an increase in dependency ratios, in particular the old age dependency ratio.

The Blackwell report notes that the CSO estimates that life expectancy at birth will increase to 76.6 for males and 82.6 for females. These figures are very similar to our own tentative estimate for males (76.3), but slightly more optimistic than our estimate for females (81.5).

5.2 Demographic Dependency Ratios

There are a number of different definitions of the demographic dependency ratio. For our purposes it is defined as the ratio of those in the population considered to be dependent (below 15 years and above 65 years), to those considered to be of working age (15-64 years). Youth dependency is then defined as the ratio of those below 15 to those aged 15-64, while old age dependency is the ratio of those aged 65 and over to those aged 15-64.

Figure 5.1: Historic and projected trends in Irish dependency ratios, 1961-2021

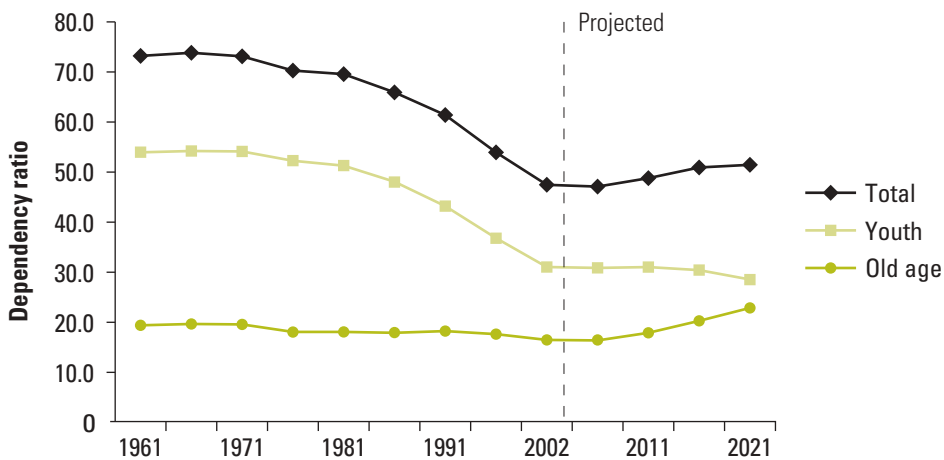
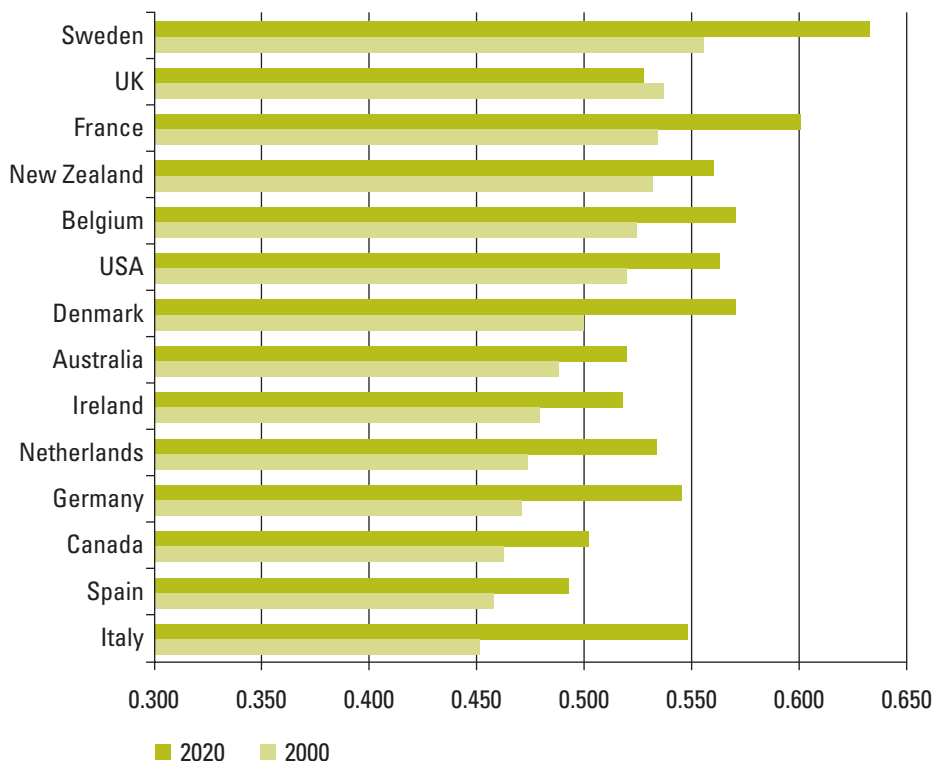


Figure 5.1 shows the historic trend in these ratios together with projected future trends under migration assumption A1. The overall dependency ratio has fallen steeply from 73.4 in 1961 to 47.6 in 2002. Most of this fall is accounted for by declining youth dependency, which fell from 54.0 to 31.2. This reflected a falling birth rate, particularly in the late 1980s and 1990s. Old age dependency, on the other hand, has remained relatively stable, falling from 19.4 in 1961 to 16.4 in 2002.

Projections under all four migration assumptions, A1 to A4, predict that there will be a moderate increase in the demographic dependency ratio over the next two decades. Under assumption A1 the ratio will rise from 47.6 in 2002 to 51.8 in 2021 while under assumption A4, which projects the highest level of in-migration of the four assumptions, the ratio reaches 51.6. As Figure 5.1 shows, the increase in the demographic dependency ratio is a function of a small decline in youth dependency (from 31.2 to 28.6) and a larger increase in old age dependency (from 16.4 to 23.2). Most of this increase is concentrated in the years after 2011 when the old age dependency ratio rises from 17.9 to 23.2.

In 2002 Ireland's demographic dependency ratio was below the average for developed world countries. Figure 5.2 shows that, based on United Nations (UN) population projections for a group of such countries, this will remain the case up to 2020. In fact the increase of just 4.2 in the Irish dependency ratio is among the lowest of any of the countries in this group. The UK stands out as something of an anomaly with a small decline in its dependency ratio, as the increase in its old age dependency ratio (4.0) will be slightly less than the fall in its youth dependency ratio (-4.1).

Figure 5.2: Demographic dependency ratios for selected developed countries, 2000 and 2020



Source: UN Population Estimates and Projections 2002 Revision Highlights⁵

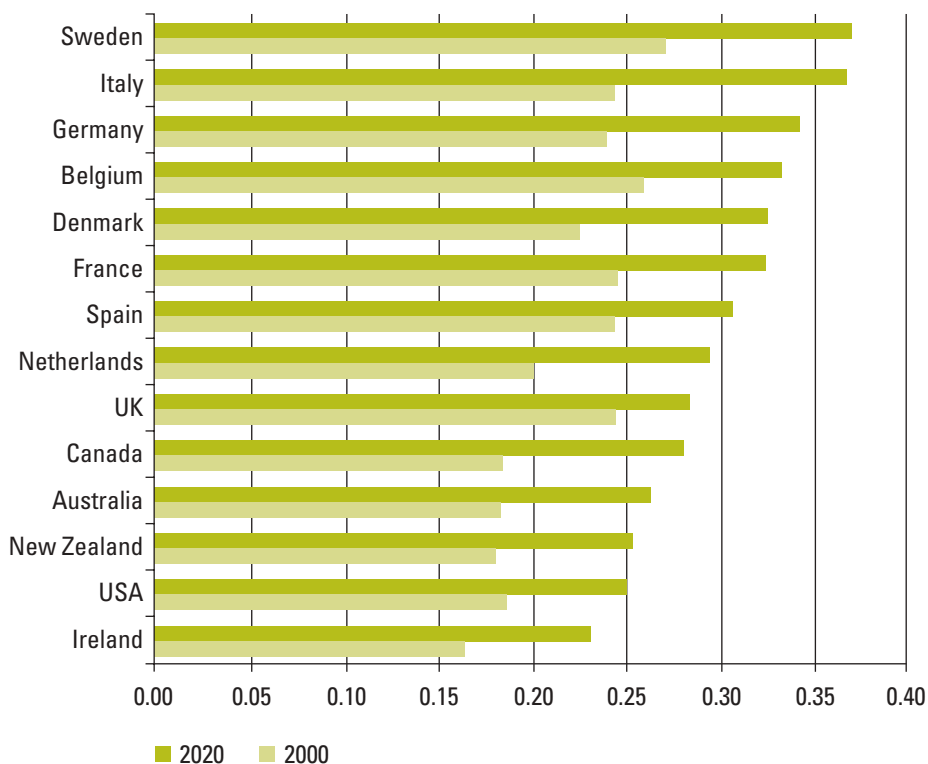
The change in the Irish ratio (based on the 2002 census and the A1 projections in this report) reflects an international trend of declining youth dependency and rising old age dependency. Regarding old age dependency, the ratio in many European countries in 2000 was close to 20.0 reflecting demographics that have been ageing for several decades. Another group of countries, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the USA, have lower ratios than any western European countries but these are still higher than the Irish ratio of 16.4 in 2002. As Figure 5.3 shows, Ireland had a very low old dependency ratio by international standards and this will remain the case in the period up to 2020. However, the anticipated increase in this ratio in the case of Ireland of 7.2, from 16.4 to 23.2, is very much in line

⁵ All references to future Irish dependency ratios are based on the 2021 population projections generated for this report under assumption A1.

with the projected increases in this ratio internationally. The average increase for the fourteen countries in Figure 5.3 is 8.0. The net result is that by 2020 Ireland's old age dependency ratio will have reached a level similar to that of countries such as the UK, Spain and Italy at present. At the same time, by 2020 a number of European countries such as Belgium, Italy and Sweden will have reached a point where the ratio per 100 of those aged 65 and over to those aged 15-64 will be 33 or greater.

Ireland's old age dependency ratio is set to rise over the next twenty years in line with other developed countries. However, it will still retain and, in some cases enhance, its 'competitive advantage' relative to most countries and continue to have a low old age dependency ratio by international standards. In addition, much of the ageing of the Irish population, reflected in a rising old age dependency ratio, will take place after 2011 at which point the ratio, at 17.9, will still be below current levels in all developed countries.

Figure 5.3: Old age dependency ratios for selected developed countries, 2000 and 2020



Source: UN Population Estimates and Projections 2002 Revision Highlights

5.3 Geographical Distribution

Population estimates are provided by both the CSO and Blackwell and Associates for regional authority (NUTS3) regions. Our models provide population projections for smaller areas (counties), but the county estimates can be easily aggregated into regional authority areas (or, for that matter, into several other types of region, such as regional health board areas).

Table 5.3: Percentage of population in each regional authority, 2020/2021

Model	Border	Dublin	Mid-East	Midland	Mid-West	South-East	South-West	West
Connell and Pringle A1	11.4%	23.6%	13.1%	6.8%	8.2%	11.9%	14.8%	10.2%
Connell and Pringle A2	11.3%	23.9%	13.2%	6.7%	8.2%	11.7%	14.7%	10.3%
Connell and Pringle A3	11.2%	24.1%	13.2%	6.7%	8.2%	11.7%	14.6%	10.3%
Connell and Pringle A4	11.0%	24.4%	13.4%	6.7%	8.3%	11.5%	14.5%	10.3%
CSO M1F1	9.9%	34.1%	11.0%	4.5%	8.3%	9.3%	13.4%	9.5%
CSO M1F2	9.8%	34.3%	10.9%	4.5%	8.4%	9.3%	13.4%	9.5%
CSO M1F3	9.9%	34.6%	10.0%	4.6%	8.4%	9.4%	13.6%	9.6%
CSO M2F1	10.0%	33.7%	11.1%	4.6%	8.4%	9.4%	13.5%	9.4%
CSO M2F2	9.9%	33.9%	11.1%	4.6%	8.4%	9.4%	13.5%	9.3%
CSO M2F3	9.9%	33.9%	11.1%	4.6%	8.4%	9.4%	13.5%	9.3%
Blackwell Current Trends 1	8.9%	31.8%	12.6%	4.9%	8.4%	10.1%	13.4%	10.2%
Blackwell Current Trends 2	8.9%	31.6%	12.6%	4.8%	8.4%	10.1%	13.4%	10.1%
Blackwell Economic Growth 1	8.9%	33.5%	12.4%	5.3%	7.6%	9.3%	14.2%	8.9%
Blackwell EG2-1	9.8%	28.6%	11.9%	5.9%	8.9%	9.9%	15.5%	9.2%
Blackwell EG2-2	9.4%	32.1%	11.9%	5.4%	8.1%	9.5%	14.6%	8.8%

Table 5.3 shows the percentage of the population estimated by each of the models in each regional authority area. It will be noted that there are two variants of the Blackwell Economic Growth scenario. Each assumes that a portion of the basic employment in Dublin and the mid-east regions is redirected to other regions. The first option (EG2-1) assumes that 75 per cent of new basic jobs are redistributed to the other regions in the period 2000-2005, with lower percentages in the following periods. This is an unrealistic figure, but Blackwell and Associates argue that this is

what would be required to achieve balanced growth (i.e., to prevent these regions from growing larger than they already are). The second option (EG2-2) is similar but assumes a more realistic transfer of basic jobs.

It will be noted that the projected percentage of the total population in each region is very consistent for all the CSO and Blackwell projections, with the exception of the Blackwell EG2-1 option, which explores the impact of deliberately redirecting basic employment (and hence population) away from Dublin. Our projections, in contrast, while very similar to one another, provide a quite different picture. Based upon a continuation of recent trends, they forecast Dublin's share of the national population declining from 28.7 per cent in 2002 to around 24 per cent in 2021, whereas the other projections envisage it increasing to well over 30 per cent. Most projections envisage the mid-east region (Kildare, Meath and Wicklow) increasing above its 10.5 per cent share in 2002, but our projections predict a much larger rate of growth than the other projections. Likewise our projections predict a healthier future for the border, midland, south-east and west regions than the other projections, but our projections for the mid-west and south-west regions are more or less in line with most of them.

The fact that our models project only a very modest growth in the share of the national population in the Dublin and mid-east regions, without the wholesale transfer of employment suggested as necessary by Blackwell and Associates, raises fundamental questions for the National Spatial Strategy. It also raises questions as to why our projections should be so different to the other projections. As noted previously, one needs to treat the projections for specific counties, especially county boroughs, with caution due to the possibility of boundary changes and/or overspill into adjoining areas, but the impact of such errors should be minimal when adjoining areas are aggregated, as in Table 4.3 into larger regions. However, one must be cognisant of the dangers of over-extrapolating from localised short-term trends.

The period 1996-2002 witnessed a reversal of the traditional net flows of population into the larger cities. This reversal is built into our models, whereas the other models, extrapolating without the benefit of the 2002 model, assume a continuation of the traditional flows. It remains to be seen whether the recent changes prove to be short-lived (in which case the CSO and Blackwell models will prove more accurate) or permanent (in which case our models may prove more accurate).⁶

6 It should be noted that our models do not actually assume a continuation of recent patterns, but are in fact based upon a compromise between traditional and recent patterns.



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Appendix

Population Projections Tables

Table 1: Persons aged 65+ years (Figures in parentheses are percentage of total area population.)

	2002	2006	2011	2016	2021
Carlow	4,769 (10.4%)	4,969 (10.1%)	5,471 (10.3%)	6,386 (11.4%)	7,528 (12.7%)
Dublin C.B.	63,507 (12.8%)	62,759 (12.8%)	62,744 (13.2%)	64,421 (14.4%)	67,460 (16.3%)
Dun Laoghaire	23,830 (12.4%)	24,807 (13.4%)	27,081 (15.6%)	29,751 (18.5%)	32,705 (22.6%)
Fingal	11,674 (5.9%)	14,253 (6.7%)	19,441 (8.5%)	26,074 (10.9%)	33,191 (13.3%)
South Dublin	14,961 (6.3%)	17,965 (7.3%)	23,620 (9.2%)	31,926 (12%)	40,246 (14.9%)
Kildare	10,924 (6.7%)	12,288 (6.8%)	15,830 (7.8%)	20,828 (9.7%)	26,768 (11.7%)
Kilkenny	9,388 (11.7%)	9,665 (11.3%)	10,853 (11.8%)	12,808 (13%)	15,216 (14.6%)
Laois	6,647 (11.3%)	6,903 (10.7%)	7,763 (10.7%)	9,129 (11.4%)	10,996 (12.6%)
Longford	4,264 (13.7%)	4,153 (13%)	4,476 (13.4%)	5,149 (14.8%)	5,965 (16.5%)
Louth	10,529 (10.3%)	11,012 (10.1%)	12,529 (10.6%)	14,669 (11.6%)	17,138 (12.8%)
Meath	11,653 (8.7%)	12,925 (8.3%)	15,988 (8.8%)	20,300 (9.8%)	25,524 (10.9%)
Offaly	7,392 (12.5%)	7,488 (11%)	8,278 (11.1%)	9,693 (12.1%)	11,473 (13.4%)
Westmeath	7,898 (11%)	8,238 (10.5%)	9,258 (10.8%)	10,864 (11.7%)	13,037 (13.1%)
Wexford	13,601 (11.7%)	14,880 (11.7%)	17,354 (12.3%)	20,336 (13.2%)	23,731 (14.3%)
Wicklow	11,433 (10%)	12,414 (10.3%)	14,793 (11.7%)	17,993 (13.7%)	21,578 (15.9%)
Clare	12,220 (11.8%)	12,990 (11.8%)	15,001 (12.6%)	17,845 (14.2%)	20,881 (15.8%)
Cork C.B.	15,837 (12.9%)	16,384 (13.4%)	17,340 (14.2%)	18,476 (15%)	19,844 (16.1%)
Cork Co.	35,346 (10.9%)	37,087 (10.7%)	42,384 (11.5%)	50,589 (13.1%)	60,142 (14.9%)
Kerry	18,208 (13.7%)	18,978 (13.8%)	21,460 (15%)	24,829 (16.9%)	28,505 (19%)
Limerick C.B.	6,308 (11.7%)	6,533 (12%)	6,911 (12.6%)	7,493 (13.6%)	8,178 (15%)
Limerick Co.	12,776 (10.5%)	13,314 (10.8%)	15,232 (12.1%)	18,202 (14.4%)	21,603 (17.2%)
Tipperary N.R.	8,189 (13.4%)	8,223 (13.2%)	8,918 (14.2%)	9,979 (16%)	11,363 (18.5%)
Tipperary S.R.	9,987 (12.6%)	10,321 (12.4%)	11,472 (12.9%)	13,362 (14.1%)	15,618 (15.6%)
Waterford C.B.	5,018 (11.3%)	5,482 (12%)	6,216 (13.2%)	7,024 (14.5%)	7,846 (15.8%)
Waterford Co.	7,012 (12.3%)	7,301 (12%)	8,336 (13.5%)	9,763 (15.5%)	11,417 (17.8%)
Galway C.B.	5,371 (8.2%)	5,993 (8%)	7,170 (8.3%)	8,744 (9.9%)	10,701 (9.5%)
Galway Co.	18,307 (12.8%)	18,768 (12.6%)	20,777 (13.6%)	24,216 (15.8%)	28,527 (18.6%)
Leitrim	4,146 (16.1%)	4,100 (15%)	4,358 (14.9%)	4,856 (15.5%)	5,597 (16.7%)
Mayo	17,216 (14.7%)	17,372 (14.2%)	18,918 (14.9%)	21,656 (16.5%)	24,987 (18.5%)
Roscommon	8,328 (15.5%)	8,335 (14.7%)	9,001 (14.9%)	10,254 (16.1%)	11,980 (17.8%)
Sligo	7,673 (13.2%)	7,646 (12.9%)	8,260 (13.7%)	9,549 (15.7%)	11,082 (18.1%)
Cavan	7,815 (13.8%)	7,696 (12.7%)	8,235 (12.6%)	9,397 (13.3%)	11,056 (14.6%)
Donegal	17,300 (12.6%)	17,985 (12.6%)	20,245 (13.6%)	23,494 (15.3%)	27,003 (17.1%)
Monaghan	6,474 (12.3%)	6,543 (12.1%)	7,174 (12.9%)	8,300 (14.6%)	9,602 (16.6%)
Total	436,001 (11.1%)	455,771 (11.1%)	512,888 (12%)	598,354 (13.5%)	698,486 (15.3%)

Table 2: Persons aged 80+ years (Figures in parentheses are percentage of total area population.)

	2002	2006	2011	2016	2021
Carlow	1,040 (2.26%)	1,101 (2.24%)	1,137 (2.15%)	1,143 (2.04%)	1,313 (2.22%)
Dublin C.B.	14,238 (2.87%)	15,417 (3.15%)	16,072 (3.39%)	16,192 (3.62%)	16,610 (4%)
Dun Laoghaire	5,403 (2.82%)	5,308 (2.87%)	5,485 (3.15%)	5,900 (3.67%)	6,836 (4.72%)
Fingal	2,333 (1.19%)	2,598 (1.23%)	3,018 (1.33%)	3,859 (1.61%)	5,424 (2.18%)
South Dublin	2,494 (1.04%)	3,034 (1.22%)	3,793 (1.47%)	4,937 (1.86%)	6,663 (2.46%)
Kildare	2,513 (1.53%)	2,660 (1.48%)	2,744 (1.38%)	3,089 (1.44%)	3,964 (1.73%)
Kilkenny	2,181 (2.71%)	2,335 (2.73%)	2,390 (2.6%)	2,568 (2.62%)	2,933 (2.81%)
Laois	1,469 (2.5%)	1,603 (2.47%)	1,728 (2.39%)	1,897 (2.38%)	2,142 (2.45%)
Longford	1,070 (3.44%)	1,091 (3.4%)	1,034 (3.09%)	1,042 (2.99%)	1,089 (3.01%)
Louth	2,414 (2.37%)	2,613 (2.39%)	2,623 (2.22%)	2,749 (2.18%)	3,181 (2.37%)
Meath	2,774 (2.07%)	3,041 (1.96%)	3,324 (1.83%)	3,768 (1.82%)	4,626 (1.98%)
Offaly	1,622 (2.55%)	1,737 (4.45%)	1,741 (2.34%)	1,893 (2.37%)	2,102 (2.45%)
Westmeath	1,773 (2.47%)	1,973 (2.22%)	2,068 (2.4%)	2,200 (2.37%)	2,460 (2.47%)
Wexford	2,841 (2.44%)	3,144 (1.54%)	3,443 (2.44%)	3,926 (2.55%)	4,670 (2.8%)
Wicklow	2,685 (2.34%)	2,914 (2.61%)	3,002 (2.37%)	3,197 (2.43%)	3,834 (2.83%)
Clare	2,985 (2.89%)	3,143 (2.84%)	3,281 (2.76%)	3,541 (2.82%)	4,143 (3.14%)
Cork C.B.	3,292 (2.68%)	3,606 (2.95%)	3,785 (3.09%)	4,008 (3.25%)	4,468 (3.62%)
Cork Co.	8,252 (2.54%)	8,659 (2.51%)	9,070 (2.46%)	9,858 (2.55%)	11,327 (2.81%)
Kerry	4,373 (3.3%)	4,575 (3.32%)	4,752 (3.32%)	5,065 (3.45%)	5,787 (3.85%)
Limerick C.B.	1,209 (2.24%)	1,417 (2.61%)	1,543 (2.81%)	1,635 (2.98%)	1,787 (3.28%)
Limerick Co.	2,973 (2.45%)	3,131 (2.53%)	3,096 (2.46%)	3,237 (2.56%)	3,776 (3%)
Tipperary N.R.	1,884 (3.09%)	2,047 (3.29%)	2,092 (3.32%)	2,108 (3.38%)	2,200 (3.58%)
Tipperary S.R.	2,317 (2.93%)	2,522 (3.03%)	2,606 (2.93%)	2,759 (2.92%)	3,134 (3.12%)
Waterford C.B.	1,054 (2.36%)	1,189 (2.6%)	1,340 (2.84%)	1,574 (3.24%)	1,878 (3.78%)
Waterford Co.	1,518 (2.67%)	1,638 (2.76%)	1,684 (2.73%)	1,817 (2.88%)	2,110 (3.3%)
Galway C.B.	1,241 (1.89%)	1,366 (1.84%)	1,534 (1.78%)	1,820 (1.84%)	2,306 (2.05%)
Galway Co.	4,775 (3.33%)	4,793 (3.23%)	4,843 (3.17%)	5,038 (3.28%)	5,666 (3.7%)
Leitrim	1,082 (4.19%)	1,087 (3.98%)	1,060 (3.62%)	1,043 (3.33%)	1,120 (3.35%)
Mayo	4,587 (3.91%)	4,528 (3.71%)	4,506 (3.54%)	4,658 (3.55%)	5,136 (3.8%)
Roscommon	2,118 (3.94%)	2,213 (3.9%)	2,302 (3.82%)	2,370 (3.72%)	2,550 (3.79%)
Sligo	1,943 (3.34%)	2,001 (3.38%)	1,971 (3.27%)	2,002 (3.29%)	2,191 (3.57%)
Cavan	2,007 (3.55%)	2,083 (3.44%)	2,019 (3.08%)	2,050 (2.91%)	2,163 (2.86%)
Donegal	4,544 (3.3%)	4,602 (3.23%)	4,649 (3.13%)	4,931 (3.21%)	5,707 (3.6%)
Monaghan	1,579 (3%)	1,704 (3.16%)	1,765 (3.18%)	1,841 (3.24%)	2,008 (3.47%)
Total	100,583 (2.57%)	106,873 (2.61%)	111,500 (2.6%)	119,715 (2.7%)	137,305 (3%)

Table 3: State population by sex by age cohort

Males	2002	2006	2011	2016	2021
0-4 years	142,040	156,228	157,748	148,293	139,905
5-9 years	135,890	142,948	157,875	158,176	148,743
10-14 years	146,114	139,332	144,131	158,238	158,539
15-19 years	160,413	148,717	140,692	146,130	160,223
20-24 years	165,292	157,292	146,399	140,585	146,013
25-29 years	156,100	161,265	149,376	138,083	132,278
30-34 years	152,377	167,130	174,314	159,171	147,902
35-39 years	144,530	156,704	172,120	176,165	161,074
40-44 years	135,301	145,359	158,804	172,355	176,374
45-49 years	124,981	133,403	144,660	156,980	170,367
50-54 years	116,585	122,657	131,583	141,853	153,939
55-59 years	99,827	112,167	120,636	128,678	138,633
60-64 years	77,559	92,996	109,353	118,095	127,094
65-69 years	65,290	70,695	87,837	104,258	114,263
70-74 years	51,719	54,725	61,602	77,715	93,860
75-79 years	37,377	38,316	41,964	48,323	62,451
80-84 years	22,283	24,043	24,557	27,639	32,859
85+ years	12,486	13,145	14,914	16,210	19,218
Total	1,946,164	2,037,121	2,138,564	2,216,948	2,283,734

Females	2002	2006	2011	2016	2021
0-4 years	135,590	147,703	147,615	137,511	128,120
5-9 years	128,200	136,290	149,411	148,106	138,024
10-14 years	139,594	132,318	137,443	149,727	148,422
15-19 years	152,775	144,175	136,121	141,526	153,797
20-24 years	163,042	152,166	143,436	136,610	142,006
25-29 years	156,593	159,227	141,966	131,841	125,025
30-34 years	152,299	169,198	175,336	154,809	144,705
35-39 years	146,376	155,636	173,030	176,645	156,183
40-44 years	136,683	146,109	156,868	172,979	176,575
45-49 years	124,623	134,397	145,674	155,752	171,737
50-54 years	114,258	122,150	133,264	143,929	153,886
55-59 years	97,467	110,247	120,807	131,301	141,764
60-64 years	76,693	92,156	108,602	119,111	130,042
65-69 years	68,184	72,898	89,644	105,932	116,998
70-74 years	60,410	61,883	67,805	83,969	100,077
75-79 years	52,438	50,383	52,536	58,443	73,533
80-84 years	36,574	40,371	37,638	40,067	45,547
85+ years	29,240	29,314	34,391	35,799	39,681
Total	1,971,039	2,056,619	2,151,589	2,224,054	2,286,120

Table 4: County and county borough level projections

2002 – Total Population

Males	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years
Carlow	1,835	1,614	1,789	2,035	2,128	1,808	1,786	1,720	1,610
Dublin C.B.	14,546	12,933	13,459	16,305	26,620	27,929	22,493	17,551	15,145
Dun Laoghaire	5,953	6,196	6,722	7,261	8,608	7,013	6,444	6,637	6,614
Fingal	7,941	7,370	7,788	8,610	8,809	8,918	8,760	7,756	6,946
South Dublin	9,488	8,751	9,280	10,626	11,797	11,000	10,030	8,527	7,913
Kildare	7,287	6,309	6,438	7,020	6,773	6,911	7,514	7,049	6,121
Kilkenny	2,970	2,932	3,364	3,393	2,855	2,822	2,877	2,968	3,007
Laois	2,366	2,182	2,429	2,486	2,269	2,221	2,307	2,291	2,229
Longford	1,207	1,109	1,291	1,312	1,091	1,008	1,016	1,093	1,069
Louth	4,306	3,601	3,915	4,129	4,181	3,939	4,184	3,851	3,406
Meath	5,792	5,142	5,386	5,537	5,179	5,093	5,613	5,686	5,005
Offaly	2,449	2,447	2,642	2,845	2,306	2,325	2,344	2,372	2,265
Westmeath	2,856	2,732	2,831	3,131	2,780	2,565	2,773	2,736	2,524
Wexford	4,481	4,337	4,696	4,726	4,128	4,042	4,339	4,240	4,035
Wicklow	4,452	4,360	4,463	4,601	4,402	3,981	4,320	4,489	4,258
Clare	3,829	3,888	3,967	4,101	3,603	3,555	3,858	3,952	3,728
Cork C.B.	3,468	3,513	3,907	4,943	6,834	5,462	4,246	3,918	3,836
Cork Co.	12,375	12,087	12,667	13,302	11,904	11,647	12,769	13,087	11,895
Kerry	4,323	4,294	4,894	5,270	4,684	4,427	4,829	4,593	4,740
Limerick C.B.	1,875	1,621	1,820	2,129	2,663	2,552	2,127	1,813	1,645
Limerick Co.	4,184	4,217	4,617	5,669	5,862	4,469	4,504	4,301	4,357
Tipperary N.R.	2,232	2,231	2,305	2,525	2,190	2,104	2,117	2,278	2,202
Tipperary S.R.	2,873	2,871	3,185	3,398	2,827	2,673	2,815	2,927	2,833
Waterford C.B.	1,640	1,436	1,524	1,885	2,188	1,787	1,726	1,656	1,373
Waterford Co.	2,142	2,086	2,289	2,278	2,028	1,852	1,979	2,171	2,095
Galway C.B.	1,907	1,740	1,815	2,920	4,833	3,554	2,606	2,030	1,834
Galway Co.	5,335	5,505	6,114	6,089	4,742	4,429	5,015	5,336	5,267
Leitrim	880	928	992	1,062	778	753	831	922	926
Mayo	3,960	4,154	4,764	5,180	3,565	3,607	3,859	4,025	4,115
Roscommon	1,761	1,874	2,205	2,267	1,680	1,575	1,784	1,968	1,984
Sligo	2,008	2,021	2,195	2,499	2,186	1,790	1,853	2,039	2,040
Cavan	2,126	2,149	2,302	2,391	2,018	1,843	1,950	2,055	2,038
Donegal	5,274	5,309	5,913	6,039	4,680	4,480	4,791	4,666	4,427
Monaghan	1,919	1,951	2,146	2,449	2,101	1,966	1,918	1,827	1,819
Total	142,040	135,890	146,114	160,413	165,292	156,100	152,377	144,530	135,301

45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Total
1,469	1,372	1,099	950	733	642	420	260	133	23,403
13,020	12,253	10,904	9,678	8,612	7,126	4,974	2,827	1,438	237,813
5,907	5,420	4,909	4,152	3,367	2,705	1,823	1,002	604	91,337
6,303	5,510	4,571	3,182	2,064	1,293	828	473	287	97,409
7,288	7,202	5,403	3,726	2,744	1,799	1,132	546	264	117,516
5,455	4,689	3,877	2,486	1,755	1,303	881	546	321	82,735
2,769	2,536	2,159	1,621	1,379	1,142	919	537	290	40,540
1,999	1,697	1,466	1,108	996	886	641	357	201	30,131
1,080	1,068	893	652	646	451	423	238	147	15,794
3,176	2,844	2,565	1,960	1,571	1,197	882	524	258	50,489
4,524	3,994	3,377	2,269	1,787	1,347	1,003	664	335	67,733
2,108	1,870	1,564	1,264	1,130	923	720	406	205	32,185
2,382	2,104	1,745	1,362	1,178	904	736	411	210	35,960
3,788	3,522	3,151	2,595	2,215	1,699	1,175	679	322	58,170
3,711	3,535	3,099	2,235	1,770	1,279	941	575	329	56,800
3,476	3,448	2,870	2,238	1,870	1,488	1,076	696	420	52,063
3,444	3,357	3,062	2,781	2,409	1,871	1,249	660	303	59,263
10,911	10,146	8,370	6,343	5,369	4,226	3,064	1,861	1,031	163,054
4,628	4,517	4,096	3,067	2,715	2,203	1,647	1,033	612	66,572
1,556	1,446	1,207	1,055	974	756	526	245	118	26,128
4,117	3,887	3,208	2,442	1,956	1,549	1,156	631	377	61,503
2,082	1,984	1,696	1,251	1,196	1,000	774	451	246	30,864
2,735	2,525	2,130	1,743	1,482	1,239	901	560	282	39,999
1,257	1,209	1,101	924	786	569	401	212	108	21,782
1,954	1,846	1,659	1,310	1,086	882	676	380	177	28,890
1,732	1,505	1,331	989	835	603	392	256	133	31,015
5,034	4,739	4,008	3,208	2,716	2,234	1,704	1,129	748	73,352
956	889	791	657	609	540	400	255	155	13,324
4,089	3,968	3,462	2,713	2,438	2,079	1,503	990	678	59,149
2,025	1,797	1,590	1,217	1,208	1,075	774	496	303	27,583
1,945	1,965	1,612	1,222	1,059	926	686	449	276	28,771
1,958	1,837	1,535	1,194	1,149	960	749	495	266	29,015
4,340	4,223	3,918	2,991	2,544	2,043	1,613	1,063	702	69,016
1,763	1,681	1,399	974	942	780	588	376	207	26,806
124,981	116,585	99,827	77,559	65,290	51,719	37,377	22,283	12,486	1,946,164

Table 4: County and county borough level projections

2002 – Total Population

Females	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years
Carlow	1,638	1,529	1,658	1,929	1,843	1,729	1,769	1,732	1,622
Dublin C.B.	13,738	12,376	13,120	16,249	29,985	29,320	22,243	17,722	15,580
Dun Laoghaire	5,806	5,742	6,338	7,217	8,723	7,333	6,999	7,701	7,223
Fingal	7,568	6,600	7,325	7,933	8,699	9,334	8,988	8,163	7,518
South Dublin	9,183	8,030	8,939	10,242	11,583	11,068	10,482	9,184	8,604
Kildare	6,773	6,075	6,027	6,576	6,675	6,843	7,348	6,897	6,111
Kilkenny	2,777	2,849	3,187	3,285	2,457	2,730	2,832	3,032	2,932
Laois	2,334	2,073	2,272	2,338	1,896	1,939	2,132	2,196	2,044
Longford	1,076	1,108	1,184	1,259	891	883	1,035	1,046	1,001
Louth	4,067	3,486	3,700	3,964	4,135	4,127	4,186	3,803	3,396
Meath	5,413	4,790	5,143	5,305	4,638	5,071	5,665	5,428	4,947
Offaly	2,448	2,313	2,500	2,463	2,177	2,171	2,346	2,272	2,246
Westmeath	2,722	2,585	2,718	2,909	2,699	2,698	2,764	2,683	2,452
Wexford	4,356	4,158	4,487	4,429	3,877	4,005	4,319	4,466	4,218
Wicklow	4,100	4,030	4,421	4,431	4,207	4,122	4,499	4,746	4,279
Clare	3,804	3,552	3,834	3,678	3,295	3,548	3,917	3,884	3,662
Cork C.B.	3,313	3,210	3,724	5,160	8,025	5,452	4,273	4,045	4,004
Cork Co.	11,959	11,570	12,039	12,433	10,673	11,549	12,808	12,856	11,616
Kerry	4,227	4,289	4,687	5,039	4,277	4,212	4,544	4,635	4,663
Limerick C.B.	1,822	1,639	1,698	2,294	3,286	2,582	2,052	1,769	1,656
Limerick Co.	3,998	3,959	4,328	5,123	5,365	4,177	4,237	4,325	4,118
Tipperary N.R.	2,163	2,119	2,266	2,417	1,784	1,927	2,027	2,208	2,019
Tipperary S.R.	2,694	2,734	3,034	3,086	2,499	2,553	2,771	2,881	2,777
Waterford C.B.	1,515	1,376	1,526	1,841	2,324	1,883	1,737	1,657	1,478
Waterford Co.	2,022	1,931	2,230	2,144	1,731	1,762	1,976	2,124	1,996
Galway C.B.	1,833	1,675	1,784	3,430	5,849	3,954	2,817	2,301	2,019
Galway Co.	5,109	5,021	5,640	5,451	4,013	4,289	5,063	5,175	5,125
Leitrim	803	842	977	951	644	637	803	849	852
Mayo	3,800	3,990	4,613	4,653	3,262	3,464	3,726	4,039	4,170
Roscommon	1,728	1,787	2,062	2,085	1,324	1,372	1,612	1,801	1,932
Sligo	1,833	1,867	2,165	2,484	2,228	1,913	1,887	2,088	2,147
Cavan	2,063	1,994	2,257	2,260	1,701	1,732	1,846	1,930	1,898
Donegal	5,153	5,049	5,557	5,475	4,539	4,527	4,869	4,896	4,591
Monaghan	1,752	1,852	2,154	2,242	1,738	1,687	1,727	1,842	1,787
Total	135,590	128,200	139,594	152,775	163,042	156,593	152,299	146,376	136,683

45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Total
1,406	1,271	1,021	883	706	660	568	376	271	22,611
13,682	12,933	11,674	10,816	10,427	9,845	8,285	5,488	4,485	257,968
6,552	5,985	5,642	4,865	4,094	3,593	2,845	2,112	1,685	100,455
6,593	5,869	4,719	2,966	2,192	1,673	1,291	860	713	99,004
8,464	7,668	5,593	3,803	2,928	2,273	1,591	975	709	121,319
5,358	4,542	3,522	2,344	1,791	1,386	1,295	965	681	81,209
2,667	2,385	2,031	1,514	1,438	1,252	1,077	791	563	39,799
1,840	1,594	1,349	1,070	1,009	882	764	543	368	28,643
1,032	959	836	605	581	557	536	382	303	15,274
3,035	2,916	2,513	1,907	1,642	1,440	1,383	965	667	51,332
4,327	3,763	3,072	2,193	1,806	1,592	1,344	958	817	66,272
1,956	1,837	1,590	1,151	1,181	940	876	595	416	31,478
2,301	1,986	1,648	1,274	1,204	1,114	989	656	496	35,898
3,610	3,359	3,121	2,510	2,268	1,869	1,534	1,045	795	58,426
3,860	3,468	2,950	2,224	1,795	1,566	1,397	1,002	779	57,876
3,371	3,173	2,759	2,067	1,789	1,587	1,425	1,016	853	51,214
3,629	3,382	3,219	3,018	2,734	2,329	1,953	1,335	994	63,799
10,568	9,724	8,084	6,039	5,425	4,845	4,165	2,989	2,371	161,713
4,416	4,247	3,724	2,997	2,644	2,459	2,167	1,472	1,256	65,955
1,477	1,460	1,281	1,190	1,091	976	776	505	341	27,895
3,996	3,658	3,112	2,275	1,928	1,608	1,606	1,107	858	59,778
2,010	1,836	1,638	1,210	1,220	1,116	999	644	543	30,146
2,512	2,405	2,030	1,623	1,477	1,311	1,260	834	641	39,122
1,274	1,174	1,098	987	893	722	593	406	328	22,812
1,874	1,700	1,595	1,166	1,079	926	845	531	430	28,062
1,883	1,617	1,391	1,112	875	776	649	462	390	34,817
4,742	4,269	3,505	2,715	2,485	2,337	2,056	1,534	1,364	69,893
906	782	690	552	512	507	496	363	309	12,475
3,911	3,675	2,997	2,469	2,363	2,196	2,050	1,545	1,374	58,297
1,805	1,636	1,423	1,152	1,082	1,093	978	723	596	26,191
2,022	1,831	1,498	1,189	1,120	975	964	654	564	29,429
1,772	1,523	1,376	983	1,066	947	937	713	533	27,531
4,166	4,102	3,482	2,818	2,426	2,180	1,950	1,474	1,305	68,559
1,606	1,529	1,284	1,006	913	878	794	554	442	25,787
124,623	114,258	97,467	76,693	68,184	60,410	52,438	36,574	29,240	1,971,039

Table 4: County and county borough level projections

2006 – Total Population

Males	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years
Carlow	2,012	1,884	1,725	1,837	1,902	2,097	2,068	1,923	1,780
Dublin C.B.	18,440	12,526	12,232	16,049	21,320	24,346	24,131	19,544	15,794
Dun Laoghaire	6,019	5,643	6,133	6,971	6,819	6,747	6,326	6,086	6,250
Fingal	8,750	7,735	7,360	7,912	8,745	9,668	10,201	8,887	7,561
South Dublin	9,766	8,926	8,451	9,251	10,736	11,918	11,687	9,615	8,072
Kildare	7,617	7,351	6,531	6,554	6,833	7,268	8,500	8,183	7,205
Kilkenny	3,253	3,127	3,124	3,294	3,156	2,986	3,251	3,115	3,111
Laois	2,724	2,533	2,359	2,465	2,450	2,494	2,653	2,561	2,444
Longford	1,186	1,251	1,166	1,174	1,113	1,063	1,132	1,101	1,139
Louth	4,556	4,365	3,748	3,833	4,014	4,314	4,562	4,400	3,902
Meath	6,775	6,288	5,603	5,516	5,619	6,224	6,972	6,656	6,126
Offaly	2,743	2,667	2,668	2,649	2,635	2,424	2,665	2,522	2,458
Westmeath	3,078	3,079	2,968	2,882	2,945	2,863	3,108	3,089	2,905
Wexford	4,837	4,818	4,651	4,697	4,542	4,385	4,718	4,780	4,542
Wicklow	4,391	4,552	4,433	4,393	4,397	4,273	4,512	4,646	4,586
Clare	4,169	4,037	3,973	3,934	3,881	3,648	4,156	4,301	4,155
Cork C.B.	4,103	3,187	3,503	4,592	5,571	5,532	4,694	3,893	3,744
Cork Co.	13,568	12,938	12,480	12,287	12,003	12,437	13,809	13,838	13,349
Kerry	4,864	4,404	4,375	4,684	4,828	4,582	4,892	5,071	4,844
Limerick C.B.	1,943	1,705	1,630	1,962	2,124	2,430	2,395	1,989	1,753
Limerick Co.	4,754	4,245	4,320	4,645	4,853	5,152	4,744	4,629	4,336
Tipperary N.R.	2,215	2,292	2,254	2,165	2,197	2,038	2,253	2,295	2,353
Tipperary S.R.	3,106	3,008	3,011	3,079	3,053	2,823	2,981	3,000	3,027
Waterford C.B.	1,705	1,540	1,444	1,646	1,857	1,937	1,728	1,687	1,585
Waterford Co.	2,230	2,283	2,214	2,091	1,873	1,976	2,136	2,223	2,280
Galway C.B.	2,892	1,747	1,840	2,958	4,260	4,590	3,476	2,453	1,964
Galway Co.	5,437	5,762	5,833	5,565	4,655	4,579	5,322	5,676	5,694
Leitrim	988	974	986	955	953	818	956	939	971
Mayo	4,221	4,192	4,341	4,527	4,372	3,542	4,155	4,271	4,291
Roscommon	2,092	1,967	2,046	2,087	1,925	1,648	1,903	2,049	2,127
Sligo	2,043	2,077	2,100	2,153	2,113	1,961	1,918	2,023	2,121
Cavan	2,336	2,329	2,310	2,262	2,243	2,092	2,175	2,184	2,201
Donegal	5,317	5,557	5,549	5,580	5,115	4,430	4,894	5,084	4,827
Monaghan	2,099	1,957	1,968	2,071	2,189	1,979	2,054	1,991	1,863
Total	156,228	142,948	139,332	148,717	157,292	161,265	167,130	156,704	145,359

45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Total
1,613	1,459	1,331	1,061	846	615	456	263	148	25,021
14,116	12,300	11,315	9,851	8,416	6,922	5,075	3,114	1,585	237,075
6,146	5,503	5,071	4,506	3,709	2,861	2,036	1,187	632	88,647
6,713	5,992	5,239	4,163	2,779	1,710	969	548	308	105,242
7,461	6,979	6,650	4,903	3,297	2,257	1,347	752	340	122,407
6,083	5,304	4,527	3,538	2,209	1,472	935	562	341	91,016
2,976	2,723	2,438	2,002	1,495	1,159	870	601	320	42,998
2,220	1,965	1,674	1,390	1,056	877	663	393	201	33,122
1,081	1,082	1,030	822	598	528	347	255	135	16,203
3,391	3,102	2,759	2,379	1,764	1,294	843	529	283	54,037
5,092	4,498	3,919	3,151	2,109	1,521	1,043	687	398	78,196
2,284	2,085	1,817	1,488	1,165	946	671	440	215	34,544
2,600	2,386	2,076	1,652	1,247	982	687	452	241	39,240
4,131	3,847	3,554	3,097	2,482	1,892	1,267	759	386	63,384
4,171	3,676	3,457	2,889	2,034	1,476	954	619	356	59,815
3,776	3,514	3,330	2,737	2,078	1,596	1,121	725	419	55,549
3,648	3,348	3,188	2,858	2,478	1,943	1,290	738	343	58,654
11,810	10,734	9,727	7,793	5,848	4,530	3,165	1,981	1,095	173,393
4,825	4,687	4,484	3,872	2,878	2,326	1,651	1,056	609	68,933
1,617	1,506	1,347	1,105	946	786	527	309	139	26,214
4,273	4,016	3,692	2,956	2,190	1,624	1,134	712	363	62,638
2,215	2,079	1,907	1,561	1,177	1,012	736	477	265	31,489
2,882	2,735	2,453	2,029	1,601	1,240	916	571	318	41,835
1,316	1,223	1,168	1,027	834	651	434	269	124	22,174
2,103	1,963	1,832	1,582	1,212	911	670	408	200	30,187
1,835	1,705	1,465	1,234	929	715	465	284	167	34,977
5,355	5,048	4,623	3,815	2,983	2,335	1,718	1,159	709	76,270
953	960	885	763	618	533	406	248	155	14,062
4,243	4,179	3,943	3,325	2,589	2,120	1,559	980	604	61,454
2,046	2,014	1,794	1,519	1,164	1,050	805	526	306	29,067
2,041	1,948	1,874	1,485	1,104	879	672	448	250	29,209
2,079	1,975	1,815	1,462	1,141	980	729	501	287	31,101
4,503	4,387	4,191	3,714	2,808	2,188	1,588	1,106	671	71,510
1,806	1,732	1,591	1,267	909	797	567	385	230	27,456
133,403	122,657	112,167	92,996	70,695	54,725	38,316	24,043	13,145	2,037,121

Table 4: County and county borough level projections

2006 – Total Population

Females	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years
Carlow	1,805	1,705	1,607	1,695	1,924	1,867	1,997	1,896	1,786
Dublin C.B.	17,899	11,945	12,048	16,711	21,288	25,047	24,324	19,133	15,956
Dun Laoghaire	5,978	5,515	5,820	6,886	6,588	6,469	6,645	6,687	7,239
Fingal	8,334	7,295	6,622	7,451	8,270	9,547	10,455	8,982	7,944
South Dublin	9,344	8,540	7,814	8,953	10,543	11,626	11,755	9,925	8,647
Kildare	7,096	6,891	6,198	6,211	6,708	7,160	8,402	7,838	6,959
Kilkenny	3,020	2,960	3,045	3,174	3,069	2,729	3,249	3,113	3,150
Laois	2,441	2,444	2,210	2,284	2,376	2,266	2,520	2,381	2,301
Longford	1,059	1,141	1,143	1,101	1,075	937	1,100	1,124	1,088
Louth	4,360	4,156	3,677	3,786	4,039	4,419	4,742	4,333	3,834
Meath	6,355	5,904	5,245	5,260	5,634	5,960	7,203	6,477	5,767
Offaly	2,526	2,580	2,445	2,426	2,363	2,404	2,648	2,503	2,358
Westmeath	2,873	2,876	2,764	2,793	2,828	2,943	3,262	3,030	2,810
Wexford	4,602	4,671	4,478	4,522	4,437	4,427	4,935	4,881	4,785
Wicklow	4,139	4,150	4,145	4,294	4,214	4,275	4,816	4,802	4,753
Clare	3,981	3,937	3,669	3,596	3,581	3,670	4,304	4,312	4,072
Cork C.B.	4,083	3,032	3,388	5,095	5,988	6,216	4,657	3,916	3,867
Cork Co.	12,698	12,455	11,864	11,249	11,150	11,991	14,109	13,799	13,037
Kerry	4,551	4,377	4,382	4,510	4,586	4,240	4,762	4,844	4,821
Limerick C.B.	1,897	1,678	1,678	2,167	2,410	2,841	2,410	1,914	1,699
Limerick Co.	4,276	4,068	4,093	4,416	4,368	4,788	4,553	4,376	4,288
Tipperary N.R.	1,995	2,216	2,158	2,109	2,028	1,800	2,196	2,170	2,212
Tipperary S.R.	2,877	2,843	2,878	2,999	2,941	2,671	3,059	2,982	2,976
Waterford C.B.	1,698	1,457	1,434	1,738	1,955	2,073	1,863	1,680	1,600
Waterford Co.	2,041	2,158	2,065	1,933	1,696	1,790	2,119	2,183	2,198
Galway C.B.	3,088	1,739	1,991	3,608	4,731	5,189	3,844	2,657	2,196
Galway Co.	5,067	5,444	5,252	4,775	3,770	4,100	5,383	5,671	5,491
Leitrim	844	864	876	896	913	736	885	916	912
Mayo	3,876	4,050	4,203	4,305	3,995	3,394	4,105	4,154	4,301
Roscommon	1,848	1,884	1,891	1,845	1,810	1,431	1,795	1,834	1,949
Sligo	1,976	1,903	1,972	2,106	2,085	2,070	2,088	2,042	2,168
Cavan	2,124	2,211	2,146	2,162	2,046	1,906	2,135	2,050	2,043
Donegal	5,125	5,372	5,213	5,086	4,801	4,510	5,051	5,200	5,036
Monaghan	1,828	1,829	1,905	2,029	1,955	1,736	1,826	1,830	1,868
Total	147,703	136,290	132,318	144,175	152,166	159,227	169,198	155,636	146,109

45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Total
1,602	1,384	1,211	987	804	625	521	411	278	24,105
14,610	13,009	12,079	10,810	9,879	9,135	7,916	6,288	4,430	252,506
6,847	6,158	5,666	5,217	4,442	3,624	2,827	2,020	1,469	96,097
7,246	6,319	5,527	4,289	2,790	1,998	1,409	1,031	712	106,221
8,277	8,029	7,044	5,073	3,531	2,640	1,860	1,208	734	125,546
5,988	5,183	4,334	3,257	2,203	1,621	1,188	1,010	746	88,994
2,899	2,599	2,308	1,905	1,466	1,308	1,033	815	599	42,442
2,045	1,832	1,567	1,296	1,035	918	752	598	411	31,677
1,026	1,029	954	790	580	537	472	406	296	15,858
3,337	2,992	2,809	2,357	1,788	1,487	1,223	1,059	742	55,139
4,960	4,303	3,703	2,920	2,115	1,705	1,391	1,105	852	76,858
2,220	1,960	1,815	1,505	1,125	1,055	788	642	440	33,803
2,479	2,280	1,939	1,577	1,265	1,135	949	760	520	39,084
4,264	3,697	3,440	3,091	2,458	2,074	1,563	1,168	831	64,325
4,243	3,794	3,384	2,806	2,094	1,634	1,309	1,100	839	60,792
3,666	3,363	3,137	2,667	2,019	1,661	1,373	1,139	859	55,005
3,852	3,520	3,256	3,073	2,804	2,392	1,870	1,470	1,055	63,535
11,547	10,462	9,410	7,641	5,805	4,987	4,093	3,218	2,365	171,879
4,741	4,511	4,235	3,660	2,957	2,488	2,102	1,679	1,231	68,678
1,587	1,435	1,379	1,219	1,118	962	778	575	394	28,141
4,107	3,931	3,530	2,919	2,148	1,718	1,370	1,210	845	61,002
2,036	1,989	1,790	1,533	1,192	1,118	943	762	544	30,789
2,766	2,525	2,350	1,958	1,571	1,355	1,116	963	670	41,501
1,416	1,235	1,141	1,071	959	805	610	471	324	23,531
2,007	1,861	1,706	1,522	1,136	966	768	617	413	29,178
1,995	1,825	1,573	1,329	1,050	810	659	528	387	39,199
5,149	4,714	4,137	3,363	2,633	2,318	1,988	1,644	1,282	72,179
892	904	787	667	545	482	429	382	302	13,233
4,232	3,960	3,620	2,960	2,458	2,222	1,895	1,625	1,318	60,675
1,966	1,827	1,640	1,401	1,140	1,028	935	786	595	27,606
2,130	1,982	1,765	1,431	1,140	1,018	832	744	560	30,011
1,927	1,756	1,527	1,299	986	976	800	726	568	29,388
4,581	4,203	4,018	3,357	2,701	2,229	1,869	1,575	1,250	71,177
1,753	1,578	1,467	1,207	962	850	753	636	453	26,464
134,397	122,150	110,247	92,156	72,898	61,883	50,383	40,371	29,314	2,056,619

Table 4: County and county borough level projections

2011 – Total Population

Males	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years
Carlow	2,089	2,111	1,977	1,790	1,647	1,879	2,400	2,217	2,009
Dublin C.B.	17,586	16,236	10,648	14,516	21,562	16,807	20,253	21,463	17,515
Dun Laoghaire	5,363	5,585	5,282	6,553	6,253	4,518	5,933	5,802	5,557
Fingal	9,259	8,603	7,572	7,255	7,766	9,350	11,128	10,437	8,759
South Dublin	10,180	9,267	8,410	8,074	9,226	10,881	13,009	11,393	9,098
Kildare	7,872	7,843	7,551	6,580	6,372	7,083	8,987	9,276	8,556
Kilkenny	3,369	3,425	3,284	3,040	3,158	3,300	3,540	3,494	3,297
Laois	2,888	2,958	2,718	2,377	2,436	2,707	3,015	2,941	2,781
Longford	1,168	1,258	1,315	1,029	1,017	1,085	1,221	1,206	1,164
Louth	4,601	4,774	4,519	3,616	3,678	4,109	5,026	4,868	4,570
Meath	7,571	7,501	6,878	5,738	5,535	6,795	8,477	8,118	7,390
Offaly	2,847	2,984	2,926	2,609	2,565	2,746	2,872	2,845	2,643
Westmeath	3,218	3,332	3,353	2,992	2,770	2,988	3,448	3,456	3,336
Wexford	5,036	5,254	5,174	4,622	4,624	4,820	5,131	5,244	5,218
Wicklow	4,344	4,486	4,615	4,290	4,230	4,209	4,772	4,780	4,781
Clare	4,208	4,389	4,156	3,877	3,848	3,793	4,242	4,599	4,585
Cork C.B.	4,156	3,787	2,938	4,340	5,502	4,156	4,867	4,374	3,695
Cork Co.	13,687	14,208	13,383	11,935	10,639	12,394	14,850	14,825	14,390
Kerry	4,857	4,968	4,443	4,056	4,402	4,645	4,987	5,164	5,293
Limerick C.B.	1,907	1,802	1,614	1,846	1,885	1,786	2,342	2,285	1,926
Limerick Co.	4,690	4,788	4,253	4,472	3,605	4,185	5,429	4,863	4,606
Tipperary N.R.	2,100	2,264	2,331	1,975	1,856	1,932	2,170	2,386	2,379
Tipperary S.R.	3,136	3,260	3,158	2,894	2,860	3,086	3,205	3,157	3,137
Waterford C.B.	1,644	1,633	1,496	1,642	1,613	1,622	1,847	1,699	1,672
Waterford Co.	2,189	2,414	2,465	1,991	1,548	1,765	2,274	2,339	2,360
Galway C.B.	3,614	2,760	1,638	3,071	4,497	4,261	4,818	3,412	2,388
Galway Co.	5,228	5,810	6,089	5,352	3,784	4,301	5,459	5,927	6,095
Leitrim	1,036	1,082	1,054	911	916	989	1,075	1,054	999
Mayo	4,212	4,405	4,332	3,941	3,977	4,230	4,110	4,529	4,532
Roscommon	2,119	2,297	2,153	1,908	1,868	1,874	1,987	2,146	2,239
Sligo	1,976	2,103	2,137	2,065	1,770	1,897	2,070	2,044	2,108
Cavan	2,446	2,573	2,548	2,228	2,178	2,346	2,470	2,419	2,382
Donegal	5,096	5,589	5,771	5,277	4,923	4,803	4,823	5,212	5,307
Monaghan	2,059	2,124	1,951	1,830	1,890	2,031	2,076	2,148	2,037
Total	157,748	157,875	144,131	140,692	146,399	149,376	174,314	172,120	158,804

45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Total
1,810	1,615	1,467	1,328	995	726	458	282	161	26,959
14,935	13,293	11,454	10,418	8,751	6,908	5,083	3,184	1,843	232,455
5,842	5,730	5,188	4,790	4,201	3,259	2,237	1,316	767	84,177
7,409	6,482	5,836	5,075	3,930	2,471	1,341	635	368	113,675
7,647	7,033	6,700	6,443	4,596	2,883	1,768	913	486	128,008
7,279	6,045	5,278	4,452	3,334	1,950	1,106	585	374	100,522
3,115	2,959	2,677	2,376	1,918	1,305	898	568	377	46,099
2,478	2,235	1,984	1,669	1,355	955	693	414	234	36,839
1,146	1,082	1,075	1,007	759	515	407	210	146	16,808
3,925	3,372	3,057	2,700	2,236	1,525	944	505	307	58,333
6,308	5,160	4,536	3,914	3,062	1,883	1,221	712	453	91,254
2,505	2,300	2,078	1,801	1,408	1,014	702	413	245	37,503
3,000	2,643	2,421	2,062	1,559	1,083	768	428	281	43,138
4,703	4,243	3,944	3,618	3,053	2,214	1,469	822	464	69,651
4,600	4,143	3,677	3,422	2,757	1,794	1,138	620	403	63,063
4,235	3,803	3,479	3,306	2,622	1,842	1,239	744	457	59,425
3,603	3,533	3,214	3,035	2,644	2,094	1,398	777	399	58,511
13,410	11,709	10,599	9,504	7,426	5,130	3,514	2,036	1,238	184,876
4,918	4,861	4,695	4,442	3,701	2,548	1,800	1,046	654	71,481
1,724	1,572	1,446	1,269	1,020	802	573	318	178	26,293
4,270	4,174	3,922	3,569	2,768	1,888	1,216	695	415	63,809
2,370	2,213	2,034	1,840	1,482	1,028	754	444	291	31,849
3,100	2,926	2,734	2,431	1,936	1,385	958	582	354	44,299
1,535	1,272	1,194	1,126	965	725	513	296	163	22,655
2,303	2,116	1,977	1,823	1,517	1,046	719	411	232	31,489
1,980	1,848	1,695	1,433	1,194	838	580	333	205	40,568
5,793	5,383	5,036	4,568	3,663	2,648	1,842	1,142	754	78,873
990	966	971	885	728	552	418	246	160	15,034
4,404	4,331	4,227	3,929	3,220	2,310	1,650	994	615	63,949
2,175	2,066	2,046	1,804	1,457	1,036	813	540	342	30,870
2,132	2,028	1,914	1,815	1,381	938	652	433	257	29,717
2,262	2,115	2,012	1,811	1,416	1,008	760	481	312	33,766
4,895	4,546	4,381	4,157	3,589	2,498	1,736	1,068	724	74,393
1,858	1,785	1,688	1,533	1,195	800	596	365	255	28,223
144,660	131,583	120,636	109,353	87,837	61,602	41,964	24,557	14,914	2,138,564

Table 4: County and county borough level projections

2011 – Total Population

Females	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years
Carlow	1,870	1,899	1,783	1,588	1,747	1,891	2,186	2,137	1,985
Dublin C.B.	16,438	15,951	10,239	16,321	21,546	13,403	19,892	21,492	17,110
Dun Laoghaire	5,016	5,625	5,230	6,695	5,964	3,616	5,611	6,073	6,178
Fingal	8,550	8,194	7,075	6,549	7,433	8,677	10,916	10,524	8,792
South Dublin	9,395	8,819	7,994	7,383	9,167	10,324	12,649	11,292	9,313
Kildare	7,307	7,358	7,043	6,287	6,277	6,845	8,944	8,995	8,090
Kilkenny	3,136	3,207	3,149	2,927	3,159	3,279	3,378	3,519	3,300
Laois	2,621	2,627	2,598	2,110	2,475	2,792	3,003	2,795	2,570
Longford	1,069	1,131	1,203	992	979	1,103	1,179	1,200	1,192
Louth	4,461	4,584	4,354	3,709	3,863	4,280	5,205	4,985	4,477
Meath	7,176	7,066	6,485	5,173	5,799	6,951	8,619	8,182	7,068
Offaly	2,607	2,704	2,735	2,310	2,406	2,612	2,991	2,834	2,618
Westmeath	3,015	3,048	3,045	2,851	2,739	3,025	3,600	3,557	3,236
Wexford	4,887	5,004	5,032	4,418	4,710	4,999	5,522	5,540	5,354
Wicklow	4,109	4,159	4,179	3,937	4,075	4,127	4,987	5,028	4,865
Clare	4,026	4,182	4,093	3,311	3,644	3,832	4,457	4,726	4,592
Cork C.B.	4,173	3,777	2,778	5,317	5,899	4,194	5,565	4,326	3,709
Cork Co.	12,747	13,291	12,914	10,593	9,613	12,112	14,904	15,112	14,279
Kerry	4,474	4,707	4,470	4,059	4,274	4,406	4,816	5,028	5,016
Limerick C.B.	1,940	1,764	1,577	2,283	2,078	1,994	2,796	2,320	1,855
Limerick Co.	4,143	4,337	4,094	4,291	3,300	3,734	5,200	4,621	4,320
Tipperary N.R.	1,869	2,037	2,246	1,826	1,763	1,915	2,088	2,276	2,188
Tipperary S.R.	2,975	3,037	2,981	2,755	3,084	3,079	3,311	3,279	3,141
Waterford C.B.	1,702	1,656	1,439	1,748	1,859	1,710	2,105	1,811	1,649
Waterford Co.	1,967	2,220	2,343	1,679	1,362	1,658	2,156	2,296	2,292
Galway C.B.	3,839	3,031	1,720	4,277	4,842	4,327	5,458	3,785	2,594
Galway Co.	4,693	5,429	5,746	4,322	2,555	3,456	5,166	5,990	6,060
Leitrim	902	900	901	730	973	1,002	1,016	1,005	1,001
Mayo	3,855	4,080	4,226	3,757	3,957	3,982	4,102	4,471	4,415
Roscommon	1,865	1,998	2,014	1,529	1,801	1,888	1,926	1,998	1,991
Sligo	1,944	2,031	1,967	1,913	1,614	1,923	2,291	2,199	2,118
Cavan	2,204	2,317	2,394	2,006	2,013	2,238	2,399	2,344	2,201
Donegal	4,859	5,357	5,550	4,739	4,644	4,660	5,009	5,384	5,426
Monaghan	1,784	1,883	1,847	1,738	1,822	1,933	1,894	1,906	1,872
Total	147,615	149,411	137,443	136,121	143,436	141,966	175,336	173,030	156,868

45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Total
1,808	1,607	1,366	1,203	934	723	499	369	324	25,920
15,142	13,873	12,262	11,294	9,901	8,660	7,368	5,795	5,250	241,939
6,931	6,487	5,843	5,351	4,918	4,033	2,948	1,929	1,473	89,920
7,838	7,083	6,161	5,395	4,251	2,677	1,752	1,116	900	113,884
8,295	7,931	7,747	6,815	4,957	3,345	2,278	1,431	963	130,099
6,963	5,942	5,170	4,285	3,197	2,085	1,413	909	876	97,989
3,162	2,872	2,586	2,278	1,864	1,373	1,106	759	686	45,738
2,342	2,085	1,852	1,573	1,270	965	797	580	501	35,556
1,107	1,034	1,048	955	763	543	455	345	334	16,633
3,846	3,312	2,958	2,769	2,275	1,664	1,262	915	895	59,816
5,929	5,058	4,393	3,731	2,912	2,049	1,537	1,105	1,053	90,285
2,390	2,241	1,989	1,823	1,467	1,052	894	567	517	36,755
2,867	2,520	2,295	1,933	1,578	1,217	985	720	639	42,869
4,970	4,409	3,821	3,541	3,063	2,326	1,787	1,164	994	71,541
4,799	4,243	3,809	3,385	2,753	1,968	1,380	988	991	63,782
4,114	3,668	3,381	3,164	2,653	1,910	1,454	1,058	1,021	59,286
3,769	3,775	3,403	3,144	2,923	2,538	1,959	1,362	1,247	63,855
13,157	11,580	10,426	9,342	7,483	5,450	4,311	3,068	2,729	183,110
4,921	4,843	4,570	4,289	3,670	2,815	2,174	1,586	1,466	71,584
1,659	1,541	1,378	1,322	1,176	1,015	783	561	486	28,527
4,279	4,087	3,888	3,489	2,837	1,975	1,453	1,005	982	62,034
2,217	2,038	1,968	1,757	1,502	1,106	955	699	659	31,107
3,021	2,801	2,544	2,362	1,935	1,486	1,166	845	825	44,627
1,573	1,390	1,208	1,128	1,067	901	704	480	401	24,534
2,232	2,021	1,876	1,714	1,508	1,054	808	549	492	30,226
2,196	1,982	1,822	1,567	1,316	1,003	704	523	473	45,460
5,576	5,202	4,704	4,134	3,300	2,486	1,996	1,512	1,435	73,763
943	912	930	791	668	522	409	315	339	14,259
4,393	4,302	4,009	3,670	2,951	2,343	1,939	1,424	1,473	63,349
2,006	2,015	1,866	1,672	1,406	1,093	894	726	693	29,382
2,163	2,111	1,968	1,753	1,386	1,064	868	618	664	30,595
2,103	1,958	1,792	1,532	1,282	932	818	585	640	31,756
5,091	4,604	4,216	4,004	3,304	2,529	1,940	1,439	1,417	74,172
1,870	1,736	1,558	1,438	1,175	903	738	591	554	27,242
145,674	133,264	120,807	108,602	89,644	67,805	52,536	37,638	34,391	2,151,589

Table 4: County and county borough level projections

2016 – Total Population

Males	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years
Carlow	2,012	2,167	2,191	2,051	1,636	1,641	2,125	2,493	2,273
Dublin C.B.	13,710	15,406	14,190	13,406	20,167	15,595	12,215	17,554	19,220
Dun Laoghaire	4,275	4,968	5,216	5,763	5,676	3,865	3,667	5,384	5,242
Fingal	8,862	9,072	8,410	7,411	7,022	8,152	10,349	11,084	10,207
South Dublin	9,734	9,691	8,765	8,069	8,241	9,428	11,672	12,499	10,779
Kildare	7,620	7,987	7,953	7,581	6,485	6,650	8,495	9,475	9,530
Kilkenny	3,391	3,500	3,559	3,181	2,990	3,377	3,828	3,736	3,654
Laois	2,927	3,083	3,141	2,705	2,366	2,724	3,185	3,253	3,137
Longford	1,138	1,229	1,320	1,173	942	1,020	1,232	1,280	1,257
Louth	4,416	4,766	4,916	4,395	3,523	3,785	4,737	5,249	5,006
Meath	7,950	8,195	8,077	6,986	5,800	6,836	8,879	9,371	8,751
Offaly	2,887	3,058	3,214	2,818	2,618	2,727	3,173	3,001	2,938
Westmeath	3,230	3,420	3,550	3,368	2,956	2,828	3,484	3,715	3,659
Wexford	5,123	5,391	5,596	5,084	4,634	4,956	5,497	5,585	5,636
Wicklow	4,181	4,375	4,505	4,431	4,165	4,081	4,584	4,907	4,841
Clare	4,055	4,371	4,505	4,016	3,871	3,764	4,281	4,554	4,817
Cork C.B.	3,801	3,909	3,568	4,052	5,413	4,094	3,548	4,625	4,188
Cork Co.	13,065	14,128	14,571	12,672	10,291	11,180	14,541	15,499	15,204
Kerry	4,547	4,935	5,022	4,136	3,947	4,243	4,949	5,158	5,303
Limerick C.B.	1,668	1,788	1,704	1,895	1,790	1,516	1,696	2,231	2,198
Limerick Co.	4,178	4,682	4,770	4,558	3,535	3,031	4,384	5,419	4,775
Tipperary N.R.	1,886	2,119	2,280	1,974	1,700	1,584	2,017	2,239	2,426
Tipperary S.R.	3,105	3,270	3,402	3,070	2,804	2,980	3,465	3,344	3,271
Waterford C.B.	1,484	1,582	1,585	1,796	1,652	1,393	1,507	1,826	1,683
Waterford Co.	2,031	2,362	2,597	2,194	1,432	1,442	2,028	2,405	2,432
Galway C.B.	3,949	3,516	2,676	3,036	4,646	4,524	4,535	4,737	3,331
Galway Co.	4,760	5,467	6,037	5,546	3,504	3,487	5,050	5,871	6,234
Leitrim	1,068	1,114	1,155	963	916	984	1,241	1,147	1,105
Mayo	4,068	4,323	4,501	3,857	3,549	3,908	4,712	4,354	4,710
Roscommon	2,067	2,290	2,473	2,001	1,792	1,877	2,181	2,174	2,303
Sligo	1,845	2,013	2,142	2,119	1,740	1,599	1,978	2,144	2,095
Cavan	2,506	2,664	2,792	2,440	2,191	2,318	2,687	2,679	2,600
Donegal	4,849	5,274	5,749	5,560	4,871	4,738	5,143	5,038	5,368
Monaghan	1,903	2,060	2,111	1,824	1,721	1,752	2,104	2,137	2,181
Total	148,293	158,176	158,238	146,130	140,585	138,083	159,171	176,165	172,355

45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Total
2,024	1,806	1,611	1,465	1,255	862	552	291	170	28,623
16,564	13,994	12,354	10,621	9,405	7,316	5,209	3,290	2,033	222,248
5,156	5,427	5,424	4,963	4,560	3,764	2,596	1,477	907	78,329
8,562	7,164	6,283	5,691	4,872	3,545	1,974	907	442	120,007
8,655	7,192	6,752	6,549	6,159	4,115	2,316	1,242	633	132,492
8,554	7,198	5,980	5,195	4,233	2,958	1,497	708	396	108,496
3,281	3,079	2,892	2,627	2,300	1,726	1,043	614	390	49,169
2,799	2,477	2,241	1,979	1,634	1,236	777	452	271	40,388
1,166	1,140	1,067	1,055	942	659	403	251	131	17,405
4,567	3,888	3,310	3,014	2,564	1,958	1,148	583	308	62,134
7,495	6,330	5,171	4,547	3,826	2,765	1,543	851	504	103,880
2,668	2,503	2,273	2,059	1,720	1,246	771	451	253	40,379
3,384	3,010	2,644	2,404	1,952	1,364	855	483	279	46,586
5,347	4,787	4,295	4,000	3,549	2,732	1,744	961	531	75,449
4,776	4,555	4,124	3,656	3,303	2,463	1,413	751	417	65,527
4,611	4,220	3,740	3,447	3,176	2,354	1,457	839	497	62,575
3,562	3,472	3,389	3,079	2,852	2,263	1,536	867	418	58,636
14,342	13,231	11,500	10,405	9,112	6,603	4,055	2,315	1,367	194,080
5,299	4,893	4,802	4,629	4,246	3,292	2,008	1,168	678	73,255
1,875	1,662	1,506	1,377	1,191	875	599	358	191	26,120
4,513	4,151	4,059	3,810	3,379	2,425	1,443	756	439	64,307
2,367	2,340	2,142	1,967	1,752	1,301	762	449	275	31,579
3,193	3,126	2,913	2,714	2,331	1,702	1,096	633	384	46,803
1,618	1,478	1,235	1,159	1,078	850	584	358	192	23,059
2,362	2,291	2,109	1,968	1,750	1,331	851	461	262	32,308
2,392	1,977	1,833	1,674	1,395	1,098	705	432	265	46,723
6,108	5,751	5,314	4,973	4,406	3,300	2,127	1,247	786	79,968
1,011	995	966	969	844	649	439	261	157	15,984
4,589	4,433	4,323	4,186	3,785	2,884	1,831	1,082	641	65,738
2,263	2,175	2,083	2,058	1,741	1,314	826	563	385	32,564
2,102	2,106	1,980	1,863	1,698	1,202	722	429	271	30,046
2,429	2,288	2,133	2,013	1,756	1,266	803	514	321	36,398
5,322	4,882	4,491	4,341	4,028	3,231	2,023	1,200	749	76,857
2,024	1,833	1,740	1,637	1,464	1,066	616	398	264	28,837
156,980	141,853	128,678	118,095	104,258	77,715	48,323	27,639	16,210	2,216,948

Table 4: County and county borough level projections

2016 – Total Population

Females	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years
Carlow	1,834	1,942	1,967	1,777	1,667	1,699	2,169	2,284	2,206
Dublin C.B.	11,750	14,529	14,118	15,442	20,838	12,058	7,963	17,227	19,347
Dun Laoghaire	3,645	4,681	5,310	6,217	5,586	2,900	2,730	5,051	5,555
Fingal	7,917	8,345	7,943	6,952	6,395	7,569	9,627	10,782	10,262
South Dublin	8,694	8,856	8,248	7,536	7,733	8,836	11,037	12,051	10,632
Kildare	7,076	7,475	7,476	7,138	6,290	6,364	8,342	9,309	9,171
Kilkenny	3,198	3,296	3,379	2,933	3,017	3,415	3,878	3,593	3,686
Laois	2,794	2,778	2,776	2,427	2,389	2,935	3,498	3,235	2,975
Longford	1,079	1,137	1,196	1,009	923	1,028	1,325	1,262	1,264
Louth	4,364	4,644	4,761	4,367	3,857	4,114	4,988	5,387	5,105
Meath	7,667	7,784	7,634	6,312	5,833	7,215	9,418	9,396	8,730
Offaly	2,657	2,754	2,846	2,538	2,385	2,705	3,153	3,129	2,934
Westmeath	3,028	3,136	3,170	3,134	2,851	2,942	3,573	3,815	3,717
Wexford	5,103	5,231	5,344	4,851	4,741	5,311	6,010	6,032	5,967
Wicklow	3,894	4,070	4,124	3,902	3,747	3,987	4,675	5,050	5,016
Clare	3,915	4,183	4,325	3,674	3,507	3,872	4,476	4,761	4,948
Cork C.B.	3,839	3,904	3,520	5,156	6,067	4,138	3,665	5,328	4,151
Cork Co.	12,134	13,171	13,663	11,305	9,017	10,568	14,678	15,538	15,454
Kerry	4,225	4,593	4,802	4,106	4,005	4,117	4,897	4,969	5,130
Limerick C.B.	1,794	1,817	1,657	2,237	2,119	1,702	1,981	2,726	2,265
Limerick Co.	3,666	4,158	4,336	4,329	3,148	2,693	4,042	5,148	4,507
Tipperary N.R.	1,719	1,871	2,033	1,778	1,516	1,645	2,139	2,097	2,254
Tipperary S.R.	3,049	3,109	3,168	2,791	2,991	3,274	3,699	3,498	3,430
Waterford C.B.	1,598	1,663	1,628	1,859	1,899	1,630	1,746	2,058	1,775
Waterford Co.	1,802	2,132	2,402	1,867	1,102	1,311	1,960	2,269	2,371
Galway C.B.	4,121	3,814	3,029	4,306	5,346	4,523	4,670	5,409	3,734
Galway Co.	3,993	4,956	5,676	4,651	1,993	2,197	4,321	5,588	6,295
Leitrim	962	941	932	733	866	1,080	1,260	1,115	1,086
Mayo	3,791	3,988	4,207	3,683	3,640	3,989	4,600	4,347	4,660
Roscommon	1,885	1,976	2,107	1,587	1,638	1,937	2,352	2,088	2,140
Sligo	1,795	1,976	2,070	1,916	1,420	1,502	2,123	2,358	2,247
Cavan	2,268	2,382	2,502	2,212	1,912	2,219	2,692	2,565	2,479
Donegal	4,548	5,006	5,483	5,135	4,567	4,555	5,054	5,238	5,550
Monaghan	1,708	1,811	1,894	1,665	1,608	1,811	2,072	1,943	1,934
Total	137,511	148,106	149,727	141,526	136,610	131,841	154,809	176,645	172,979

45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Total
1,997	1,806	1,581	1,349	1,141	848	587	357	325	27,536
16,247	14,317	13,093	11,530	10,469	8,775	7,056	5,465	5,403	225,628
5,861	6,579	6,170	5,562	5,092	4,506	3,332	2,036	1,481	82,295
8,675	7,682	6,915	6,038	5,365	4,076	2,384	1,427	1,083	119,436
8,985	7,970	7,657	7,554	6,720	4,734	2,944	1,809	1,253	133,249
8,052	6,889	5,915	5,122	4,198	3,010	1,842	1,092	893	105,654
3,291	3,126	2,850	2,561	2,235	1,750	1,187	844	719	48,958
2,602	2,366	2,093	1,858	1,546	1,193	847	627	547	39,484
1,205	1,112	1,045	1,046	926	715	462	337	323	17,395
4,475	3,818	3,276	2,923	2,688	2,131	1,432	964	894	64,186
7,204	6,013	5,125	4,423	3,715	2,815	1,866	1,242	1,171	103,563
2,640	2,400	2,259	1,998	1,784	1,377	902	667	522	39,649
3,274	2,888	2,518	2,283	1,921	1,506	1,066	762	676	46,259
5,509	5,087	4,484	3,890	3,477	2,886	2,021	1,360	1,073	78,377
4,890	4,786	4,247	3,807	3,332	2,600	1,686	1,049	979	65,843
4,589	4,083	3,649	3,383	3,120	2,511	1,685	1,143	1,062	62,886
3,621	3,685	3,651	3,301	3,016	2,683	2,118	1,449	1,275	64,565
14,330	13,133	11,482	10,354	9,151	7,048	4,763	3,298	2,878	191,965
5,063	4,958	4,845	4,583	4,254	3,482	2,482	1,679	1,540	73,731
1,816	1,615	1,481	1,322	1,282	1,081	831	571	515	28,812
4,287	4,232	4,029	3,846	3,393	2,631	1,694	1,086	956	62,182
2,177	2,199	2,003	1,931	1,715	1,391	951	716	669	30,803
3,178	3,045	2,812	2,558	2,334	1,838	1,302	903	838	47,818
1,624	1,545	1,361	1,192	1,124	1,010	803	560	464	25,538
2,313	2,236	2,013	1,877	1,696	1,420	898	596	498	30,763
2,587	2,180	1,976	1,821	1,560	1,272	895	583	540	52,365
6,099	5,587	5,160	4,679	4,043	3,128	2,173	1,546	1,459	73,542
1,023	957	931	933	787	643	451	306	319	15,325
4,455	4,412	4,299	4,029	3,620	2,811	2,067	1,489	1,445	65,532
2,031	2,036	2,032	1,889	1,675	1,359	969	704	719	31,125
2,097	2,130	2,085	1,948	1,702	1,300	924	663	640	30,896
2,248	2,127	1,982	1,800	1,512	1,217	793	618	598	34,124
5,438	5,076	4,571	4,186	3,935	3,114	2,231	1,527	1,454	76,668
1,869	1,852	1,709	1,534	1,404	1,109	799	590	589	27,902
155,752	143,929	131,301	119,111	105,932	83,969	58,443	40,067	35,799	2,224,054

Table 4: County and county borough level projections

2021 – Total Population

Males	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years
Carlow	1,909	2,090	2,246	2,264	1,896	1,630	1,887	2,219	2,548
Dublin C.B.	10,390	11,539	13,361	16,944	19,059	14,202	11,005	9,543	15,336
Dun Laoghaire	3,226	3,882	4,598	5,696	4,887	3,289	3,016	3,125	4,827
Fingal	8,231	8,675	8,878	8,248	7,177	7,409	9,153	10,308	10,851
South Dublin	8,864	9,246	9,189	8,424	8,236	8,445	10,223	11,167	11,877
Kildare	7,428	7,736	8,097	7,982	7,485	6,763	8,063	8,985	9,728
Kilkenny	3,475	3,522	3,634	3,455	3,130	3,209	3,906	4,023	3,895
Laois	3,010	3,122	3,266	3,128	2,694	2,654	3,202	3,422	3,446
Longford	1,121	1,199	1,291	1,178	1,086	946	1,168	1,291	1,330
Louth	4,296	4,581	4,908	4,792	4,301	3,630	4,413	4,961	5,385
Meath	8,314	8,573	8,770	8,184	7,046	7,101	8,920	9,771	9,996
Offaly	2,984	3,098	3,288	3,105	2,826	2,780	3,154	3,302	3,094
Westmeath	3,257	3,433	3,639	3,565	3,331	3,014	3,324	3,750	3,916
Wexford	5,295	5,478	5,732	5,505	5,095	4,966	5,634	5,951	5,975
Wicklow	4,061	4,213	4,394	4,321	4,306	4,015	4,456	4,719	4,967
Clare	4,034	4,218	4,487	4,365	4,009	3,787	4,251	4,592	4,773
Cork C.B.	3,393	3,555	3,689	4,681	5,126	4,006	3,487	3,311	4,437
Cork Co.	12,625	13,509	14,491	13,858	11,026	10,833	13,330	15,191	15,873
Kerry	4,323	4,627	4,989	4,715	4,026	3,789	4,548	5,120	5,297
Limerick C.B.	1,388	1,549	1,690	1,986	1,840	1,422	1,427	1,588	2,144
Limerick Co.	3,604	4,171	4,663	5,074	3,621	2,962	3,233	4,378	5,327
Tipperary N.R.	1,687	1,906	2,134	1,923	1,699	1,428	1,669	2,087	2,280
Tipperary S.R.	3,144	3,240	3,412	3,313	2,980	2,924	3,359	3,603	3,457
Waterford C.B.	1,346	1,422	1,533	1,885	1,806	1,432	1,279	1,487	1,809
Waterford Co.	1,864	2,206	2,545	2,326	1,634	1,326	1,705	2,160	2,498
Galway C.B.	4,102	3,850	3,431	4,073	4,611	4,673	4,798	4,455	4,648
Galway Co.	4,342	5,000	5,694	5,494	3,698	3,209	4,238	5,463	6,178
Leitrim	1,118	1,146	1,187	1,065	968	984	1,235	1,312	1,198
Mayo	4,008	4,179	4,419	4,027	3,465	3,480	4,390	4,955	4,536
Roscommon	2,104	2,239	2,466	2,320	1,884	1,801	2,183	2,366	2,330
Sligo	1,728	1,882	2,052	2,124	1,793	1,569	1,681	2,052	2,194
Cavan	2,586	2,724	2,883	2,684	2,403	2,331	2,659	2,895	2,859
Donegal	4,858	5,029	5,434	5,537	5,154	4,687	5,079	5,357	5,194
Monaghan	1,790	1,905	2,047	1,984	1,715	1,583	1,826	2,165	2,170
Total	139,905	148,743	158,539	160,223	146,013	132,278	147,902	161,074	176,374

45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Total
2,286	2,016	1,796	1,620	1,405	1,104	671	362	186	30,135
18,249	15,592	13,026	11,595	9,746	8,026	5,654	3,482	2,268	209,016
4,845	4,754	5,129	5,246	4,800	4,161	3,075	1,771	1,094	71,420
9,993	8,295	6,949	6,188	5,543	4,465	2,899	1,379	646	125,287
10,315	8,180	6,907	6,663	6,360	5,635	3,399	1,684	907	135,723
9,517	8,449	7,097	5,929	5,003	3,807	2,317	984	489	115,859
3,635	3,242	3,008	2,864	2,579	2,106	1,418	739	444	52,284
3,151	2,791	2,477	2,250	1,960	1,511	1,022	521	318	43,946
1,258	1,160	1,124	1,057	1,003	832	525	256	154	17,976
4,998	4,518	3,807	3,291	2,905	2,284	1,512	732	364	65,678
8,840	7,495	6,312	5,218	4,497	3,502	2,300	1,102	627	116,569
2,960	2,663	2,469	2,269	1,995	1,549	975	513	291	43,314
3,703	3,386	2,997	2,644	2,305	1,731	1,092	551	321	49,960
5,760	5,419	4,822	4,382	3,970	3,220	2,194	1,172	654	81,223
4,835	4,728	4,525	4,130	3,578	2,995	1,979	958	510	67,689
4,840	4,588	4,144	3,735	3,360	2,898	1,904	1,017	590	65,593
4,049	3,433	3,330	3,278	2,937	2,482	1,698	982	484	58,357
15,146	14,145	12,977	11,387	10,118	8,236	5,331	2,752	1,638	202,465
5,308	5,266	4,832	4,777	4,489	3,839	2,650	1,342	787	74,724
2,144	1,810	1,591	1,448	1,311	1,035	667	386	224	25,651
4,679	4,388	4,036	3,980	3,663	3,015	1,908	928	505	64,137
2,413	2,337	2,264	2,091	1,900	1,562	989	468	290	31,127
3,325	3,217	3,107	2,914	2,636	2,080	1,372	745	441	49,270
1,629	1,560	1,435	1,210	1,125	965	701	421	245	23,289
2,433	2,348	2,278	2,116	1,917	1,563	1,109	564	313	32,906
3,324	2,381	1,959	1,826	1,653	1,305	945	540	366	52,941
6,246	6,061	5,670	5,291	4,865	4,035	2,710	1,483	900	80,576
1,116	1,016	994	,973	935	762	525	282	172	16,988
4,765	4,615	4,422	4,318	4,089	3,444	2,335	1,238	731	67,417
2,326	2,262	2,189	2,113	2,013	1,597	1,073	590	433	34,290
2,089	2,076	2,056	1,946	1,770	1,508	953	490	290	30,253
2,644	2,451	2,300	2,150	1,977	1,592	1,032	559	360	39,089
5,382	5,301	4,817	4,490	4,268	3,688	2,674	1,442	874	79,263
2,167	1,997	1,786	1,703	1,587	1,328	841	424	302	29,318
170,367	153,939	138,633	127,094	114,263	93,860	62,451	32,859	19,218	2,283,734

Table 4: County and county borough level projections

2021 – Total Population

Females	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years
Carlow	1,781	1,906	2,010	1,961	1,857	1,619	1,977	2,268	2,352
Dublin C.B.	7,685	9,851	12,697	19,317	19,961	11,352	6,621	5,337	15,102
Dun Laoghaire	2,468	3,312	4,367	6,298	5,109	2,523	2,016	2,180	4,539
Fingal	7,142	7,713	8,094	7,818	6,797	6,533	8,521	9,497	10,518
South Dublin	7,686	8,157	8,284	7,789	7,885	7,405	9,553	10,444	11,387
Kildare	6,830	7,244	7,593	7,571	7,139	6,377	7,861	8,708	9,482
Kilkenny	3,317	3,358	3,468	3,163	3,023	3,273	4,014	4,092	3,761
Laois	2,988	2,950	2,927	2,605	2,705	2,849	3,641	3,728	3,412
Longford	1,083	1,146	1,201	1,002	940	971	1,250	1,407	1,325
Louth	4,318	4,547	4,821	4,774	4,514	4,107	4,822	5,169	5,505
Meath	8,110	8,274	8,351	7,460	6,970	7,249	9,682	10,193	9,938
Offaly	2,740	2,804	2,897	2,649	2,613	2,684	3,246	3,291	3,227
Westmeath	3,035	3,149	3,257	3,259	3,134	3,054	3,490	3,787	3,973
Wexford	5,346	5,447	5,570	5,163	5,173	5,341	6,321	6,518	6,457
Wicklow	3,679	3,856	4,035	3,847	3,712	3,659	4,535	4,740	5,038
Clare	3,901	4,073	4,326	3,905	3,869	3,735	4,516	4,780	4,983
Cork C.B.	3,425	3,571	3,647	5,897	5,906	4,306	3,609	3,434	5,149
Cork Co.	11,567	12,559	13,543	12,054	9,728	9,973	13,138	15,313	15,878
Kerry	4,082	4,344	4,688	4,437	4,052	3,849	4,609	5,050	5,072
Limerick C.B.	1,540	1,672	1,709	2,317	2,073	1,744	1,690	1,914	2,670
Limerick Co.	3,099	3,682	4,157	4,571	3,186	2,541	3,003	3,993	5,031
Tipperary N.R.	1,577	1,721	1,867	1,565	1,468	1,398	1,870	2,148	2,077
Tipperary S.R.	3,178	3,182	3,241	2,978	3,027	3,181	3,894	3,885	3,648
Waterford C.B.	1,510	1,559	1,635	2,049	2,009	1,669	1,666	1,700	2,021
Waterford Co.	1,616	1,968	2,314	1,926	1,289	1,051	1,614	2,074	2,344
Galway C.B.	4,205	4,096	3,811	5,614	5,375	5,025	4,865	4,622	5,350
Galway Co.	3,305	4,257	5,203	4,581	2,321	1,635	3,064	4,745	5,894
Leitrim	1,030	1,001	973	764	868	973	1,337	1,358	1,195
Mayo	3,807	3,924	4,114	3,664	3,566	3,672	4,607	4,843	4,537
Roscommon	1,976	1,997	2,085	1,680	1,696	1,774	2,401	2,513	2,230
Sligo	1,612	1,827	2,016	2,019	1,423	1,308	1,702	2,190	2,406
Cavan	2,339	2,446	2,567	2,320	2,118	2,119	2,673	2,857	2,699
Donegal	4,476	4,695	5,132	5,068	4,961	4,478	4,949	5,283	5,404
Monaghan	1,668	1,736	1,821	1,711	1,535	1,597	1,950	2,120	1,972
Total	128,120	138,024	148,422	153,797	142,006	125,025	144,705	156,183	176,575

45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Total
2,216	1,993	1,775	1,566	1,290	1,047	699	430	334	29,080
18,467	15,409	13,526	12,403	10,781	9,388	7,254	5,333	5,527	206,013
5,244	5,521	6,260	5,914	5,338	4,711	3,784	2,355	1,615	73,554
10,133	8,509	7,505	6,813	6,033	5,163	3,664	1,977	1,423	123,851
10,293	8,651	7,695	7,502	7,499	6,458	4,232	2,392	1,679	134,991
9,124	7,965	6,845	5,880	5,038	3,964	2,676	1,438	1,053	112,788
3,674	3,254	3,101	2,835	2,528	2,113	1,538	927	824	52,262
3,004	2,623	2,368	2,105	1,838	1,462	1,060	681	622	43,566
1,277	1,209	1,122	1,049	1,022	875	619	350	330	18,179
5,097	4,440	3,773	3,249	2,858	2,538	1,862	1,116	969	68,477
8,854	7,273	6,063	5,166	4,420	3,601	2,578	1,530	1,368	117,079
2,953	2,647	2,415	2,274	1,968	1,685	1,199	687	610	42,590
3,752	3,291	2,879	2,514	2,276	1,840	1,333	840	749	49,610
6,117	5,619	5,149	4,561	3,840	3,299	2,538	1,570	1,275	85,305
5,040	4,877	4,781	4,257	3,768	3,164	2,260	1,307	1,059	67,615
4,942	4,554	4,057	3,664	3,358	2,976	2,242	1,351	1,186	66,416
4,059	3,538	3,564	3,561	3,191	2,795	2,273	1,601	1,401	64,926
15,496	14,292	13,005	11,450	10,211	8,684	6,235	3,716	3,221	200,063
5,176	5,098	4,958	4,877	4,574	4,063	3,103	1,955	1,703	75,691
2,223	1,770	1,552	1,429	1,292	1,188	898	619	558	28,858
4,474	4,241	4,171	4,004	3,767	3,177	2,297	1,296	1,047	61,737
2,243	2,160	2,160	1,975	1,899	1,602	1,212	727	716	30,385
3,465	3,200	3,052	2,834	2,542	2,229	1,626	1,026	921	51,108
1,748	1,595	1,512	1,347	1,195	1,073	909	649	564	26,410
2,391	2,317	2,223	2,021	1,869	1,611	1,238	679	554	31,099
3,719	2,566	2,170	1,983	1,822	1,517	1,152	760	639	59,292
6,332	6,103	5,538	5,152	4,607	3,864	2,780	1,720	1,563	72,664
1,108	1,036	975	939	930	761	563	345	322	16,478
4,699	4,473	4,407	4,336	3,999	3,474	2,510	1,620	1,547	67,798
2,179	2,060	2,053	2,064	1,902	1,627	1,219	777	750	32,981
2,225	2,065	2,104	2,073	1,906	1,608	1,146	721	690	31,042
2,523	2,270	2,147	1,996	1,786	1,446	1,060	611	633	36,610
5,560	5,418	5,034	4,558	4,145	3,740	2,782	1,792	1,599	79,075
1,931	1,852	1,824	1,691	1,508	1,336	993	651	631	28,527
171,737	153,886	141,764	130,042	116,998	100,077	73,533	45,547	39,681	2,286,120

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status
2002 – Single

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	139	139	113	67	34		73	87	71	69	62
Dublin C.B.	1,375	1,100	752	421	224		1,814	1,949	1,783	1,325	1,131
Dun Laoghaire	259	229	152	81	63		524	535	512	388	353
Fingal	189	139	101	64	46		288	254	212	132	127
South Dublin	174	143	100	67	47		269	263	197	130	128
Kildare	240	239	149	113	54		157	161	148	139	120
Kilkenny	286	280	222	139	72		152	195	189	106	91
Laois	229	227	175	106	49		100	119	116	77	75
Longford	163	157	123	53	38		76	80	85	66	57
Louth	251	225	186	100	52		179	216	260	205	156
Meath	277	282	213	142	70		172	178	178	140	124
Offaly	220	237	189	105	59		101	115	137	109	84
Westmeath	230	233	191	112	48		135	133	150	108	103
Wexford	350	301	227	119	47		241	210	236	187	148
Wicklow	238	219	157	105	62		202	195	230	169	140
Clare	409	373	283	190	99		192	172	192	154	133
Cork C.B.	319	248	177	97	46		332	403	380	304	221
Cork Co.	1,092	944	713	412	221		589	665	590	495	427
Kerry	589	551	444	279	145		322	351	333	254	217
Limerick C.B.	133	105	69	45	15		139	149	157	110	83
Limerick Co.	379	388	292	138	87		231	240	249	179	155
Tipperary N.R.	250	247	198	114	62		129	142	161	110	100
Tipperary S.R.	328	299	206	122	67		154	161	170	137	131
Waterford C.B.	101	93	60	31	22		115	107	103	80	74
Waterford Co.	195	178	156	94	41		103	138	135	93	95
Galway C.B.	120	91	70	50	20		146	131	141	86	72
Galway Co.	735	690	493	331	208		228	271	273	232	207
Leitrim	189	181	152	85	39		47	65	60	39	44
Mayo	630	623	483	277	173		292	281	304	265	232
Roscommon	326	332	240	154	83		104	136	140	112	97
Sligo	256	243	168	106	47		156	142	134	99	92
Cavan	324	298	250	145	74		115	120	115	106	90
Donegal	622	577	506	325	183		303	345	350	293	288
Monaghan	238	232	170	117	51		111	114	133	93	92
Total	11,855	10,843	8,180	4,906	2,648		8,291	8,823	8,624	6,591	5,749

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status

2002 – Married

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	503	410	229	121	46		410	263	158	53	15
Dublin C.B.	6,049	4,742	3,037	1,531	566		5,528	4,004	2,253	922	399
Dun Laoghaire	2,765	2,167	1,327	646	272		2,515	1,665	900	419	148
Fingal	1,637	976	573	258	122		1,304	744	389	178	59
South Dublin	2,258	1,421	814	322	115		1,890	1,100	535	178	55
Kildare	1,307	848	537	271	137		1,041	579	353	191	45
Kilkenny	957	723	541	247	119		862	532	322	139	38
Laois	668	544	360	163	78		578	336	209	73	23
Longford	414	240	224	125	49		317	210	141	57	20
Louth	1,130	809	530	283	100		953	619	371	140	44
Meath	1,320	901	629	355	128		1,094	672	399	158	77
Offaly	782	564	387	203	74		707	397	238	81	37
Westmeath	818	563	418	197	95		686	441	249	98	38
Wexford	1,629	1,178	720	363	122		1,314	866	421	148	48
Wicklow	1,306	871	592	301	124		1,036	674	408	157	75
Clare	1,261	928	617	353	163		1,047	739	442	203	122
Cork C.B.	1,779	1,317	791	363	113		1,624	1,040	518	222	79
Cork Co.	3,768	2,755	1,813	967	415		3,109	2,005	1,095	458	153
Kerry	1,834	1,379	927	485	209		1,512	1,096	632	254	109
Limerick C.B.	698	509	327	120	41		615	397	201	80	33
Limerick Co.	1,398	979	656	321	132		1,122	689	390	188	66
Tipperary N.R.	830	631	451	227	88		719	474	262	82	40
Tipperary S.R.	1,002	768	513	292	107		855	520	331	132	40
Waterford C.B.	584	399	250	109	44		511	311	183	69	27
Waterford Co.	775	590	395	184	68		637	366	250	89	38
Galway C.B.	609	438	251	140	53		484	345	189	69	31
Galway Co.	1,748	1,314	956	543	293		1,473	994	554	249	102
Leitrim	373	309	190	120	63		285	214	133	53	28
Mayo	1,587	1,214	806	481	253		1,324	909	525	236	104
Roscommon	774	619	421	239	106		627	469	242	114	26
Sligo	685	561	377	241	112		619	414	293	107	60
Cavan	719	544	365	253	98		613	372	265	102	39
Donegal	1,677	1,232	854	492	247		1,393	933	556	253	94
Monaghan	613	474	335	176	86		499	328	215	82	47
Total	46,257	33,917	22,213	11,492	4,838		39,303	25,717	14,622	6,034	2,359

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status
2002 – Widowed

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	59	78	70	68	51		204	297	336	254	193
Dublin C.B.	754	1,050	1,098	840	633		2,654	3,653	4,130	3,200	2,941
Dun Laoghaire	208	229	307	261	266		881	1,296	1,392	1,291	1,175
Fingal	155	145	137	142	116		518	649	672	544	523
South Dublin	218	196	197	155	100		656	862	836	658	524
Kildare	135	174	186	158	129		517	619	784	629	511
Kilkenny	74	110	145	143	98		379	503	556	541	433
Laois	69	99	101	86	71		308	415	434	390	269
Longford	39	45	66	57	59		175	259	310	258	224
Louth	119	136	154	135	103		449	575	739	614	465
Meath	121	127	143	162	135		490	726	761	656	615
Offaly	94	110	129	95	69		355	416	493	402	295
Westmeath	80	93	117	100	66		350	515	587	448	355
Wexford	140	183	214	189	149		646	761	855	705	594
Wicklow	129	143	173	159	140		485	656	733	672	560
Clare	133	155	164	149	157		494	651	783	655	594
Cork C.B.	208	260	253	194	139		680	843	1,029	801	691
Cork Co.	337	436	493	464	387		1,580	2,111	2,430	2,020	1,782
Kerry	194	221	254	251	256		721	977	1,182	953	928
Limerick C.B.	89	121	116	75	61		296	408	407	313	224
Limerick Co.	125	154	195	166	156		527	651	951	732	633
Tipperary N.R.	81	97	115	107	96		343	489	571	450	403
Tipperary S.R.	94	139	171	143	105		427	609	746	559	468
Waterford C.B.	64	70	83	69	40		225	291	296	252	225
Waterford Co.	77	92	110	99	65		297	405	454	345	296
Galway C.B.	63	60	65	60	56		201	279	307	302	287
Galway Co.	170	190	239	245	245		728	1,047	1,217	1,041	1,053
Leitrim	32	41	55	49	49		169	224	300	269	237
Mayo	145	198	196	218	246		681	977	1,200	1,035	1,035
Roscommon	69	102	104	96	112		328	477	593	492	470
Sligo	72	96	132	101	117		318	403	528	441	411
Cavan	75	101	120	92	93		319	440	551	502	401
Donegal	158	184	233	236	265		660	870	1,031	923	919
Monaghan	63	64	77	80	68		285	424	438	376	303
Total	4,643	5,699	6,412	5,644	4,898		18,346	24,778	28,632	23,723	21,037

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status
2002 – Separated

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	32	15	8	4	2		19	13	3	0	1
Dublin C.B.	434	234	87	35	15		431	239	119	41	14
Dun Laoghaire	135	80	37	14	3		174	97	41	14	9
Fingal	83	33	17	9	3		82	26	18	6	4
South Dublin	94	39	21	2	2		113	48	23	9	2
Kildare	73	42	9	4	1		76	27	10	6	5
Kilkenny	62	29	11	8	1		45	22	10	5	1
Laois	30	16	5	2	3		23	12	5	3	1
Longford	30	9	10	3	1		13	8	0	1	2
Louth	71	27	12	6	3		61	30	13	6	2
Meath	69	37	18	5	2		50	16	6	4	1
Offaly	34	12	15	3	3		18	12	8	3	0
Westmeath	50	15	10	2	1		33	25	3	2	0
Wexford	96	37	14	8	4		67	32	22	5	5
Wicklow	97	46	19	10	3		72	41	26	4	4
Clare	67	32	12	4	1		56	25	8	4	4
Cork C.B.	103	46	28	6	5		98	43	26	8	3
Cork Co.	172	91	45	18	8		147	64	50	16	9
Kerry	98	52	22	18	2		89	35	20	11	2
Limerick C.B.	54	21	14	5	1		41	22	11	2	1
Limerick Co.	54	28	13	6	2		48	28	16	8	4
Tipperary N.R.	35	25	10	3	0		29	11	5	2	0
Tipperary S.R.	58	33	11	3	3		41	21	13	6	2
Waterford C.B.	37	7	8	3	2		42	13	11	5	2
Waterford Co.	39	22	15	3	3		42	17	6	4	1
Galway C.B.	43	14	6	6	4		44	21	12	5	0
Galway Co.	63	40	16	10	2		56	25	12	12	2
Leitrim	15	9	3	1	4		11	4	3	2	0
Mayo	76	44	18	14	6		66	29	21	9	3
Roscommon	39	22	9	7	2		23	11	3	5	3
Sligo	46	26	9	1	0		27	16	9	7	1
Cavan	31	17	14	5	1		19	15	6	3	3
Donegal	87	50	20	10	7		70	32	13	5	4
Monaghan	28	10	6	3	2		18	12	8	3	0
Total	2,535	1,260	572	241	102		2,244	1,092	560	226	95

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status
2006 – Single

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	142	121	112	63	34		75	71	72	63	49
Dublin C.B.	1,190	973	700	430	222		916	1,038	1,097	961	774
Dun Laoghaire	253	221	155	89	59		412	412	392	309	257
Fingal	225	167	108	69	44		259	227	195	158	124
South Dublin	185	163	109	85	54		327	300	258	185	128
Kildare	268	246	144	108	52		204	184	165	154	130
Kilkenny	275	259	192	144	72		136	149	143	125	105
Laois	215	205	165	108	44		96	104	104	91	72
Longford	134	167	92	52	31		54	61	65	62	52
Louth	250	221	162	94	51		166	169	169	162	130
Meath	290	290	202	136	75		196	194	193	169	149
Offaly	201	221	161	105	56		104	120	109	98	77
Westmeath	216	230	163	114	49		117	129	132	116	91
Wexford	347	305	223	123	51		228	236	217	179	145
Wicklow	242	230	145	105	60		194	186	181	168	147
Clare	402	364	269	183	89		187	189	190	174	150
Cork C.B.	291	234	167	100	47		260	272	259	225	184
Cork Co.	1,054	921	672	406	211		538	567	567	492	413
Kerry	553	530	406	264	130		274	283	291	257	215
Limerick C.B.	114	99	63	52	16		104	109	108	88	69
Limerick Co.	376	370	261	144	75		199	195	190	185	148
Tipperary N.R.	218	228	172	112	60		110	127	131	116	95
Tipperary S.R.	314	272	191	115	68		146	154	155	147	117
Waterford C.B.	95	97	59	36	23		89	91	85	72	57
Waterford Co.	193	167	141	94	42		105	110	107	94	72
Galway C.B.	118	98	76	51	23		97	92	91	81	68
Galway Co.	715	657	454	315	177		244	263	276	251	224
Leitrim	170	163	141	77	35		51	55	59	58	53
Mayo	593	579	457	254	139		228	253	263	248	230
Roscommon	278	295	228	151	75		106	117	130	120	104
Sligo	236	210	150	98	38		106	116	115	114	98
Cavan	285	277	222	136	72		91	111	111	111	99
Donegal	608	563	455	313	157		250	253	259	241	219
Monaghan	203	216	150	111	51		89	97	104	97	79
Total	11,248	10,361	7,567	4,839	2,483		6,760	7,031	6,985	6,172	5,125

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status

2006 – Married

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	584	397	253	126	51		488	260	127	74	39
Dublin C.B.	5,895	4,580	3,101	1,707	604		6,060	4,423	2,561	1,624	863
Dun Laoghaire	3,018	2,267	1,469	767	274		2,870	1,773	941	468	222
Fingal	2,189	1,284	668	300	128		1,774	967	425	217	82
South Dublin	2,693	1,773	962	449	146		2,277	1,272	550	199	85
Kildare	1,643	957	576	286	143		1,281	681	267	194	72
Kilkenny	1,045	743	523	284	133		912	610	324	131	54
Laois	723	550	384	187	78		620	374	199	77	51
Longford	389	292	187	137	45		350	221	125	71	32
Louth	1,269	881	514	291	108		1,080	689	361	220	115
Meath	1,562	1,023	661	377	150		1,315	730	376	181	90
Offaly	819	594	367	227	79		693	460	210	110	66
Westmeath	872	626	399	225	110		765	453	232	127	75
Wexford	1,827	1,320	786	412	140		1,491	959	411	202	84
Wicklow	1,487	998	601	328	131		1,260	710	379	196	110
Clare	1,423	1,013	659	381	163		1,234	767	392	232	132
Cork C.B.	1,826	1,366	813	412	123		1,760	1,205	554	359	166
Cork Co.	4,166	2,992	1,904	1,055	439		3,511	2,204	982	548	242
Kerry	1,975	1,479	952	510	207		1,805	1,187	597	327	146
Limerick C.B.	672	527	324	153	46		676	425	231	131	76
Limerick Co.	1,590	1,047	659	372	126		1,341	797	321	220	96
Tipperary N.R.	832	647	438	248	96		738	498	249	115	64
Tipperary S.R.	1,098	777	531	306	121		952	554	261	166	83
Waterford C.B.	616	462	270	140	50		582	374	193	100	52
Waterford Co.	873	614	395	204	76		681	416	227	119	68
Galway C.B.	673	520	300	157	64		652	397	226	96	48
Galway Co.	1,985	1,416	995	579	284		1,608	1,007	480	268	112
Leitrim	395	316	204	123	63		316	215	98	40	29
Mayo	1,730	1,271	867	491	227		1,490	962	457	285	137
Roscommon	766	622	453	263	108		689	459	217	128	38
Sligo	725	540	377	248	100		702	466	234	121	72
Cavan	739	573	367	265	108		605	400	196	105	56
Donegal	1,891	1,345	870	533	237		1,671	1,058	571	351	186
Monaghan	607	501	333	188	96		576	336	208	106	78
Total	50,598	36,313	23,164	12,732	5,055		44,827	28,311	14,179	7,908	3,920

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status
2006 – Widowed

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	67	74	77	69	60		205	271	318	275	189
Dublin C.B.	725	1,006	1,132	923	737		2,220	3,271	4,065	3,621	2,766
Dun Laoghaire	226	239	347	308	294		844	1,261	1,425	1,220	975
Fingal	205	189	162	164	131		582	748	756	644	497
South Dublin	258	243	237	213	136		698	966	1,007	805	517
Kildare	167	194	200	162	145		561	699	741	650	533
Kilkenny	79	110	139	159	114		341	507	550	551	439
Laois	72	97	106	94	75		279	417	440	425	286
Longford	36	52	55	61	57		154	241	281	271	208
Louth	131	145	149	136	119		432	573	673	666	492
Meath	141	141	150	167	169		507	750	812	747	611
Offaly	95	111	122	103	77		298	450	457	428	297
Westmeath	83	100	110	110	80		325	506	580	513	354
Wexford	154	201	233	211	189		618	815	897	779	591
Wicklow	146	163	177	171	160		499	660	707	729	575
Clare	145	164	173	155	165		492	657	777	726	570
Cork C.B.	211	266	264	216	166		616	836	1,015	871	699
Cork Co.	361	461	515	492	434		1,492	2,097	2,460	2,148	1,693
Kerry	202	230	257	256	269		712	954	1,181	1,074	866
Limerick C.B.	85	124	117	94	76		268	388	420	352	246
Limerick Co.	138	159	193	187	159		518	671	836	791	594
Tipperary N.R.	78	97	110	113	109		296	472	555	526	385
Tipperary S.R.	100	137	176	145	125		401	607	681	638	466
Waterford C.B.	67	79	91	87	49		213	313	314	289	212
Waterford Co.	85	94	110	106	78		276	407	425	396	271
Galway C.B.	69	70	78	66	74		213	281	321	341	271
Galway Co.	184	196	244	251	245		681	1,002	1,212	1,102	942
Leitrim	32	40	56	48	52		159	205	267	279	221
Mayo	152	199	205	215	232		625	954	1,143	1,075	946
Roscommon	65	98	109	101	119		305	433	584	529	447
Sligo	74	90	131	100	112		286	406	469	496	388
Cavan	73	102	118	93	106		261	438	485	505	407
Donegal	172	194	232	245	268		649	859	1,018	974	838
Monaghan	60	65	75	82	80		265	396	428	426	296
Total	4,939	5,932	6,649	6,103	5,462		17,290	24,512	28,301	25,858	20,088

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status
2006 – Separated

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	53	23	14	6	3		36	22	5	0	2
Dublin C.B.	606	362	141	55	22		683	404	192	81	26
Dun Laoghaire	212	135	66	23	4		316	178	69	23	15
Fingal	160	70	32	15	4		174	57	33	12	8
South Dublin	161	78	40	4	3		228	102	46	19	4
Kildare	131	76	15	6	1		156	57	16	11	10
Kilkenny	96	47	17	13	1		77	42	16	9	2
Laois	45	25	8	3	4		39	23	8	6	2
Longford	40	17	13	5	1		22	14	0	2	4
Louth	114	47	18	9	4		111	56	19	11	4
Meath	116	67	30	7	3		98	31	11	8	2
Offaly	50	20	22	5	4		29	25	12	6	0
Westmeath	76	26	15	3	2		58	46	5	4	0
Wexford	154	66	24	13	6		121	65	38	10	10
Wicklow	159	85	31	15	4		140	78	41	8	8
Clare	106	55	20	6	1		106	48	13	8	8
Cork C.B.	151	76	46	9	8		168	80	42	15	6
Cork Co.	268	155	74	27	11		263	120	83	30	17
Kerry	148	88	35	26	3		166	64	33	22	4
Limerick C.B.	75	35	22	9	2		70	39	19	4	2
Limerick Co.	86	47	20	10	3		89	54	23	15	7
Tipperary N.R.	49	40	15	4	0		47	20	8	4	0
Tipperary S.R.	89	53	18	4	4		73	40	19	12	4
Waterford C.B.	56	13	14	5	3		75	26	19	10	4
Waterford Co.	62	36	24	5	4		74	32	9	8	2
Galway C.B.	68	26	11	9	7		88	40	21	10	0
Galway Co.	99	67	26	15	3		99	45	20	22	4
Leitrim	22	14	5	1	5		20	7	4	4	0
Mayo	115	72	30	20	7		115	53	33	16	5
Roscommon	54	34	15	10	3		41	19	5	9	6
Sligo	68	39	14	1	0		46	30	13	14	2
Cavan	44	28	22	7	1		29	28	9	5	6
Donegal	137	85	31	15	9		130	60	21	9	7
Monaghan	39	16	9	4	3		32	21	13	6	0
Total	3,910	2,120	936	369	145		4,020	2,028	918	433	181

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status
2011 – Single

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	146	122	109	67	40		80	67	57	51	50
Dublin C.B.	1,082	825	678	436	279		848	803	837	803	803
Dun Laoghaire	250	213	165	98	78		421	374	335	267	225
Fingal	279	205	144	79	57		364	248	199	155	138
South Dublin	226	177	138	103	84		425	310	259	198	147
Kildare	353	277	165	111	61		274	193	161	126	134
Kilkenny	308	247	191	135	91		160	127	126	105	105
Laois	241	189	167	113	55		109	89	91	80	77
Longford	148	139	104	43	37		65	50	52	48	51
Louth	277	222	176	89	60		195	154	143	127	137
Meath	367	305	229	140	92		249	190	175	153	161
Offaly	212	201	162	98	68		126	98	102	79	79
Westmeath	236	216	176	107	62		135	113	112	100	98
Wexford	373	303	250	132	66		262	216	203	161	152
Wicklow	287	238	167	104	74		236	182	157	137	152
Clare	444	357	287	187	105		227	177	165	147	156
Cork C.B.	271	215	175	105	59		250	235	223	189	191
Cork Co.	1,169	886	721	414	258		641	505	490	425	417
Kerry	622	493	428	260	150		314	261	247	220	224
Limerick C.B.	108	86	66	54	22		101	94	89	78	74
Limerick Co.	415	366	271	140	93		243	183	165	139	150
Tipperary N.R.	240	196	170	103	71		129	103	109	97	101
Tipperary S.R.	332	259	193	117	82		166	138	132	117	126
Waterford C.B.	96	92	68	40	32		91	84	80	67	61
Waterford Co.	211	163	146	93	52		129	98	92	76	75
Galway C.B.	133	98	91	60	30		113	93	80	72	72
Galway Co.	767	633	470	308	204		283	231	227	210	219
Leitrim	175	143	140	75	39		57	48	46	44	52
Mayo	644	535	468	256	152		253	217	220	197	225
Roscommon	304	247	222	154	91		120	101	102	101	106
Sligo	258	190	141	94	42		119	99	99	86	102
Cavan	309	242	224	130	84		110	86	93	81	98
Donegal	679	546	480	300	183		283	234	220	200	217
Monaghan	234	184	152	104	61		101	84	84	82	85
Total	12,197	9,811	7,936	4,848	3,015		7,677	6,287	5,969	5,218	5,257

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status

2011 – Married

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	692	479	249	129	50	571	291	108	60	36	
Dublin C.B.	6,126	4,565	3,035	1,674	661	5,998	4,037	2,153	1,373	901	
Dun Laoghaire	3,395	2,554	1,573	820	321	3,127	1,888	891	406	180	
Fingal	3,077	1,849	901	330	144	2,679	1,275	472	209	76	
South Dublin	3,727	2,254	1,233	533	198	3,161	1,565	597	196	85	
Kildare	2,480	1,274	674	288	150	1,838	847	275	154	54	
Kilkenny	1,356	858	535	256	147	1,159	627	318	103	42	
Laois	948	621	401	192	84	771	386	191	60	48	
Longford	503	302	213	109	45	466	219	113	54	25	
Louth	1,612	1,054	568	268	109	1,365	747	338	170	116	
Meath	2,279	1,286	759	379	161	1,817	872	381	156	84	
Offaly	1,003	664	374	207	82	922	453	212	84	66	
Westmeath	1,101	716	441	207	122	960	464	219	106	77	
Wexford	2,253	1,566	901	429	158	1,863	1,052	406	175	68	
Wicklow	2,003	1,212	699	313	139	1,640	813	345	155	100	
Clare	1,826	1,206	724	382	168	1,622	866	382	194	128	
Cork C.B.	1,945	1,475	855	418	132	1,822	1,251	517	305	165	
Cork Co.	5,371	3,471	2,085	1,048	465	4,555	2,377	886	452	197	
Kerry	2,579	1,667	1,028	481	207	2,234	1,326	556	270	135	
Limerick C.B.	720	539	339	148	55	706	431	207	117	83	
Limerick Co.	2,041	1,260	701	350	134	1,784	896	294	157	82	
Tipperary N.R.	1,065	675	445	224	98	938	491	229	91	62	
Tipperary S.R.	1,348	890	550	304	124	1,178	593	235	125	79	
Waterford C.B.	710	525	311	146	61	635	409	196	88	53	
Waterford Co.	1,102	716	413	199	82	896	441	219	92	69	
Galway C.B.	863	614	368	175	71	797	470	217	81	48	
Galway Co.	2,516	1,685	1,064	553	282	2,039	1,073	429	207	85	
Leitrim	483	347	211	119	59	394	233	82	25	23	
Mayo	2,207	1,447	913	479	214	1,798	1,000	405	216	112	
Roscommon	986	643	455	260	112	861	486	186	100	21	
Sligo	923	592	362	235	98	862	477	220	82	68	
Cavan	947	621	376	248	109	799	372	178	71	42	
Donegal	2,470	1,592	945	498	235	2,050	1,183	548	294	174	
Monaghan	819	528	349	173	100	715	350	182	85	84	
Total	63,477	41,746	25,050	12,575	5,375	55,024	30,261	13,184	6,511	3,669	

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status

2011 – Widowed

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	81	87	78	77	66		224	322	326	258	234
Dublin C.B.	771	1,002	1,145	985	868		2,095	3,177	4,055	3,493	3,492
Dun Laoghaire	261	271	385	357	361		880	1,438	1,593	1,219	1,042
Fingal	297	273	227	198	159		835	1,027	1,007	730	670
South Dublin	368	309	314	270	197		923	1,254	1,322	998	722
Kildare	258	256	238	176	161		767	921	945	613	667
Kilkenny	104	124	145	157	136		408	546	630	536	535
Laois	95	105	111	104	88		322	449	500	430	371
Longford	46	51	65	52	63		191	250	290	241	250
Louth	171	170	168	135	131		517	657	745	602	633
Meath	209	175	178	181	196		657	924	961	782	804
Offaly	118	119	128	101	88		367	460	556	396	372
Westmeath	107	110	125	108	94		381	556	645	508	464
Wexford	194	235	273	238	230		725	936	1,099	812	753
Wicklow	202	197	213	179	184		618	815	799	685	723
Clare	188	189	193	166	183		609	775	882	705	721
Cork C.B.	230	286	289	238	196		604	908	1,140	845	879
Cork Co.	469	521	577	529	497		1,812	2,348	2,777	2,143	2,081
Kerry	266	252	283	265	293		832	1,106	1,309	1,061	1,099
Limerick C.B.	94	126	129	101	99		265	420	453	359	324
Limerick Co.	178	185	209	190	184		645	790	950	687	735
Tipperary N.R.	101	98	114	110	121		351	479	603	505	496
Tipperary S.R.	124	153	186	155	141		465	682	762	585	611
Waterford C.B.	79	88	108	100	65		223	359	388	308	279
Waterford Co.	108	107	119	112	91		345	456	480	369	343
Galway C.B.	91	82	98	81	92		251	357	368	353	353
Galway Co.	231	222	264	258	264		804	1,101	1,304	1,061	1,124
Leitrim	38	41	59	49	54		183	228	273	241	264
Mayo	193	216	220	228	239		707	1,031	1,253	986	1,125
Roscommon	84	97	111	109	135		354	472	599	511	554
Sligo	95	96	128	101	116		327	435	525	431	491
Cavan	93	104	124	93	117		319	428	531	426	488
Donegal	224	221	256	247	293		747	998	1,132	932	1,012
Monaghan	80	65	80	81	90		305	431	450	414	386
Total	6,247	6,631	7,341	6,534	6,294		20,060	27,537	31,650	25,225	25,099

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status
2011 – Separated

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	76	39	22	10	4	59	44	8	0	4	
Dublin C.B.	772	517	225	89	35	960	643	324	126	54	
Dun Laoghaire	295	220	115	41	7	490	333	130	37	26	
Fingal	277	144	70	27	7	373	127	75	23	17	
South Dublin	276	143	83	8	7	449	216	101	38	9	
Kildare	243	143	29	10	2	318	124	33	16	21	
Kilkenny	151	76	27	19	2	137	74	31	14	4	
Laois	71	39	14	5	6	68	40	16	9	4	
Longford	62	23	24	6	2	40	24	0	3	7	
Louth	177	78	33	13	7	198	106	36	17	9	
Meath	207	118	55	12	5	189	63	21	13	4	
Offaly	74	30	37	7	7	52	41	25	8	0	
Westmeath	116	41	26	5	2	101	83	9	6	0	
Wexford	232	110	44	22	11	212	122	78	16	21	
Wicklow	264	147	58	24	7	259	158	79	11	17	
Clare	164	90	35	10	2	195	92	25	12	16	
Cork C.B.	198	117	79	16	12	246	143	80	24	12	
Cork Co.	416	252	131	44	18	476	220	158	48	34	
Kerry	234	137	61	41	4	290	123	61	35	8	
Limerick C.B.	99	51	39	15	3	104	70	34	6	5	
Limerick Co.	134	78	35	15	4	166	105	44	21	15	
Tipperary N.R.	76	59	25	7	0	84	33	15	6	0	
Tipperary S.R.	133	84	30	7	7	126	73	37	18	8	
Waterford C.B.	79	20	26	9	6	118	50	40	17	8	
Waterford Co.	95	60	40	7	7	138	59	18	12	4	
Galway C.B.	108	44	22	18	11	155	83	40	16	0	
Galway Co.	149	108	44	23	4	174	81	36	34	7	
Leitrim	31	21	8	2	8	34	13	8	5	0	
Mayo	176	112	50	32	10	193	95	61	24	11	
Roscommon	82	48	24	17	4	70	34	8	15	11	
Sligo	105	60	22	2	0	78	53	25	19	4	
Cavan	67	41	36	11	2	54	45	16	7	12	
Donegal	215	139	54	23	13	224	113	40	14	14	
Monaghan	62	23	15	7	5	54	38	23	9	0	
Total	5,915	3,414	1,637	600	230	6,883	3,720	1,732	684	365	

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status
2016 – Single

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	172	126	111	67	42		100	73	54	41	45
Dublin C.B.	1,088	763	591	435	304		916	751	654	621	749
Dun Laoghaire	254	215	162	106	91		446	386	309	231	205
Fingal	323	257	181	109	68		469	349	221	162	150
South Dublin	283	221	153	135	108		588	405	273	206	174
Kildare	419	367	190	130	64		367	258	171	124	124
Kilkenny	346	286	189	141	93		196	150	110	96	100
Laois	272	214	159	119	63		135	102	79	71	76
Longford	172	155	88	50	33		81	61	43	38	45
Louth	297	249	182	99	60		235	182	133	109	124
Meath	430	391	246	162	101		325	241	173	141	162
Offaly	243	216	152	104	70		156	118	84	76	72
Westmeath	276	237	167	117	61		168	129	99	87	94
Wexford	406	327	253	150	74		304	247	187	155	149
Wicklow	322	285	177	122	75		292	223	156	119	136
Clare	503	399	287	204	112		273	215	156	130	147
Cork C.B.	274	203	163	113	61		264	230	196	165	177
Cork Co.	1,343	996	708	456	281		801	604	442	375	399
Kerry	667	556	406	280	154		372	298	230	191	214
Limerick C.B.	118	82	59	58	23		112	93	77	65	71
Limerick Co.	474	410	273	147	97		297	225	157	123	133
Tipperary N.R.	265	217	146	101	66		150	119	88	81	93
Tipperary S.R.	374	278	188	123	87		204	157	121	103	116
Waterford C.B.	100	94	66	47	38		98	86	74	64	64
Waterford Co.	228	181	147	101	58		148	122	83	68	69
Galway C.B.	145	112	94	75	38		137	109	83	66	75
Galway Co.	864	688	462	325	210		354	268	201	176	202
Leitrim	190	147	125	77	38		69	55	42	35	44
Mayo	709	584	441	269	157		317	241	192	169	200
Roscommon	340	274	192	155	101		147	116	90	80	100
Sligo	297	213	133	90	44		149	111	86	75	89
Cavan	359	265	201	134	86		132	104	74	70	83
Donegal	714	616	476	326	187		344	267	207	174	202
Monaghan	268	214	134	110	63		123	95	74	67	82
Total	13,536	10,839	7,702	5,237	3,209		9,269	7,191	5,419	4,552	4,963

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status

2016 – Married

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	855	581	309	131	56	719	317	131	85	52	
Dublin C.B.	6,404	4,865	3,119	1,722	774	6,373	3,812	1,978	1,571	1,170	
Dun Laoghaire	3,603	2,937	1,799	909	404	3,218	1,952	967	539	243	
Fingal	3,734	2,660	1,315	461	182	3,399	1,854	615	346	139	
South Dublin	4,905	3,222	1,597	734	271	4,289	2,082	736	344	174	
Kildare	3,083	1,953	930	352	170	2,444	1,140	360	249	91	
Kilkenny	1,591	1,161	642	275	162	1,417	756	340	166	83	
Laois	1,136	829	471	214	100	978	453	206	105	80	
Longford	612	405	217	129	43	590	273	122	76	38	
Louth	1,806	1,376	706	309	115	1,637	896	381	234	159	
Meath	2,798	1,916	973	457	191	2,379	1,154	477	257	157	
Offaly	1,217	845	421	229	87	1,176	567	212	141	95	
Westmeath	1,353	931	508	239	126	1,206	527	248	164	119	
Wexford	2,563	1,961	1,093	501	192	2,174	1,237	435	291	119	
Wicklow	2,322	1,671	869	373	153	2,006	982	387	233	142	
Clare	2,186	1,583	885	437	196	1,952	1,083	452	282	179	
Cork C.B.	2,053	1,608	932	468	146	1,900	1,257	538	404	229	
Cork Co.	6,528	4,567	2,468	1,197	542	5,752	2,937	943	691	348	
Kerry	2,924	2,207	1,190	528	234	2,640	1,571	631	379	224	
Limerick C.B.	812	593	348	163	64	781	426	210	155	111	
Limerick Co.	2,476	1,665	863	383	153	2,197	1,131	337	232	124	
Tipperary N.R.	1,251	874	465	230	101	1,108	596	235	143	101	
Tipperary S.R.	1,599	1,118	648	335	142	1,465	690	257	185	122	
Waterford C.B.	773	628	354	176	73	666	433	207	126	79	
Waterford Co.	1,254	926	495	225	95	1,021	558	246	133	94	
Galway C.B.	979	812	452	219	92	932	552	257	118	85	
Galway Co.	3,034	2,182	1,290	610	313	2,594	1,299	478	300	167	
Leitrim	562	425	240	129	58	488	279	92	45	41	
Mayo	2,581	1,871	1,067	518	235	2,273	1,145	423	317	186	
Roscommon	1,172	847	486	269	134	1,070	584	212	139	57	
Sligo	1,115	777	414	238	112	1,094	553	232	121	99	
Cavan	1,175	812	417	265	120	986	458	176	116	66	
Donegal	2,748	2,120	1,159	565	257	2,503	1,393	638	409	248	
Monaghan	999	731	378	191	108	895	407	194	122	121	
Total	74,203	53,661	29,518	14,182	6,204	66,323	35,355	14,356	9,218	5,542	

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status
2016 – Widowed

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	98	99	94	77	65		225	386	386	232	221
Dublin C.B.	799	1,017	1,172	987	894		1,819	3,293	3,906	3,058	3,390
Dun Laoghaire	273	301	446	388	399		748	1,644	1,811	1,194	988
Fingal	355	375	333	275	179		865	1,599	1,378	866	760
South Dublin	475	423	411	356	240		1,028	1,816	1,718	1,172	886
Kildare	316	373	322	207	159		827	1,360	1,239	683	641
Kilkenny	120	157	168	165	132		402	711	680	554	529
Laois	110	130	125	110	96		322	568	534	432	382
Longford	55	62	64	61	53		190	336	297	218	228
Louth	188	210	204	152	123		502	861	850	588	596
Meath	251	246	224	210	203		688	1,299	1,174	816	843
Offaly	139	140	141	106	85		366	616	564	433	354
Westmeath	129	132	139	119	88		381	704	702	499	463
Wexford	218	278	324	270	246		676	1,189	1,251	881	767
Wicklow	234	260	265	210	177		615	1,102	983	675	674
Clare	219	231	226	181	186		588	1,042	1,028	707	708
Cork C.B.	239	297	317	257	192		512	982	1,240	834	848
Cork Co.	555	643	665	583	513		1,819	3,106	3,086	2,138	2,069
Kerry	294	312	316	286	283		792	1,399	1,504	1,043	1,089
Limerick C.B.	106	132	135	111	99		237	457	484	339	323
Limerick Co.	209	228	248	201	181		633	1,077	1,114	689	675
Tipperary N.R.	115	119	115	108	107		329	616	604	480	475
Tipperary S.R.	143	180	212	163	143		461	864	856	581	586
Waterford C.B.	85	99	123	118	71		193	412	445	333	304
Waterford Co.	120	131	141	121	96		319	628	536	372	328
Galway C.B.	102	103	119	102	112		245	462	470	366	380
Galway Co.	268	265	304	273	257		808	1,418	1,428	1,007	1,078
Leitrim	43	47	61	51	50		177	287	303	218	234
Mayo	218	259	243	241	232		712	1,265	1,344	957	1,041
Roscommon	96	118	113	110	142		347	600	653	460	542
Sligo	112	118	142	97	115		330	543	562	429	446
Cavan	111	126	131	96	112		309	572	518	417	430
Donegal	243	275	298	269	282		731	1,257	1,310	918	980
Monaghan	95	83	82	85	87		299	542	490	384	386
Total	7,133	7,967	8,421	7,144	6,398		19,495	35,012	35,447	24,974	24,647

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status

2016 – Separated

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	129	56	38	16	7	97	72	16	0	7	
Dublin C.B.	1,115	670	328	145	62	1,360	919	517	216	94	
Dun Laoghaire	430	311	190	74	13	680	525	245	71	44	
Fingal	461	252	146	62	13	631	273	170	53	34	
South Dublin	496	249	154	16	14	815	431	217	88	20	
Kildare	414	266	55	19	4	560	253	73	36	37	
Kilkenny	243	122	45	33	4	220	133	56	28	7	
Laois	116	62	22	9	12	111	70	28	18	8	
Longford	103	37	34	11	3	65	44	0	5	12	
Louth	272	123	56	24	10	314	191	69	32	15	
Meath	347	212	100	23	9	323	122	43	27	8	
Offaly	122	45	58	12	11	85	76	42	18	0	
Westmeath	195	63	42	8	4	166	146	16	12	0	
Wexford	362	166	75	40	19	323	213	148	34	38	
Wicklow	426	247	103	47	11	420	293	160	22	28	
Clare	268	141	58	17	3	307	171	48	24	28	
Cork C.B.	287	155	124	28	20	340	214	144	46	22	
Cork Co.	686	397	214	80	31	780	401	292	93	61	
Kerry	360	217	96	73	6	450	214	117	66	14	
Limerick C.B.	155	68	57	26	5	151	105	60	12	8	
Limerick Co.	219	122	58	26	7	266	198	86	41	25	
Tipperary N.R.	121	91	35	11	0	128	59	24	12	0	
Tipperary S.R.	214	127	48	12	12	204	127	69	34	15	
Waterford C.B.	119	29	42	18	10	166	78	76	36	16	
Waterford Co.	148	93	68	13	13	208	112	33	24	6	
Galway C.B.	169	71	39	36	23	247	148	84	33	0	
Galway Co.	240	165	72	39	6	286	144	65	64	12	
Leitrim	49	30	12	4	12	53	22	14	9	0	
Mayo	277	170	79	55	16	318	160	108	46	18	
Roscommon	132	75	35	28	7	112	59	15	26	20	
Sligo	173	94	34	3	0	129	92	44	37	6	
Cavan	111	63	54	19	3	85	83	26	14	19	
Donegal	324	221	90	40	22	357	197	76	27	25	
Monaghan	102	38	23	11	7	87	65	41	17	0	
Total	9,387	5,249	2,682	1,077	400	10,844	6,410	3,221	1,322	647	

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status

2021 – Single

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	182	150	118	70	44		135	92	60	40	38
Dublin C.B.	1,060	780	560	391	327		1,127	822	621	495	628
Dun Laoghaire	252	222	168	108	106		558	412	324	218	184
Fingal	346	302	231	141	96		631	452	314	183	162
South Dublin	275	282	197	156	149		784	565	362	222	191
Kildare	466	440	257	154	76		527	347	229	133	120
Kilkenny	365	325	224	144	102		264	185	132	86	94
Laois	307	244	183	117	72		192	128	91	63	71
Longford	172	182	100	43	37		107	77	53	32	37
Louth	316	270	209	105	68		299	222	159	104	110
Meath	475	461	320	178	121		462	315	221	142	155
Offaly	265	250	168	100	77		206	147	103	64	69
Westmeath	307	281	186	113	68		238	161	114	78	85
Wexford	427	359	277	155	88		401	289	217	146	145
Wicklow	328	323	216	132	89		394	277	193	121	120
Clare	501	457	328	209	129		351	260	192	125	135
Cork C.B.	265	207	157	109	68		334	245	195	148	159
Cork Co.	1,402	1,158	812	460	325		1,067	760	534	345	366
Kerry	664	604	468	274	173		478	356	266	181	193
Limerick C.B.	122	90	57	54	26		135	104	77	57	63
Limerick Co.	484	475	315	153	108		394	278	197	120	119
Tipperary N.R.	271	243	166	89	68		198	140	104	67	81
Tipperary S.R.	398	316	205	123	97		266	195	139	95	105
Waterford C.B.	99	99	69	46	46		125	94	78	60	64
Waterford Co.	235	199	167	105	67		195	141	106	63	63
Galway C.B.	162	124	110	80	51		191	133	99	70	73
Galway Co.	897	784	513	328	232		482	338	238	159	178
Leitrim	198	161	131	71	40		97	67	48	32	37
Mayo	720	649	491	261	173		418	304	215	150	176
Roscommon	370	310	218	138	110		199	142	104	72	85
Sligo	292	249	153	87	46		199	141	98	67	78
Cavan	380	311	226	124	93		187	127	91	57	72
Donegal	711	656	549	333	211		433	327	238	166	182
Monaghan	273	249	159	99	69		158	117	85	60	72
Total	13,985	12,213	8,707	5,250	3,648		12,231	8,757	6,297	4,223	4,509

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status

2021 – Married

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	956	744	387	169	69	823	339	161	104	79	
Dublin C.B.	6,593	5,266	3,435	1,839	990	6,467	3,570	1,938	1,421	1,606	
Dun Laoghaire	3,762	3,183	2,125	1,077	557	3,287	1,769	1,047	580	375	
Fingal	4,222	3,316	1,935	692	299	3,769	2,134	901	439	282	
South Dublin	5,044	4,380	2,345	1,020	436	4,699	2,519	1,003	384	373	
Kildare	3,630	2,481	1,476	510	240	2,910	1,302	530	302	175	
Kilkenny	1,776	1,410	900	342	208	1,604	818	437	164	170	
Laois	1,372	1,023	646	264	130	1,187	494	262	102	143	
Longford	650	518	290	136	60	664	296	175	76	60	
Louth	2,037	1,603	954	396	154	1,733	940	491	251	248	
Meath	3,280	2,403	1,477	614	275	2,849	1,345	681	299	310	
Offaly	1,420	1,068	547	274	111	1,335	627	281	135	169	
Westmeath	1,594	1,193	671	290	161	1,446	542	326	174	203	
Wexford	2,852	2,307	1,409	622	273	2,420	1,266	515	314	229	
Wicklow	2,485	1,988	1,230	477	217	2,248	1,009	470	275	229	
Clare	2,320	1,954	1,198	560	269	2,109	1,156	614	320	284	
Cork C.B.	2,106	1,757	1,036	540	192	1,993	1,184	554	421	361	
Cork Co.	7,271	5,700	3,333	1,472	736	6,499	3,269	1,192	720	648	
Kerry	3,101	2,572	1,626	625	325	2,838	1,670	784	397	400	
Limerick C.B.	885	698	387	175	91	783	405	216	162	163	
Limerick Co.	2,697	2,084	1,182	487	209	2,466	1,222	451	248	214	
Tipperary N.R.	1,364	1,045	623	252	127	1,243	630	308	139	178	
Tipperary S.R.	1,809	1,361	838	413	184	1,614	735	315	188	209	
Waterford C.B.	801	722	429	207	101	692	411	215	121	132	
Waterford Co.	1,375	1,082	656	289	125	1,118	555	343	136	150	
Galway C.B.	1,149	958	617	270	135	1,053	571	306	127	162	
Galway Co.	3,391	2,692	1,712	767	409	3,011	1,461	629	291	324	
Leitrim	631	505	306	151	66	594	305	119	44	73	
Mayo	2,807	2,246	1,422	616	305	2,539	1,274	506	316	334	
Roscommon	1,364	1,037	659	295	175	1,242	641	281	136	118	
Sligo	1,163	969	565	287	141	1,243	613	286	107	167	
Cavan	1,338	1,035	560	303	155	1,194	478	240	107	115	
Donegal	2,925	2,416	1,600	721	345	2,651	1,520	805	466	399	
Monaghan	1,092	924	536	217	136	987	433	238	124	187	
Total	81,261	64,639	39,114	17,371	8,405	73,312	37,503	17,617	9,588	9,268	

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status

2021 – Widowed

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	100	113	110	95	60		195	496	452	287	205
Dublin C.B.	755	995	1,225	1,032	843		1437	3,672	3,949	3,067	3,117
Dun Laoghaire	262	296	508	460	407		602	1,791	2,022	1,420	969
Fingal	368	421	471	413	221		747	2,111	2,083	1,233	897
South Dublin	447	517	581	477	290		880	2,581	2,428	1,592	1,068
Kildare	341	428	480	284	166		762	1,866	1,769	924	680
Kilkenny	123	171	220	196	127		349	895	867	625	545
Laois	120	142	158	125	95		294	725	658	482	391
Longford	54	70	80	61	52		161	429	391	233	210
Louth	195	218	259	188	123		409	1,068	1,086	701	581
Meath	270	278	322	268	213		628	1,731	1,594	1,033	886
Offaly	147	155	171	120	83		310	786	737	458	372
Westmeath	139	150	170	134	85		347	896	864	566	461
Wexford	222	292	392	326	255		573	1,416	1,545	1,044	819
Wicklow	231	282	357	264	183		533	1,397	1,295	864	655
Clare	212	254	285	217	186		486	1,286	1,345	859	710
Cork C.B.	224	290	338	288	187		416	1,066	1,308	947	838
Cork Co.	562	715	842	685	519		1,558	3,988	3,973	2,477	2,082
Kerry	284	324	401	325	278		653	1,702	1,848	1,248	1,082
Limerick C.B.	106	139	144	118	98		184	523	514	378	315
Limerick Co.	207	252	316	244	176		539	1,356	1,485	845	664
Tipperary N.R.	114	127	144	111	95		280	740	757	501	457
Tipperary S.R.	148	196	256	190	139		385	1,091	1,051	678	578
Waterford C.B.	81	100	142	137	76		158	456	496	397	333
Waterford Co.	120	137	177	146	97		269	743	726	435	328
Galway C.B.	110	109	154	126	130		219	575	595	490	404
Galway Co.	270	289	373	321	249		707	1,825	1,797	1,151	1,038
Leitrim	43	49	71	54	46		161	354	372	252	212
Mayo	215	276	299	272	224		604	1,629	1,605	1,070	1,002
Roscommon	102	127	141	114	135		302	748	807	522	509
Sligo	107	132	180	110	104		283	701	685	479	433
Cavan	114	141	162	104	106		280	708	681	424	409
Donegal	235	279	379	319	279		591	1,573	1,606	1,106	968
Monaghan	94	92	108	90	84		247	680	598	436	372
Total	7,122	8,557	10,417	8,415	6,411		16,548	43,603	43,989	29,224	24,590

Table 5: Population of those aged 65 years and over by sex, age cohort and marital status

2021 – Separated

Males	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years	Females	65-69 years	70-74 years	75-79 years	80-84 years	85+ years
Carlow	167	96	56	28	13		136	120	26	0	13
Dublin C.B.	1,337	985	434	219	108		1,750	1,325	746	351	176
Dun Laoghaire	524	460	274	126	25		891	739	391	138	88
Fingal	607	426	261	133	31		886	466	366	121	81
South Dublin	593	457	277	31	31		1,136	793	438	195	48
Kildare	567	459	104	37	7		839	449	148	79	79
Kilkenny	316	200	75	56	7		311	216	102	52	15
Laois	161	102	35	15	22		164	116	50	33	17
Longford	127	62	55	16	5		90	73	0	8	22
Louth	357	193	90	43	19		417	307	125	61	30
Meath	473	360	181	42	17		480	210	82	56	17
Offaly	163	75	89	19	19		118	125	78	31	0
Westmeath	266	107	65	14	7		245	240	29	23	0
Wexford	468	262	115	70	37		445	328	261	66	82
Wicklow	534	403	176	85	21		593	482	301	46	55
Clare	328	233	93	30	6		413	272	90	47	57
Cork C.B.	342	228	167	45	36		449	300	217	84	43
Cork Co.	882	663	344	135	58		1,086	667	536	175	125
Kerry	441	339	155	119	12		604	336	205	129	28
Limerick C.B.	198	107	78	40	9		191	156	91	22	17
Limerick Co.	275	204	94	45	12		368	322	164	82	50
Tipperary N.R.	151	146	56	16	0		177	92	43	20	0
Tipperary S.R.	281	207	74	20	21		277	208	120	65	29
Waterford C.B.	144	44	61	30	21		221	112	121	70	35
Waterford Co.	187	146	108	23	24		286	172	63	45	13
Galway C.B.	232	113	64	64	50		360	239	153	72	0
Galway Co.	307	270	112	67	11		408	240	116	118	23
Leitrim	63	47	17	6	20		78	35	24	17	0
Mayo	347	272	123	89	30		438	267	184	83	34
Roscommon	177	122	55	42	13		159	95	27	47	38
Sligo	209	158	55	6	0		180	153	77	68	12
Cavan	145	105	85	29	6		125	133	49	23	36
Donegal	397	337	146	69	40		469	319	133	54	50
Monaghan	128	64	38	17	13		117	106	72	31	0
Total	11,896	8,452	4,212	1,823	753		14,907	10,213	5,629	2,511	1,314

Table 6: Population of those aged 65 and over living alone by sex and age cohort

	2002 Males		2002 Females		2006 Males		2006 Females		2011 Males	
	65-69 years	70+ years	65-69 years	70+ years	65-69 years	70+ years	65-69 years	70+ years	65-69 years	70+ years
Carlow	131	315	127	601	155	335	142	611	187	392
Dublin C.B.	1,487	3,613	2,598	10,499	1,518	3,934	2,116	9,866	1,654	4,432
Dun Laoghaire	329	933	900	3,783	392	1,108	936	3,669	479	1,407
Dublin Co.	457	961	994	3,156	621	1,263	1,224	3,787	936	1,828
Kildare	237	562	345	1,275	311	635	443	1,426	491	818
Kilkenny	227	602	292	1,176	251	639	293	1,232	329	726
Laois	162	436	198	889	170	457	199	967	218	520
Longford	162	363	123	603	151	372	112	594	194	400
Louth	247	634	360	1,665	288	678	387	1,672	380	802
Meath	251	636	340	1,498	305	721	400	1,704	457	901
Offaly	183	542	220	973	189	560	209	1,028	231	621
Westmeath	184	531	261	1,166	199	568	263	1,253	254	648
Wexford	332	792	483	1,719	386	920	512	1,918	492	1,142
Wicklow	246	627	394	1,509	301	719	452	1,617	434	907
Clare	379	883	350	1,596	423	945	387	1,749	538	1,105
Cork C.B.	356	801	603	2,493	383	902	593	2,491	429	1,073
Cork Co.	905	2,146	1,151	4,831	987	2,342	1,191	5,105	1,261	2,762
Kerry	479	1,323	510	2,298	510	1,394	543	2,413	662	1,589
Limerick C.B.	163	326	248	989	168	377	241	1,019	193	447
Limerick Co.	314	887	399	1,659	350	937	417	1,687	444	1,085
Tipperary N.R.	192	533	242	1,135	188	554	229	1,194	237	599
Tipperary S.R.	280	729	325	1,417	305	773	338	1,502	372	888
Waterford C.B.	119	251	186	703	133	302	192	757	163	378
Waterford Co.	178	503	235	964	202	543	253	988	258	643
Galway C.B.	109	226	187	729	128	280	199	756	174	369
Galway Co.	574	1,367	449	2,187	614	1,408	475	2,293	739	1,587
Leitrim	161	405	116	630	158	407	122	646	181	436
Mayo	530	1,394	500	2,379	556	1,417	487	2,428	685	1,580
Roscommon	273	729	214	1,150	259	755	222	1,194	321	818
Sligo	226	576	273	1,055	238	571	249	1,101	300	614
Cavan	280	707	229	1,092	272	729	201	1,133	332	793
Donegal	512	1,340	532	2,428	562	1,396	554	2,400	717	1,598
Monaghan	180	496	186	995	171	512	181	1,032	224	549
Total	10,845	27,169	14,570	61,242	11,846	29,450	14,764	63,234	14,965	34,456

Table 6: Population of those aged 65 and over living alone by sex and age cohort

	2011 Females		2016 Males		2016 Females		2021 Males		2021 Females	
	65-69 years	70+ years	65-69 years	70+ years	65-69 years	70+ years	65-69 years	70+ years	65-69 years	70+ years
Carlow	172	641	258	462	211	735	302	587	245	929
Dublin C.B.	2,288	10,377	1,974	4,900	2,534	10,777	2,161	5,571	2,806	11,920
Dun Laoghaire	1,129	4,206	593	1,744	1,246	4,880	670	2,168	1,434	5,873
Dublin Co.	1,917	5,420	1,358	2,687	2,633	7,729	1,559	3,970	3,183	11,530
Kildare	691	1,912	689	1,150	942	2,571	858	1,635	1,201	3,719
Kilkenny	395	1,510	432	877	483	1,789	510	1,119	575	2,290
Laois	253	1,042	279	621	304	1,217	343	769	367	1,538
Longford	153	620	262	453	183	692	291	565	204	864
Louth	526	1,849	481	991	640	2,192	575	1,259	721	2,820
Meath	578	2,135	627	1,209	745	2,697	773	1,665	920	3,646
Offaly	280	1,081	300	719	329	1,273	357	889	361	1,634
Westmeath	344	1,428	347	755	420	1,664	430	939	513	2,100
Wexford	672	2,432	633	1,409	770	2,978	748	1,768	882	3,814
Wicklow	639	2,136	590	1,198	803	2,654	684	1,626	968	3,572
Clare	538	1,921	698	1,334	643	2,323	765	1,677	723	3,007
Cork C.B.	661	2,781	512	1,232	707	3,097	555	1,436	799	3,573
Cork Co.	1,609	6,086	1,656	3,371	1,971	7,264	1,901	4,313	2,263	9,438
Kerry	715	2,725	815	1,891	848	3,214	892	2,332	959	4,043
Limerick C.B.	270	1,099	254	514	305	1,221	297	613	325	1,431
Limerick Co.	576	2,074	576	1,303	690	2,516	642	1,656	790	3,333
Tipperary N.R.	301	1,293	298	662	342	1,432	332	793	388	1,718
Tipperary S.R.	437	1,807	484	1,052	529	2,120	569	1,308	595	2,696
Waterford C.B.	233	891	204	463	260	1,084	225	569	301	1,336
Waterford Co.	360	1,163	322	797	418	1,416	367	1,014	489	1,826
Galway C.B.	275	949	228	497	350	1,218	287	671	452	1,645
Galway Co.	618	2,629	922	1,848	750	3,009	1,032	2,268	869	3,797
Leitrim	155	656	218	473	178	722	245	547	211	878
Mayo	613	2,755	850	1,833	756	3,090	943	2,235	862	3,831
Roscommon	283	1,292	406	931	332	1,452	482	1,116	380	1,782
Sligo	316	1,356	399	712	386	1,537	434	892	443	1,932
Cavan	269	1,229	429	900	310	1,363	492	1,103	367	1,683
Donegal	714	2,776	857	1,913	860	3,248	937	2,352	943	4,103
Monaghan	228	985	289	631	267	1,127	320	772	287	1,400
Total	19,209	73,256	19,236	41,529	23,148	86,301	21,979	52,196	26,847	109,700



Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference

The National Council on Ageing and Older People was established on 19th March 1997 in succession to the National Council for the Elderly (January 1990 to March 1997) and the National Council for the Aged (June 1981 to January 1990).

The functions of the Council are as follows:

1. To advise the Minister for Health on all aspects of ageing and the welfare of older people, either at its own initiative or at the request of the Minister and in particular on:
 - a) measures to promote the health of older people;
 - b) measures to promote the social inclusion of older people;
 - c) the implementation of the recommendations contained in policy reports commissioned by the Minister for Health;
 - d) methods of ensuring co-ordination between public bodies at national and local level in the planning and provision of services for older people;
 - e) methods of encouraging greater partnership between statutory and voluntary bodies in providing services for older people;
 - f) meeting the needs of the most vulnerable older people;
 - g) means of encouraging positive attitudes to life after 65 years and the process of ageing;
 - h) means of encouraging greater participation by older people;
 - i) whatever action, based on research, is required to plan and develop services for older people.

2. To assist the development of national and regional policies and strategies designed to produce health gain and social gain for older people by:
 - a) undertaking research on the lifestyle and the needs of older people in Ireland;
 - b) identifying and promoting models of good practice in the care of older people and service delivery to them;
 - c) providing information and advice based on research findings to those involved in the development and/or implementation of policies and services pertaining to the health, well-being and autonomy of older people;
 - d) liaising with statutory, voluntary and professional bodies involved in the development and/or implementation of national and regional policies which have as their object health gain or social gain for older people.
3. To promote the health, welfare and autonomy of older people.
4. To promote a better understanding of ageing and older people in Ireland.
5. To liaise with international bodies which have functions similar to the functions of the Council.

The Council may also advise other Ministers, at their request, on aspects of ageing and the welfare of older people which are within the functions of the Council.

Membership

Chairperson Cllr Éibhlin Byrne

Mr John Brady

Ms Kit Carolan

Mr Paul Cunningham

Mr John Grant

Ms Patricia Lane

Ms Martina Queally

Mr Bernard Thompson

Mr Noel Byrne

Mr Michael Dineen

Fr Peter Finnerty

Mr Eamon Kane

Mr Michael Murphy

Mr Pat O'Toole

Ms Pauline Clancy-Seymour

Mr Eddie Wade

Dr Davida De La Harpe

Mr Iarla Duffy

Mr Frank Goodwin

Dr Ruth Loane

Ms Sylvia Meehan

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