



An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh
Central Statistics Office

Profile 6

Migration and Diversity

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Profile 6 – Migration and Diversity

Foreword

This report is the sixth of ten Profile reports examining in more detail the definitive results of Census 2011. This report looks at diversity in the form of non-Irish nationals living in Ireland, along with foreign languages spoken and ability to speak English.

This report is the sixth in a series of census reports providing interpretation and analysis of the 2011 census results. Profile reports 1 to 5 covered population distribution and movements, the age profile of Ireland, the industries and occupations of workers, housing in Ireland and households and families. Other topics will be covered in future Profile reports to be released throughout the remainder of 2012. A complete list of planned publications and dates can be found on page 78 of this report.

Web tables

All the data published in this and other reports are available on the CSO web site (at www.cso.ie/census) where users will be able to build their own tables by selecting the data they are interested in and downloading them in an easy to use format for their own analysis.

Small area data

Small area data is an important output from the census and the complete set of tables for all the standard layers of geography, such as ED and Local Electoral Area, as well as tables for the new geographic unit, called Small Areas, are published in our interactive mapping application (SAPMAP) on the CSO website.

Interactive maps

In co-operation with the All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO) summary census data is now available in thematic maps for Electoral Districts and all Small Areas. Combined with the release of the SAPS data in our new easy to use interactive mapping application, these new developments bring census data alive in a fresh and exciting way making it easier to access for all. Just follow the link from the website.



Pádraig Dalton

Director General

4 October 2012

Nationality

Non-Irish nationals up 143% in 9 years

A question on nationality was asked for the first time in Census 2002 revealing information about the nationality make-up of the Irish population. In the subsequent censuses of 2006 and 2011 the same question was asked therefore providing a data series on nationality over the period 2002 to 2011.

The number of non-Irish nationals in 2002 was recorded at 224,261 persons. By 2006 this had increased to 419,733 representing an increase of 87 per cent. The growth in the number of non-Irish nationals has continued, albeit at a slower pace and their number stood at 544,357 at the time of the 2011 Census.

Dominant non-Irish nationalities

The main non-Irish nationalities resident in Ireland in April 2011 are shown in Table A.

Large Polish increase

The nationality with the largest increase between 2006 and 2011 was the Polish nationality. Polish residents increased from 63,276 persons in 2006 to 122,585 in 2011, a 59,309 increase over the period. Lithuanian residents increased by 12,055 persons to stand at 36,683 persons in April 2011. Other large increases over the period occurred in the number of Romanian, Indian, Latvian and Hungarian populations living in Ireland. A small number of nationalities recorded a drop over the 5 year period since 2006, most notably the US and Australian nationalities.

Table page 37

Table A Population by nationality, 2002, 2006 and 2011

Nationality	2002	2006	2011	Change 2002-2011	% change
Poland	2,124	63,276	122,585	120,461	5,671.4
UK	103,476	112,548	112,259	8,783	8.5
Lithuania	2,104	24,628	36,683	34,579	1,643.5
Latvia	1,797	13,319	20,593	18,796	1,046.0
Nigeria	8,969	16,300	17,642	8,673	96.7
Romania	4,978	7,696	17,304	12,326	247.6
India	2,534	8,460	16,986	14,452	570.3
Philippines	3,900	9,548	12,791	8,891	228.0
Germany	7,216	10,289	11,305	4,089	56.7
USA	11,384	12,475	11,015	-369	-3.2
China	5,842	11,161	10,896	5,054	86.5
Slovakia	297	8,111	10,801	10,504	3,536.7
France	6,363	9,046	9,749	3,386	53.2
Brazil	1,087	4,388	8,704	7,617	700.7
Hungary	409	3,440	8,034	7,625	1,864.3
Italy	3,770	6,190	7,656	3,886	103.1
Pakistan	2,939	4,998	6,847	3,908	133.0
Spain	4,436	6,052	6,794	2,358	53.2
Czech Republic	1,103	5,159	5,451	4,348	394.2
South Africa	4,185	5,432	4,872	687	16.4
Other non-Irish	45,348	77,217	85,390	40,042	88.3
Total non-Irish	224,261	419,733	544,357	320,096	142.7

It's a fact!

544,357 The number of non-Irish nationals in Ireland in April 2011

124,624 The increase in the number of non-Irish nationals since April 2006

320,096 The increase in the number of non-Irish nationals since April 2002

12% The percentage of residents who were non-Irish nationals in 2011

5.8% The percentage of residents who were non-Irish nationals in 2002

Nationalities in Ireland, 2011

Remarkable diversity in Ireland 2011

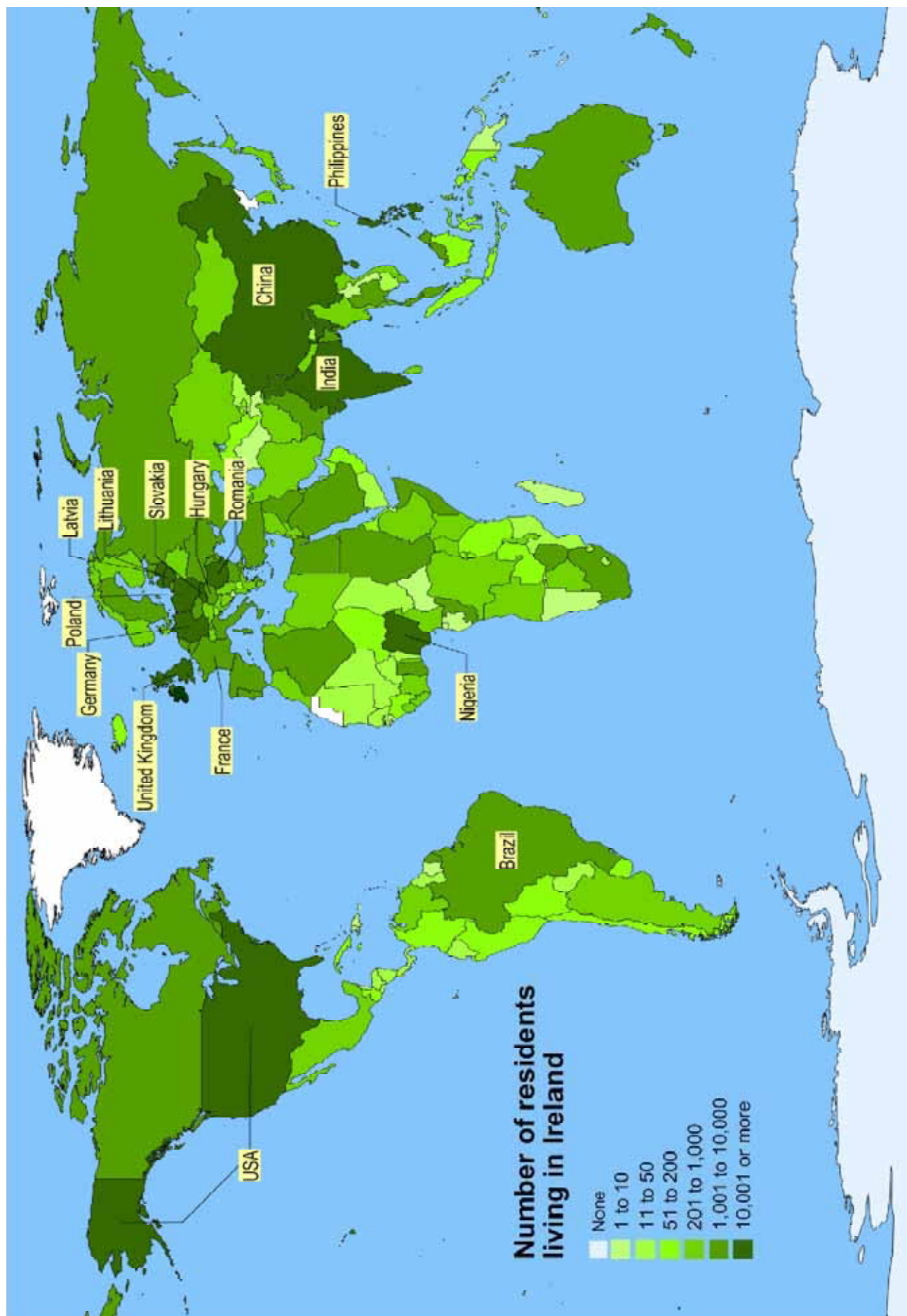
There were a total of 544,357 non-Irish nationals living in Ireland in April 2011, representing 199 different nations. While the vast majority of these people were from a small number of nationalities there was remarkable diversity in the range of nations identified in Census 2011 as can be seen in Table B below.

The 12 nations with over 10,000 residents accounted for 74.4 per cent of all non-Irish nationals in 2011. A further 34 nations with between 1,001 and 10,000 residents accounted for 20.6 per cent of the non-Irish nationals in Ireland. The map of the world on the page opposite shows the numerous countries of origin of Ireland's non-Irish nationals in 2011.

Table B Complete list of non-Irish nationalities resident in Ireland, April 2011

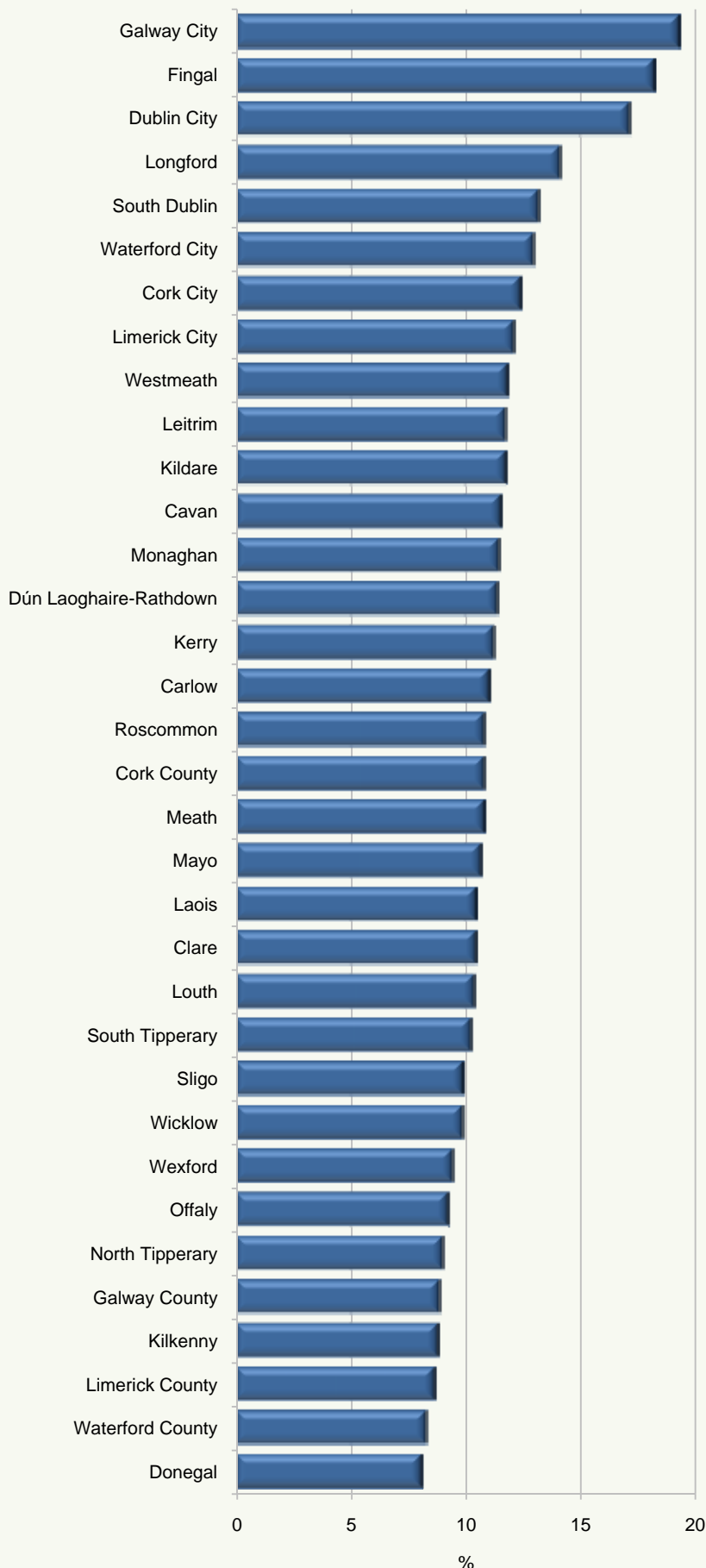
Number of nationals					
1 - 10	11 - 50	51 – 200	201 – 1,000	1,001 – 10,000	Over 10,000
Andorra	Bahrain	Armenia	Afghanistan	Algeria	China
Anguilla	Benin	Azerbaijan	Albania	Australia	Germany
Antigua and Barbuda	Bhutan	Bolivia	Angola	Bangladesh	India
Aruba	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Argentina	Belgium	Latvia
Bahamas	Cambodia	Chechnya	Austria	Brazil	Lithuania
Barbados	Chad	Chile	Belarus	Bulgaria	Nigeria
Belize	Costa Rica	Colombia	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Canada	Philippines
Bermuda	Dominica	Cuba	Botswana	Congo	Poland
Brunei	Ecuador	Cyprus	Cameroon	Czech Republic	Romania
Cape Verde	El Salvador	Eritrea	Croatia	Egypt	Slovakia
Cayman Islands	Fiji	Gambia	Democratic Republic of Congo	Estonia	United Kingdom
Central African Republic	Guyana	Guatemala	Denmark	France	USA
Comoros	Honduras	Guinea	Ethiopia	Ghana	
Djibouti	Kyrgyzstan	Hong Kong	Finland	Hungary	
Dominican Republic	Lesotho	Iceland	Georgia	Iraq	
East Timor	Luxembourg	Indonesia	Greece	Italy	
Equatorial Guinea	Mali	Jamaica	Iran	Malaysia	
Faroe Islands	Mauritania	Lebanon	Israel	Mauritius	
Gabon	Mozambique	Macedonia	Ivory Coast	Moldova	
Gibraltar	Nicaragua	Malta	Japan	Netherlands	
Grenada	Panama	Niger	Jordan	New Zealand	
Guam	Paraguay	Oman	Kazakhstan	Pakistan	
Guinea-Bissau	Qatar	Palestine	Kenya	Portugal	
Haiti	Senegal	Peru	Kuwait	Russia	
Laos	Seychelles	Rwanda	Liberia	Saudi Arabia	
Liechtenstein	Swaziland	Singapore	Libya	Somalia	
Madagascar	Tonga	Slovenia	Malawi	South Africa	
Maldives	Yemen	Taiwan	Mexico	Spain	
Marshall Islands		Tanzania	Mongolia	Sudan	
Martinique		Trinidad and Tobago	Morocco	Sweden	
Micronesia		United Arab Emirates	Myanmar Burma	Thailand	
Monaco		Uruguay	Nepal	Turkey	
Montenegro		Uzbekistan	Norway	Ukraine	
Namibia		Zambia	Serbia	Zimbabwe	
Netherlands Antilles			Sierra Leone		
Papua New Guinea			South Korea		
Puerto Rico			Sri Lanka		
Samoa			Switzerland		
San Marino			Syria		
Solomon Islands			Togo		
St Helena			Tunisia		
St Kitts and Nevis			Uganda		
St Lucia			Venezuela		
St Vincent			Vietnam		
Surinam					
Tajikistan					
Turkmenistan					
Number of nationalities					
47	28	34	44	34	12
Total number of non-Irish nationals					
192	649	3,989	22,103	111,146	400,860

Country of origin of non-Irish nationals living in Ireland



Nationality by county

Figure 1 Percentage of non-Irish nationals by county, 2011



Non-Irish nationals at county level

In terms of absolute numbers, the administrative counties of Dublin City (88,038 persons), Fingal (49,517) and Cork County (42,886) had the highest numbers of non-Irish nationals in 2011. Leitrim (3,703) and Longford (5,477) had the lowest numbers of non-Irish nationals.

As a proportion of its resident population, Galway City was the most multi-cultural with 19.4 per cent of its residents recorded as non-Irish. Of these, Polish nationals were dominant. Just over 18 per cent of the resident population of Fingal were non-Irish with Polish, UK nationals, Nigerians, Lithuanians and Latvians making up more than half of these persons in 2011. One in six of Dublin city residents was a non-Irish national with Polish, UK, Romanian, Indian, Chinese and Brazilian nationals combined accounting for 45 per cent of these.

Donegal had the smallest proportion of non-Irish nationals (8.1%) in 2011. More than half of these were UK nationals.

Changes at county level

Over the 5 year period since 2006, Fingal (+15,151 persons) saw the largest increase in its non-Irish nationals. Dublin City (+14,049), South Dublin (+9,784) and the eastern counties of Kildare (+6,015) and Meath (+5,354) similarly experienced large increases in their non-Irish nationals. In the south west of the country, Cork County (+10,518) recorded a significant increase in its non-Irish nationals since 2006.

Table pages 38 - 39

It's a fact!

64.8% The percentage increase in the number of non-Irish nationals living in Laois since April 2006 – the largest relative increase for counties

Nationality at town level

Towns of high non-Irish nationals

Looking at the nationalities of residents living in census towns (defined as having 50 or more occupied dwellings - see Appendix 2) in April 2011 revealed that Ballyhaunis had the highest proportion of non-Irish nationals at 41.5 per cent. This compared to an average rate of 14.9 per cent for all towns in 2011. Table C shows the 7 towns where more than 30 per cent of the population were non-Irish.

More than one in four

Overall, there were 25 towns where more than one in four residents were non-Irish nationals, Cavan being the largest in this group.

More than one in five

A further 35 towns had between 20 and 25 per cent non-Irish nationals. Swords in County Dublin was the largest town in this group with 21 per cent non-Irish.

Of the cities, Galway City and its suburbs had the highest proportion of non-Irish nationals at 19.2 per cent.

Table C Towns with the highest percentage of non-Irish nationals, 2011

Town	County	Number of residents	% of non-Irish nationals
			%
Ballyhaunis	Mayo	2,299	42
Clonee	Meath	629	41
Ballyconnell	Cavan	1,051	38
Kilcrohane	Cork County	88	35
Edgeworthstown	Longford	1,736	33
Ballyjamesduff	Cavan	2,544	32
Timoleague	Cork County	372	30

It's a fact!

5.6% The percentage of persons living in the pure rural areas of Ireland who were non-Irish nationals in 2011

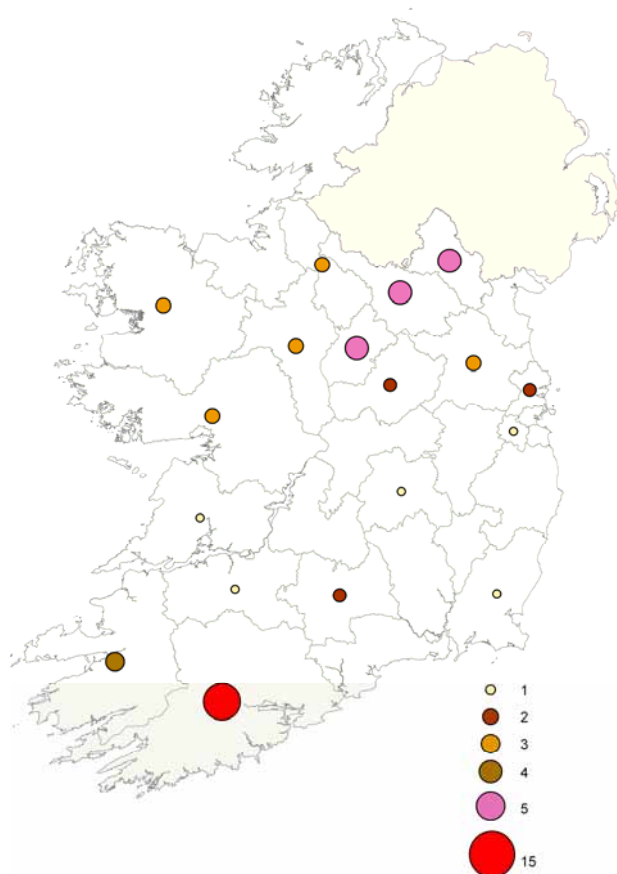
15 The number of towns in County Cork with more than 20 per cent non-Irish nationals

14.9% The percentage of persons living in census towns who were non-Irish nationals in 2011

Table D Towns with the highest percentage of Polish nationals, 2011

Town	County	Number of residents	% of Polish
			%
Timoleague	Cork County	372	25
Rathmore	Kerry	772	21
Ballyconnell	Cavan	1,051	19
Ballymahon	Longford	1,553	16
Millstreet	Cork County	1,560	15
Granard	Longford	1,014	15
Bunclody-Carrickduff	Wexford	1,996	14

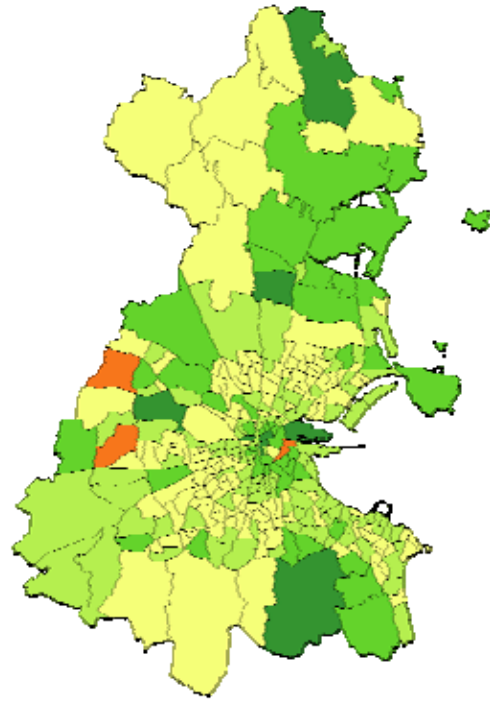
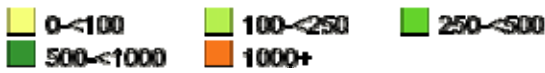
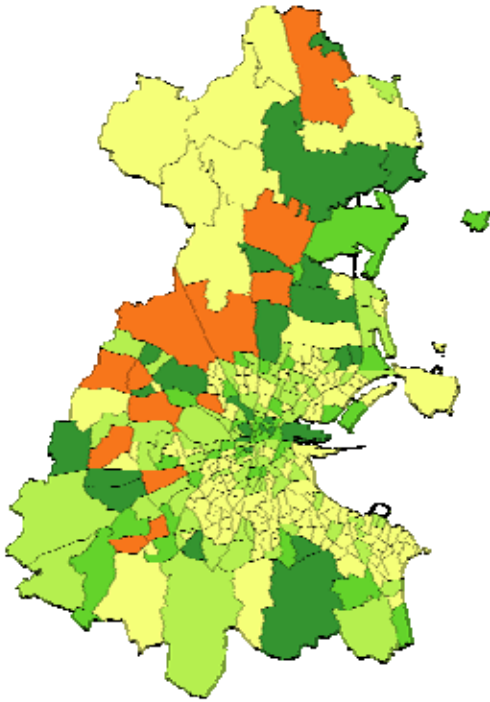
Map 2 Number of towns within each county with 20 per cent or more non-Irish nationals



Nationalities in Dublin Electoral Divisions, 2011

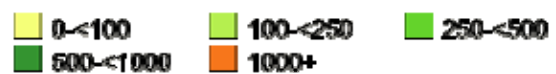
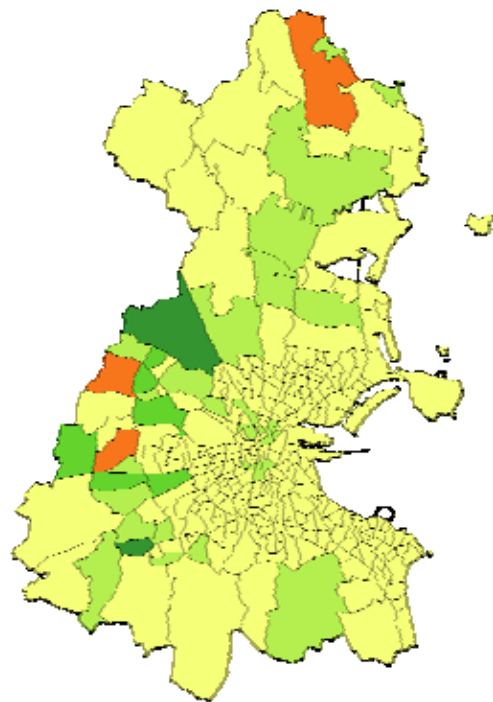
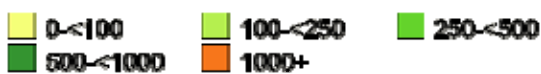
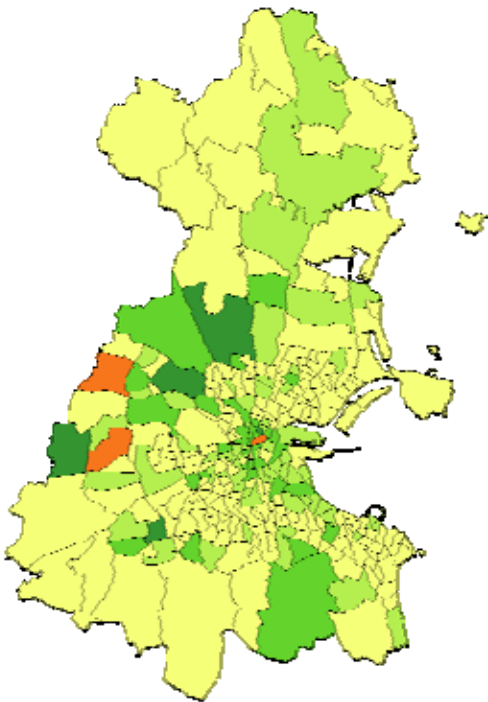
Map 3 EU15-27 nationals - total population 75,156

Map 4 Other European nationals - total population 50,523



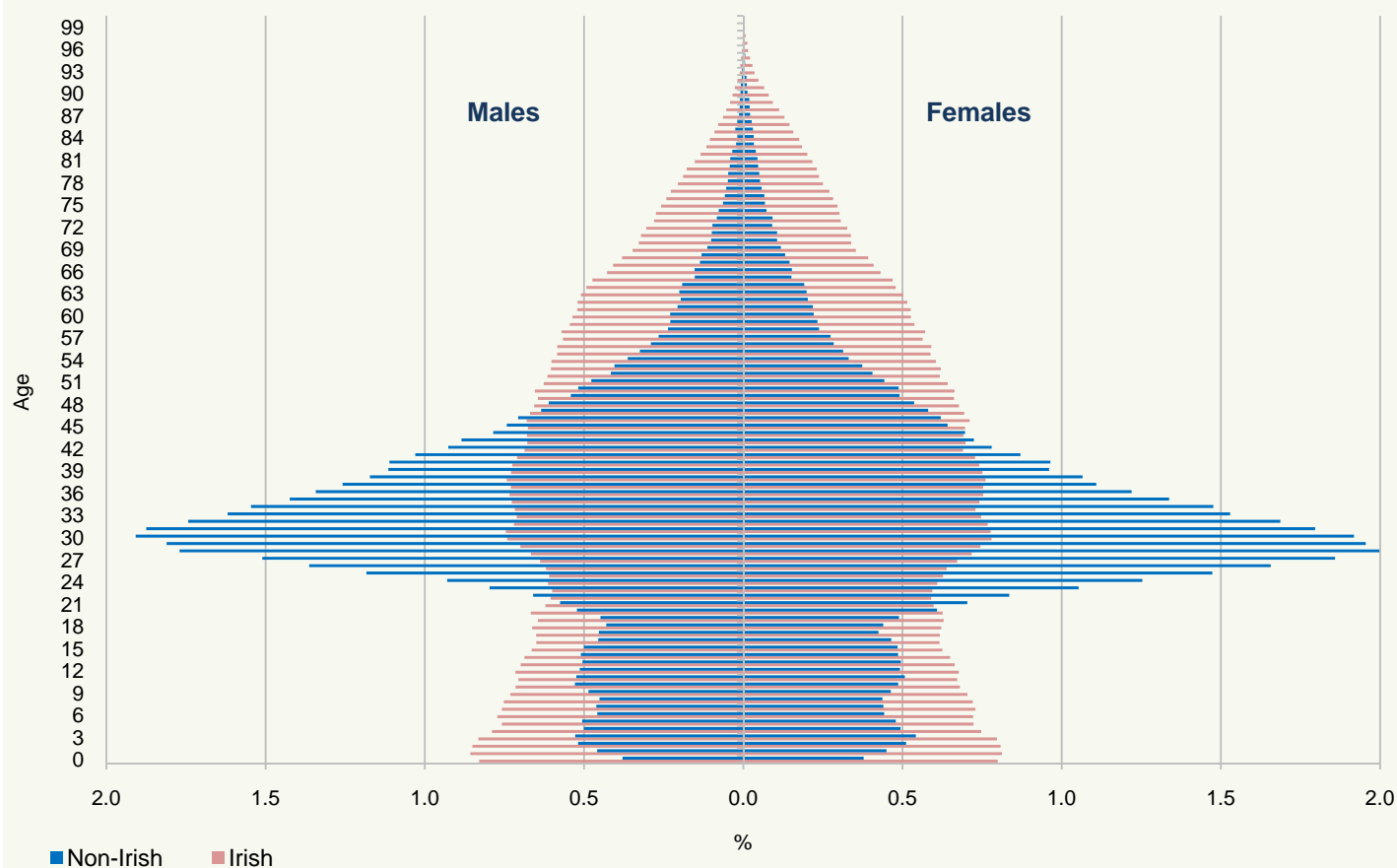
Map 5 Asian nationals – total population 35,977

Map 6 African nationals - total population 19,699



Nationality and age

Figure 2 Irish and non-Irish nationals, 2011



Non-Irish sex and age structure

Non-Irish nationals were split fairly evenly by gender in April 2011 with 271,864 males and 272,493 females. In 2002 and 2006 the number of males exceeded the number of females among the non-Irish national community.

The population pyramid above shows the distribution in 2011 of both the Irish and non-Irish nationals by sex and single year of age. The differences are stark.

Non-Irish in those aged 22 to 44 is clearly evident with this age group accounting for 60 per cent of all non-Irish nationals in 2011, compared with just 32 per cent for Irish nationals.

The lower numbers of younger and older persons in the non-Irish population compared to the Irish population is also well illustrated. Just under 19 per cent of non-Irish nationals were aged over 44 years compared with 37 per cent for Irish nationals.

Twenty-one per cent of non-Irish nationals were aged under 22 years compared with 31 per cent for Irish nationals in 2011.

Table page 41

It's a fact!

30 The peak single year of age for non-Irish nationals living in Ireland in 2011 (20,825 persons).

32.6 The average age of non-Irish nationals in Ireland in 2011. The average age of Irish nationals was 36.7.

Age structure by nationality

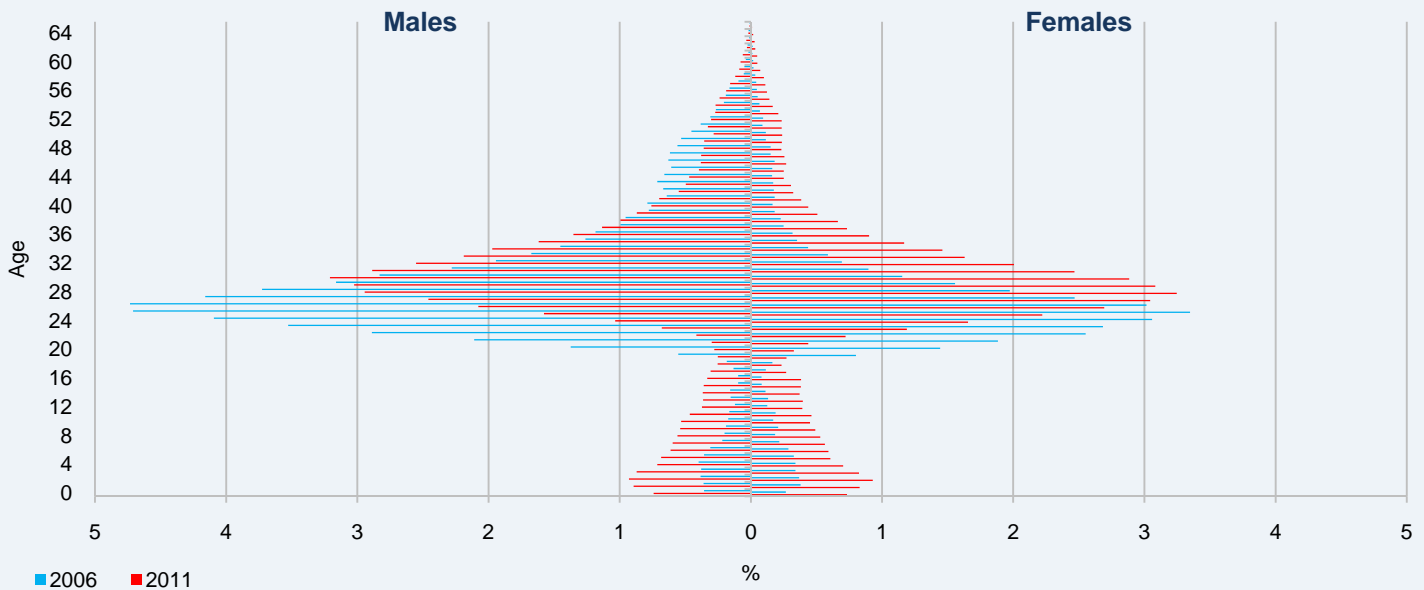
Polish nationals

The age pyramids for Polish nationals in 2006 and 2011 below illustrates the change in age structure over the 5 year period. In particular the proportion of Poles aged under 20 doubled from 9.9 per cent in 2006 to 21.2 per cent in 2011, while those aged 20 to 34 shrunk from 72.4 per cent of persons in 2006 to 56.7 per cent by 2011.

The pyramids also highlight the male excess that existed in 2006 when nearly two-thirds of all Poles were male. By 2011 the balance had shifted to 51.7 per cent males and 48.3 per cent females. The biggest change was among the 20-34 age group which decreased from 61.7 per cent male in 2006 to 48.7 per cent by 2011.

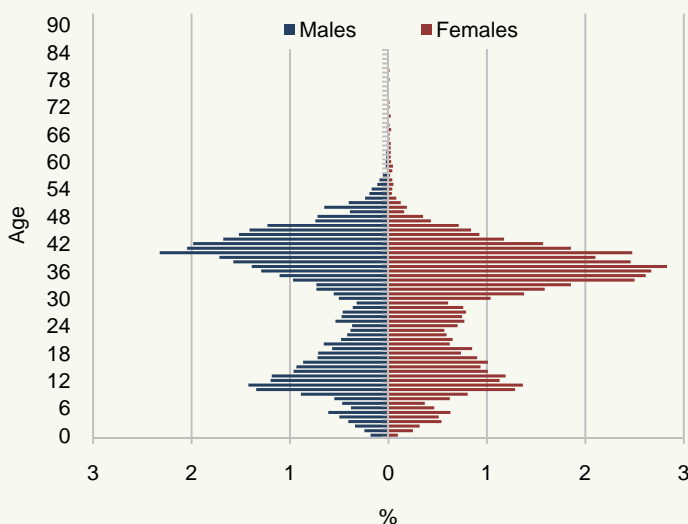
Although males remained dominant in the older age groups the gap had narrowed considerably by 2011.

Table page 41



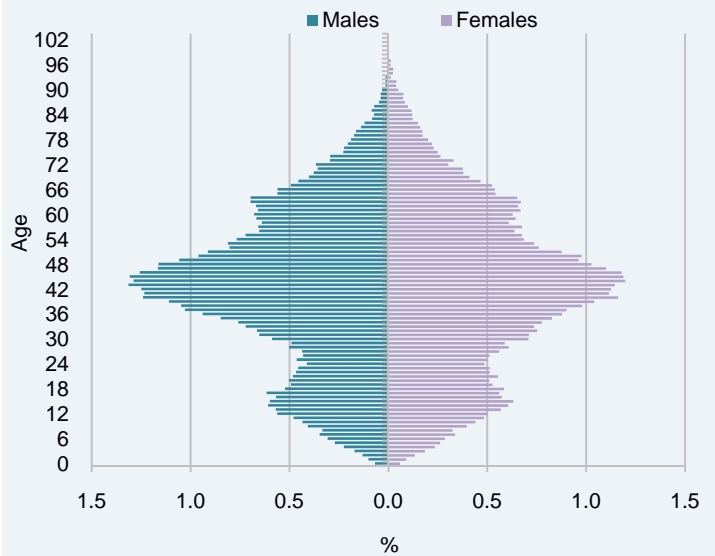
Nigerian nationals

The peak period for Nigerian nationals moving to Ireland was between 2002 and 2006 when numbers increased from 8,969 to 16,300, followed by a smaller increase to 17,642 by 2011. The age distribution of the Nigerian population shows noticeably more children in the 10 to 13 age group and relatively fewer in the younger ages. The dominance of those in their thirties is also clear.



UK nationals

The peak ages for UK nationals resident in Ireland are older than those for Irish nationals in general, while larger proportions at the older age groups are also in evidence.



Nationality and marital status

Slightly higher marriage rate...

Figure 3 shows the marital status of the non-Irish population along with the top 10 non-Irish nationalities in terms of persons aged 15 and over in 2011. Of the 465,788 non-Irish nationals living in Ireland in 2011, just under half (49%) were married; this compares with 47 per cent of the Irish population who were married in 2011.

... and more separated or divorced

The rate of separated or divorced persons was higher amongst non-Irish nationals at 7.9 per cent in 2011 compared with 5.3 per cent for Irish nationals.

The lower rate of widowed persons among the non-Irish national population reflects the characteristic age structure of the migrant population.

Single Chinese and married Indians

More than half of Chinese nationals aged 15 years and over in 2011 were single. On the other hand, Indian nationals were more likely to be married (82.4%). Latvians had the highest rate for separated or divorced persons (14.3%) among the 10 countries in the bar chart and much higher than the average rate for all non-Irish nationals (7.9%).

UK nationals had the highest rate of widowed persons (4.6%) reflecting their older age profile within the non-Irish population.

Table page 42

Figure 3 Marital status of non-Irish nationals aged 15 and over by nationality

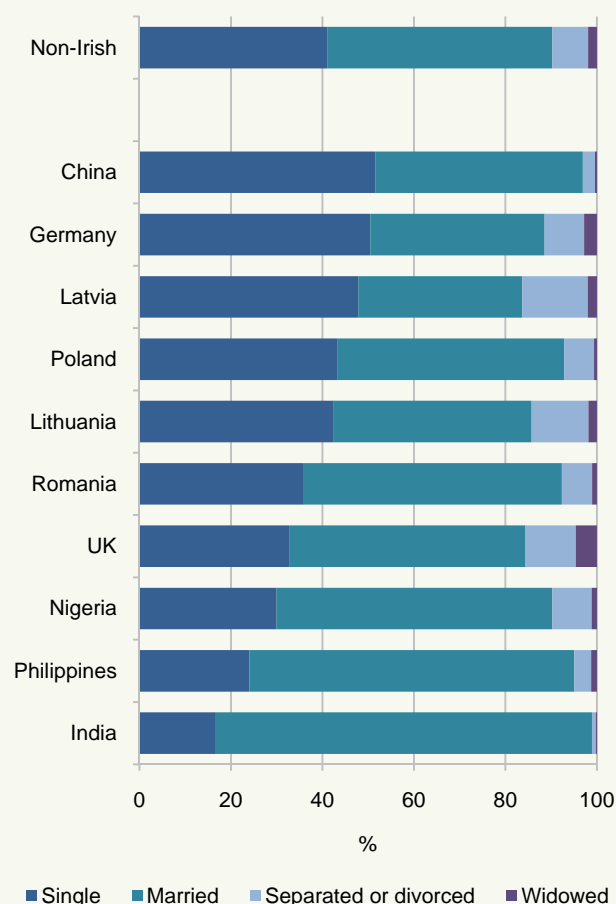
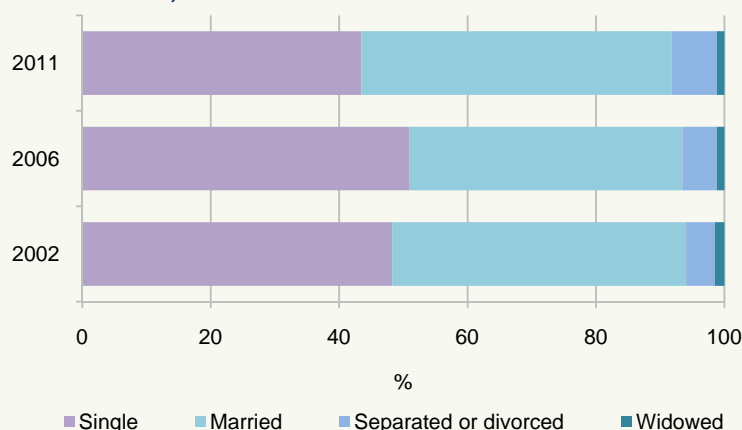


Figure 4 Marital status of non-Irish (excluding UK) nationals, 2002, 2006 and 2011



Change over time

Figure 4 shows the status of non-Irish (excluding UK) nationals.

In 2002, 48 per cent were single. The increase to 51 per cent in 2006 reflects the high inflows of young Europeans since the accession of ten new countries to the EU on 1 May 2004. By 2011 the percentage single had fallen back to 43 per cent.

It's a fact!

68.5%

The percentage of Spaniards in Ireland aged 15 and over who were single in 2011

82.4%

The percentage of Indians aged 15 and over who were married in 2011

14.3%

The percentage of Latvians aged 15 and over who were separated or divorced in 2011

4.6%

The percentage of UK nationals aged 15 and over who were widowed in 2011

Nationality and household type

Living arrangements – couple with children dominant

Looking at the composition of households headed by non-Irish nationals reveals differences in the living arrangements among different groups. The most prevalent household type among all non-Irish nationals was a couple with children accounting for 34 per cent of households, very close to that of Irish headed households at 35 per cent .

Amongst the nationalities with more than 1,000 persons living in Ireland in 2011, Indian headed households had the largest percentage in this category with just over 60 per cent of their households comprising a couple with children.

Single person households made up 17 per cent of households headed by non-Irish nationals compared with one in four for Irish households, attributed in part to the higher number of older Irish people who lived alone. Amongst the nationalities with more than 1,000 persons living in Ireland in 2011, Somalia had the largest proportion of one person households at 42 per cent, followed by Algeria (32%), Germany (32%) and Spain (31%).

Amongst the nationalities with more than 1,000 persons living in Ireland in 2011, Nigerian headed households had the highest rate of lone parent households at 33 per cent compared with the average of 10 per cent for all non-Irish headed households in 2011.

Non-family households headed by non-Irish nationals averaged 12 per cent overall. This compared to just 5 per cent for Irish headed households. Of the nationalities with more than 1,000 persons living in Ireland in 2011, Saudi Arabian headed households had the highest proportion of non-family households at 33 per cent. Next were Brazilian headed non-family households, which accounted for 31 per cent of all Brazilian headed households.

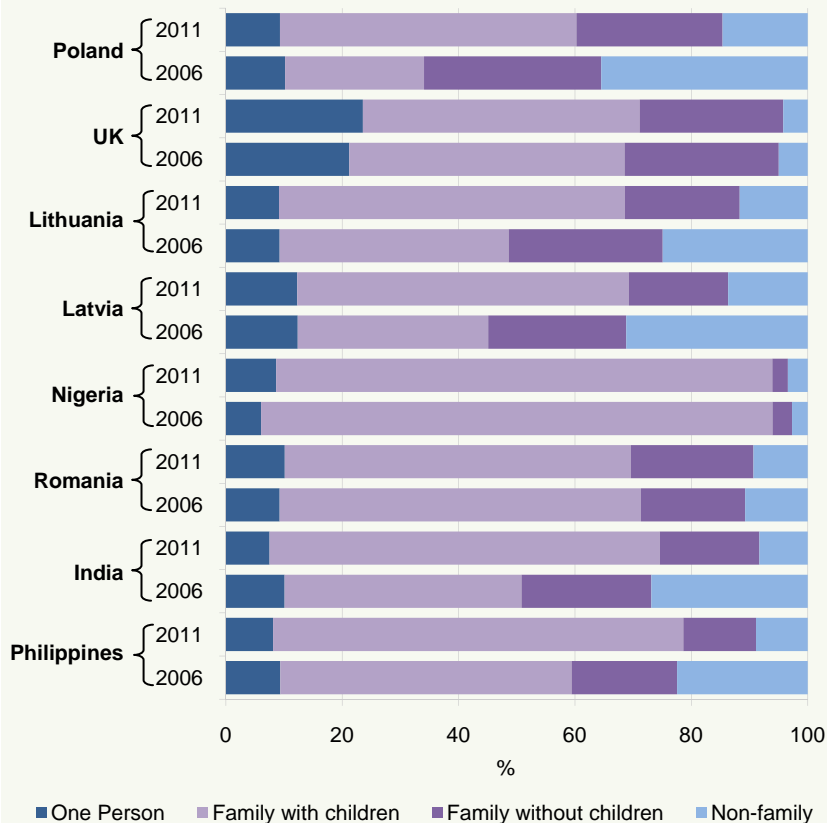
Large increase in families with children

Significant changes have been recorded in the household composition of private households headed by non-Irish nationals since 2006 (see figure 5) in particular among families with children which increased from 41 per cent of all households in 2006 to 50 per cent in 2011.

Polish, Lithuanian, Latvian, Indian and Filipino headed households all showed increases of more than 20 percentage points in this category over the five years, strong evidence of changing household structure among these groups.

Table page 43

Figure 5 Composition of private households by nationality, 2006 and 2011



It's a fact!

204,855 The number of households headed by a non-Irish national in 2011 (12% of all households)

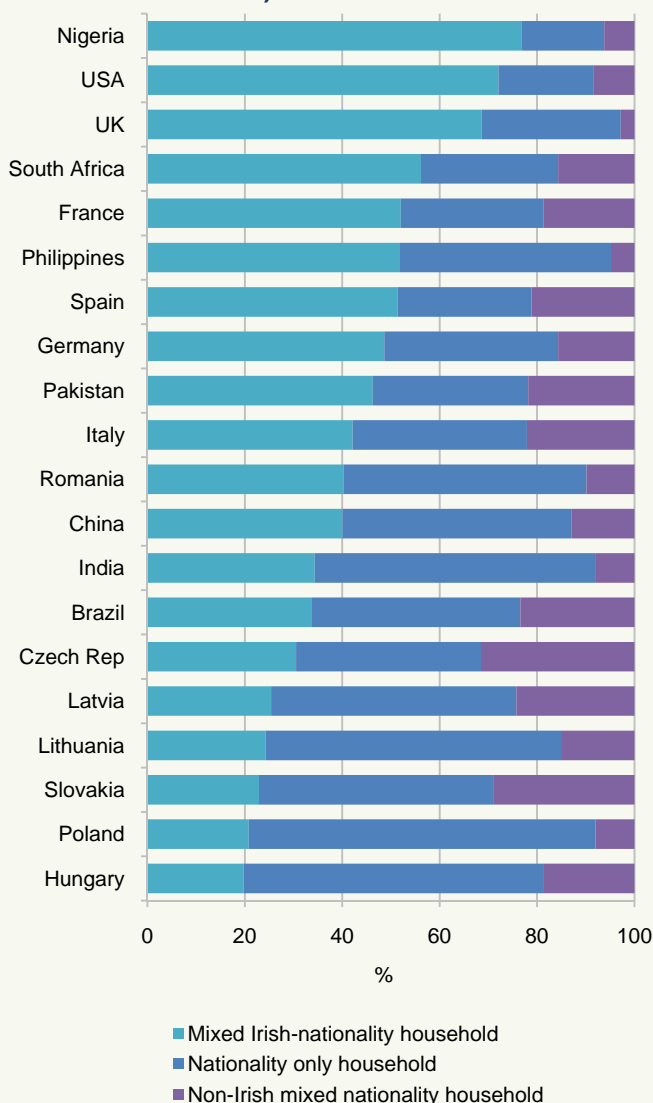
53% The percentage increase in the number of family type households headed by a non-Irish national since 2006

50,797 The number of households headed by a UK national in 2011

42,800 The number of households headed by a Polish national in 2011

Household composition

Figure 6 Nationalities within households, (top 20 nationalities) 2011



Composition of nationalities within households

Figure 6 analyses the composition of households containing individuals from the top twenty most populated nationalities resident in Ireland at that time of the 2011 census. A three way typology is used:

- Mixed Irish nationality households contain at least one Irish national and at least one non-Irish national;
- Nationality only households contain no Irish nationals and only persons with the same nationality;
- Non-Irish mixed national households contain no Irish nationals and at least two non-Irish nationals from different nationality backgrounds.

Large differences were recorded between the compositions as can be seen in the bar chart opposite.

Mixed Irish-Nigerian households

Of the 8,359 private households that contained at least one Nigerian, 6,416 (or 77%) were categorized as mixed Irish-Nigerian households, with a child identified as the Irish person in a large number of cases. Irish-US national households accounted for 72 per cent of households with US nationals. The lowest rates of mixed Irish nationality households were recorded for households containing Hungarian (20%) and Polish (21%) residents.

All Polish

Nearly 3 out of 4 households (71.2%) containing at least one Polish person contained only Polish persons, the highest of all the main nationalities. Hungarians were second at 62 per cent.

Czech and Slovak nationals

Sharing with other non-Irish was not common among the nationalities listed but for those who did households containing Czech and Slovakian nationals were most likely to share with other non-Irish persons (32 and 29 per cent respectively).

Changes since 2006

Increases in the number of households in most of the above nationalities were recorded in the 5 year period since 2006 in line with corresponding increases in the number of these nationals in the period. In particular, households containing Brazilian nationals increased by 170 per cent in the period, followed by households containing Hungarian (141%) and Polish (114%) residents. Mixed Irish-Brazilian households increased from 409 to 1,444 between 2006 and 2011, a 3.5 fold increase in the period.

Average household size

In 2011, the largest average household size was recorded for Filipino-only households at 2.92 persons. This compares with 2.57 average persons for an Irish-only household. Lithuanian-only households had on average 2.79.

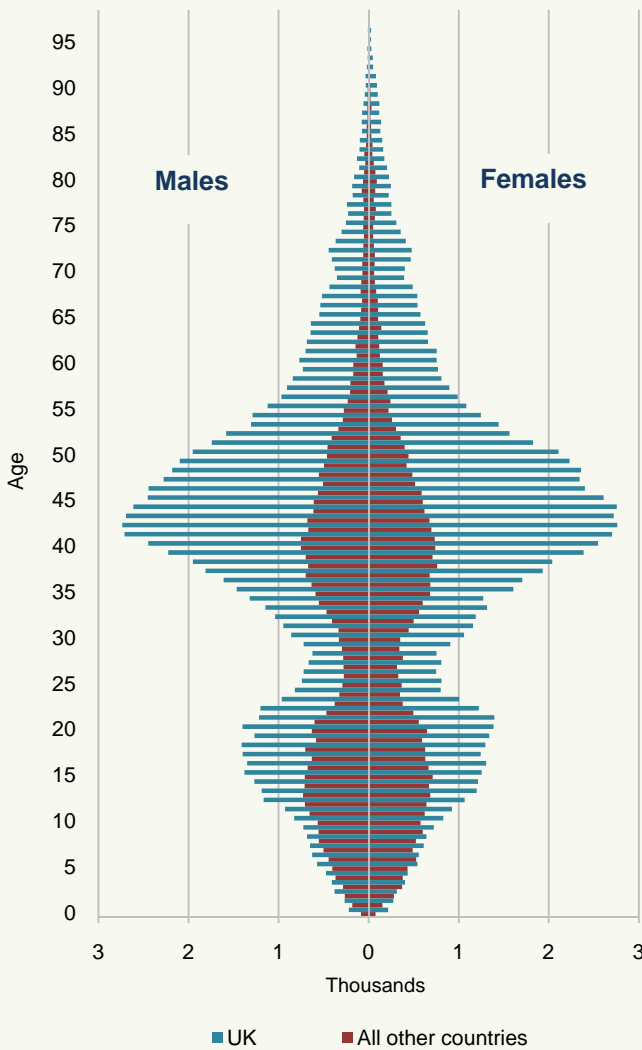
Table page 44

It's a fact!

1.66 The average number of UK nationals per UK national-only households in 2011

1.55 The average number of US nationals per US national-only households in 2011

Figure 7 Irish nationals born abroad by age, sex and place of birth



Most foreign-born Irish were born in the UK

Figure 7 on the left shows the age and sex profile of the 241,221 Irish nationals who were born outside the State. The vast majority (178,945) were born in the UK.

The peak age for Irish nationals who were born in the UK was 42 years, i.e. people born in the late 1960s.

A smaller peak appears for persons in their late teens and early 20s.

A similar pattern emerges for Irish nationals born elsewhere, with large numbers of young adults and of persons in their forties, but relatively few persons in their twenties. Apart from the UK, the countries where the largest numbers of Irish nationals were born were the USA (16,703), Australia (3,220), Canada (2,524) and South Africa (2,440).

Table pages 48 - 49

It's a fact!

8,928 The number of Polish nationals who were born in Ireland

1,316 The number of Irish nationals who were born in the Philippines

Non-Irish nationals born here

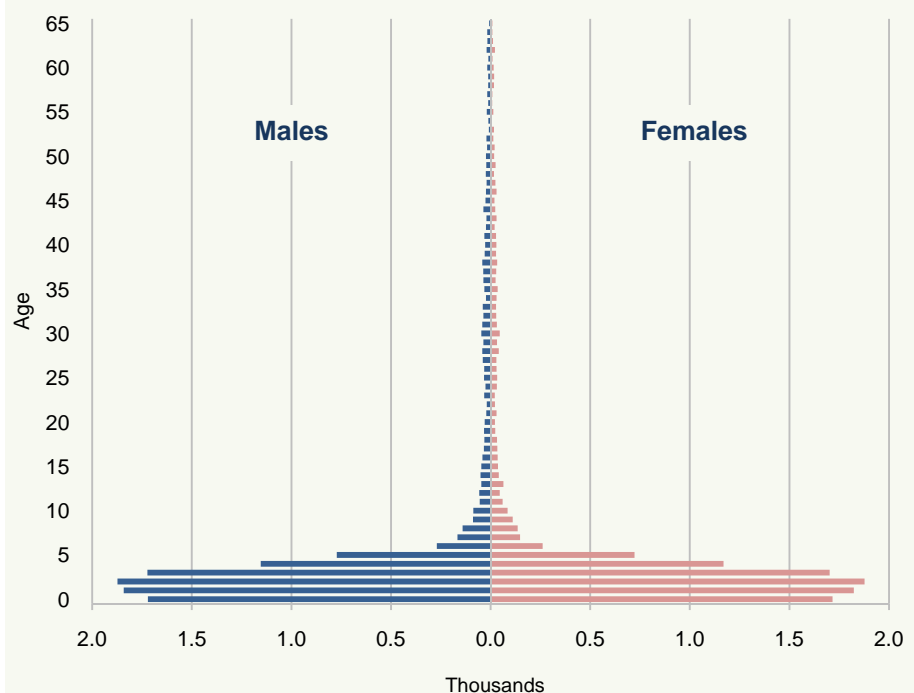
There were 25,198 non-Irish nationals who were born in Ireland. Polish nationals were the largest single group, with 8,928 people, followed by Lithuanians (2,018), UK nationals (1,921) and Latvians (1,199).

Figure 8 on the right shows the breakdown by age and sex.

The vast majority were young children, with two thirds of the total aged under five years. A further 11.5 per cent were aged between five and nine years.

By contrast, only 7.2 per cent of non-Irish nationals who were born in the State were aged 40 or over.

Figure 8 Non-Irish nationals born in Ireland aged 0 to 65 by age and sex



At work

Figure 9 Composition by broad nationality of non-Irish nationals at work, 2011

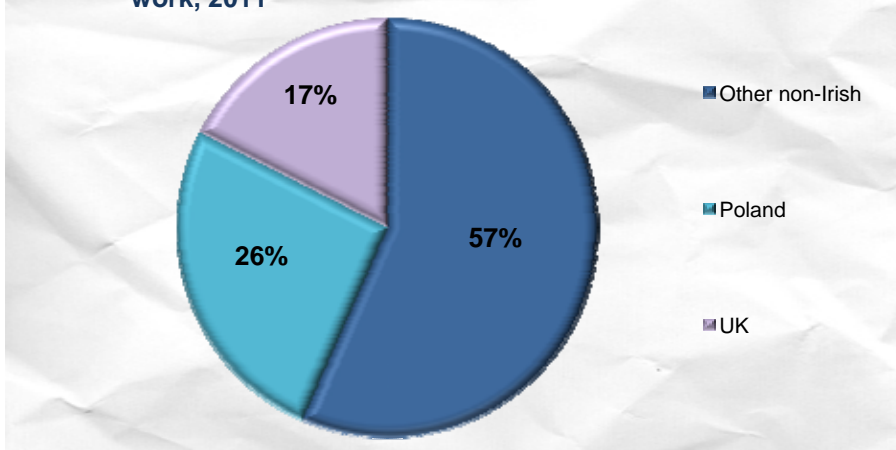
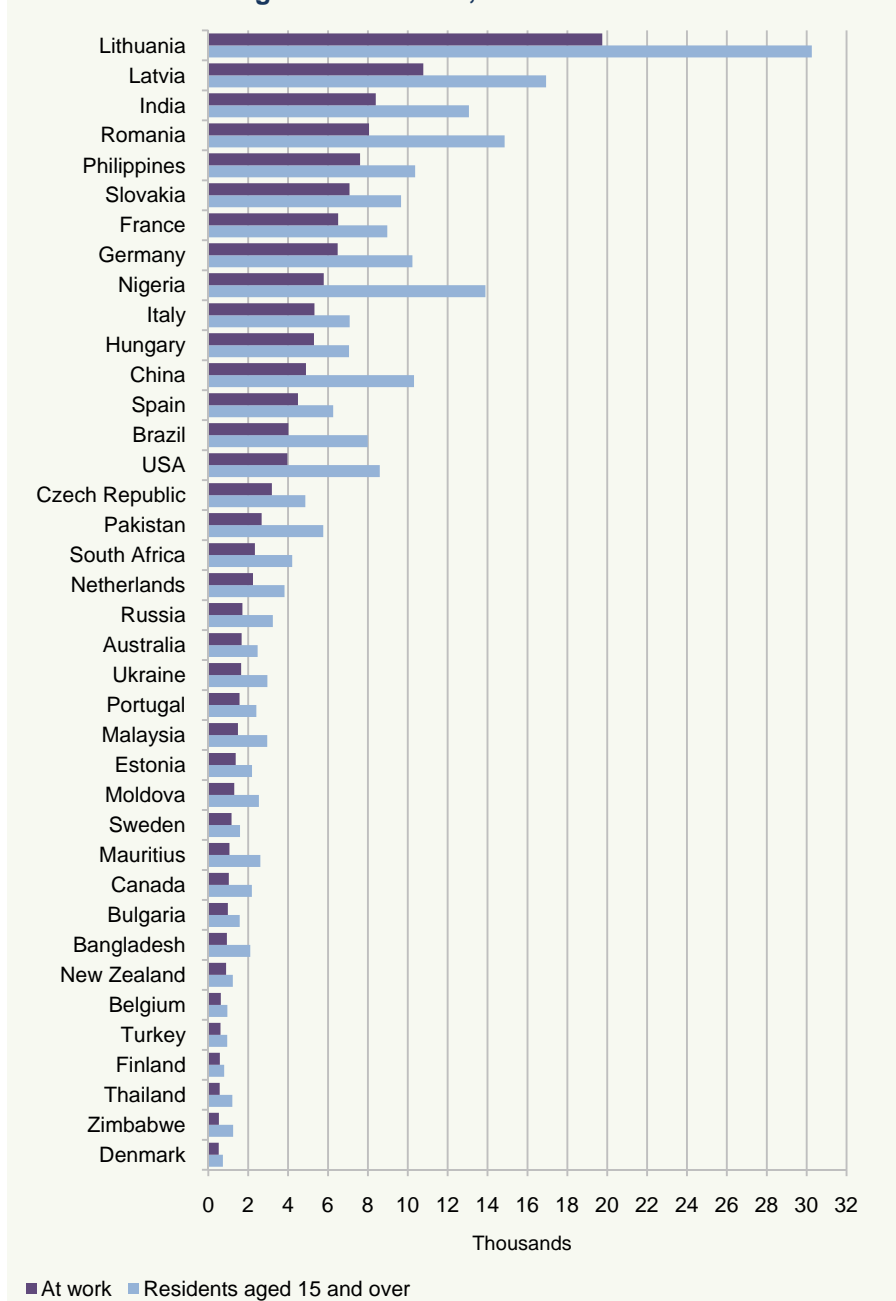


Figure 10 Nationalities at work (500+) and persons aged 15 and over, excluding Poland and UK, 2011



Labour force participation

As reported in *This is Ireland, Part 2* there were 268,180 non-Irish nationals at work in Ireland in April 2011 accounting for 15.1 per cent of the the workforce.

Polish and UK workers

Polish and UK nationals dominated the non-Irish workers and accounted for 116,375 workers or 43.4 per cent of all non-Irish national workers.

From all over the world

The remaining 151,805 workers comprised a total of 185 different nationalities. Many had very small numbers of workers with 70 nationalities having 10 or fewer workers.

The graph on the left covers all nationalities other than Irish, Polish and UK and gives the total number of usual residents aged 15 years and over and total workers for nationality groups containing at least 500 workers.

Lithuanian workers numbered 19,753 in 2011 followed by Latvian workers at 10,782.

Indians were the fifth largest group at work in 2011, followed by Romanian nationals, both with over 8,000 workers.

Seven nationalities had between 5,000 and 8,000 workers, while a further 18 had between 1,000 and 5,000 workers.

Table pages 45 - 47

It's a fact!

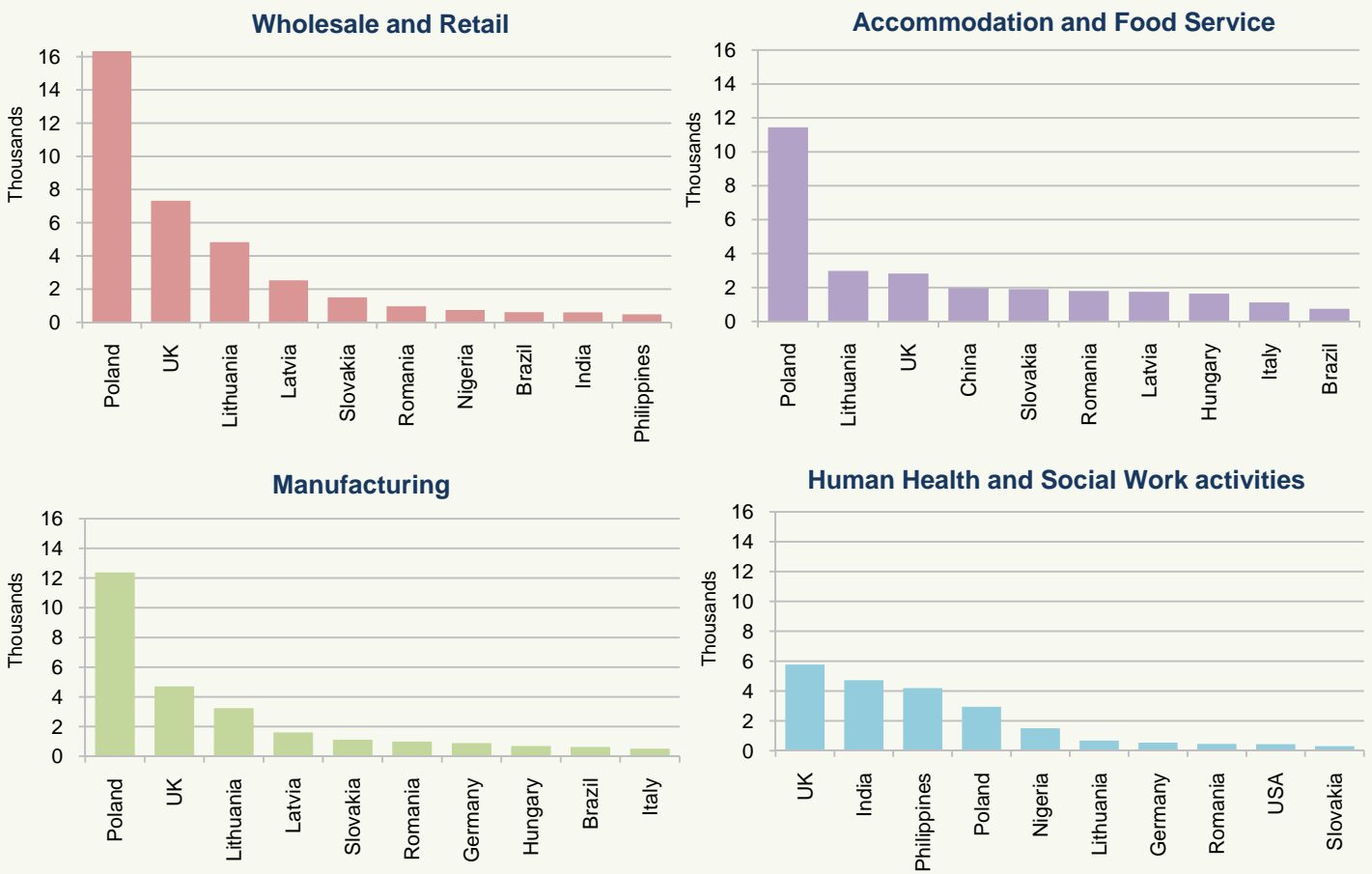
187 The number of different nationalities who were at work in Ireland in April 2011

Workers by industry

Non-Irish national workers numbered 268,180 in 2011. These workers were employed in all of the main industries in Ireland but in particular were involved in the Wholesale and Retail trade (46,353 persons), Accommodation and Food Services (38,855), Manufacturing Industries (33,445) and Human Health and Social Work (27,487). The charts below show the top non-Irish nationalities involved in these four industrial sections. As can be seen, the main non-Irish groups such as Polish, UK and Lithuanian nationals predominate.

The top 10 nationalities accounted for more than 70 per cent of all non-Irish national workers in these sectors in 2011. Polish, UK national, Lithuanian and Latvian workers accounted for two-thirds of all non-Irish Wholesale and Retail workers. UK, Indian and Filipino nationals accounted for more than half of all non-Irish workers in the Human Health and Social Work sector.

Figure 11 Dominant non-Irish workers in industrial sections, 2011



It's a fact!

16,774 The number of Polish workers in Ireland in the Wholesale and Retail sectors in 2011

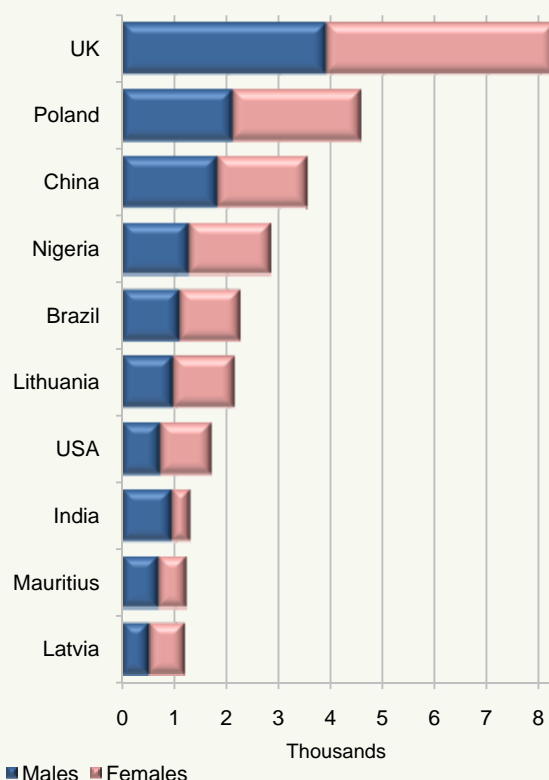
35% The percentage of Indian workers in Human Health activities

32% The percentage of Filipino workers in Human Health activities

25% The percentage of Lithuanian workers in Wholesale and Retail

Non-Irish students and retired

Figure 12 Students, males and females for some nationalities, 2011



Students

There were 49,915 non-Irish national students and pupils aged 15 years and over resident in Ireland in 2011 accounting for 10.7 per cent of all non-Irish nationals in this age group. This compared with 11.2 per cent for Irish nationals. The largest group were UK nationals (8,277 persons) followed by Poles (4,586), Chinese (3,533) and Nigerians (2,860).

American continentals accounted for one in four non-Irish national students in 2011. African (22.6%) and Asian (21%) students were next while students with EU nationality (6.9%) had the lowest share.

Participation rates

The student participation rate of non-Irish 19-24 year olds was 32.2 per cent compared with a rate of 41 per cent for Irish nationals. However, within the individual nationalities, this rate varied greatly. The highest rate was recorded for Saudi Arabian nationals (92.3%) albeit with a relatively small number of students (337). This was followed by Malaysian nationals at 87.1 per cent (640 students) and Chinese nationals at 77.9 per cent (1,634 students). Canadian (69.8%), US (64.3%), Filipino (61.9%), Indian (60.6%) and Mauritian (60.4%) nationals also had high education participation rates.

Amongst the largest European nationalities in Ireland, the education participation rate of 19-24 year olds was lowest among Slovakian students (7.2%). Polish students (9.1%) and Hungarian students (9.2%) also had lower than average education participation rates. This reflected the correspondingly high rates of labour force participation amongst these nationalities in 2011.

Table pages 45 - 47

Retired UK nationals

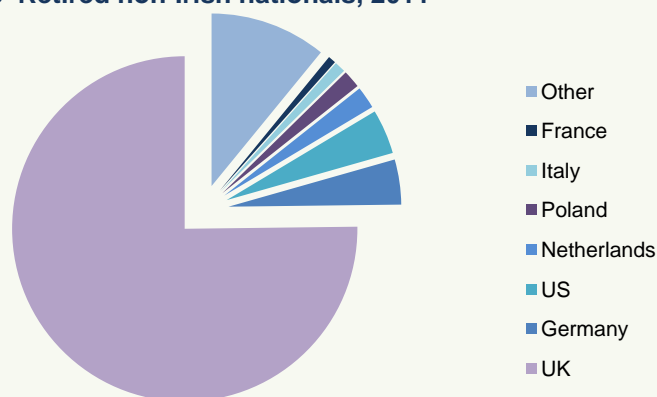
There were 19,619 non-Irish nationals who were retired in Ireland in 2011. This represents 4.2 per cent of the non-Irish nationals aged 15 years and over compared with 13.9 per cent for Irish nationals. The number of retired females (9,913) was slightly higher than the number of retired males (9,706).

By far the largest group of retirees were UK nationals with 14,754 persons or 75 per cent of all non-Irish retirees. The next largest group was German nationals with 826 retirees.

UK nationals also had the highest rate of retired persons in Ireland in 2011 with one in seven (or 14.6%) retired.

High rates were recorded for Dutch (10.7%), US (9.5%) and German (8.1%) nationals.

Figure 13 Retired non-Irish nationals, 2011



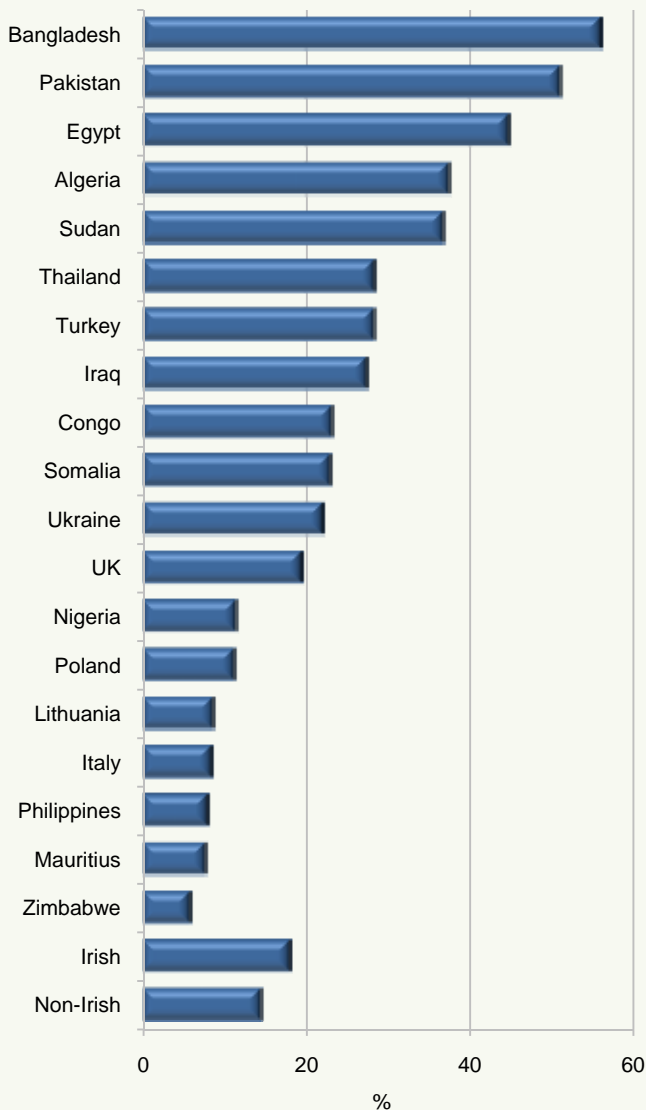
It's a fact!

29.2% The percentage of Canadians in Ireland aged 15 and over who were students in 2011.

4.1% The percentage of non-Irish nationals aged 25 years and over who were students in 2011. The corresponding rate for Irish nationals was 1.5 per cent in 2011.

Non-Irish looking after the home

Figure 14 Percentage of women looking after the home/family by nationality, 2011



Looking after home or family

The number of non-Irish nationals whose economic status was looking after the home or family was 37,164 accounting for 8 per cent of all non-Irish nationals living in Ireland in 2011. The same rate for Irish nationals was 9.7 per cent.

Females looking after the home

Within the individual nationalities shown in Table 8C, on page 45, the highest proportion of women aged 15 and over looking after the home was recorded for Bangladeshi women at 56.1 per cent (see Figure 14), followed by Pakistani women at 51.2 per cent. High rates were also recorded for Egyptian (45%), Algerian (38%) and Sudanese women (37%). At the opposite end of the scale, Zimbabwean women looking after the home accounted for 6 per cent of all Zimbabwean women living in Ireland.

Among the larger non-Irish groups, 19.6 per cent of UK national women were looking after the home, whilst the rate for Polish women was 11.2 per cent. The rate for Lithuanian women was 8.7 per cent and for Nigerian women was 11.5 per cent. Among Irish women 18.1 per cent were looking after the home or family.

Relatively more non-Irish men looking after the home

The vast majority of the non-Irish nationals looking after the home/family were female, with only 3,035 males in this category. However, males accounted for 8.2 per cent of all non-Irish nationals looking after the home, higher than the corresponding rate for Irish nationals which was 5 per cent in 2011.

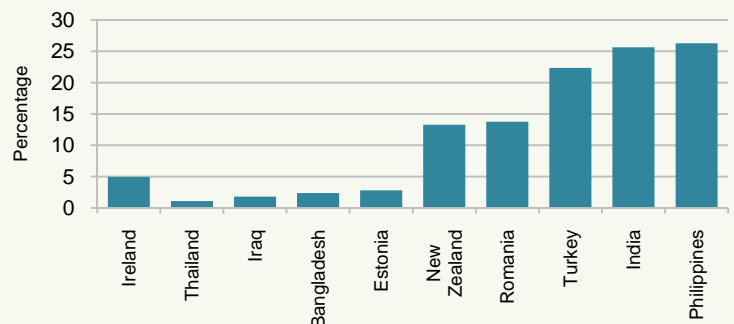
Table pages 45 - 47

Men looking after the home

Figure 15 shows the proportion of male nationals looking after the home/family in 2011 for selected nationalities. The highest rate was recorded for Filipino men who accounted for 26.3 per cent of all Filipino homemakers in 2011. Males accounted for only 1 per cent of Thai nationals whose economic status was looking after the home or family.

The rate for Irish national males was 5 per cent.

Figure 15 Males looking after the home/family in selected nationalities, 2011



It's a fact!

14.6%

The percentage of non-Irish women aged 15 and over who were looking after the home/family in 2011. The corresponding rate for Irish women was 18.1 per cent.

Socio-economic group

Grouping the population

Socio-economic group (SEG) classifies the entire population into one of ten groups based on the level of skill and educational attainment of the occupation (of those at work, unemployed or retired) while all other persons are classified to the socio-economic group of the person in the family on whom they are deemed to be dependent.

The largest group in 2011 for non-Irish nationals was group D (non-manual workers) accounting for 115,877 persons and representing 21.3 per cent of all non-Irish nationals. The smallest group was group I (farmers) representing just 0.6 per cent.

Figure 16 compares the distribution of Irish and non-Irish nationalities by socio-economic group. Proportionately more Irish nationals were assigned to employers and managers and higher and lower professional groups (35% combined) than were non-Irish nationals (26%). On the other hand, relatively more non-Irish were assigned to non-manual, manual skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers (48% combined) compared with Irish nationals (39%).

Figure 16 Irish and non-Irish nationals by socio-economic group, 2011

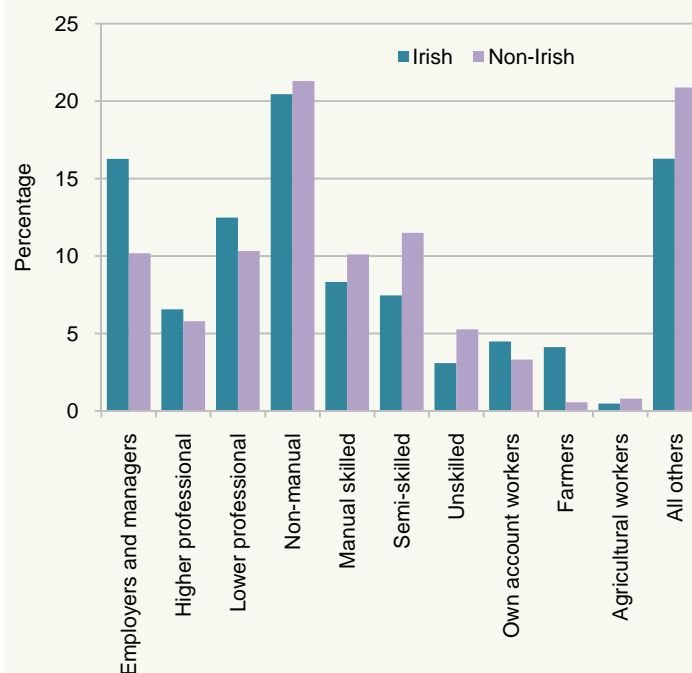
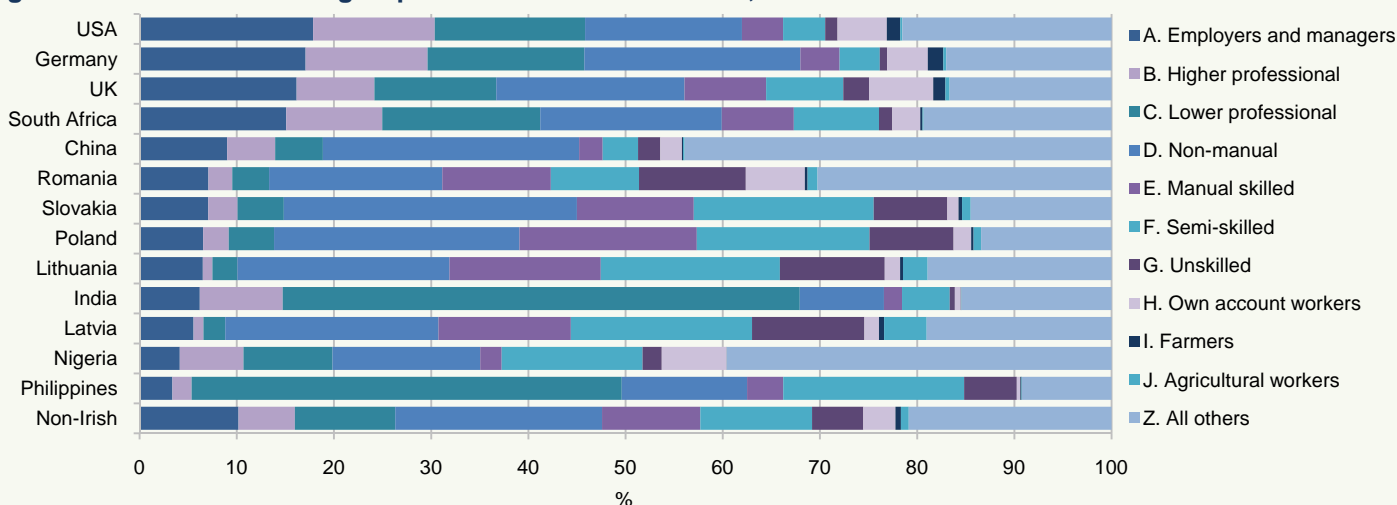


Figure 17 Socio-economic groups for selected nationalities, 2011



Differences at nationality level

Within the nationalities shown in Table 12, Italians had the highest proportion assigned to employers and managers (20.8%), twice that of the overall non-Irish average of 10.2 per cent and higher than the Irish average of 16.2 per cent.

Higher than average proportions assigned to higher professionals were recorded for Sudanese (48.5%), Egyptian (18.6%) and Pakistani (17.9%) nationals, reflecting the high numbers of medical doctors among these nationalities. Indians and Filipinos had the highest percentages in the lower professional group (which includes nurses and midwives) with 53.2 per cent and 44.3 per cent, respectively.

Relatively high rates of persons assigned to Own Account workers were recorded for Nigerian and Dutch nationals (both 6.7%), and UK nationals (6.6%).

It's a fact!

2.4% The percentage of Dutch nationals classified to farmers in 2011

5% The percentage of Ukrainian nationals classified to agricultural workers in 2011

Nationality and education

Non-Irish more highly educated than Irish

Census 2011 results show that the number of non-Irish nationals living in Ireland who had completed their education was 344,929 in April 2011.

It also shows up differences that existed in the levels of education attained between Irish and non-Irish nationals aged 15-64 (see figure 19 below). For example, 28.7 per cent of Irish nationals who had completed their education were educated up to lower secondary (Junior Certificate or equivalent). The same rate for non-Irish nationals was 12.5 per cent. A technical or vocational qualification was held by 8.3 per cent of Irish nationals compared with 16.2 per cent of non-Irish nationals. At third level, the proportion of non-Irish nationals with a degree or higher was 31.3 per cent compared with 27.1 per cent of Irish nationals.

Figure 18 Levels of education completed by nationality, 2011

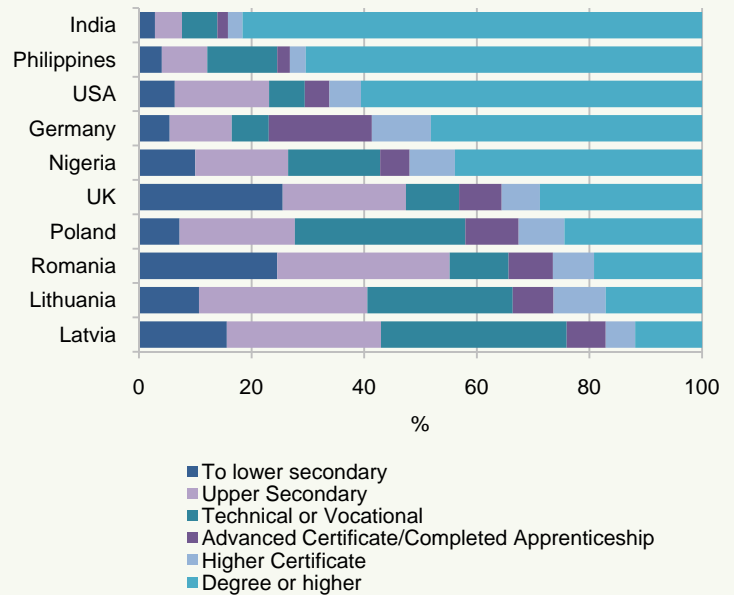
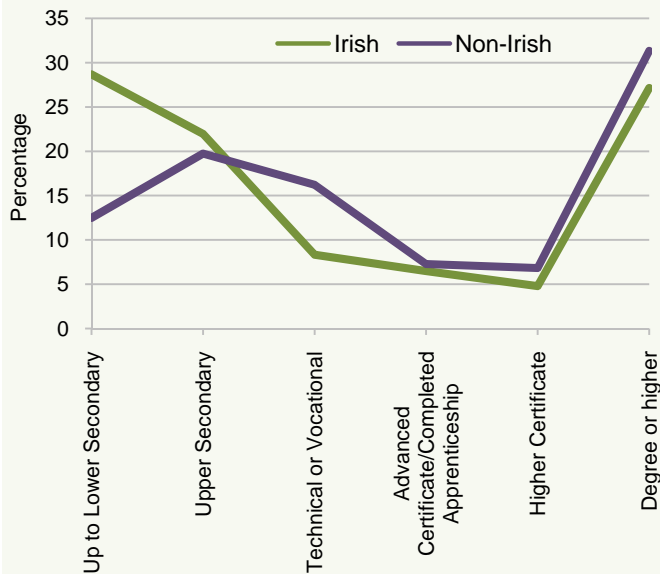


Figure 19 Levels of education completed (persons aged 15-64), 2011



Indian nationals highly educated

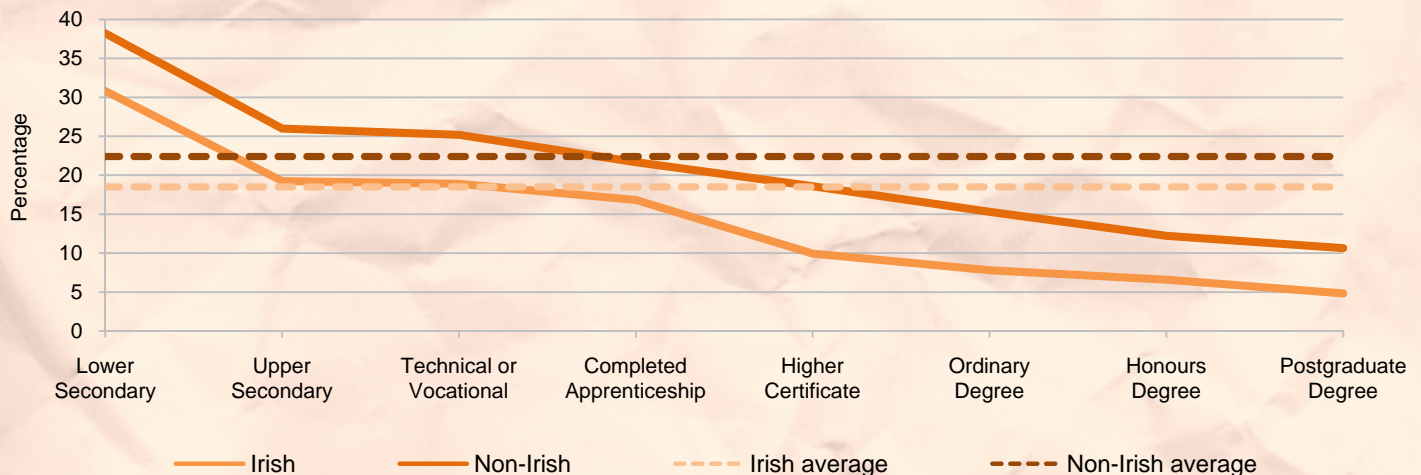
Figure 18 above shows the breakdown of persons who ceased their education by level of education for the top 10 nationalities living in Ireland in 2011. Of these, Indian nationals had the highest percentage of persons with a third level degree or higher (77.3%). Filipinos (64.5%) and US nationals (55.9%) had similarly high rates. Nationals from Latvia (10.9%), Lithuania (15.5%) and Romania (17.1%) had below average rates.

German nationals had the highest proportion of persons with an advanced certificate/completed apprenticeship in 2011 at 17.3 per cent and much higher than the average for all non-Irish nationals (7.2%).

Latvians (30.2%) and Poles (28.8%) had the highest proportions of persons with a technical or vocational qualification.

Table pages 52 - 53

Unemployment rate by level of education attained, 2011



Field of study

The non-Irish skill set

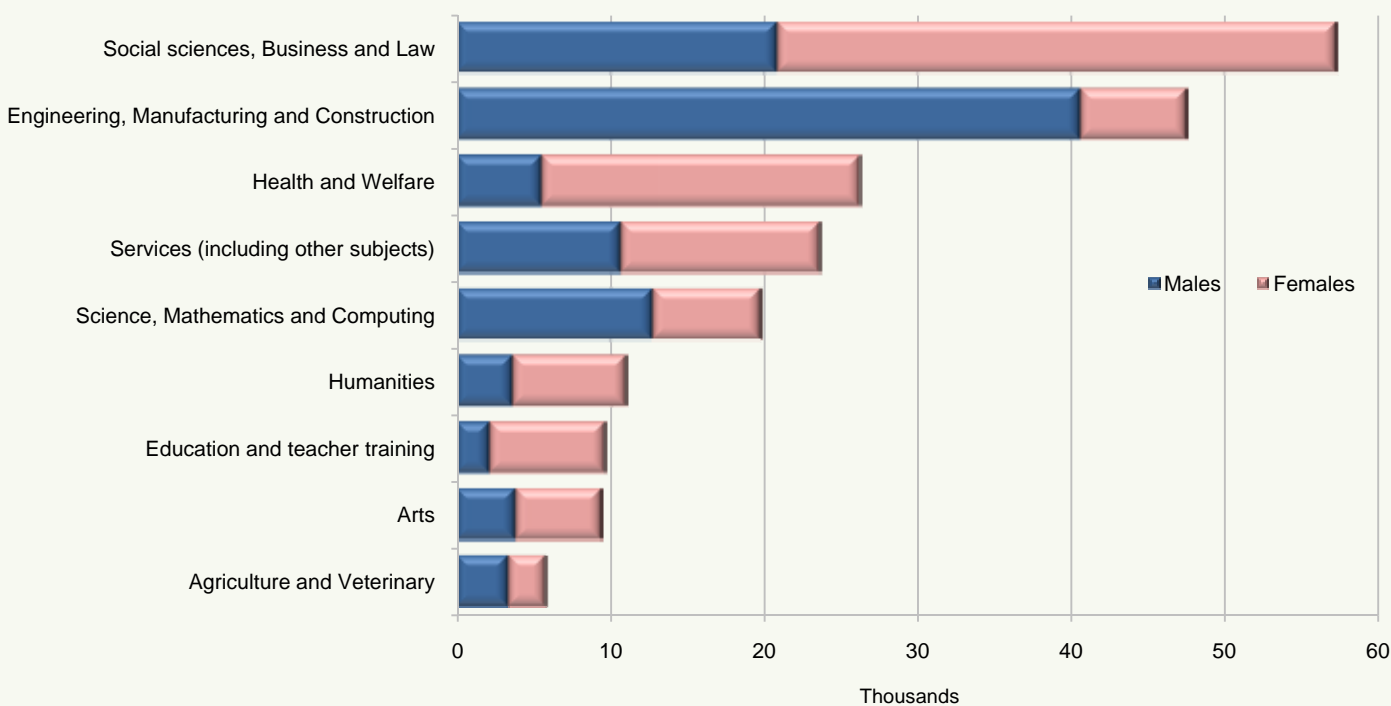
Of the total non-Irish nationals aged 15 and over who had completed their education 210,243 persons answered the new question on their main field of study. This represented a response rate of 61 per cent and compares with a 48 per cent response rate for Irish nationals.

The most popular category for non-Irish nationals was Social Sciences, Business and Law with 57,292 persons holding a qualification in this area. This category represented 27 per cent of all respondents. This category was also the most popular among the Irish national population for whom the completion rate was 28 per cent of all relevant respondents. Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction was the next most popular amongst the non-Irish with 47,539 persons representing 23 per cent of all non-Irish respondents. This was slightly higher than the same rate for Irish nationals (19%).

Within Social Sciences, Business and Law, the field of Accounting and Taxation accounted for 4.8 per cent of respondents. Two-thirds of these were female.

Building and Civil Engineering qualifications accounted for 5.1 per cent of all non-Irish respondents in 2011 with 95 per cent of these male.

Figure 20 Field of study of non-Irish nationals, 2011



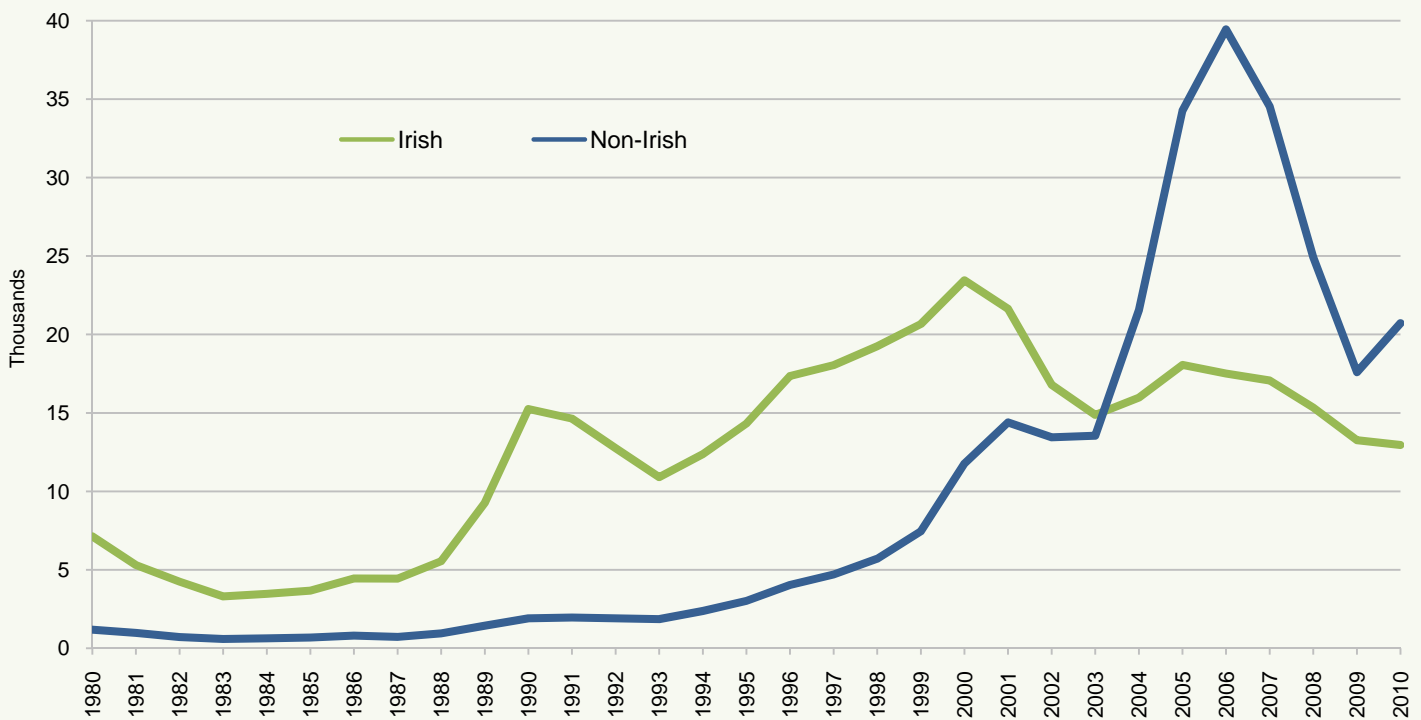
It's a fact!

5.9% The percentage of non-Irish nationals with a Nursing and Caring qualification in April 2011

5.2% The percentage of non-Irish nationals with a Computer Science or Computer Use qualification in April 2011

5% The percentage of non-Irish nationals with a Hotel, Restaurant and Catering qualification in April 2011

Figure 21 Irish and non-Irish returned migrants by year of return to Ireland (Republic)



Persons who lived abroad

Census 2011 revealed that there were 892,370 residents (aged 1 year and over) who had previously lived outside of Ireland (Republic) for one year or more. Of these, 536,386 were Irish nationals (60.1%) and 351,905 were non-Irish nationals (39.4%). The graph above shows the year of arrival into Ireland for both Irish and non-Irish nationals for the years 1980 to 2010. When analysing these results, it must be borne in mind that a high percentage of residents who were born abroad failed to answer the question on previous residence abroad – repeating patterns observed in 2006.

Returning Irish

Returning Irish nationals have always been in evidence, averaging around 5,000 persons per year in the early 1980's and then increasing to reach a high of 15,245 in 1990. After small declines from this high in the early 1990's, the annual inflow increased sharply between 1994 and 2000 to reach a maximum inflow of 23,448 persons in the year 2000. Since then annual inflows have been decreasing with an average inflow of around 15,000 persons in the 2006-2010 period.

Incoming non-Irish

The graph shows that the flow of non-Irish nationals into Ireland had been small over the period 1980 to 1988 averaging 800 persons annually. Since then the numbers have been steadily increasing year on year and in particular over the period 2004-2006 when a high of 39,448 persons arrived in Ireland in 2006. Since then the number of non-Irish nationals arriving in Ireland has been decreasing but was still significant at 20,716 persons for the year 2010.

Tables pages 55 - 60

It's a fact!

199,206 The number of non-Irish nationals in Ireland in 2011 who arrived in Ireland since 2004

112,766 The number of Irish nationals in Ireland in 2011 who arrived in Ireland since 2004

Foreign languages

Figure 22 Most common languages spoken by non-Irish nationals

Languages spoken at home

As already reported in *This Is Ireland, Part 1* 514,068 residents spoke a language other than Irish or English at home in 2011.

Of these 145,919 were Irish nationals. French (41,243 persons), German (16,160) and Spanish (12,590) were the most common languages spoken in Irish homes reflecting the most popular foreign languages taught in Irish schools.

Languages spoken by non-Irish

Non-Irish nationals who spoke a language other than English or Irish at home amounted to 363,929 persons in 2011. The graphs in figure 22 show the most common languages spoken by nationals from the four continents of Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

European nationals

Amongst European nationals living in Ireland in 2011, Polish was the most common language by far with 112,811 speakers, followed by Lithuanian, Russian, Romanian and Latvian.

Asian nationals

Amongst Asian nationals, Filipino (including Tagalog) was the most common language spoken at home, followed by Chinese (including Mandarin and Cantonese), Malayalam (Indian), Urdu (Pakistani) and Hindi (Indian).

African nationals

Amongst African nationals Yoruba (Nigerian) was the most common language spoken, followed by French. Arabic, Igbo (Nigerian) and Afrikaans also featured strongly.

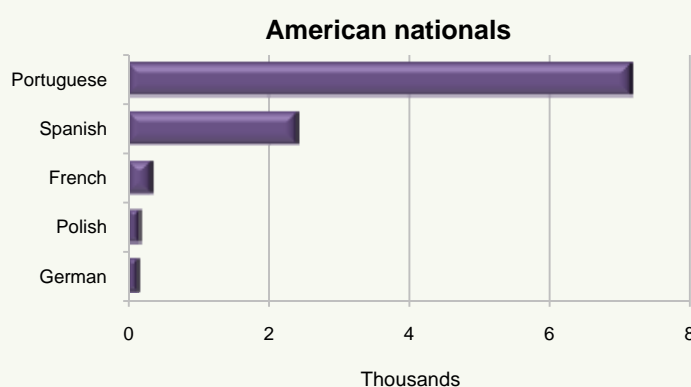
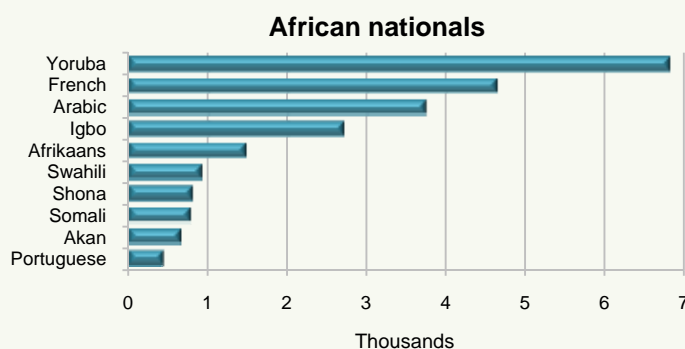
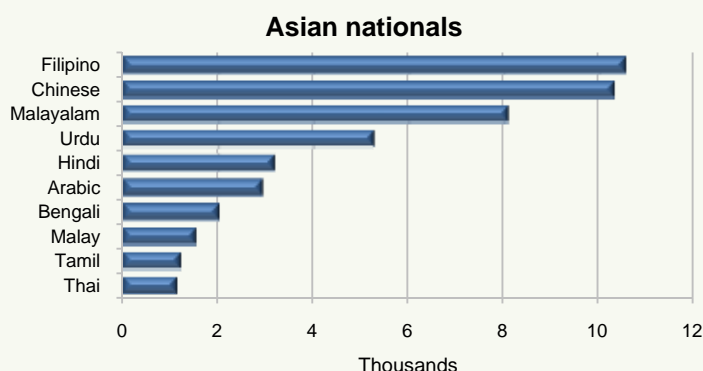
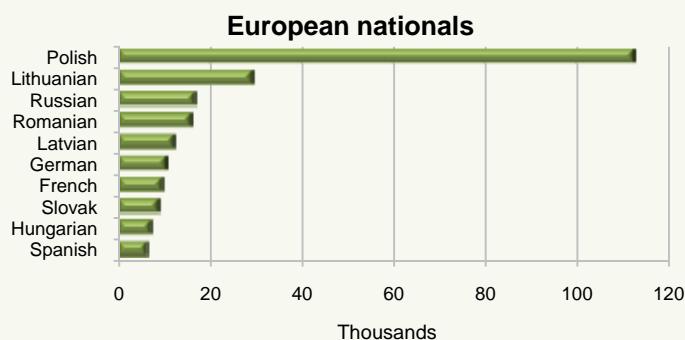
American nationals

Amongst American nationals Portuguese (7,167) was the most common language spoken predominantly in the homes of Brazilian nationals. Spanish, French, Polish and German were the next most common languages spoken.

Languages across borders

In terms of persons speaking a language other than that of their own country, French was the most common language in use followed by Spanish, German, Italian, Arabic, Polish and Russian.

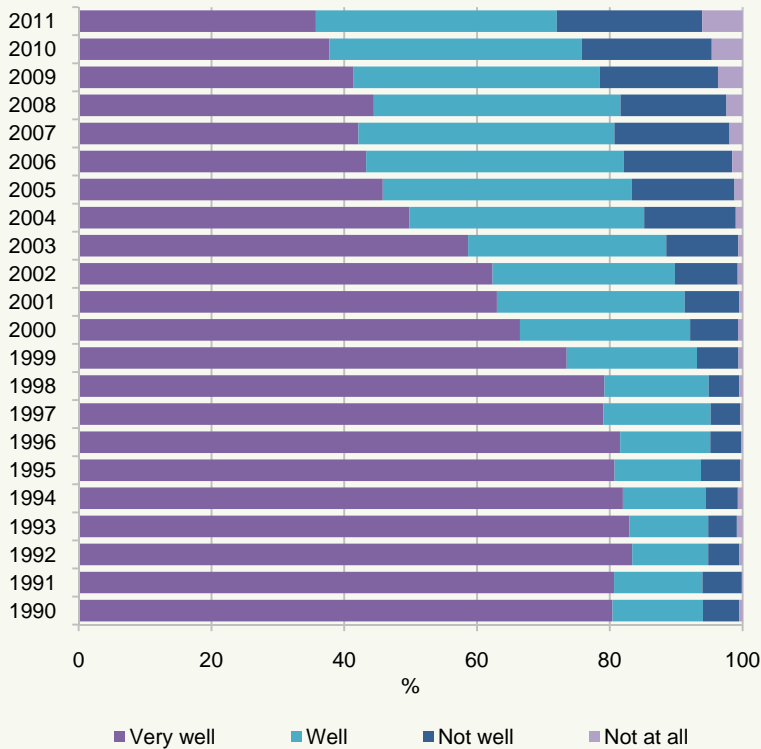
Table page 65



It's a fact!

182 The number of separate languages coded in the 2011 census

Figure 23 Ability to speak English by year of arrival in Ireland



Non-Irish nationals ability to speak English

The question on ability to speak English is only asked of persons who speak a language other than English or Irish at home. The graph on the left charts this ability against year of arrival into Ireland for the 260,999 non-Irish nationals who lived abroad (for at least one year) and spoke a language other than English or Irish at home.

Year of arrival

The improvement in ability over time spent in Ireland is clearly illustrated. Of the non-Irish nationals who arrived in Ireland in 1990, over three-quarters indicated that they spoke English very well in April 2011, with barely one in twenty indicating not well or not at all.

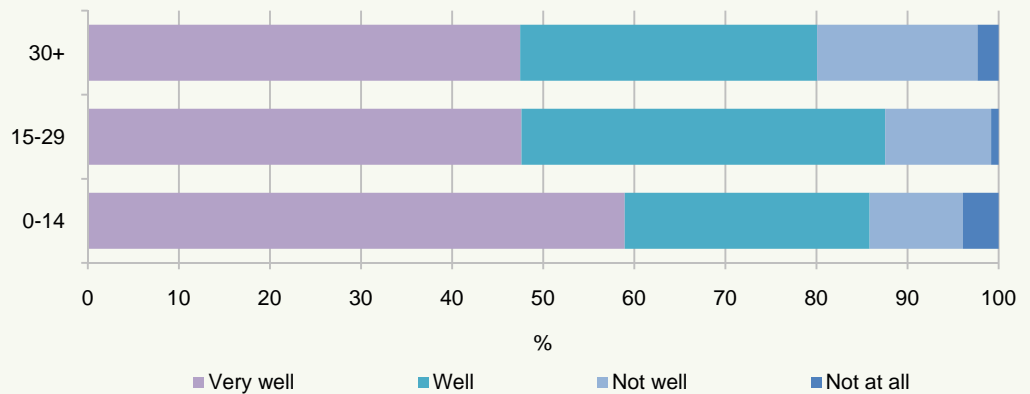
In contrast, for those non-Irish who arrived in 2010 just over one in three (37%) spoke English very well, while 23.7 per cent could not speak English well or at all.

Age and ability

Of the group examined above 26,919 were aged under 15.

Their ability to speak English exceeded that of their adult counterparts with 59 per cent indicating they could speak English very well, compared with 48 per cent of the adult (aged over 14) group.

Figure 24 Ability to speak English by age



It's a fact!

47.7% The percentage of non-Irish nationals who had lived abroad and spoke a foreign language at home who spoke English very well

82.6% The percentage of Nigerians who spoke English very well

30.6% The percentage of Poles who spoke English very well

English difficulty and nationality

Among the group referenced above, Lithuanian nationals had the highest proportion who could not speak English well or at all (29.9%). This compared to the average of 16.6 per cent for all non-Irish nationals who lived abroad and spoke a foreign language at home.

Somalian (29.5%), Latvian (28.8%), Polish (24.5%), Brazilian (24.3%) and Chinese (23.9%) nationals also had higher than average rates of residents who could not speak English well or at all.

Table page 66

Recent immigrants

Arrivals since April 2010

The census results show that of the 53,267 persons who arrived in Ireland in the year prior to April 2011, 33,340 were non-Irish nationals. Most of the arrivals were of European nationality with the largest number being Polish nationals (4,112) followed by UK nationals (4,072). American continental nationalities outnumbered Asian and African nationalities with the arrival of 2,396 Brazilians worthy of note.

Mainly 25-34 years old ...

Over a third of these arrivals who were non-Irish nationals were aged between 25 and 34 years and over two thirds were between the ages of 15 and 34.

... and single

Most of these arrivals who were non-Irish were single persons (59.7%) and 22.7 per cent were married. Single Brazilians accounted for 87 per cent of all Brazilians who arrived in the year prior to the census.

Family arrangements

Many recent arrivals were living in non-family households (9,604 persons) followed by families consisting of a couple with children (6,022) and a couple only (4,465).

Figure 25 Recent arrivals by age group

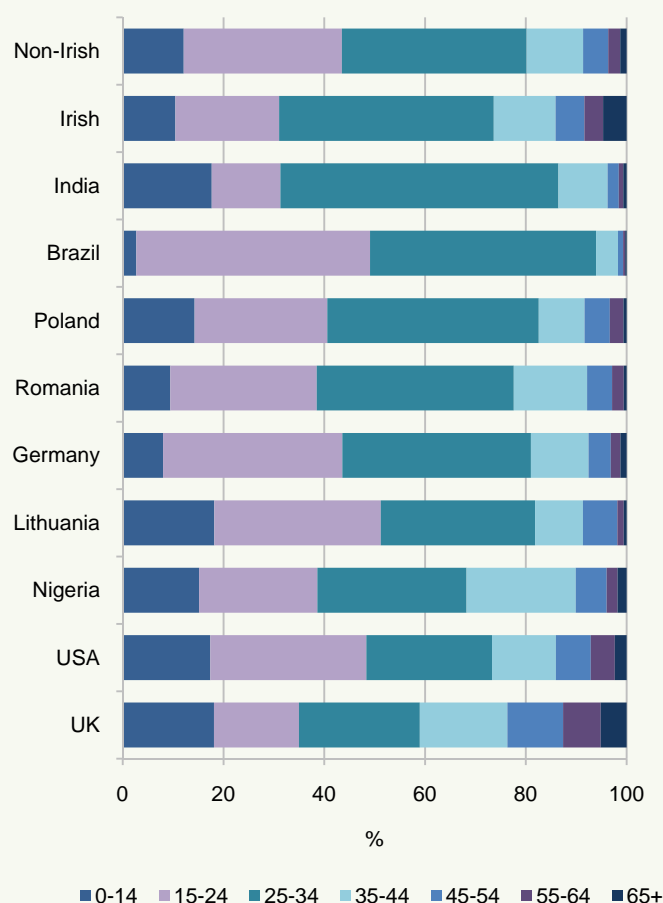
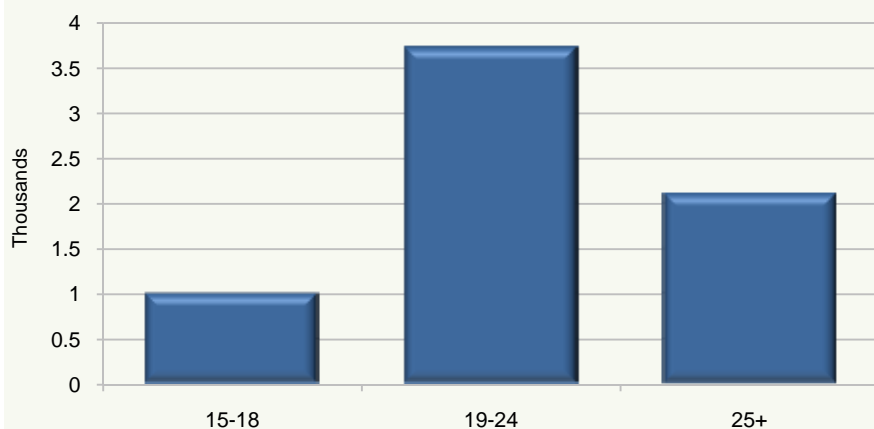


Figure 26 Non-Irish students who arrived in Ireland in the year prior to April 2011



Students arriving

Of the non-Irish immigrants who arrived in Ireland in the year before the census, 23.4 per cent (6,846 persons) were students. Of these, over half were aged 19-24 and a further 31 per cent were over 24.

Brazilian students (1,239) were the largest group, followed by French (594), Chinese (580), US national (452) and Spanish (358) students.

Table pages 61 - 63

It's a fact!

91.2% The percentage of Brazilians who arrived in Ireland in the year prior to Census 2011 who were aged between 15 and 34

60.2% The percentage of Brazilians who arrived in Ireland in the year prior to Census 2011 who were living in a non-family household in April 2011