

# Appendix 5

## CONSTITUENCY COMMISSION

### Statement on relevant provisions of the Constitution in relation to Dáil Constituencies, and population statistics relating to Dáil and European Parliament constituencies

#### Introduction

Section 10(2) of the Electoral Act 1997 requires a Constituency Commission to prepare a statement setting out the relevant provisions of the Constitution in relation to Dáil constituencies to which the Commission is required to have regard in preparing a report. Section 10(2) also requires the Commission to prepare statements based on the population as set out in the Census Report setting out the preliminary results of the Census for Dáil and European Parliament constituencies. The Commission has prepared this statement in line with those requirements.

#### **A. Dáil constituencies**

##### **1. Equality of representation**

The constitutional provisions most directly relevant to the functions of the Commission are those contained in Article 16.2 of the Constitution as follows:

- 2° “The number of members shall from time to time be fixed by law, but the total number of members of Dáil Eireann shall not be fixed at less than one member for each thirty thousand of the population, or at more than one member for each twenty thousand of the population.”
- 3° “The ratio between the number of members to be elected at any time for each constituency and the population of each constituency, as ascertained at the last preceding census, shall, so far as it is practicable, be the same throughout the country.”
- 4° “The Oireachtas shall revise the constituencies at least once in every twelve years, with due regard to changes in distribution of the population . . .”

Dáil constituencies were last revised under the Electoral (Amendment) Act 2009.

The text of Article 16.2 of the Constitution is set out in full on page 5 of this statement; section 6 of the Electoral Act 1997 detailing the function and terms of reference of the Commission is at page 8.

##### **2. Court cases**

#### **Introduction**

The issue of equality of representation has been considered by the High Court and Supreme Court in a number of cases:

By the High Court (Budd J.) in *O’Donovan v AG* [1961] I.R. 114;

By the Supreme Court in *In re Art. 26 of the Constitution and the Electoral (Amendment) Bill 1961*; [1961] I.R. 169; and

By the High Court (Clarke J.) in *Murphy & Others v Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government & Others* [2007] IEHC 185.

In the O'Donovan case the High Court found that certain provisions of the Electoral (Amendment) Act 1959 were repugnant to Article 16.2.3 and 4 because the ratio of members to population was not, so far as was practicable, the same throughout the country and because due regard had not been had to changes in the distribution of the population. The Court did not lay down what variation from the national average would be regarded as permissible.

The judgment also observed that:

“Attention should be paid to one important point. It is not the rise or fall of population in any particular constituency to which ‘due’ regard is to be had. It is something much wider than that. It is the constituencies themselves which have to be revised so as to give effect to the contemplated changes in the distribution of population. They, the constituencies, must be so formed and revised as to give effect to the changes.” (1961 IR 151)

#### The Electoral (Amendment) Bill 1961

Following upon that judgment, the Electoral (Amendment) Bill 1961 was passed by both Houses of the Oireachtas but after the expiry of twelve years since the passing of the Electoral (Amendment) Act 1947 and was referred by the President to the Supreme Court for decision under Article 26 of the Constitution. The variances from national average representation in the constituencies set out in that Bill were all within 1,000 of the average population per member. The Court advised:

“The subclause (i.e. Article 16.2.3<sup>o</sup>) recognises that exact parity in the ratio between members and the population of each constituency is unlikely to be obtained and is not required. The decision as to what is practicable is within the jurisdiction of the Oireachtas. It may reasonably take into consideration a variety of factors, such as the desirability so far as possible to adhere to well-known boundaries such as those of counties, townlands and electoral divisions. The existence of divisions created by such physical features as rivers, lakes and mountains may also have to be reckoned with. The problem of what is practicable is primarily one for the Oireachtas, whose members have knowledge of the problems and difficulties to be solved which this Court cannot have. Its decision should not be reviewed by this Court unless there is a manifest infringement of the Article. This Court cannot, as is suggested, lay down a figure above or below which a variation from what is called the national average is not permitted.” (1961 IR 183)

#### Murphy case 2007

The constitutional requirements in relation to equality of representation were again considered in the Murphy case in 2007. Legal textbooks and the reports of a number of constituency commissions over the years had made reference to a standard of 5% variance as having being regarded in the O'Donovan case as acceptable. However, Clarke J., in that case, took the view that it was not possible to establish any such universal threshold. He pointed out that the figures referred to by Budd J. in the O'Donovan case presented not a variance of 5% but rather a variance of between 1% and 1.66%. He stated:

“That is not to say that, in general terms, a margin of 5% is, or is not, an appropriate consideration. The true answer is that it may depend on the extent to which all of the other relevant factors can properly be met within that or a smaller margin. I merely note these matters for the purpose of identifying that there does not appear to be justification for the assertion that O’Donovan is authority for the acceptability of a 5% margin.”

This judgment concluded that, having regard to the constitutional requirements and the high quality of Central Statistics Office preliminary population data, consideration should be given to initiation of constituency revisions on publication of the CSO Preliminary Report on a census, with the revision work being completed when the final data are available.

Following upon that judgment the Electoral (Amendment) Act 2009 introduced new provisions relating to the revision of Dáil and European Parliament constituencies. The 2009 Act provides that commissions will be established on publication by the Central Statistics Office, following a Census of Population, of the Census Report setting out the preliminary result of the Census in respect of the total population of the State. Commissions are then required to report as soon as may be after publication by the CSO of the Census Report setting out the final result of the Census in respect of the total population of the State and, in any event, not later than 3 months after such publication. Previously, commissions had to await final results before starting work and then had 6 months to complete their task.

3. **Population details per Dáil constituency**

The table at page 6 contains the following details in relation to each Dáil constituency based on the population data taken from the Census of Population 2011 preliminary results:

- the population of the constituency in 2011;
- the number of TDs established for the constituency under the Electoral (Amendment) Act 2009;
- the population per TD; and
- the percentage variance of population per member in the constituency from the national average population per member.

Having regard to the requirement of Article 16.2.2 of the Constitution and to the total number of members of Dáil Eireann to be fixed in accordance with section 6 of the Act of 1997 as amended by the Act of 2011 the range of not less than 153 and not more than 160 allows for a variance in the population per TD ranging from 29,943 (153) to 28,633 (160), given the preliminary total population figure of 4,581,269 in the table at page 6.

**B. European Parliament Constituencies**

**Population details per European Parliament Constituency**

Statistics relating to the existing European Parliament constituencies are contained in the Table on page 7. Under the provisions of the Nice Treaty, the total number of members to be elected in the State to the European Parliament shall be 12.

## CONSTITUTION OF IRELAND

### Article 16

#### THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENT

16. 2. 1° Dáil Éireann shall be composed of members who represent constituencies determined by law.
- 2° The number of members shall from time to time be fixed by law, but the total number of members of Dáil Éireann shall not be fixed at less than one member for each thirty thousand of the population, or at more than one member for each twenty thousand of the population.
- 3° The ratio between the number of members to be elected at any time for each constituency and the population of each constituency, as ascertained at the last preceding census, shall, so far as it is practicable, be the same throughout the country.
- 4° The Oireachtas shall revise the constituencies at least once in every twelve years, with due regard to changes in distribution of the population, but any alterations in the constituencies shall not take effect during the life of Dáil Éireann sitting when such revision is made.
- 5° The members shall be elected on the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
- 6° No law shall be enacted whereby the number of members to be returned for any constituency shall be less than three.

## Existing Dáil Constituencies

	2011 population	Number of TDs	Population per TD	% Variance
Carlow-Kilkenny	145,533	5	29,107	5.47%
Cavan-Monaghan	133,369	5	26,674	-3.35%
Clare	111,177	4	27,794	0.71%
Cork East	113,954	4	28,489	3.23%
Cork North-Central	104,846	4	26,212	-5.02%
Cork North-West	81,521	3	27,174	-1.54%
Cork South-Central	134,992	5	26,998	-2.17%
Cork South-West	82,815	3	27,605	0.03%
Donegal North-East	82,779	3	27,593	-0.02%
Donegal South-West	78,148	3	26,049	-5.61%
Dublin Central	113,028	4	28,257	2.39%
Dublin Mid-West	110,464	4	27,616	0.07%
Dublin North	114,143	4	28,536	3.40%
Dublin North-Central	74,366	3	24,789	-10.18%
Dublin North-East	81,022	3	27,007	-2.14%
Dublin North-West	78,692	3	26,231	-4.95%
Dublin South	141,333	5	28,267	2.42%
Dublin South-Central	126,777	5	25,355	-8.13%
Dublin South-East	103,163	4	25,791	-6.55%
Dublin South-West	105,614	4	26,404	-4.33%
Dublin West	117,126	4	29,282	6.10%
Dún Laoghaire	104,875	4	26,219	-5.00%
Galway East	110,075	4	27,519	-0.29%
Galway West	140,466	5	28,093	1.79%
Kerry North-West Limerick	80,650	3	26,883	-2.59%
Kerry South	77,756	3	25,919	-6.09%
Kildare North	119,680	4	29,920	8.41%
Kildare South	90,275	3	30,092	9.04%
Laois-Offaly	152,824	5	30,565	10.75%
Limerick	81,535	3	27,178	-1.52%
Limerick City	102,121	4	25,530	-7.49%
Longford-Westmeath	116,592	4	29,148	5.62%
Louth	143,168	5	28,634	3.75%
Mayo	130,552	5	26,110	-5.39%
Meath East	86,531	3	28,844	4.51%
Meath West	85,482	3	28,494	3.25%
Roscommon — South Leitrim	80,794	3	26,931	-2.42%
Sligo-North Leitrim	80,152	3	26,717	-3.19%
Tipperary North	84,938	3	28,313	2.59%
Tipperary South	79,770	3	26,590	-3.65%
Waterford	112,091	4	28,023	1.54%
Wexford	145,273	5	29,055	5.28%
Wicklow	140,807	5	28,161	2.04%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,581,269</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>27,598</b>	

Figures in the above table for 2011 are preliminary figures.

### Existing European Constituencies

	2011 Population	No. of MEPs	Population per MEP	% Variance from National Average Population per MEP, based on 12 seats
Dublin	1,270,603	3	423,534	10.94%
East	1,105,674	3	368,558	-3.46%
North West	1,078,151	3	359,384	-5.86%
South	1,126,841	3	375,614	-1.61%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,581,269</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>381,772</b>	

Figures in the above table for 2011 are preliminary figures.

## Electoral Act, 1997 (as amended)

### Part II

#### Constituency Commission

##### Section 6

6. (1) It shall be the function of a Constituency Commission to make a report in relation to the constituencies for—
- (a) the election of members to the Dáil, and
  - (b) the election of members of the European Parliament.
- (2) In preparing a report under subsection (1)(a) a Constituency Commission shall, in observing the relevant provisions of the Constitution in relation to Dáil constituencies, have regard to the following:
- (a) the total number of members of the Dáil, subject to Article 16.2.2° of the Constitution, shall be not less than 153 and not more than 160;
  - (b) each constituency shall return 3, 4 or 5 members;
  - (c) the breaching of county boundaries shall be avoided as far as practicable;
  - (d) each constituency shall be composed of contiguous areas;
  - (e) there shall be regard to geographic considerations including significant physical features and the extent of and the density of population in each constituency; and
  - (f) subject to the provisions of this section, the Commission shall endeavour to maintain continuity in relation to the arrangement of constituencies.
- (3) In preparing a report under subsection (1)(b) a Commission shall have regard to the following:
- (a) the total number of members of the European Parliament to be elected in the State shall be 12 or such other number as may be specified for the time being pursuant to the treaties governing the European Communities;
  - (b) there shall be reasonable equality of representation as between constituencies; and
  - (c) the matters specified in paragraphs (b) to (f) of subsection (2).
- (4) The reference in subsection (2)(c) to county boundaries shall be deemed not to include a reference to the boundary of a city or any boundary between any of the counties of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin.

## COIMISIÚN UM THOGLAIGH

### **Ráiteas maidir leis na forálacha iomchuí den Bhunreacht i ndáil le dáilcheantair Dhála agus staidreamh maidir leis an daonra a bhaineann le dáilcheantair Dhála agus le toghlaigh Pharlaimint na hEorpa**

#### Réamhrá

Ceanglaítear le halt 10(2) den Acht Toghcháin, 1997 ar Choimisiún um Thoghlaigh ráiteas a ullmhú ina leagfar amach na forálacha iomchuí den Bhunreacht i ndáil le dáilcheantair Dhála a gceanglaítear ar an gCoimisiún aird a thabhairt orthu le linn tuarascáil a ullmhú. Ceanglaítear freisin le halt 10(2) ar an gCoimisiún ráitis a ullmhú bunaithe ar an daonra arna leagan amach sa Tuarascáil Daonáirimh ina leagtar amach réamhthorthaí an Daonáirimh maidir le dáilcheantair Dhála agus toghlaigh Pharlaimint na hEorpa. D’ullmhaigh an Coimisiún an ráiteas seo de réir na gceanglas sin.

#### **A. Dáilcheantair Dhála**

##### **1. Comhionannas ionadaíochta**

Is iad na forálacha den Bhunreacht is mó is iomchuí go díreach maidir le feidhmeanna an Choimisiúin na forálacha sin atá in Airteagal 16.2 den Bhunreacht mar a leanas:

- 2° “Socrófar líon combhaltaí Dháil Éireann le dlí ó am go ham ach ní cead a lánlíon a bheith faoi bhun combhalta in aghaidh gach tríocha míle den daonra, ná os cionn combhalta in aghaidh gach fiche míle den daonra.”
- 3° “An chomhréir a bheas idir an líon combhaltaí a bheas le toghadh aon tráth le haghaidh gach dailcheantair ar leith agus daonra gach dailcheantair ar leith, de réir an daonáirimh is déanaí dá ndearnadh roimhe sin, ní foláir í a bheith ar cothrom, sa mhéid gur féidir é, ar fud na dúiche uile.”
- 4° “Ní foláir don Oireachtas na dailcheantair a athmheas uair ar a laghad sa dá bhliain déag ag féachaint go cuí d’aon athruithe ar shuíomh an daonra . . .”

Rinneadh Dáilcheantair Dhála a athmheas an uair dheireanach faoin Acht Toghcháin (Leasú), 2009.

Tá téacs Airteagal 16.2 den Bhunreacht leagtha amach ina iomláine ar leathanach 5 den ráiteas seo; tá alt 6 den Acht Toghcháin, 1997 ina dtugtar mionsonraí maidir le feidhm agus téarmaí tagartha an Choimisiúin ar leathanach 8.

##### **2. Cásanna cúirte**

#### Réamhrá

Rinne an Ard-Chúirt agus an Chúirt Uachtarach breithniú ar an tsaincheist arb éard í comhionannas ionadaíochta i roinnt cásanna:

Ag an Ard-Chúirt (An Breitheamh Budd) in O’Donovan i gcoinne an Ard-Aighne [1961] I.R. 114;

Ag an gCúirt Uachtarach in Maidir le hAirt. 26 den Bhunreacht agus an Bille Toghcháin (Leasú), 1961; [1961] I.R. 169; agus



Ag an Ard-Chúirt (an Breitheamh Clarke) in Murphy agus Daoine Eile i gcoinne an Aire Comhshaoil, Oidhreachta agus Rialtais Áitiúil agus Daoine Eile [2007] IEHC 185.

I gcás O'Donovan, chinn an Ard-Chúirt go raibh forálacha áirithe den Acht Toghcháin (Leasú), 1959 aimhréireach le hAirteagal 16.2.3 agus 4 toisc nach raibh an chomhréir idir comhaltaí agus an daonra, a mhéid ab indéanta, mar a chéile ar fud na tíre agus toisc nár tugadh aird chúí ar na hathruithe ar shuíomh an daonra. Níor leag an Chúirt síos cén t-athrú ón meán náisiúnta a mheasfaí a bheith incheadaithe.

Tugadh an méid seo a leanas faoi deara sa bhreithiúnas freisin:

“Attention should be paid to one important point. It is not the rise or fall of population in any particular constituency to which ‘due’ regard is to be had. It is something much wider than that. It is the constituencies themselves which have to be revised so as to give effect to the contemplated changes in the distribution of population. They, the constituencies, must be so formed and revised as to give effect to the changes.” (1961 IR 151)

#### An Bille Toghcháin (Leasú), 1961

Tar éis an bhreithiúnais sin, rith dhá Theach an Oireachais an Bille Toghcháin (Leasú), 1959 ach sin tar éis dhá bhliain déag a bheith caite tar éis an tAcht Toghcháin (Leasú), 1947 agus rinne an tUachtarán é a chur faoi bhreith na Cúirte Uachtaraí faoi Airteagal 26 den Bhunreacht. Bhí na difir uile ón meánionadaíocht náisiúnta sna dailcheantair a leagadh amach sa Bhille sin laistigh de 1,000 ón meándaonra in aghaidh an chomhalta. Chomhairligh an Chúirt mar a leanas:

”The subclause (i.e. Article 16.2.3<sup>o</sup>) recognises that exact parity in the ratio between members and the population of each constituency is unlikely to be obtained and is not required. The decision as to what is practicable is within the jurisdiction of the Oireachtas. It may reasonably take into consideration a variety of factors, such as the desirability so far as possible to adhere to well-known boundaries such as those of counties, townlands and electoral divisions. The existence of divisions created by such physical features as rivers, lakes and mountains may also have to be reckoned with. The problem of what is practicable is primarily one for the Oireachtas, whose members have knowledge of the problems and difficulties to be solved which this Court cannot have. Its decision should not be reviewed by this Court unless there is a manifest infringement of the Article. This Court cannot, as is suggested, lay down a figure above or below which a variation from what is called the national average is not permitted.” (1961 IR 183)

#### Cás Murphy 2007

Rinneadh breithniú arís ar na ceanglais Bunreachta i ndáil le comhionannas ionadaíochta i gCás Murphy in 2007. Rinneadh tagairt i dtéacsleabhair dlí agus i dtuarascálacha ó roinnt coimisiún um thoghlaigh thar na blianta do dhifear caighdeánach 5% a bheith inghlactha i gcás O'Donovan. Ba é tuairim an Bhreithimh Clarke sa chás sin, áfach, nach bhféadfá aon tairseach uilechoiteann den sórt sin a bhunú. Thaispeáin sé nár léirigh na figiúir a ndearna an Breitheamh Budd tagairt dóibh i gcás O'Donovan difear 5% ach difear idir 1% agus 1.66%. Dúirt sé

“That is not to say that, in general terms, a margin of 5% is, or is not, an appropriate consideration. The true answer is that it may depend on the extent to which all of the other relevant factors can properly be met within that or a smaller margin. I merely note these matters for the purpose of identifying that there does not appear to be justification for the assertion that O’Donovan is authority for the acceptability of a 5% margin.”

Is é an tátal a bhí i gceist leis an mbreithiúnas sin, ag féachaint do na ceanglais Bunreacht agus do chaighdeán ard réamhshonraí na Príomh-Oifige Staidrimh maidir leis an daonra, gur chóir breithniú a dhéanamh i dtaobh athmheasanna maidir le dáilcheantair agus toghlaigh ar Réamhthuarascáil na Príomhoifige Staidrimh maidir le daonáireamh a fhoilsiú, agus an obair athmheasta á críochnú nuair atá na sonraí deiridh ar fáil.

Tar éis an bhreithiúnais sin, tugadh isteach forálacha nua san Acht Toghcháin (Leasú), 2009 maidir le dáilcheantair Dhála agus toghlaigh Pharlaimint na hEorpa a athmheas. Déantar foráil le hAcht 2009 go mbunófar coimisiúin ar an bPríomh-Oifig Staidrimh d’fhoilsiú na Tuarascála Daonáirimh ina leagfar amach réamhthoradh an Daonáirimh maidir le daonra iomlán an Stáit, tar éis Daonáireamh a dhéanamh. Ceanglaítear ansin ar choimisiúin tuarascáil a thabhairt a luaithe is féidir tar éis don Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh an Tuarascáil Daonáirimh a fhoilsiú ina leagfar amach toradh deiridh an Daonáirimh maidir le daonra iomlán an Stáit agus, in aon chás, tráth nach déanaí ná 3 mhí tar éis an fhoilsiú sin. Roimhe sin, bhí ar choimisiúin fanacht ar thorthaí deiridh roimh thosú ar obair agus ansin bhí 6 mhí acu chun an tasc a bhí acu a dhéanamh.

### 3. **Mionsonraí maidir le Daonra in aghaidh an dáilcheantair Dála**

Tá na mionsonraí seo a leanas i ndáil le gach dáilcheantar Dála bunaithe ar na sonraí maidir leis an daonra a tógadh as réamhthorthaí Dhaonáireamh 2011 sa tábla ar leathanach 6:

- daonra an dáilcheantair in 2011;
- an líon Teachtaí Dála a shocraítear don dáilcheantar faoin Acht Toghcháin (Leasú), 2009;
- an daonra in aghaidh an Teachta Dála; agus
- céatadán difir an daonra in aghaidh an chomhalta sa dáilcheantar ón meándaonra náisiúnta in aghaidh an chomhalta.

Ag féachaint do cheanglas Airteagal 16.2.2 den Bhunreacht agus do líon iomlán na gcomhaltaí de Dháil Éireann atá le socrú de réir alt 6 d’Acht 1997 arna leasú le hAcht 2011, cheadódh an raon nach lú ná 153 agus nach mó ná 160 go mbeadh difear ann sa daonra in aghaidh an Teachta Dála idir 29,943 (153) go 28,633 (160), bunaithe ar an réamhfhigiúr iomlán daonra 4,581,269 sa tábla ar leathanach 6.

## **B. Toghlaigh Parlaimint na hEorpa**

### **Mionsonraí maidir leis an daonra in aghaidh an Toghlaigh de chuid Parlaimint na hEorpa**

Tá staidreamh maidir le toghlaigh reatha Parlaimint na hEorpa sa Tábla ar leathanach 7. Faoi fhorálacha Chonradh Nice, is é 12 líon iomlán na gcomhaltaí a thoghfá sa Stát chuig Parlaimint na hEorpa.

## BUNREACT NA hÉIREANN

### Airteagal 16

#### AN PHARLAIMINT NÁISIÚNTA

16. 2. 1° Ionadóirí do dháilcheantair a shocraítear le dlí comhaltas Dháil Éireann.
- 2° Socrófar líon comhaltaí Dháil Éireann le dlí ó am go ham ach ní cead a lánlíon a bheith faoi bhun comhalta in aghaidh gach tríocha míle den daonra, ná os cionn comhalta in aghaidh gach fiche míle den daonra.
- 3° An chomhréir a bheas idir an líon comhaltaí a bheas le toghadh aon tráth le haghaidh gach dáilcheantair ar leith agus daonra gach dáilcheantair ar leith, de réir an daonáirimh is déanaí dá ndearnadh roimhe sin, ní foláir í a bheith ar cothrom, sa mhéid gur féidir é, ar fud na dúiche uile.
- 4° Ní foláir don Oireachtas na dáilcheantair a athmheas uair ar a laghad sa dá bhliain déag ag féachaint go cuí d'aon athruithe ar shuíomh an daonra; ach athruithe ar bith dá ndéanfar ar na dáilcheantair ní thiochfaid i bhfeidhm i rith ré na Dála a bheas ina suí le linn an athmheasta sin.
- 5° Is de réir na hionadaíochta cionúire agus ar mhodh an aonghutha inaistrithe a thoghfáir na comhaltaí.
- 6° Ní cead dlí a achtú a bhéarfadh faoi bhun triúir an líon comhaltaí a bheas le toghadh d'aon dáilcheantar.

## Dáilcheantair Dhála Reatha

	Daonra 2011	An Líon TD	An Daonra in aghaidh gach TD	An Dífear de réir céatadáin
Ceatharlach-Cill Chainnigh	145,533	5	29,107	5.47%
An Cabhán-Muineachán	133,369	5	26,674	-3.35%
An Clár	111,177	4	27,794	0.71%
Corcaigh Thoir	113,954	4	28,489	3.23%
Corcaigh Thuaidh-Lár	104,846	4	26,212	-5.02%
Corcaigh Thiar Thuaidh	81,521	3	27,174	-1.54%
Corcaigh Theas-Lár	134,992	5	26,998	-2.17%
Corcaigh Thiar Theas	82,815	3	27,605	0.03%
Dún na nGall Thoir Thuaidh	82,779	3	27,593	-0.02%
Dún na nGall Thiar Theas	78,148	3	26,049	-5.61%
Baile Átha Cliath Láir	113,028	4	28,257	2.39%
Baile Átha Cliath Thiar Meán	110,464	4	27,616	0.07%
Baile Átha Cliath Thuaidh	114,143	4	28,536	3.40%
Baile Átha Cliath Thuaidh-Lár	74,366	3	24,789	-10.18%
Baile Átha Cliath Thoir Thuaidh	81,022	3	27,007	-2.14%
Baile Átha Cliath Thiar Thuaidh	78,692	3	26,231	-4.95%
Baile Átha Cliath Theas	141,333	5	28,267	2.42%
Baile Átha Cliath Theas-Lár	126,777	5	25,355	-8.13%
Baile Átha Cliath Thoir Theas	103,163	4	25,791	-6.55%
Baile Átha Cliath Thiar Theas	105,614	4	26,404	-4.33%
Baile Átha Cliath Thiar	117,126	4	29,282	6.10%
Dún Laoghaire	104,875	4	26,219	-5.00%
Gaillimh Thoir	110,075	4	27,519	-0.29%
Gaillimh Thiar	140,466	5	28,093	1.79%
Ciarraí Thuaidh-Luimneach Thiar	80,650	3	26,883	-2.59%
Ciarraí Theas	77,756	3	25,919	-6.09%
Cill Dara Thuaidh	119,680	4	29,920	8.41%
Cill Dara Theas	90,275	3	30,092	9.04%
Laois-Uíbh Fhailí	152,824	5	30,565	10.75%
Luimneach	81,535	3	27,178	-1.52%
Cathair Luimnigh	102,121	4	25,530	-7.49%
An Longfort-An Iarmhí	116,592	4	29,148	5.62%
Lú	143,168	5	28,634	3.75%
Maigh Eo	130,552	5	26,110	-5.39%
An Mhí Thoir	86,531	3	28,844	4.51%
An Mhír Thiar	85,482	3	28,494	3.25%
Ros Comáin — Liatroim Theas	80,794	3	26,931	-2.42%
Sligeach-Liatroim Thuaidh	80,152	3	26,717	-3.19%
Tiobraid Árann Thuaidh	84,938	3	28,313	2.59%
Tiobraid Árann Theas	79,770	3	26,590	-3.65%
Port Láirge	112,091	4	28,023	1.54%
Loch Garman	145,273	5	29,055	5.28%
Cill Mhantáin	140,807	5	28,161	2.04%
<b>An tIomlán</b>	<b>4,581,269</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>27,598</b>	

Réamhfhigiúir is ea na figiúir sa tábla thuas le haghaidh 2011.

## Toghlaigh Eorpacha Reatha

	Daonra 2011	An Líon Comhaltaí de Pharlaimint na hEorpa	An Daonra in aghaidh gach comhalta de Pharlaimint na hEorpa	An Dífear de réir % ón meándaonra náisiúnta in aghaidh an chomhalta de Pharlaimint na hEorpa bunaithe ar 12 shuíochán
Baile Átha Cliath	1,270,603	3	423,534	10.94%
An tOirthear	1,105,674	3	368,558	-3.46%
An t-Iarthuaisceart	1,078,151	3	359,384	-5.86%
An Deisceart	1,126,841	3	375,614	-1.61%
<b>An tIomlán</b>	<b>4,581,269</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>381,772</b>	

Réamhfhigiúir is ea na figiúir sa tábla thuas le haghaidh 2011.

## An tAcht Toghcháin, 1997 (arna leasú)

### Cuid II

#### Coimisiún um Thoghlaigh

##### Alt 6

6. (1) Beidh sé d'fheidhm ag Coimisiún um Thoghlaigh tuarascáil a thabhairt i ndáil leis na nithe seo a leanas—
- (a) dáilcheantair chun comhaltaí a thoghadh chun na Dála, agus
  - (b) toghlaigh chun comhaltaí a thoghadh chun Parlaimint na hEorpa.
- (2) Le linn tuarascáil faoi fho-alt (1)(a) a ullmhú, déanfaidh Coimisiún um Thoghlaigh, le linn forálacha iomchuí an Bhunreatha i ndáil le dailcheantair Dhála a urramú, aird a thabhairt ar an méid seo a leanas:
- (a) faoi réir Airteagal 16.2.2<sup>o</sup> den Bhunreacht, ní lú ná 153 agus ní mó ná 160 an líon iomlán comhaltaí den Dáil;
  - (b) toghfaidh gach dailcheantar 3, 4 nó 5 chomhalta;
  - (c) a mhéid is indéanta, seachnófar sárú teorainneacha contae;
  - (d) beidh gach dailcheantar comhdhéanta de limistéir thadhhlacha;
  - (e) tabharfar aird ar chúinsí geografacha lena n-áirítear sainghnéithe fisiceacha suntasacha agus méid agus dlús an daonra i ngach dailcheantar; agus
  - (f) faoi réir fhorálacha an ailt seo, féachfaidh an Coimisiún le leanúnachas a chothabháil i ndáil le cóiriú dailcheantar.
- (3) Le linn tuarascáil faoi fho-alt (1)(b) a ullmhú, beidh aird ag Coimisiún um Thoghlaigh ar na nithe seo a leanas:
- (a) is é 12, nó cibé líon eile a bheidh sonraithe de thuras na huaire de bhun na gconarthaí a rialaíonn na Comhphobail Eorpacha, líon iomlán na gcomhaltaí de Pharlaimint na hEorpa a bheidh le toghadh sa Stát;
  - (b) beidh comhionannas réasúnach ionadaíochta amhail idir toghlaigh; agus
  - (c) na nithe a shonraítear i míreanna (b) go (f) d'fho-alt (2).
- (4) Measfar nach bhfolaíonn an tagairt i bhfo-alt (2)(c) do theorainneacha contae tagairt do theorainn cathrach ná d'aon theorainn idir aon cheann de chontaetha Dhún Laoghaire-Ráth an Dúin, Fhine Gall agus Bhaile Átha Cliath Theas.