



Central Statistics Office
An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

Press Statement
Preas Ráiteas

Census 2006 – Non-Irish Nationals living in Ireland

Persons from 188 different countries make up Ireland's non-Irish nationals

The 420,000 non-Irish nationals living in Ireland at the time of the census in April 2006 came from 188 different countries. The top ten of these countries accounted for 82 per cent of the total. This information is contained in a new report released today by the Central Statistics Office on the non-Irish national population living in Ireland at the time of the 2006 census.

The report, which is in two parts, gives an overview of the total non-Irish population comparing their characteristics with those of the resident Irish population, and follows this with an in-depth profile of the ten largest nationality groups. These profiles illustrate the diversity that existed among Ireland's non-Irish nationals and highlights the differences among the various groups in their location of residence, their living arrangements, educational attainment and choice of occupation. Using thematic maps, summary tables and graphs throughout, the report presents the geographic, demographic and economic characteristics of these groups.

The report reveals that almost 1 in 5 married persons from the ten states which acceded to membership of the EU on 1 May 2004 were not living with their spouse at the time of the census. A greater proportion of UK nationals live in detached dwellings in rural areas than Irish nationals while nationals from countries outside Europe had higher overall educational attainment levels than Irish persons in the same age brackets.

The 10 individual country profiles also reveal some interesting facts;

- ◆ Two thirds of all Chinese were living in the greater Dublin area compared with fewer than 1 in 5 Latvians, who favoured large and medium sized towns instead.
- ◆ Half of UK nationals and just over a third of German nationals were living in rural areas.
- ◆ The Chinese and the French had the highest proportion of single people (73% and 72% respectively), while two thirds of Nigerians and Filipinos were married.
- ◆ Thirteen per cent of Latvian females were divorced (the highest of all groups) while 8 per cent of UK males were re-married following divorce.
- ◆ Polish males had the highest percentage at work (91%) while over 1 in 5 Nigerian males were unemployed.
- ◆ The Lithuanians had the highest percentage at work in the construction sector (32%), while the US had the greatest proportions in the higher socio-economic groups of professionals and managers.

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Government Publications Sales Office, Sun Alliance House, Molesworth Street, Dublin 2.

Price: €15.00

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30 June 2008

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