



**Central Statistics Office**  
An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

## **Census 2006**

# **Non-Irish Nationals Living in Ireland**

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## Introduction

This report presents a thematic examination of the non-Irish national population living in Ireland at the time of the 2006 Census. The information in the report is sourced entirely from the census and deals with persons who were usually resident in Ireland in April 2006. While the Irish census is conducted on a de-facto basis (all persons present in the country on census night were enumerated) this report only deals with persons who were resident in Ireland at the time. Overseas visitors are excluded from the analysis.

Non-Irish nationals were identified by their responses to the question 'What is your nationality?' This question was first asked in the 2002 Census, and while there is some limited scope for retrospective analysis the report primarily focuses on data taken from the 2006 Census.

**6 What is your Nationality?**  
*If you have more than one nationality, please declare all of them.*

1  Irish

2  Other NATIONALITY, write in


3  No nationality

The report, which aims to present a broadly comprehensive picture of the non-Irish population in Ireland, is in two parts. The first part gives an overview of the total non-Irish population, and compares their characteristics with those of the resident Irish population. It looks at which countries they came from, where they were living across Ireland, their housing and family arrangements, what were they doing in Ireland from an economic perspective (working, student, retired) and in which sectors they were working.

The second part of the report presents a more in-depth profile of the ten largest nationality groups at the time of the 2006 Census. These profiles attempt to illustrate the diversity that existed among Ireland's non-Irish population in April 2006. Non-Irish nationals do not represent a homogenous grouping and to portray them as such can be somewhat misleading. The nationals of some of these countries are very recent arrivals, others have arrived in big numbers within the past ten years, and some have been here for a long time. Individual country profiles are presented for the UK, Poland, Lithuania, Nigeria, Latvia, United States, China, Germany, Philippines, and France. In addition, brief snapshot profiles are provided for the next ten largest groups.

Looking at these groups individually and highlighting the differences in their location of residence in Ireland, their living arrangements, their educational attainment and choice of occupations is highly informative. While there are some remarkable similarities among the different groups there are also areas of strong dissimilarity. For example, while the Polish are largely here to work, the Chinese are here to study; the UK nationals live mainly in rural areas while the Nigerians are highly urbanised; the US nationals are concentrated in the higher social classes while those from accession states tend to be working in the manual skilled areas.

The information in this report is by and large presented graphically or in small snapshot tables. In a number of cases appendix tables are provided to complete the picture for some variables. Fifteen volumes of very detailed tables have already been published from Census 2006 and small area statistics covering fifteen themes are available on the CSO website to address the needs of more in depth research. See <http://www.cso.ie/census/>

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# **1. Non-Irish Nationals living in Ireland**

## Country of Origin

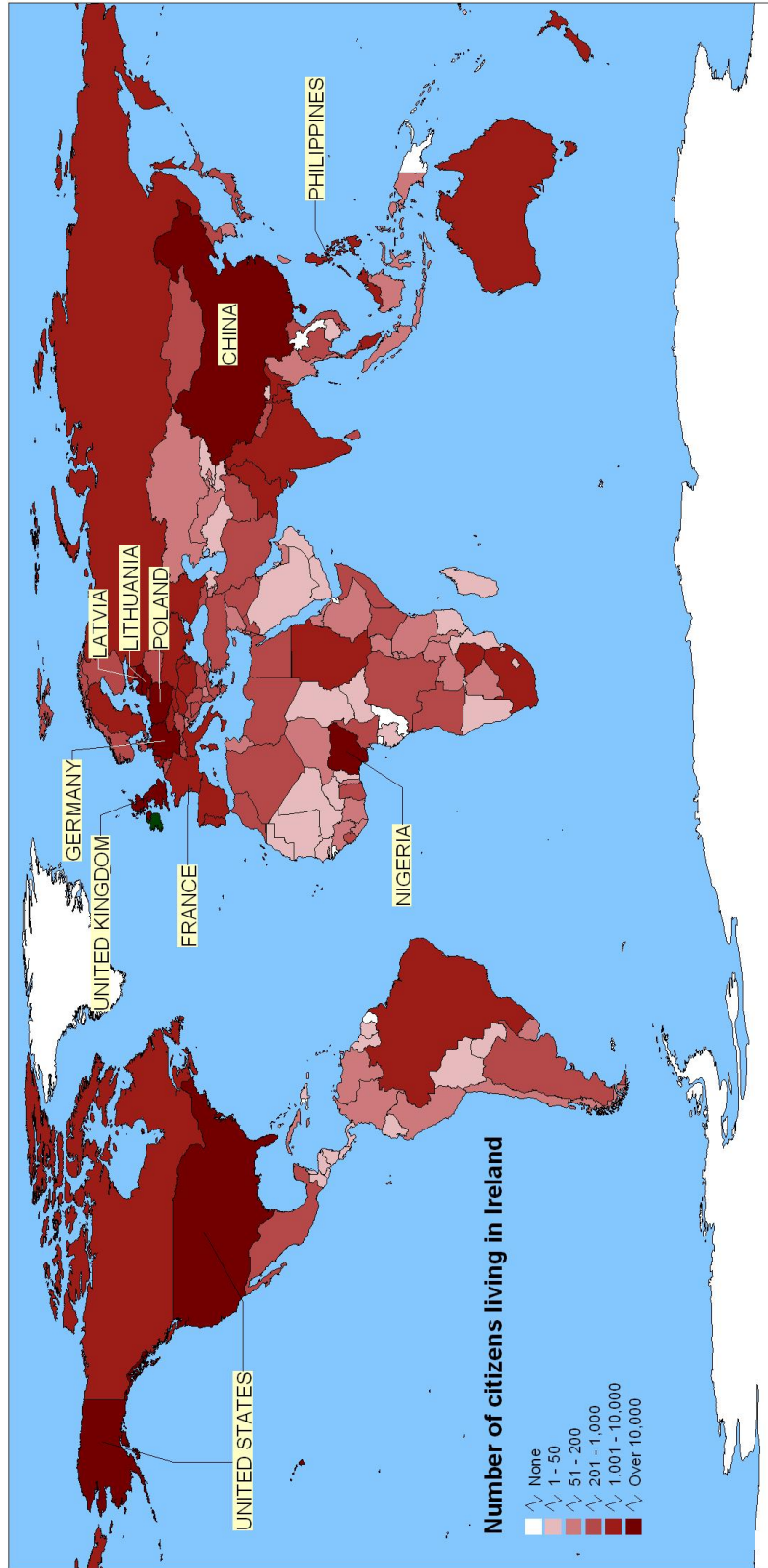
**Table 1 Complete list of countries from which there were non-Irish nationals**

Number of persons					
1 - 10	11 - 50	51 - 200	201 - 1,000	1,001 - 10,000	Over 10,000
Anguilla	Azerbaijan	Armenia	Afghanistan	Australia	China
Bahamas	Bahrain	Botswana	Albania	Bangladesh	Germany
Belize	Barbados	Burundi	Algeria	Brazil	Latvia
Bermuda	Benin	Chile	Angola	Canada	Lithuania
Bhutan	Bolivia	Colombia	Argentina	Congo	Nigeria
Brunei	Chad	Cuba	Austria	Czech Republic	Poland
Burkina Faso	Dominica	Cyprus	Belarus	Estonia	United Kingdom
Cambodia	Ecuador	Eritrea	Belgium	France	USA
Cape Verde	El Salvador	Ethiopia	Bosnia / Herzegovina	Hungary	
Central African Republic	Gambia	Guinea	Bulgaria	India	
Costa Rica	Guatemala	Hong Kong	Cameroon	Italy	
Dominican Republic	Honduras	Iceland	Dem Rep Congo	Malaysia	
East Timor	Kyrgyzstan	Indonesia	Croatia	Moldova	
Faroe Islands	Lesotho	Ivory Coast	Denmark	Netherlands	
Fiji	Luxembourg	Jamaica	Egypt	New Zealand	
Gabon	Mauritania	Kazakhstan	Finland	Pakistan	
Gibraltar	Mozambique	Lebanon	Georgia	Philippines	
Grenada	Nicaragua	Liberia	Ghana	Portugal	
Guyana	Oman	FYROM	Greece	Romania	
Indian Ocean Territories	Paraguay	Malawi	Iran	Russia	
Laos	Qatar	Malta	Iraq	Slovakia	
Liechtenstein	Saudi Arabia	Myanmar Burma	Israel	South Africa	
Macao	Senegal	Niger	Japan	Spain	
Madagascar	Swaziland	Palestine	Jordan	Sudan	
Maldives	Tajikistan	Peru	Kenya	Sweden	
Mali	Yemen	Rwanda	Kuwait	Ukraine	
Monacoan		Singapore	Libya	Zimbabwe	
Montserrat		Slovenia	Mauritius		
Namibia		South Korea	Mexico		
Niue		Syria	Mongolia		
Panama		Taiwan	Morocco		
Porto Rica		Tanzania	Nepal		
Reunion		Togo	North Korea		
Samoa		Trinidad and Tobago	Norway		
Seychelles		Tunisia	Sierra Leone		
Solomon Islands		Uganda	Somalia		
St Kitts and Nevis		United Arab Emirates	Sri Lanka		
St Lucia		Uruguay	Switzerland		
St Vincent		Uzbekistan	Thailand		
Surinam		Venezuela	Turkey		
Tonga		Zambia	Vietnam		
Turkmenistan			Serbia		
Vatican City					
Western Sahara					
Total persons from these countries					
187	674	4,729	24,532	114,822	263,996

There was a total of 420,000 non-Irish nationals living in Ireland in April 2006, representing 188 different countries. While the vast majority of these people were from a very small number of countries - 82 per cent from just 10 countries - there was also a remarkable diversity in the range of countries represented as can be seen from the table above. The adjacent map of the world shows the country of origin of Ireland's non-Irish population, clearly illustrating the very small number of countries from which there were no persons.



Fig 1 Non-Irish nationals living in Ireland by country



## Different nationality groups in Ireland

The following sections look at the various characteristics of the non-Irish population compared with the Irish. As well as differentiating between Irish/non-Irish, the non-Irish are further sub-divided into four groups - United Kingdom, EU 15 (excl. UK and Ireland), EU15 to EU25 Accession States (i.e. the 10 states which joined the EU in May 2004) and Rest of World.

**United Kingdom** - the largest non-Irish group. There were over 112,000 UK nationals living in Ireland. They have been resident here for longer than the other groups, with large numbers having been here since the 1970s and 1980s, and the majority taking up residence here in the 1990s. The characteristics of UK nationals tend to be similar to those of the Irish population.

**EU 15 (excluding Ireland and UK)** - people from the 15 states comprising the EU before May 2004. A majority of these arrived during the period 2001-2006, but a substantial number had been here since the 1990s. The EU 15 (excluding Ireland and UK) group comprises Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden

**EU15 to EU25 Accession States** - this group saw the largest growth between 2002 and 2006, reflecting the accession of these states to the EU in 2004. Over 44 per cent of the citizens of these countries arrived in Ireland in 2005 or later. The states in this group are Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia

**Rest of World** - The remaining nationalities comprise a varied group, but mainly composed of the USA, African and Asian nationalities.

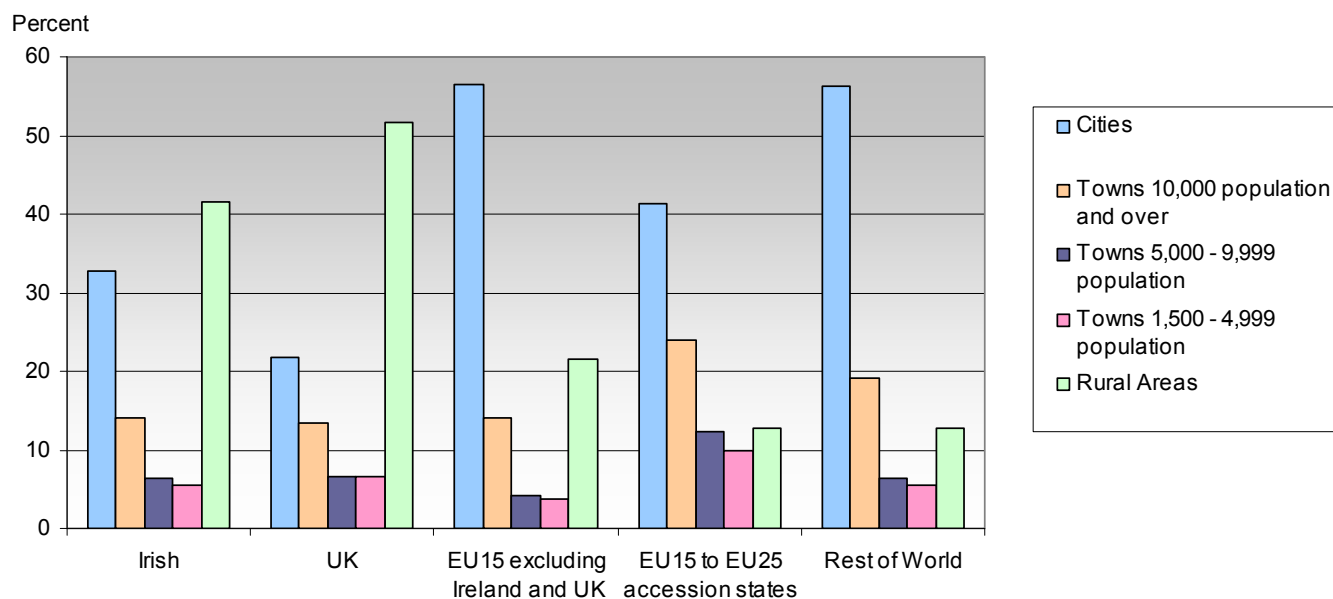
## Geographic distribution

Census 2006 revealed there were non-Irish nationals living in every town in Ireland in April of that year. While the vast majority were living in our cities and large towns, small and medium sized towns were also remarkably popular. This is undoubtedly linked to the industries in which these workers were employed, with construction and services featuring strongly. Although one in four non-Irish were found to be living in rural areas two thirds of these were UK nationals; excluding the UK only one in seven non-Irish nationals were living in rural areas.

**Table 2 Irish and non-Irish nationals living in cities, towns and rural areas**

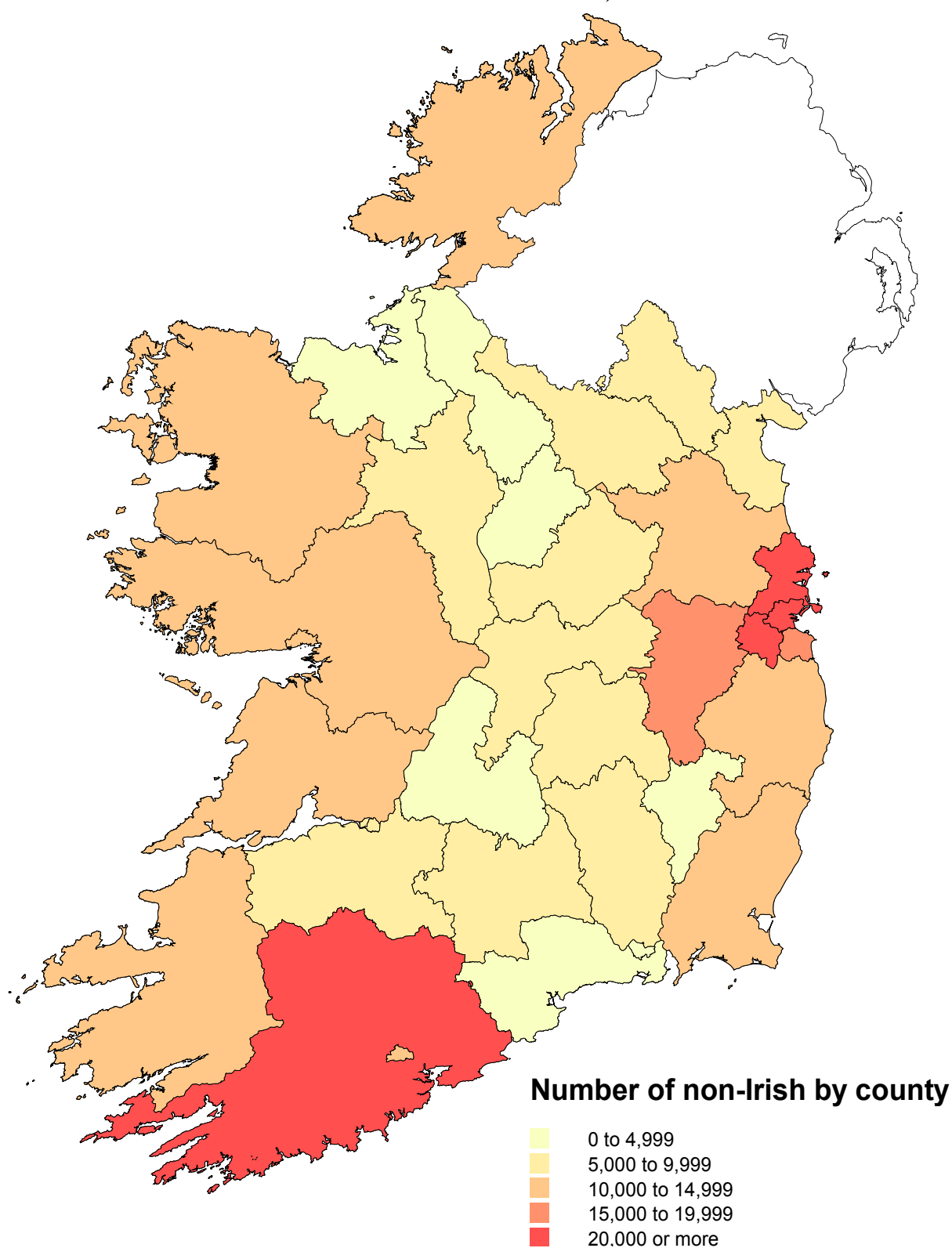
	Total	Irish	Non-Irish	Irish	Non-Irish
	Persons			Percentage share	
<b>Urban areas</b>	<b>2,424,796</b>	<b>2,109,720</b>	<b>315,076</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>76.0</b>
Cities and their suburbs	1,356,848	1,179,708	177,140	32.7	42.7
Towns with population 10,000+	582,697	506,177	76,520	14.0	18.5
Towns 5,000 - 9,999	260,159	227,432	32,727	6.3	7.9
Towns 3,000 - 4,999	225,092	196,403	28,689	5.4	6.9
Towns 1,500 - 2,999	121,244	106,332	14,912	2.9	3.6
<b>Rural areas</b>	<b>1,600,214</b>	<b>1,500,778</b>	<b>99,436</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>24.0</b>
<b>State</b>	<b>4,025,010</b>	<b>3,610,498</b>	<b>414,512</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Figure 2 Urban / Rural distribution**



The map in Figure 3 shows the distribution of non-Irish nationals by county in absolute numbers. Leitrim, Longford, Waterford city and county, Carlow and North Tipperary all had fewer than 5,000 non-Irish nationals. Dublin City, Fingal, South Dublin and Cork County all had greater than 20,000. In general non-Irish nationals were concentrated in places of employment, either in our cities, particularly Dublin and Galway, or in the popular tourist destinations on the western and southern seaboard.

**Figure 3** Distribution of non-Irish persons by county

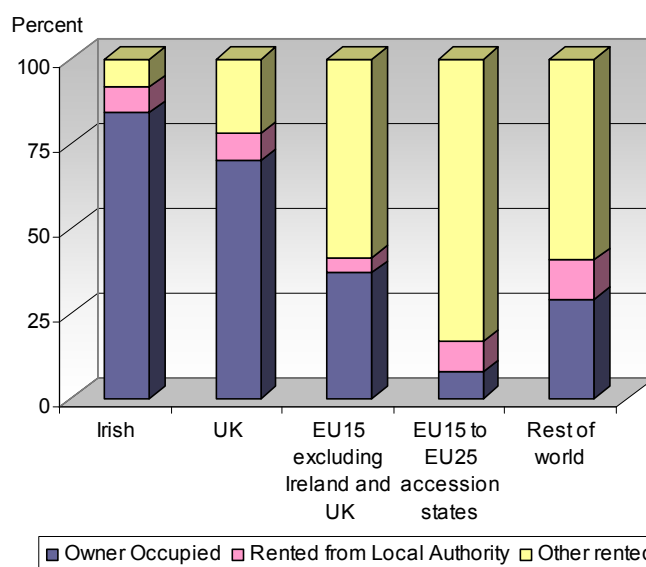


## Housing characteristics

### Nature of occupancy

The housing profile of non-Irish nationals is very different to that of the Irish. While owner occupancy continues to be the favoured status for Irish and UK headed households the picture for other non-Irish nationals is quite different. The graph below clearly illustrates the differences. Almost eighty per cent of households headed by persons from the accession states were in rented accommodation. For other non-Irish groups the numbers renting were also high. Differences were also observed in the age of the dwellings occupied by Irish and non-Irish nationals. Again the accession states stand out. For this group 38 per cent of all dwellings were built in the previous five years; and 55 per cent were built since 1996. This latter figure compares with just over one in four for households headed by Irish persons.

**Figure 4 Owner occupied and rented housing by nationality of head of household**



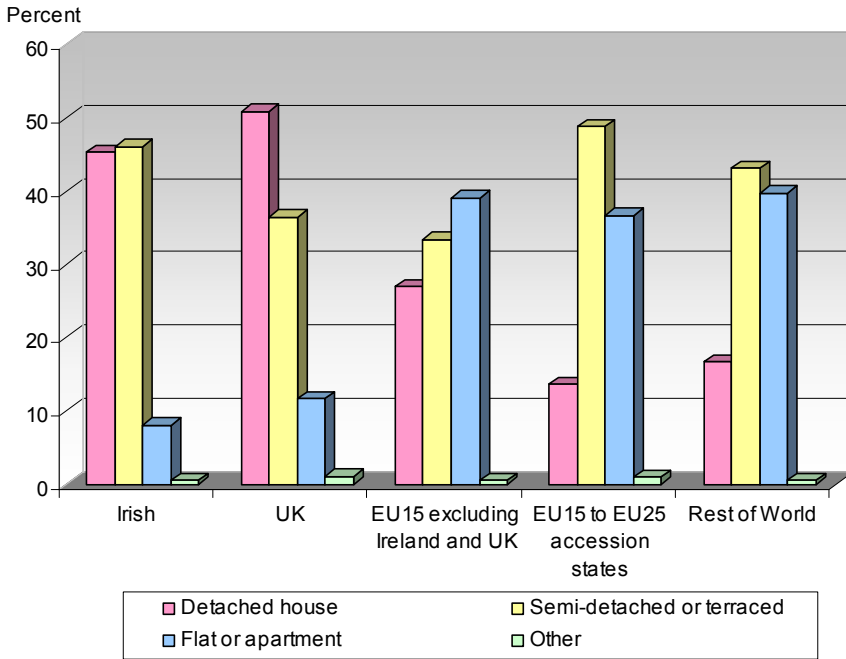
**Table 3 Percentage distribution of housing units by period built, and broad nationality**

Period in which built	Irish nationals	United Kingdom	EU15 excluding Ireland and UK	EU15 to EU25 accession states	Rest of World
	Percent				
Before 1919	11.0	14.5	15.8	8.9	10.6
1919 to 1960	18.7	13.4	11.6	9.2	8.1
1961 to 1980	24.4	16.3	13.0	11.0	11.0
1981 to 1990	12.2	10.0	9.0	8.3	8.3
1991 to 1995	6.6	6.9	8.8	8.1	8.6
1996 to 2000	10.7	13.5	14.8	16.7	17.9
2001 or later	16.6	25.4	27.0	37.8	35.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

### Type of accommodation

The proportion of households living in detached dwellings was higher for UK headed households than for Irish households (50% compared with 45%); this is in keeping with the higher proportions of UK nationals living in rural areas. Flats and apartments were most popular among households headed by other nationalities; they accounted for just 7 per cent of dwellings for Irish nationals but over 35 per cent for non-Irish nationals.

**Figure 5 Type of housing by nationality of head of household**

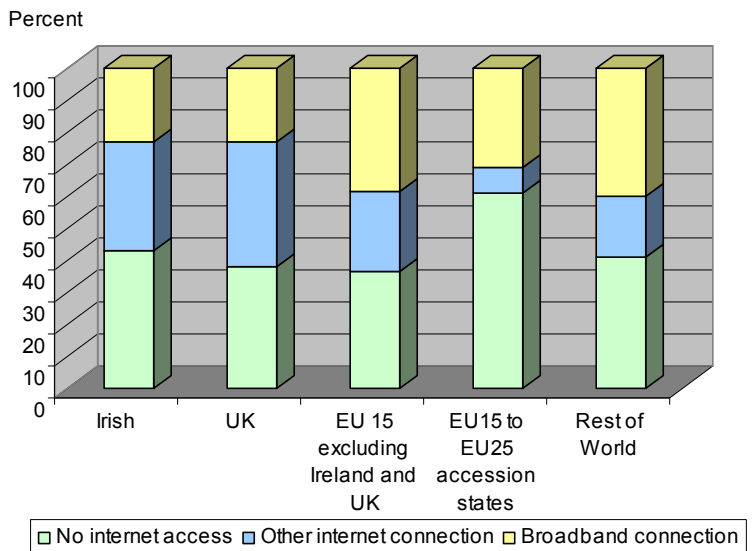


### Internet access and broadband

Internet access at around 60 per cent was broadly similar among households headed by the different nationality groups, apart from nationals of the recent accession states where the proportion was 40 per cent. EU 15 (excluding Ireland and UK) headed households at 63.5 per cent had the highest internet access.

Of the households which had access, a different story emerged in terms of broadband access. Even though households headed by nationals of the accession countries had the lowest uptake in terms of internet access, four out of five of the households which had internet access had a broadband connection. The relevant proportion for the UK was 36.7 per cent and for the Irish was 40.6 per cent. These figures reflect the urban/rural distribution of these nationalities, with the more urbanised groups tending to have higher levels of broadband access.

**Figure 6 Access to internet and broadband**

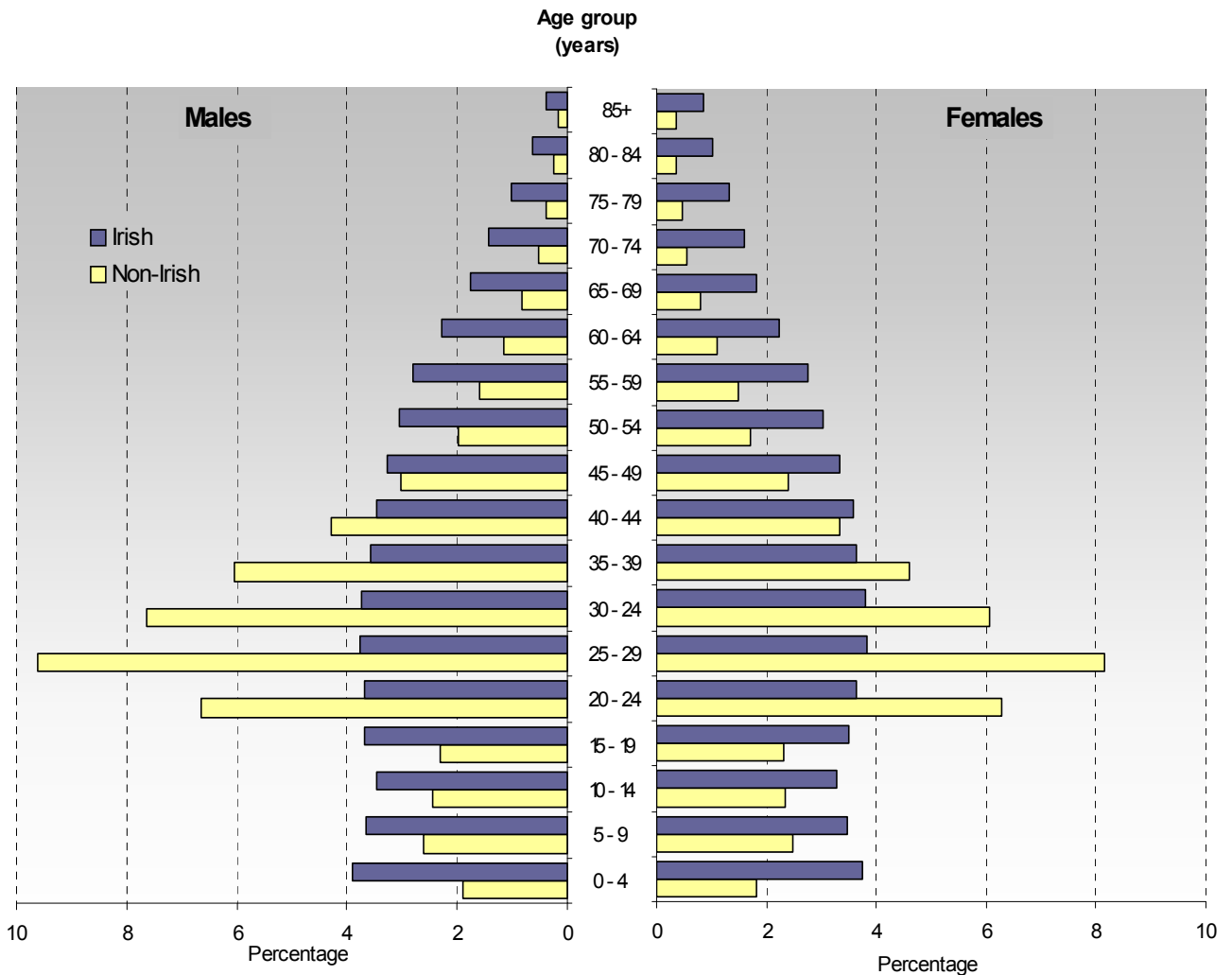


## Demographic profile

### Age and sex composition

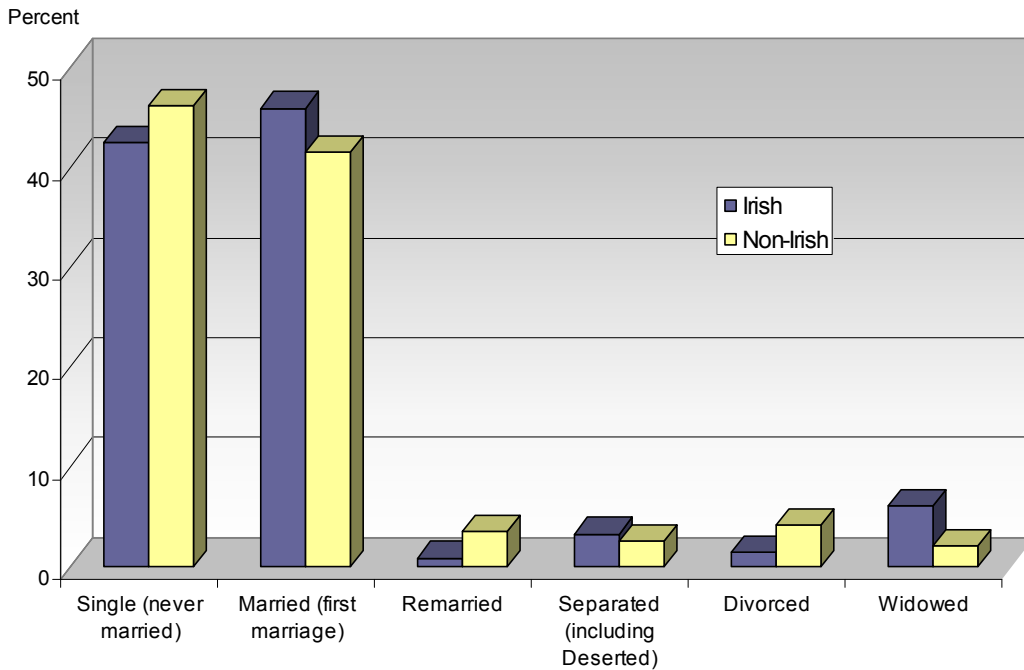
The non-Irish national population had a strikingly different demographic profile to that of the Irish, and this is clearly illustrated in the population pyramid below. The non-Irish were dominated by people in their twenties and thirties with significantly more men than women. The sex ratio disparity was most marked among the younger age groups, where the largest numbers were found, though there were more men than women in every age group under 70 years. There were few children and elderly persons among the non-Irish nationals. The predominance of persons of working age accounts for other differences between the Irish and non-Irish groups, in areas such as labour force participation rates and levels of educational attainment.

Figure 7 Population pyramid showing Irish and non-Irish nationals by five year age group



### Marital Status

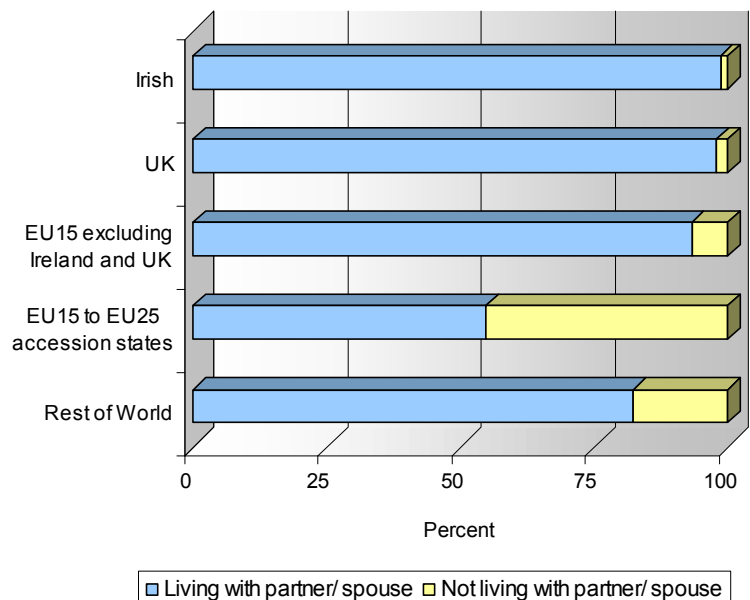
**Figure 8** Percentage distribution of Irish and non-Irish nationals by marital status (persons aged 15 years and over)



Given the overall impression of the non-Irish being generally young and single, it is surprising to find that almost 42 per cent were married (compared with 46 per cent for the Irish population). When re-married is included the difference is even less; nearly four per cent of the non-Irish were re-married, compared with just under one per cent of Irish people, reflecting the relatively recent introduction of divorce in Ireland.

Although such a high proportion of non-Irish nationals were married this was not reflected in their household composition where non-family households predominated, particularly among nationals of the recent accession states. Almost one in five (18.6 per cent) married non-Irish nationals did not live with their spouse at the time of the census. The graph below shows the percentage distribution for the broad nationality groups. The evidence from the census would seem to suggest that a large number of the more recent arrivals to Ireland have left spouses behind in their home countries, very similar to the Irish in Britain in the 1950s and 1960s.

**Figure 9** Married persons and their living arrangements



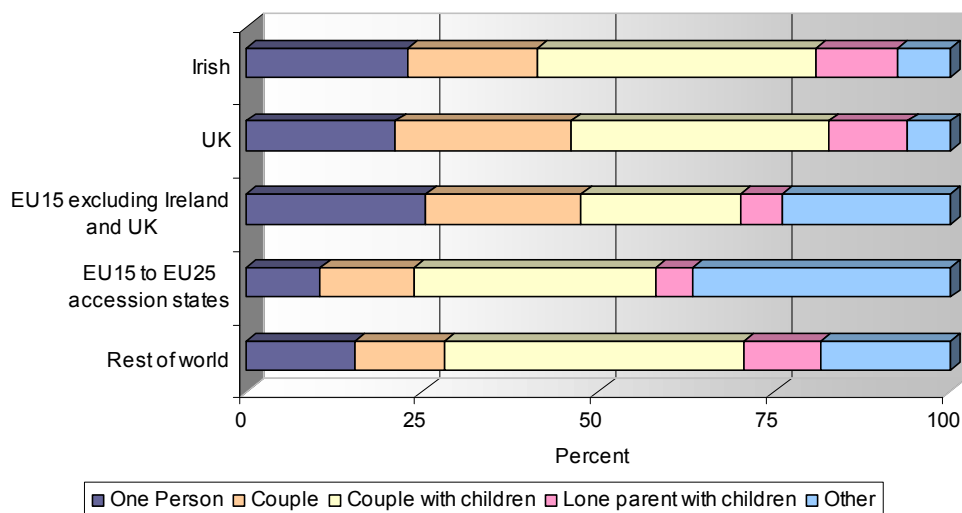


## Living Arrangements

### Household composition

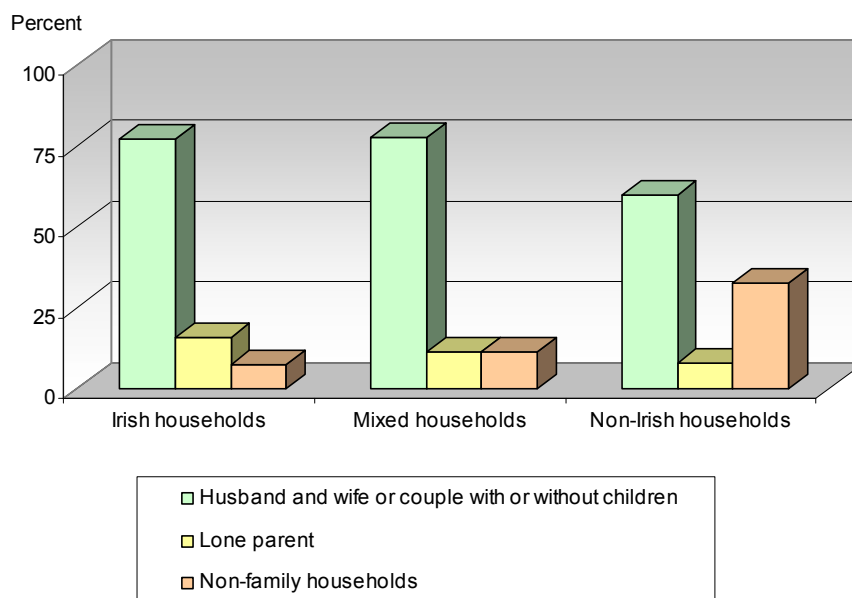
There were significant differences in household composition among the different nationality groups. UK-headed households had the highest percentage of family type households at 73 per cent (the comparable figure for Irish households was 70%). Among EU15 headed households one person households were the most prevalent type, followed by couples without children. In households headed by persons from the accession states the most common type was non-family households, followed by couples with children.

**Figure 10 Household types by nationality of head of household**



Looking at the composition of households in terms of the mix of nationalities of their members reveals some distinct differences between Irish-only, non-Irish-only and mixed Irish/non-Irish households. (One person households are excluded from this comparison.) As illustrated in Figure 11, households comprising couples (with or without children) were in the majority for each of the three types, but in households containing no Irish persons non-family households were more prevalent.

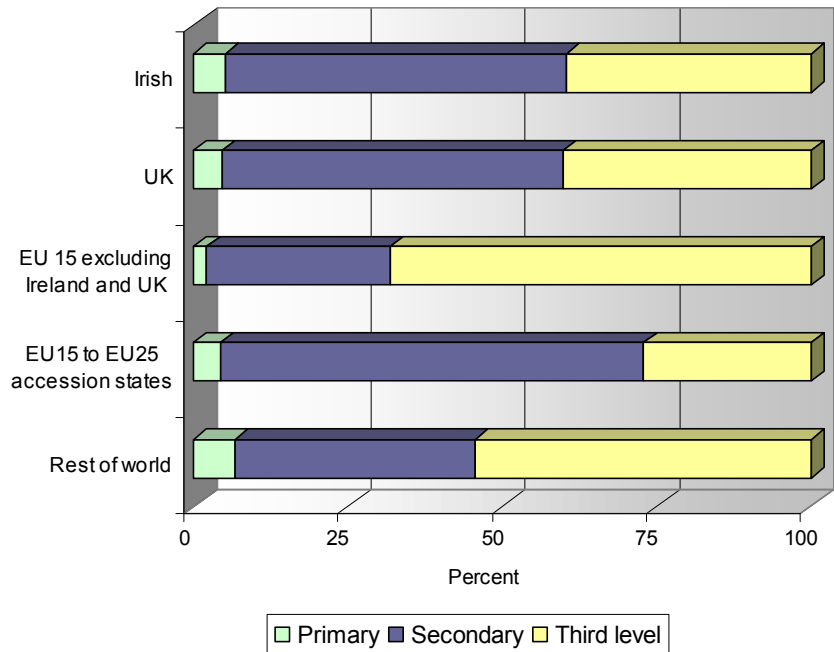
**Figure 11 Household composition and nationality composition**



## Education

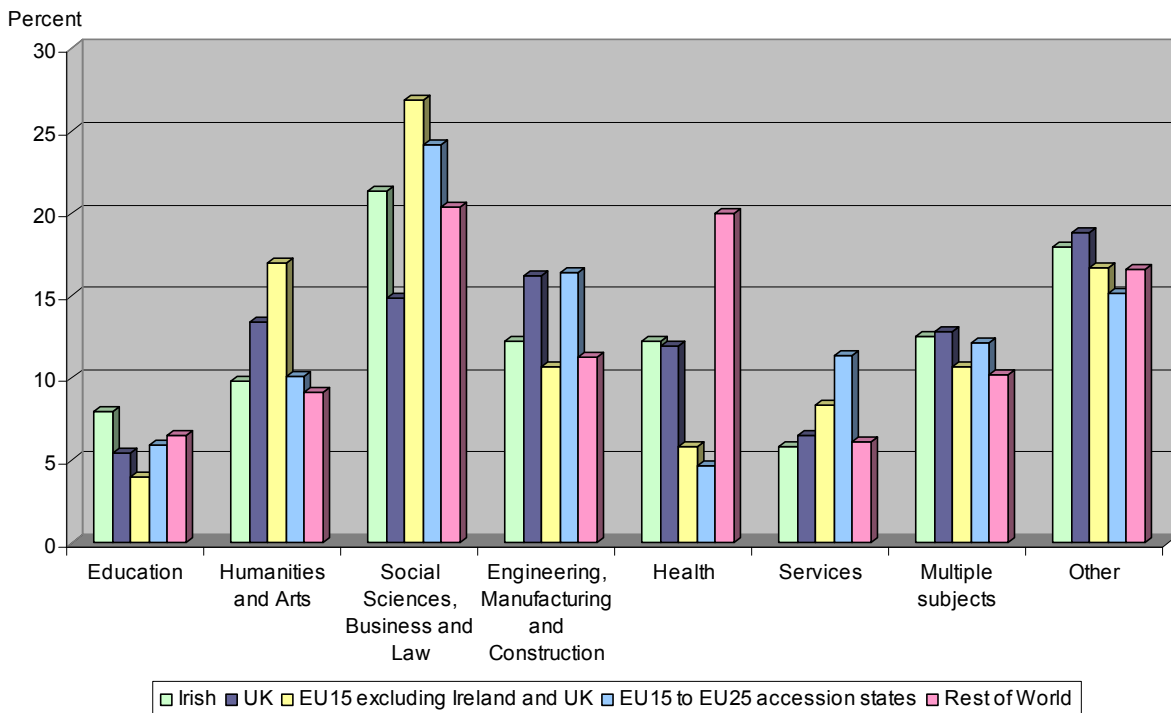
While non-Irish nationals had distinctly higher overall levels of education than the Irish population this is largely a demographic effect caused by the older age profile of the Irish population, many of whom ceased their education at primary level. When the analysis is confined to those aged 15 - 44 these differences largely disappear. Wide variations between the different nationality groups can still be seen however, as illustrated in Figure 12. Nearly three quarters of persons from the EU 15 excluding Ireland and the UK are educated to third level, and the equivalent figure for persons from the rest of the world is over 50 per cent.

**Figure 12 Level of education for 15 - 44 year olds**



Just over 129,000 non-Irish nationals held a third level qualification, representing 31 per cent of that group. Among those from Asia the percentage was 42 per cent, the highest of all groups. The distribution of the subjects in which the qualifications were held among the broad groups is interesting; Business and law was very popular with persons from Europe and qualifications in health dominated among those from Asia.

**Figure 13 Distribution of third level subjects in each nationality group**

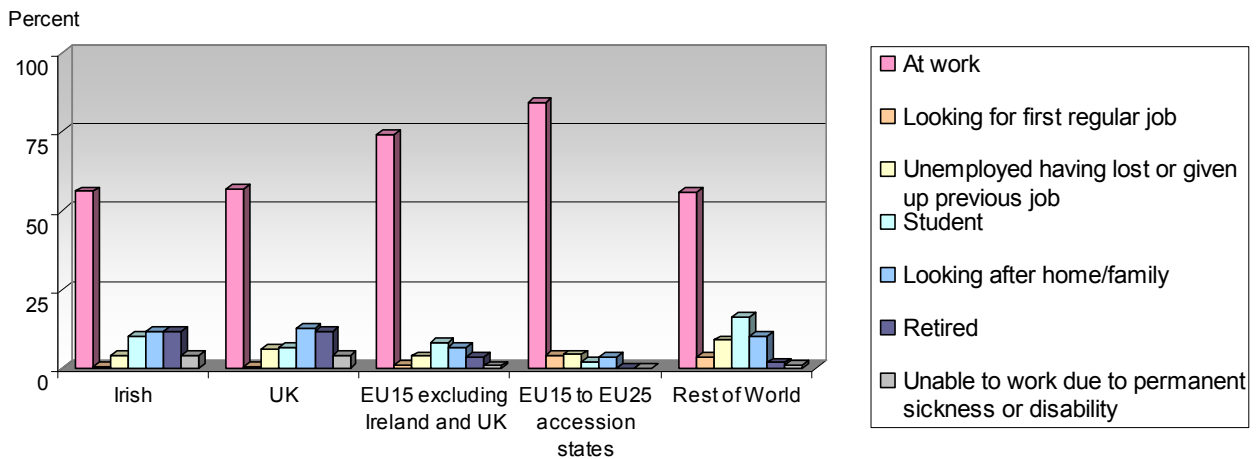


## Economic Profile

### Principal Economic Status

The economic profile of the non-Irish population is quite different to that of the Irish. Their labour force participation rate is higher, with fewer students, homemakers or retirees. This is broadly in line with expectations, given the younger age profile. However, there are marked differences in the economic profile within different nationality groups. Nationals from the accession states are predominantly workers while there is a higher percentage of students among those from outside Europe. One in six UK nationals living in Ireland were retired or unable to work - the same proportion for the Irish population.

**Figure 14 Principal Economic Status (persons aged 15 and over)**



### Workers by industrial group

The broad sectors in which workers were employed varied according to nationality. While the services sector dominated for all groups it was least important for persons from the accession states, where the industrial (specifically manufacturing and construction) and agricultural sectors were more important. The share of agricultural workers was very low for non-Irish groups excluding the accession states (1.5% for EU15 excluding Ireland and the UK and approximately 2% for the UK and Rest of world.)

**Figure 15 Workers in industrial sectors**

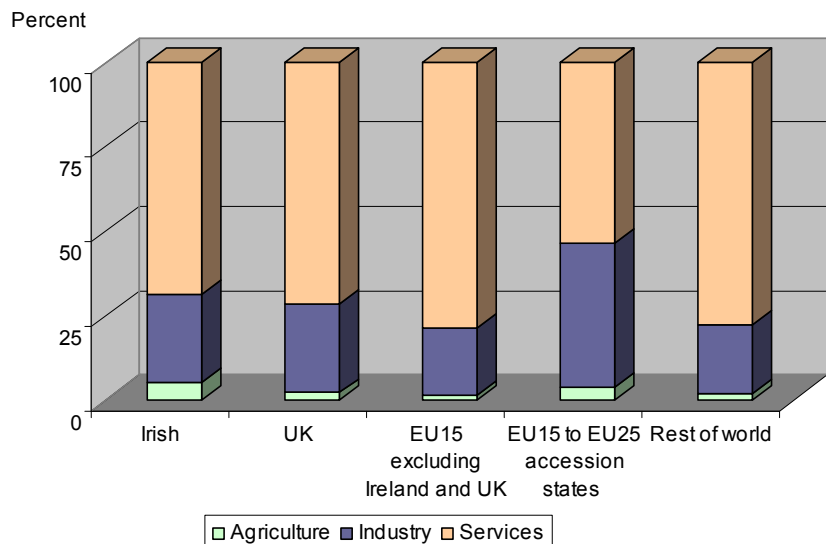


Table 4 provides a more detailed view of the relevant industrial groups. Predictably, the distribution of UK nationals is very similar to that of the Irish, while for the other groups a more distinct picture emerges. Workers of EU15 nationality (excluding Ireland and UK) are more highly concentrated in business activities, accounting for almost a quarter of all workers from these countries. Among nationals of the EU accession states four industries employed three quarters of all workers: manufacturing, construction, wholesale/retail trade and hotels and restaurants. Over one fifth of those from other countries worked in health and social work - these were mostly Asian workers.

All groups had a high proportion of workers in hotels and restaurants. In overall terms this industry had the highest proportion of non-Irish national workers at over one in three. The industry with the lowest proportion of non-Irish nationals was public administration and defence at 2.6 per cent.

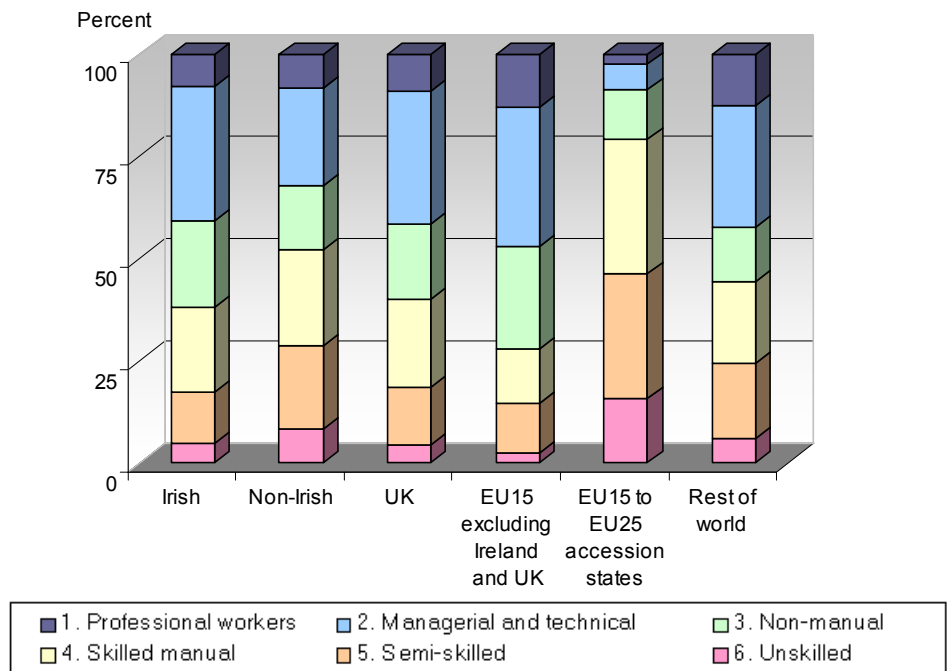
**Table 4 Workers by industrial group and nationality**

Industrial group	Irish Nationals	United Kingdom	EU15 (excl. Irl. & UK)	EU15 to EU25 accession states	Rest of world
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.3	2.1	1.6	3.9	2.0
Mining, quarrying and turf production	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing industries	13.1	13.8	14.9	21.4	11.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
Construction	11.7	11.6	4.4	20.8	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade	14.4	15.3	9.7	17.0	11.7
Hotels and restaurants	4.3	6.2	14.2	16.5	17.0
Transport, storage and communications	6.1	5.7	7.0	3.7	3.6
Banking and financial services	5.0	4.6	6.4	0.9	2.8
Business activities	9.6	12.8	24.3	9.0	12.9
Public administration and defence	6.3	2.4	1.5	0.2	1.4
Education	7.7	6.6	6.1	0.6	3.1
Health and social work	10.8	11.8	5.7	2.4	20.8
Other community, social and personal services activities	4.5	6.1	3.7	3.1	4.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## Social Class

While the non-Irish tended to belong to the lower social classes compared with the Irish, this was most pronounced amongst nationals of the recent accession states. Only one in five belong to the upper three classes. The opposite picture emerges for EU15 (excluding Ireland and UK) nationals, with nearly three quarters belonging to the upper three classes. The distribution of UK nationals is similar to that of the Irish with a majority in the higher groups. For the Rest of world, the split is quite even, reflecting the varied make-up of this group of countries.

**Figure 16 Social Class**





## **2. Profiles of nationalities**



## Profile 1 - UK Nationals - 112,548

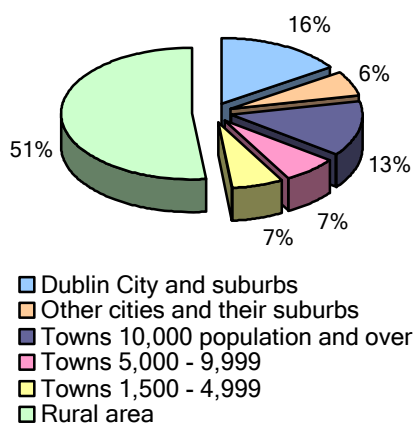
### The snapshot

A total of 112,548 UK nationals were living in Ireland in April 2006 - an increase of 9 per cent on the 2002 figure of 103,476.

### Where they were living in Ireland

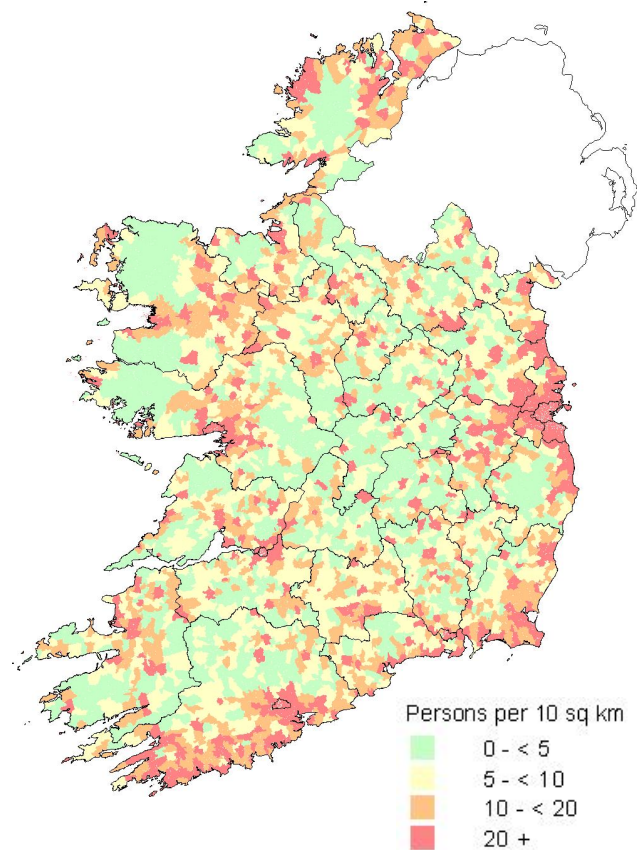
Just over half of all UK nationals in Ireland at the time of the census were living in rural areas, while only 16 per cent lived in Dublin City and suburbs. This is a very different picture to most of the other nationality groups in this report. There was a strong presence in towns all over Ireland - only 21 of the 165 Irish towns had less than 50 UK nationals living in them.

On a county basis, Cork County was the favourite with 11,993 UK nationals, followed by Dublin City (8,310). Leitrim, with 1,474, had the highest percentage of its population from the UK (5%).



### Top 5 Locations

	Persons from UK
Dublin City and suburbs	17,301
Other cities and their suburbs	6,740
Bray, Co Wicklow	810
Drogheda, Co Louth	719
Letterkenny, Co Donegal	641



### Towns with highest proportion

	Persons from UK	% of Town Population
Kinsale, Co. Cork	324	9
Killorglin, Co. Kerry	117	8
Carndonagh, Co. Donegal	119	6
Virginia, Co. Cavan	99	6
Skibbereen, Co. Cork	132	6

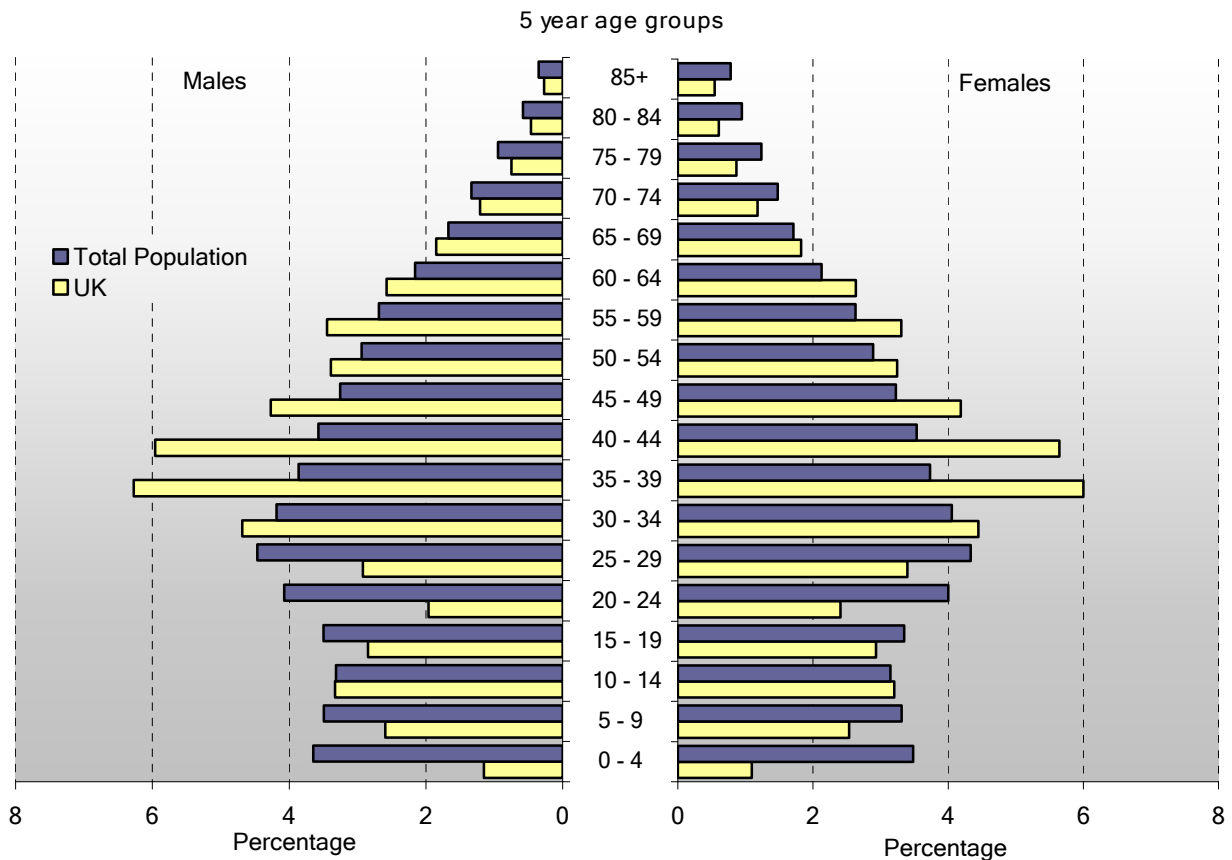
### Type of housing

At the time of Census 2006 nearly 60 per cent of UK nationals were living in housing that was built before 1996. Over two thirds were in owner occupied housing, almost all in houses rather than apartments. Detached houses featured strongly, not surprisingly given the high level of rural living.

Of the 34,000 UK nationals who were renting accommodation, about four out of five rented houses with the remainder renting apartments.



## Age pyramid



UK nationals living in Ireland in 2006 were well distributed across all age groups, and very evenly split between males and females. In contrast with other immigrant groups there was a high percentage (15%) aged 60 years or over, and this was reflected in their economic status where nearly one in six were retired.

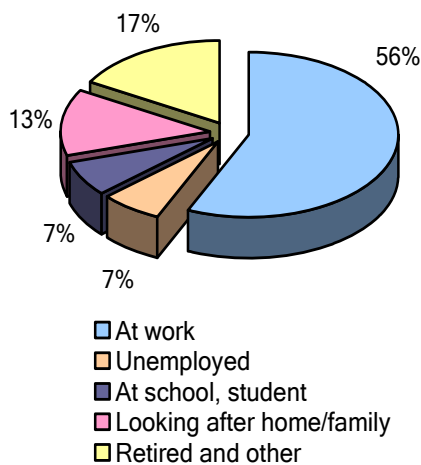
## Their households

	Nationalities in their households			Total UK nationals in private households
	UK only	UK and Irish	UK and other	
One person	9,918	-	-	9,918
Couple	9,159	14,252	945	24,356
Couple with children	10,965	36,220	1,068	48,253
Lone parents with children	4,418	7,842	246	12,506
Couple with other persons	496	1,703	148	2,347
Couple with children and other persons	513	3,161	115	3,789
Two or more family units	291	1,928	45	2,264
Non-family households	1,481	3,723	584	5,788
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,241</b>	<b>68,829</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>109,221</b>

## Economic status

Just over half of all Irish resident UK nationals aged 15 or over were at work in April 2006. The dominant industries were construction and manufacturing for males, and health and social work for females, with the retail trade figuring strongly for both. Three in every five who were at work were in the top four socio-economic groups. Employers and managers featured strongly at 18 per cent.

A quarter of females were homemakers, and 13 per cent of males were retired, the highest percentage of all the groups profiled.



## Top 5 industries

	Number	%
Wholesale and retail	7,856	15
Manufacturing	7,073	14
Business services	6,574	13
Health and social work	6,062	12
Construction	5,973	12

## Socio-economic groups

	Number	%
Employers and managers	9,707	18
Higher professional	4,816	9
Lower professional	7,307	14
Non-manual	12,183	22
Manual skilled	5,657	10
Semi-skilled	5,623	10
Unskilled	1,612	3
Own account, agricultural workers and farmers	5,159	9
Others (including unknown)	2,831	5
<b>Total at work</b>	<b>54,895</b>	<b>100</b>

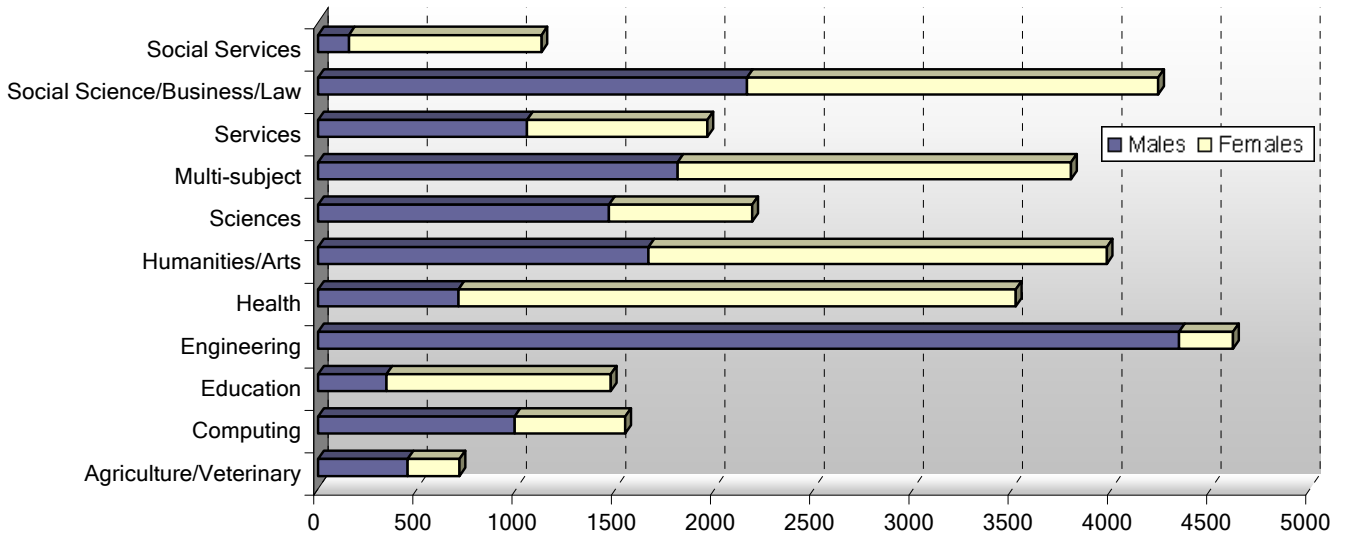
## Some Census 2006 quick facts

- The average age was 38.7 years - 3 years more than the next oldest nationality profiled.
- 42 per cent were single; 45 per cent married; 4 per cent were separated; 5 per cent were divorced and 4 per cent widowed (2% for males and 6% for females).
- Two in every five of those aged 15 and over were with an Irish spouse or partner.
- 17 per cent indicated that their ethnic or cultural background was 'Irish'.
- Over half of 5 to 19 year olds indicated that they could speak Irish.
- 49 per cent were Roman Catholic; 20 per cent were Church of Ireland and 20 per cent ticked the 'no religion' box.
- Their predominant household type consisted of persons of mixed Irish and UK nationality.

## Education

Of the 87,200 UK nationals aged 15 or over who said their education was finished, 36 per cent completed a third level course and another third stated that lower secondary or below was the highest level achieved. Of those who held third level qualifications, engineering and construction, social sciences, humanities and arts and multi-subjects and health accounted for 69 per cent of the qualifications.

### Number with a third level qualification by subject





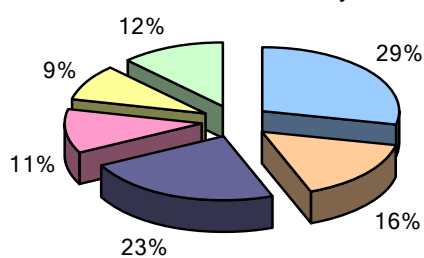
## Profile 2 - Poles - 63,276

### The snapshot

A total of 63,276 Poles were living in Ireland in April 2006 - almost 90 per cent arrived in 2004 or later. There was an additional 10,126 Polish visitors in Ireland on census night who were not living here at the time.

### Where they were living in Ireland

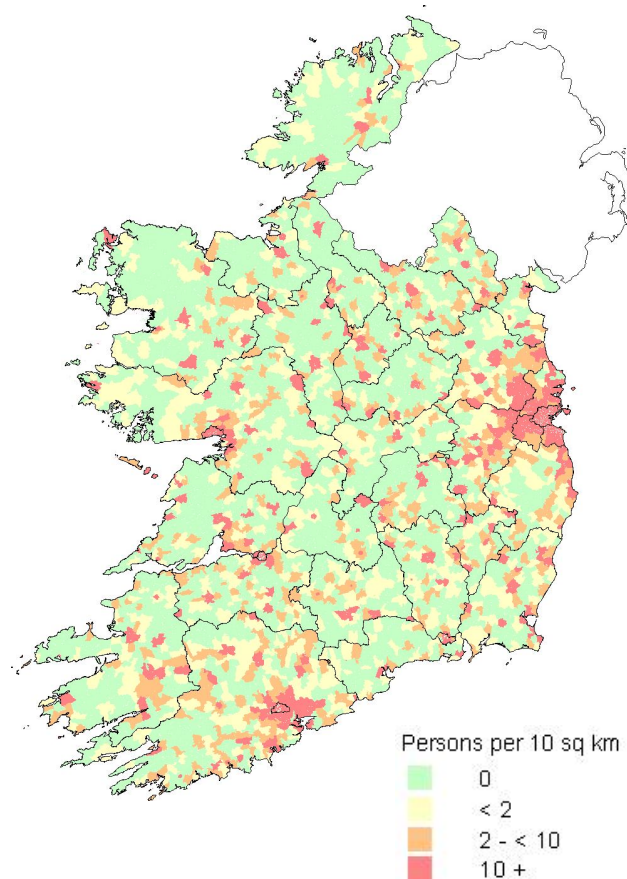
Polish people were living in every town and city in Ireland at the time of the census - the only nationality apart from the UK present in every town. In the case of some towns they made up a significant proportion of the population (see table across). While Dublin was popular, the chart below shows the fairly even distribution among cities, large and small towns, and rural areas while the map illustrates the widespread distribution across the entire country.



- 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 Poles
Dublin City and suburbs	17,823
Other cities and their suburbs	9,931
Naas, Co Kildare	1,356
Killarney, Co Kerry	941
Swords, Co Dublin	773



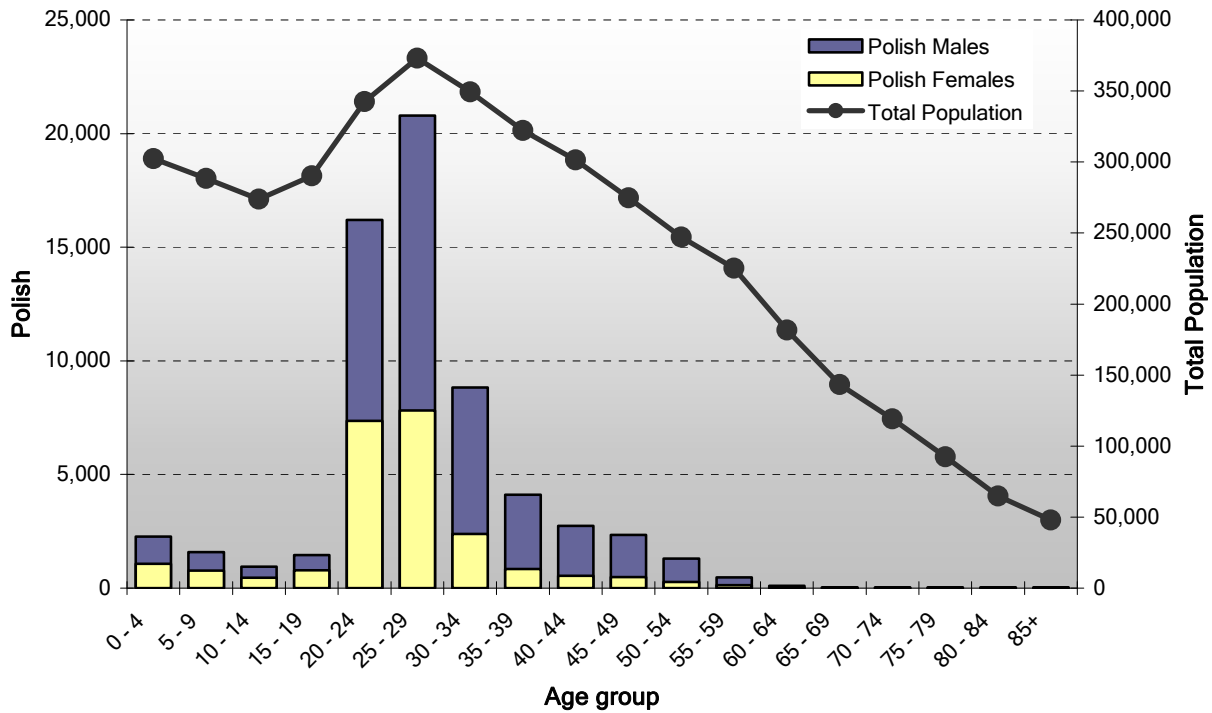
### Towns with highest proportion

	Number of Poles	% of Town Population
Bunclody, Co Wexford	171	10
Ballyjamesduff, Co Cavan	142	9
Ballinrobe, Co Mayo	177	9
Tullow, Co Carlow	246	8
New Ross, Co Wexford	608	8

### Type of housing

Nearly 93 per cent of Poles were living in rented accommodation, the highest percentage for any group. Of the 4,180 Polish people who were living in privately owned homes, houses were favourites over apartments by four to one. Census 2006 also found that 55 per cent of Poles were living in housing built in 1996 or later.

## Age graph



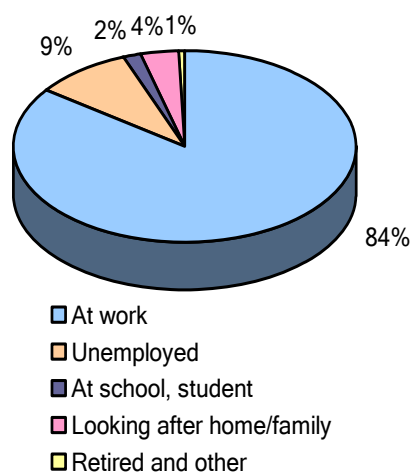
Of the ten nationality groups featured in this report the Polish had the most one-sided male/female ratio with 64 per cent male and 36 per cent female. Seven out of ten were in the 20-34 age group, and over 60 per cent were single. Most Poles were living in Polish-only households, with non-family households dominating.

## Their households

	Nationalities in their households			Total Poles in private households
	Polish only	Polish and Irish	Polish and other	
One person	1,913	-	-	1,913
Couple	4,748	383	333	5,464
Couple with children	5,769	730	194	6,693
Lone parents with children	1,968	278	133	2,379
Couple with other persons	10,407	714	1,278	12,399
Couple with children and other persons	5,250	863	294	6,407
Two or more family units	2,554	191	231	2,976
Non-family households	18,903	2,471	2,563	23,937
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,512</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>5,026</b>	<b>62,168</b>

## Economic status

The majority (84%) of Poles aged 15 years and over were at work, mainly as employees (only 380 males and 123 females were working as self-employed). Over half of males were in construction and manufacturing and half of all females were in shops, hotels and restaurants. Employment was mainly in the lower socio-economic groups with only 9 per cent classified to the top three groups. The predominant occupations were sales assistants (7%), building labourers (6%), cleaners and domestics (5%) and carpenters and joiners (4%). The number retired was just 125.



## Top 5 industries

	Persons	%
Construction	10,122	22
Manufacturing	10,095	22
Wholesale and retail	7,661	17
Hotels and restaurants	7,314	16
Business services	4,332	9

## Socio-economic groups

	Persons	%
Employers and managers	1,597	3
Higher professional	1,290	3
Lower professional	1,331	3
Non-manual	11,670	23
Manual skilled	12,885	26
Semi-skilled	10,773	22
Unskilled	6,128	12
Own account, agricultural workers and farmers	1,167	2
Others (including unknown)	2,923	6
<b>Total at work</b>	<b>49,764</b>	<b>100</b>

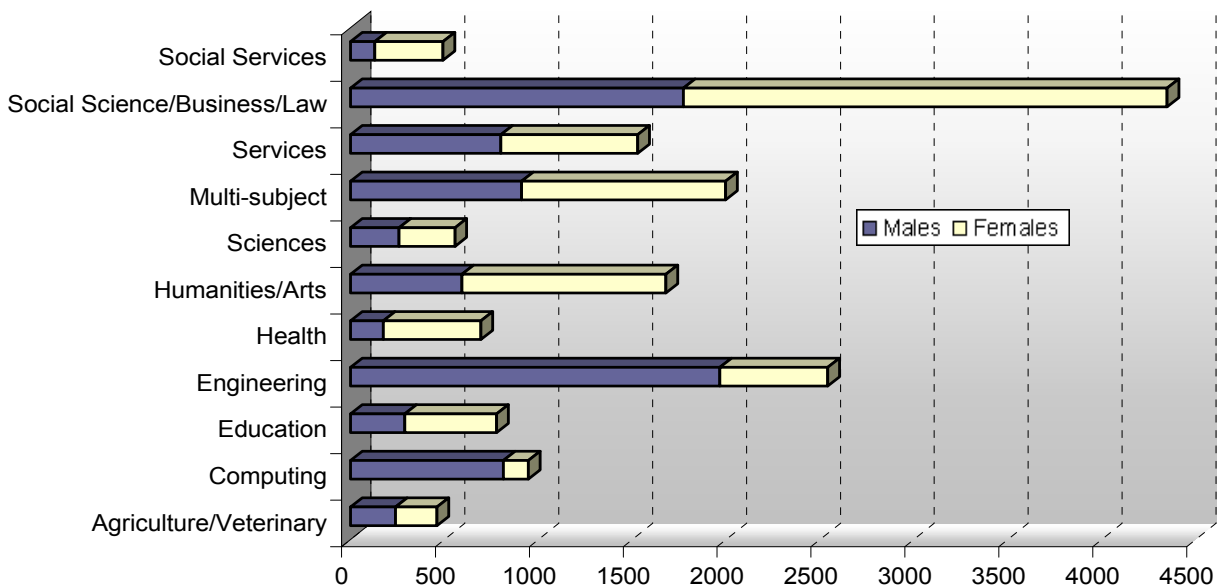
## Some Census 2006 quick facts

- The average age was 27.5 years (29 years for males and 25 for females).
- 62 per cent were single; 34 per cent married and 4 per cent divorced or separated.
- A very significant 59 per cent of married males and 18 per cent of married females were not living with their spouse at the time of the census.
- About 1 per cent of Poles were with an Irish partner (0.5% for males and 2.5% for females).
- 95 per cent indicated an ethnicity of 'Any other white background'.
- Only 10 per cent of the 4,000 Poles aged 5 to 19 years indicated they could speak Irish.
- 93 per cent were Roman Catholic and 5 per cent ticked the 'no religion' box.

## Education

While only 2 per cent of Poles aged 15 and over were in school or college in Ireland, 15 per cent of those who were at work or unemployed here indicated that they had not finished their full time education. More than a quarter of the 49,014 aged 15 or over whose education was finished had completed third level courses at degree or higher level. A further 1,671 completed non-degree courses and 26,625 completed upper secondary level education. A quarter of third level qualifications among Polish males were in engineering, manufacturing or construction. The third level qualifications of a third of Polish females were in social science, business or law. 13 per cent of Poles whose education was finished said it finished when they were aged 25 years or older.

### Number with a third level qualification by subject





## Profile 3 – Lithuanians – 24,628

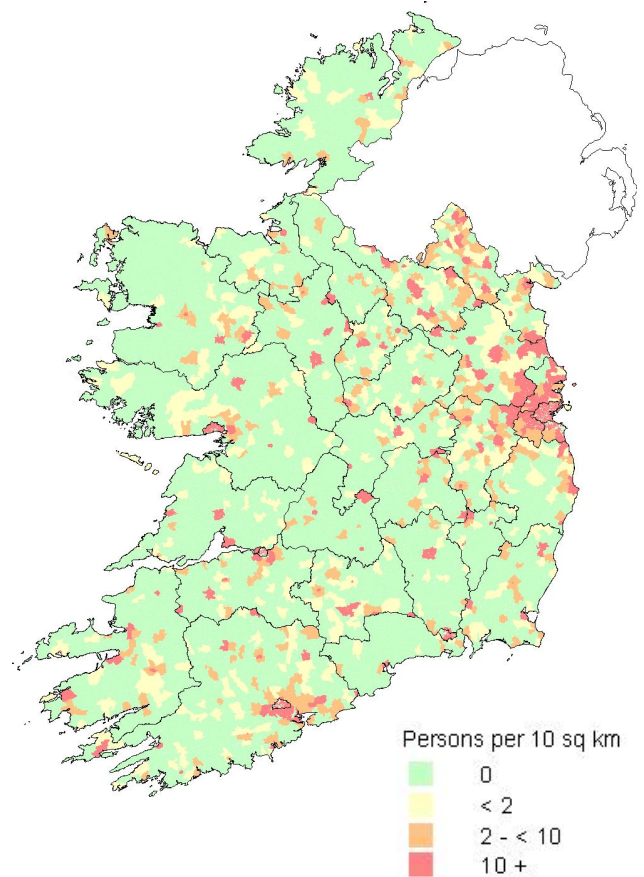
### The snapshot

A total of 24,628 Lithuanians were living in Ireland in April 2006, nearly 12 times the 2002 census figure of 2,104. There were a further 1,168 Lithuanians in Ireland on census night who were visitors (i.e. they were not living here at the time).

### Where they were living in Ireland

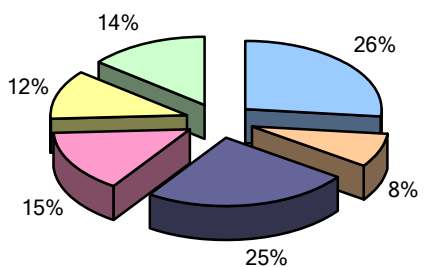
Just over one in four Lithuanians were living in Dublin City and its suburbs at the time of the census, a relatively small percentage considering how recently they had arrived in Ireland. By contrast Ireland's towns, both large and small, were the preferred destination, with Navan, Drogheda, Monaghan, and Dundalk featuring strongly. When mapped by Electoral Division the concentration in the north east of the country is clearly evident. County Monaghan was very popular with 1,650 Lithuanians living there, accounting for almost 3 per cent of the total population in the county. Almost every town in Ireland with a population of 1,500 or more had Lithuanian residents at the time of the census - only 9 towns had no Lithuanians at all.

Dublin had the highest absolute number of Lithuanian nationals followed by Meath, whereas Waterford County by contrast had the least.



### Towns with the highest proportion

	Number of Lithuanians	% of Town Population
Monaghan Town	558	9
Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan	287	7
Clones, Co. Monaghan	108	6
Claremorris, Co. Mayo	134	5
Cootehill, Co. Cavan	95	5



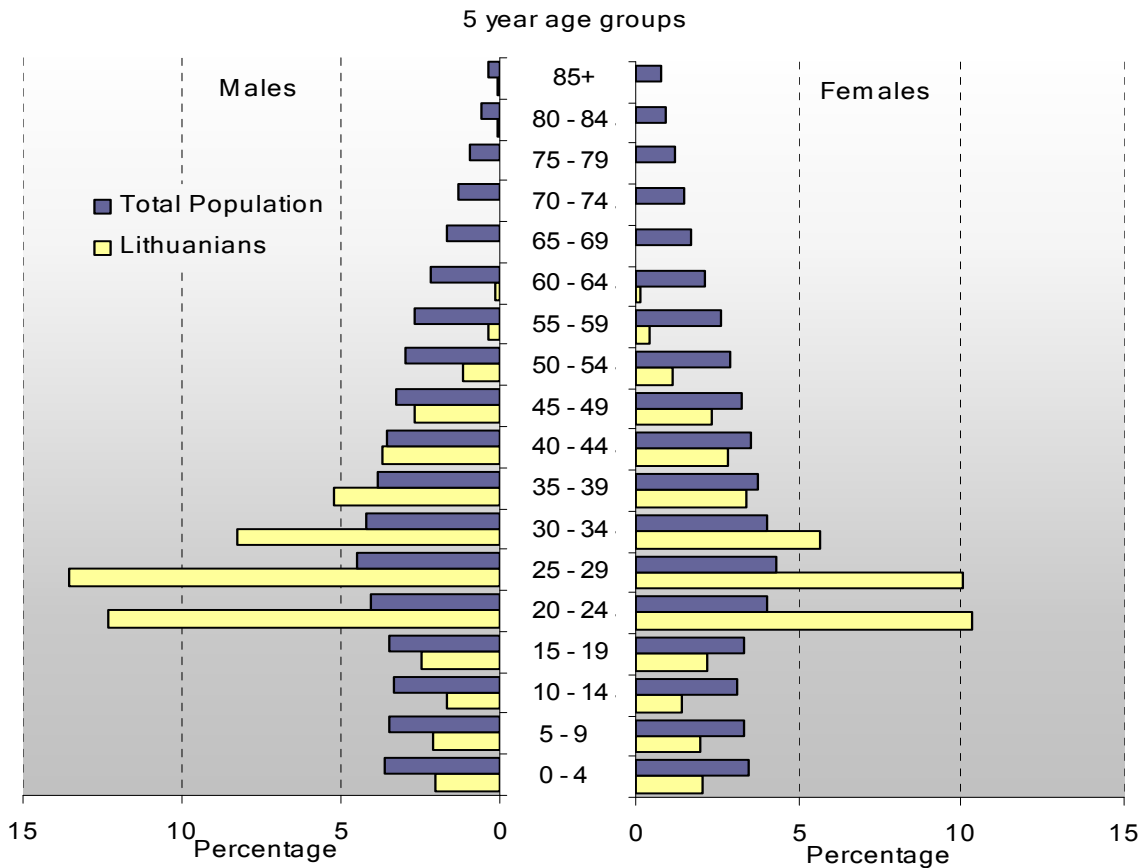
- Dublin City and suburbs
- Other cities and their suburbs
- Towns 10,000 population and over
- Towns 5,000 - 9,999
- Towns 1,500 - 4,999
- Rural area

### Type of housing

Nine out of ten Lithuanians lived in rented accommodation. Three quarters of those renting were in houses with the remainder in apartments or flats. Of the one in ten Lithuanians who were living in owner occupied homes, 84 per cent were in houses and 16 per cent in apartments. Nearly six out of ten Lithuanians were living in housing built since 1996.



## Age pyramid



Like most recent immigrants to Ireland the majority of Lithuanians living here in 2006 were young and single. Of those who were married, four out of ten males and one in five females were not living with their spouse at the time of the census. The majority were living in Lithuanian-only households; where they were living in mixed nationality households it was primarily with people from other countries rather than with Irish people.

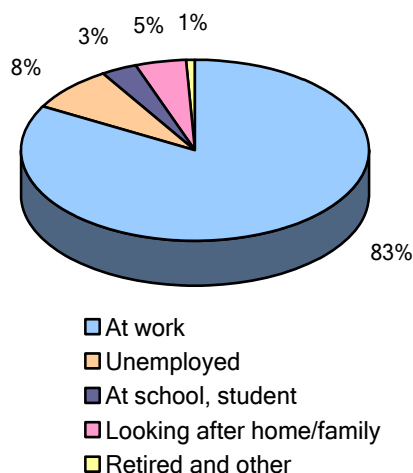
## Their households

	Nationalities in their households			Total Lithuanians in private households
	Lithuanian only	Lithuanian and Irish	Lithuanian and other	
One person	673	-	-	673
Couple	1,493	123	227	1,843
Couple with children	2,744	771	231	3,746
Lone parents with children	1,280	275	193	1,748
Couple with other persons	3,150	239	835	4,224
Couple with children and other persons	3,024	677	452	4,153
Two or more family units	1,223	181	249	1,653
Non-family households	4,283	525	1,503	6,311
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,870</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>24,351</b>

## Economic status

Of the 21,850 Lithuanians aged 15 years or over almost 18,000 (82%) were at work. The numbers of unemployed, students and those looking after the home or family were relatively low at 8 per cent, 3 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively. Over half of males were working in the construction and manufacturing industries, while shop work, hotels and restaurants dominated for females. Very few were self-employed (501 persons). At an occupational level building labourers (8%), sales assistants (7%), cleaners and domestics (7%) and food and drink operatives (5%) were the most common jobs.

Although 23 per cent indicated they had a third level qualification only 2 per cent were working as professionals, and only 4 per cent were employed in the highest socio-economic group of 'employers and managers'.



## Top 5 industries

	Persons	%
Construction	3,592	23
Manufacturing	3,346	21
Wholesale and retail	2,918	18
Hotels and restaurants	2,133	14
Business services	1,230	8

## Socio-economic groups

	Persons	%
Employers and managers	683	4
Higher professional	98	1
Lower professional	206	1
Non-manual	3,545	20
Manual skilled	4,069	23
Semi-skilled	3,748	21
Unskilled	2,973	17
Own account, agricultural workers and farmers	894	5
Others (incl. unknown)	1,732	10
<b>Total at work</b>	<b>17,948</b>	<b>100</b>

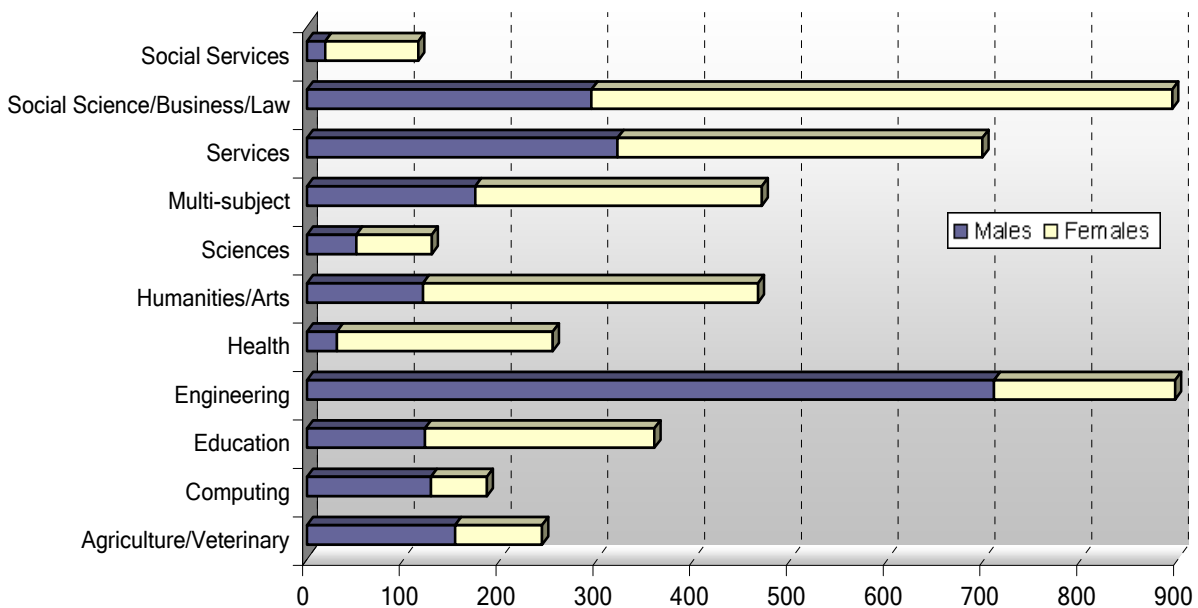
## Some Census 2006 quick facts

- The male/female ratio was 56:44 among the 24,628 Lithuanians living in Ireland in 2006.
- Their average age was 27.7 years and 46 per cent were in their twenties.
- 55 per cent were single and 36 per cent were married. The divorce rate was 7 per cent (males 5%, females 9%).
- About 1 per cent of Lithuanians had an Irish partner.
- 85 per cent were Roman Catholic.
- 17 per cent of 5 to 19 year olds could speak Irish.

## Education

While only 3 per cent of Lithuanians aged 15 or over were at school or college, a remarkable 38 per cent of those who were at work or unemployed indicated that their full time education was not finished. Of those aged 15 or more who stated that their education had ceased, 80 per cent had completed upper secondary or above, while 17 per cent had completed a degree or higher. 4,833 Lithuanians had a third level qualification. Social science and engineering accounted for 37 per cent of all degrees.

### Number with a third level qualification by subject





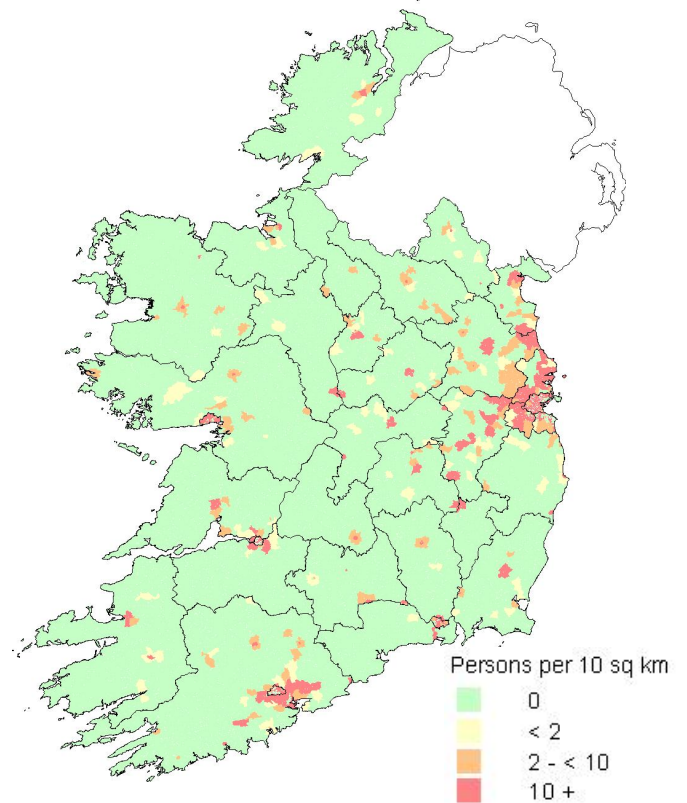
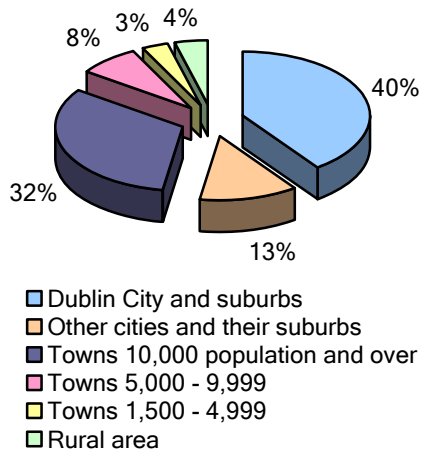
## Profile 4 - Nigerians - 16,300

### The snapshot

A total of 16,300 Nigerians were living in Ireland in April 2006 - an increase of 82 per cent on the 2002 figure of 8,969.

### Where they were living in Ireland

Of all the groups profiled in this report, the Nigerians were by far the most urbanised, with only 4 per cent living in rural areas at the time of the census. Small towns were also unpopular and nearly a third of all towns had no Nigerians at all. By contrast, almost a third were living in Ireland's large towns (population of 10,000 or more), with Dundalk, Drogheda, Swords and Balbriggan having the largest populations. Four in ten lived in Dublin City and suburbs.



### Top 5 locations nationwide

	Number of Nigerians
Dublin City and suburbs	6,372
Other cities and their suburbs	2,032
Dundalk, Co Louth	664
Drogheda, Co Louth	566
Swords, Co Dublin	494

### Type of housing

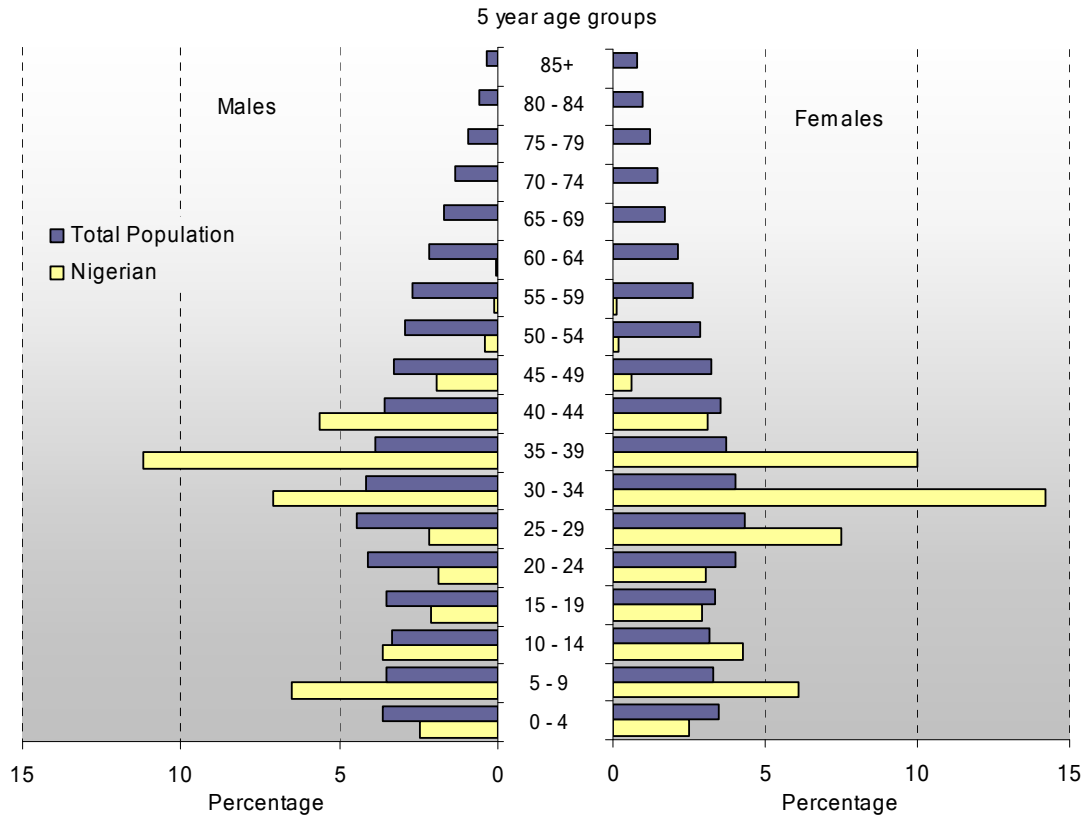
Four out of five Nigerians were living in private rented accommodation in April 2006 with a 70:30 split between houses and apartments. Of the 2,500 Nigerians who lived in owner occupied accommodation, only 240 were in apartments.

Three quarters of Nigerians lived in housing built in 1996 or later.

### The picture in Dublin

Over half of the Nigerians in Dublin, were living in Fingal, a further third were in South Dublin, a relatively small 18 per cent were in Dublin City while Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown accounted for only 1 per cent. The map on the right clearly shows the dominance of Dublin and the north east for the Nigerian population, while the chart above illustrates the urbanisation.

## Age pyramid



The age profile for the Nigerian population is quite different from the other nationality groups featured in this report. One in four are aged less than 15 while only 15 per cent are in their twenties. There are more females than males and over half of Nigerians are married. Four out of five Nigerians lived in private households with Irish people. These were predominately in family-type households in which the children in these families were of Irish nationality.

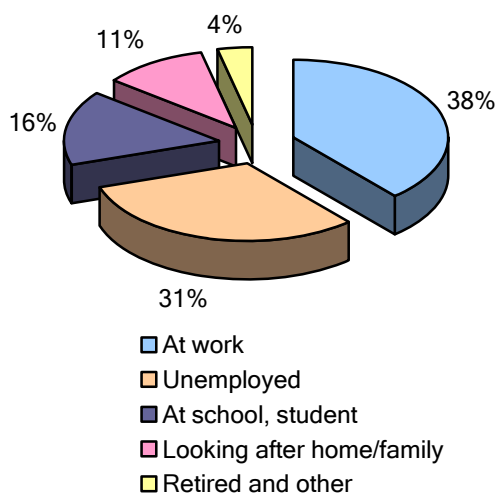
## Their households

	Nationalities in their households			Total Nigerians in private households
	Nigerian only	Nigerian and Irish	Nigerian and other	
One person	388	-	-	388
Couple	191	55	112	358
Couple with children	872	7,997	198	9,067
Lone parents with children	666	3,109	72	3,847
Couple with other persons	30	46	45	121
Couple with children and other persons	108	843	37	988
Two or more family units	3	142	7	152
Non-family households	185	140	115	440
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>12,332</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>15,361</b>

## Economic status

The percentage of Nigerians aged 15 or over at work in 2006 was the lowest of all groups featured at 38 per cent, though this splits unevenly between males (50%) and females (30%). In comparison with the other nationalities profiled, a relatively high number were unemployed or looking for their first job (31%). About one in five females was looking after the home and 17 per cent were students. The dominant industry was health and social work; one in five was working as a professional.

Among the top occupations were care assistants and attendants (11%), security guards (7%), sales assistants (7%) and doctors (6%).



## Top 5 industries

	Persons	%
Health and social work	1,147	29
Business services	732	18
Wholesale and retail	627	16
Manufacturing	484	12
Transport, storage, and communications	307	8

## Socio-economic groups

	Persons	%
Employers and managers	246	5
Higher professional	468	10
Lower professional	477	10
Non-manual	971	21
Manual skilled	211	5
Semi-skilled	1,309	28
Unskilled	152	3
Own account, agricultural workers and farmers	187	4
Others (including unknown)	661	14
<b>Total at work</b>	<b>4,682</b>	<b>100</b>

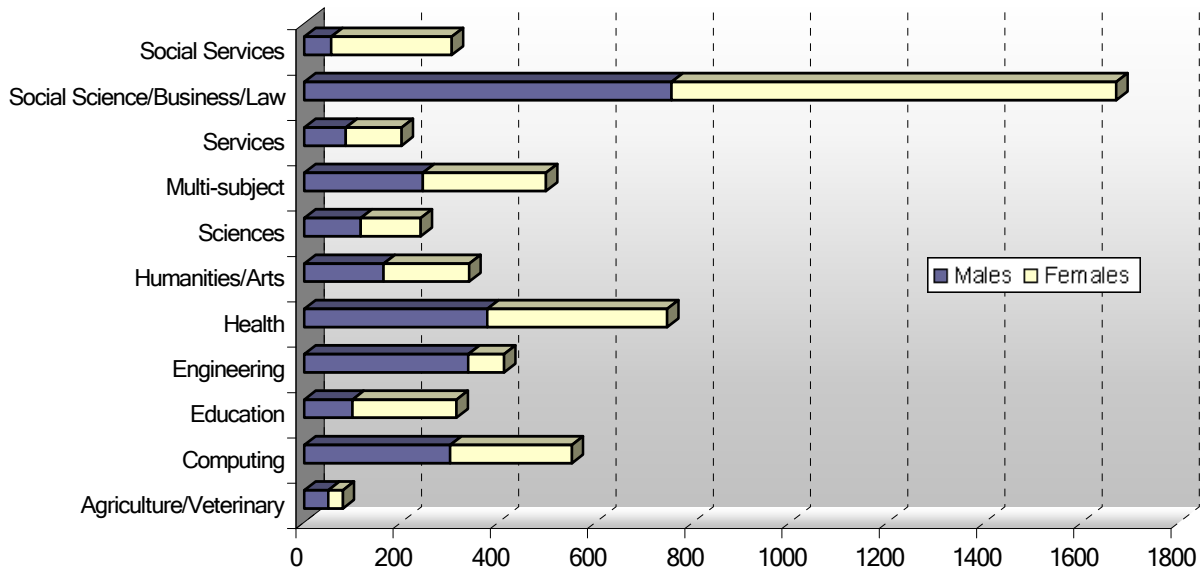
## Some Census 2006 quick facts

- The male/female breakdown of the 16,300 Nigerians in April 2006 was 55:45.
- The average age was 26.6 years.
- 13 per cent of Nigerians were in the 5 to 9 year old age group.
- 42 per cent were single and 52 per cent were married.
- The number of married Nigerians not living with their spouse was relatively low at 8 per cent.
- Roman Catholic was the main religion (26%), followed by Apostolic or Pentecostal (19%); less than 1 per cent of Nigerians ticked the 'no religion' box.
- Nearly half (45%) of Nigerian children aged 5 to 19 indicated they could speak Irish.

## Education

1,890 (16%) of those aged 15 years or over were in full time education. Of the 6,578 who stated their full time education was completed, 41 per cent had completed a degree or higher level qualification, 17 per cent a non-degree third level qualification and 26 per cent completed upper secondary level. 5,432 Nigerians had a third level qualification - 31 per cent had the qualification in social sciences, business and law and 14 per cent had qualifications in health.

### Number with a third level qualification by subject





## Profile 5 - Latvians - 13,319

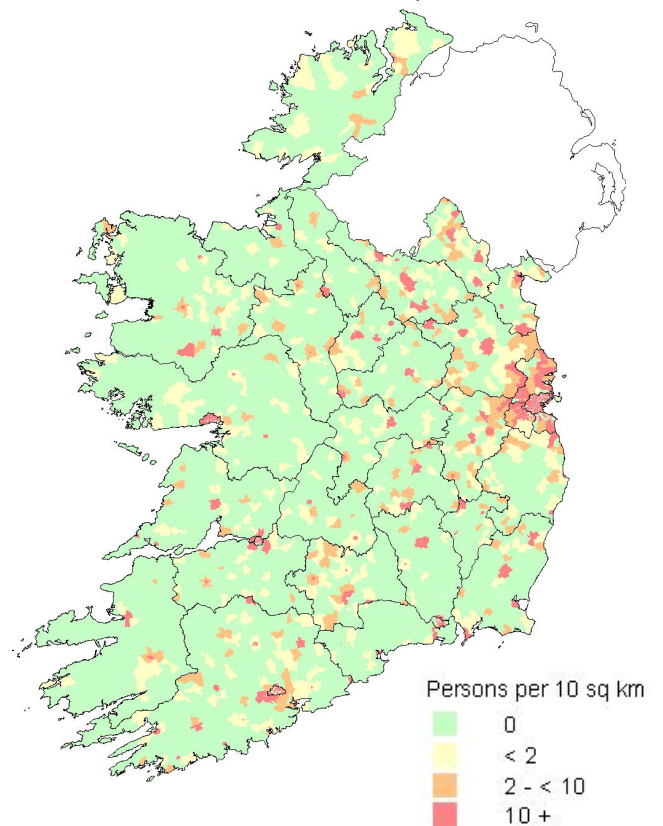
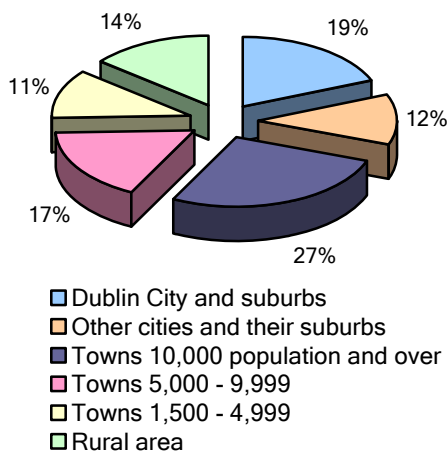
### The snapshot

A total of 13,319 Latvian nationals were living in Ireland in April 2006. This was a considerable increase on the 2002 figure of 1,797.

### Where they were living in Ireland

Just under one in four Latvians lived in Dublin City and its suburbs - the second smallest percentage of dwellers in the capital city (UK nationals being the smallest). Large and medium sized towns across Ireland were the preferred destination for Latvians accounting for 44 per cent of persons. 20 out of 165 towns had more than 100 Latvian residents. 41 towns had less than 10 Latvian residents and there were no Latvians living in a further 15 towns.

On a county basis, Fingal was the most popular with 1,840 Latvians (14%) opting to live there. Nearly half of these lived in towns such as Swords, Rush, Balbriggan and Lusk. Monaghan was the only county in which Latvians (593 residents, 1.1%) accounted for over 1 per cent of the total population.



### Top 5 locations

	Number of Latvians
Dublin City and suburbs	2,472
Other cities and their suburbs	1,547
Swords, Co Dublin	660
Rush, Co Dublin	296
Drogheda, Co Louth	284

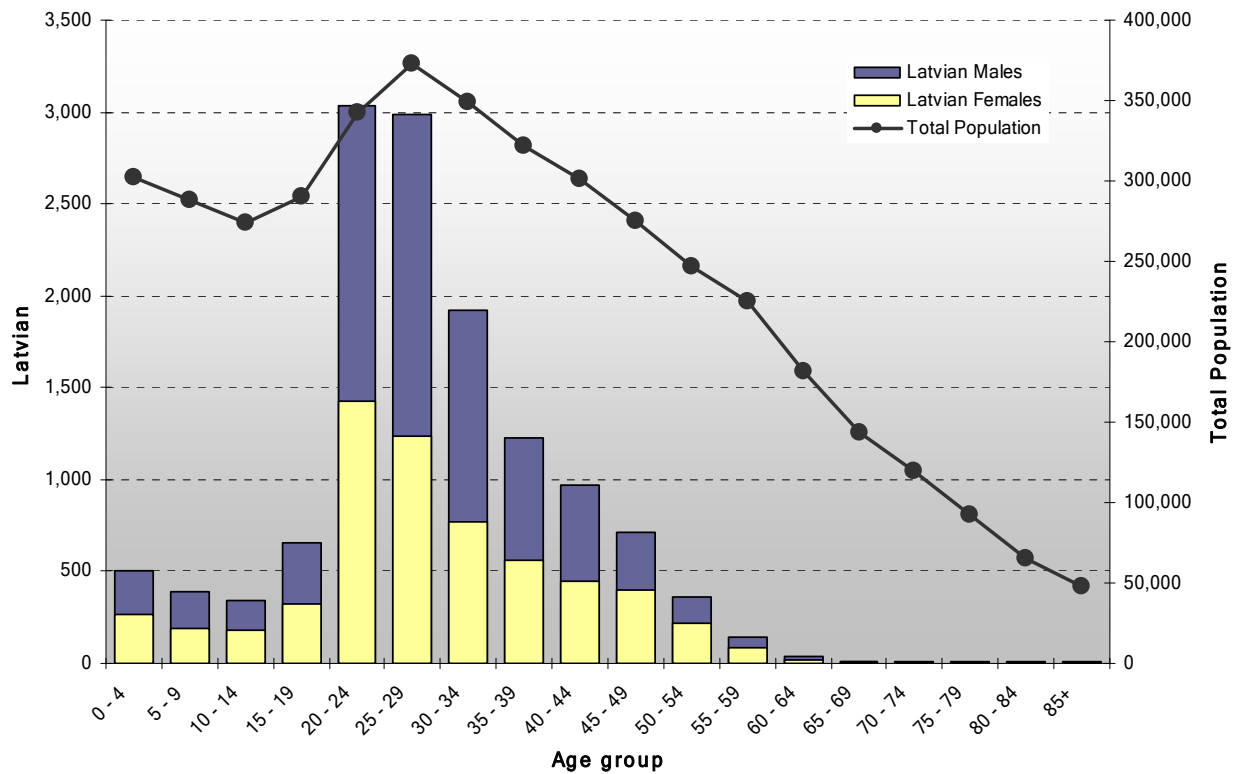
### Type of housing

89 per cent of Latvians lived in rented accommodation in April 2006. 73 per cent of these rentals were houses and the remainder apartments. Of the 11 per cent who lived in owner occupied accommodation, four out of five were in houses and the remainder in apartments.

58 per cent of Latvians lived in housing units built in 1996 or later.



## Age graph



Like their other eastern European counterparts the Latvians in Ireland in 2006 were predominantly young and single. Almost seven out of ten of them were in their twenties or thirties while only 4 per cent were aged 50 years or over. 10 per cent indicated they were separated or divorced - the highest rate of all groups profiled.

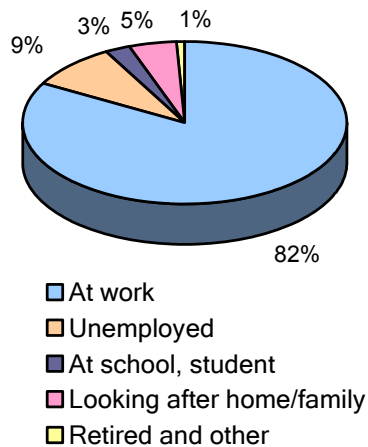
## Their households

	Nationalities in their households			Total Latvians in private households
	Latvian only	Latvian and Irish	Latvian and other	
One person	502	-	-	502
Couple	629	85	197	911
Couple with children	922	329	178	1,429
Lone parents with children	784	166	242	1,192
Couple with other persons	1,333	120	768	2,221
Couple with children and other persons	1,006	416	434	1,856
Two or more family units	363	98	213	674
Non-family households	2,465	344	1,497	4,306
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,004</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>3,529</b>	<b>13,091</b>

## Economic status

Of the 12,081 Latvians aged 15 years or over who lived in Ireland in April 2006 more than 10,000 were at work. Among males, the labour force participation rate was 97 per cent. Agriculture featured strongly as a source of employment accounting for 9 per cent of employment (compared with 2.5 per cent for Poles and 5 per cent for Lithuanians). Manufacturing (24%) and construction (33%) were the dominant industries for males, while shop work (23%) and hotels and restaurants (24%) were important for females. The main occupations were cleaners and domestics (7%), sales assistants (7%) and building labourers (6%).

Very few Latvians were working in the higher socio-economic groups. Over 1,000 Latvians were unemployed.



## Top 5 industries

	Persons	%
Manufacturing	1,877	21
Construction	1,804	20
Wholesale and retail	1,621	18
Hotels and restaurants	1,181	13
Agriculture, forestry or fisheries	891	10

## Socio-economic groups

	Persons	%
Employers and managers	321	3
Higher professional	39	0
Lower professional	123	1
Non-manual	2,003	20
Manual skilled	2,271	23
Semi-skilled	2,125	21
Unskilled	1,591	16
Own account, agricultural workers and farmers	783	8
Others (including unknown)	806	8
<b>Total at work</b>	<b>10,062</b>	<b>100</b>

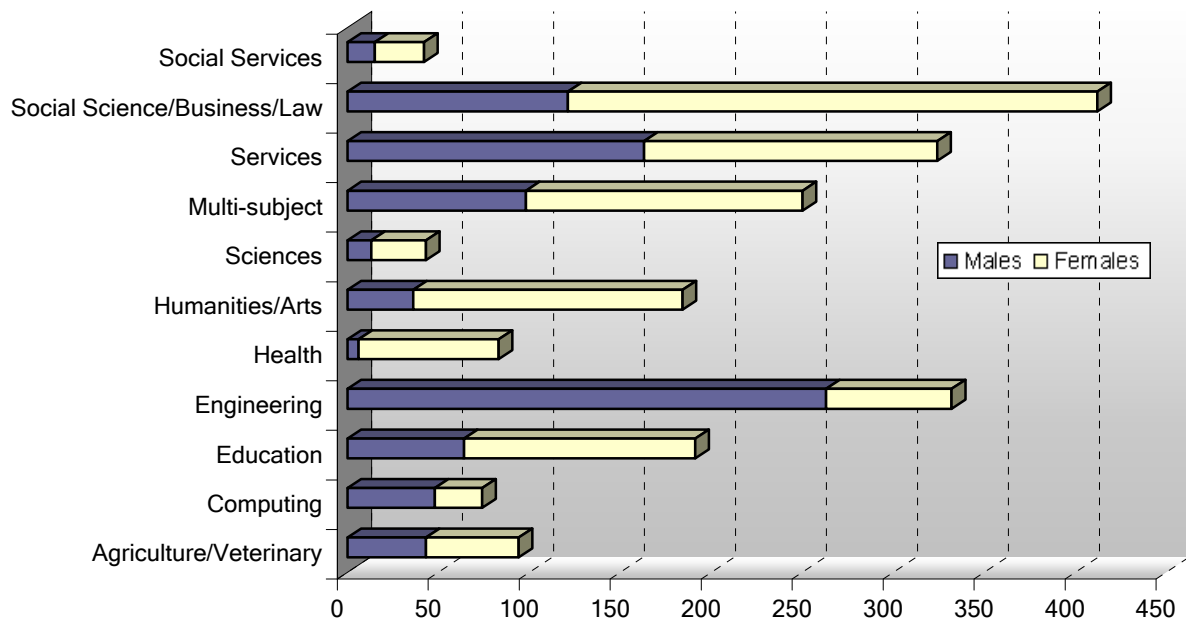
## Some Census 2006 quick facts

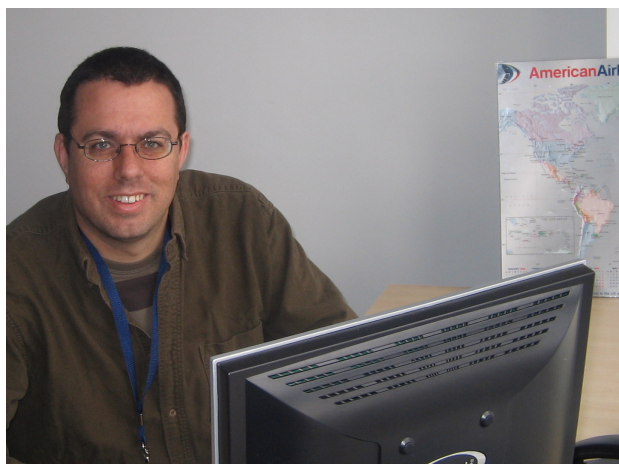
- The average age of Latvians living in Ireland was 28.4 years.
- 58 per cent were single, 30 per cent married while the divorce rate for males was 8 per cent compared with 14 per cent for females.
- 48 per cent of married males and 28 per cent of married females were not living with their spouse.
- 3 per cent of females and 0.5 per cent of males aged 15 or over were with an Irish partner.
- One in four ticked the 'No religion' box, 38 per cent were Roman Catholic, while Orthodox (14%) and Lutheran (11%) were also important.
- Non-family households were the most popular.

## Education

Of the 8,333 Latvians whose full time education had finished, 12 per cent had achieved a primary degree or higher level, and a further 70 per cent upper secondary or non-degree at third level. Engineering (30%) and services (19%) were the main degrees among males while social science, business and law (25%) was the top degree among females. While only 3 per cent of Latvians aged 15 or over were at school or college in Ireland, 29 per cent who were at work or unemployed indicated that they were not finished their full time education.

### Number with a third level qualification by subject





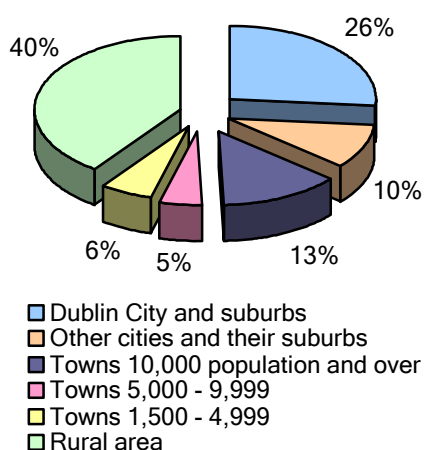
## The snapshot

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.

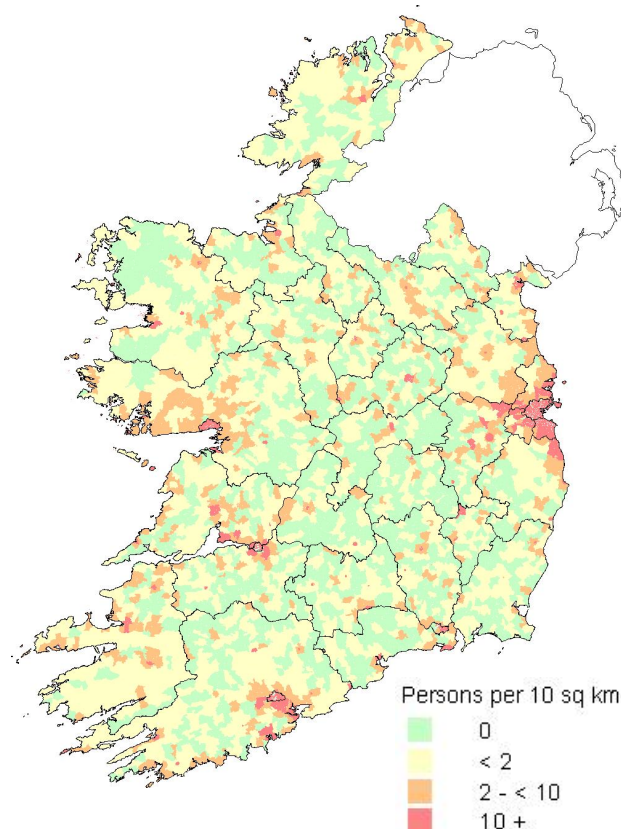
## Where they were living in Ireland

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

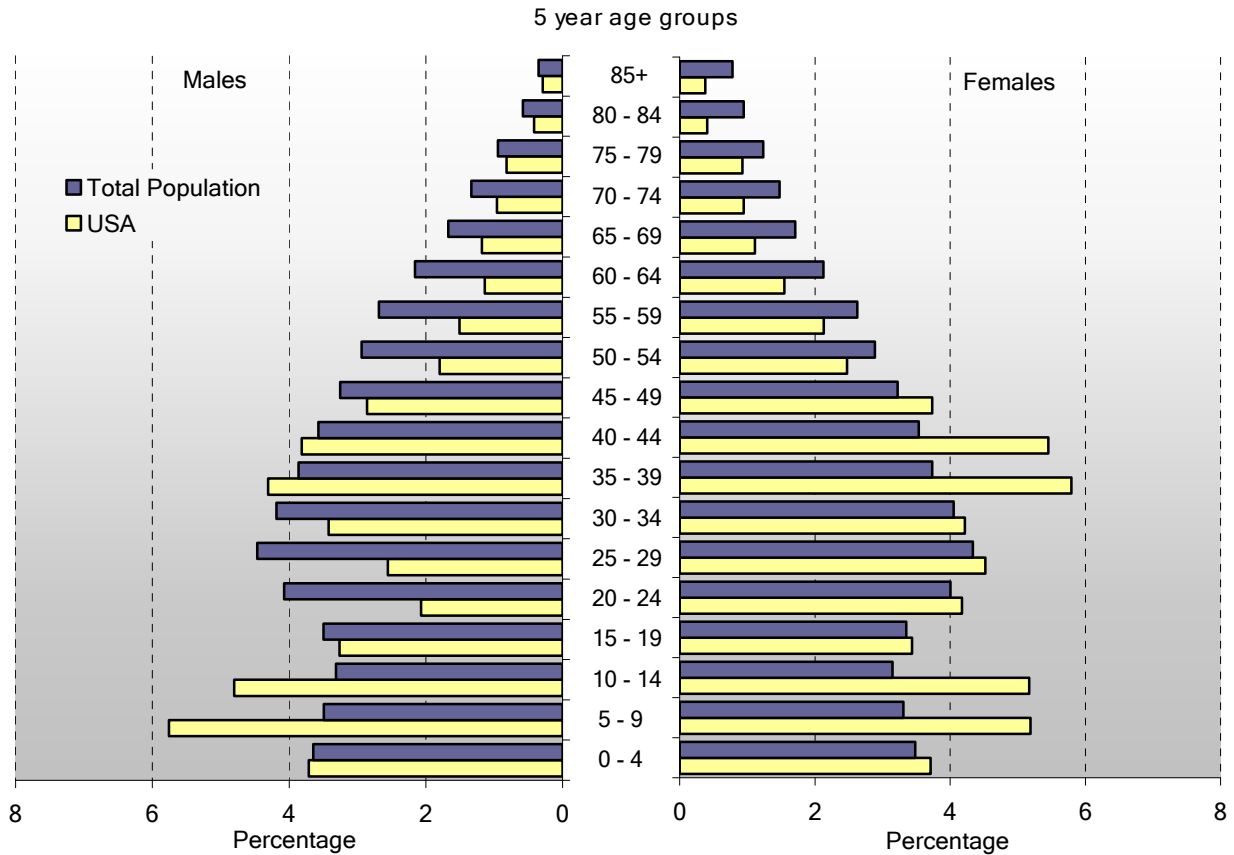
	Number of US nationals
Dublin City and suburbs	3,220
Other cities and their suburbs	1,221
Killarney, Co Kerry	127
Malahide, Co Dublin	102
Ennis, Co Clare	98

## 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



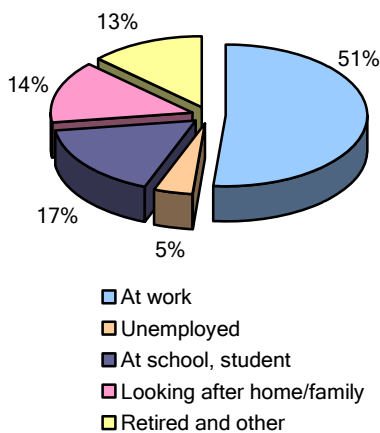
Of all the groups profiled US nationals had the highest percentage of young people and the second highest percentage of persons aged 60 or over (the UK had the highest). Four out of ten females and three out of ten males lived with an Irish partner.

## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>8,205</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>11,637</b>

## 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
<b>Total at work</b>	<b>4,594</b>	<b>100</b>

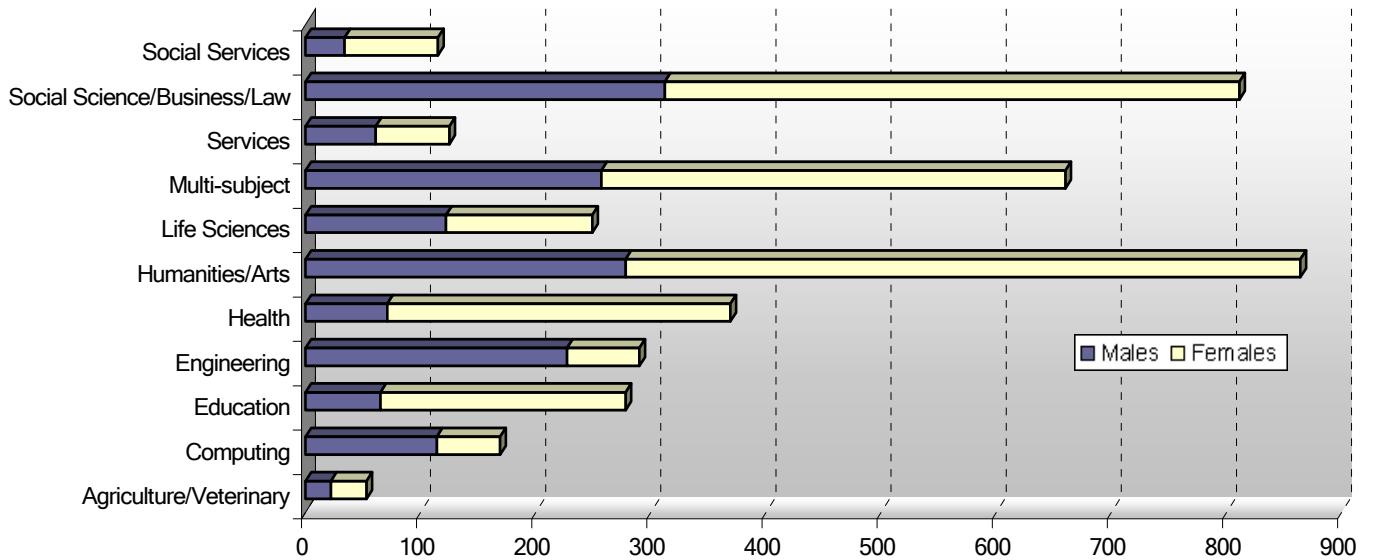
## Some Census 2006 quick facts

- 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



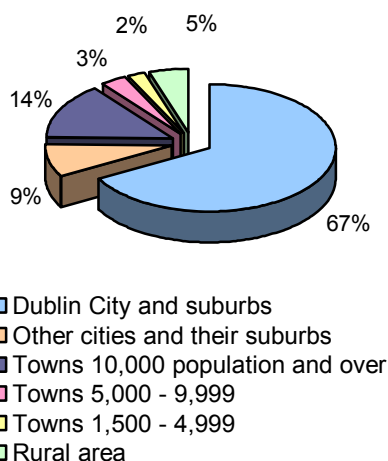


## The snapshot

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

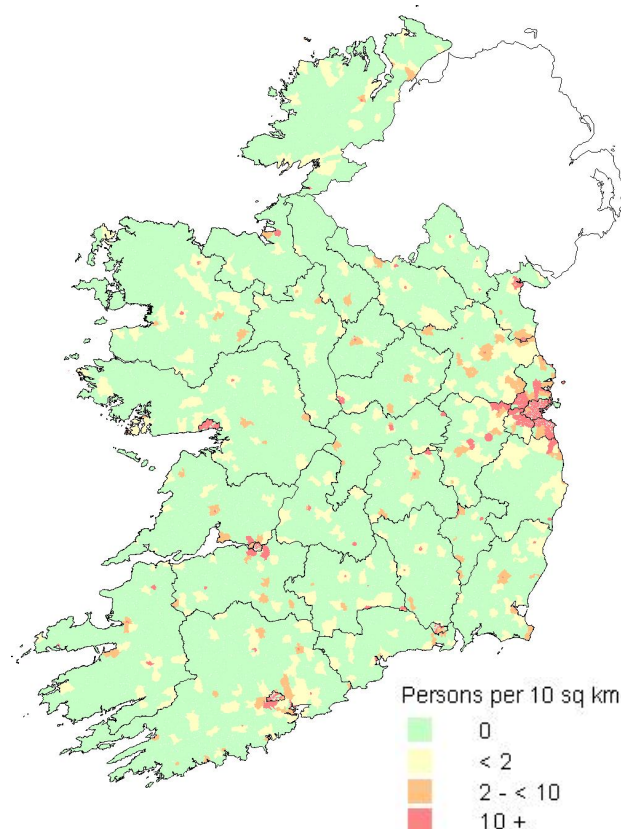
More than 95 per cent of Chinese in Ireland were living in urban areas - two thirds in Dublin City and its suburbs alone. Even within the urban areas, the smaller towns (i.e. towns of fewer than 10,000 persons) accounted for only 5 per cent. The dominance of Dublin meant that the Chinese were spread 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

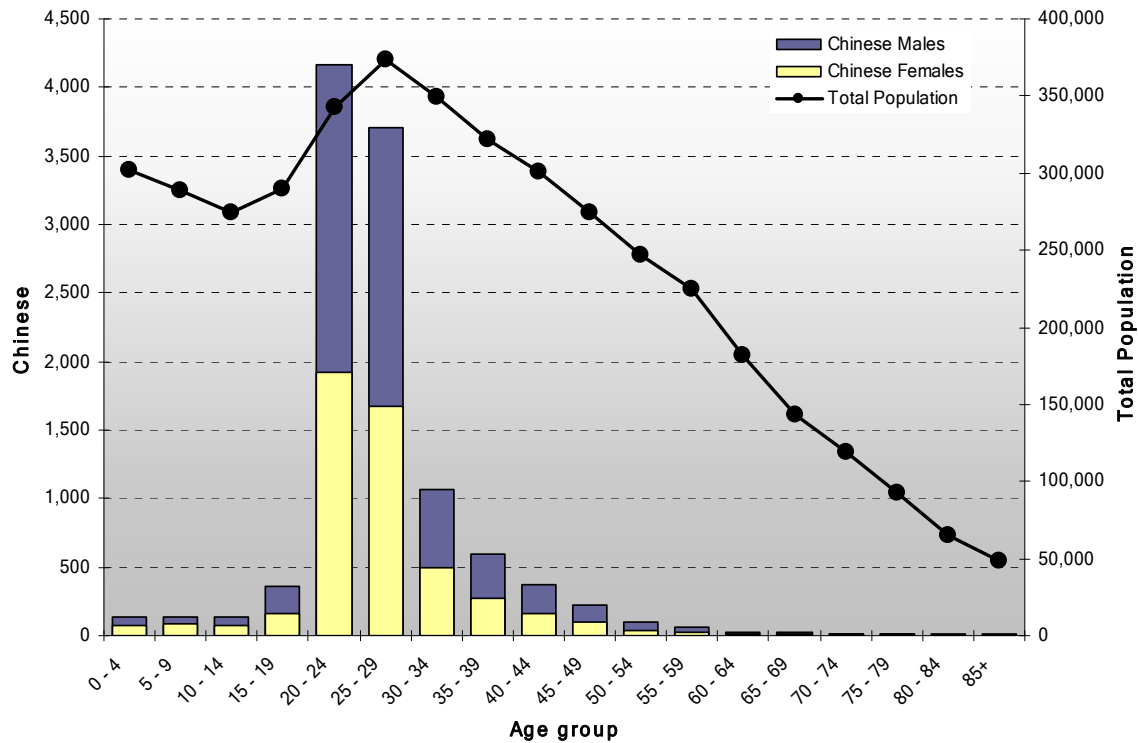
## Type of housing

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.

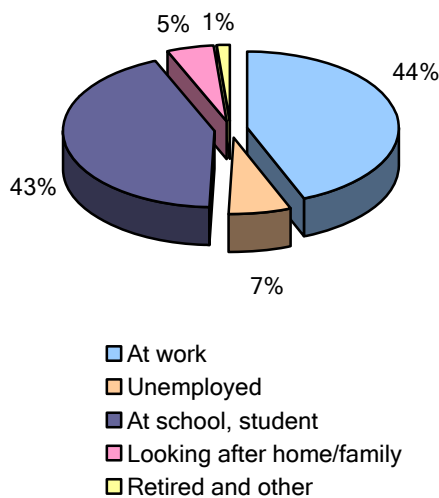
## Their households

	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,040</b>	<b>2,661</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>10,889</b>

## 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
<b>Total at work</b>	<b>4,705</b>	<b>100</b>

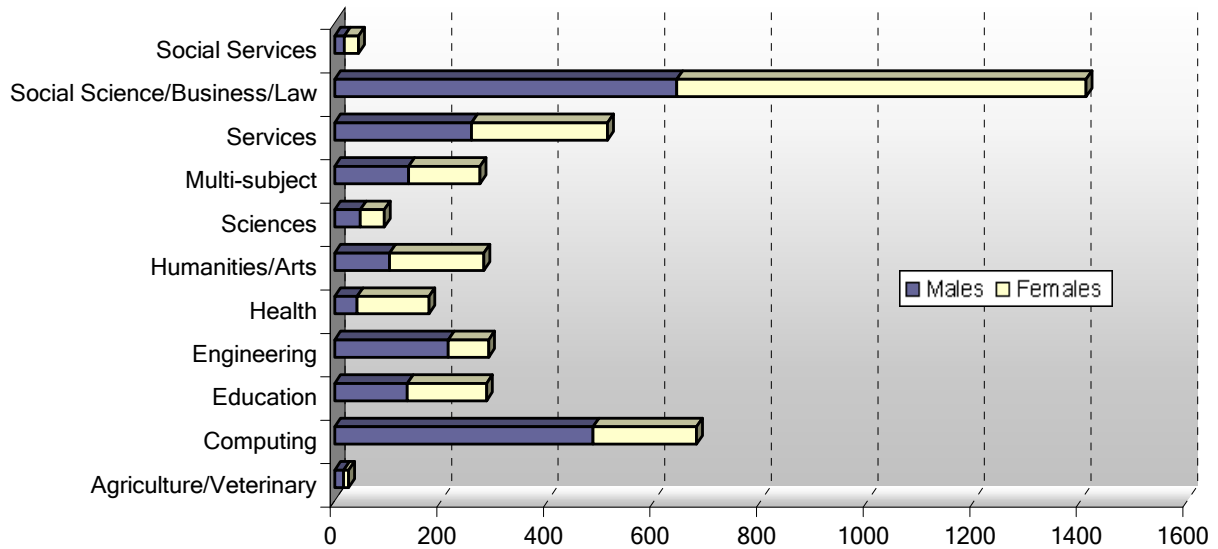
## Some Census 2006 quick facts

- 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





## Profile 8 - Germans - 10,289

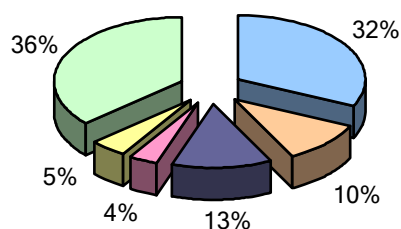
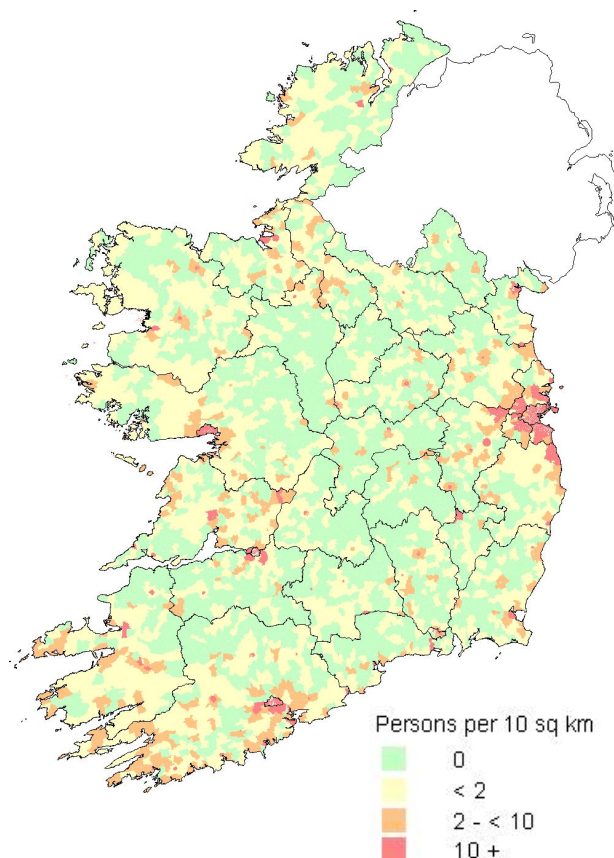
### The snapshot

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

### Top 5 locations

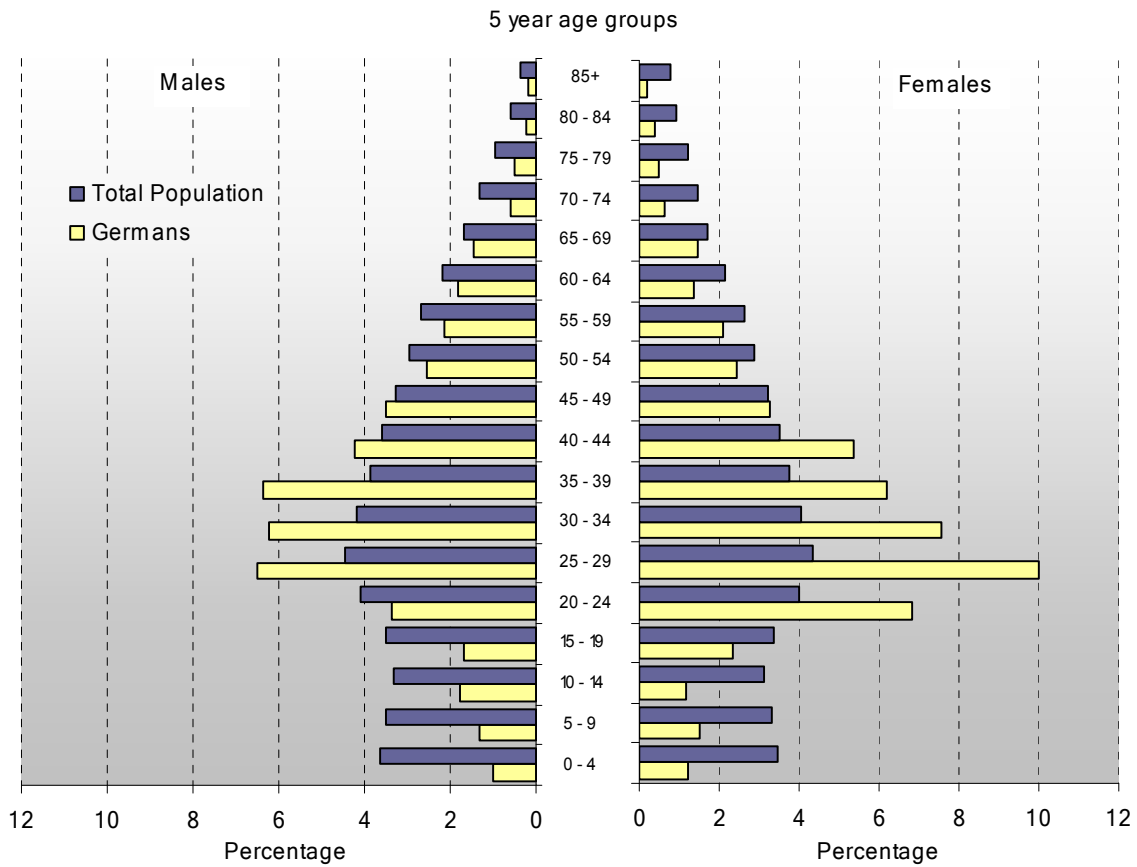
	Number of Germans
Dublin City and suburbs	3,235
Other cities and their suburbs	1,059
Swords, Co Dublin	159
Ennis, Co Clare	106
Bray, Co Wicklow	76

### 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'.

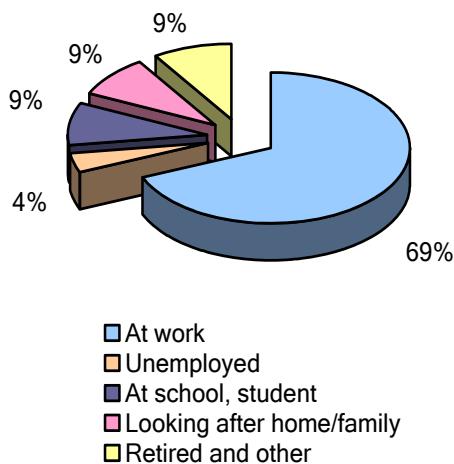
## Their households

	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,124</b>	<b>4,242</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>9,860</b>

## 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
<b>Total at work</b>	<b>6,483</b>	<b>100</b>

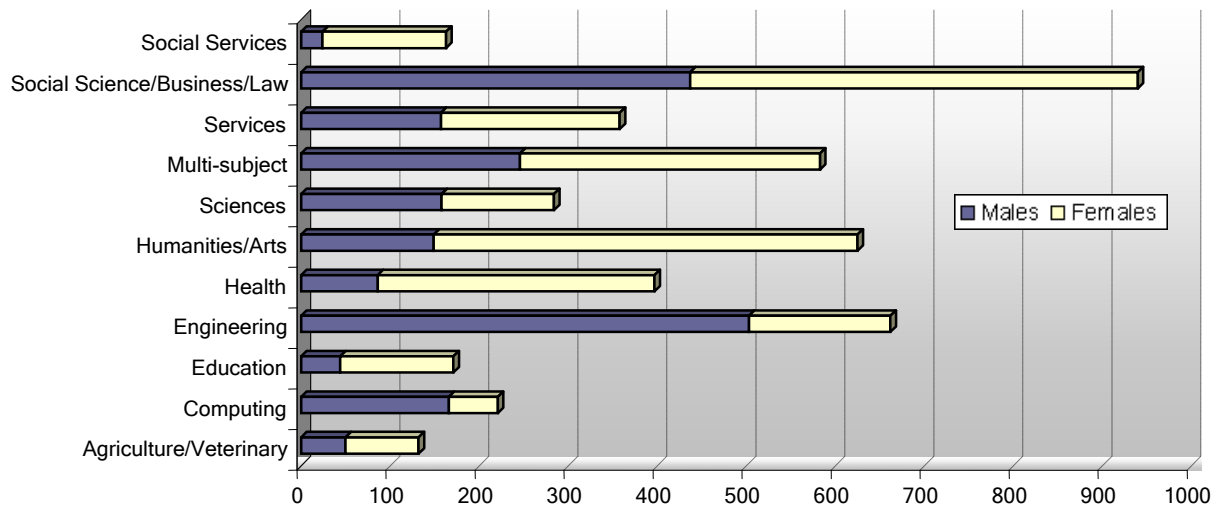
## Some Census 2006 quick facts

- 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



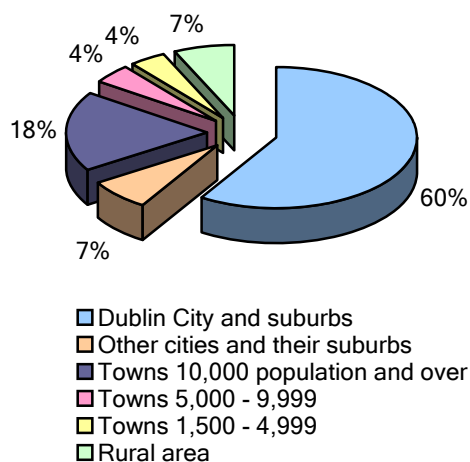


### The snapshot

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

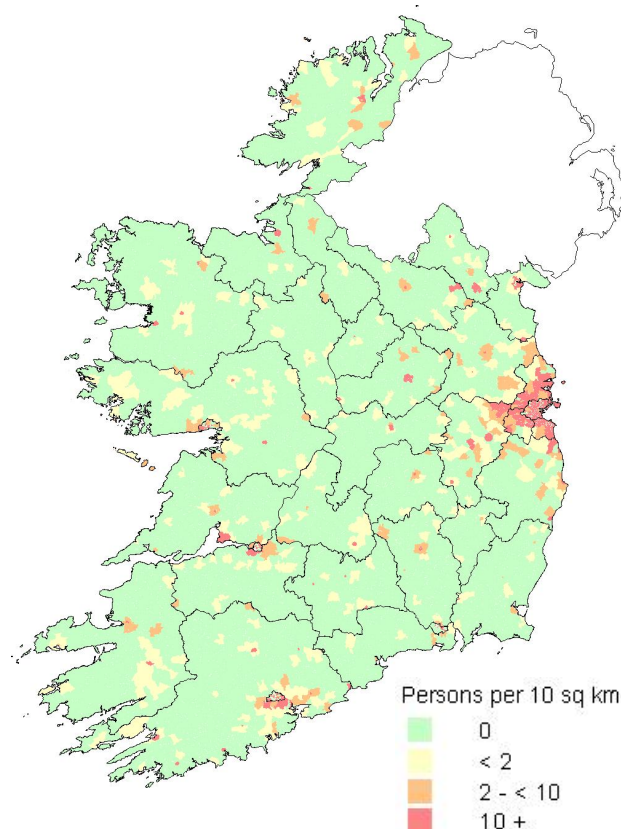
More than 93 per cent were settled in urban areas - 60 per cent in Dublin City and its suburbs. While there was at least one Filipino living in 128 out of the 165 towns in Ireland, they were relatively thinly spread around the country; only 14 towns had 50 or more Filipino residents. At a provincial 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.

## Profile 9 - Filipinos - 9,548



### 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

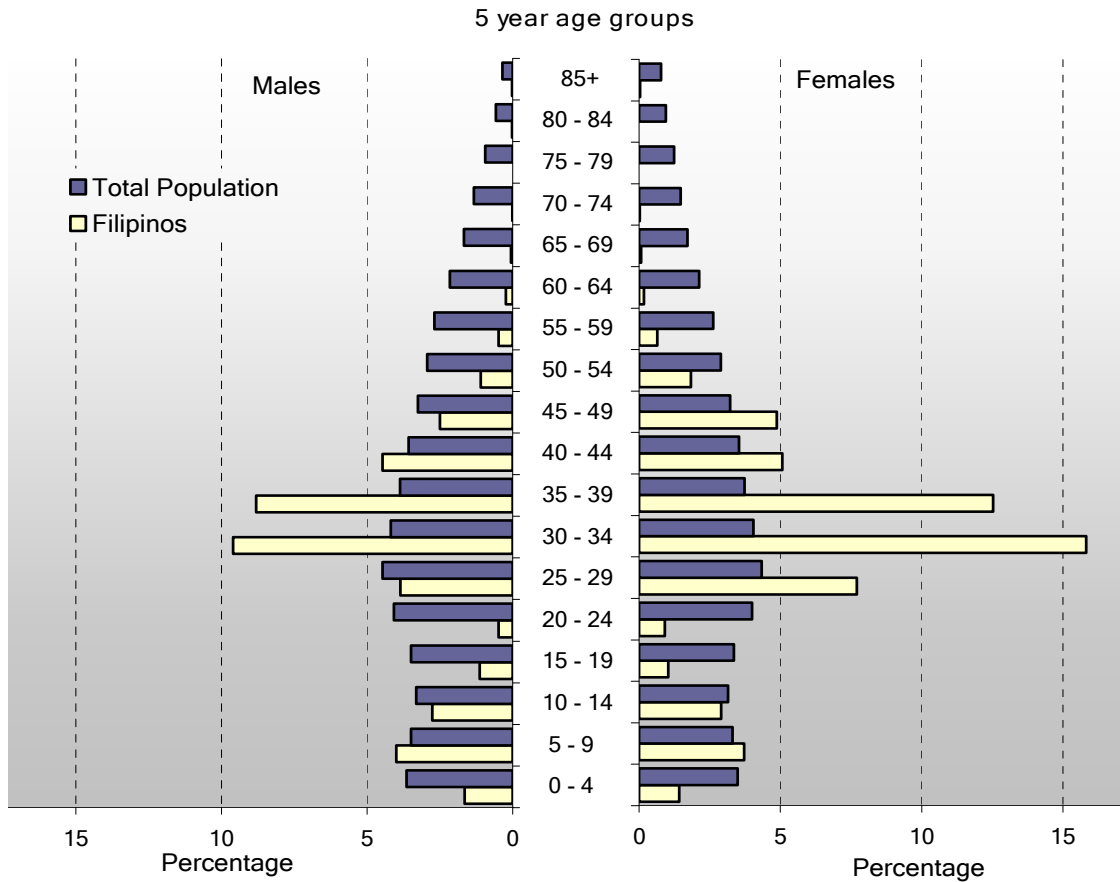
### Type of housing

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.

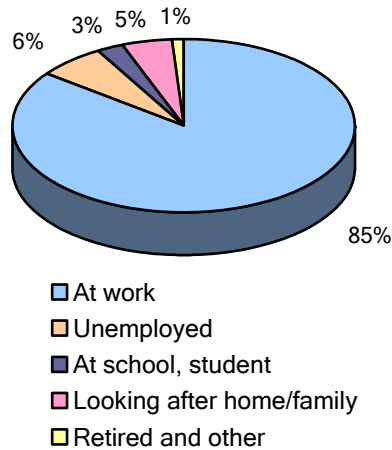
## Their households

	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,846</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>9,197</b>

## 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
<b>Total at work</b>	<b>6,807</b>	<b>100</b>

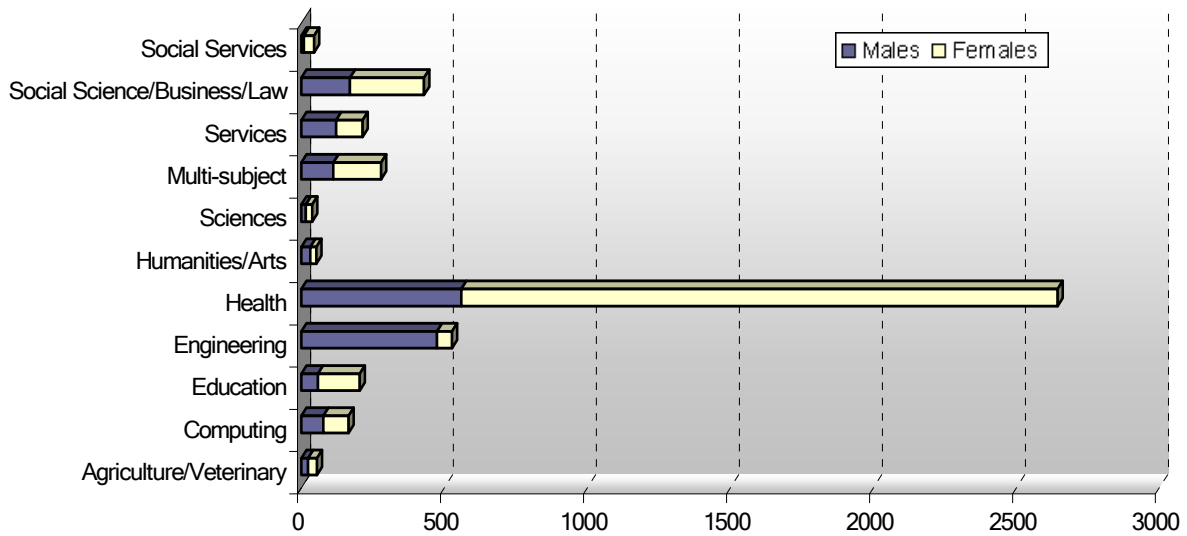
## Some Census 2006 quick facts

- 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

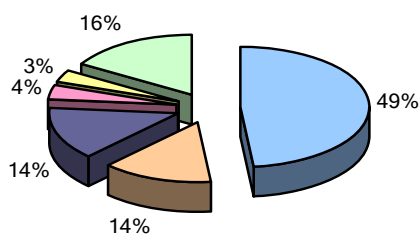
A total of 9,046 French nationals were living in Ireland in April 2006. This was an increase of 2,683 on the 2002 census figure of 6,363.

### Where they were living in Ireland

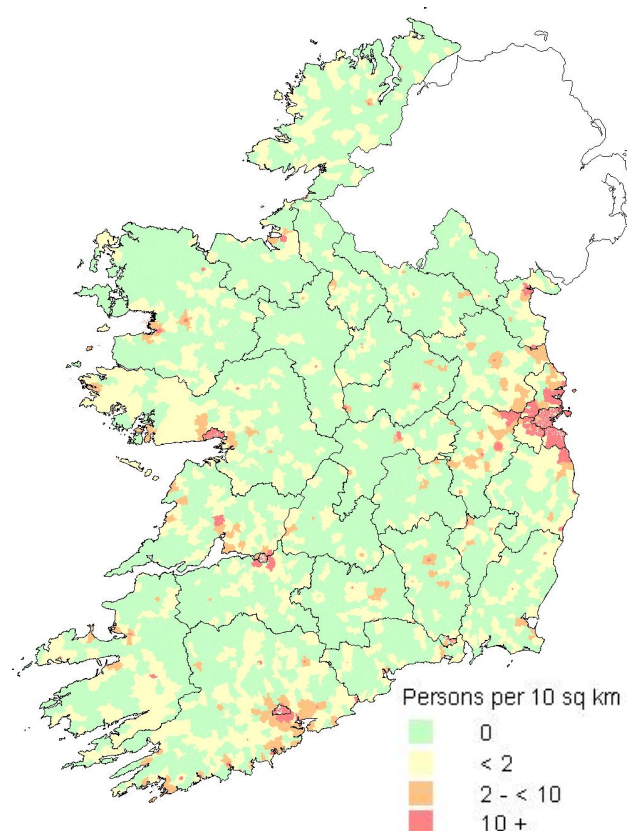
Just under half of all French nationals were living in Dublin City and its suburbs, 34 per cent were in other large urban areas and the remaining 16 per cent were in rural areas.

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

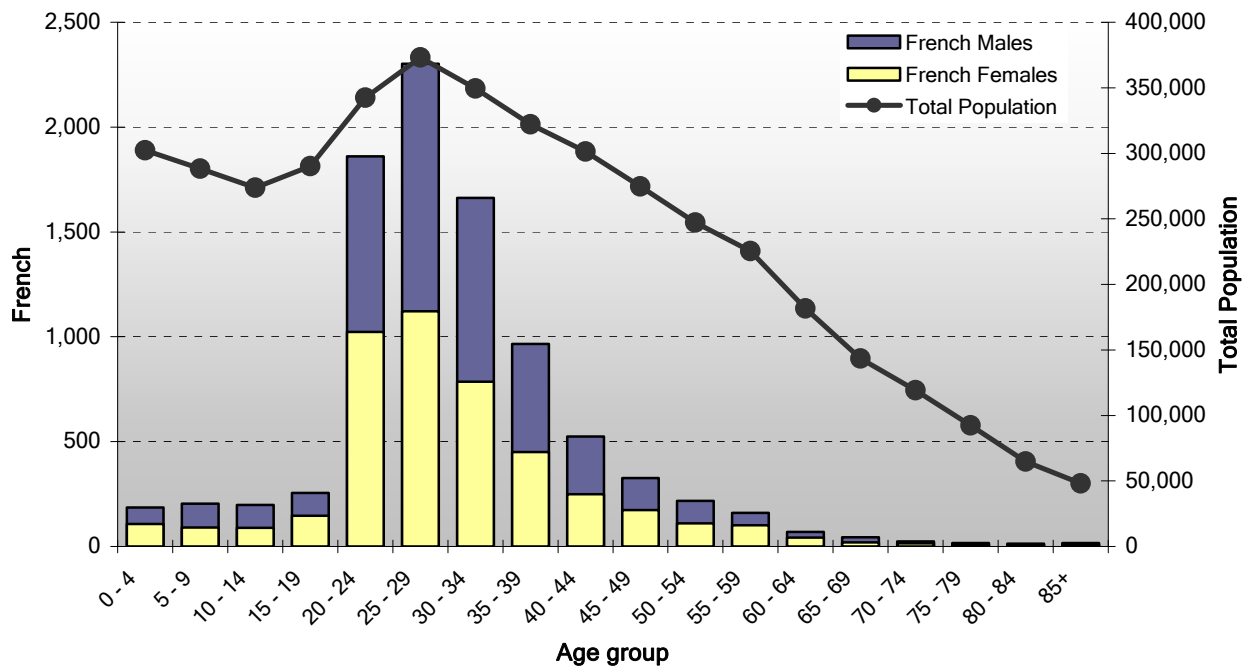
	Number of French
Dublin City and suburbs	4,314
Other cities and their suburbs	1,241
Swords, Co Dublin	216
Bray, Co Wicklow	118
Ennis, Co Clare	60

### 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.

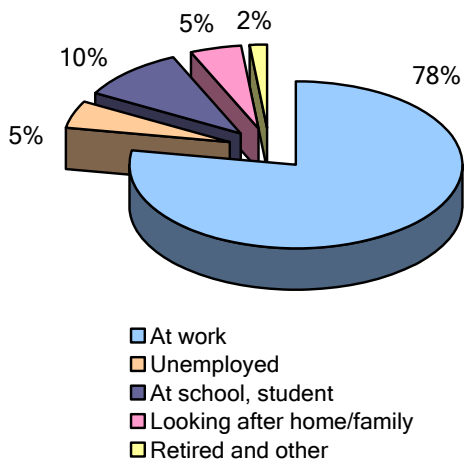
## Their households

	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,867</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>8,671</b>

## 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
<b>Total at work</b>	<b>6,575</b>	<b>100</b>

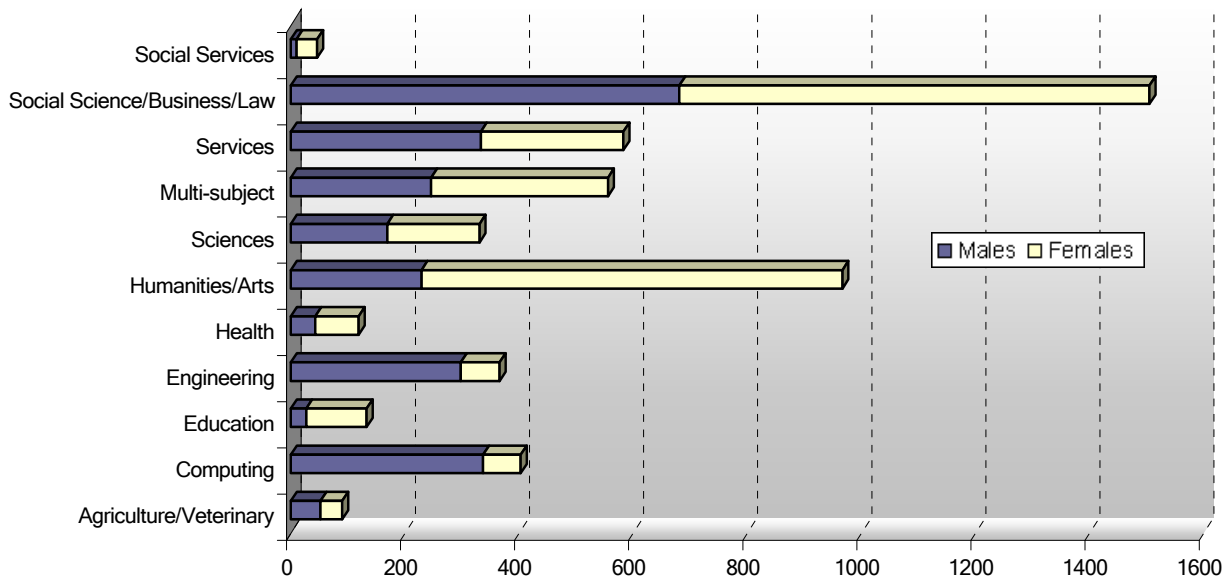
## Some Census 2006 quick facts

- 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.



# Appendices



# Appendix 1

## Glossary

### Terms used in the report and their meaning

#### Geographic terms

Greater Dublin Area	This refers to Dublin City (as legally defined) together with its suburbs in the three adjacent counties of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin. The boundaries are determined in accordance with UN recommendations which specify that no occupied dwelling is more than 200 metres distant from the nearest occupied dwelling. Following this definition implies that towns such as Swords and Malahide are not classified as suburbs of Dublin. Suburban boundaries do not have any legal standing and are redefined following each census.
Other Cities	This refers to the cities of Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford and their suburbs
Urban areas	This is the same as the Aggregate Town Area used in other Census publications. It covers towns with a population of 1,500 or more.
Rural areas	This is the same as the Aggregate Rural Area that is used in other Census publications. It covers all areas other than cities and urban areas.
Towns	Reference to towns in this publication is to towns with a population of 1,500 or more.

#### Housing terms

Owner occupied housing	Tick box 1, 2 or 3 in question H3 on the census form
Rented	Tick box 4, 5, or 6 in question H3 on the census form
Houses	Tick box 1, 2 or 3 in question H1 on the census form
Apartments	Tick box 4 or 5 in question H1 on the census form
Other	Tick box 6 or 7 in question H1 on the census form

#### Demographic terms

Married	Tick box 2, 3, or 4 in question 10 on the census form
Re-married	Tick box 3, or 4 in question 10 on the census form
Family	A family unit is defined for census purposes as persons living together who are related as either spouses/partners and/or as parents and children. A family type household is one in which there is at least one family unit.

## Level of education

Primary	Tick box 2 in question 23 on the census form
Secondary	Tick box 3 - 6 in question 23 on the census form
Third level	Tick box 7 - 13 in question 23 on the census form
Lower Secondary (in Table A6)	Tick box 3 in question 23 on the census form
Leaving Cert (in Table A6)	Tick box 4 - 6 in question 23 on the census form
Post-graduate qualification	Tick box 12 and 13 in question 23 on the census form

## Third level qualifications

Some of the subject areas have been abbreviated as follows:

Education	Tick box 1 in question 24
Humanities/Arts	Tick box 2 in question 24 Includes Foreign Languages, History, Philosophy, Fine Arts, Music and Performing Arts, Design
Social Science/Business/Law	Tick box 3 in question 24 Includes Psychology, Economics, Journalism, Finance Accounting
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	Tick box 6 in question 24 Includes Manufacturing, Construction, Architecture
Health	Tick box 8 in question 24 Includes Medicine, Nursing, Dental Studies, Therapy and Rehabilitation, Pharmacy
Services	Tick box 10 in question 24 Includes Hotel, Catering, Sports, Transport, Environmental Protection, Security, Occupation Health and Safety, Military and Defence
Other	Tick boxes 4, 5, 7, and 9 in question 24 includes Life Science, Physical Science, Mathematics and Statistics, Computing, Agriculture and Veterinary and Social Services

## Occupations

Architects and town planners	UKSOC code 260 Architects & Town planners and Surveyors
Builders labourers	UKSOC code 929 Other building & civil engineering labourers
Care assistants and attendants	UKSOC code 644 Care assistants & attendants
Carpenters and joiners	UKSOC code 570 Carpenters & joiners
Chefs and cooks	UKSOC code 620 Chefs, cooks
Cleaners and domestics	UKSOC code 958 Cleaners, domestics
Computer analysts and programmers	UKSOC code 320 Computer analyst/programmers
Doctors	UKSOC code 220 Medical practitioners
Food and drink operatives	UKSOC code 809 Other food, drink (inc. brewing) & tobacco process operatives
General clerical workers	UKSOC code 430 Filing, computer, library & other clerks (n.o.s.)
Managers and proprietors of shops	UKSOC code 179 Managers/proprietors of shops etc.
Managers of marketing	UKSOC code 121 Marketing etc. managers

## Occupations (contd.)

Nurses and midwives	UKSOC code 340 Nurses & Midwives
Sales assistants	UKSOC code 720 Sales assistants, check out operators & petrol pump attendants
Security guards	UKSOC code 615 Security guards & related occupations
Third level lecturers	UKSOC code 230 University, RTC and higher education teachers
Waiters and waitresses	UKSOC code 621 Waiters, waitresses

## Counts of non-Irish nationals

The number of persons present and usually resident in the State on Census Night is generally used as the number of persons for each nationality group living in Ireland. For tables showing the population of towns and cities, the number is restricted to those enumerated at home on Census night. Any other counts are mentioned specifically in the report (e.g. persons aged 15 and over, persons at work etc.).

The figures shown in the various tables exclude those who did not state a nationality (44,279 persons).

## Other terms

Unemployed	Includes 'Looking for first regular job' and 'Unemployed having lost or given up previous job', unless otherwise stated
Per cent	All percentage breakdowns exclude the 'Not stated' category unless stated otherwise.

## Maps

Population Density Maps	The population distribution maps illustrated in Part 2 of this report show population densities for each of the nationality groups in each Electoral Division (ED) in the country. The maps are colour coded to show the number of nationals per 10 square kilometres. Given the wide variation in ED size (from 0.01 sq km to 127 sq km) and ED population (from under 50 persons to over 24,000 persons), mapping population density of non-Irish nationals provides a more accurate picture than either percentage population shares or absolute numbers of non-Irish nationals per ED.
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For a further understanding of definitions, terms and expressions used in census see the appendices of the relevant published volumes. These can be found online at <http://www.cso.ie/census/Census2006Results.htm>.

## Appendix 2

### 2006 Census questionnaire

The attached extract is taken from the household form used in the 2006 Census. The household form covers 6 persons and consists of 24 pages. The attached extract covers persons 1 and 2 only. The layouts for persons 3 to 6 are identical to that for person 2, apart from the relationship question (Q3).





Central Statistics Office  
An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

# Daonáireamh na hÉireann Census of Population of Ireland Sunday 23 April 2006

## About the Census

The Census takes place every five years and counts all the people and households in the country. The census results will give a comprehensive picture of the social and living conditions of our people and will provide vital information necessary for planning Ireland's future.

## Participation is compulsory

The Census is being taken under the Statistics Act, 1993 and the Statistics (Census of Population) Order, 2005. Under Section 26 of the Statistics Act, 1993, you are obliged by law to complete this form. Any person who fails or refuses to provide this information or who knowingly provides false information may be subject to a fine of up to €25,000.

## Confidentiality is guaranteed

The confidentiality of your Census return is legally guaranteed by the Statistics Act, 1993. The Central Statistics Office will use the information you provide for statistical purposes only. This includes the production of statistical tables and analytical reports and the selection of samples for some of our surveys.

## Census Enumerator

Your Census Enumerator will assist you if you have difficulty completing your Census form or if you have any questions about the Census.

Thank you for your co-operation.

  
Donal Garvey  
Director General

## Tá leagan Gaeilge den fhoirm seo le fáil ach í a iarraidh ón áiritheoir.

## Who should complete the Census form?

The householder or any adult member of the household present on the night of Sunday 23 April 2006 should complete the form.

Each household should complete a separate Household Form.

A household is:

- one person living alone or
- a group of related/unrelated people living at the same address with common housekeeping arrangements, that is, sharing at least one meal a day or sharing a living room or sitting room.

## If you have any queries

Talk to your Census Enumerator if:

- there is more than one household at your address (*each will need their own Household Form*);
- there are more than 6 persons in the household (*you will need an Individual Form for each additional person*).

## How to complete your Census form

1. The form should be completed on the night of Sunday 23 April.
2. Please answer questions about your accommodation on page 2.
3. Identify on page 3:
  - all persons (including visitors) who spent the night of Sunday 23 April in the household;
  - any household members who are usually resident in the household but who are temporarily away on the night of Sunday 23 April.
4. Answer the questions beginning on page 4 for all persons present on the night of Sunday 23 April.
5. Answer the questions on pages 22-23 in respect of any household members temporarily away on the night of Sunday 23 April.
6. Sign the declaration on the back page.

## Have your completed form ready for collection

The Enumerator will call to collect your completed Census form on Monday 24 April or soon afterwards and will assist you if you have any difficulties. If for any reason the form has not been collected by Monday 22 May 2006, please return it to our FREEPOST address which is Central Statistics Office, PO Box 2006, FREEPOST 3985, Swords, Co Dublin.

## For office use only

House Number and Street/Townland Name

County Code	Enumeration Area Code	ED Code	Street/Townland Code	D No.	Number of persons PRESENT			ABSENT persons
					Males	Females	Total	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



## How to complete the Census Form

Please use BLACK or BLUE pen

Please complete this form using a BLACK or BLUE pen.

Tick boxes like this:

If you make a mistake:

Fill in the box like this: 1  Per week

correct one like this: 2  Per month

Where you are required to write in an answer please use

BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS

and leave one space between each word. Continue on to a new line if a word will not fit, as in the example.



### EXAMPLE

What is your place of birth?

If elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY.

N	E	W		Z	E	A	L	A	N
D									

## Questions about your accommodation

Tick boxes like this

# START HERE

### H1 What type of accommodation does your household occupy?

one box only.

**A whole house or bungalow that is:**

- 1  Detached  
 2  Semi-detached  
 3  Terraced (including end of terrace)

**A flat or apartment (including duplexes) that is self-contained:**

- 4  In a purpose-built block  
 5  Part of a converted house or commercial building

**A bed-sit:**

- 6  Bed-sit (with some shared facilities e.g. toilet)

**A mobile or temporary structure:**

- 7  A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure

### H2 What year was your house or other building containing your accommodation first built?

the year in which first built even if the building was subsequently converted, extended or renovated.

- 1  Before 1919  
 2  1919 - 1940 inclusive  
 3  1941 - 1960 inclusive  
 4  1961 - 1970 inclusive  
 5  1971 - 1980 inclusive  
 6  1981 - 1990 inclusive  
 7  1991 - 1995 inclusive  
 8  1996 - 2000 inclusive  
 9  2001 or later

### H3 What is the nature of occupancy of your household's accommodation?

one box only.

- 1  Owner occupied where loan or mortgage repayments are being made  
 2  Owner occupied where no loan or mortgage repayments are being made  
 3  Being purchased from a Local Authority under a Tenant Purchase Scheme  
 4  Rented from a Local Authority  
 5  Rented from a Voluntary Body  
 6  Rented unfurnished other than from a Local Authority or Voluntary Body  
 7  Rented furnished or part furnished other than from a Local Authority or Voluntary Body  
 8  Occupied free of rent (caretaker, company official, etc.)

### H4 If your accommodation is rented, how much rent does your household pay?

Enter amount to the nearest Euro.

€

to indicate

- 1  Per week  
 2  Per month  
 3  Per year

### H5 How many rooms do you have for use only by your household?

- Do NOT count bathrooms, toilets, kitchenettes, utility rooms, consulting rooms, offices, shops, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage such as cupboards.
- Do count all other rooms for example kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, conservatories you can sit in, and studies.
- If two rooms have been converted into one, count them as one room.

Number of rooms

### H6 Does your accommodation have central heating?

'Yes' if you have central heating in some or all rooms whether or not you use it.

- 1  Yes  
 2  No

### H7 What type of piped water supply does your accommodation have?

one box only.

- 1  Connection to a Public Main  
 2  Connection to a Group Water Scheme with a Local Authority source of supply  
 3  Connection to a Group Water Scheme with a private source of supply (e.g. borehole, lake, etc.)  
 4  Connection to other private source (e.g. well, lake, rain-water tank, etc.)  
 5  No piped water supply

### H8 What type of sewerage facility does your accommodation have?

one box only.

- 1  Public sewerage scheme  
 2  Individual septic tank  
 3  Individual treatment system other than a septic tank  
 4  Other sewerage facility  
 5  No sewerage facility

### H9 How many cars or vans are owned or are available for use by one or more members of your household?

Include any company car or van if available for private use.

one box only.

- 1  One  
 2  Two  
 3  Three  
 4  Four or more  
 5  None

### H10 Does your household have a personal computer (PC)?

- 1  Yes  
 2  No

### H11 Does your household have access to the Internet?

'Yes' if you have access to the Internet in your home.

- 1  Yes, Broadband connection  
 2  Yes, other connection  
 3  No

### H12 Proceed to next page



### Persons present in the household on the night of Sunday 23 April

List every person who spent the night of Sunday 23 April in the household or who arrived the following morning not having been enumerated elsewhere.

**INCLUDE**

- all persons alive at midnight on Sunday 23 April.
- persons staying temporarily in the household.

**DO NOT INCLUDE**

- students who are away from home on the night of Sunday 23 April; they should be listed as being absent in List 2 below.
- babies born after midnight on Sunday 23 April.
- anyone who is temporarily away from home on the night of Sunday 23 April. However, these persons should be listed as being absent in List 2 below.

LIST 1	Persons PRESENT in the household on the night of Sunday 23 April
Person No.	First name and surname
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
If there are more than 6 persons present in the household on the night of Sunday 23 April, you will need an Individual Form for each additional person. Please ask your Enumerator.	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

Answer questions relating to each person present in the household on Sunday 23 April beginning on Page 4.

Answer questions relating to persons 7, 8, 9 etc. on additional Individual Forms available from your Enumerator.

### Persons temporarily away from the household on the night of Sunday 23 April

List any household members who usually live at this address but who were ABSENT on the night of Sunday 23 April. Include in particular students who are living away from home during term time who were not present on the night of Sunday 23 April.

LIST 2	Persons ABSENT from the household on the night of Sunday 23 April
Person No.	First name and surname
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
If there are more than 6 usual residents absent on the night of Sunday 23 April, please ask your Enumerator for guidance.	

You must answer questions beginning on Page 22 for each usual resident listed here as being absent from the household on the night of Sunday 23 April.

**Please answer questions for each person present in the household on the night of Sunday 23 April in the same order as listed in List 1 above beginning on Page 4.**





**15 Do you have any of the following long-lasting conditions?**

- (a) Blindness, deafness or a severe vision or hearing impairment 

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
- (b) A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting or carrying 

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
- (c) A learning or intellectual disability 

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
- (d) A psychological or emotional condition 

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
- (e) Other, including any chronic illness 

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

**16 IF 'Yes', to any of the conditions specified in Question 15, do you have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities?**

- (a) Learning, remembering or concentrating 

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
- (b) Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home 

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
- (c) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's surgery 

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
- (d) Working at a job or business or attending school or college 

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
- (e) Participating in other activities, for example leisure or using transport 

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

**17 How do you usually travel to work, school or college?**

one box only, for the longest part, by distance, of your usual journey to work, school or college.

- 1  On foot
- 2  Bicycle
- 3  Bus, minibus or coach
- 4  Train, DART or LUAS
- 5  Motor cycle or scooter
- 6  Driving a car
- 7  Passenger in a car
- 8  Lorry or van
- 9  Other means
- 10  Work mainly at or from home
- 11  Not applicable

**18 What time do you usually leave home to go to work, school or college?**

- 1  Before 06:30
- 2  06:31 - 07:00
- 3  07:01 - 07:30
- 4  07:31 - 08:00
- 5  08:01 - 08:30
- 6  08:31 - 09:00
- 7  09:01 - 09:30
- 8  After 09:30
- 9  Not applicable

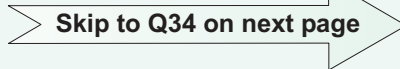
**19 What distance is your journey from home to work, school or college and how long does it usually take?**

Write in distance to the nearest kilometre and journey time in minutes.

Kilometres

Minutes

**20 If you are aged under 15,**



**21 Do you provide regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability?**

Include problems which are due to old age.

Personal help includes help with basic tasks such as feeding or dressing.

- 1  Yes, 1-14 hours a week
- 2  Yes, 15-28 hours a week
- 3  Yes, 29-42 hours a week
- 4  Yes, 43 or more hours a week
- 5  No

**22 Have you ceased your full-time education?**

- 1  Yes
- 2  No

IF 'Yes', write in AGE at which it ceased.

**23 What is the highest level of education (full-time or part-time) which you have completed to date?**

one box only.

- 1  No formal education
- 2  Primary education
- Second Level**
- 3  Lower secondary: Junior/Intermediate/Group Certificate, 'O' Levels/GCSEs, NCVA Foundation Certificate, Basic Skills Training Certificate or equivalent
- 4  Upper secondary: Leaving Certificate (including Applied and Vocational Programmes), 'A' Levels, NCVA Level 1 Certificate or equivalent
- 5  Technical or Vocational qualification: Completed Apprenticeship, NCVA Level 2/3 Certificate, Teagasc Certificate/Diploma or equivalent
- 6  Both Upper Secondary and Technical or Vocational qualification
- Third Level**
- 7  Non Degree: National Certificate, Diploma NCEA/Institute of Technology or equivalent, Nursing Diploma
- 8  Primary Degree (Third Level Bachelor Degree)
- 9  Professional qualification (of Degree status at least)
- 10  Both a Degree and a Professional qualification
- 11  Postgraduate Certificate or Diploma
- 12  Postgraduate Degree (Masters)
- 13  Doctorate (Ph.D)

**24 Do you hold any THIRD LEVEL qualification(s) which you attained after completing 2 or more years of study?**

- 1  Yes
- 2  No

IF 'Yes', please indicate the main subject area(s) in which the qualification(s) is held.

ALL the boxes that apply.

- 1  Education
- 2  Humanities and Arts (including Foreign Languages, History, Philosophy, Fine Arts, Music and Performing Arts, Design)
- 3  Social Sciences/Business/Law (including Psychology, Economics, Journalism, Finance, Accounting)
- 4  Life Science, Physical Science, Mathematics and Statistics
- 5  Computing
- 6  Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (including Architecture)
- 7  Agriculture and Veterinary (including Forestry, Fishery, Horticulture)
- 8  Health (including Medicine, Nursing, Dental Studies, Therapy and Rehabilitation, Pharmacy)
- 9  Social Services (including Child Care and Youth Services, Social Work and Counselling)
- 10  Services (including Hotel, Catering, Sports, Transport, Environmental Protection, Security, Occupational Health and Safety, Military and Defence)



**Person 1 - continued**

Tick boxes like this  Write in BLOCK CAPITALS

**25** In the last 4 weeks have you done any of the following activities without pay?

ALL the boxes that apply.

- 1  Helping or voluntary work with a social or charitable organisation
- 2  Helping or voluntary work with a religious group or church
- 3  Helping or voluntary work with a sporting organisation
- 4  Helping or voluntary work with a political or cultural organisation
- 5  Any other voluntary activity
- 6  No voluntary activity

**26** How would you describe your present principal status?

one box only.

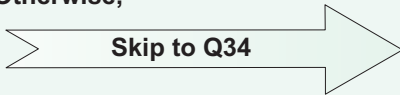
- 1  Working for payment or profit
- 2  Looking for first regular job
- 3  Unemployed
- 4  Student or pupil
- 5  Looking after home/family
- 6  Retired from employment
- 7  Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability
- 8  Other, write in


**27** If you are:

- working for payment or profit (Q26 box 1),
- unemployed (Q26 box 3),
- retired (Q26 box 6),

answer the following questions about your main job or your last main job if you are not currently employed.

Otherwise,



**28** Do (did) you work as an employee or are (were) you self-employed in your main job?

Your main job is the job in which you usually work(ed) the most hours.

- 1  Employee
- 2  Self-employed, with paid employees
- 3  Self-employed, without paid employees
- 4  Assisting relative (not receiving a fixed wage or salary)

**29** What is (was) your occupation in your main job?

In all cases describe the occupation fully and precisely giving the full job title. Use precise terms such as Do NOT use general terms such as

RETAIL STORE MANAGER	Manager
SECONDARY TEACHER	Teacher
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	Engineer

Civil servants and local government employees should state their grade e.g. SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER. Members of the Gardai or Army should state their rank. Teachers should state the branch of teaching e.g. PRIMARY TEACHER. Clergy and religious orders should give full description e.g. NUN, REGISTERED GENERAL NURSE.

Write in your main OCCUPATION.


If a farmer or farm worker, write in the SIZE of the farm.

					Hectares
--	--	--	--	--	----------

**30** If you are retired, Skip to Q34

**31** What is (was) the full name of the Organisation you work(ed) for in your main job?

If you have (had) your own business, write in the NAME of the business.


**32** What is (was) the full address at which you actually work(ed)?


- 1  Work mainly at or from home
- 2  No fixed place of work

**33** What is (was) the business of your employer at the place where you work(ed) in your main job?

If you are (were) self-employed answer in respect of your own business. Describe the main product or service provided by your employer.

For example, MAKING COMPUTERS, REPAIRING CARS, SECONDARY EDUCATION, FOOD WHOLESALE, MAKING PHARMACEUTICALS, CONTRACT CLEANING, SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT.


**34** Answer questions for Person 2 starting on the next page. If there is only one person present in the household on the night of 23 April,





**15 Do you have any of the following long-lasting conditions?**

- (a) Blindness, deafness or a severe vision or hearing impairment  Yes  No  
1  2
- (b) A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting or carrying  Yes  No  
1  2
- (c) A learning or intellectual disability  Yes  No  
1  2
- (d) A psychological or emotional condition  Yes  No  
1  2
- (e) Other, including any chronic illness  Yes  No  
1  2

**16 IF 'Yes', to any of the conditions specified in Question 15, do you have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities?**

- (a) Learning, remembering or concentrating  Yes  No  
1  2
- (b) Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home  Yes  No  
1  2
- (c) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's surgery  Yes  No  
1  2
- (d) Working at a job or business or attending school or college  Yes  No  
1  2
- (e) Participating in other activities, for example leisure or using transport  Yes  No  
1  2

**17 How do you usually travel to work, school or college?**

one box only, for the longest part, by distance, of your usual journey to work, school or college.

- 1  On foot
- 2  Bicycle
- 3  Bus, minibus or coach
- 4  Train, DART or LUAS
- 5  Motor cycle or scooter
- 6  Driving a car
- 7  Passenger in a car
- 8  Lorry or van
- 9  Other means
- 10  Work mainly at or from home
- 11  Not applicable

**18 What time do you usually leave home to go to work, school or college?**

- 1  Before 06:30
- 2  06:31 - 07:00
- 3  07:01 - 07:30
- 4  07:31 - 08:00
- 5  08:01 - 08:30
- 6  08:31 - 09:00
- 7  09:01 - 09:30
- 8  After 09:30
- 9  Not applicable

**19 What distance is your journey from home to work, school or college and how long does it usually take?**

Write in distance to the nearest kilometre and journey time in minutes.

Kilometres

Minutes

**20 If you are aged under 15,**

Skip to Q34 on next page

**21 Do you provide regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability?**

Include problems which are due to old age.

Personal help includes help with basic tasks such as feeding or dressing.

- 1  Yes, 1-14 hours a week
- 2  Yes, 15-28 hours a week
- 3  Yes, 29-42 hours a week
- 4  Yes, 43 or more hours a week
- 5  No

**22 Have you ceased your full-time education?**

- 1  Yes
- 2  No

IF 'Yes', write in AGE at which it ceased.

**23 What is the highest level of education (full-time or part-time) which you have completed to date?**

one box only.

- 1  No formal education
- 2  Primary education
- Second Level**
- 3  Lower secondary: Junior/Intermediate/Group Certificate, 'O' Levels/GCSEs, NCVA Foundation Certificate, Basic Skills Training Certificate or equivalent
- 4  Upper secondary: Leaving Certificate (including Applied and Vocational Programmes), 'A' Levels, NCVA Level 1 Certificate or equivalent
- 5  Technical or Vocational qualification: Completed Apprenticeship, NCVA Level 2/3 Certificate, Teagasc Certificate/Diploma or equivalent
- 6  Both Upper Secondary and Technical or Vocational qualification
- Third Level**
- 7  Non Degree: National Certificate, Diploma NCEA/Institute of Technology or equivalent, Nursing Diploma
- 8  Primary Degree (Third Level Bachelor Degree)
- 9  Professional qualification (of Degree status at least)
- 10  Both a Degree and a Professional qualification
- 11  Postgraduate Certificate or Diploma
- 12  Postgraduate Degree (Masters)
- 13  Doctorate (Ph.D)

**24 Do you hold any THIRD LEVEL qualification(s) which you attained after completing 2 or more years of study?**

- 1  Yes
- 2  No

IF 'Yes', please indicate the main subject area(s) in which the qualification(s) is held.

ALL the boxes that apply.

- 1  Education
- 2  Humanities and Arts (including Foreign Languages, History, Philosophy, Fine Arts, Music and Performing Arts, Design)
- 3  Social Sciences/Business/Law (including Psychology, Economics, Journalism, Finance, Accounting)
- 4  Life Science, Physical Science, Mathematics and Statistics
- 5  Computing
- 6  Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (including Architecture)
- 7  Agriculture and Veterinary (including Forestry, Fishery, Horticulture)
- 8  Health (including Medicine, Nursing, Dental Studies, Therapy and Rehabilitation, Pharmacy)
- 9  Social Services (including Child Care and Youth Services, Social Work and Counselling)
- 10  Services (including Hotel, Catering, Sports, Transport, Environmental Protection, Security, Occupational Health and Safety, Military and Defence)







**Persons temporarily away from the household on the night of Sunday 23 April**

Answer questions A1 to A8 for any household members who usually live here at this address but who are NOT present on the night of Sunday 23 April. Include in particular students who are living away from home during term time who are NOT present at this address on the night of Sunday 23 April.

**Absent Person 1**

**A1** What is this person's name?

*First name and surname*

**A2** Sex

1  Male

2  Female

**A3** What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?

*✓ one box only.*

1  Husband or wife

2  Partner

3  Son or daughter

10  Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP


11  Unrelated (including foster child)

**A4** What is this person's date of birth?

Day      Month      Year

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**A5** What is this person's current marital status?

*Answer if aged 15 years or over.*

*✓ one box only.*

1  Single (never Married)

2  Married (including Re-married)

5  Separated (including Deserted)

6  Divorced

7  Widowed

**A6** How long altogether is this person away for?

1  Less than 3 months

2  3 months or more

**A7** Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 23 April?

1  Yes

2  No

**A8** Is this person a student away at school or college?

1  Yes

2  No

**Absent Person 2**

**A1** What is this person's name?

*First name and surname*

**A2** Sex

1  Male

2  Female

**A3** What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?

*✓ one box only.*

1  Husband or wife

2  Partner

3  Son or daughter

10  Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP


11  Unrelated (including foster child)

**A4** What is this person's date of birth?

Day      Month      Year

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**A5** What is this person's current marital status?

*Answer if aged 15 years or over.*

*✓ one box only.*

1  Single (never Married)

2  Married (including Re-married)

5  Separated (including Deserted)

6  Divorced

7  Widowed

**A6** How long altogether is this person away for?

1  Less than 3 months

2  3 months or more

**A7** Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 23 April?

1  Yes

2  No

**A8** Is this person a student away at school or college?

1  Yes

2  No

**Absent Person 3**

**A1** What is this person's name?

*First name and surname*

**A2** Sex

1  Male

2  Female

**A3** What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?

*✓ one box only.*

1  Husband or wife

2  Partner

3  Son or daughter

10  Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP


11  Unrelated (including foster child)

**A4** What is this person's date of birth?

Day      Month      Year

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**A5** What is this person's current marital status?

*Answer if aged 15 years or over.*

*✓ one box only.*

1  Single (never Married)

2  Married (including Re-married)

5  Separated (including Deserted)

6  Divorced

7  Widowed

**A6** How long altogether is this person away for?

1  Less than 3 months

2  3 months or more

**A7** Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 23 April?

1  Yes

2  No

**A8** Is this person a student away at school or college?

1  Yes

2  No



**Persons temporarily away from the household on the night of Sunday 23 April**

**Absent Person 4**

**A1** What is this person's name?  
*First name and surname*

**A2** Sex

1  Male

2  Female

**A3** What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?  
✓ one box only.

1  Husband or wife

2  Partner

3  Son or daughter

10  Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP


11  Unrelated (including foster child)

**A4** What is this person's date of birth?

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**A5** What is this person's current marital status?  
*Answer if aged 15 years or over.*  
✓ one box only.

1  Single (never Married)

2  Married (including Re-married)

5  Separated (including Deserted)

6  Divorced

7  Widowed

**A6** How long altogether is this person away for?

1  Less than 3 months

2  3 months or more

**A7** Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 23 April?

1  Yes

2  No

**A8** Is this person a student away at school or college?

1  Yes

2  No

**Absent Person 5**

**A1** What is this person's name?  
*First name and surname*

**A2** Sex

1  Male

2  Female

**A3** What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?  
✓ one box only.

1  Husband or wife

2  Partner

3  Son or daughter

10  Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP


11  Unrelated (including foster child)

**A4** What is this person's date of birth?

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**A5** What is this person's current marital status?  
*Answer if aged 15 years or over.*  
✓ one box only.

1  Single (never Married)

2  Married (including Re-married)

5  Separated (including Deserted)

6  Divorced

7  Widowed

**A6** How long altogether is this person away for?

1  Less than 3 months

2  3 months or more

**A7** Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 23 April?

1  Yes

2  No

**A8** Is this person a student away at school or college?

1  Yes

2  No

**Absent Person 6**

**A1** What is this person's name?  
*First name and surname*

**A2** Sex

1  Male

2  Female

**A3** What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?  
✓ one box only.

1  Husband or wife

2  Partner

3  Son or daughter

10  Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP


11  Unrelated (including foster child)

**A4** What is this person's date of birth?

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**A5** What is this person's current marital status?  
*Answer if aged 15 years or over.*  
✓ one box only.

1  Single (never Married)

2  Married (including Re-married)

5  Separated (including Deserted)

6  Divorced

7  Widowed

**A6** How long altogether is this person away for?

1  Less than 3 months

2  3 months or more

**A7** Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 23 April?

1  Yes

2  No

**A8** Is this person a student away at school or college?

1  Yes

2  No

If there are more than 6 persons temporarily absent from the household on the night of Sunday 23 April, please ask your Enumerator for guidance.

Please sign the declaration on the back page.



## Declaration to be signed by the householder after completing the Census form

### Before you sign the declaration please check:

- That you have completed the questions about your accommodation on page 2.
- That in List 1 on page 3, you have accounted for all persons (including visitors) who spent the night of Sunday 23 April in the household (if there are more than 6 persons present, please complete the relevant number of Individual Forms).
- That you have answered all questions which should have been answered for each person who spent the night of Sunday 23 April in the household (pages 4-21).
- That in List 2 on page 3, you have accounted for all household members who were temporarily away from the household on the night of Sunday 23 April (if there are more than 6 absent persons, please ask your Enumerator for guidance).
- That you have answered all questions on pages 22-23 for all household members temporarily away from the household on the night of Sunday 23 April.
- That no person has been double counted on the form.

### Declaration to be completed by the person responsible for completing the form

I declare that this form is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature

You have now completed the Census form.

Thank you for your co-operation.

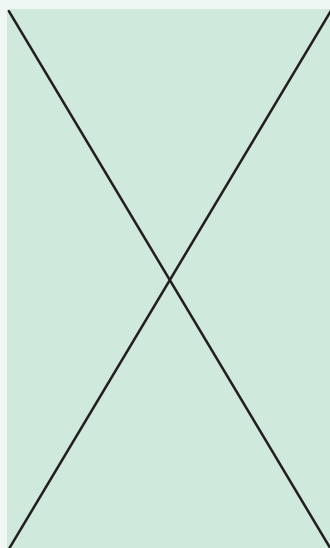
## Example - Question 3 - Household members and their Relationships within the Household

For a household consisting of up to 5 persons, all persons after Person 1 in the household, are required to give their relationship to the persons previously listed. For households consisting of 6 or more persons, Persons 5 and higher are required to give their relationship to Persons 1-4 only.

The example below shows how to complete the relationship question for a household consisting of: Helen Murphy, her husband Thomas, their daughter Catherine and grandchild Aoife (Catherine's daughter).

Relationship question does not apply to Person 1

HELEN MURPHY



Name of Person 2

THOMAS MURPHY

✓ one box only.

Relationship of PERSON 2 to	Person 1
Husband or wife	1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Partner	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Son or daughter	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Step-child	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Brother or sister	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Mother or father	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Step-mother/-father	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
Son-/daughter-in-law	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
Grandchild	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other related	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Unrelated (including foster child)	11 <input type="checkbox"/>

Name of Person 3

CATHERINE MURPHY

✓ one box only for each person.

Relationship of PERSON 3 to	Persons 1	2
Husband or wife	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Partner	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Son or daughter	3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Step-child	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brother or sister	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mother or father	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Step-mother/-father	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Son-/daughter-in-law	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grandchild	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other related	10 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unrelated (including foster child)	11 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Name of Person 4

AOIFE MURPHY

✓ one box only for each person.

Relationship of PERSON 4 to	Persons 1	2	3
Husband or wife	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Partner	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Son or daughter	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Step-child	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brother or sister	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mother or father	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Step-mother/-father	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Son-/daughter-in-law	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grandchild	9 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other related	10 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unrelated (including foster child)	11 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



## Appendix 3

### Supporting tables

The following tables provide more detailed information on the ten profiled nationalities in Part II of this report, covering age, place of residence, marital status, principal economic status, industrial group, educational attainments and religion.



**Table A1 Persons, males and females by age group for selected nationalities**

Sex and age group	Nationalities									
	UK	Poland	Lithuania	Nigeria	Latvia	US	China	Germany	Philippines	France
<b>Persons</b>										
0 - 4 years	2,528	2,261	1,006	809	506	926	136	227	294	186
5 - 9 "	5,773	1,581	1,014	2,057	387	1,365	138	291	737	204
10 - 14 "	7,350	948	758	1,285	345	1,244	138	303	541	198
15 - 19 "	6,506	1,458	1,150	821	658	836	355	412	207	256
20 - 24 "	4,916	16,207	5,578	805	3,032	779	4,160	1,049	133	1,860
25 - 29 "	7,110	20,788	5,819	1,580	2,985	883	3,709	1,699	1104	2,302
30 - 34 "	10,278	8,826	3,437	3,466	1,923	953	1,068	1,418	2428	1,662
35 - 39 "	13,814	4,113	2,127	3,459	1,231	1,260	601	1,294	2038	966
40 - 44 "	13,061	2,737	1,604	1,424	967	1,156	367	985	911	525
45 - 49 "	9,519	2,342	1,230	410	711	823	220	698	704	326
50 - 54 "	7,468	1,296	553	93	359	533	105	511	280	218
55 - 59 "	7,600	471	206	41	141	454	61	435	108	160
60 - 64 "	5,864	104	75	20	34	335	29	332	39	70
65 - 69 "	4,131	31	19	10	9	286	29	300	13	44
70 - 74 "	2,690	29	8	8	9	238	14	125	3	24
75 - 79 "	1,819	26	4	5	7	218	15	104	-	16
80 - 84 "	1,205	23	18	3	6	103	7	67	2	13
85 years and over	916	35	22	4	9	83	9	39	6	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,548</b>	<b>63,276</b>	<b>24,628</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>13,319</b>	<b>12,475</b>	<b>11,161</b>	<b>10,289</b>	<b>9,548</b>	<b>9,046</b>
<b>Males</b>										
0 - 4 years	1,295	1,189	503	398	244	463	57	104	158	79
5 - 9 "	2,920	807	524	1,060	201	718	57	136	382	113
10 - 14 "	3,744	488	403	593	164	599	61	183	263	109
15 - 19 "	3,205	672	615	344	334	407	192	173	108	109
20 - 24 "	2,210	8,854	3,031	307	1,608	258	2,235	345	46	836
25 - 29 "	3,290	12,966	3,341	357	1,745	319	2,041	669	368	1,180
30 - 34 "	5,273	6,442	2,035	1,155	1,149	427	569	639	916	876
35 - 39 "	7,061	3,272	1,289	1,825	667	537	326	656	841	516
40 - 44 "	6,705	2,196	915	917	519	476	210	435	427	275
45 - 49 "	4,804	1,862	659	314	309	357	125	361	239	152
50 - 54 "	3,817	1,024	278	64	136	224	64	261	105	108
55 - 59 "	3,877	349	96	19	57	188	33	221	46	59
60 - 64 "	2,900	71	41	11	16	142	13	189	23	28
65 - 69 "	2,080	16	3	.	2	147	17	148	6	25
70 - 74 "	1,360	16	2	1	5	120	7	61	1	9
75 - 79 "	843	18	1	2	4	102	5	53	-	7
80 - 84 "	522	21	13	1	3	52	1	25	2	4
85 years and over	304	25	15	3	7	36	5	17	2	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,210</b>	<b>40,288</b>	<b>13,764</b>	<b>7,371</b>	<b>7,170</b>	<b>5,572</b>	<b>6,018</b>	<b>4,676</b>	<b>3,933</b>	<b>4,493</b>
<b>Females</b>										
0 - 4 years	1,233	1,072	503	411	262	463	79	123	136	107
5 - 9 "	2,853	774	490	997	186	647	81	155	355	91
10 - 14 "	3,606	460	355	692	181	645	77	120	278	89
15 - 19 "	3,301	786	535	477	324	429	163	239	99	147
20 - 24 "	2,706	7,353	2,547	498	1,424	521	1,925	704	87	1,024
25 - 29 "	3,820	7,822	2,478	1,223	1,240	564	1,668	1,030	736	1,122
30 - 34 "	5,005	2,384	1,402	2,311	774	526	499	779	1512	786
35 - 39 "	6,753	841	838	1,634	564	723	275	638	1197	450
40 - 44 "	6,356	541	689	507	448	680	157	550	484	250
45 - 49 "	4,715	480	571	96	402	466	95	337	465	174
50 - 54 "	3,651	272	275	29	223	309	41	250	175	110
55 - 59 "	3,723	122	110	22	84	266	28	214	62	101
60 - 64 "	2,964	33	34	9	18	193	16	143	16	42
65 - 69 "	2,051	15	16	10	7	139	12	152	7	19
70 - 74 "	1,330	13	6	7	4	118	7	64	2	15
75 - 79 "	976	8	3	3	3	116	10	51	-	9
80 - 84 "	683	2	5	2	3	51	6	42	-	9
85 years and over	612	10	7	1	2	47	4	22	4	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,338</b>	<b>22,988</b>	<b>10,864</b>	<b>8,929</b>	<b>6,149</b>	<b>6,903</b>	<b>5,143</b>	<b>5,613</b>	<b>5,615</b>	<b>4,553</b>

**Table A2 Persons, males and females (enumerated at home) in cities, towns and rural areas for selected nationalities**

City or Town population	Nationalities									
	UK	Poland	Lithuania	Nigeria	Latvia	US	China	Germany	Philippines	France
<b>Persons</b>										
Greater Dublin Area	17,301	17,823	6,520	6,372	2,472	3,220	7,332	3,235	5,498	4,314
Other Cities	6,740	9,931	1,950	2,032	1,547	1,221	935	1,059	679	1,241
Cork City	2,897	4,154	784	638	289	575	350	508	391	684
Limerick City	1,271	2,591	453	364	646	189	298	159	144	159
Galway City	1,536	2,473	524	701	469	374	192	332	80	328
Waterford City	1,036	713	189	329	143	83	95	60	64	70
Towns 10,000 population and over	14,838	14,548	6,046	5,117	3,545	1,626	1,556	1,284	1,704	1,249
Towns 5,000 - 9,999 population	7,365	6,933	3,607	1,250	2,251	589	356	374	414	347
Towns 3,000 - 4,999 population	3,372	2,994	1,449	294	811	339	122	262	205	158
Towns 1,500 - 2,999 population	3,934	2,764	1,373	246	683	353	125	199	183	153
Aggregate Town Area	53,550	54,993	20,945	15,311	11,309	7,348	10,426	6,413	8,683	7,462
Aggregate Rural Area	57,029	7,681	3,489	663	1,874	4,911	541	3,673	644	1,455
State	110,579	62,674	24,434	15,974	13,183	12,259	10,967	10,086	9,327	8,917
<b>Percent</b>										
Greater Dublin Area	15.6	28.4	26.7	39.9	18.8	26.3	66.9	32.1	58.9	48.4
Other Cities	6.1	15.8	8.0	12.7	11.7	10.0	8.5	10.5	7.3	13.9
Cork City	2.6	6.6	3.2	4.0	2.2	4.7	3.2	5.0	4.2	7.7
Limerick City	1.1	4.1	1.9	2.3	4.9	1.5	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.8
Galway City	1.4	3.9	2.1	4.4	3.6	3.1	1.8	3.3	0.9	3.7
Waterford City	0.9	1.1	0.8	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8
Towns 10,000 population and over	13.4	23.2	24.7	32.0	26.9	13.3	14.2	12.7	18.3	14.0
Towns 5,000 - 9,999 population	6.7	11.1	14.8	7.8	17.1	4.8	3.2	3.7	4.4	3.9
Towns 3,000 - 4,999 population	3.0	4.8	5.9	1.8	6.2	2.8	1.1	2.6	2.2	1.8
Towns 1,500 - 2,999 population	3.6	4.4	5.6	1.5	5.2	2.9	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.7
Aggregate Town Area	48.4	87.7	85.7	95.8	85.8	59.9	95.1	63.6	93.1	83.7
Aggregate Rural Area	51.6	12.3	14.3	4.2	14.2	40.1	4.9	36.4	6.9	16.3
State	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



**Table A3 Persons, males and females, aged 15 years and over, by marital status for selected nationalities**

Marital Status	Nationalities									
	UK	Poland	Lithuania	Nigeria	Latvia	US	China	Germany	Philippines	France
<b>Persons</b>										
Single (never married)	32,091	34,726	10,755	2,756	6,523	3,280	7,461	5,205	2,084	5,986
Married (first marriage)	43,044	20,869	8,222	8,273	3,625	4,071	2,958	2,881	5,443	1,978
Re-Married (following Widowhood)	714	69	60	44	44	70	11	40	43	12
Re-Married (following Divorce)	6,666	468	462	108	328	513	60	316	47	89
Separated (including Deserted)	4,046	418	332	779	268	291	99	264	240	149
Divorced	6,069	1,688	1,747	79	1,109	365	97	517	30	188
Widowed	4,267	248	272	110	184	350	63	245	89	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,897</b>	<b>58,486</b>	<b>21,850</b>	<b>12,149</b>	<b>12,081</b>	<b>8,940</b>	<b>10,749</b>	<b>9,468</b>	<b>7,976</b>	<b>8,458</b>
<b>Males</b>										
Single (never married)	16,751	21,517	6,461	1,054	3,787	1,489	4,253	2,267	550	3,039
Married (first marriage)	21,390	14,498	4,675	3,969	2,050	1,689	1,452	1,389	2,486	920
Re-Married (following Widowhood)	383	44	31	33	19	37	6	23	14	4
Re-Married (following Divorce)	3,882	315	251	59	160	234	27	170	15	57
Separated (including Deserted)	1,707	236	144	152	107	135	49	112	52	63
Divorced	3,078	1,096	724	39	413	117	34	229	2	91
Widowed	1,060	98	48	14	25	91	22	63	11	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,251</b>	<b>37,804</b>	<b>12,334</b>	<b>5,320</b>	<b>6,561</b>	<b>3,792</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>4,253</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>4,192</b>
<b>Females</b>										
Single (never married)	15,340	13,209	4,294	1,702	2,736	1,791	3,208	2,938	1,534	2,947
Married (first marriage)	21,654	6,371	3,547	4,304	1,575	2,382	1,506	1,492	2,957	1,058
Re-Married (following Widowhood)	331	25	29	11	25	33	5	17	29	8
Re-Married (following Divorce)	2,784	153	211	49	168	279	33	146	32	32
Separated (including Deserted)	2,339	182	188	627	161	156	50	152	188	86
Divorced	2,991	592	1,023	40	696	248	63	288	28	97
Widowed	3,207	150	224	96	159	259	41	182	78	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,646</b>	<b>20,682</b>	<b>9,516</b>	<b>6,829</b>	<b>5,520</b>	<b>5,148</b>	<b>4,906</b>	<b>5,215</b>	<b>4,846</b>	<b>4,266</b>

**Table A4 Persons, males and females, aged 15 years and over, by principal economic status for selected nationalities**

Principal Economic Status	Nationalities									
	UK	Poland	Lithuania	Nigeria	Latvia	US	China	Germany	Philippines	France
<b>Persons</b>										
Working for payment or profit	54,895	49,764	17,948	4,682	10,062	4,594	4,705	6,483	6,807	6,575
Looking for first regular job	597	2,932	798	1,337	433	51	294	74	100	110
Unemployed	5,874	2,380	1,166	2,469	610	353	434	333	402	334
Student or pupil	6,683	966	713	1,890	316	1,515	4,616	860	209	872
Looking after home/family	12,612	2,106	1,056	1,338	575	1,250	555	849	377	423
Retired	11,633	125	49	26	20	928	68	663	15	85
Unable to work (permanently sick or disabled)	4,222	127	81	77	42	158	41	146	12	38
Other	381	86	39	330	23	91	36	60	54	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,897</b>	<b>58,486</b>	<b>21,850</b>	<b>12,149</b>	<b>12,081</b>	<b>8,940</b>	<b>10,749</b>	<b>9,468</b>	<b>7,976</b>	<b>8,458</b>
<b>Males</b>										
Working for payment or profit	32,275	34,319	10,936	2,645	5,912	2,306	2,827	3,148	2,576	3,478
Looking for first regular job	328	1,482	390	554	214	26	169	32	67	66
Unemployed	3,528	1,289	560	1,175	242	163	222	185	241	184
Student or pupil	2,980	443	330	715	128	630	2,501	351	107	368
Looking after home/family	734	92	55	75	31	64	45	57	97	30
Retired	6,045	64	14	6	7	489	39	372	5	39
Unable to work (permanently sick or disabled)	2,185	76	34	35	23	72	21	80	3	18
Other	176	39	15	115	4	42	19	28	34	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,251</b>	<b>37,804</b>	<b>12,334</b>	<b>5,320</b>	<b>6,561</b>	<b>3,792</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>4,253</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>4,192</b>
<b>Females</b>										
Working for payment or profit	22,620	15,445	7,012	2,037	4,150	2,288	1,878	3,335	4,231	3,097
Looking for first regular job	269	1,450	408	783	219	25	125	42	33	44
Unemployed	2,346	1,091	606	1,294	368	190	212	148	161	150
Student or pupil	3,703	523	383	1,175	188	885	2,115	509	102	504
Looking after home/family	11,878	2,014	1,001	1,263	544	1,186	510	792	280	393
Retired	5,588	61	35	20	13	439	29	291	10	46
Unable to work (permanently sick or disabled)	2,037	51	47	42	19	86	20	66	9	20
Other	205	47	24	215	19	49	17	32	20	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,646</b>	<b>20,682</b>	<b>9,516</b>	<b>6,829</b>	<b>5,520</b>	<b>5,148</b>	<b>4,906</b>	<b>5,215</b>	<b>4,846</b>	<b>4,266</b>

**Table A5 Persons, males and females at work by industry for selected nationalities**

Industrial Group	Nationalities									
	UK	Poland	Lithuania	Nigeria	Latvia	US	China	Germany	Philippines	France
<b>Males</b>										
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	757	1,066	462	2	444	48	18	99	6	48
Mining, Quarrying and Turf Production	205	171	86	2	40	10	2	4	20	1
Manufacturing industries	5,166	7,928	2,240	343	1,249	319	92	558	430	629
Electricity, gas and water supply	193	83	10	3	9	14	3	17	5	11
Construction	5,578	9,836	3,478	80	1,755	227	119	296	114	92
Wholesale and Retail Trade	4,039	4,454	1,438	292	751	155	350	208	219	282
Hotels And Restaurants	1,463	2,975	461	65	258	113	1,408	221	286	623
Transport, storage and communications	2,232	1,417	423	268	206	101	43	172	49	203
Financial Intermediation	1,304	155	15	79	7	125	10	145	9	181
Business Services	4,199	2,564	585	529	359	319	171	766	285	837
Public Administration	657	32	15	20	12	41	9	19	7	18
Education	1,391	72	11	28	5	147	50	171	10	115
Health And Social Work	1,347	223	40	452	31	110	24	113	935	44
Other services	1,520	628	192	65	132	180	66	93	71	108
Not stated	2,224	2,715	1,480	417	654	397	462	266	130	286
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,275</b>	<b>34,319</b>	<b>10,936</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>2,576</b>	<b>3,478</b>
<b>Females</b>										
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	315	169	406	-	447	21	10	63	8	32
Mining, Quarrying and Turf Production	14	4	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing industries	1,907	2,167	1,106	141	628	209	83	364	103	386
Electricity, gas and water supply	24	12	6	-	3	4	1	3	-	7
Construction	395	286	114	3	49	25	4	45	12	23
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,817	3,207	1,480	335	870	246	330	299	124	244
Hotels And Restaurants	1,728	4,339	1,672	67	923	141	752	265	307	306
Transport, storage and communications	678	347	98	39	77	61	29	225	11	258
Financial Intermediation	1,078	313	42	92	21	113	39	204	14	164
Business Services	2,375	1,768	645	203	447	309	140	768	129	740
Public Administration	532	34	7	24	9	66	9	35	25	37
Education	2,015	191	71	44	28	261	48	247	24	390
Health And Social Work	4,715	894	315	695	141	401	77	400	3,073	136
Other services	1,674	722	352	74	131	176	82	179	223	144
Not stated	1,353	992	695	319	374	254	274	238	178	229
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,620</b>	<b>15,445</b>	<b>7,012</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>4,231</b>	<b>3,097</b>

**Table A6 Persons, males and females, whose education has ceased, by level of education for selected nationalities**

Level of Education	Nationalities									
	UK	Poland	Lithuania	Nigeria	Latvia	US	China	Germany	Philippines	France
<b>Persons</b>										
Primary Education	6,763	1,561	898	264	588	313	475	217	73	58
Lower Secondary	22,812	4,744	1,467	601	805	372	578	381	187	195
Leaving Cert.	14,833	6,553	3,480	949	2,055	1,079	773	920	295	639
Technical Vocational (and Leaving Cert).	8,586	20,072	3,120	543	2,775	369	408	1,072	378	618
Non-degree	10,526	1,671	598	959	459	818	536	777	410	769
Primary degree, or equivalent	13,406	4,556	1,320	1,735	716	2,120	766	1,543	3,336	1,694
Post-graduate certificate or diploma	2,593	1,056	524	312	131	210	155	609	267	641
Post-graduate qualification	3,794	6,048	184	289	64	1,105	171	1,040	107	1,538
Not stated	3,887	2,753	1,496	926	740	592	544	440	427	346
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,200</b>	<b>49,014</b>	<b>13,087</b>	<b>6,578</b>	<b>8,333</b>	<b>6,978</b>	<b>4,406</b>	<b>6,999</b>	<b>5,480</b>	<b>6,498</b>
<b>Males</b>										
Primary Education	3,313	1,204	587	81	379	160	283	119	30	31
Lower Secondary	10,777	3,599	923	235	465	196	339	166	75	122
Leaving Cert.	6,598	4,012	1,950	410	1,058	417	422	345	108	293
Technical Vocational (and Leaving Cert).	5,424	15,094	1,984	246	1,655	187	244	567	236	397
Non-degree	5,020	930	276	411	194	298	270	266	191	387
Primary degree, or equivalent	7,213	2,376	607	898	274	798	371	647	1,151	797
Post-graduate certificate or diploma	1,067	536	212	155	51	71	68	267	92	309
Post-graduate qualification	2,457	2,656	76	172	16	504	92	499	40	769
Not stated	1,972	1,926	876	362	398	346	319	255	194	189
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,841</b>	<b>32,333</b>	<b>7,491</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>4,490</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>3,131</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>3,294</b>
<b>Females</b>										
Primary Education	3,450	357	311	183	209	153	192	98	43	27
Lower Secondary	12,035	1,145	544	366	340	176	239	215	112	73
Leaving Cert.	8,235	2,541	1,530	539	997	662	351	575	187	346
Technical Vocational (and Leaving Cert).	3,162	4,978	1,136	297	1,120	182	164	505	142	221
Non-degree	5,506	741	322	548	265	520	266	511	219	382
Primary degree, or equivalent	6,193	2,180	713	837	442	1,322	395	896	2,185	897
Post-graduate certificate or diploma	1,526	520	312	157	80	139	87	342	175	332
Post-graduate qualification	1,337	3,392	108	117	48	601	79	541	67	769
Not stated	1,915	827	620	564	342	246	225	185	233	157
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,359</b>	<b>16,681</b>	<b>5,596</b>	<b>3,608</b>	<b>3,843</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>3,868</b>	<b>3,363</b>	<b>3,204</b>

**Table A7 Persons by religion for selected nationalities**

Religion	Nationalities									
	UK	Poland	Lithuania	Nigeria	Latvia	US	China	Germany	Philippines	France
Roman Catholic	54,214	57,715	20,297	3,995	4,777	7,716	544	3,029	8,057	4,678
Church of Ireland	21,956	258	547	1,237	90	324	226	374	34	42
Other Christian religions	1,667	174	361	2,757	217	427	202	155	634	61
Presbyterian	3,621	30	41	718	130	216	57	209	21	24
Methodist	2,053	23	26	806	28	227	55	48	134	5
Muslim (Islamic)	620	91	45	1,990	46	69	53	94	69	240
Apostolic or Pentecostal	118	27	12	2,886	17	49	-	30	57	6
Orthodox	117	62	787	2	1,808	34	-	31	3	31
Lutheran	23	19	23	1	1,443	136	1	972	-	5
Jehovahs Witness	1,253	184	31	108	10	33	6	61	74	54
Protestant	555	78	31	167	44	43	5	782	43	35
Buddist	379	68	9		4	49	673	48	3	42
Evangelical	247	37	28	280	6	147	10	270	47	16
Baptist	311	36	18	217	35	249	3	16	121	6
Jewish	265	17	6	-	-	107	2	18	1	32
Pantheist	261	17	11	8	6	45	4	23	-	6
Other	1,310	195	197	253	423	307	267	117	115	88
No religion	21,851	2,961	1,304	119	3,516	1,644	8,399	3,687	23	3,345
Not stated	1,727	1,284	855	756	719	653	660	325	112	330
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,548</b>	<b>63,276</b>	<b>24,629</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>13,319</b>	<b>12,475</b>	<b>11,167</b>	<b>10,289</b>	<b>9,548</b>	<b>9,046</b>

## Appendix 4

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