

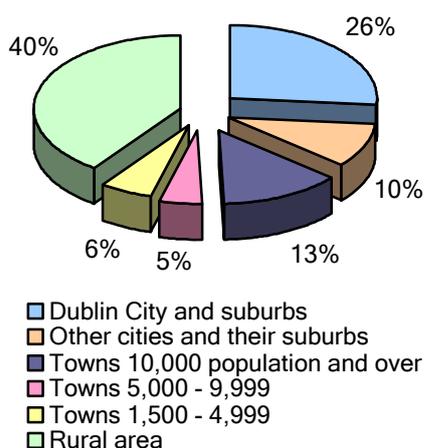
The snapshot

Census 2006 showed a total of 12,475 US nationals living in Ireland representing an increase of 1,091 (or 10%) on the 11,384 recorded in the 2002 census.

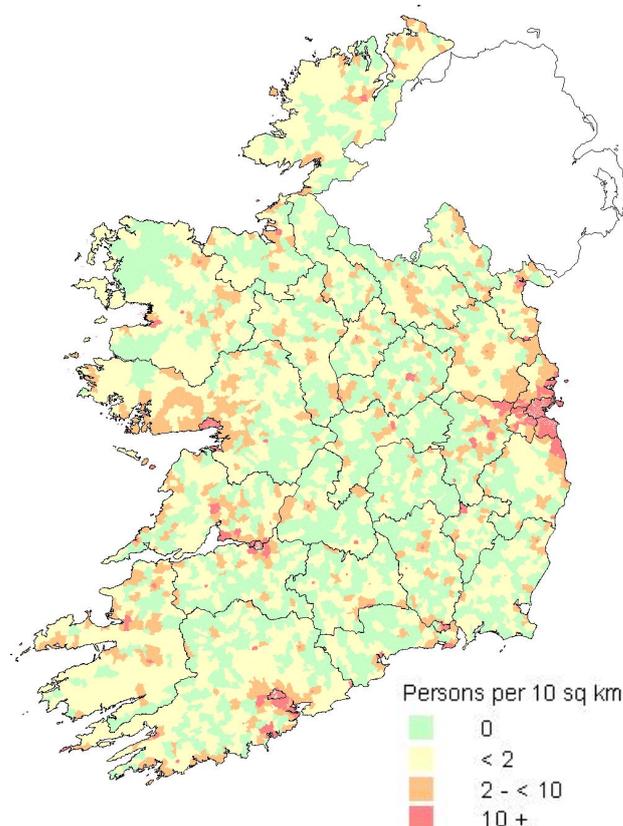
Where they were living in Ireland

In April 2006, two in every five US nationals lived in rural areas while just over a quarter were living in Dublin City and suburbs. Almost all towns in Ireland had US nationals (only 3 towns had none). On a county basis, the greatest percentage was in Dublin City (16%) followed by Cork County (8%), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (6%), Kerry County (6%), and Galway County (6%).

The distribution of US nationals living in Ireland as shown in the pie chart below is very similar to the distribution for the total population.



Profile 6 - US Nationals - 12,475



Top 5 locations

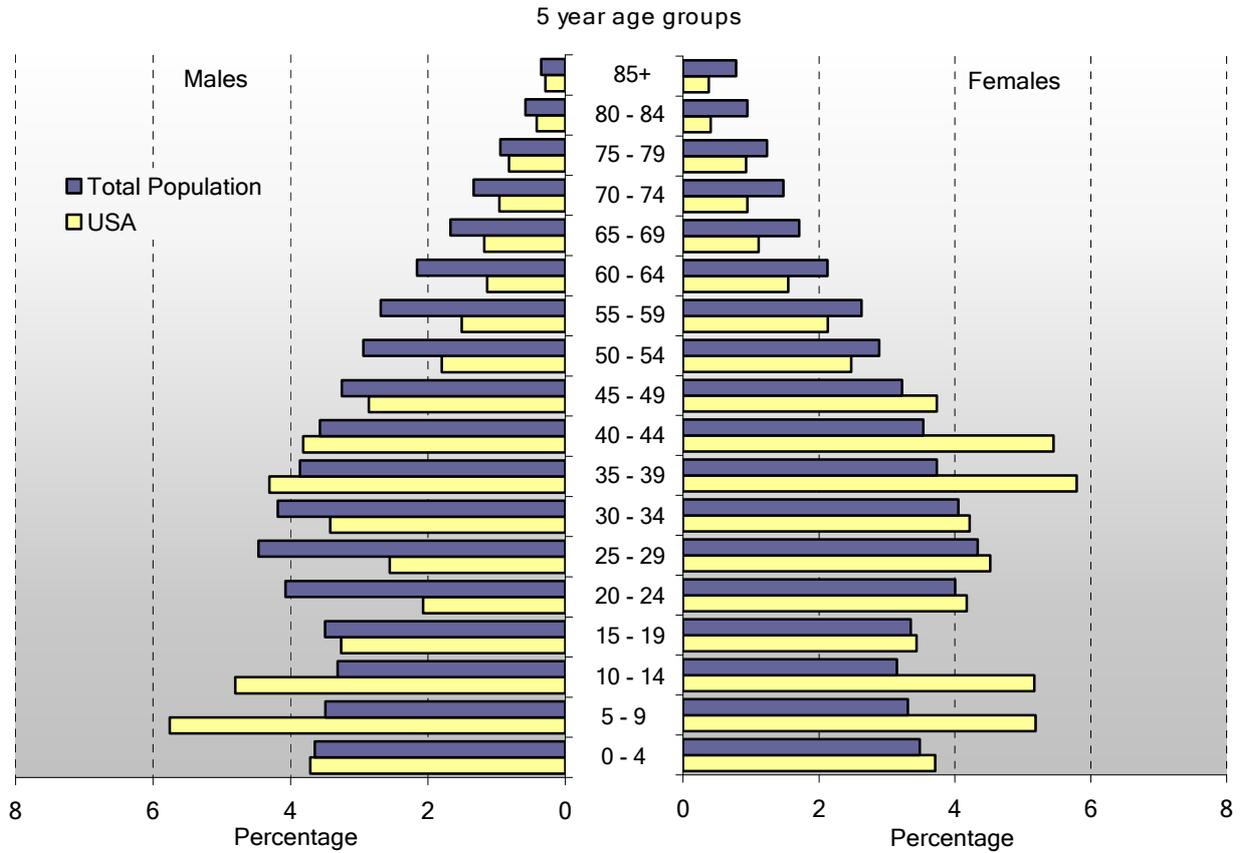
	Number of US nationals
Dublin City and suburbs	3,220
Other cities and their suburbs	1,221
Killarney, Co Kerry	127
Malahide, Co Dublin	102
Ennis, Co Clare	98

Type of housing

In 2006, nearly 57 per cent of US nationals in Ireland were living in housing units built before 1996. 62 per cent were living in owner occupied accommodation. 96 per cent of these were in houses - with detached houses predominating.

Of the US nationals who were in rented accommodation, two thirds were in houses.

Age pyramid



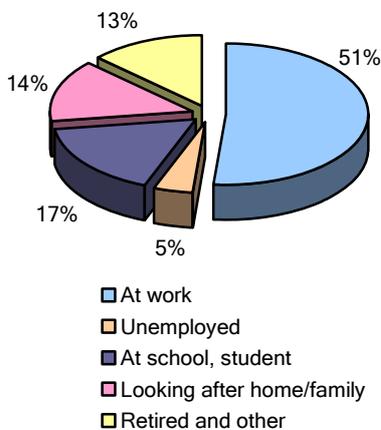
Of all the groups profiled US nationals had the highest percentage of young people and the second highest percentage of persons aged 60 or over (the UK had the highest). Four out of ten females and three out of ten males lived with an Irish partner.

Their households

	Nationalities in their household			Total US nationals in private households
	US only	US and Irish	US and other	
One person	935	-	-	935
Couple	484	1,221	234	1,939
Couple with children	729	5,005	249	5,983
Lone parents with children	186	804	50	1,040
Couple with other persons	12	136	33	181
Couple with children and other persons	14	314	29	357
Two or more family units	21	177	8	206
Non-family households	254	548	194	996
Total	2,635	8,205	797	11,637

Economic status

17 per cent of US nationals aged 15 or over who were living in Ireland in April 2006 were students, the second highest percentage of all the groups after the Chinese. Just over half of them were at work while a quarter of females were homemakers. 10 per cent were retired. Of those at work a very high 52 per cent were employed as managers or professionals, while a further 18 per cent were working as non-manual workers. The occupations that featured most were general clerical workers (4%), managers and proprietors of shops (3%), managers of marketing, etc (2%) and third level lecturers (2%). A relatively low 5 per cent were unemployed.



Top 5 industries

	Persons	%
Business services	628	16
Manufacturing	528	13
Health and social work	511	13
Education	408	10
Wholesale and retail	401	10

Socio-economic groups

	Persons	%
Employers and managers	889	19
Higher professional	623	13
Lower professional	869	19
Non-manual	814	18
Manual skilled	215	5
Semi-skilled	239	5
Unskilled	58	1
Own account, agricultural workers and farmers	309	7
Others (including unknown)	578	13
Total at work	4,594	100

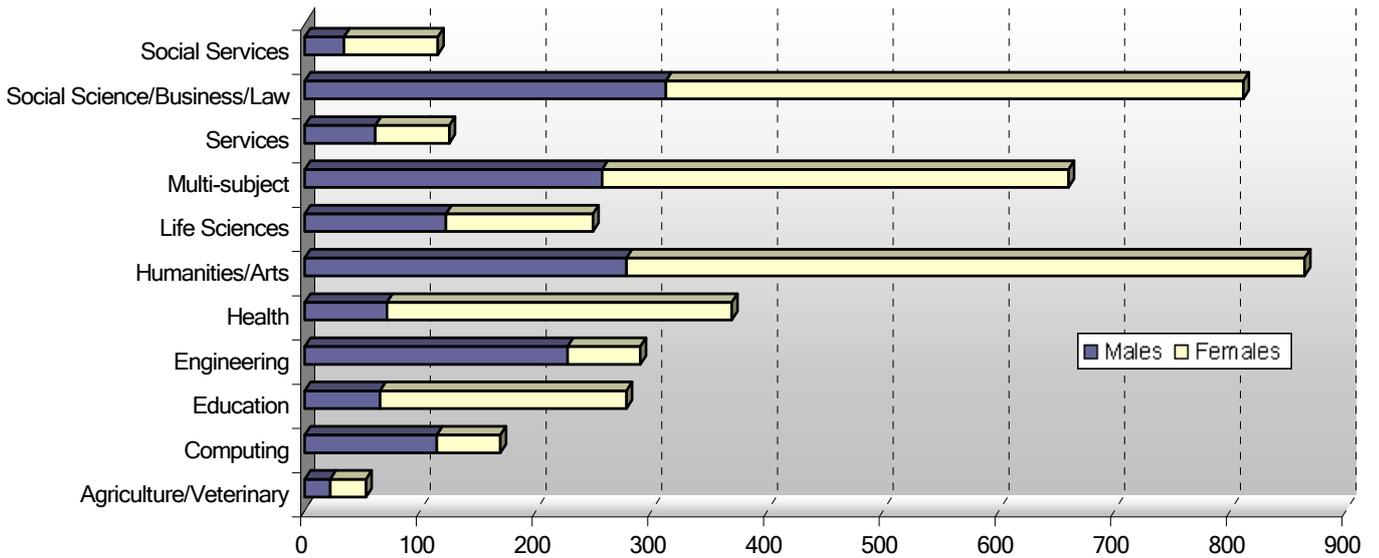
Some Census 2006 quick facts

- The average age of US nationals living in Ireland was 31.2 years.
- 55 per cent were single, 37 per cent married, 5 per cent separated or divorced and 3 per cent widowed (4% for females and 2% for males).
- For ethnic or cultural background, half selected 'any other white background' and a further 37 per cent selected 'Irish'.
- 60 per cent of 5 to 19 year olds indicated that they could speak Irish.
- 65 per cent stated that they were Roman Catholics and 14 per cent ticked the 'no religion' box.
- 8 per cent indicated they were disabled.
- 10 per cent were involved in voluntary activities (8% of males and 12% of females).

Education

Of the 6,978 whose education has ceased, 27 per cent stated that it finished at age 25 or older. Three in every five said they had completed a third level course and a further one in five completed upper secondary level education. The main subjects in which they held third level qualifications were humanities and arts (22%), social science, business and law (20%) and multi subjects (17%). For US males engineering featured strongly (15%), and for females health (12%).

Number with a third level qualification by subject



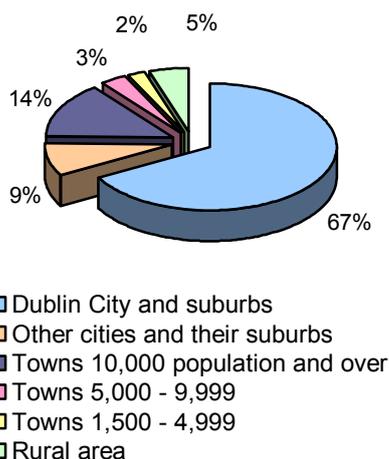


The snapshot

A total of 11,161 Chinese people were living in Ireland in April 2006 - an increase of 91 per cent on the 2002 figure of 5,842.

Where they were living in Ireland

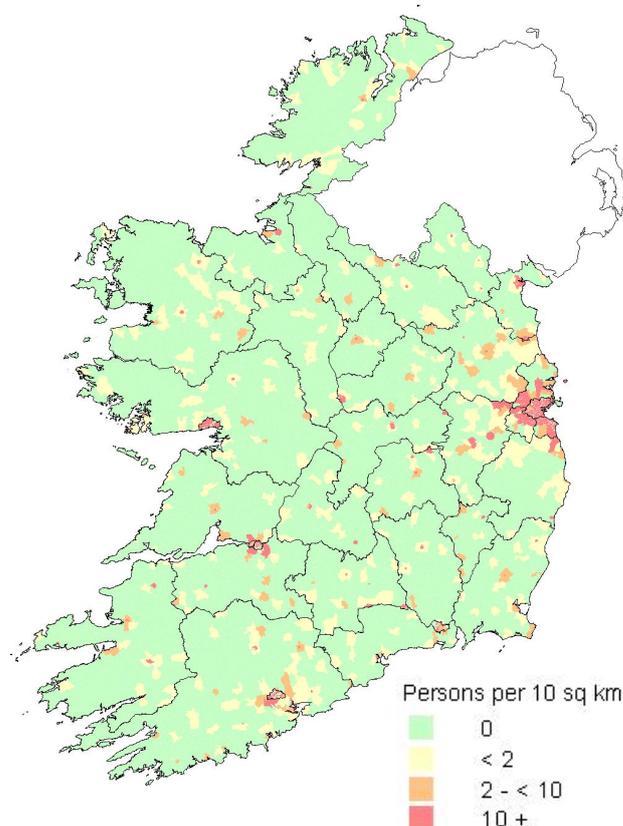
More than 95 per cent of Chinese in Ireland were living in urban areas - two thirds in Dublin City and its suburbs alone. Even within the urban areas, the smaller towns (i.e. towns of fewer than 10,000 persons) accounted for only 5 per cent. The dominance of Dublin meant that the Chinese were spread thinly across the rest of the country. However, interestingly, most Irish towns had at least one Chinese person living there. Of the total of 165 towns, 92 had fewer than 10 Chinese living in them and only 28 had no Chinese residents. On a county basis Wicklow, Louth and Kildare also featured highly.



The picture in Dublin

Half of all Chinese living in Ireland were in Dublin City. Central locations like the areas between the canals and Rathmines were the most popular.

Profile 7 - Chinese - 11,161



Top 5 locations

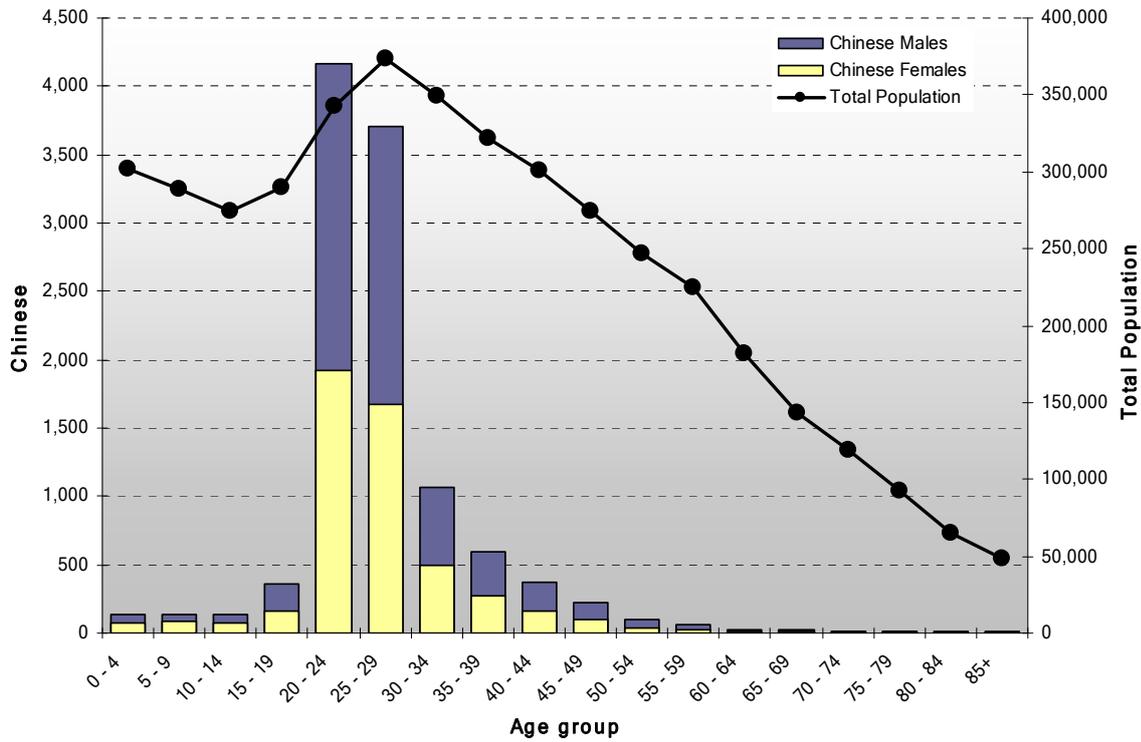
	Number of Chinese
Dublin City and suburbs	7,332
Other cities and their suburbs	935
Bray, Co Wicklow	340
Drogheda, Co Louth	143
Athlone, Co Westmeath	114

Type of housing

Four out of every five Chinese nationals were living in rented accommodation, with flats and apartments more popular than houses. On the other hand, of those who owned their own homes, 78 per cent lived in houses with the remainder in apartments.

42 per cent of Chinese were living in housing units built since 1996.

Age graph



The Chinese in Ireland were dominated by young single people in their twenties with over 70 per cent in this age group. The split between male and female was more even than in other groups, and a very high percentage was single.

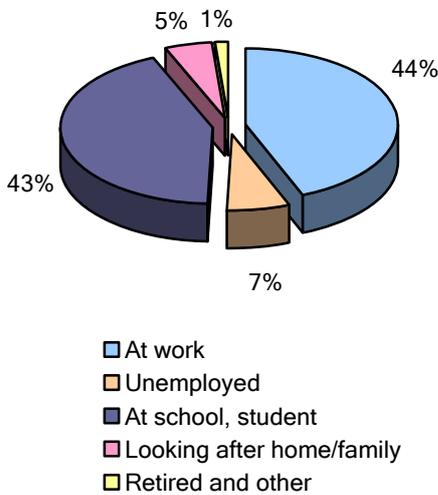
Their households

	Nationalities in their households			Total Chinese in private households
	Chinese only	Chinese and Irish	Chinese and other	
One person	457	-	-	457
Couple	692	178	73	943
Couple with children	245	756	81	1,082
Lone parents with children	102	206	24	332
Couple with other persons	1,396	155	282	1,833
Couple with children and other persons	223	624	55	902
Two or more family units	155	148	47	350
Non-family households	3,770	594	626	4,990
Total	7,040	2,661	1,188	10,889

Economic status

Chinese people aged 15 years or over who were living in Ireland in April 2006 were either at work or studying. At 43 per cent the number of students was the highest of any group; an almost equal number identified themselves as being at work. Of the 4,705 who were at work, the hotel and restaurant industry was the main source of employment (54%). 91 per cent were employees and 8 per cent were self employed. The most widespread occupations were chefs and cooks (19%), sales assistants (9%) and waiters and waitresses (9%).

Over half of the Chinese who were at work were in the non-manual socio-economic group.



Top 5 industries

	Persons	%
Hotels and restaurants	2,160	54
Wholesale and retail	680	17
Business services	311	8
Manufacturing	175	4
Community and social activities	133	3

Socio-economic groups

	Persons	%
Employers and managers	456	10
Higher professional	185	4
Lower professional	140	3
Non-manual	2,380	51
Manual skilled	210	4
Semi-skilled	348	7
Unskilled	255	5
Own account, agricultural workers and farmers	90	2
Others (including unknown)	641	14
Total at work	4,705	100

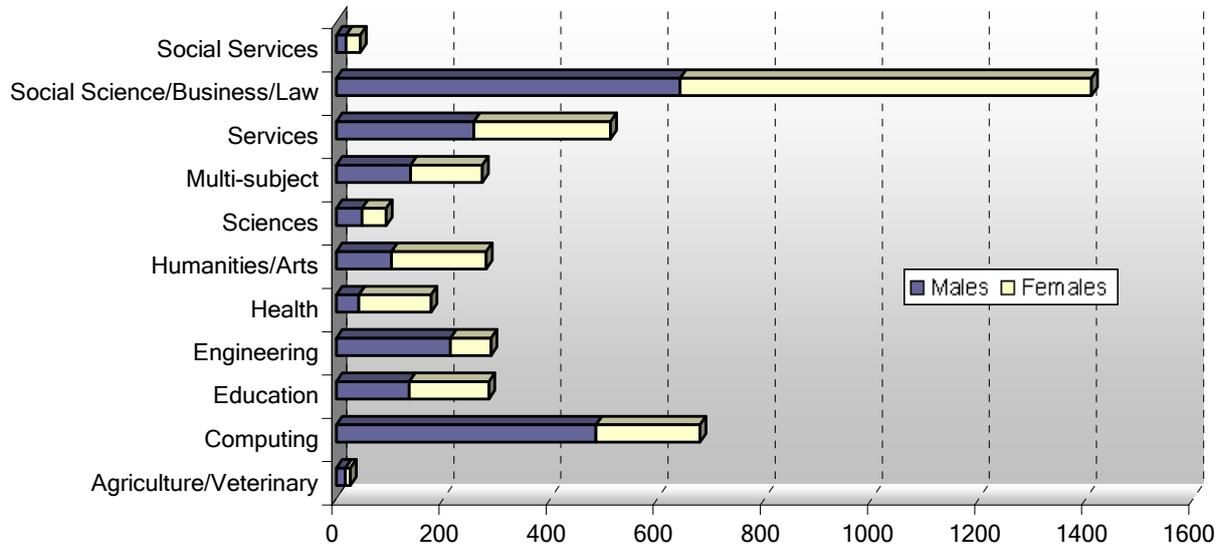
Some Census 2006 quick facts

- Of the 11,161 Chinese who were in Ireland in April 2006, 54 per cent were male and 46 per cent female.
- The average age was 26.9 years.
- 71 per cent were single (74% for males and 67% for females). 27 per cent were married and only 2 per cent were divorced or separated.
- 36 per cent of married males and 22 per cent of married females were not living with their spouse at the time of the census.
- 2 per cent of male and 7 per cent of female Chinese lived with an Irish partner.
- 97 per cent stated that their ethnic or cultural background was 'Chinese'.
- Around one in five of 5 to 19 year olds indicated that they could speak Irish.
- 80 per cent said they had 'no religion', by far the highest per cent of any group, while 6 per cent said Buddhist and 1 in 20 indicated Roman Catholic.

Education

43 per cent of Chinese aged 15 or over were studying in Ireland. Of the 4,406 aged 15 years or over whose education had finished, 31 per cent had completed upper secondary school, a further 14 per cent had completed a non-degree third level course and 28 per cent had obtained a degree or higher. About one in three third level qualifications were in social science, business or law. Computing (17%) and services (13%) were also strong subject choices. Of the Chinese who were at work or unemployed, 29 per cent indicated that they had not finished their full-time education.

Number with a third level qualification by subject





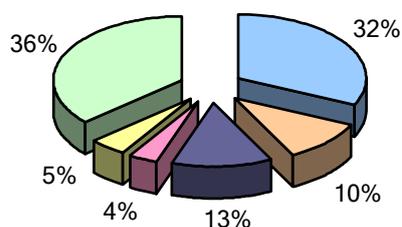
The snapshot

A total of 10,289 German nationals were living in Ireland in April 2006. This is an increase of 43 per cent on the 2002 figure of 7,216.

Where they were living in Ireland

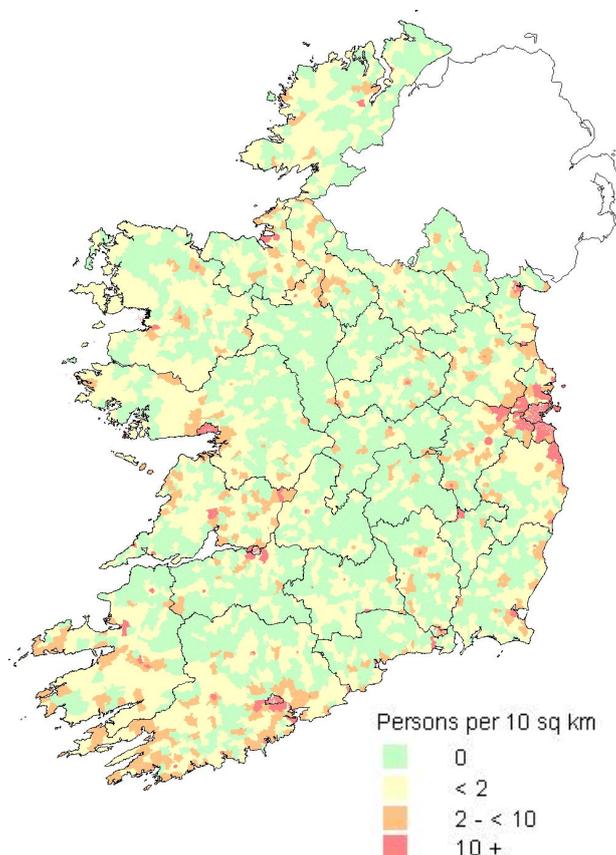
Dublin and the west of Ireland were the preferred locations for Ireland's German population in 2006. The map on the right shows the popularity of west Cork, Kerry, Galway and other western seaboard locations. Germans were also well represented in towns all across Ireland and only 14 of the 165 Irish towns had no German nationals living in them.

Proportionately, County Leitrim was favourite with 166 Germans (0.6%), followed by counties Kerry (574), Clare (461) and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (774) - all over 0.4 per cent. Longford and Monaghan were the least popular.



- Dublin City and suburbs
- Other cities and their suburbs
- Towns 10,000 population and over
- Towns 5,000 - 9,999
- Towns 1,500 - 4,999
- Rural area

Profile 8 - Germans - 10,289



Top 5 locations

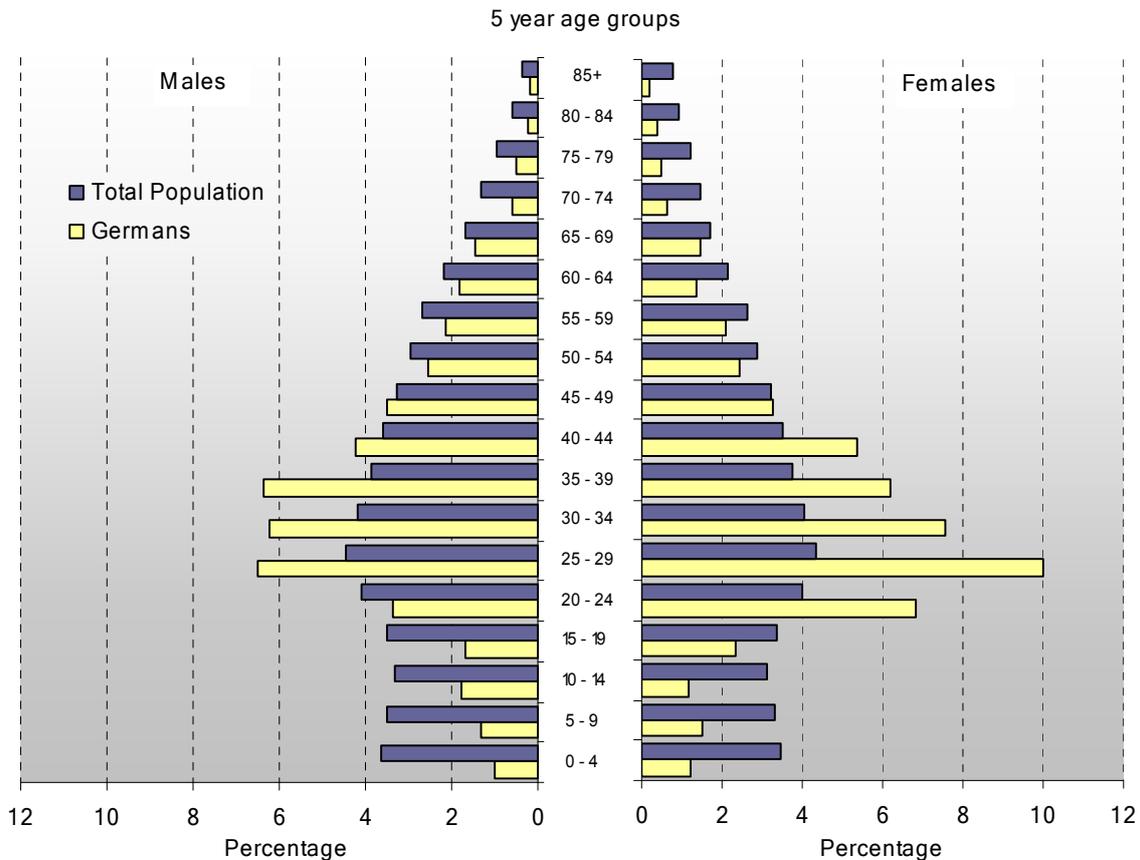
	Number of Germans
Dublin City and suburbs	3,235
Other cities and their suburbs	1,059
Swords, Co Dublin	159
Ennis, Co Clare	106
Bray, Co Wicklow	76

Type of housing

Census 2006 found that 53 per cent of Germans lived in rented accommodation with the remainder living in owner occupied housing. Of those renting two thirds rented houses. 95 per cent of those in owner occupied accommodation were in houses with detached houses outnumbering other types by two to one.

62 per cent of Germans lived in housing units built before 1996, the highest percentage of any of the groups.

Age pyramid



There were more females (55%) than males among the German population in Ireland in 2006. The average age was 35.7 years and they had significant numbers (9%) aged 60 years or over. They were the only group apart from the Chinese for whom the majority (37%) indicated 'no religion'.

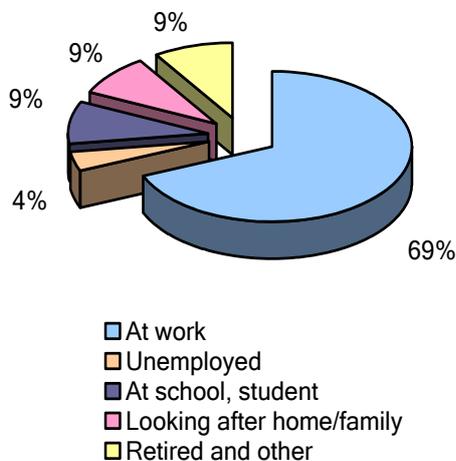
Their households

	Nationalities in their households			Total Germans in private households
	German only	German and Irish	German and other	
One person	1,240	-	-	1,240
Couple	1,030	859	372	2,261
Couple with children	759	1,564	252	2,575
Lone parents with children	329	285	59	673
Couple with other persons	70	195	123	388
Couple with children and other persons	38	334	43	415
Two or more family units	15	52	9	76
Non-family households	643	953	636	2,232
Total	4,124	4,242	1,494	9,860

Economic status

While the majority (69%) of Germans aged 15 or over were at work, homemakers (9%), students (9%) and retired persons (7%) all had significant numbers. Of those at work a very high proportion (46%) were working as managers or professionals. 'Business services' was the main sector of employment for both males and females followed by manufacturing for males (19%) and the health sector for females (13%).

The main occupations featured were general clerical workers (10%), computer analysts (4%), architects and town planners (3%) and managers of marketing, etc (3%).



Top 5 industries

	Persons	%
Business services	768	25
Manufacturing	364	15
Health and social work	400	9
Wholesale and retail	299	8
Hotels and restaurants	265	8

Socio-economic groups

	Persons	%
Employers and managers	1,038	16
Higher professional	960	15
Lower professional	1,016	16
Non-manual	1,832	28
Manual skilled	377	6
Semi-skilled	316	5
Unskilled	89	1
Own account, agricultural workers and farmers	446	7
Others (including unknown)	409	6
Total at work	6,483	100

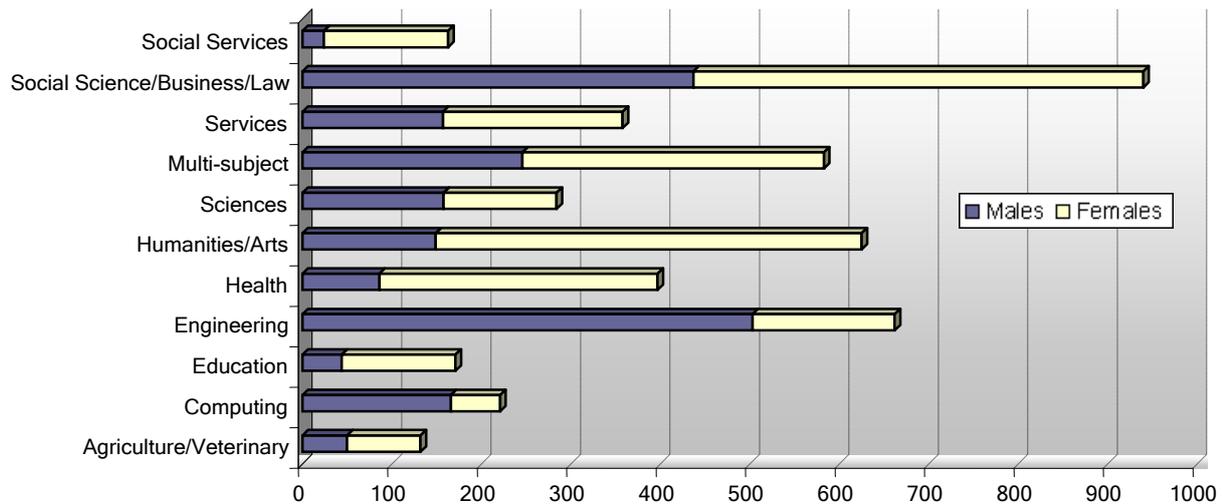
Some Census 2006 quick facts

- One in four German nationals living in Ireland were in their twenties and a further one in four were in their thirties.
- 59 per cent were single, 31 per cent married, 5 per cent divorced and 3 per cent were separated.
- Only 9 per cent of those who were married were not living with their spouse at census time.
- One in five Germans lived with an Irish partner.
- About half of 5 to 19 year old Germans could speak Irish.
- Single person households were the dominant household type (13%), followed by mixed German-Irish households of couples with children.

Education

9 per cent of Germans aged 15 years or over indicated they were still at school or college. Of the 7,000 whose education was finished, nearly 34 per cent were aged 25 years or older when it finished and over half had completed a third level course. There was a good spread across all subjects. A qualification in engineering, manufacturing or construction was most popular among males (25%) while among German females it was social science, business or law (20%).

Number with a third level qualification by subject





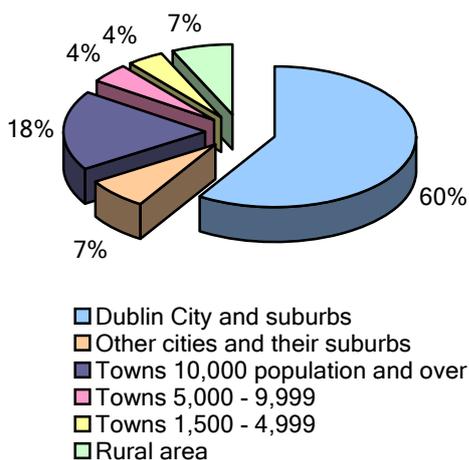
Profile 9 - Filipinos - 9,548

The snapshot

A total of 9,548 Filipinos were living in Ireland at the time of the census in April 2006 - nearly two and a half times the 3,900 that were here during the previous census in 2002.

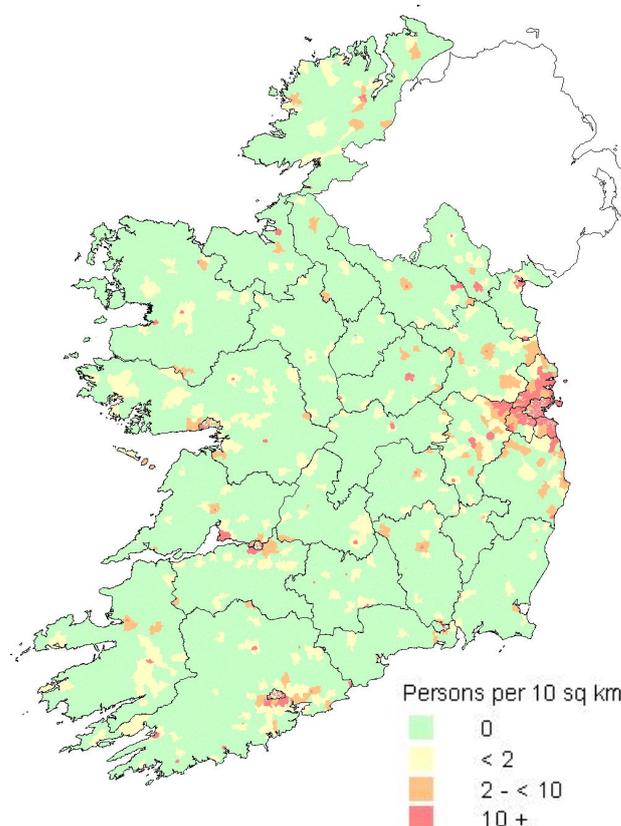
Where they were living in Ireland

More than 93 per cent were settled in urban areas - 60 per cent in Dublin City and its suburbs. While there was at least one Filipino living in 128 out of the 165 towns in Ireland, they were relatively thinly spread around the country; only 14 towns had 50 or more Filipino residents. At a provincial level, 80 per cent lived in Leinster, 12 per cent in Munster, 5 per cent in Connacht and 3 per cent in the three Ulster counties. There were less than 40 Filipino residents in 9 counties across the country.



The picture in Dublin

Nearly one in three Filipinos lived in Dublin City while Fingal and South Dublin also had a strong Filipino presence. Their strong connection with health related occupations is reflected in the areas in which they settled with a strong presence in areas close to large hospitals.



Top 5 Locations

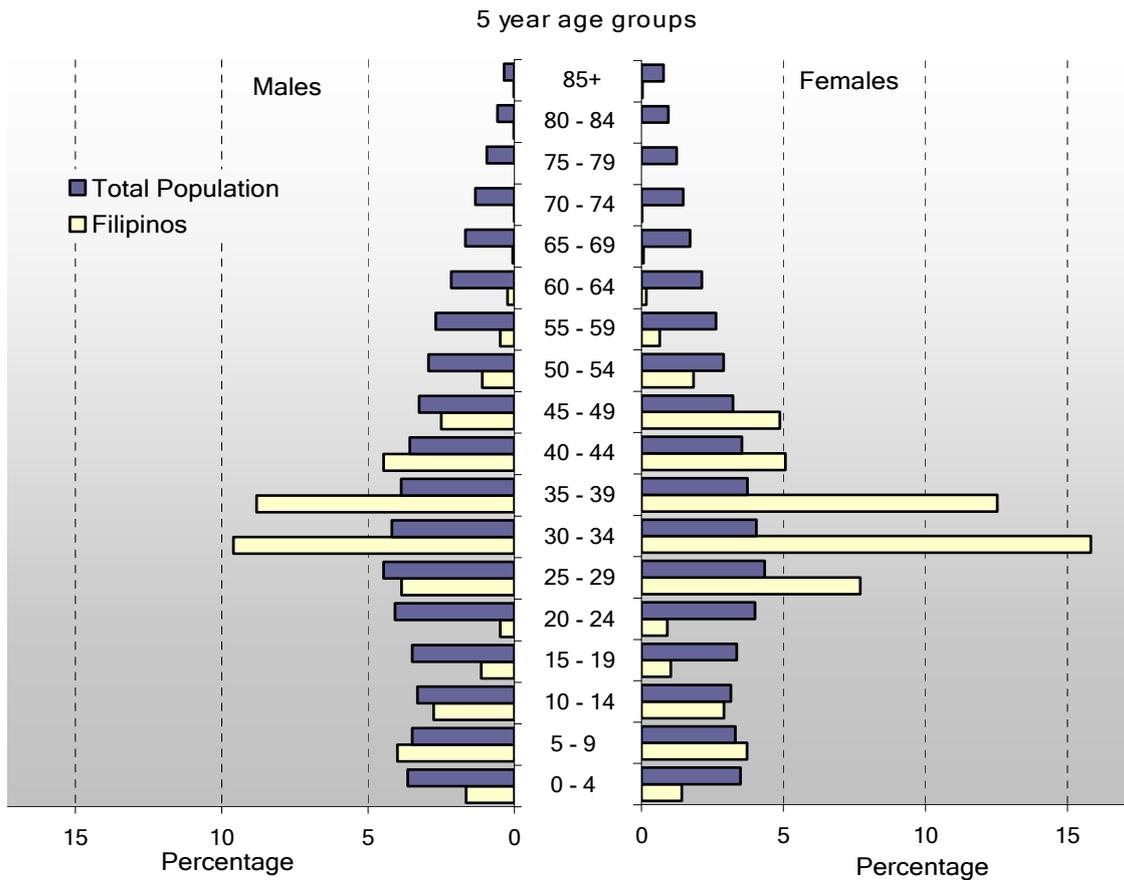
	Number of Filipinos
Dublin City and suburbs	5,498
Other cities and their suburbs	679
Bray, Co Wicklow	208
Naas, Co Kildare	182
Drogheda, Co Louth	143

Type of housing

In April 2006, nearly three quarters of Filipinos were living in rented accommodation - of these 56 per cent were in houses and the remainder in apartments. Of the one in four Filipinos who were in owner occupied accommodation, 82 per cent opted for houses and 18 per cent for apartments.

Over half of Filipinos lived in housing units built in 1996 or later.

Age pyramid



The population age pyramid above illustrates how the age and sex structure for the Filipino population differs from those for the other nationality groups covered in this report, in that females are in the majority (59%) and it is dominated by people in their thirties. The number of children (aged 0 - 14) is also significant at 16 per cent.

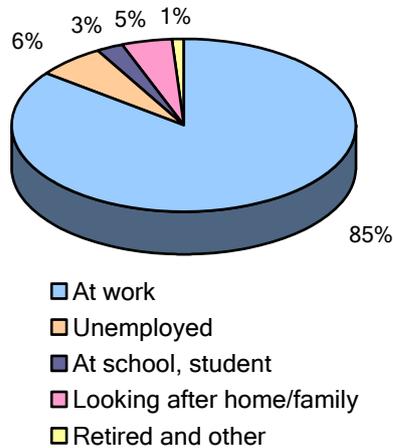
Their households

	Nationalities in their households			Total Filipinos in private households
	Filipino only	Filipino and Irish	Filipino and other	
One person	260	-	-	260
Couple	478	148	29	655
Couple with children	1,732	998	61	2,791
Lone parents with children	259	126	41	426
Couple with other persons	647	116	86	849
Couple with children and other persons	812	912	79	1,803
Two or more family units	246	217	39	502
Non-family households	1,412	310	189	1,911
Total	5,846	2,827	524	9,197

Economic status

Filipino women had the highest labour force participation rate (91%) of all the groups profiled this report. The comparable rate for men was also very high at 92 per cent. Just 6 per cent of females were unemployed and 5 per cent were looking after the home or family. Interestingly 3 per cent of males were looking after the home or family - twice the rate for any other group.

Seven out of ten females and four out of ten males worked in the health sector. Not surprisingly, health related occupations featured strongly, with nurses and midwives (42%) and care assistants and attendants (14%) being the most common.



Top 5 industries

	Persons	%
Health and social work	4,008	62
Hotels and restaurants	593	9
Manufacturing	533	8
Business services	414	6
Wholesale and retail	343	5

Socio-economic groups

	Persons	%
Employers and managers	163	3
Higher professional	91	1
Lower professional	3,106	46
Non-manual	977	14
Manual skilled	286	4
Semi-skilled	1,560	23
Unskilled	385	6
Own account, agricultural workers and farmers	14	0
Others (including unknown)	225	3
Total at work	6,807	100

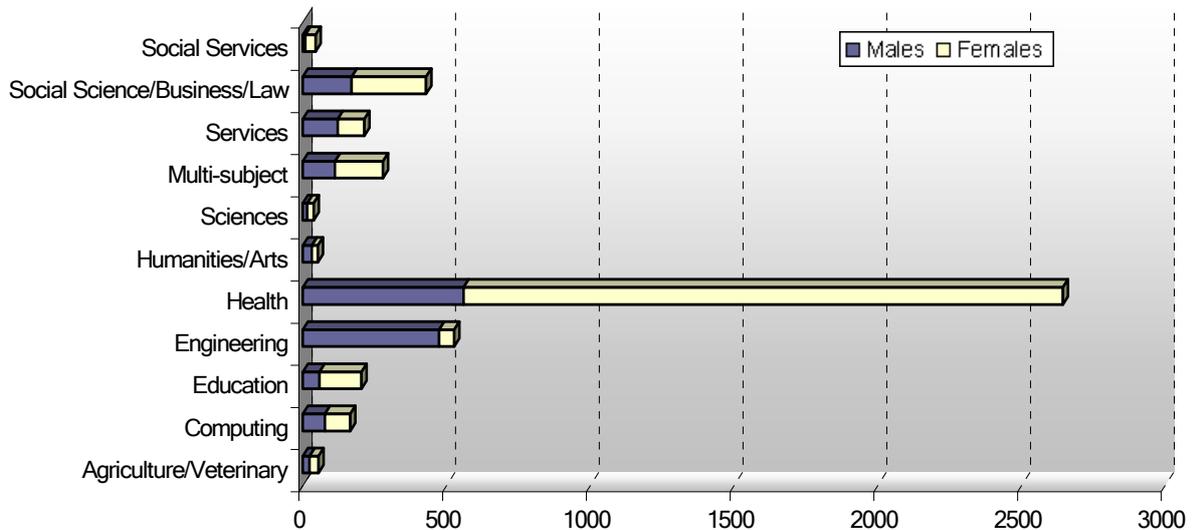
Some Census 2006 quick facts

- 33 per cent of Filipinos who were married were not living with their spouse at census time.
- 86 per cent indicated their ethnic or cultural background was 'Any other Asian background'.
- 41 per cent of 5 to 19 year olds could speak Irish.
- 85 per cent were Roman Catholic - less than a quarter of one per cent ticked the 'no-religion' box.
- Nearly 5 per cent of Filipinos lived with an Irish partner (1% for men and 7% for women).
- The dominant household type was 'Couple with children'.

Education

Of the 5,480 Filipinos who stated that their full time education had ceased, 73 per cent had completed a primary degree course or higher. A further 21 per cent had completed upper secondary or third level non-degree. Of the 4,700 Filipinos who had third level qualifications, health related subjects were the most common. 69 per cent of females and 34 per cent of males had third level qualifications in health related subjects. While only 3 per cent of Filipinos aged 15 or over were in school or college, 30 per cent of those who were at work or unemployed indicated that they had not finished their full-time education.

Number with a third level qualification by subject





Profile 10 - French - 9,046

The snapshot

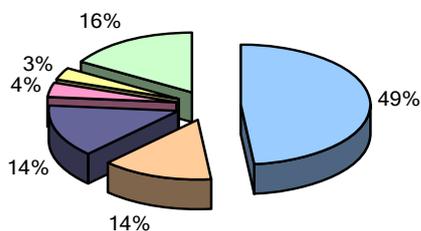
A total of 9,046 French nationals were living in Ireland in April 2006. This was an increase of 2,683 on the 2002 census figure of 6,363.

Where they were living in Ireland

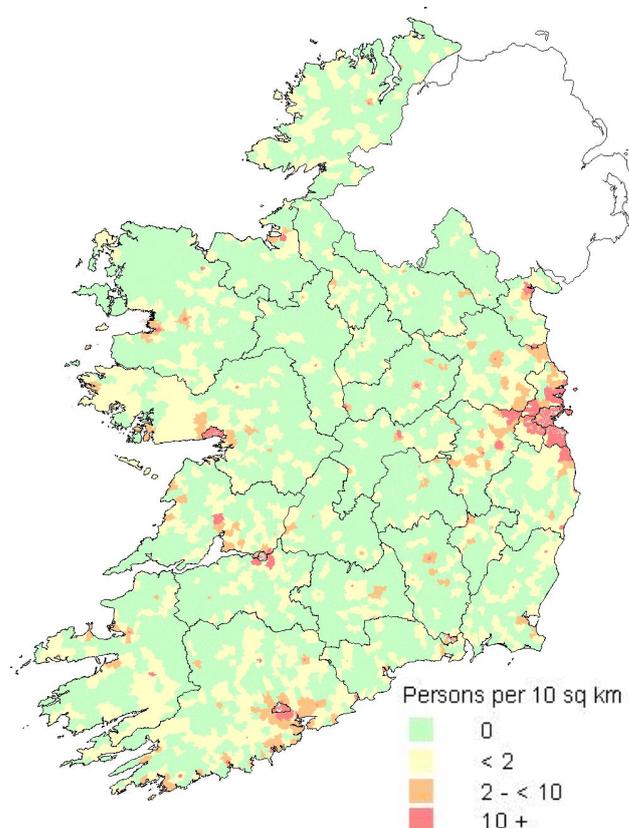
Just under half of all French nationals were living in Dublin City and its suburbs, 34 per cent were in other large urban areas and the remaining 16 per cent were in rural areas.

French nationals were represented in almost all of the larger towns in Ireland - although the numbers living in them were generally small. While only 6 of the 165 Irish towns had more than 50 French residents, 71 had 5 or less and 22 towns had no French nationals living in them. As can be seen from the map across Connemara and other well-known tourist destinations like Killarney and Kenmare were also popular.

On a county basis Dublin City was a clear favourite - with 2,893 French nationals. Less than 20 French nationals lived in counties Monaghan and Longford.



- Dublin City and suburbs
- Other cities and their suburbs
- Towns 10,000 population and over
- Towns 5,000 - 9,999
- Towns 1,500 - 4,999
- Rural area



Top 5 locations

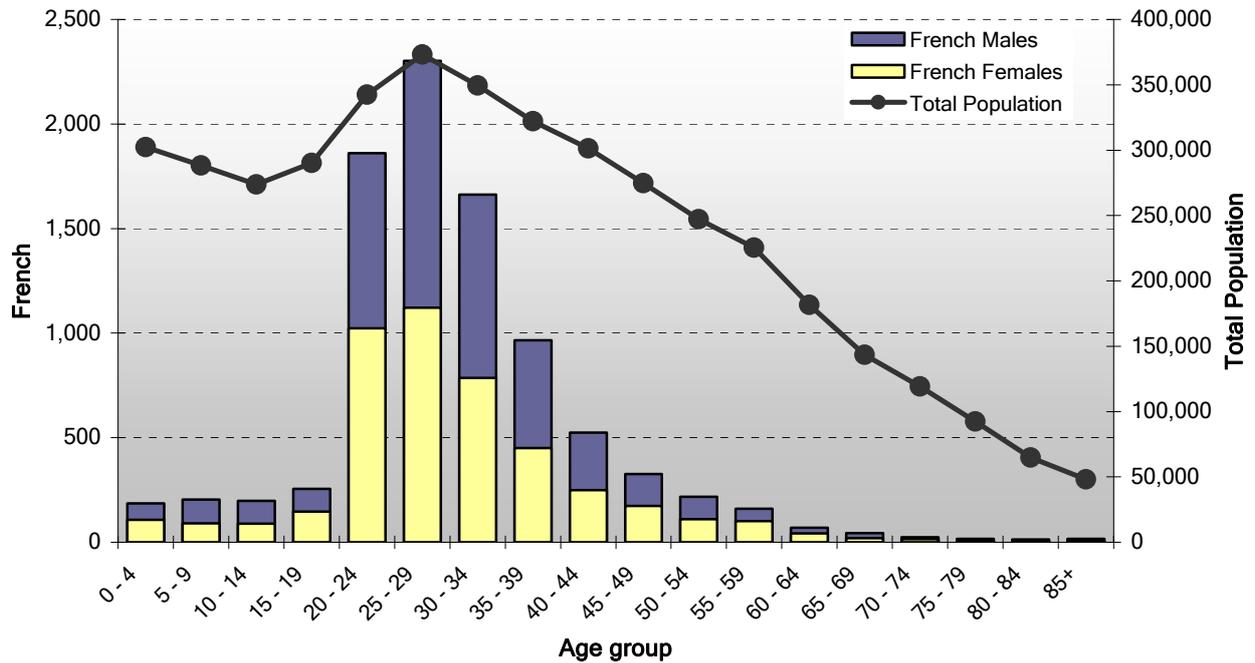
	Number of French
Dublin City and suburbs	4,314
Other cities and their suburbs	1,241
Swords, Co Dublin	216
Bray, Co Wicklow	118
Ennis, Co Clare	60

Type of household

65 per cent of French nationals were living in rented accommodation. Rental properties were divided fairly evenly between houses and apartments. However, of the 35 per cent who were living in occupier owned accommodation, more than nine out of every ten were living in houses.

44 per cent were living in housing units built since 1996.

Age graph



The French national population living in Ireland was split evenly between males and females, and was dominated by people in their twenties. Almost three quarters (73%) were single - the highest rate of all groups while the dominant household type was couples with children. While 54 per cent indicated Roman Catholic as a religion 38 per cent ticked the 'no religion' box - the highest rate of the groups profiled apart from the Chinese.

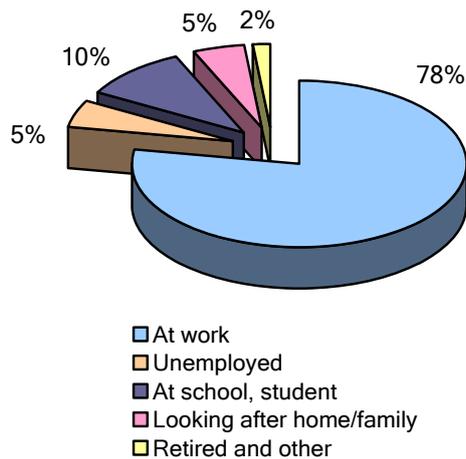
Their households

	Nationalities in their households			Total French nationals in private households
	French only	French and Irish	French and other	
One person	841	-	-	841
Couple	636	854	310	1,800
Couple with children	473	1,534	161	2,168
Lone parents with children	143	206	23	372
Couple with other persons	47	159	181	387
Couple with children and other persons	14	228	16	258
Two or more family units	8	28	13	49
Non-family households	705	1,182	909	2,796
Total	2,867	4,191	1,613	8,671

Economic status

The labour force participation rate among French people aged 15 and over was 83 per cent. A further 10 per cent were students and 5 per cent were looking after the home. There were only about 85 retired French people living in Ireland. French workers were strongly represented in the higher socio-economic groups; 17 per cent were employers or managers, 26 per cent were in the professional groups and a further 39 per cent in the non-manual category. The business services sector, at 24 per cent, was the main employer followed by manufacturing (17%) and hotels and restaurants (15%). There were only 115 French people employed in the construction sector.

The main occupations were general clerical workers (12%), chefs and cooks (5%), computer analysts and programmers (5%) and waiters and waitresses (4%).



Top 5 industries

	Persons	%
Business services	1,577	26
Manufacturing	1,015	17
Hotels and restaurants	929	15
Wholesale and retail	526	9
Education	505	8

Socio-economic groups

	Persons	%
Employers and managers	1,090	17
Higher professional	645	10
Lower professional	1,042	16
Non-manual	2,540	39
Manual skilled	215	3
Semi-skilled	304	4
Unskilled	59	1
Own account, agricultural workers and farmers	240	3
Others (including unknown)	440	7
Total at work	6,575	100

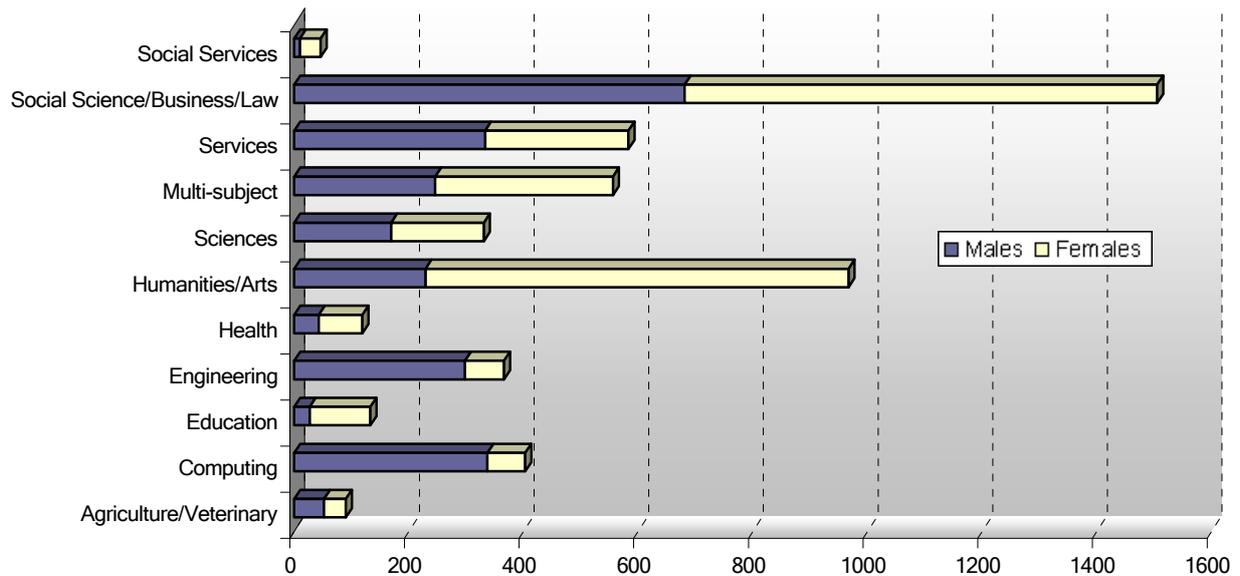
Some Census 2006 quick facts

- The average age of French nationals living in Ireland in April 2006 was 29.9 years.
- 73 per cent were single, 23 per cent married and 4 per cent separated or divorced.
- One in four French females and one in five French males had Irish partners.
- Less than 7 per cent of married French nationals were not living with their spouse at census time.
- 85 per cent selected 'Other white background' as their ethnic or cultural background.
- Only a third of 5 to 19 year olds could speak Irish.
- The main household type was a mixed French-Irish household composed of a couple with children.

Education

Almost 6,500 French people aged 15 and over stated that their full time education had finished. 63 per cent of these had obtained a primary degree or higher - 25 per cent had a post graduate degree or doctorate. 30 per cent of third level qualifications were in social science, business and law, while humanities and arts (19%) and services (11%) were also important. 15 per cent of those aged 15 or over who were not in full time education at the time of the 2006 Census, stated that their full time education had not finished. 20 per cent of those whose education was finished indicated that it finished at age 25 or older.

Number with a third level qualification by subject



Snapshot profiles of other important nationalities

- Sixty per cent of the 8,460 **Indians** living in Ireland in April 2006 resided in the four Dublin administrative counties (Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin)-. They were generally between 25 and 39 years of age and 57 per cent were married. Surprisingly 35 per cent indicated Roman Catholic for their religion and 40 per cent identified Hindu. There were proportionately more women (74%) than men (65%) working; almost all the women were working in the health sector (88%) while for men business services dominated. Nurse (2,246) was the most common occupation followed by software engineers and programmers.
- A fifth of the 8,111 **Slovaks** in Ireland were in Dublin City, a further 15 per cent were living in the other Dublin counties and the remainder were spread across the country. They were primarily young (63% in their twenties), and single (77%) and Catholic (71%). The majority were working (92% males at work and 82% females). Manufacturing and construction were the main areas of employment for males while for females it was hotels and restaurants and shop work.
- The 7,696 **Romanians** usually resident in Ireland in April 2006 were heavily concentrated in Dublin with 35 per cent in the city alone. The remainder were thinly spread across the country. Like most other eastern Europeans they were primarily in the 25 to 39 age bracket. Almost 60 per cent were married and Orthodox was the main religion (55%). 70 per cent of males and 42 per cent of females were working. The construction sector was the main employer for males (42%) while the hotel and restaurants employed most females (32%).
- Seventy per cent of the 6,190 **Italians** who were usual residents of Ireland at the time of the census were single and 60 per cent were aged between 25 and 39. Four out of five of them were Catholic and 80 per cent were at work; hotels and restaurants was the main industry, followed by business services. They were concentrated in the higher socio economic groups; restaurant and catering managers, chefs, and waitresses were among the top occupations.
- The **Spaniards** favoured Dublin City as a location (43%). 60 per cent were between 25 and 34 years of age, 77 per cent were single, and 64 per cent were Catholic. Like most other Europeans they were employed with 81 per cent of males and 76 per cent of females working. Business services accounted for a quarter of all work for males (only 93 males were employed in construction). Non-manual was the main social class; clerical work and sales assistants were the main occupations.
- There were 5,432 **South Africans** spread throughout the country. They were primarily in their twenties and thirties, and there were more single (47%) than married (40%). They were 61 per cent white and 23 per cent African. 82 per cent of males and 58 per cent of females were working; non-manual was the dominant social class (21%) and no single occupation stood out.
- Cork and Kerry were popular destinations for **Czech** nationals living in Ireland in 2006, with a further third living in the four Dublin counties. Thirty five per cent were in the 25-29 age group and 74 per cent were single. A high 58 per cent indicated they had no religion, by far the highest for any of the eastern European countries. They had high numbers at work (88% of males and 74% of females); manufacturing (for males) and hotels and restaurants (for females) were the important industries.
- There were just under 5,000 **Pakistanis** in the State in April 2006 and Dublin City was the preferred location. Sixty per cent were married, and they were 97 per cent Muslim, by far the highest single religion of any of the groups profiled. The women were mainly engaged in domestic duties (65% were looking after the home) while the males were either at work (62%) or students (29%). Health was the main area of work for males (27%) and females (54%) followed by the retail sector and hotels / restaurants. Medical professional was the top occupation.
- There were 4,495 **Russian** nationals in Ireland in April 2006 and while Dublin City was the most popular location (12 per cent) they were generally well spread throughout the country. Their main religion was Orthodox and the top occupation was cleaners, followed by sales assistants.
- A third of the 4,388 **Brazilian** nationals were living in County Galway, just over 400 in Kildare, 513 in Dublin City with the remainder spread across the rest of the country. They were predominantly Catholic and had a labour force participation rate of 92 per cent, with the main occupations being butchers and meat cutters, builder's labourers and food and drink operatives.

