



Social Inclusion Unit  
November 2013

# Statistics Update For County Cavan

## Census 2011 Shows How Cavan is Changing

New Census information is important in helping us to plan services, respond to the changing needs of our citizens, understand issues for specific local areas, and have an overall sense of how the county is developing.

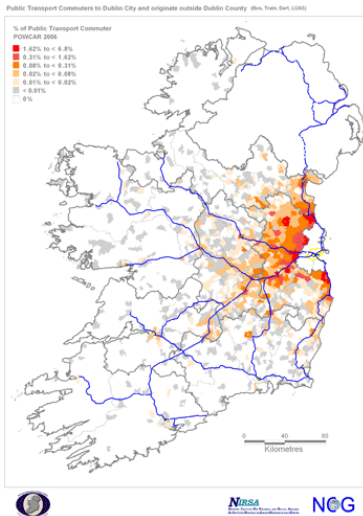
Results from the 2011 Census of Population started to become available last year. Detailed thematic reports are now available on [www.census.ie](http://www.census.ie). Two reports providing an analysis of Census data from a Cavan perspective are available on the Council's website, under the C&E/Social Inclusion Unit tab.

**census**  
**2011**  
**RESULTS**

## Key Figures for Cavan

Population	73,183
Population change	14.3%
Population living in rural areas	70%
Households	25,818
Vacant housing	21.6%
Irish speakers	9,513
Migration	5,800
Foreign nationals	11.6%
Polish residents	1,889
Students	5,477
At work	27,309
Unemployed	7,331
Looking after home/ Family	5,989
Retired	7,241
Unable to work	2,385
Labour Force Participation Rate	61.9%
Unemployment Rate	21.2%
Biggest industry - Manufacturing	3,928

## New Mapping Tools Available

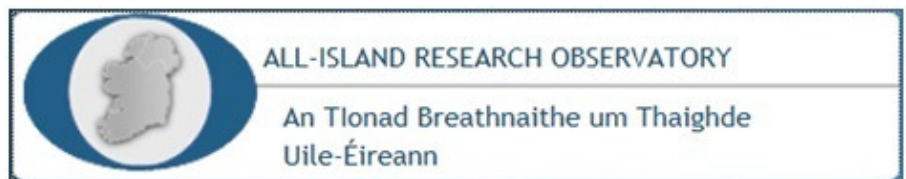


The AIRO website [All-Island Research Observatory] provides online interactive maps that allow users to select and display different datasets.

AIRO collects, analyses and provides evidence and tools to support better planning and decision making.

Types of information available as mapped outputs on the AIRO site include both Census data and non-Census data such as crime mapping, deprivation data, electoral constituencies, housing, and live register figures.

[www.airo.ie](http://www.airo.ie)



### Languages

9,513 Cavan residents speak the Irish language on a daily basis.

7,125 speak a language other than Irish or English at home.

1,897 cannot speak English well or at all.

Polish is the most common foreign language spoken in the home with 1,831 speakers.

## New questions added to the Census

In 2011, two new questions were added to the census.

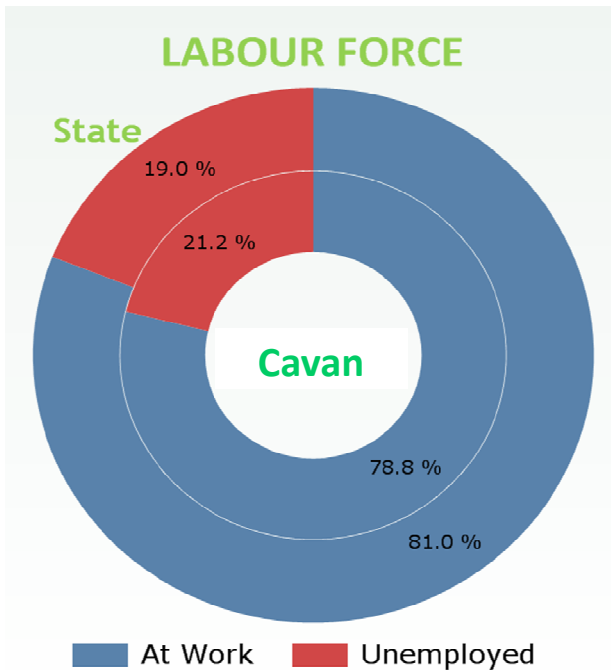
For the first time a question on **general health** was included. Results showed that the vast majority of people in Cavan (96.76%) consider their general health either 'very good' or 'good'. Only 943 people stated that their health was very bad or bad (1.3%).

A question on health is also included in Northern Ireland surveys so this new information gives us 'whole island' data.

Another new question asked was in relation to other **languages** spoken in the home and how well English is spoken by people who speak languages other than English or Irish at home. Almost 2,000 people living in Cavan in 2011 said they cannot speak English well or at all.

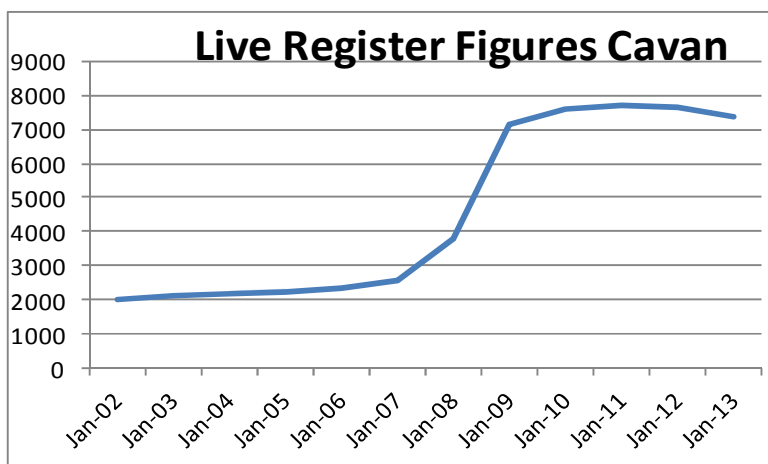
# Labour Force

Data from the 2011 Census showed that County Cavan had a higher proportion of unemployed people than the rest of the State: 21.2% were unemployed in Cavan compared to 19% in the State.



Source: CSO Area Profile for County Cavan, 2011 data

Unemployment in Cavan trebled between 2006 and 2011, increasing from 2,521 people in 2006 to 7,331 in 2011. (See table below)



## Increase in Retired People

The number of people outside of the labour force increased by 12.6% between 2006 and 2011. The largest contributor to this increase was the growing number of retired people which increased by 20.5% between 2006 and 2011.

## Unemployment Blackspots

Cavan Town is an 'unemployment blackspot' with average unemployment at 35.8% (the county unemployment rate is 21.2%). An unemployment blackspot is one where the unemployment rate exceeds 35% and where the labour force exceeds 200 people.

## Older & Younger

Cavan has a higher percentage of older and younger people in its population than the average for the State. Our 'dependency rate' is 55.42% (compared to 49.3% for the State).

Almost a quarter of the population is aged 0-14 years (23.5%).

The fastest growing age group is the 0-4 bracket which had a 30% increase between 2006 and 2011.

There are 8,866 older people (aged 65+) in Co Cavan, representing 12% of the population.

## Computers and Broadband

There has been a marked improvement in broadband connectivity in households in County Cavan. 55.4% of households now have a broadband connection (compared to 9% in 2006).

67.1% households have a personal computer.

Over 8,400 households have no internet connection, which represents about 30% of households in the county.

Nationally broadband usage has increased from 21.1% in 2006 to 65.3% in 2011.



## Education

The number of students in the county increased by a quarter between 2006 and 2011, rising from 4,325 to 5,477. Females (51.8%) account for a higher proportion of students than males (48.2%).

The proportion of Cavan's population with a third level qualification grew from 8.3% in 1991 to 22.2% in 2011. However this 20 year growth is below what occurred nationally (13.9 percentage points compared to 17.6 nationally).

'Social sciences, business and law' is the most common area of study for those who have completed a third level qualification (2,810 people), followed by 'Health and welfare' (1,951 people) and 'Engineering, manufacturing and construction' (1,345).

Over nine thousand people had no formal or primary education only in 2011.

The data show that there has been a large increase in the number of people with 'no formal education', an anomaly possibly due to a change in the format of the Census form.

## At Work By Industry

The largest employment areas in Cavan in 2011 were:

Manufacturing industries (3,928); Wholesale and retail trade (3,758); Agriculture, forestry and fishing (3,381) and Health and social work (3,000).

The proportion at work in Construction decreased by 2,317 (57%) between 2006 and 2011.

There was a 21% increase in the numbers employed in public administration and a 47% increase in people employed in education.

There has been a 28% drop in employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing since 1996 (4,760 employed in this sector in 1996 down to 3,381 in 2011).



## Diversity in our Population

### Nationality

Non-Irish nationals account for 11.6% of the population of County Cavan compared with a national average figure of 12%. UK nationals (2,118 persons) are the largest group, followed by Polish nationals (1,889 persons).

### Born in other EU States

10,000 Cavan residents were born in other EU countries.

### Religion

The majority of the population continues to be Roman Catholic (84.99%). However there has been an increase in people reporting other religions (2,487

people), and no religion (2,276).

### Travellers

County Cavan had the biggest percentage increase in the Traveller population (114%) of all counties in 2011. There are now 453 Travellers living in Cavan.

Nationally the number of people enumerated as Irish Travellers increased by 32% between 2006 and 2011.

### Lone Parents

There are 2,753 one parent households (with 6,728 persons) within the county. Lone parent households comprise 10.66% of all private households.



## Heating Sources

90% of Cavan homes are heated by fossil fuels with the most common source being oil (70%).

In 2011, 349 households had no central heating. This is quite a significant drop compared to 2006 when 2,015 households had no central heating at all.

Some of these improvements could be attributed to schemes the council having undertaken to upgrade heating within houses in conjunction with the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland.

High dependency on fossil fuel sources may become an increasing concern as these supplies diminish and prices continue to rise.

## Housing

There was an increase of 3,889 (17.73%) households in Cavan between 2006 and 2011. The number of households in Cavan now exceeds 25,000.



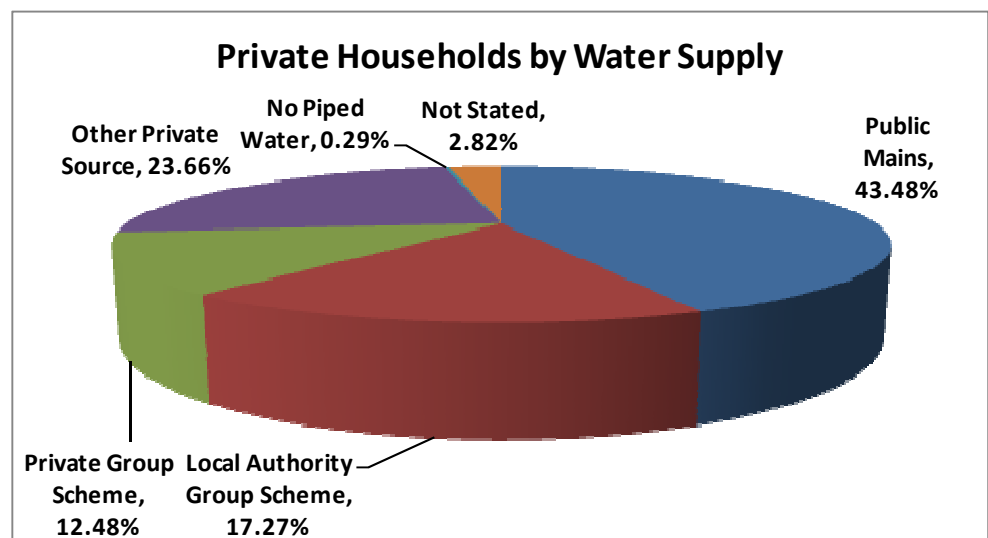
Cavan has a high rate of vacant properties with 21.6% of all houses being empty compared to 14.5% of those nationally. The Northern and Western ends of the county have higher proportions of vacant property.

67% of all houses within the county are detached properties.

## Water Supply & Sewerage Connections

The water supply in 43% of private households in Cavan is from a public mains. The rate of connection to a local authority group water scheme in Cavan is twice as high (17.27%) as the State's (8.76%), while 74 households in Cavan have no piped water supply.

Only 39.78% of households in Cavan are connected to the public



scheme for sewerage mains, a much lower figure than the State's rate at 66.23%.

In 2011, 98 households in Cavan stated they had no sewerage facility at all.

# Travel Patterns

## Car Ownership

86% of Cavan households have at least one car and only 14% have no motor car.

## Means of Travel

Most people (aged 5 +) in County Cavan make their way to school, college or work by car, either as a driver (41%), or as a passenger (20%).

Nine per cent get to their destination on foot and less than one per cent travel by bicycle.

## Travel Time

The majority of people (66.3%) make their journey in under 30 minutes, this is reflective of journey times elsewhere in the country.

## Disability & Carers

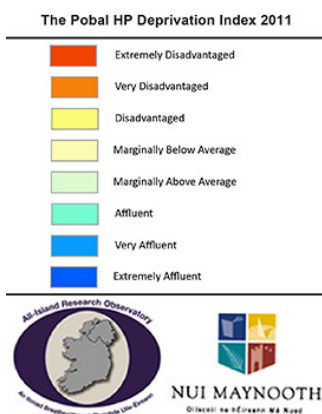
11.9% of the county's population has a disability (8,714 people). This has increased from 8.5% in 2006. Slightly more than half of people with disability are male (51.4%).

Cavan has 2,933 carers, an increase of 440 people since 2006.

856 people provide 29 hours or more or care per week.

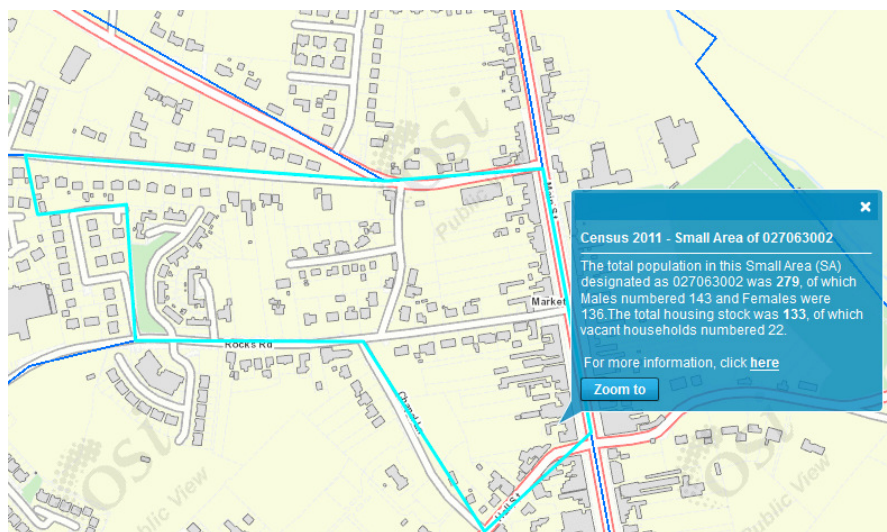
# Deprivation Index

The Pobal HP Deprivation Index is based on the latest census data and it shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation. Like every other part of the country, County Cavan has been massively affected by the economic downturn after 2007. This is reflected in an absolute deprivation score of -11.0 in 2011. This represents a drop of 8.2 from 2006, compared to a nationwide drop of 6.5. This also implies that the relative position of Cavan has significantly worsened from the thirteenth most disadvantaged to the eight most disadvantaged local authority in Ireland.



## Small Area Mapping

For the first time in Ireland, small area mapping is available. Small areas are areas of population that comprise between 50 and 200 dwellings. Small Areas were designed as the lowest level of geography for the compilation of statistics in line with data protection and generally comprise either complete or part of townlands or neighbourhoods. Small Areas nest within Electoral Division boundaries.



An example of a Small Area Boundary available on the CSO website using the SAPMAP tool.

## Social Inclusion Unit

The Social Inclusion Unit provides a research and data analysis service for the Council and has a research support function for organisations linked to the local authority, especially through the County Development Board and its subgroups.

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## Census Volumes Available on [www.cso.ie](http://www.cso.ie)

Principal Demographic Results

Population Classified by Area

Profile 1 — Geography

Profile 2 — Ages

Principal Socio Economic Results

Profile 3 — Workers and Employment

Profile 4 — Housing

Profile 5 — Households, Families and Marital Status

Profile 6 — Migration and Diversity

Profile 7 — Disability, Carers and Health

Profile 8 — Education

Profile 9 — Commuting

Small Area Population Statistics