

Census of Population 2016 – Profile 7

Migration and Diversity

All non-Irish nationals in Ireland

Diversity in Ireland

In April 2016, there were 535,475 non-Irish nationals living in Ireland, a 1.6 per cent decrease on the 2011 figure (544,357). The proportion of the population who were non-Irish nationals has also fallen from 12.2 per cent in 2011 to 11.6 per cent in 2016. This fall in non-Irish nationals can in part be explained by the rise in the number of those with dual Irish nationality, who are classified as Irish in the census.

Persons with dual-Irish nationality increased by 87.4 per cent to 104,784 persons in 2016. The largest proportion was Irish-American, which accounted for 16.8 per cent of all dual nationalities, followed by Irish-UK (14.7%) and Irish-Polish (8.8%).

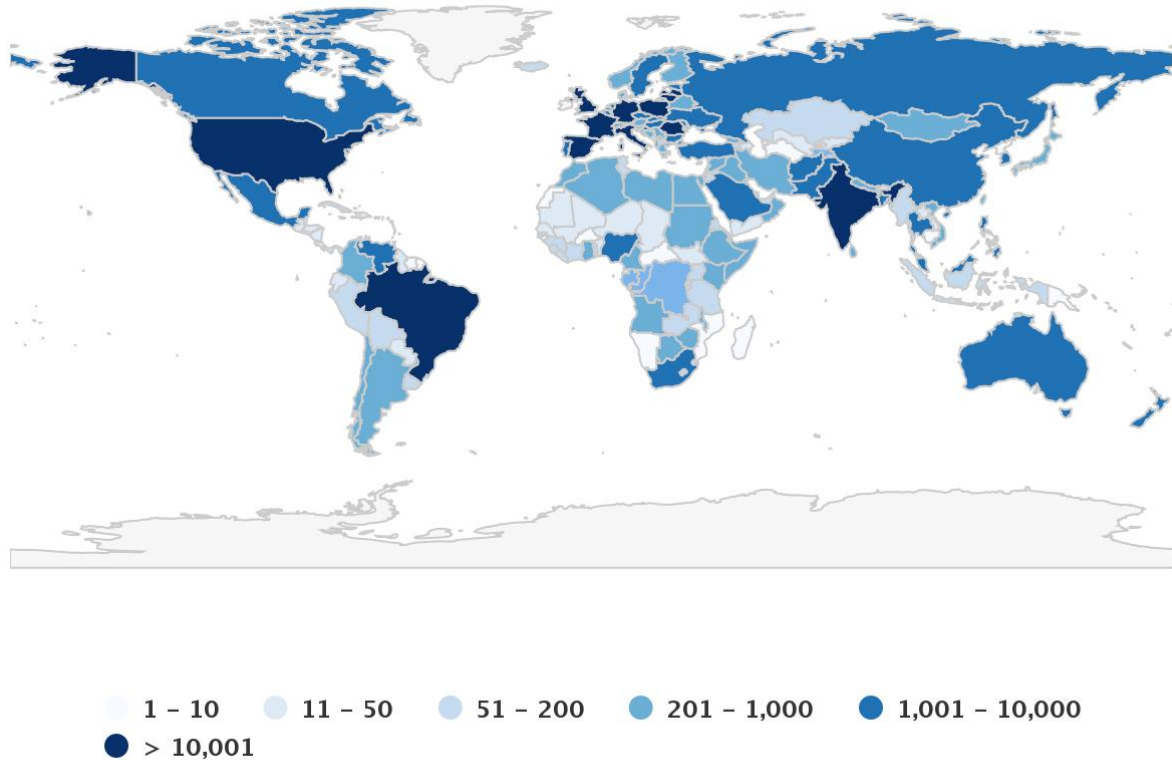
Just 12 countries, each with over 10,000 residents, accounted for 73.6 per cent of all non-Irish nationals in 2016. In the next category 32 countries with between 1,001 and 10,000 residents accounted for a further 19.7 per cent of the total, with the remaining percentage made up of persons from 156 different countries.

Table 1.1 presents the countries of origin of Ireland's non-Irish national population classified by number of persons.

Table 1.1 Country of origin of non-Irish nationals resident in Ireland classified by number of persons, 2016

Number of nationals					
1 - 10	11 - 50	51 - 200	201 - 1,000	1,001 - 10,000	Over 10,000
Andorra	Azerbaijan	Armenia	Albania	Afghanistan	America
Anguilla	Bahrain	Bolivia	Algeria	Australia	Brazil
Antigua/Barbuda	Barbados	Burma	Angola	Bangladesh	France
Bahamas	Benin	Burundi	Argentina	Belgium	Germany
Belize	Bhutan	Cuba	Austria	Bulgaria	India
Bermuda	Brunei	Cyprus	Belarus	Canada	Italy
British Indian Ocean territory	Chad	Eritrea	Bosnia	China	Latvia
Burkina Faso	Costa Rica	Guinea	Botswana	Congo	Lithuania
Cambodia	Dominica	Hong Kong	Cameroon	Croatia	Poland
Cape Verde	Dominican Republic	Iceland	Chile	Czech Republic	Romania
Cayman Islands	East Timor	Indonesia	Colombia	Estonia	Spain
Central African	Ecuador	Ivory Coast	Denmark	Hungary	UK
Faroe Islands	Equatorial Guinea	Jamaica	Egypt	Malaysia	
French Polynesia	Fiji	Jordan	Ethiopia	Mauritius	
Gibraltar	Gambia	Kazakhstan	Finland	Mexico	
Grenada	Guatemala	Lebanon	Georgia	Moldova	
Guadeloupe	Guyana	Lesotho	Ghana	Netherlands	
Guam	Honduras	Liberia	Greece	New Zealand	
Guinea - Bissau	Kyrgyzstan	Macedonia	Iran	Nigeria	
Haiti	Laos	Malta	Iraq	Pakistan	
Liechtenstein	Luxembourg	Palestine	Israel	Philippines	
Macau	Maldives	Peru	Japan	Portugal	
Madagascar	Mali	Rwanda	Kenya	Russian Federation	
Monaco	Mauritania	Sierra Leone	Kosovo	Saudi Arabia	
Montserrat	Montenegro	Tanzania	Kuwait	Slovakia	
Mozambique	Nicaragua	Togo	Libya	South Africa	
Namibia	Niger	Trinidad and Tobago	Malawi	South Korea	
North Korea	Panama	Tunisia	Mongolia	Sweden	
Papua New Guinea	Paraguay	Uganda	Morocco	Thailand	
		United Arab			
Puerto Rico	Salvadoran	Emirates	Nepal	Turkey	
Qatar	Samoa	Uruguay	Norway	Ukraine	
Reunion	Senegal	Zambia	Oman	Venezuela	
San Marino	Seychelles		Serbia		
Solomon Islands	South Sudan		Singapore		
St. Kitts and Nevis	Swaziland		Slovenia		
St. Lucia	Uzbekistan		Somalia		
St. Vincents	Yemen		Sri Lanka		
Suriname			Sudan		
Tonga			Switzerland		
Turkmenistan			Syria		
Turks and Caicos Islands			Taiwan		
Vatican City			Vietnam		
Western Sahara			Zimbabwe		
Yugoslavia					
	Number of countries				
	44	37	32	43	32
	Total number of persons				
	201	949	3,398	22,721	105,341
					393,959

Map 1.1 Non-Irish nationals living in Ireland, 2016



Non-Irish nationals at county level

The administrative counties of Dublin City (91,876 persons), Fingal (46,909) and Cork County (42,002) had the highest numbers of non-Irish nationals in 2016. Leitrim (3,526) and Sligo (5,892) had the lowest numbers of non-Irish nationals.

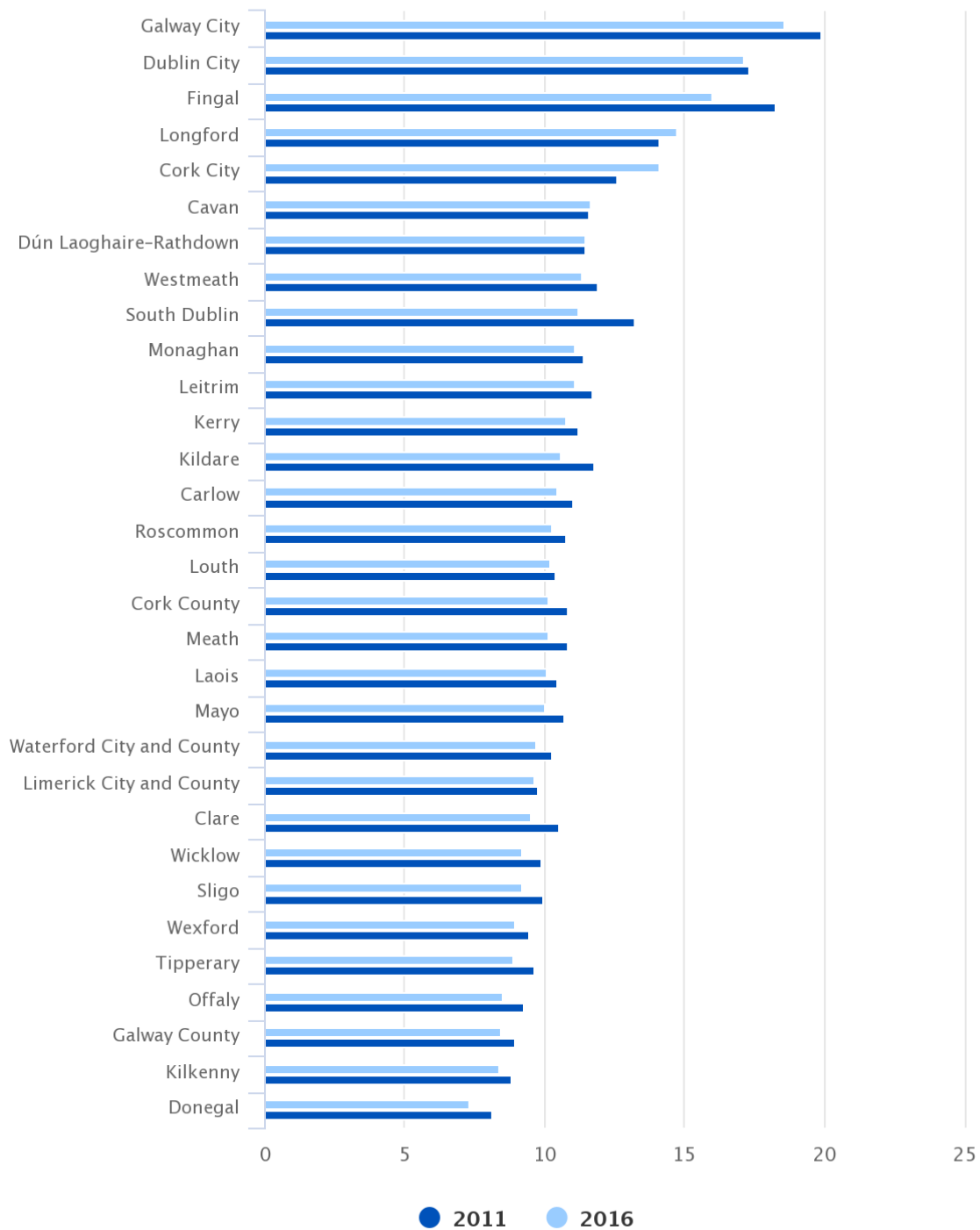
As a proportion of its resident population, Galway City was the most multi-cultural with 18.6 per cent of its residents recorded as non-Irish. Of these, Polish nationals were dominant. Just over 17 per cent of the resident population of Dublin city were non-Irish with Polish, Romanian, UK nationals, Brazilian, Italian, Spanish and French making up more than half of the total 91,876 non-Irish in the city in 2016. One in six of Fingal residents was a non-Irish national with Polish, Romanian, UK and Lithuanian nationals combined accounting for 53.8 per cent of these.

Donegal had the smallest proportion of non-Irish nationals (7.3%) in 2016 and over half of these were UK nationals with 5,860 persons.

Over the 5 year period since 2011, only eight counties recorded an increase in their non-Irish national population. Cork City saw the largest increase rising by 17.2 per cent (2,505 persons) followed by Longford which saw a 9.1 per cent increase (502 persons) and Dún

Laoghaire-Rathdown where the non-Irish population increased by 5.5 per cent (1,281 persons) to 24,426.

Figure 1.1 Percentage of non-Irish nationals by county, 2011–2016



Source: CSO Ireland

It's a Fact

- 122,515 The number of Polish in Ireland - the largest non-Irish nation in 2016
- 104,784 The number of persons with dual nationality (Irish-other country)

Towns of high non-Irish nationals

Looking at non-Irish population by town shows that Ballyhaunis had the highest proportion of non-Irish nationals with 941 persons representing 39.5 per cent of the total population. This compared with an average non-Irish population of 14.9 per cent for all towns over 1,500 in 2016.

Table 1.2 shows the 10 towns where more than 26 per cent of the population were non-Irish.

Table 1.2 Towns with the highest percentage of non-Irish nationals, 2016

Town	County	Number of residents	% of non-Irish nationals	Number of non-Irish nationals	The largest non-Irish group (number)
Ballyhaunis	Mayo	2,383	39.5	941	Polish - 159
Edgeworthstown	Longford	2,062	32.3	667	Polish - 163
Ballymahon	Longford	1,866	32.1	599	Polish - 273
Ballyjamesduff	Cavan	2,689	30.2	812	Polish - 311
Monaghan	Monaghan	7,597	30.1	2,287	Lithuanian - 1,004
Saggart	Dublin	3,145	28.9	909	Polish - 326
Longford	Longford	10,011	27.4	2,740	Polish - 1,004
Cahir	Tipperary	3,590	27.3	979	Polish - 340
Gort	Galway	2,951	26.6	785	Brazilian - 397
Cavan	Cavan	10,656	26.2	2,790	Polish - 827

Map 1.2 Nationalities by electoral division, 2016

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Migration and Diversity

Demographics

Non-Irish nationals by sex and age

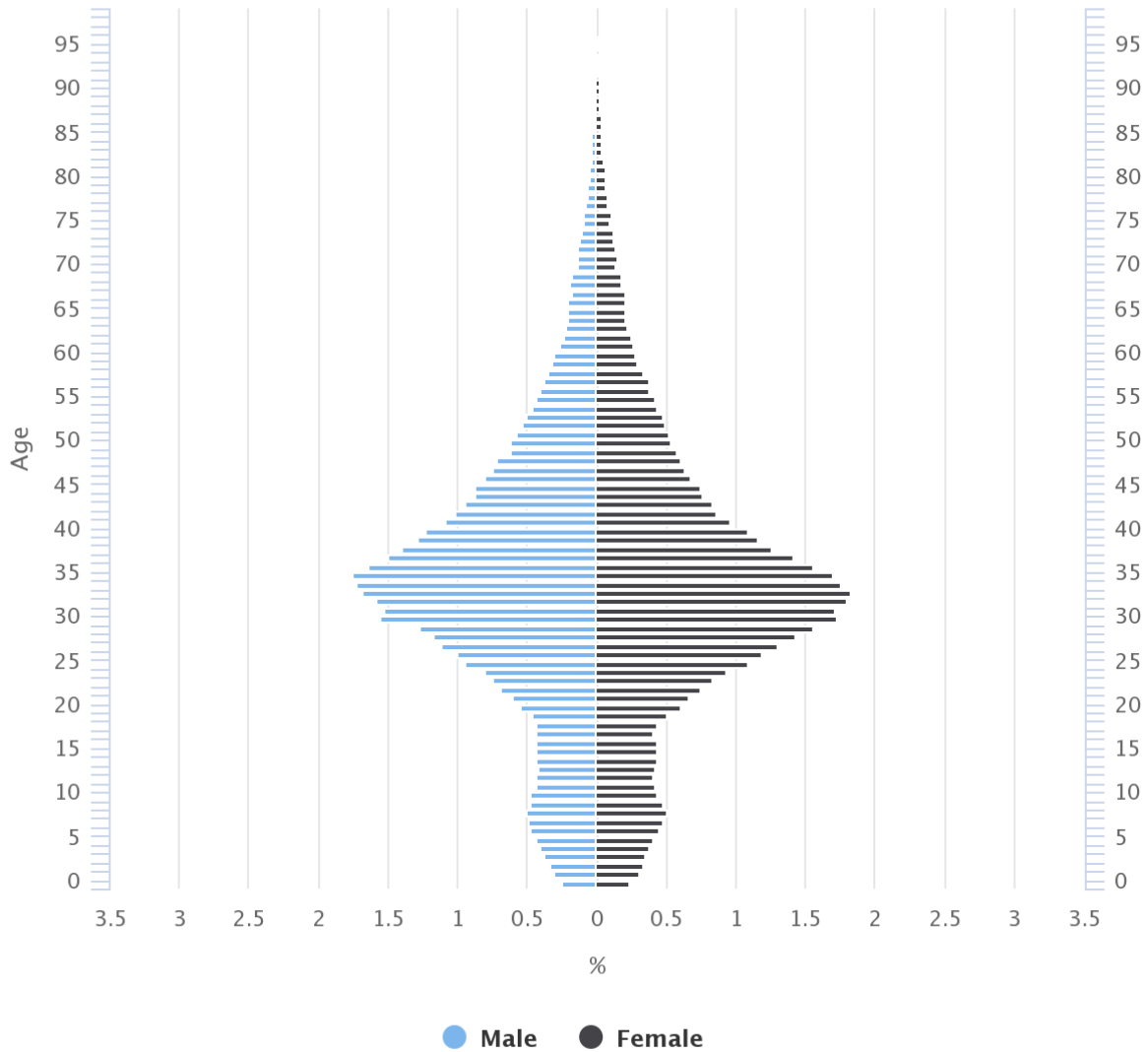
Non-Irish nationals were almost evenly split by gender in April 2016 with 267,088 males and 268,387 females. This continues a pattern first seen in 2011 and reflects a change since 2006 when there were more males than females among the non-Irish population.

The interactive population pyramid in Figure 2.1 shows the age and sex distribution of non-Irish nationals for selected countries in 2016. The age profile of Non-Irish nationals looks very different to that of Irish nationals.

Nearly half of all non-Irish nationals were aged between 25 and 42 compared with less than a quarter of Irish nationals. Persons aged 65 years or over accounted for less than 5 per cent of the non-Irish population in sharp contrast to the nearly 15 per cent for Irish nationals. In the younger age groups just 12.3 per cent of non-Irish nationals were aged 0 to 14 years compared with 22.5 per cent of Irish nationals.

The age and sex breakdown of the ten largest non-Irish national populations are presented in the Figure below. The age profile varies considerably depending on the nationality. For example, the UK population has a much older profile than other nationalities with the peak age being 50 for males and 49 for females, while the Brazilian population is the most concentrated, with over 80 per cent of the population falling between the ages 20 to 39.

Figure 2.1 Non-Irish nationals by age and sex, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

It's a Fact

- 33 The peak single year of age for non-Irish nationals living in Ireland in 2016 (18,821 persons)
- 34.6 The average age of non-Irish nationals in Ireland in 2016

Change in age structure among large nationality groups

An analysis of the age structure of the three largest non-Irish national groups, namely Polish, UK and Lithuanians, reveals a recurring pattern of stable populations slowly ageing. The average age for Irish nationals increased by 1 year to 37.7 years in 2016. The average age of usually resident non-Irish nationals increased by more than twice that (2.2 years) over the five years rising from 32.6 to 34.8.

Polish nationals

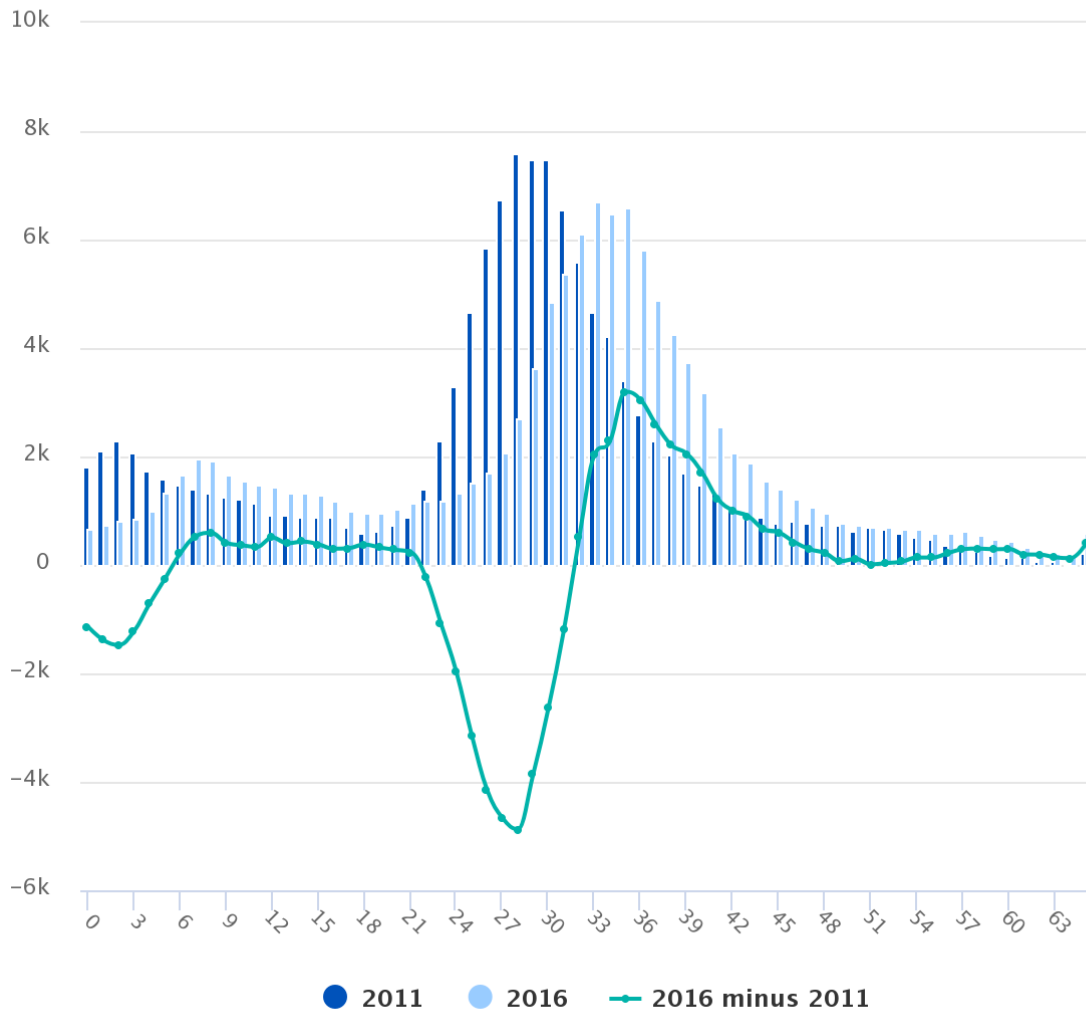
The Polish population in Ireland nearly doubled between 2006 and 2011 and then remained almost unchanged between 2011 and 2016, with 122,585 to 122,515 persons respectively. While the numbers remained unchanged those who are here slowly aged over the five years, with the average age increasing from 27.7 years in 2011 to 31.3 in 2016.

Fig 2.2 presents the age structure in 2011 and 2016, along with the net change by single year of age. As can be seen, the proportion of persons aged 22-31 more than halved over the five years, from 43.5 per cent in 2011 to 20.8 per cent in 2016, a fall of 27,803 persons for this age group.

Those aged 32 and over grew from representing 34.0 per cent of persons in 2011 to 56.8 per cent by 2016, an increase of 27,957 persons in this age band.

Although the proportion of Poles aged 21 or less remained stable between 2011 and 2016, at 22.5 and 22.3 per cent respectively, the proportion aged 0-5 halved. In 2011 there were 11,592 Polish children aged 0-5 years representing 9.5 per cent of the total, but this fell to just 5,392 (4.4%) in 2016. This can be partially explained by an increase in the number of children of Polish parents classified as dual-Irish which is further examined in Dual Nationalities chapter.

Figure 2.2 Changes in Polish population 2011 – 2016



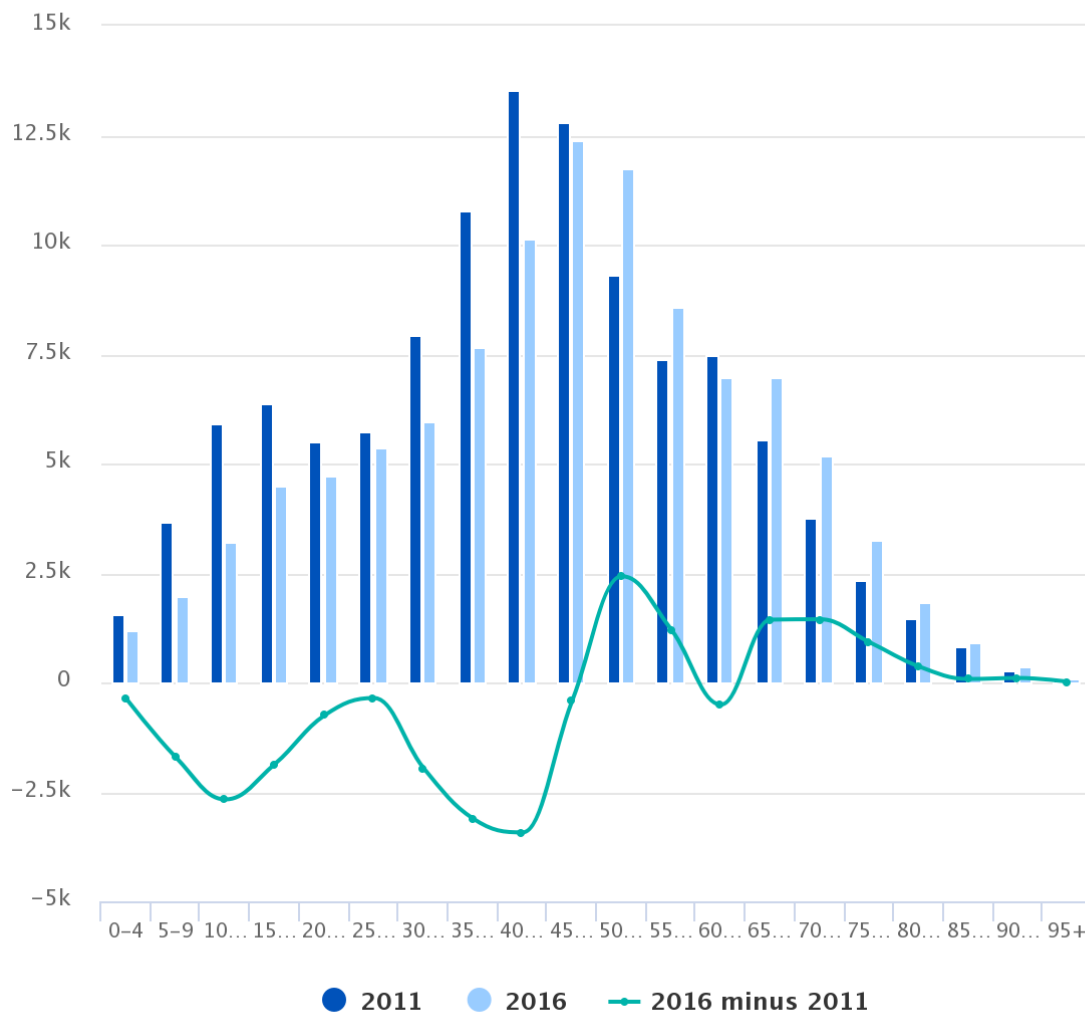
Source: CSO Ireland

UK nationals

Although the number of UK nationals resident in Ireland fell from 112,259 in 2011 to 103,113 in 2016 (a fall of 9,146 over the five years), the number in the age group 0-50 years fell by 16,225 while those aged 50 and over increased by 7,478.

The average age of the UK nationals in Ireland has increased from 42.5 years in 2011 to 47.1 years in 2016, considerably older than the Irish national population (37.4).

Figure 2.3 Changes in U.K. population 2011 – 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

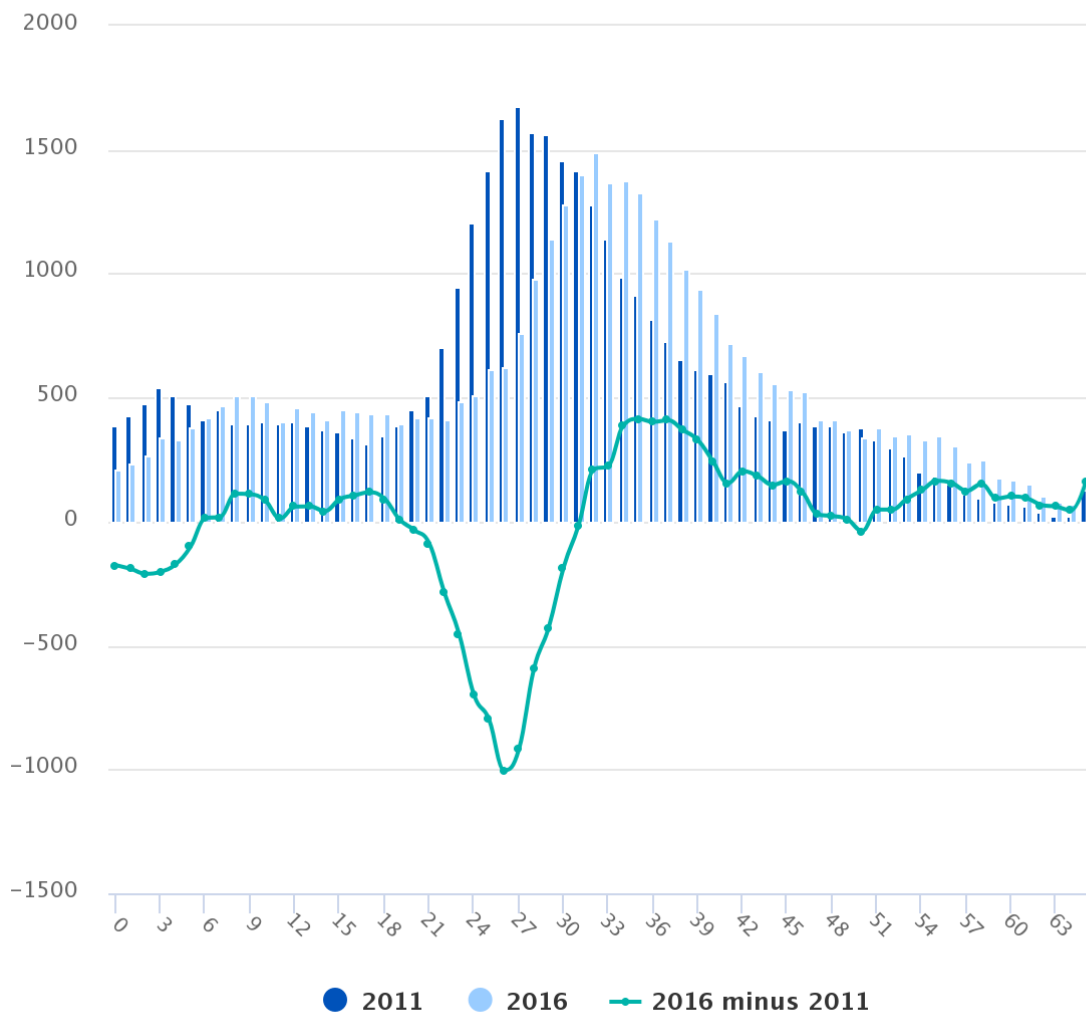
Lithuanian nationals

Fig 2.4 illustrates the population structure of Lithuanian nationals in 2011 to 2016 and again presents a picture of an ageing population.

For instance the proportion of Lithuanian nationals aged 20-35 fell from representing 51.4 per cent of the total in 2011 to just 39.9 per cent in 2016, while those aged 36 to 45 increased their share from 15.4 per cent of persons in 2011 to 22.6 per cent by 2016.

This is also reflected in the average age of the Lithuanian nationals usually resident in Ireland which increased from 28.8 years in 2011 to 31.9 years in 2016.

Figure 2.4 Changes in Lithuanian population 2011 – 2016



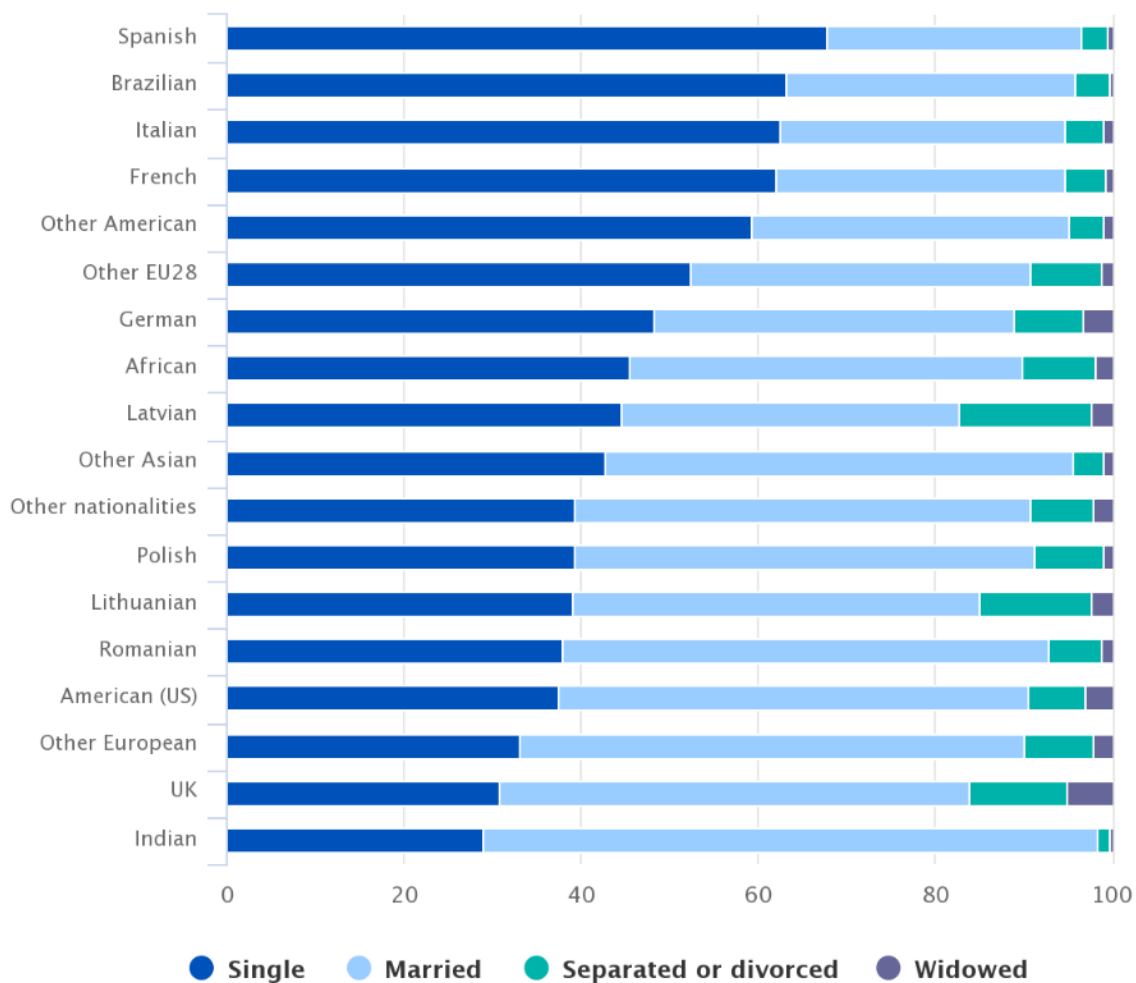
Source: CSO Ireland

Marital status of non-Irish nationals

The marital status of non-Irish national population varies across different nationalities. These differences may be partially explained by the varying age profiles of the different groups combined with cultural factors.

The data is presented in Figure 2.5. Spanish, Brazilian, Italian and French nationals were most likely to be single while Indian nationals had the largest proportion of married persons. Indian nationals were also the least likely to be separated or divorced (1.3%) while Latvians and Lithuanians were most likely with 15 per cent and 12.7 per cent respectively.

Figure 2.5 Marital status of non-Irish nationals aged 15 and over by nationality, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

It's a Fact

- 67.9% The percentage of Spaniards in Ireland aged 15 and over who were single in 2016
- 69.3% The percentage of Indians aged 15 and over who were married in 2016
- 15% The percentage of Latvians aged 15 and over who were separated or divorced in 2016
- 5.1% The percentage of UK nationals aged 15 and over who were widowed in 2016

Household composition

The composition of households headed by non-Irish nationals changes over time, often giving a better understanding of longer-term migration trends.

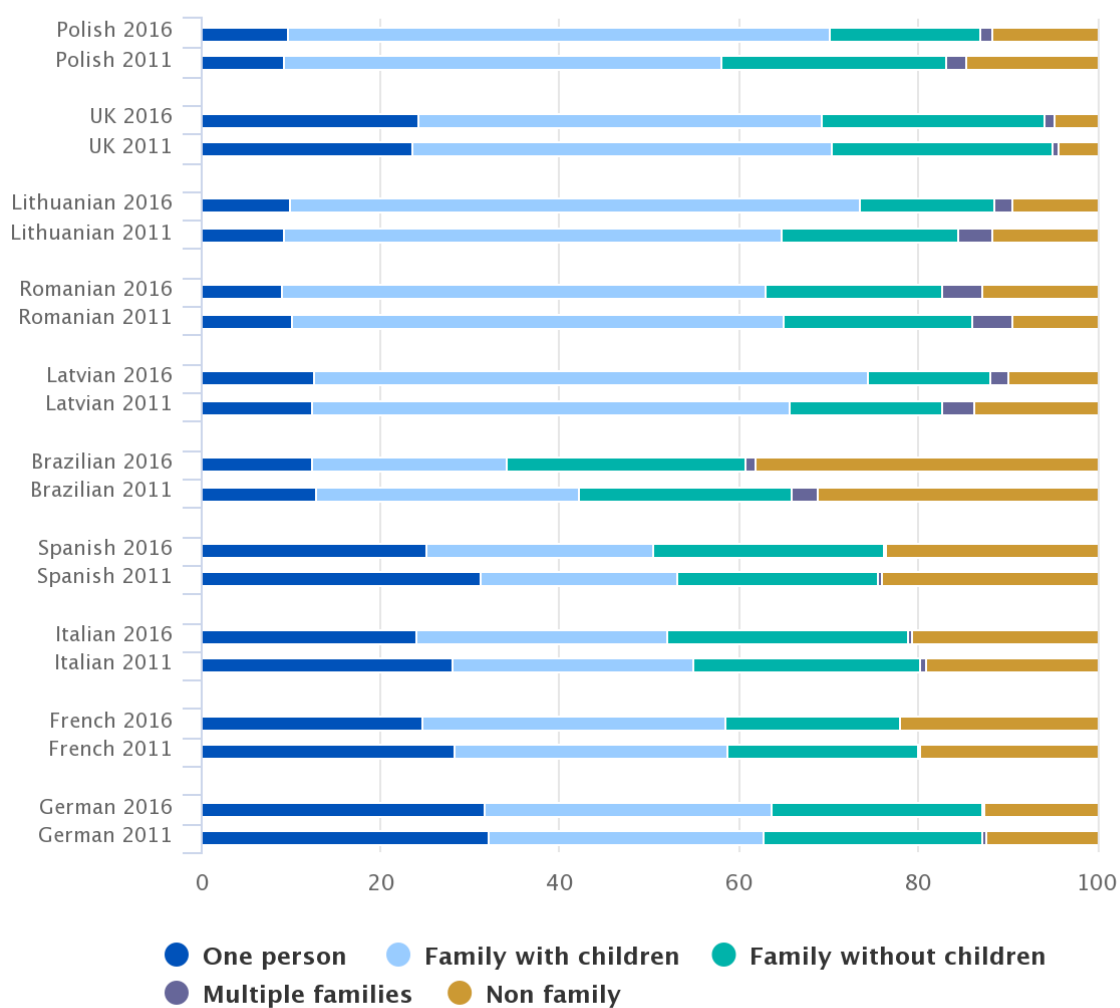
Figure 2.6 presents the household composition for selected nationalities for 2011 and 2016.

The graph illustrates clearly how for some groups, such as UK nationals, there was very little change in the household structure between 2011 and 2016. Among Polish households on the

other hand and for other groups, particularly among those in the EU 15-28 countries such as Lithuania and Latvia, we can see how the proportion of family households without children fell (from 10,751 to 7,630) while families with children increased from 20,830 to 27,425. Similar patterns can be seen in numbers of Lithuanian and Latvian single households reduced, off-set by a corresponding increase in the proportion of family households with children.

Among Brazilian nationals, the proportion of family households (with or without children) fell over the five years while the number of non-family households increased, up from representing 31.2 per cent in 2011 to 38.1 per cent in 2016. In households headed by Italian, Germans were most likely to be in single person households while there was a fall in in the proportion of one person households between 2011 and 2016 among French and Spanish nationals. There was a fall in the proportion of one person households between 2011 and 2016 and a corresponding increase in both family and non-family (flat-share) households.

Figure 2.6 Composition of private households by nationality, 2011 and 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

It's a Fact

- 203,838 The number of households headed by a non-Irish national in 2016 (12% of all households)
- 48,706 The number of households headed by a UK national in 2016
- 45,292 The number of households headed by a Polish national in 2016

Composition of nationalities within households

Figure 2.7 shows the composition of households containing individuals from the top twenty most populated nationalities resident in Ireland at that time of the 2011 and 2016 censuses. A three way typology is used:

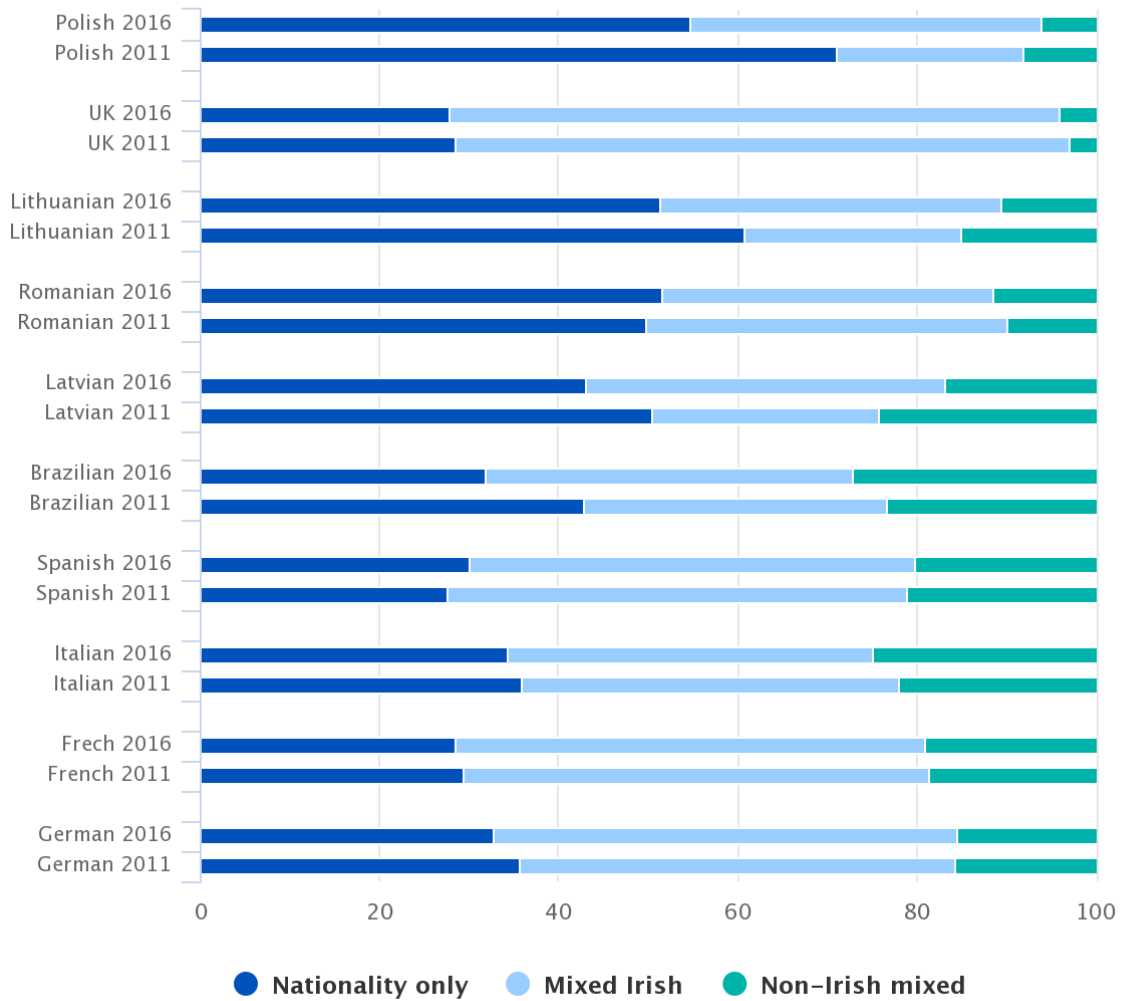
- Mixed Irish nationality households contain at least one Irish national and at least one non-Irish national;
- Nationality only households contain no Irish nationals and only persons with the same nationality;
- Non-Irish mixed national households contain no Irish nationals and at least two non-Irish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

The main feature of Figure 2.7 is the increase in the number of mixed Irish and non-Irish households, which rose by 17,274 to 134,838 over the five years and accounted for more than half (51%) of this group of households in 2016, up from 47 per cent five years previously.

This was particularly evident among Filipino households where the proportion containing an Irish national increased from 52 per cent in 2011 to 80 per cent in 2016.

A similar pattern can be seen among other large groups. For example, while only 21 per cent of Polish households (10,236) contained an Irish national in 2011 this had risen to 39 per cent (20,839) by 2016, with a corresponding fall in the proportion of Polish only households. Among Lithuanian households the corresponding figures show a rise from 24 per cent in 2011 to 38 per cent by 2016. These changes in the make-up of Polish and Lithuanian households reflect the pattern seen earlier in this Chapter (Figure 2.6) in the increase in households with children.

Figure 2.7 Nationalities within households, 2011 and 2016

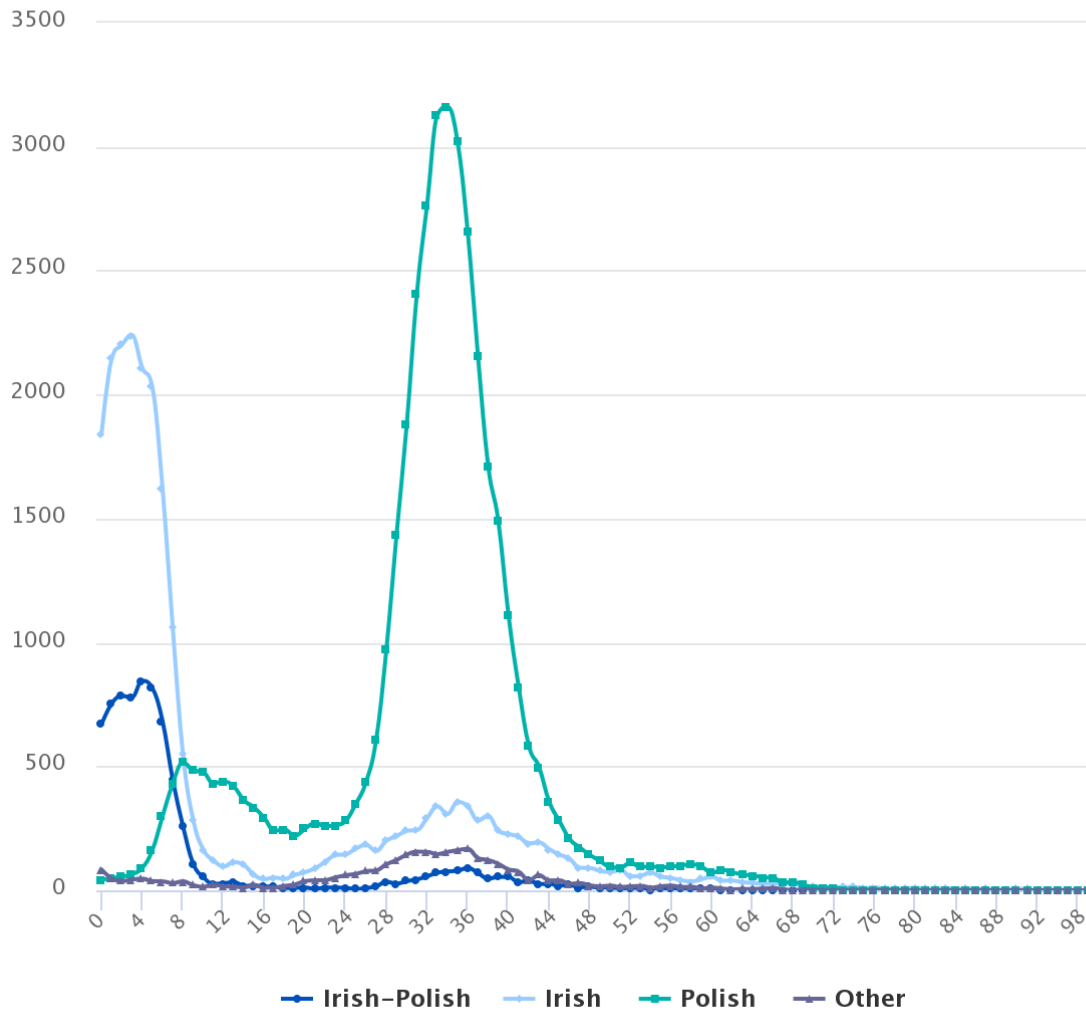


Source: CSO Ireland

Figure 2.8 to figure 2.11 below examines the age profile of persons in mixed Irish and non-Irish households for selected groups.

Among mixed Irish/Polish households (fig 2.8) the age profile of Polish persons is, as expected concentrated in the 25 to 50 age group while those classified as Irish or Irish-Polish were predominantly children under 12 years of age.

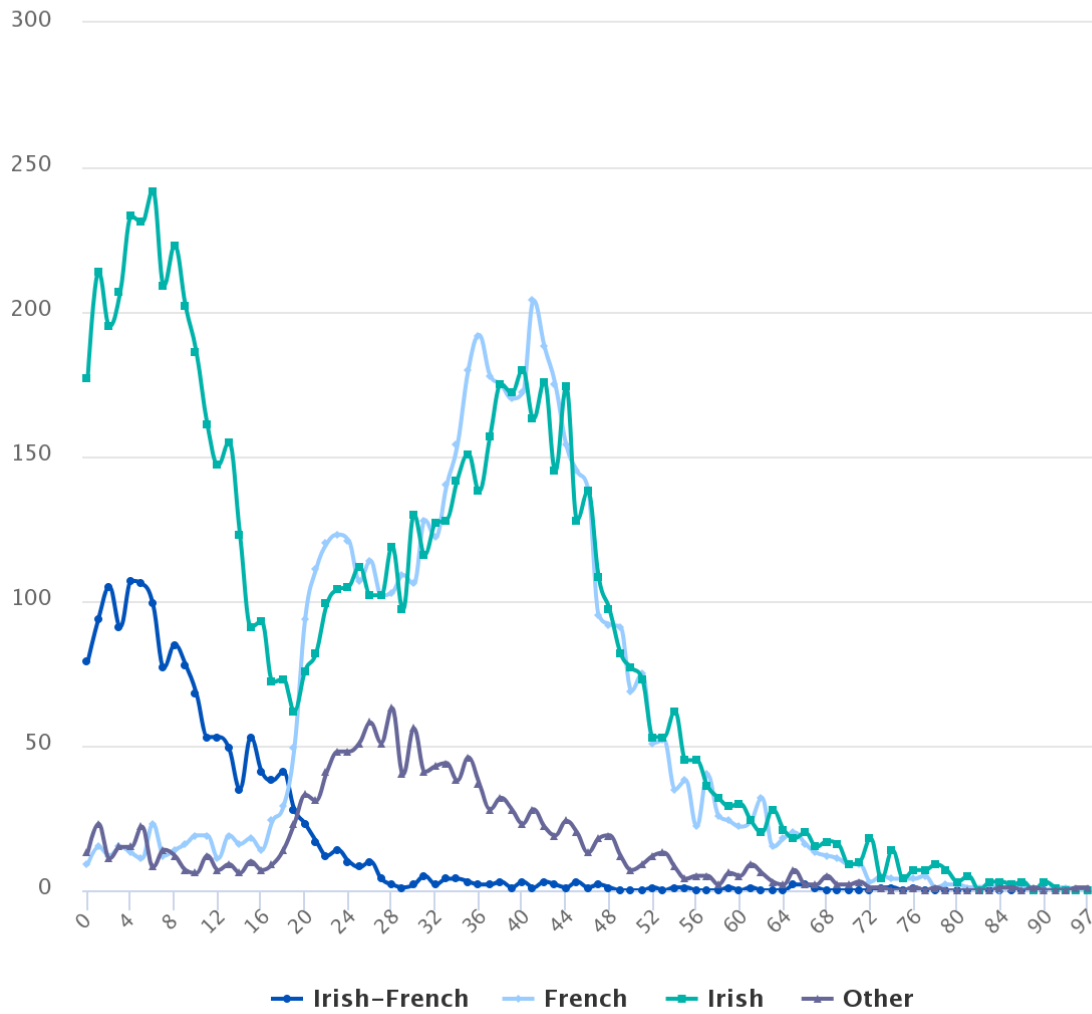
Figure 2.8 Mixed Polish households by age, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

Within Irish French households the children were again categorised as predominantly Irish or Irish-French while the adults were more commonly a mix of French and Irish persons.

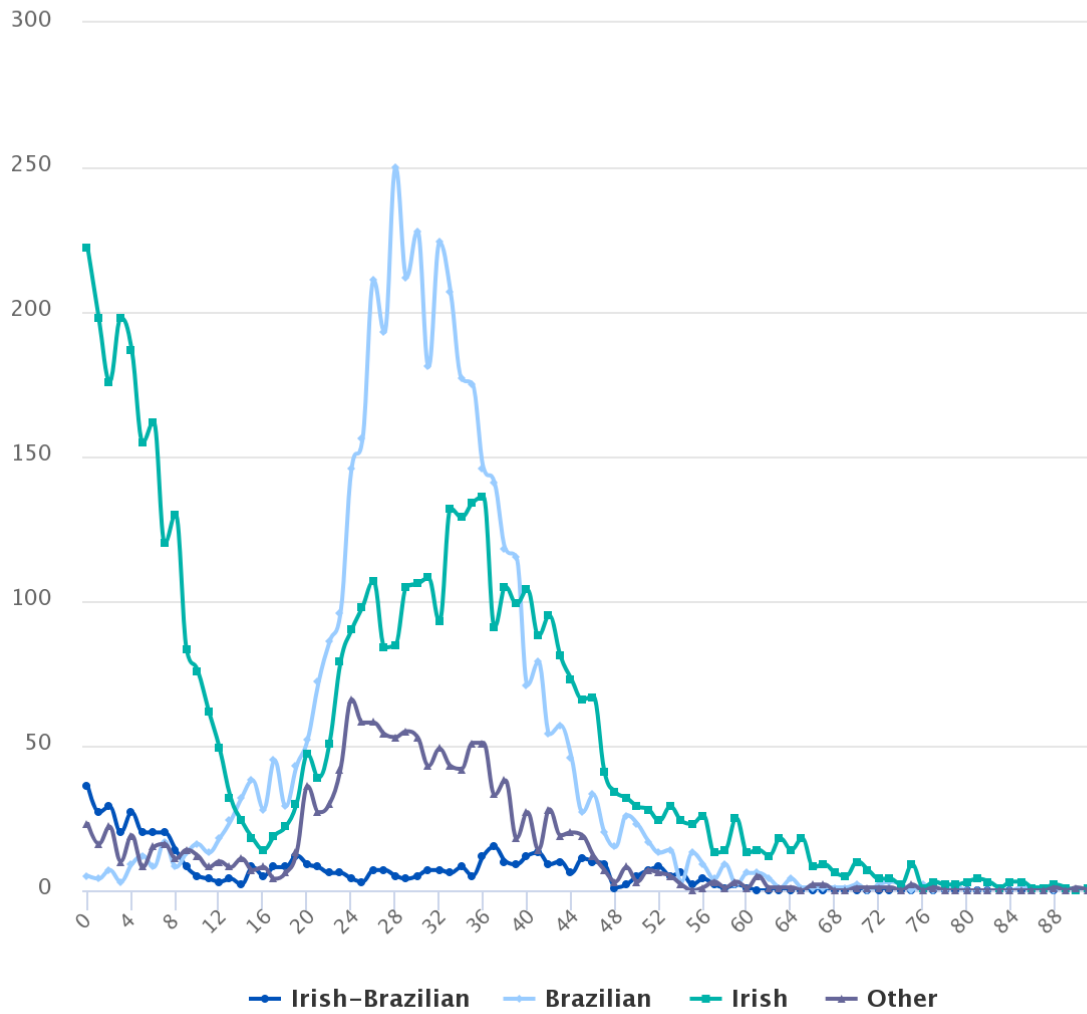
Figure 2.9 Mixed French households by age, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

There were few Brazilian children in mixed Irish Brazilian households with younger people classified mainly as Irish, while among the adults there was a mix of Irish, Brazilian and other nationalities.

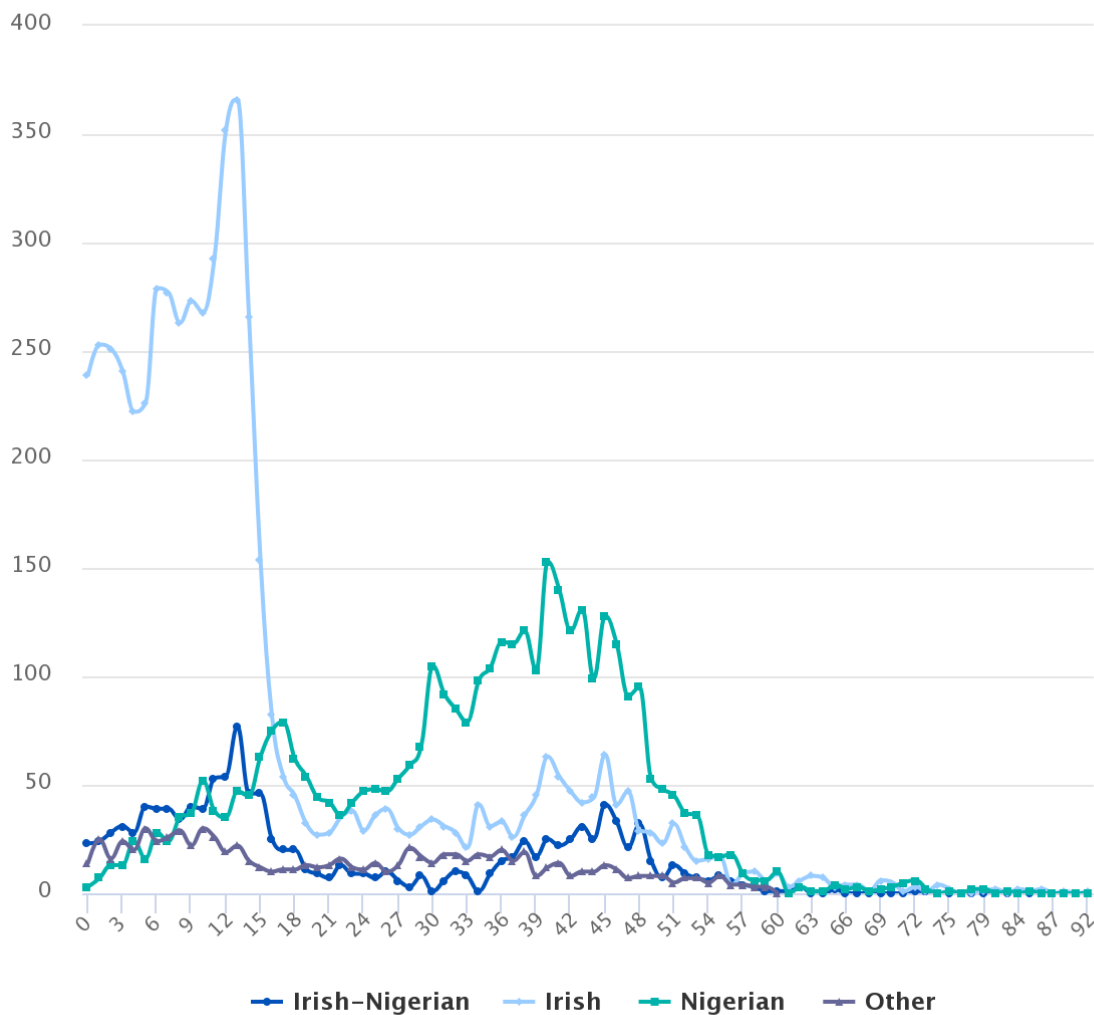
Figure 2.10 Mixed Brazilian households by age, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

The age profile of Irish persons in mixed Nigerian households is different yet again with children predominantly identifying as Irish up to age 20 and a small numbers of Irish adults.

Figure 2.11 Mixed Nigerian households by age, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

Languages spoken by non-Irish

Census 2016 revealed that 612,018 residents spoke a language other than Irish or English at home in 2016, an increase of 19.1 per cent on 2011 figure. Of these 243,911 were Irish nationals. French (41,241 persons), Polish (22,077), German (17,596) and Spanish (16,803) were the most common languages spoken in Irish homes reflecting the most popular foreign languages taught in Irish schools.

Non-Irish nationals who spoke a language other than English or Irish at home amounted to 363,715 persons in 2016. Figures 6.6 to 6.9 show the most common languages spoken by nationals from the four continents of Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

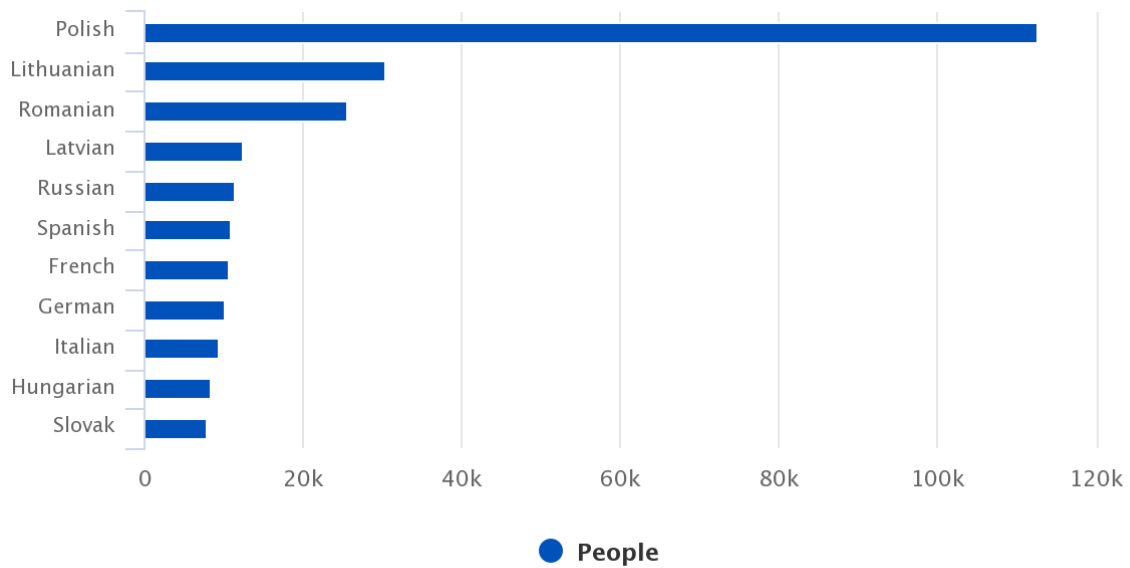
Amongst European nationals living in Ireland in 2016, Polish was the most common language by far with 112,676 speakers, followed by Lithuanian, Romanian and Latvian.

Amongst Asian nationals, Chinese was the most common language spoken at home, followed by Urdu (Pakistani), Arabic and Malayalam (Indian).

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

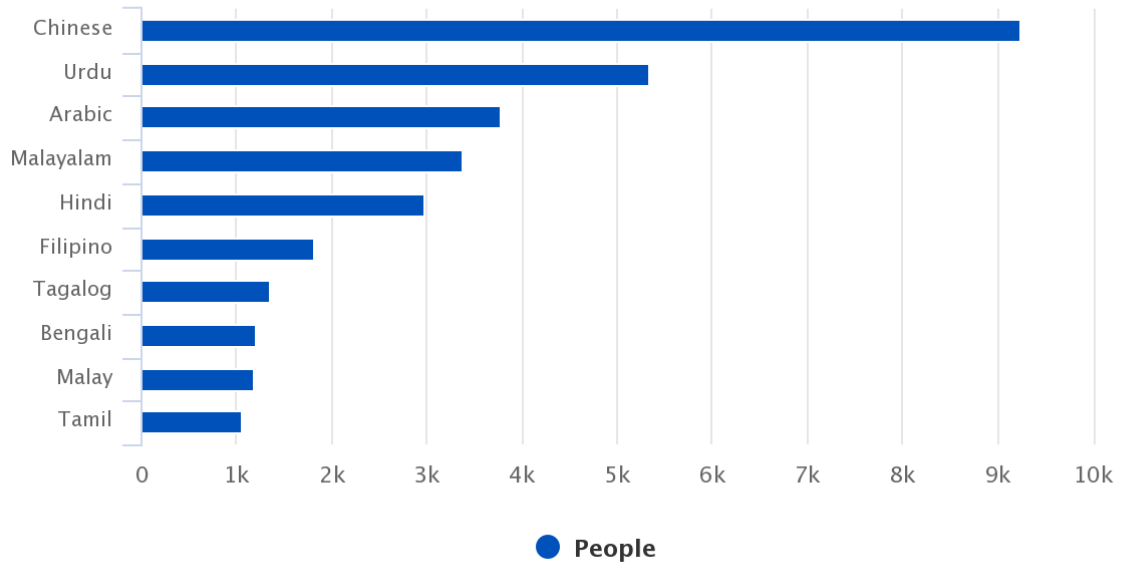
Amongst American nationals Portuguese (11,377) was the most common language spoken predominantly in the homes of Brazilian nationals. Spanish, French and German were the next most common languages spoken.

Figure 2.12 Most common languages spoken by non-Irish European nationals, 16



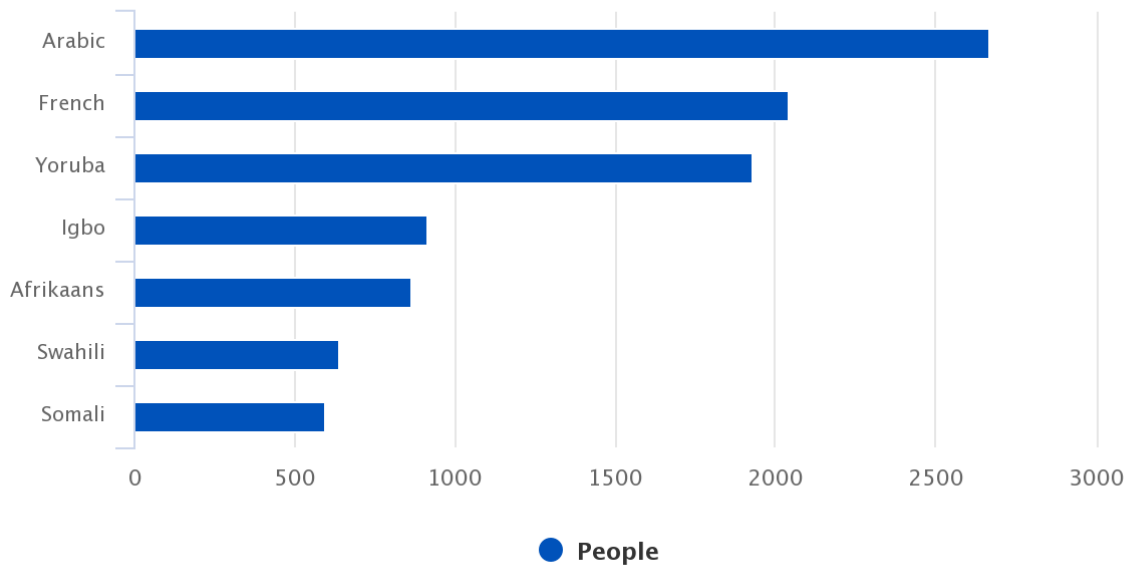
Source: CSO Ireland

16 Figure 2.13 Most common languages spoken by non-Irish Asian nationals,



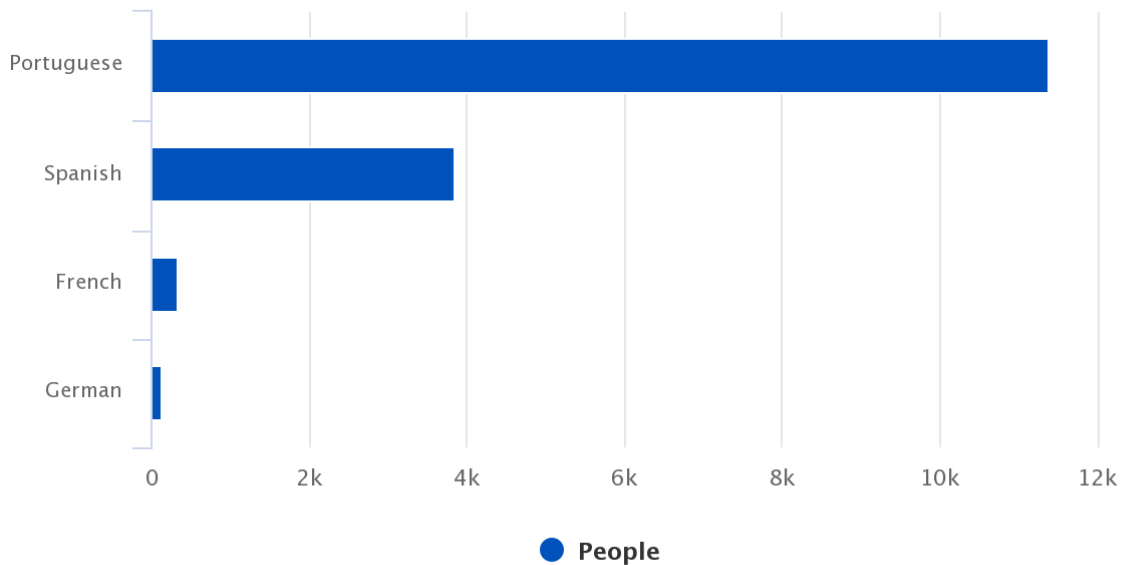
Source: CSO Ireland

16 Figure 2.14 Most common languages spoken by non-Irish African nationals,



Source: CSO Ireland

Figure 2.15 Most common languages spoken by non-Irish American nationals,
16



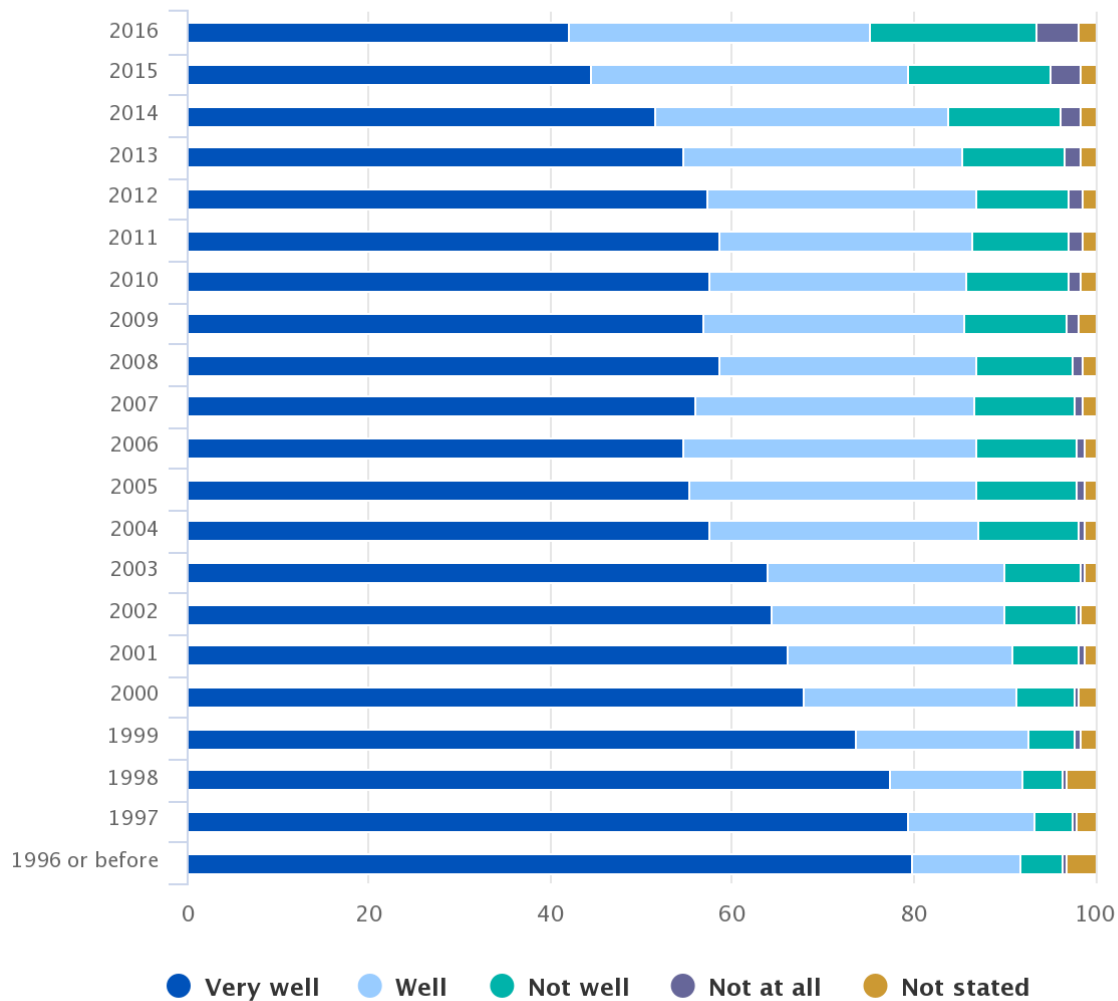
Source: CSO Ireland

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. Figure 2.16 charts this ability against year of arrival into Ireland for the 272,287 non-Irish nationals who lived abroad (for at least one year) and spoke a language other than English or Irish at home.

The graph clearly illustrates how ability improves with length of time living in Ireland. Of the non-Irish nationals who arrived in Ireland in 1996 or before, 80 per cent indicated that they spoke English very well in April 2016. For those non-Irish who arrived in 2015 only 44.4 per cent spoke English very well, while nearly one in five (19.1%) could not speak English well or at all.

Figure 2.16 Ability to speak English by year of arrival in Ireland, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

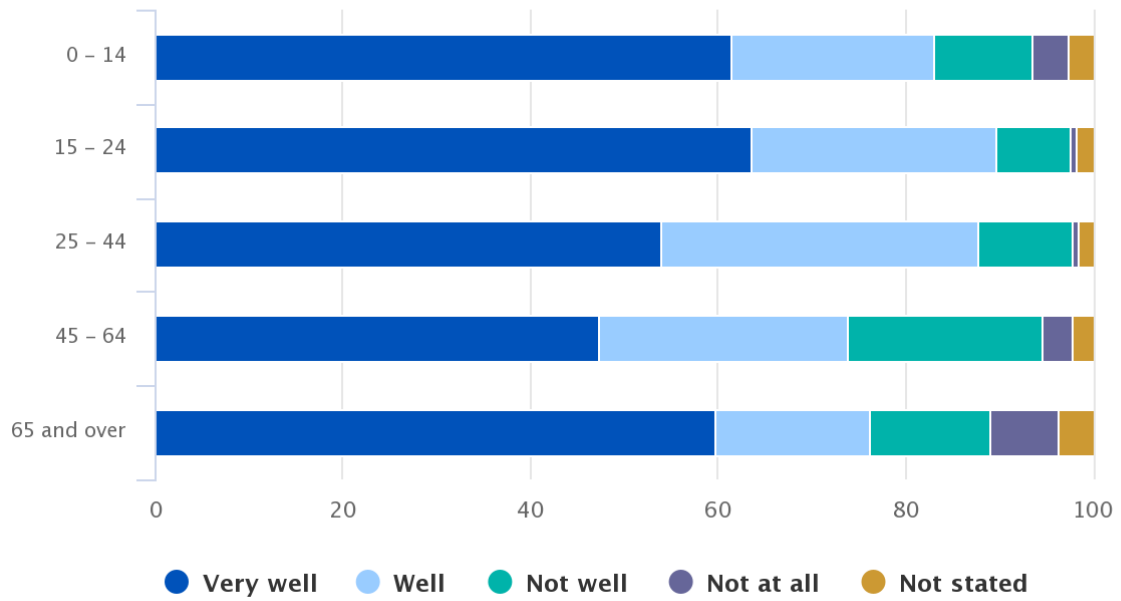
Age and ability

Of the group examined in Figure 2.17, 57,863 were aged under 24. Their ability to speak English exceeded that of their adult counterparts with 62.8 per cent indicating they could speak English very well, compared with 47.2 per cent of the adults aged 45 to 64.

Among the group referenced above, Lithuanian nationals had the highest proportion who could not speak English well or at all (22.2%). This compared to the average of 16.3 per cent for the group overall.

Latvian(20.9%), Romanian(20.8%), Brazilian(20%) and Polish(18.8%) nationals also had higher than average rates of residents who could not speak English well or at all.

Figure 2.17 Ability to speak English by age, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

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Migration and Diversity

Dual Nationalities

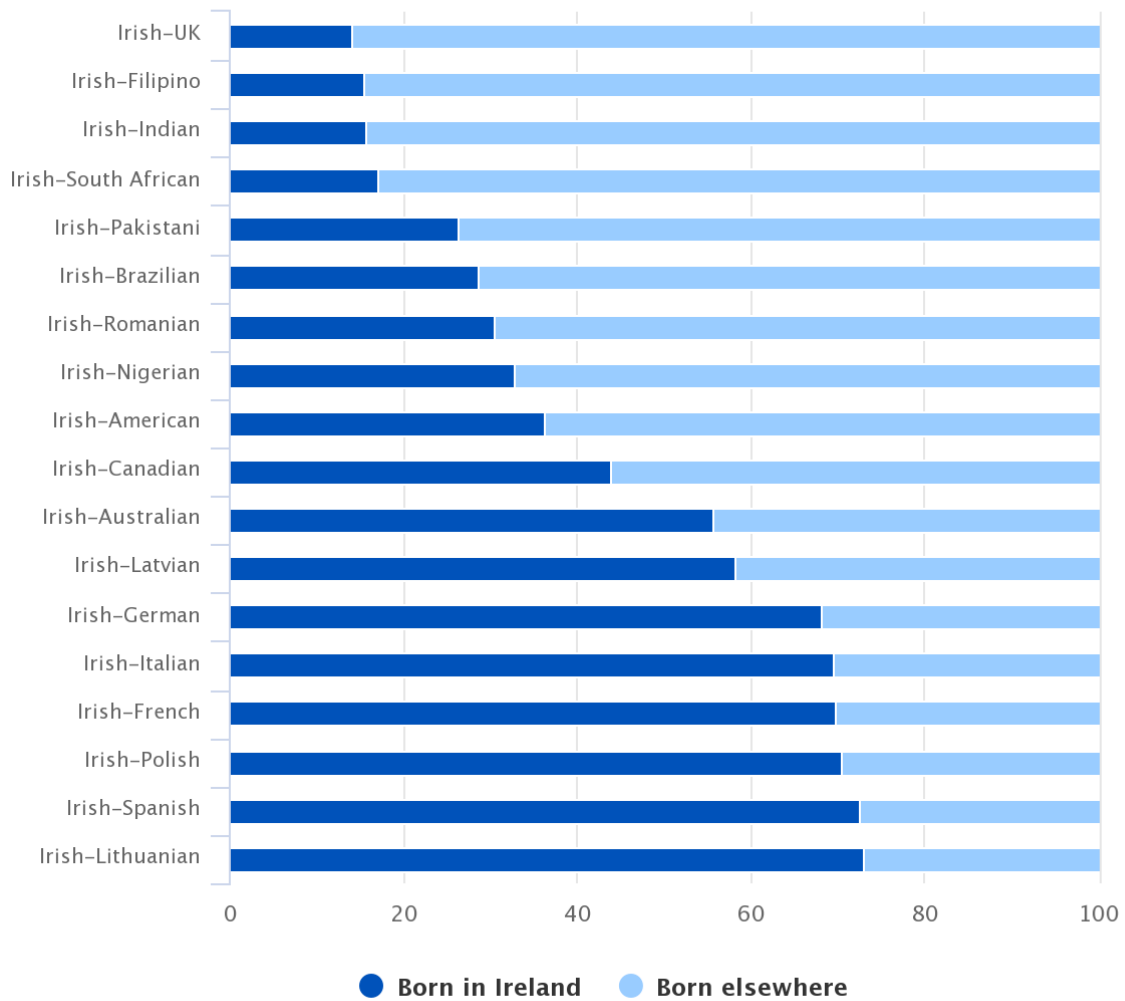
Place of birth of dual Irish nationals

The number of persons with a dual Irish nationality almost doubled to 104,784 in Census 2016 from 55,905 in 2011. Persons may identify as having a dual nationality based on what citizenship they hold, where they were born, where they live or where their parents are from. In the case of dual Irish nationals 66,440 persons or 63.4 per cent were born abroad. However this ratio varied depending on which other nationality they identified as.

Figure 3.1 shows dual Irish nationalities with which 1,000 or more persons identified. Of these Irish-UK nationals were most likely to be born abroad at nearly 86 per cent. Over 80 per cent of Irish-Filipino, Irish-Indian and Irish-South African nationals were born abroad. Irish Canadians and Irish-Australians were most evenly split between persons born in Ireland and born abroad.

Persons from EU countries other than the UK and Romania who identify as dual Irish were most likely by born in Ireland.

Figure 3.1 Persons with a dual Irish nationality by place of birth, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

It's a Fact

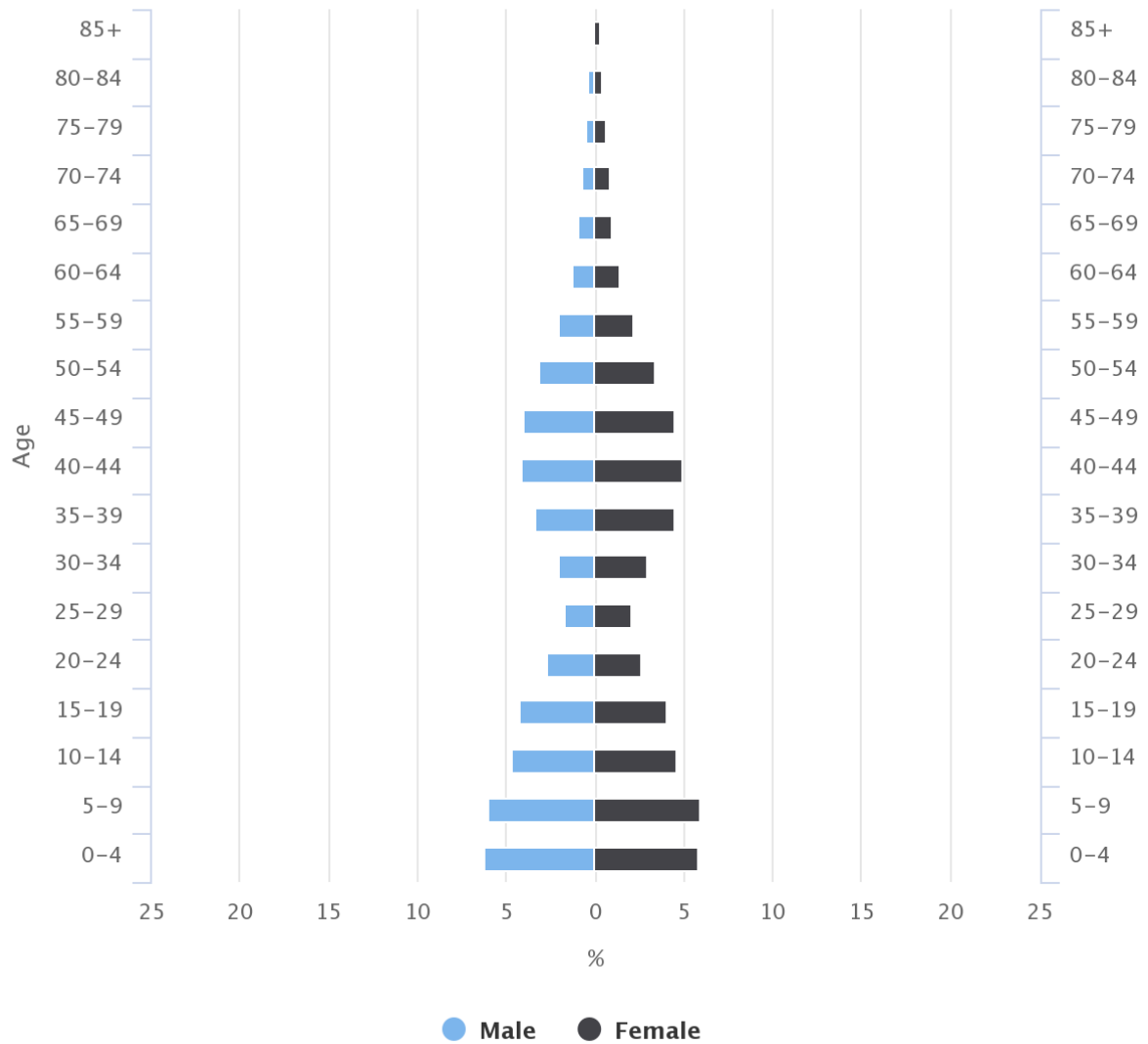
- 11,393 - The number of Polish nationals who were born in Ireland
- 10,449 – The number of Irish nationals who were born in the Philippines

Dual Irish nationals by age and sex

The largest cohort of dual Irish nationals were under the age of 15 followed by persons in their 40s. There were 3,318 more females who identified as dual Irish than males. This varied by age however with more dual Irish boys and young men age 24 and under but fewer men than women in their 30s and 40s.

The age profile of the four largest dual nationalities can be seen in Figure 3.2. Over 70 per cent Irish-Polish nationals were under the age of 15 compared with just 14.1 per cent of Irish-UK national.

Figure 3.2 Percentage of dual Irish nationals by age and sex, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

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Migration and Diversity

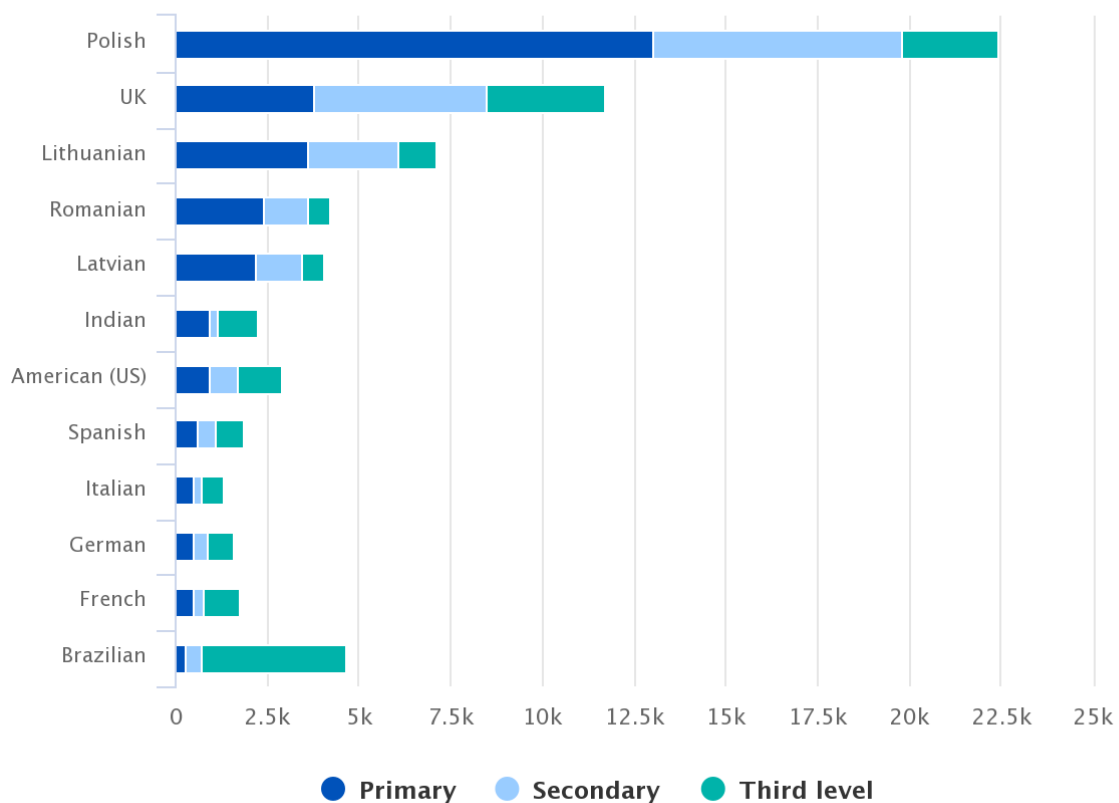
Students and Education

Students

There were 96,497 non-Irish national students and pupils aged 5 years and over resident in Ireland in 2016 accounting for 18 per cent of all non-Irish nationals. The largest group were Poles (22,450 persons) followed by UK nationals (11,704), Lithuanian (7,133) and Brazilian (4,632).

European continentals accounted for two in three non-Irish national students aged 5 years and over in 2016. Asian (14.3%) and American (10.1%) students were next while students with African nationality (6.5%) had the lowest share.

Figure 4.1 Non-Irish primary, secondary and third level students, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

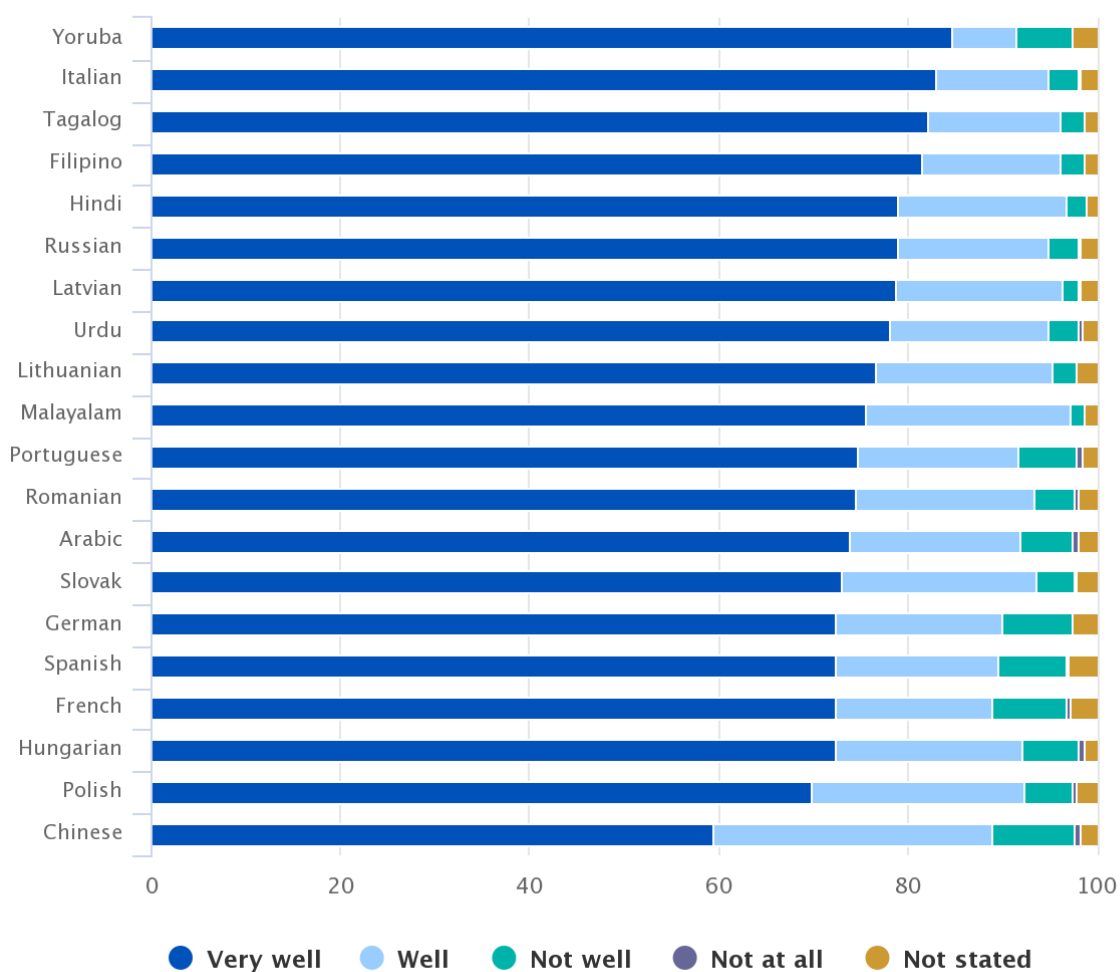
Students: language spoken in the home

Figure 4.2 presents ability to speak English among students aged 5 to 18 classified by language spoken at home.

Speakers of Yoruba (spoken mainly by Nigerians) had the highest percentage with very good ability, followed by Italian speakers. Speakers of Tagalog and Filipino also had high rates of good ability to speak English.

At the other end of the scale students who spoke Chinese were most likely to have poorer ability to speak English with French speaking students also noticeable in this category.

Figure 4.2 Most common languages spoken by students aged 5–18 by ability to speak English, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

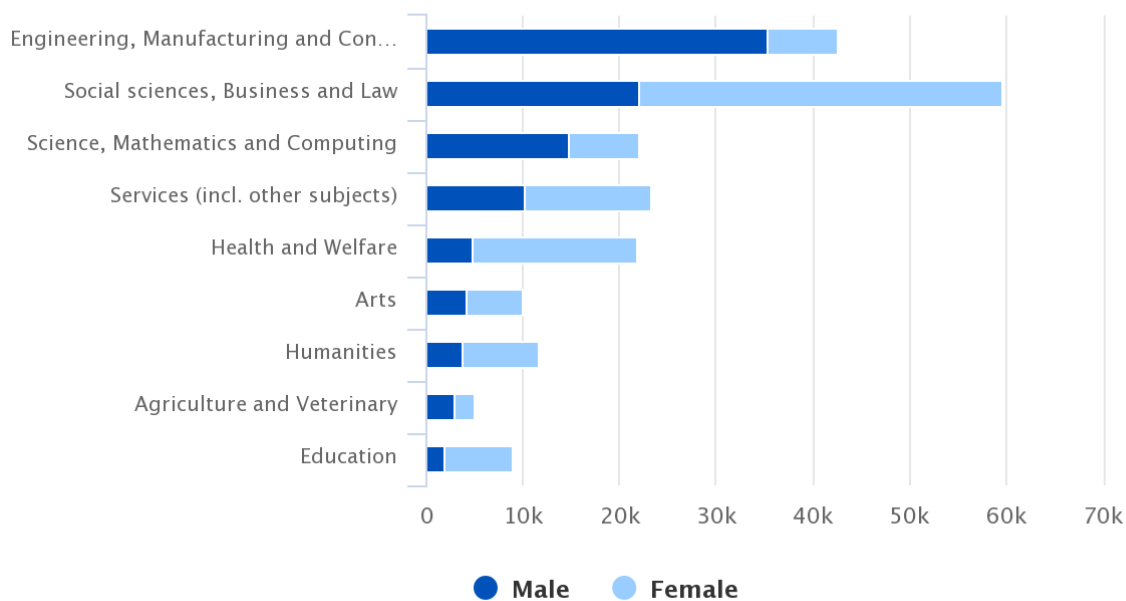
The skill set of non-Irish nationals

The question on the main field of study was first introduced in 2011. Of the total non-Irish nationals aged 15 and over who had completed their education 204,817 persons answered the question in 2016. This represented a response rate of 60.1 per cent compared to 61.1 in 2011.

Similar to Irish nationals, the most popular field of study was Social Sciences, Business and Law with 59,706 persons holding a qualification in this area representing 29.2 per cent of all respondents. Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction was the next most popular category with 42,550 persons representing 20.8 per cent of all non-Irish respondents. This was higher than the same rate for Irish nationals (16.9%).

There were 22,112 non-Irish nationals with a qualification in mathematics and computer science, accounting for 10.8 per cent of those who answered the question.

Figure 4.3 Field of study of non-Irish nationals, 2016



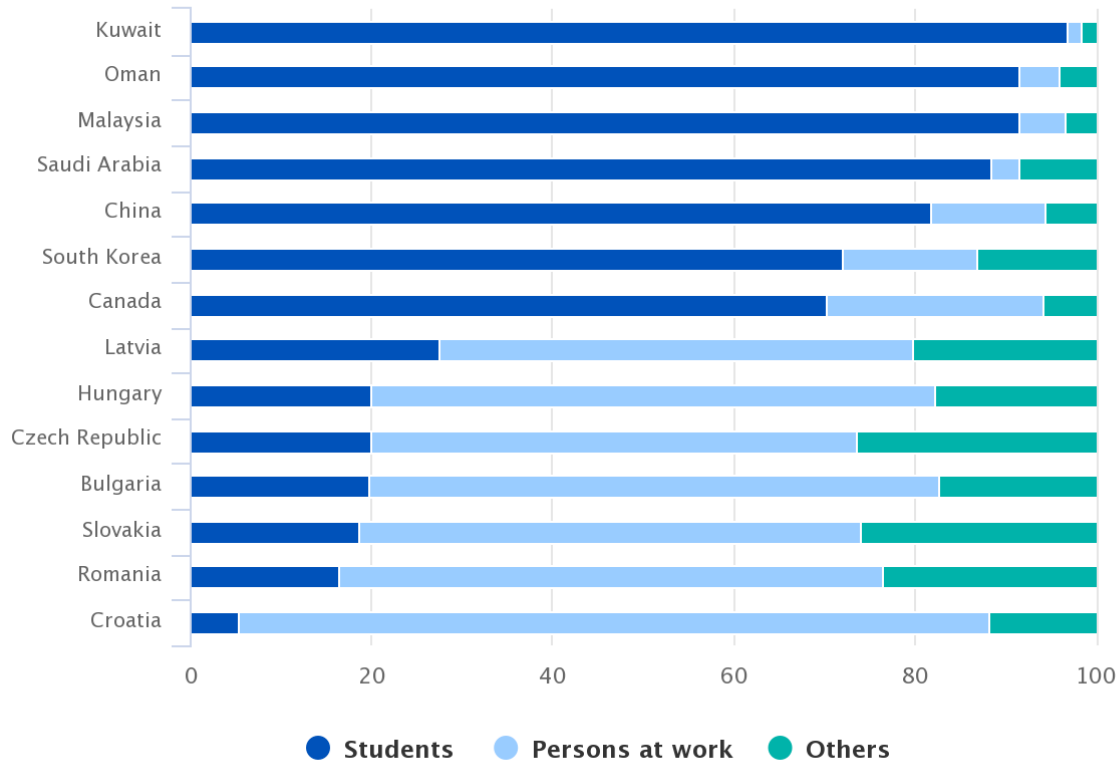
Source: CSO Ireland

Participation rates

The student participation rate of non-Irish 18-24 year olds was 41.9 per cent compared with a rate of 51.4 per cent for Irish nationals. However, within the individual nationalities, this rate varied greatly. The highest rate (among countries with 200 or more persons aged 18-24) was for Kuwaiti nationals (96.9%) albeit with a relatively small number of students (309). This was followed by Omani nationals at 91.6 per cent (208 students) and Malaysian nationals at 91.5 per cent (1,065 students). Saudi Arabian (88.5%, 422 students), Chinese (81.8%, 1,302 students), South Korean (72%, 198 students) and Canadian (70.3%, 372 students) nationals also had high education participation rates.

Amongst the largest European nationalities in Ireland, the education participation rate of 18-24 year olds was lowest among Romanian nationals (16.4%) and Latvian nationals (27.5%). This reflects the correspondingly high rates of labour force participation amongst these nationalities in 2016.

Figure 4.4 Participation rates in third level education by countries with over age 18–24, 2016



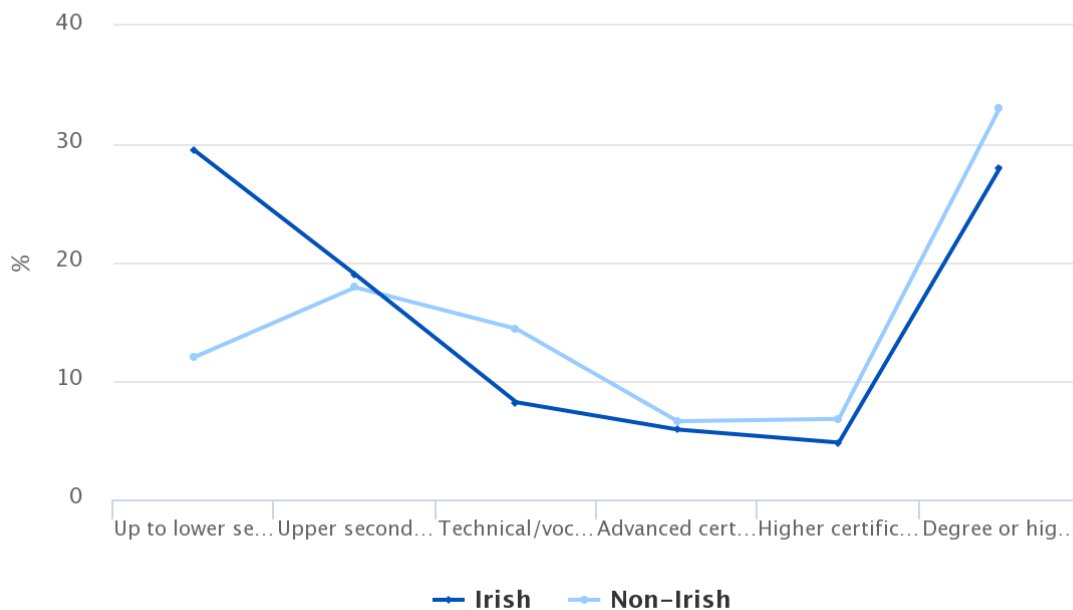
Source: CSO Ireland

Non-Irish more highly educated than Irish

Of the 535,475 non-Irish nationals in 2016, 469,834 were aged 15 or over and of these 340,940 had completed their education.

The age profile of non-Irish nationals differs from the general population, with proportionally fewer younger and older persons, and this impacts on the overall level of education. Looking at the entire population 29.5 per cent of Irish nationals (who had completed their education) were educated to lower secondary level at most (Junior Certificate or equivalent), while the rate for non-Irish nationals was 12 per cent. At third level, the proportion of non-Irish nationals with a degree or higher was 33.1 per cent, compared with 28 per cent of Irish nationals. However, when the analysis is restricted to those aged 22 to 49, the results show that 39.7 per cent of Irish nationals had third level qualifications compared to 36.6 per cent of non-Irish nationals.

Fig 4.5 Levels of education completed (persons aged 15 and over), 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

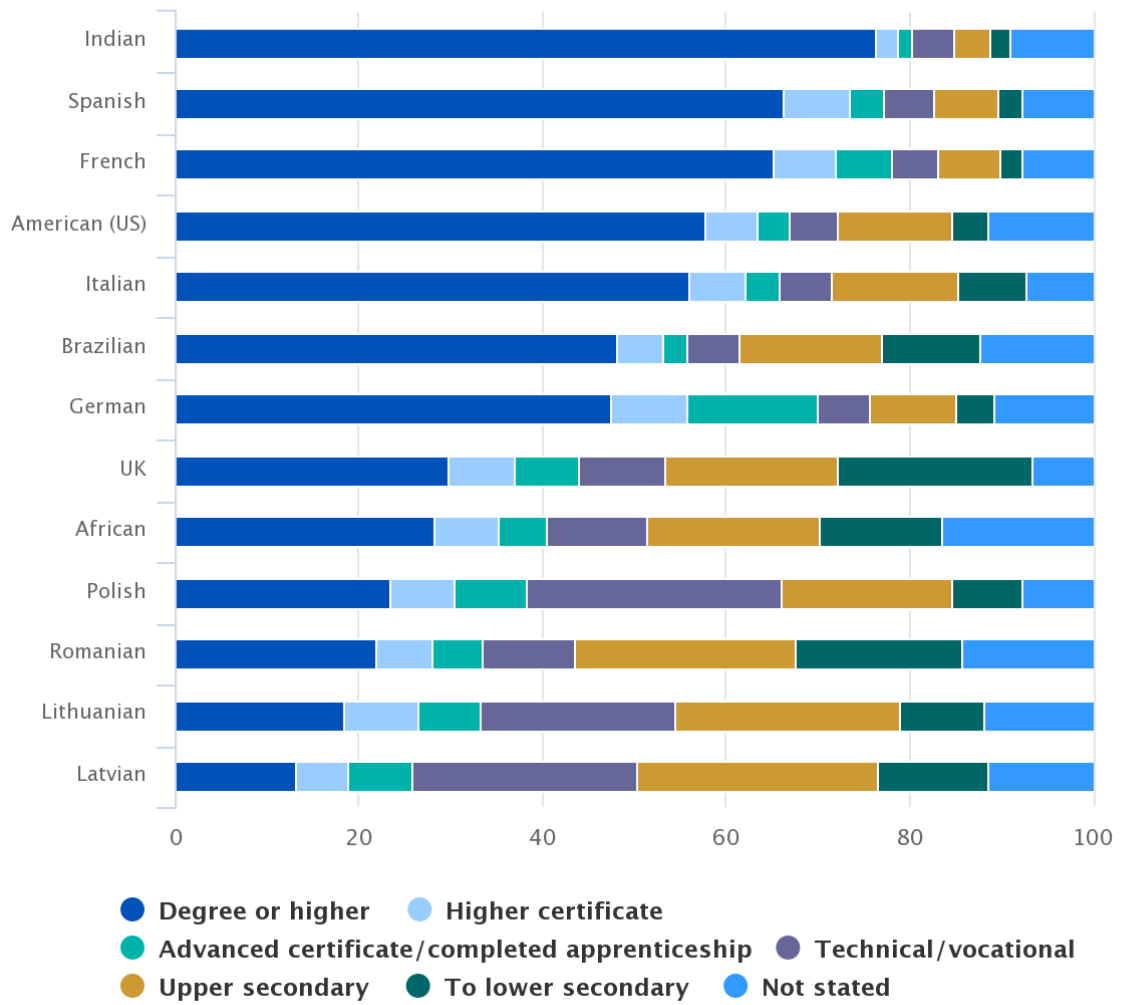
Indian nationals highly educated

Figure 4.6 shows the level of education completed for the top 12 nationalities living in Ireland in 2016. Of these, Indian nationals had the highest percentage of persons with a third level degree or higher (76.3%), followed by Spanish (66.4%) and French (65.2%) nationals. Nationals from Latvia (13.1%), Lithuania (18.3%) and Romania (21.9%) had among the lowest rates.

German nationals had the highest proportion of persons with an advanced certificate/completed apprenticeship in 2016 at 14.1 per cent, noticeably higher than the average for all non-Irish nationals (6.6%).

Poles (27.8%) and Latvian (24.5%) had the highest proportions of persons with a technical or vocational qualification.

Figure 4.6 Levels of education completed by nationality, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

Census of Population 2016 – Profile 7

Migration and Diversity

Socio-economic aspects

At work

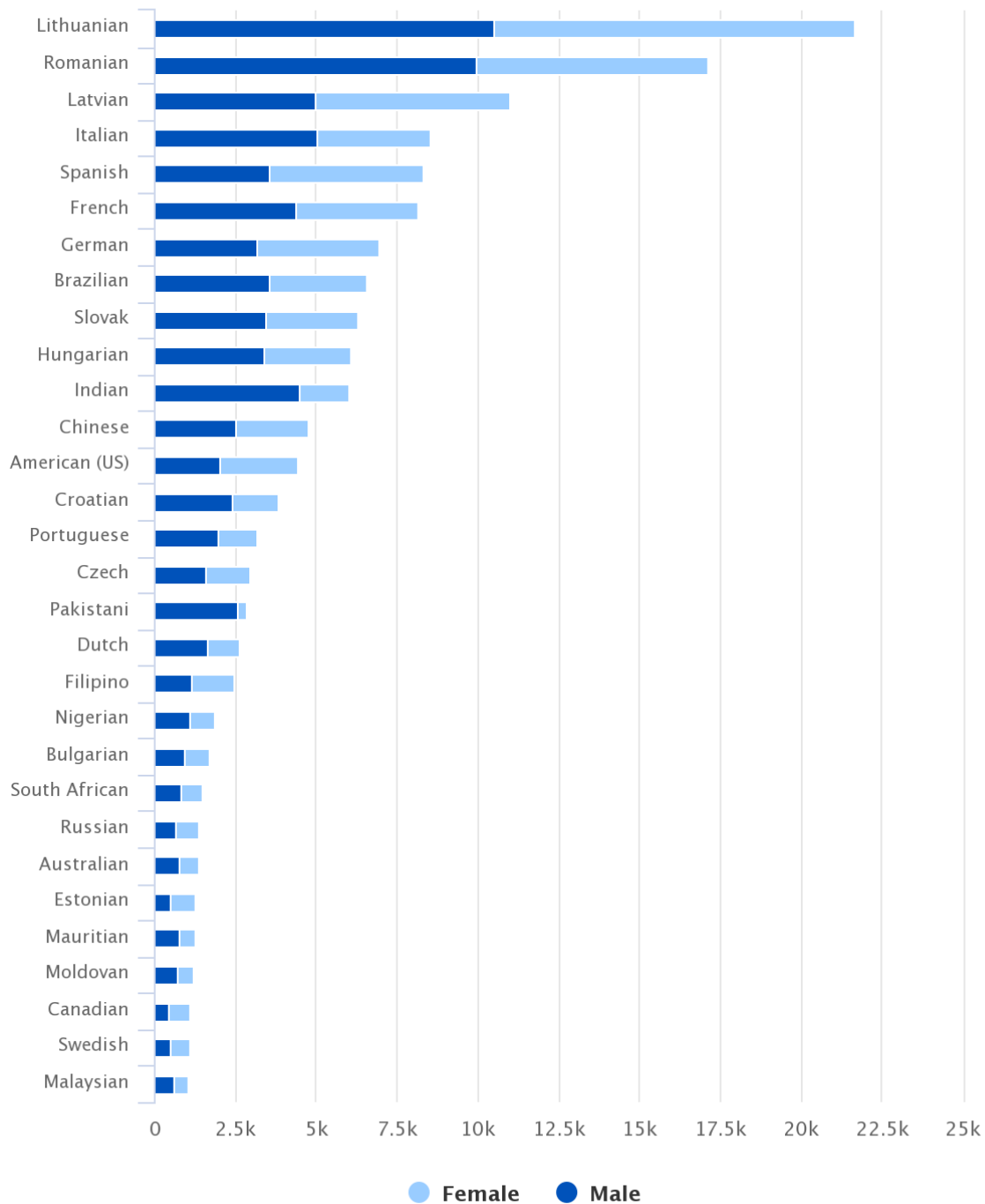
There were 293,830 non-Irish nationals at work in Ireland in April 2016 accounting for 14.9 per cent of the workforce.

Polish and UK nationals dominated the non-Irish workers and accounted for 42.1 per cent (123,599) of the total. The remaining 170,231 workers made up of 185 different nationalities. Of the 187 different nationalities working in Ireland, 12 countries had only one person working from their respective country.

Figure 5.1 presents persons at work by sex for all other nationalities with 500 or more persons (excluding UK and Polish).

As clearly illustrated Lithuania with (21,674) persons, followed by Romania (17,134) persons were the third and fourth largest groups at work in 2016. Latvians, Italians, Spanish and French are the next largest group. Five nationalities had between 5,000 and 8,000 workers, while a further 19 had between 1,000 and 5,000 workers.

Figure 5.1 Nationalities at work (500+) excluding Ireland, UK and Poland,



Source: CSO Ireland

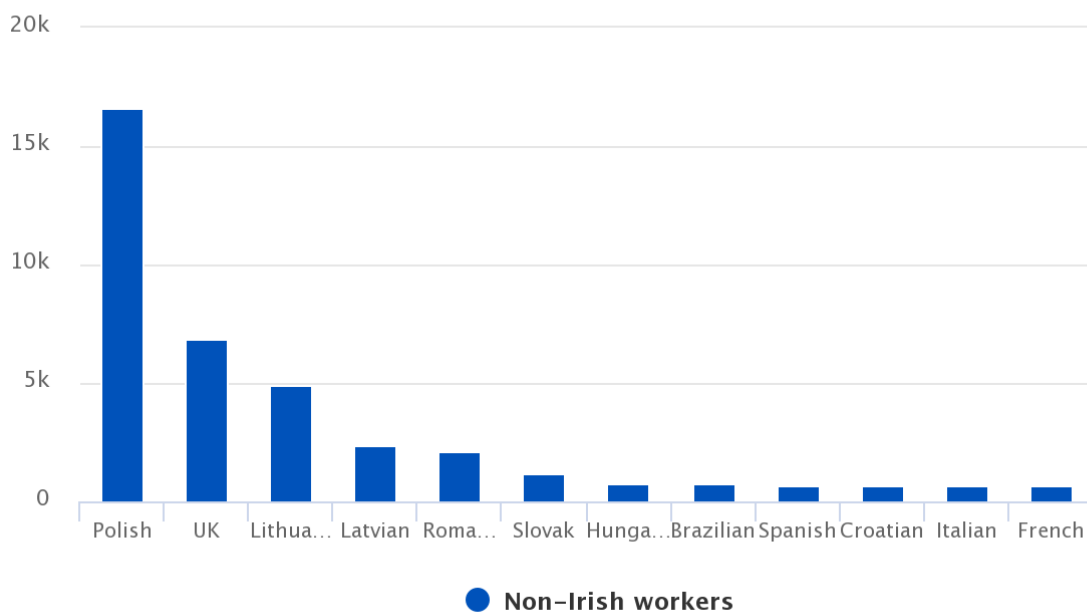
Workers by industry

While the 293,830 non-Irish national workers in 2016 could be found in all of the main industries, certain sectors dominated. The wholesale and retail trades accounted for 45,812

persons while accommodation and food services employed 40,859 persons. There were 36,387 at work in manufacturing while 21,779 were working in the health sector. The top 10 nationalities accounted for more than 70 per cent of all non-Irish national workers in these sectors in 2016. Polish, UK national, Lithuanian and Latvian workers accounted for two-thirds (67.1%) of all non-Irish in the wholesale and retail sector. UK, Poland and Indian nationals accounted for more than half (50.3%) of all non-Irish workers in the health sector.

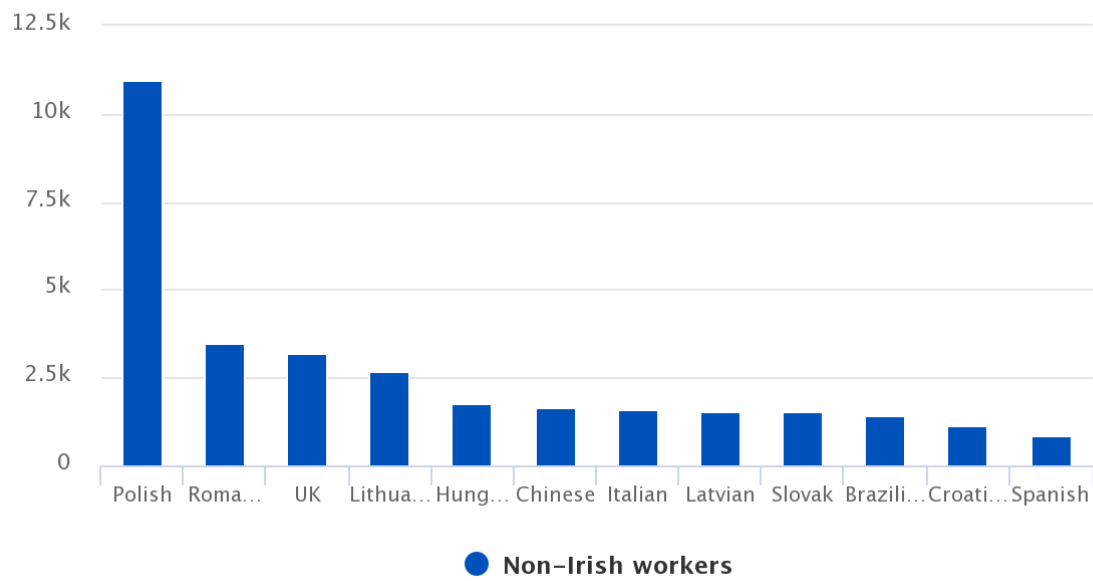
The figures below show the top non-Irish nationalities involved in these four industrial sections. The main non-Irish groups such as Polish, UK and Lithuanian nationals dominate these figures.

Figure 5.2 Dominant non-Irish workers in wholesale and retail, 2016



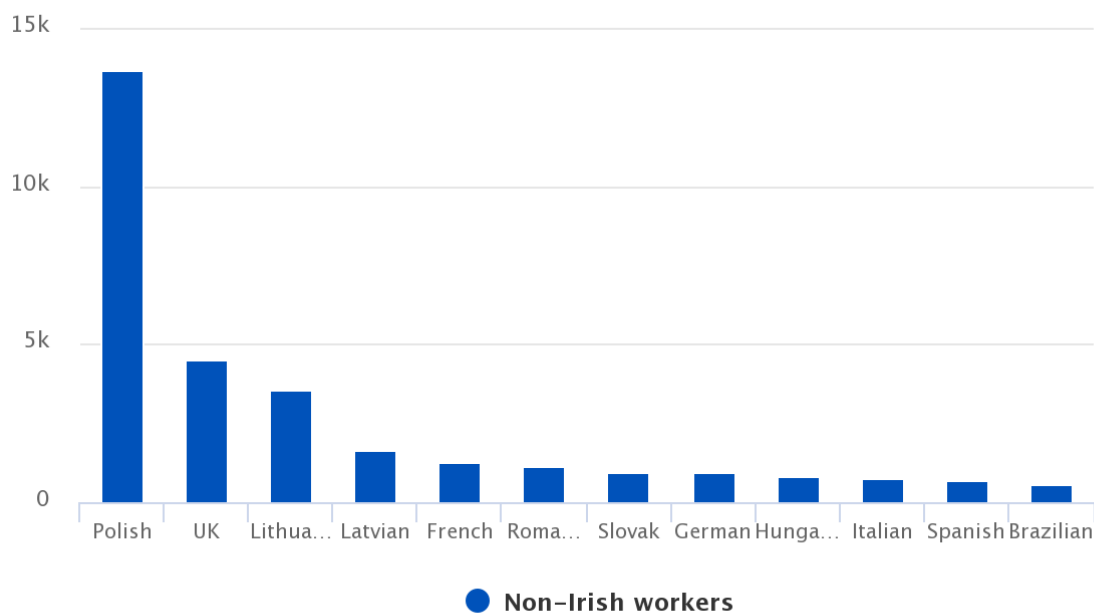
Source: CSO Ireland

Figure 5.3 Dominant non-Irish workers in accommodation and food services, 2016



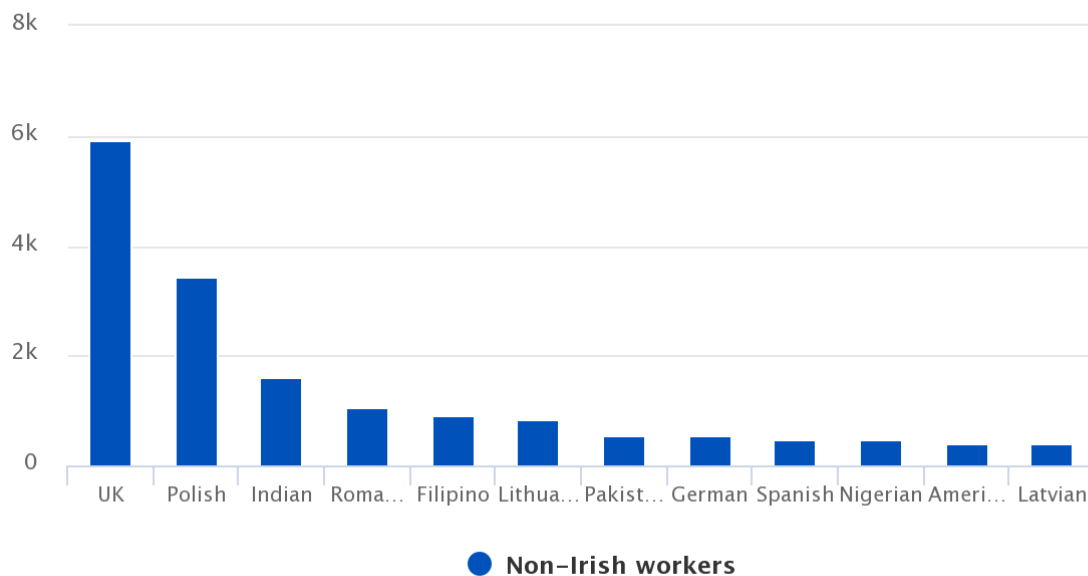
Source: CSO Ireland

Figure 5.4 Dominant non-Irish workers in manufacturing, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

Figure 5.5 Dominant non-Irish workers in the human health and social work y, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

It's a Fact

- 16,643 - The number of Polish workers in Ireland in the wholesale and retail sectors in 2016
- 15.8% - The percentage of Polish workers in health sector
- 1052 - The number of Romanian workers in health sector

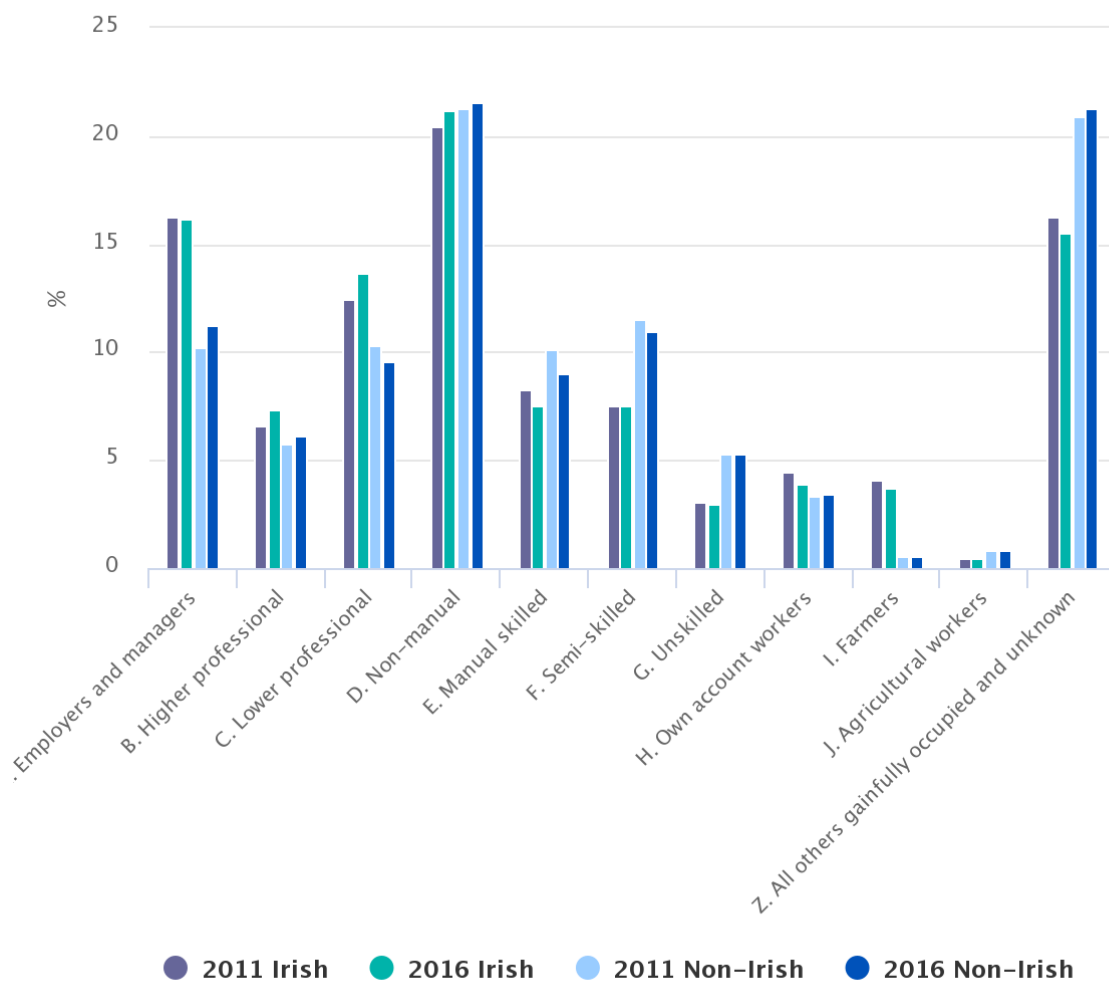
Socio-economic group

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.

Non-manual workers (group D) accounted for the largest group of non-Irish nationals with 115,554 persons and representing 21.6 per cent of all non-Irish nationals. The smallest group was group I (farmers) representing just 0.6 per cent.

Figure 5.6 compares the distribution of Irish and non-Irish nationalities by socio-economic group. Proportionately more Irish nationals were assigned to the first three SEG categories - employers, managers, higher and lower professional groups (37.3% combined) - than were non-Irish nationals (27%). Relatively more non-Irish were assigned to non-manual, manual skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers (46.9% combined) compared with Irish nationals (39.2%).

Figure 5.6 Irish and non-Irish nationals by socio-economic group, 2011 –



Source: CSO Ireland

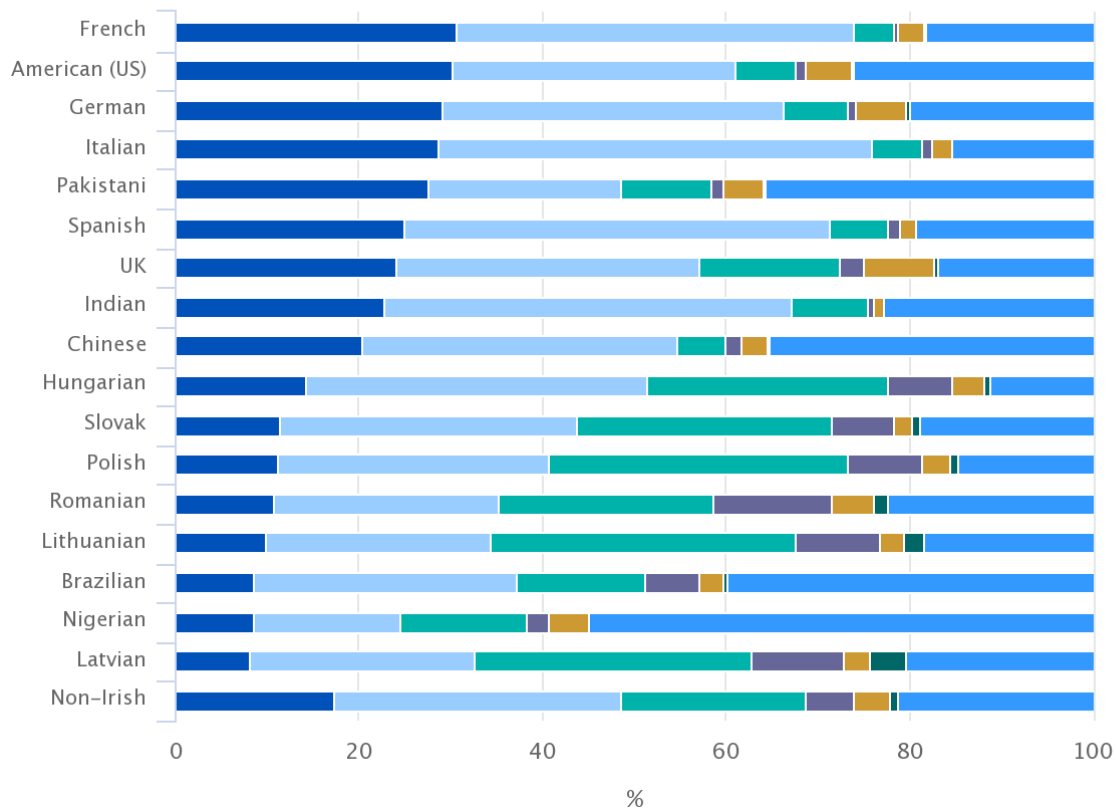
Differences at nationality level

Within the top 20 nationalities, French had the highest proportion assigned to employers and managers (21%), nearly twice that of the overall non-Irish average of 11.2 per cent and higher than the Irish average of 16.2 per cent. In 2011, the highest proportion assigned to employers and managers was the Italian nationality.

Higher than average proportions assigned to higher professionals were recorded for Sudanese (51.4%), Sri Lankan (25%), Greek (22.3%) and Israeli (20.9%) 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 35.8 per cent and 25.3 per cent, respectively.

Relatively high rates of persons assigned to Own Account workers were recorded for Afghan nationals (6.7%), UK nationals (6.3%), New Zealand nationals (6.2%) and Dutch nationals (5.4%).

Figure 5.7 Socio-economic group for selected nationalities, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

It's a Fact

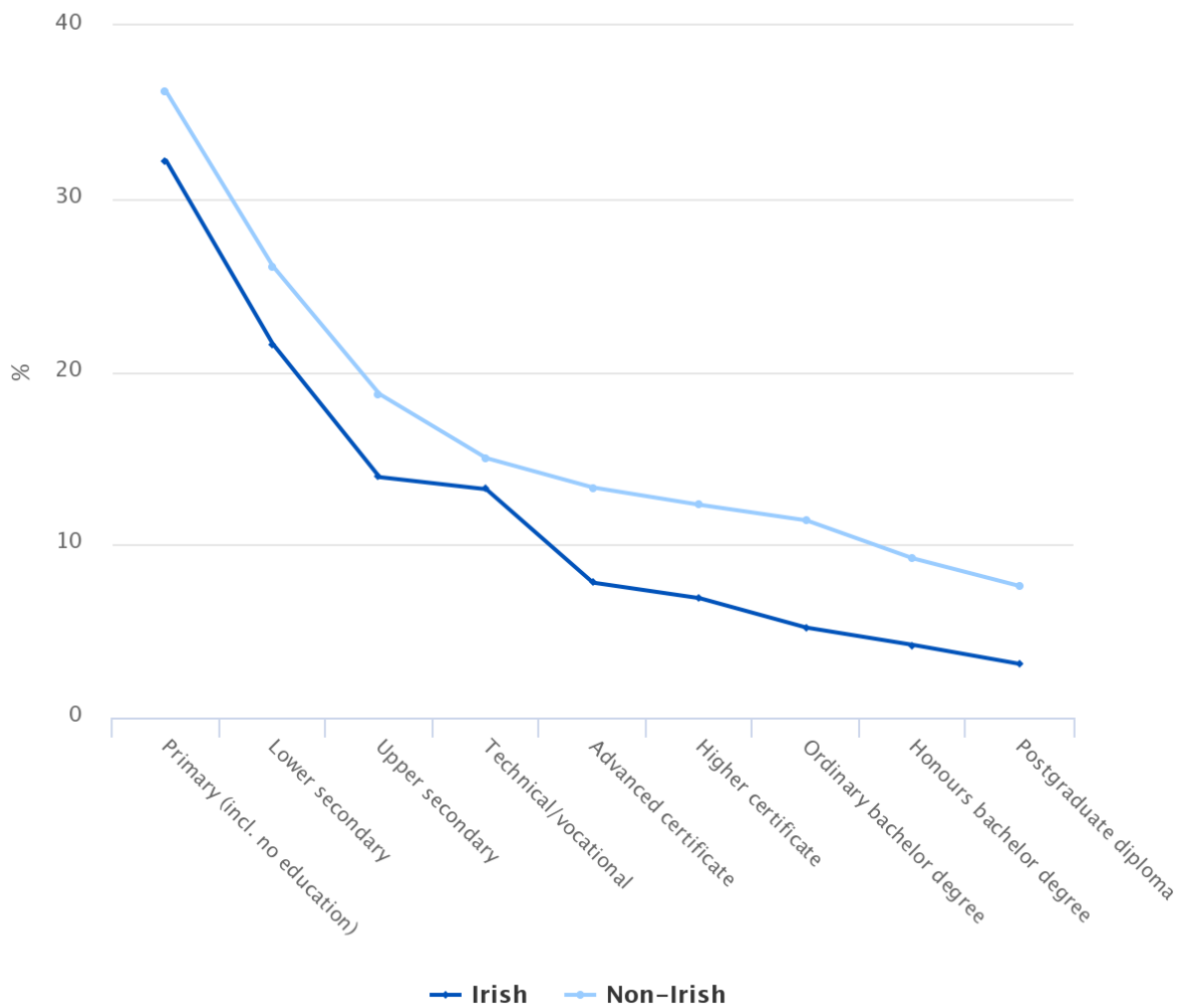
- 2.2% - The percentage of New Zealand nationals classified to farmers in 2016
- 4% - The percentage of Latvian nationals classified to agricultural workers in 2016

Higher unemployment rate for non-Irish

Census 2016 revealed that the unemployment rate for non-Irish nationals was nearly 3 per cent higher than Irish (12.5%) and stood at 15.4 per cent.

Figure 5.8 presents the unemployment rate by level of education attained. The graph shows the higher the education the lower unemployment rate for both groups. For example 7.8 per cent of Irish nationals who were educated to Advanced Certificate level were unemployed compared with 12.3 per cent of non-Irish nationals with the same level of education

Figure 5.8 Unemployment rate by level of education attained, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

Tenure status

Table 5.1 presents the tenure status of non-Irish nationals in 2011 and 2016.

Increases in home ownership can be seen among Polish (up 3,181), Lithuanian (up 769) and Italian nationals (up 391). A fall in home ownership can be seen among groups such as UK and African nationals though this is largely a reflection of overall falls in the numbers classified to these nationalities off-set by corresponding increases in persons with dual nationalities (who are classified as Irish).

Table 5.1 Owner occupiers and renters by nationality, 2011 - 2016

State	Owner occupied			Rented		
	2011	2016	% change	2011	2016	% change
All nationalities	1,149,924	1,147,552	-0.2	449,352	469,671	4.5
Irish	1,086,343	1,082,371	-0.4	295,664	323,672	9.5
Non-Irish	63,581	65,181	2.5	153,688	145,999	-5
French	1,009	1,288	27.7	2,999	3,188	6.3
German	1,753	1,834	4.6	3,052	2,829	-7.3
Italian	810	1,201	48.3	2,481	3,475	40.1
Latvian	453	611	34.9	6,353	6,109	-3.8
Lithuanian	1,175	1,944	65.4	11,022	10,686	-3
Polish	1,932	5,113	164.6	39,913	37,855	-5.2
Romanian	598	786	31.4	5,160	7,909	53.3
Spanish	486	696	43.2	1,873	3,143	67.8
UK	31,548	30,176	-4.3	17,698	16,456	-7
Other EU28	2,441	3,029	24.1	13,697	15,368	12.2
Other European	973	602	-38.1	4,224	2,731	-35.3
African	2,103	492	-76.6	12,831	6,523	-49.2
Indian	1,175	611	-48	4,674	3,644	-22
Other Asian	2,594	1,611	-37.9	12,352	8,987	-27.2
American (US)	1,454	1,149	-21	1,771	1,943	9.7
Brazilian	91	152	67	2,440	3,305	35.5
Other American	470	314	-33.2	1,198	1,633	36.3
Other nationalities	1,283	1,337	4.2	1,963	2,695	37.3
Not stated, including no nationality	11,233	12,235	8.9	7,987	7,520	-5.8

Table 5.2 examines rent paid by non-Irish nationals. While US nationals paid the highest overall weekly rent (€296 per week) Brazilian nationals witnessed the highest increase in rent paid, up 32 per cent over the five years, no doubt attributed to both the higher turnover and location among persons in this group.

Table 5.2 Average weekly rent from private landlords by nationality, 2011 - 2016

Rented from private landlord	2011	2016	Actual change	% change
All nationalities	171.19	199.92	28.73	16.8
Irish	167.78	195.99	28.21	16.8
				0
Brazilian	178.5	234.88	56.38	31.6
Indian	179.78	233.07	53.29	29.6
Other European	182	235.55	53.55	29.4
American (US)	235.65	296.46	60.81	25.8
Other nationalities	194.38	244.05	49.67	25.6
French	211.48	262.69	51.21	24.2
Other Asian	189.04	233.7	44.66	23.6
Italian	211.26	256.47	45.21	21.4
Spanish	209.92	252.59	42.67	20.3
Romanian	180.15	216.36	36.21	20.1
Other EU28	178.67	211.56	32.89	18.4
Other American	232.87	275.68	42.81	18.4
German	202.66	234.79	32.13	15.9
African	173.64	193.1	19.46	11.2
Polish	162.86	180.83	17.97	11
Lithuanian	159.08	176.13	17.05	10.7
Latvian	156.54	171.22	14.68	9.4
UK	168.46	182.13	13.67	8.1
Not stated, including no nationality	191.21	228.2	36.99	19.3

Census of Population 2016 – Profile 7

Migration and Diversity

Recent Immigration

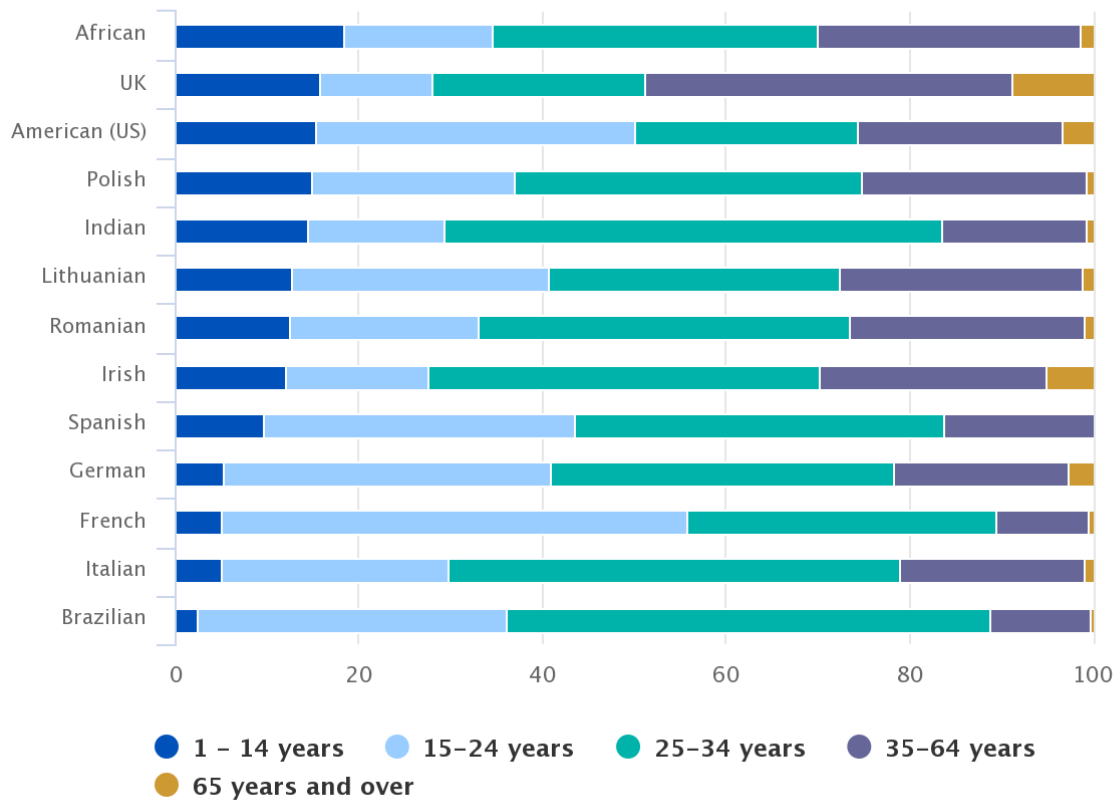
Arrivals since April 2015

In the year prior to April 2016, 82,346 persons arrived to live in Ireland of which 53,708 were non-Irish nationals and 28,143 were Irish nationals (495 did not state their nationality). Among the non-Irish nationals UK nationals, arriving from European countries, were the largest group (5,840) followed by Polish nationals (4,029). American continental nationalities outnumbered Asian and African nationalities with the arrival of 4,615 Brazilians worthy of note.

Almost two thirds of all non-Irish immigrants in 2016 were between the ages of 20 and 34, while 67.7 per cent were single and 27.9 per cent were married. French persons had the highest percentage who were single with 88.9 per cent, followed by Spanish (87%) and Italian (85.3%).

Many recent non-Irish arrivals were living in non-family households (16,411 persons) followed by families consisting of couples with children (11,262) and couples only (7,342).

Figure 6.1 Non-Irish immigrants by age group, 2016



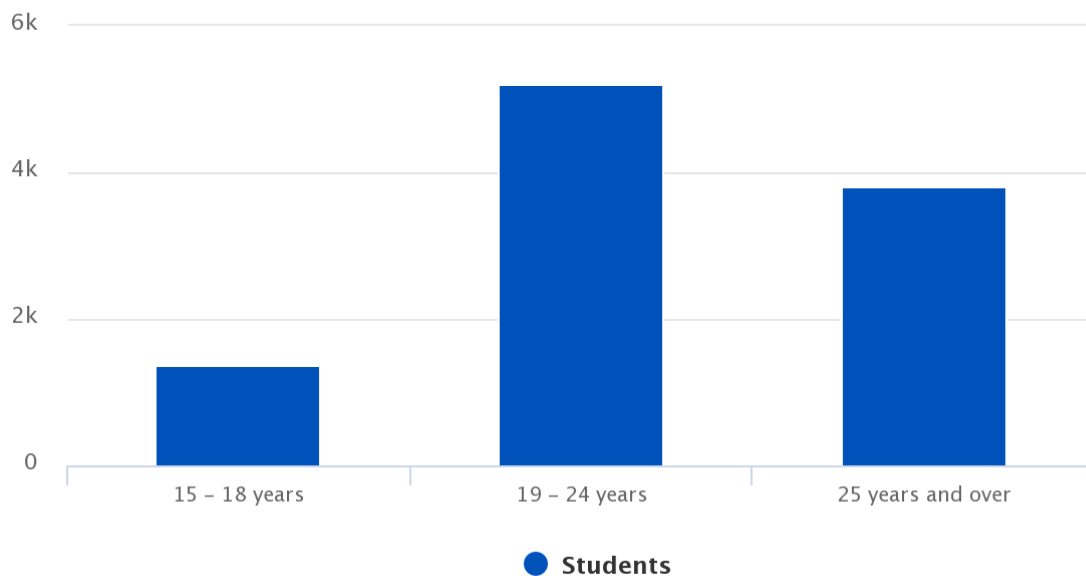
Source: CSO Ireland

Students arriving

Of the non-Irish immigrants who arrived in the year to April 2016 22 per cent (10,401 persons) were students. Of these, half were aged 19 - 24 and more than a third were over 25.

Brazilians were the largest group with 2,370 students, followed by French (774 students) and US (662).

16 Figure 6.2 Non-Irish students who arrived in Ireland in the year prior to April



Source: CSO Ireland

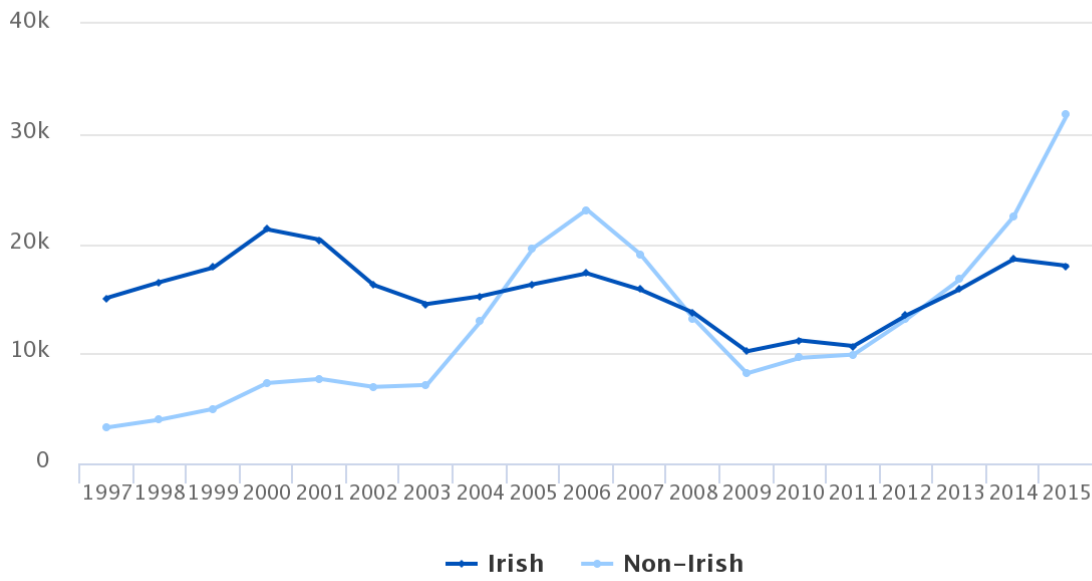
Persons who lived abroad

Census 2016 revealed that there were 888,899 residents who had previously lived outside of Ireland for one year or more. Of these, 557,611 were Irish nationals (62.7%) and 327,330 were non-Irish nationals (36.8%). Figure 6.3 shows the year of arrival into Ireland for both Irish and non-Irish nationals for the years 1997 to 2016. 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 and 2011.

Returning Irish nationals have always been in evidence, averaging around 16,000 persons per year in the late 1990's and then increasing to reach a high of 21,299 in 2000. Numbers reached a low point in 2009 with just 10,198 arrivals but have increased in more recent years with 18,571 persons in 2014.

The graph shows that the flow of non-Irish nationals into Ireland remained fairly steady over the period 1997 to 2003 averaging 6,000 persons annually. The numbers increased sharply from 2004 onwards and reached a high of 23,089 in 2006. They fell sharply up to 2009 (8,192) but have since risen again to reach a high of 31,694 in 2015.

16 Figure 6.3 Irish and non-Irish returned migrants by year of return to Ireland,



Source: CSO Ireland

Census of Population 2016 – Profile 7

Migration and Diversity

Background Notes

Appendix 1

A Census of Population was taken on the night of Sunday, 24 April 2016, in accordance with the Statistics (Census of Population) Order 2015 (S.I. No. 445 of 2015).

Coverage of the Census

The census figures relate to the *de facto* population i.e. the population recorded for each area represents the total of all persons present within its boundaries on the night of Sunday, 24 April 2016, together with all persons who arrived in that area on the morning of Monday, 25 April 2016, not having been enumerated elsewhere. Persons on board ships in port are included with the population of adjacent areas. The figures, therefore, include visitors present on Census Night as well as those in residence, while usual residents temporarily absent from the area are excluded.

De facto versus Usual Residence

The date of the census was chosen to coincide with a period when passenger movements were at a minimum and, consequently, the figures closely approximate to those for the normally resident population. The *de facto* measure of the population, referred to throughout this report, was 4,761,865 in April 2016 while the usually resident and present total was 4,689,921, a difference of 71,944 or 1.5%. The usually resident measure is used when analysing topics such as commuting patterns, nationality and households and families.

Conduct of the Census

A temporary field force consisting of 6 Census Liaison Officers, 44 Regional Supervisors, 430 Field Supervisors and some 4,663 part-time enumerators carried out the census enumeration. During the four weeks before Census Night the enumerators visited some 2 million private residences and delivered census questionnaires to 1.7 million of these dwellings as well as to 4,140 communal establishments capable of accommodating people (such as hotels, nursing homes, etc.) that were expected to be occupied on census night. Approximately 250,000 residences were vacant at the time of the census, while in the remaining cases the household was either enumerated elsewhere or temporarily absent from the State. The collection of completed questionnaires took place between Monday 25 April and Sunday 22 May, 2016.

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) wishes to record its appreciation of the public-spirited co-operation received from households and the work carried out by the census field force.

Production of results

Each enumerator first prepared and returned to the CSO a summary of the population of his/her enumeration area. These summaries formed the basis for the preliminary 2016 census results published in July 2016. The completed questionnaires for individual households were subsequently transported to the CSO for processing. The population summaries, dwelling listings and enumeration maps for individual enumeration areas were checked for consistency and used to determine the boundaries of census towns and suburbs. The capture and processing of the responses to questions on the questionnaires proceeded concurrently.

The planned publication schedule is contained in Appendix 3. Two summary reports will present highlight results primarily for the State; *Census 2016 Summary Results - Part 1*, looks at overall population change by county; it also examines age, marriage, households and families as well as including first results on nationality, foreign languages, the Irish language, religion and housing. The second summary report, *Census 2016 Summary Results - Part 2*, looks at other social and economic factors such as employment, occupations, education and skills as well as travel and health-related topics. A further five profile reports will provide more detailed results on individual topics; the details are listed in the publication schedule.

Maps

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Appendix 2 - Definitions

Census Towns

Historically, for the censuses of 1926 to 1951, a census town was defined simply as a cluster of twenty or more houses and the precise delimitation of the town was left to the discretion of the individual enumerator concerned. As part of the general review of towns for the 1956 Census, the boundaries for the census towns were drawn up in consultation with the various Local Authorities applying uniform principles in all areas of the country. The definition of a census town was changed at the 1956 Census, from twenty houses to twenty occupied houses; this definition was also applied at the 1961 and 1966 Censuses.

From 1971 to 2006, Census towns were defined as a cluster of fifty or more occupied dwellings where, within a radius of 800 metres there was a nucleus of thirty occupied dwellings (on both sides of a road, or twenty on one side of a road), along with a clearly defined urban centre e.g. a shop, a school, a place of worship or a community centre. Census town boundaries were extended over time where there was an occupied dwelling within 200 metres of the existing boundary.

To avoid the agglomeration of adjacent towns caused by the inclusion of low density one off dwellings on the approach routes to towns the 2011 criteria were tightened, in line with UN criteria.

In Census 2016, a new Census town was defined as there being a minimum of 50 occupied dwellings, with a maximum distance between any dwelling and the building closest to it, of 100 metres, and where there was evidence of an urban centre (shop, school etc). The proximity criteria for extending existing 2006 Census town boundaries was also amended to include all occupied dwellings within 100 metres of an existing building. Other information based on OSi mapping and orthogonal photography was also taken into account when extending boundaries. Boundary extensions were generally made to include the land parcel on which a dwelling was built or using other physical features such as roads, paths etc.

Census towns which previously combined legal towns and their environs have been newly defined using the standard census town criteria (with the 100 metres proximity rule). For some towns the impact of this has been to lose area and population, compared with previous computations.

The population of towns is given in Tables E2014 and E2016. Table E2014 contains towns of 1,500 population and over arranged in order of size. An alphabetical list of all towns in the country, with their populations, is given in Table E2016.

Urban and Rural Areas

The term Aggregate Town Area or Urban Area refers to settlements with a total population of 1,500 or more. The term Aggregate Rural Area refers to the population outside Aggregate Town Areas and includes the population of settlements with a population of less than 1,500 persons.

Historically census towns were defined as a cluster of fifty or more occupied dwellings where, within a radius of 800 metres, there was a nucleus of thirty occupied dwellings (on both sides of a road, or twenty on one side of a road), along with a clearly defined urban centre e.g. a shop, a school, a place of worship or a community centre. Census town boundaries were extended over time where there was an occupied dwelling within 200 metres of the existing boundary.

In 2011 the proximity criteria were tightened, in line with UN criteria. This was done in order to avoid the agglomeration of adjacent towns caused by the inclusion of low density one off dwellings on the approach routes to towns.

First introduced in 2011 therefore, and continuing for Census 2016, a new census town was defined as having a minimum of 50 occupied dwellings, with a maximum distance between any dwelling and the building closest to it of 100 metres, and where there was evidence of an urban centre (shop, school etc.). The 100m proximity rule was also applied when extending existing 2011 Census town boundaries.

Private Household

A *private household* comprises either one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) 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. In order to be included in the household, a person had to be a usual resident at the time of the census. Therefore, visitors to the household on Census Night were excluded, while usual residents temporarily absent (for less than 12 months) were included.

A *permanent private household* is a private household occupying a permanent dwelling such as a house, flat or bed-sit.

A *temporary private household* is a private household occupying a caravan, mobile home or other temporary dwelling.

Size of Household

The number of persons in a household consists of the total number of persons usually resident there on the night of Sunday, 24 April 2016, including those absent from the household for less than twelve months. Visitors present in the household on census night are excluded.

Household Reference Person

The reference person in each private household is the first person in the household identified as a parent, spouse, cohabiting partner or head of a non-family household containing related persons. Where no person in the household satisfied these criteria, the first usually resident person was used as the reference person.

For the purposes of expressing the household reference person in simple terms for the reader, the terms *head of household* or *householder* are used instead of the household reference person in this report.

Family Units

A family unit *or nucleus* is defined as:

- (1) a husband and wife or a co-habiting couple; or
- (2) a husband and wife or a co-habiting couple together with one or more usually resident never-married children (of any age); or
- (3) one parent together with one or more usually resident never-married children (of any age).

Family members have to be usual residents of the relevant household.

The determination of household and family composition is based on responses to the question on the census form dealing with relationships within the household.

Industry

The term industry used for Census of Population purposes is not confined to manufacturing industry. It is synonymous with the term “sector of economic activity”. The basis of the industrial classification is, in the case of employees, the business or profession of their employer and in the case of self-employed persons, the nature of their own business or profession.

In Census 2016, industry is coded using NACE – the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities. The current version, NACE Rev. 2, is a 4-digit activity classification that was first used in Census 2011 and is a revision of the version originally published by Eurostat in 1970. The previous version, NACE Rev. 1, was in use in the censuses of 2002 and 2006.

NACE Rev. 2 is a hierarchical classification, with 88 Divisions at 2-digit level, 272 Groups at 3-digit level and 615 Classes at 4-digit level. The NACE Rev.2 classification is shown in Appendix 3 while a breakdown of the NACE Rev. 1 classification is available on our CSO website.

The industry in which a person is engaged is determined (regardless of their occupation) by the main economic activity carried out in the local unit in which he or she works. If, however, the local unit provides an ancillary service to another unit in the business (e.g. administration, storage, etc.) then the persons in the ancillary unit are classified to the industry of the unit it services. Thus, while the occupational classification is concerned only with the particular work performed by an individual regardless of the activity carried on at the local unit, the industrial classification is concerned only with the ultimate purpose of the unit or end product regardless of the precise nature of the work performed by each individual.

A manufacturing or commercial unit may employ persons with many different occupations for the purpose of making a particular product or for giving a particular service. Conversely, there are cases in which particular occupations are largely confined to a single industry. For example, the majority of persons with agricultural occupations are in the agriculture industry and most miners are in the mining industry.

Socio-economic group

The entire population was classified to one of ten specific socio-economic groups (introduced in 1996). In addition, a residual group entitled. “All others gainfully occupied and unknown” was used where sufficient details were not provided. The classification aims to bring together persons with similar social and economic statuses on the basis of the level of skill or educational attainment required. In defining socio-economic group no attempt is made to rank groups in order of socio-economic importance.

The socio-economic group of persons aged 15 years or over who are at work is determined by their occupation (coded using Soc90) and employment status. Unemployed or retired persons aged 15 years or over are classified according to their former occupation and employment status.

Persons looking after the home/family or at school/ college, who are members of a family unit, were classified to the socio-economic group of another person in the family unit using a priority table based on the relationships within the family. Thus, if the reference person¹ of a family was at work, unemployed or retired, other persons were assigned to his/her socio-economic group. If the reference person was neither at work, unemployed nor retired (e.g. never worked, permanently disabled, etc.), they were assigned to the socio-economic group of the other parent, spouse or cohabiting partner in the family unit. If there was no such spouse or partner or if the spouse, in turn, was neither at work, unemployed or retired, they were assigned to the socio-economic group of a working son/ daughter. If there were no persons in the family unit with a socio-economic group then they were assigned to the

unknown socio-economic group. Other persons looking after the home/family or at school/college who were not members of a family unit, such as relatives of the reference person (e.g. widowed grandparents, etc.) were assigned a socio-economic group using the above method. Unrelated persons or persons living alone who are looking after the home/family or at school/college were assigned to the unknown group.

The socio-economic groups used in the census are as follows:

A Employers and managers

B Higher professional

C Lower professional

D Non-manual

E Manual skilled

F Semi-skilled

G Unskilled

H Own account workers

I Farmers

J Agricultural workers

Z All others gainfully occupied and unknown

¹The reference person in each private household is the first person identified as a parent, spouse or cohabiting partner in the first family in the household. Where no person in the household satisfies these criteria, the first usually resident person is used as the reference person.

Appendix 3

Detailed list of Industries (NACE Rev 2)

CodeIndustry

CodeIndustry

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

1500Manufacture of leather and related products

190	Farming (Farming of animals, mixed farming)	1600	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; Manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
191	Growing of crops, fruits, plants, flowers and vegetables	1700	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
192	Other agricultural activities and agricultural activities n.e.c	1800	Printing activities and reproduction of recorded media
200	Forestry and Logging	1900	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
300	Fishing and Aquaculture	2000	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
400	Horseracing Activities	2100	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products
	Mining and Quarrying	2210	Manufacture of rubber products
		2220	Manufacture of plastic products
500	Mining and quarrying of coal and lignite	2310	Manufacture of glass and glass products
600	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	2360	Manufacture of articles of concrete, plaster and cement
700	Mining of metal ores	2380	All other manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
800	Other mining and quarrying	2400	Manufacture of basic metals
892	Extraction and agglomeration of peat	2500	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
900	Mining support service activities	2610	Manufacture of electronic components and boards
	Manufacturing	2620	Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment
		2690	Manufacture of other computer, electronic and optical products
1010	Production, processing and preserving of meat, meat products and poultry	2700	Manufacture of electrical equipment
1020	Processing and preserving of fish and fish products	2800	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c

1030	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	2900	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
1040	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	3000	Manufacture of other transport equipment
1050	Manufacture of dairy products	3100	Manufacture of furniture
1060	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	3250	Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies
1070	Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products	3280	All other manufacturing n.e.c
1080	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c	3300	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment
1090	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds		
1100	Manufacture of beverages		Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning supply
1200	Manufacture of tobacco products	3510	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution
1300	Manufacture of textiles	3520	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains
1400	Manufacture of clothes; dressing and dyeing of fur	3530	Steam and air conditioning supply

Detailed list of Industries (NACE Rev 2)

Code	Industry	Code	Industry
	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management and Remediation Activities	4772	Retail sale of footwear and leather goods in specialised stores
3600	Water collection, treatment and supply	4795	Retail trade n.e.c.
3700	Sewerage		
3800	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities, materials recovery		Transportation and Storage
		4932	Taxi Operations

Construction	4935 Other Passenger land transport
4110 Development of building projects	4940 Freight transport by road
4120 Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	4950 Transport via pipeline
4200 Civil Engineering	4980 Transport via railways
4310 Demolition and site preparation	5000 Water transport
4321 Electrical installation	5100 Air transport
4322 Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	5229 Activities of other transport agencies
4329 Other construction installation	5280 Warehousing, storage and Cargo Handling
4330 Building completion and finishing	5290 Service activities related to land, water and air transportation
4390 Other specialised construction activities	5300 Post and courier activities
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	Accommodation and Food Service Activities
4500 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5510 Hotels and similar accommodation
4630 Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	5580 Other provision of short-stay accommodation
4640 Wholesale of household goods	5610 Restaurants and mobile food service activities
4673 Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	5620 Event catering and food service activities
4680 All other wholesale trade and commission trade and wholesale not specified	5630 Beverage serving activities, including bars and coffee shops
4710 Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating	
4720 Retail sale of food, beverages or tobacco in specialised stores	Information and Communication Activities
4730 Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	5810 Publishing of books, newspapers, magazines and other publishing services
4740 Retail sale of information and communication	5820 Software publishing

equipment in specialised stores

4751	Retail sale of textiles in specialised stores	5900	Movie, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
4752	Retail sale of hardware, paints and glass in specialised stores	6000	Programming and broadcasting activities
4754	Retail sale of electrical household appliances in specialised stores	6100	Telecommunications
4759	Retail sale of furniture, lighting equipment and household articles n.e.c.	6200	Computer programming, consultancy and related services
4760	Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores	6300	Information service activities
4771	Retail sale of clothing in specialised stores		

Detailed list of Industries (NACE Rev 2)

Code	Industry	Code	Industry
	Financial and Insurance Activities		Education
6400	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	8510	Pre-Primary Education
6500	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	8520	Primary Education
6610	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	8530	Secondary Education
6620	Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding	8540	Higher Education
6630	Fund Management Activities	8590	Adult and Other Education not elsewhere classified
	Real Estate Activities		Human Health and Social Work Activities
6800	Real Estate Activities	8610	Hospital Activities

Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	8623	Dental practice activities
6910 Legal Activities	8629	Medical practice activities
6920 Accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	8690	Other human health activities
7000 Activities of head offices; management consultancy services	8700	Residential Care activities
7110 Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy	8800	Social work activities
7120 Technical testing and analysis		
7200 Scientific research and development		Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
7300 Advertising and market research	9000	Creative arts and entertainment activities
7400 Other professional, scientific and technical activities	9100	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
7500 Veterinary activities	9200	Gambling and betting activities
	9300	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
Administrative and Support Service Activities		Other Service Activities
7700 Rental and leasing activities	9400	Activities of membership organisations
7800 Employment activities	9500	Repair of computers and personal and household goods
7900 Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	9601	Washing and dry-cleaning of textile and fur products
8000 Security and investigation activities	9602	Hairdressing and other beauty treatment
8100 Services to buildings and landscape activities	9603	Funeral and related activities
8200 Miscellaneous office and business activities	9604	Physical well-being activities
	9609	Other service activities n.e.c.
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security		Activities of Households as Employers
8422 Defence Activities	9700	Private households with employed persons
8424 Garda Siochana		

8490 All other public administration; compulsory social security

Activities of Extra-territorial organisations and bodies

9900 Extra-territorial organisations and bodies

9999 Industry not stated

Appendix 4

Census 2016 Publication Schedule

Description	Publication Date
Preliminary Results	14 July 2016
Census 2016 Summary Results - Part 1	06 April 2017
Profile 1 - Housing in Ireland	20 April 2017
Profile 2 - Population Distribution and Movements	11 May 2017
Census 2016 Summary Results - Part 2	15 June 2017
Profile 3 - An Age Profile of Ireland	06 July 2017
Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS)	20 July 2017
POWSCAR - Research micro data file	20 July 2017
Profile 4 - Households and Families	27 July 2017
Profile 5 - Homeless Persons in Ireland	10 August 2017
Profile 6 - Commuting in Ireland	31 August 2017
Profile 7 - Migration and Diversity	21 September 2017
Profile 8 - Irish Travellers, Ethnicity and Religion	12 October 2017
Profile 9 - Health, Disability and Carers	02 November 2017
Profile 10 - Education, Skills and the Irish Language	23 November 2017
Profile 11 - Employment, Occupations and Industry	14 December 2017

Interactive web tables will accompany each publication

Census of Population 2016 – Profile 7 Migration and Diversity

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