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Census 2011 – Key Statistics for Gender

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This Paper presents a selection of key statistics from Census 2011 at the Northern Ireland level, focusing on the similarities and differences between men and women. The paper covers 12 categories including age, marital status, country of birth, health, economic activity, voluntary work and occupation.

Key Points

Please note that the terms 'gender' and 'sex' are used interchangeably throughout this paper to refer to men and women generally.

- In the decade before Census Day 2011, the resident population of Northern Ireland increased by 6.9 per cent (125,576) to 1.811 million. Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of females in the population decreased by 0.3 percentage points, from 51.3 per cent to 51.0 per cent.
- Gender differences are most pronounced in the older age bands, with females accounting for 61 per cent of those aged 75 or over.
- In terms of marital status, while males are more likely to be single (39 per cent versus 33 per cent), females are more likely to be widowed. On Census Day 2011, over three-quarters (77 per cent) of widowed residents were female.
- Between 2001 and 2011, the number of lone parent households with dependent children rose by over a quarter (27 per cent). The largest proportion of lone parents (both genders) are not in employment (44 per cent male; 47 per cent female).
- A significant number of migrants arrived in Northern Ireland after EU enlargement in 2004. Looking at the EU Accession countries as a whole, the gender composition of migrants broadly mirrors that of the usually resident population, although the proportion of males (51 per cent) is somewhat higher than in the resident population (49 per cent).
- In terms of health status, women are slightly more likely than men to report 'poor' health or the existence of a limiting long-term health issue or disability. The different age profiles of men and women are implicated in this finding.
- Women are more likely than men to provide unpaid care to family members, friends or neighbours due to long-term health issues or problems related to old age.
- Women are also more likely than men to possess higher level educational qualifications, with women accounting for 56 per cent of those with a degree-level qualification or higher.
- Analysis of occupational classification (SOC) reveals a series of gender differences. For example, while men are more likely to hold managerial positions (9.8 per cent, versus 6.2 per cent), women are more likely to be employed in the professions (20 per cent versus 14 per cent). Similarly, administrative posts are dominated by women (21 per cent versus 7.8 per cent), while skilled trades account for almost a quarter of male employees (24 per cent versus 3 per cent).

- Women are considerably more likely than men to work part-time (30 per cent versus 7.3 per cent), and less likely to be self-employed (6.8 per cent versus 19 per cent) than men. Between 2001 and 2011, the number of female employees rose by 21 per cent, compared with a smaller increase (6.5 per cent) for men.
- Perhaps reflecting their caring responsibilities at both ends of the age spectrum, women aged 16-74 in Northern Ireland are more likely to be economically inactive than men (39 per cent compared with 29 per cent). Put another way, 42 per cent of the economically inactive are male and 58 per cent are female.
- Again, reflecting their caring responsibilities, women are considerably more likely than men to work part-time hours, and less likely to work full-time.
- In Census 2011, residents were asked if they had carried out any voluntary work without pay in the past year. Overall, only 15 per cent of residents aged 16 and over had engaged in such activities. Women (16 per cent) were slightly more likely to do so than men (14 per cent).

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1 Introduction

This Paper presents a selection of key statistics from Census 2011 at the Northern Ireland level, focusing on the similarities and differences between men and women. The paper covers 12 categories including age, marital status, country of birth, health, economic activity, voluntary work and occupation.

2 Demography

In the decade before Census Day 2011 (27 March 2011), the resident population of Northern Ireland increased by 6.9 per cent (125,576) to 1.811 million. Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of males in the population increased by 0.3 percentage points, from 48.7 per cent in 2001 to 49.0 per cent in 2011. There was a corresponding fall in the female proportion during the decade, from 51.3 per cent to 51.0 per cent.

3 Age

Table 3.1 displays the age composition of males and females in Northern Ireland on Census Day 2011. The key gender differences relate to children and older residents.

Table 3.1: Age Band by Sex, Census 2011

Age Profile	Male (Count)	Female (Count)	Male (Per cent)	Female (Per cent)
Total	887,323	923,540	51.0	49.0
Aged 0-15	194,392	184,931	21.9	20.0
Aged 16-19	51,876	49,745	5.8	5.4
Aged 20-24	63,913	62,100	7.2	6.7
Aged 25-29	60,795	63,304	6.9	6.9
Aged 30-34	58,210	61,629	6.6	6.7
Aged 35-39	60,160	62,100	6.8	6.7
Aged 40-44	64,530	67,318	7.3	7.3
Aged 45-49	64,967	66,678	7.3	7.2
Aged 50-54	57,860	59,073	6.5	6.4
Aged 55-59	49,802	49,470	5.6	5.4
Aged 60-64	46,180	48,110	5.2	5.2
Aged 65-74	69,076	76,524	7.8	8.3
Aged 75 +	45,562	72,558	5.1	7.9

Source: NISRA (2013) Table DC6101NI

Children aged 0 – 15 years account for 22 per cent of male residents and 20 per cent of the female population. In contrast, females predominate in the older age bands: 7.9 per cent of those aged 75 or over are female, compared with only 5.6 per cent of male. Put another way, 61 per cent (72,558) of those aged 75+ are female, while 39 per cent (45,562) are male.

The primary reason for the predominance of women in the older age groups is that the life expectancy of women is higher than for men ¹.

4 Marital Status

Table 4.1 and Chart 4.1 display the marital status of males and females (aged 16 and over) in Northern Ireland on Census Day 2011. A number of gender differences are evident, in particular the relative proportions of single ('never married') and widowed persons.

Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of single people increased by 3 percentage points, from 33.1 per cent (426,200) to 36.1 per cent (517,400). In 2011, single people were more likely to be male (39 per cent) than female (33 per cent).

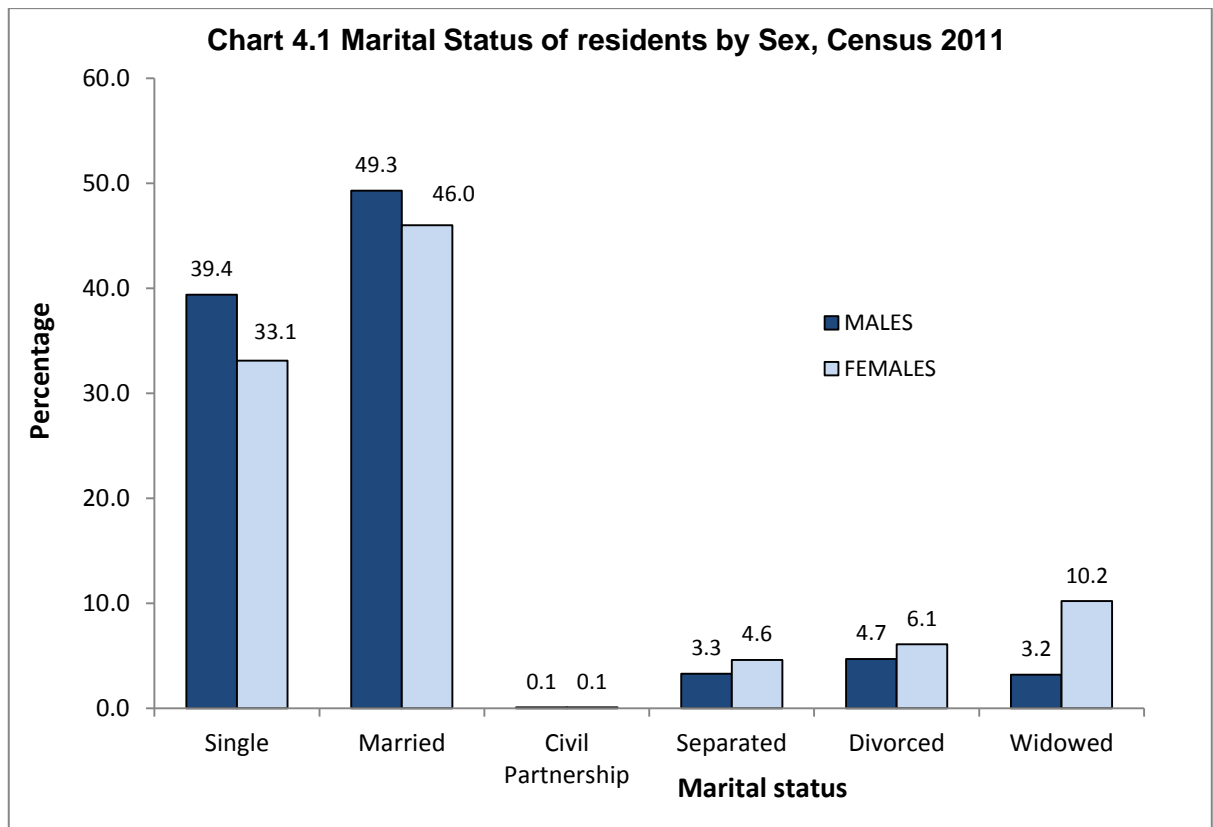
By contrast, women are considerably more likely to be widowed (10 per cent) than men (3.2 per cent). Put another way, on Census Day 2011, over three-quarters (77 per cent) of widowed residents were female (75,000), and only 23 per cent were men (22,000). Again, the relatively higher life expectancy of women largely accounts for this finding.

Table 4.1: Marital Status by Sex, Census 2011

Marital Status	Count	Male (Per cent)	Female (Per cent)
All Residents, aged 16+	1,431,540	48.4	51.6
Single	517,393	39.4	33.1
Married	680,831	49.3	46.0
Civil Partnership	1,243	0.1	0.1
Separated	56,911	3.3	4.6
Divorced	78,074	4.7	6.1
Widowed	97,088	3.2	10.2

Source: NISRA (2013) Table DC6101NI

¹ According to the most recent Life Tables (NISRA), a child born between 2010 and 2012 in Northern Ireland will have a typical life expectancy of 77.7 years for men and 82.1 years for women. While life expectancy for both sexes has risen considerably since 1980, the gap in favour of women has largely been maintained. See NISRA (2013) **Interim Life Tables, Northern Ireland, 1980-82 to 2010-12**. Accessed from: http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/vital/deaths/life_tables/NI_life_1980_12.xls



5 Lone Parent Households

Between 2001 and 2011, the number of lone parent households with dependent children (where the lone parent was aged 16 to 74 years) increased by over a quarter (27 per cent), from 50,500 to 63,900. 91 per cent of such households were headed by a female, a similar figure to that in 2001 (92 per cent).

Table 5.1: Lone parent households (aged 16-74) by Sex, Census 2011

Lone Parent Households (aged 16-74)	Count	Males (Per cent)	Females (Per cent)
Total Number of Households	703,275		
Lone parent households, 16-74, (dependent children)	63,921	8.8	91.2
Proportion of all households	9.1		
Lone parents in part-time employment	20,006	12.6	33.1
Lone parents in full-time employment	13,945	43.3	19.7
Lone parents not in employment	29,970	44.0	47.2

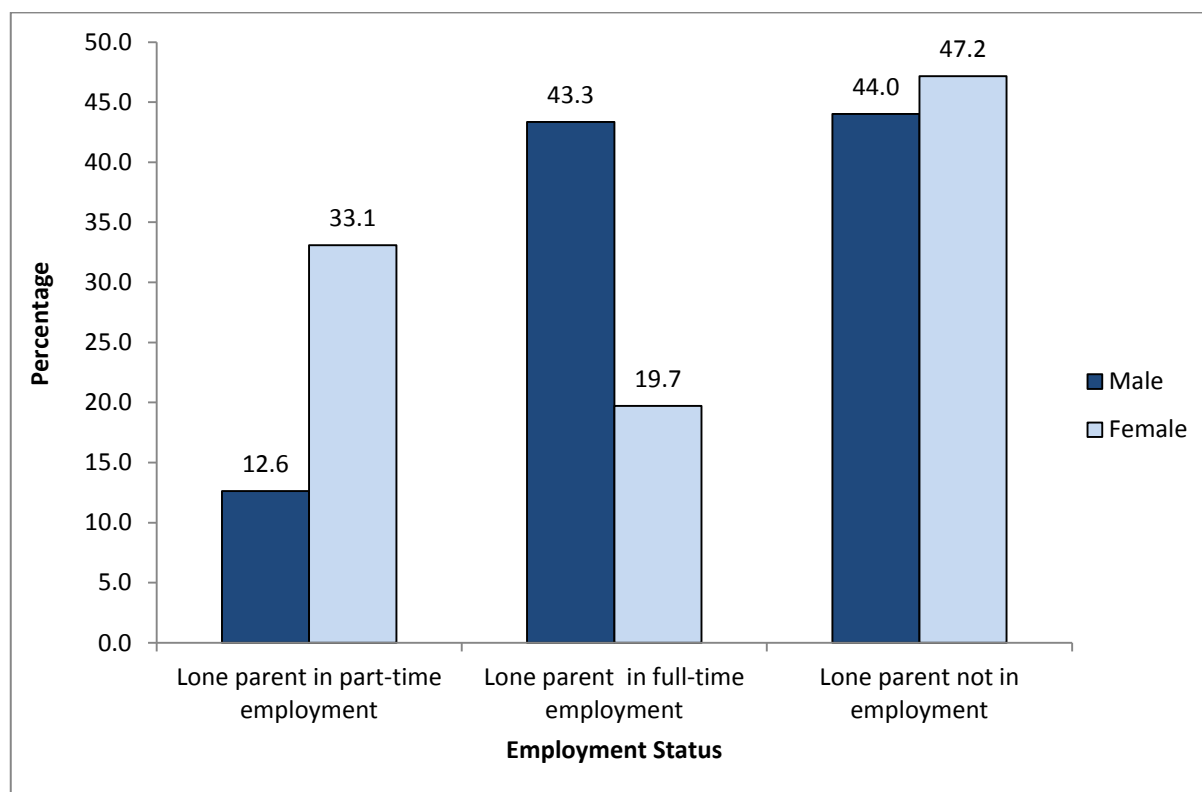
Source: NISRA (2011) Table KS107

Table 5.1 (above) shows that on Census Day 2011, lone parent households accounted for 9.1 per cent of all households. The table reveals the existence of gender differences in the employment status of male and female lone parents.

Female lone parents are considerably more likely to be in part-time employment (33 per cent) than their male counterparts (13 per cent). Conversely, male lone parents are more than twice as likely to be employed full-time (43 per cent) than female lone parents (20 per cent). However, the largest proportion of lone parents (both genders) are not in employment (44 per cent male; 47 per cent female).

Over the past decade there has been a general upward trend in the number of lone parents moving into employment. The proportion in part-time employment rose from 20 per cent in 2001 to 31 per cent in 2011, while those working full-time increased from 20 per cent to 22 per cent. The proportion not in employment fell from 60 per cent to 47 per cent. Among other factors, the increased flow of lone parents into work is partially a result of changes to the Social Security system ².

Chart 5.1: Lone Parent households in employment by Sex, Census 2011



Source: NISRA (2011) Table KS107

² Prior to 2008, lone parents were eligible to claim Income Support (and thus not required to seek employment), if their youngest dependent child was aged 15 or less. Starting in November 2008, the age limits were gradually reduced. Since May 2012, lone parents whose youngest child has reached the age of 5 years are generally required to transfer to Job Seekers Allowance and actively seek work. See Casebourne, J., Davies, M., Foster, S., Lane, P., Purvis, A. and Whitehurst, D. (2010) **Lone Parent obligations: destinations of lone parents after Income Support eligibility ends**. Department for Work and Pensions, Research Report No 170. Accessed from: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/214486/rrep710.pdf

Note: 'Part-time employment' is defined as working 30 hours or less a week.
'Full-time employment' is defined as working 31 or more hours a week.

6 Country of Birth

A significant number of migrants, particularly from Central and Eastern Europe, arrived in Northern Ireland after EU enlargement in 2004. Table 6.1 shows the gender composition of the new residents from a selected number of countries on Census Day 2011.

Looking at the EU Accession countries as a whole, the gender composition broadly mirrors that of the resident population, although the proportion of males (51 per cent) is somewhat higher than in the resident population of Northern Ireland (49 per cent).

In Poland (52 per cent) and Slovakia (56 per cent), males were more likely than females to migrate to Northern Ireland. In contrast, female migrants outnumbered their male counterparts in Lithuania (53 per cent), Latvia (54 per cent) and Romania (52 per cent).

New residents from the Philippines are more likely to be female (57 per cent), reflecting the number of health care workers who have come to Northern Ireland in recent years, while the majority (75 per cent) of East Timorese residents are male.

Table 6.1: Selected Countries of Birth by Sex, Census 2011

Country of Birth	Count	Males (Per cent)	Females (Per cent)
Total Residents	1,810,863	49.0	51.0
EU Accession Countries (2004)	35,720	50.9	49.1
Poland	19,658	52.3	47.7
Lithuania	7,341	47.3	52.7
Slovakia	2,681	55.6	44.4
Latvia	2,297	45.9	54.1
Romania	1,094	47.8	52.2
Other	2,649	52.0	48.0
Philippines	2,947	42.7	57.3
East Timor	894	74.3	25.7

Source: NISRA (2013) Table DC2107NI

7 General Health

Table 7.1 presents data on the self-reported general health of residents in Northern Ireland. Seventy nine per cent of all residents declared their health to be either good or very good.

Minor gender differences are evident in the data. While 81 per cent of males reported their health to be either good or very good, this figure falls to 78 per cent for females. Similarly, 16 per cent of females, compared with 14 per cent of males, said their health was 'fair'. Females (4.7 per cent) are also more likely to report 'bad health' than their male counterparts (4.2 per cent). Put another way, out of the total who declare they have bad health (80,542), 46 per cent are male (36,964) and 54 per cent are female (43,578).

Age is an important contributory factor in the observed gender differences. Older residents are generally more likely to experience health problems and, as Table 3.1 revealed, women predominate in the older age cohorts (women account for 61 per cent of those aged 75 or over).

Table 7.1: General Health by Sex, Census 2011

General Health	Count	All (Per cent)	Male (Per cent)	Female (Per cent)
All usual residents	1,810,863		49.0	51.0
Very Good Health	864,187	47.7	48.9	46.6
Good Health	575,616	31.8	31.9	31.6
Fair Health	268,932	14.9	13.9	15.8
Bad Health	80,542	4.4	4.2	4.7
Very Bad Health	21,586	1.2	1.1	1.3

Source: NISRA (2013) Table DC2306NI

7.1 Limiting Long-Term Illness

In Census 2011 respondents were also asked if they had any long-term health problem or disability that affected their day-to-day activities. Table 7.2 shows that just over one in five residents (21 per cent) had a long-term illness or disability that affected their activities a little or a lot.

Gender differences emerge in the data, similar to those for general health. For example, 11 per cent of males reported their day to day activities were limited a lot, compared with 13 per cent of females. Put another way, out of a total of 215,232

people who declared their day to day activities were limited a lot, 46 per cent were male (98,689) and 54 per cent were female (116,543). Again, age differences may be implicated.

Table 7.2: Limiting Long-Term Illness by Sex, Census 2011

	Count	All (Per cent)	Males (Per cent)	Female (Per cent)
Total Residents	1,810,863		49.0	51.0
Activities limited a lot	215,232	11.9	11.1	12.6
Activities limited a little	159,414	8.8	8.3	9.3
Activities not limited	1,436,217	79.3	80.6	78.1

Source: NISRA (2013) Table DC2308NI

7.2 Provision of Care

In addition to limiting long-term illnesses, respondents in the Census were also asked whether they provided any unpaid help or support to family members, friends or neighbours because of long-term health issues, or problems related to old age (Table 7.3).

While the vast majority of residents (88 per cent) provided no unpaid care, women were more likely to do so than men. For example, 5.7 per cent of males provide between 1 and 19 hours per week of unpaid care, compared with 7.7 per cent of females. Similarly, 2.6 per cent of males provide 50 or more hours per week of unpaid care, compared with 3.6 per cent. Put another way, of the total population who provide 50 hours or more unpaid care per week (56,310), 40 percent are male (22,645) while 60 percent are female (33,665).

Table 7.3: Provision of Care by Sex, Census 2011

Provision of Care (per week)	Count	All (Per cent)	Males (Per cent)	Females (Per cent)
All usual residents	1,810,863		49.0	51.0
Provides no unpaid care	1,596,883	88.2	90.0	86.4
Provides 1-19 hours per week	122,301	6.8	5.7	7.7
Provides 20-49 hours per week	35,369	2.0	1.7	2.2
Provides 50 or more hours per week	56,310	3.1	2.6	3.6

Source: NISRA (2013) Table DC3304NI

8 Qualifications and Students

Census 2011 highlighted a long tail of educational underachievement, with 29 per cent of those aged 16 and over possessing no formal qualifications. Gender differences also emerged in the findings, with women more likely than men to achieve higher qualifications (Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1).

Just over one in five men (21 per cent) had a degree qualification or above (Level 4), compared with one in four women (26 per cent). To put it another way, of the total number of residents aged 16 and over who achieved level 4 qualifications and above (338,544), 44 per cent were male (149,202) and 56 per cent were female (189,342).

In contrast, men (8.1 per cent) were considerably more likely than women (0.6 per cent) to hold apprenticeship qualifications.

Table 8.1: Educational Qualifications by Sex, Census 2011

Highest level of qualification	Count	All (Per cent)	Males (Per cent)	Females (Per cent)
All usual residents aged 16 and over	1,431,540			
No Qualifications	416,851	29.1	28.7	29.5
Level 1 qualifications	164,798	11.5	11.5	11.5
Level 2 qualifications	213,570	14.9	13.1	16.6
Apprenticeship	60,462	4.2	8.1	0.6
Level 3 qualifications	176,110	12.3	12.2	12.4
Level 4 qualifications and above	338,544	23.7	21.5	25.6
Other qualifications	61,205	4.3	4.7	3.8

-Source: NISRA (2013) Table DC2509NI

Notes:

No qualifications (No academic or professional qualifications);

Level 1: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills;

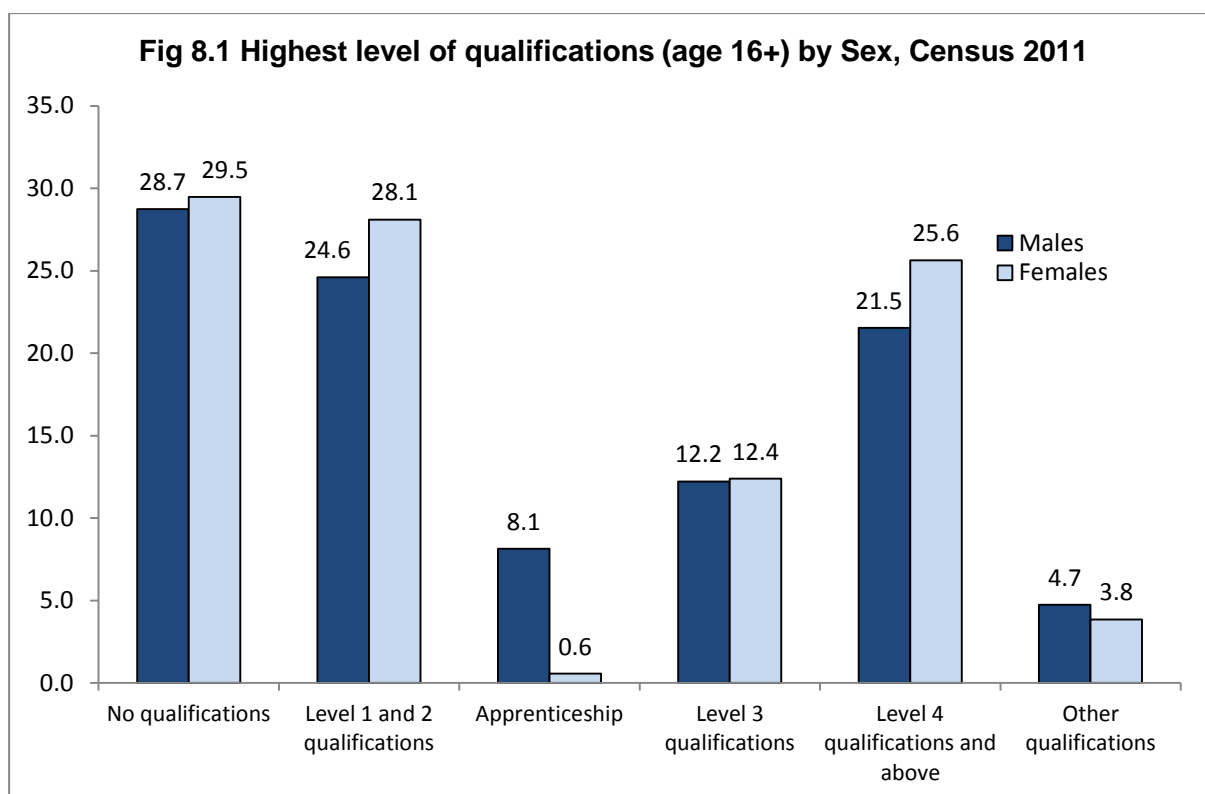
Level 2: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma;

Apprenticeship;

Level 3: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma;

Level 4+: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree, Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy);

Other qualifications: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Qualifications gained outside the UK (Not stated/ level unknown);



9 Occupation

Table 9.1 shows the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) of all residents aged 16-74 in employment by sex. Gender differences are evident in virtually all of the nine SOC groups.

For example, 9.8 per cent of men are employed in SOC1 (managers and senior officials), compared with 6.2 per cent of women. Looking at the data from a different perspective, of the 63,900 persons employed in SOC1, 63 per cent (40,275) are men and 37 per cent (23,625) are women. By contrast, women (20 per cent) are more likely than men (14 per cent) to work in professional occupations (SOC2)³. Similarly, administrative and secretarial occupations (SOC4) are dominated by women, with 21 per cent employed in such occupations compared with 7.8 per cent of men.

Conversely, skilled trades (SOC5) account for almost a quarter of male employees (24.3 per cent) and only 3 per cent of female workers. Gender differences are also evident in sales and customer services (SOC7), which is predominately female, and process, plant and machinery operatives (SOC8), which is a largely male preserve.

³ Women are particularly numerous in the teaching and nursing professions, accounting for 76 per cent of teachers and 92 per cent of nurses and midwives in Northern Ireland. See, Department of Education (2014). Teacher Workforce Statistics in Grant Aided Schools In Northern Ireland , 2012/13', Press Release, 20 June 2014. Accessed from: http://www.deni.gov.uk/workforce_stats_press_release_for_web-3.pdf. and Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (2012). Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Workforce Census 31 March 2012, Accessed from: http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/workforce_census_march_2012_-_web.pdf

Table 9.1: Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) by Sex, Census 2011

SOC group	Count	Males (Per cent)	Females (Per cent)
All residents aged 16-74 in employment	795,623	51.8	48.2
1. Managers and senior officials	63,900	9.8	6.2
2. Professional Occupations	136,406	14.1	20.4
3. Associate professionals/technical occupations	68,703	9.7	7.5
4. Admin and secretarial occupations	111,841	7.8	20.8
5. Skilled trades	111,502	24.3	3.0
6. Caring, leisure and other services	73,837	2.7	16.4
7. Sales and Customer Services	79,911	6.8	13.5
8. Process plant and machine operatives	63,288	13.5	2.0
9. Elementary occupations	85,875	11.4	10.2

Source: NISRA (2013) Table DC2618NI

10 Industry of Employment

Census data on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 2007) of employees by sex is presented in Table 10.1

Looking at all employees, the largest employment sectors were *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles* (139,484); and *Human health and social work activities* (112,995), followed by *Manufacturing* (77,072), *Education* (74,569) and *Construction* (65,059).

Tabled 10.1 reveals that just three sectors account for over half (56 per cent) of all female employees, namely: human health and social work (24 per cent), wholesale and retail trade etc. (18 per cent), and education (14 per cent). Four sectors account for just over half (53 per cent) of all male employees, namely: wholesale and retail trade etc. (17 per cent), manufacturing (14 per cent), construction (14 per cent), and public administration and defence (8 per cent).

The table highlights the differences in the employment profiles of men and women in Northern Ireland. For example, while human health and social work, plus education, account for 38 per cent of female employees, only 10 per cent of men are employed in these sectors. By contrast, over a quarter (28 per cent) of the male workforce are employed in manufacturing and construction, compared with only 6.5 per cent of the female workforce.

Table 10.1: Industry of Employment (SIC 2007) by Sex

Industry of employment (SIC 2007)	Count	Males (Per cent)	Females (Per cent)
All usual residents aged 16-74 in employment	795,263		
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17,822	3.7	0.7
Mining and Quarrying	1,972	0.4	0.1
Manufacturing	77,072	14.4	4.7
Electricity and gas supply etc.	3,508	0.7	0.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	5,792	1.2	0.3
Construction	65,059	14.1	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	139,384	17.0	18.1
Transport and storage	32,006	6.3	1.6
Accommodation and food service activities	42,703	4.5	6.4
Information and communication	20,267	3.4	1.6
Financial and insurance activities	25,993	2.7	3.9
Real Estate activities	7,504	0.8	1.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	36,277	4.5	4.6
Administrative and support service activities	32,447	4.7	3.4
Public administration and defence etc.	63,422	7.9	8.0
Education	74,569	5.0	14.1
Human health and social work activities	112,995	5.2	23.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation etc.	35,763	3.7	5.4
Other	708	0.0	0.1

Source: NISRA (2013) Table DC6106NI

11 Economic Activity

11.1 Economic Activity

Two-thirds (66 per cent) of the 1,313,400 residents aged between 16-74 were classified as economically active (869,700) on Census Day 2011. The economically active consisted of full-time employees (54 per cent), part-time employees (20 per cent), the self-employed (13 per cent), the unemployed (7.5 per cent) and full-time students (5.5 per cent), see Table 11.1. Males account for 53 per cent of the economically active, compared with 47 per cent for females.

Gender differences were evident in all five categories of economic activity. For example, women (30 per cent) are considerably more likely than men to work part-time (7.3 per cent), and less likely to work full-time hours (59 per cent versus 47 per cent). Men are also three times more likely to be self-employed (19 per cent) than their female counterparts (6.8 per cent).

Compared with 2001, the total number of the economically active rose from 739,134 in 2001 to 867,767 in 2011, an increase of 17 per cent. The percentage increase in economic activity was higher for women (25 per cent) than for men (11 per cent). This is reflected in the employment figures: compared with 2001, the number of female employees rose by 21 per cent during the decade, compared with a smaller increase (6.5 per cent) for men.

Table 11.1: Economic Activity by Sex, Census 2011

Economically Active	Count	All (Per cent)	Males (Per cent)	Females (Per cent)
All usual residents aged 16-74	1,313,420		49.3	50.7
Economically active aged 16-74	869,767		53.0	47.0
Employee (part-time)	172,138	19.8	7.3	30.1
Employee (full-time)	467,805	53.8	59.4	47.5
Self-Employed	116,666	13.4	19.3	6.8
Unemployed	65,196	7.5	9.6	5.2
Full-time students	47,962	5.5	4.5	6.6

Source: NISRA (2013) Table DC6106NI

11.2 Economic Inactivity

Just over one-third (34 per cent) of the 1,313,400 residents aged between 16-74 were classified as economically inactive (443,600) on Census Day 2011, see Table 11.2. The economically inactive consist of retired persons (38 per cent); students (18 per cent); those looking after their family and home (13 per cent); the long-term sick or disabled (21 per cent); and others (8.7 per cent). Perhaps reflecting their caring responsibilities, women aged 16-74 in Northern Ireland are more likely to be economically inactive than men (39 per cent compared with 29 per cent). Put another way, 42 per cent of the economically inactive are male and 58 per cent female.

Gender differences emerge relating to the proportion of students, those looking after home / family, and the long-term sick or disabled. Just over one in five (22 per cent) of economically inactive males, and 16 per cent of females, are students, while women are five times as likely to be looking after their home or family than their male counterparts (20 per cent versus 4 per cent). By contrast, just over a quarter (26 per

cent) of economically inactive males are classified as long-term sick or disabled, compared with 18 per cent of women.

Table 11.2: Economic Inactivity by Sex, Census 2011

Economically Inactive	Count	All (Per cent)	Males (Per cent)	Females (Per cent)
All usual residents aged 16-74	1,313,420		49.3	50.7
Economically inactive, aged 16-74	443,653		42.1	57.8
Retired	170,016	38.3	38.6	38.1
Student (including full time students)	81,158	18.3	21.7	15.8
Looking after home or family	58,398	13.2	4.1	19.7
Long term sick or disabled	95,480	21.5	25.6	18.5
Other	38,601	8.7	9.9	7.8

Source: NISRA (2013) Table DC6106NI

12 Hours Worked

Table 12.1 presents the typical hours worked per work of employees aged 16-74 by gender. Again, reflecting their caring responsibilities, women are considerably more likely than men to work part-time hours, and less likely to work full-time.

Forty four per cent of women are engaged in some form of part-time working (30 hours or less), compared with only 15 per cent of men. In contrast, 85 per cent of men are working full-time hours (31 hours or more) against 56 per cent of women.

Table 12.1: Hours Worked by Sex, Census 2011

Hours Worked per week	All (Count)	Males (Per cent)	Females (Per cent)
All residents aged 16-74 in employment	795,263	51.8	48.2
Part time-15 hours or less per week	65,879	4.9	11.9
Part time-16 to 30 hours per week	164,842	9.8	32.5
Full time-31 to 48 hours per week	487,029	70.0	51.8
Full time-49 or more hours per week	77,513	15.3	3.7

Source: NISRA (2013) Table DC6105NI

13 Voluntary Work

In Census 2011, residents were asked if they had carried out any voluntary work without pay in the past year. Overall, only 15 per cent of residents aged 16 and over had engaged in such activities.

Table 13.1 shows that women (16 per cent) were slightly more likely to do so than men (14 per cent).

Table 13.1 Voluntary Work by Sex, Census 2011

Voluntary Work (without pay)	Count	All (Per cent)	Males (Per cent)	Females (Per cent)
All usual residents aged 16 and over	1,431,450		48.4	51.6
Voluntary work without pay - Yes	213,851	14.9	14.0	15.8
Voluntary work without pay - No	1,217,689	85.1	86.0	84.2

Source: NISRA (2013) Table DC6116NI