



Northern Ireland  
Assembly

## Research and Information Service Research Paper

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# Census 2011: Key Statistics at Assembly Area level

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This paper contains an analysis of Key Statistics from Census 2011 for Assembly Areas under the following headings: demography; religion, identity, ethnicity and language; health, housing and accommodation; education; and the labour market.



## Executive Summary

### Demography

- The population of Northern Ireland's Assembly Areas in March 2011 ranged from 89,400 in Strangford to 118,000 in Upper Bann. Two Assembly Areas, Belfast North and Belfast West, saw a fall in population during the decade, while the remaining Assembly Areas experienced a population increase. The rate of growth was most pronounced in Mid Ulster and Upper Bann.
- The population is getting older. Northern Ireland's median (average) age increased from 34 to 37 years in the decade to 2011. Although higher than a decade ago, it is lower than the comparable figure for England and Wales (39 years). Assembly Areas in the East of Northern Ireland have generally older populations than those in the West.
- The urban constituencies of Belfast South, Belfast West and Foyle had the largest proportions of single people, whereas North Down and Strangford had the lowest. Conversely, the rural constituencies had the highest percentage of married people, particularly Strangford and Lagan Valley.
- While the total number of households in Northern Ireland increased by 12 per cent over the decade, the number of lone parent households with dependent children rose by over a quarter (27 per cent) during the same period.

### Religion, Identity, Ethnicity, and Country of Birth

- 48 per cent of usual residents in Northern Ireland declared they belonged to or were brought up in Protestant denominations, while 45 per cent were either Catholic or brought up as Catholic. A further 0.9 per cent belonged to or had been brought up in Other Religions and Philosophies, while 5.6 per cent neither belonged to nor had been brought up in any religion.
- The highest proportion of residents from a Protestant community background were in Belfast East (75 per cent), North Down (74 per cent) and Strangford (73 per cent). Conversely, the Assembly Areas with the highest proportion of residents from a Catholic community background were Belfast West (80 per cent), Foyle (75 per cent), and South Down (69 per cent).
- Two-fifths (40 per cent) of residents declared a British Only national identity, a quarter (25 per cent) had Irish Only and just over a fifth (21 per cent) had Northern Irish Only.
- 1.8 per cent (32,400) of the resident population of Northern Ireland belonged to minority ethnic groups, more than double the proportion in 2001 (0.8 per cent).

Chinese (6,300), Indian (6,200) and Mixed (6,000) were the most prevalent minority groups.

- Minority ethnic groups were resident across all eighteen Assembly Areas, with the largest concentration in Belfast South, Belfast East and Belfast North.
- Since 2004, 12 countries, mainly from Eastern Europe, have joined the EU. EU 12 nationals accounted for 2 per cent (35,700) of usual residents in Northern Ireland on Census Day 2011, compared with 0.1 per cent in 2001.
- Fermanagh and South Tyrone accounted for the largest number and proportion of EU12 nationals followed by Newry and Armagh, and Upper Bann. The top three Accession states are Poland (19,700 residents), Lithuania (7,300) and Slovakia (2,700).

## Health

- In Northern Ireland, 80 per cent of residents declared their health to be either good or very good, while 5.6 per cent reported their health to be either bad or very bad. Across the eighteen constituencies, a ten percentage point difference emerged for those who declared their health to be either good or very good.
- Belfast West (27 per cent) and Belfast North (26 per cent) had the highest prevalence of long-term health issues.

## Housing and Accommodation

- Census 2011 highlights the significant changes which have occurred in the housing market during the past decade, with a substantial increase in private renting and a sharp fall in social renting.
- Although all Assembly Areas witnessed a substantial increase in private renting, rural constituencies registered the largest rise. In particular, South Antrim, Lagan Valley, and Upper Bann, where the number of households in private rental accommodation has tripled since 2001.
- Households in Northern Ireland are very dependent on oil for central heating. Oil is used by 62 per cent of households as the sole means of central heating, while gas is used by only 17 per cent of households. The situation is reversed in England and Wales, where only 4 per cent of households use oil and over three-quarters (79 per cent) use gas.
- Over three-quarters of households (77 per cent) in Northern Ireland had access to a car or van in March 2011, up from 74 per cent in April 2001.

## Education

- In 2011, 24 per cent of Northern Ireland residents aged 16 years and over had achieved Level 4 (degree) or higher qualifications, compared with 16 per cent in 2001. In contrast, 29 per cent had no academic or professional qualifications. While still sizeable, this figure is considerably smaller than the 42 per cent with no qualifications recorded in 2001. In England and Wales 23 per cent of residents aged 16 years or over have no qualifications.
- Residents in Belfast South and North Down were most likely to have level 4 or higher qualifications, while residents in Belfast West, Belfast North and West Tyrone were most likely to have no qualifications.

## Labour Market

- The highest levels of full-time employment were found in South Antrim (42 per cent of usual residents), Belfast East and Lagan Valley (both 41 per cent). Belfast West (28 per cent), Foyle (29 per cent), and West Tyrone (31 per cent) had the lowest levels.
- Part-time working was most prevalent in Belfast West (15 per cent), Belfast North and South Antrim (both 14 per cent).
- Unemployment, as a proportion of the usually resident population, was highest in Foyle (7.6 per cent), Belfast West (7 per cent) and Belfast North (6.3 per cent). The constituencies with the lowest unemployment rates were Lagan Valley (3.4 per cent), South Antrim (3.6 per cent) and North Down (3.8 per cent).

## Travel to Work

- 58 per cent of people aged 16 to 74 years who were in employment usually drove a vehicle to work. A further 10 per cent were members of a car or van pool, while 4.9 per cent usually travelled to work as a passenger in a car or van. A further 7.7 per cent usually walked to work, while 4.8 per cent travelled by bus, and 1.3 per cent by train. Ten per cent worked mainly from home.
- The prevalence of driving to work is highest amongst residents of rural constituencies, notably Strangford, Mid Ulster and North Antrim, and lowest in Belfast, particularly Belfast West and Belfast North.
- Similarly, residents living in rural constituencies were more likely than their urban counterparts to work from home.



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## 1 Introduction

This paper contains an analysis of Key Statistics from Census 2011 for Assembly Areas under the following headings: demography; religion, identity, ethnicity and language; health; housing and accommodation; education; and the labour market.

## 2 Demography

This section will consider changes in the resident population of Assembly Areas since 2001, followed by an analysis of the population by age band. The section concludes with a review of marital status and lone parent households.

### 2.1 Resident Population

Table 2.1 presents changes in the usually resident population of Assembly Areas between 2001 and 2011 <sup>1</sup>.

**Table 2.1: Change in Resident Population by Assembly Area, 2001 - Census 2011**

Assembly Area	Census 2001 Count	Census 2011 Count	Per cent Change
Northern Ireland	1,685,267	1,810,863	7.5
Mid Ulster	86,496	99,155	14.6
Upper Bann	102,947	118,010	14.6
South Down	96,427	108,835	12.9
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	91,127	102,553	12.5
Lagan Valley	90,570	101,710	12.3
South Antrim	89,025	99,238	11.5
Newry and Armagh	100,950	112,401	11.3
North Antrim	97,505	108,207	11.0
Strangford	84,181	89,370	6.2
East Antrim	84,942	90,067	6.0
West Tyrone	86,200	91,199	5.8
East Londonderry	94,867	99,673	5.1
Belfast South	106,534	111,402	4.6
North Down	85,992	89,498	4.1
Belfast East	89,929	92,221	2.5
Foyle	98,936	100,807	1.9
Belfast West	94,431	93,986	-0.5
Belfast North	104,208	102,531	-1.6

Source: NINIS, NISRA, Table KS01 (2013); Table KS101 (2013)

<sup>1</sup> All comparisons with Census 2001 in this paper are based upon the updated Westminster 2010 constituency boundaries.



The population of Northern Ireland's Assembly Areas in March 2011 ranged from 89,400 in Strangford to 118,000 in Upper Bann<sup>2</sup>. Two Assembly Areas saw a fall in population during the decade to 2011, namely: Belfast North (1.6 per cent), and Belfast West (0.5 per cent). While the remaining Assembly Areas experienced a population increase, the rate of growth was most pronounced in Mid Ulster and Upper Bann (both 15 per cent), and least in Foyle (1.9 per cent) and Belfast East (2.5 per cent).

The change in population of Assembly Areas is shown graphically in Map 2.1.

**Map 2.1: Change in Resident Population by Assembly Area, 2001 – 2011**

Percentage change in the usually resident population  
by Assembly Area, 2001 – 2011

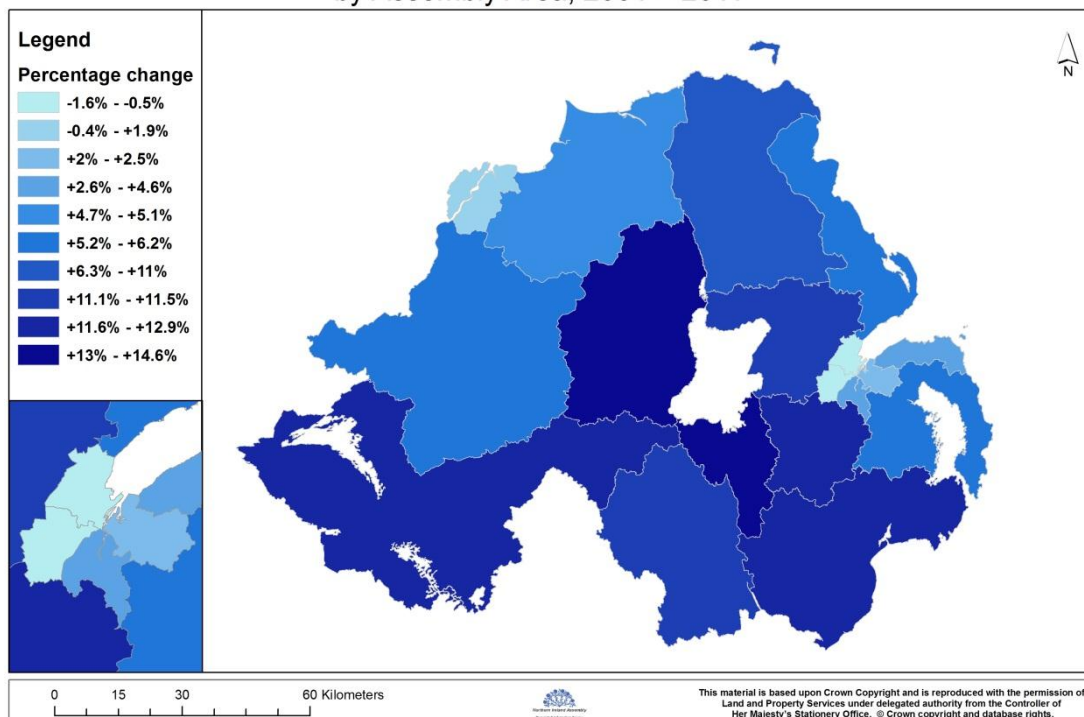


Table 2.2 shows that the population is getting older. Northern Ireland's median (average) age increased from 34 to 37 years in the decade between Census 2001 and 2011, (see Table 2.2). However, this is lower than for England and Wales (median, 39 years).

The table reveals that Assembly Areas in the East of Northern Ireland have generally older populations than those in the West.

<sup>2</sup> All Census 2001 data cited in the Report has been reworked by NISRA to incorporate the new constituency boundaries used in the 2010 Westminster Parliamentary elections and the 2011 Assembly poll.

**Table 2.2: Population by 5-year Age Band and Assembly Area (Per cent), Census 2011**

Geography	0-4 years	5-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60+ years	Median age
Northern Ireland	6.9	12.7	20.8	20.7	19.2	19.8	37
North Down	6.4	10.9	19.0	21.9	19.5	22.2	42
East Antrim	7.1	12.1	21.1	19.8	19.0	20.9	40
Strangford	5.4	9.4	29.5	20.8	17.2	17.6	40
Belfast East	7.3	14.1	24.0	19.0	18.6	17.0	39
Lagan Valley	6.0	12.3	19.6	19.7	20.9	21.5	39
North Antrim	6.3	12.8	20.4	20.3	19.7	20.5	39
East Londonderry	7.1	13.3	20.1	20.9	19.1	19.5	38
Belfast North	7.0	13.7	22.9	20.4	19.2	16.9	37
South Antrim	7.0	12.2	18.4	21.3	19.8	21.3	37
Fermanagh and S. Tyrone	7.8	14.0	21.8	21.6	17.8	17.1	36
South Down	7.5	13.8	21.2	20.7	18.6	18.3	36
Upper Bann	6.5	12.6	18.9	20.8	19.4	21.8	36
West Tyrone	6.1	11.2	17.3	19.6	20.5	25.3	36
Foyle	7.4	13.3	19.2	21.9	19.3	18.9	35
Newry and Armagh	7.5	13.9	20.5	20.3	19.1	18.7	35
Mid Ulster	6.0	12.5	17.9	19.6	21.2	22.7	34
Belfast South	7.8	12.9	20.6	21.5	18.7	18.6	33
Belfast West	7.0	14.0	20.3	20.9	19.2	18.6	33

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS102

The median age was highest in North Down (42 years) and East Antrim / Strangford (both 40 years) and lowest in Belfast South and Belfast West (both 33 years).

Table 2.2 also shows that the highest proportions of young children (0 – 4 years) were recorded in Fermanagh and South Tyrone and Belfast South (7.8 per cent), while Strangford (5.4 per cent), Lagan Valley and Mid Ulster (6 per cent) had the lowest proportion. In contrast, the largest percentage of older persons (60+ years) were living in West Tyrone (25 per cent), Mid Ulster (23 per cent) and North Down (22 per cent), while the lowest percentage resided in Belfast East, Belfast North, and Fermanagh and South Tyrone (all 17 per cent).

## 2.2 Marital Status

Almost half (48 per cent) of people aged 16 years and over in Northern Ireland on Census Day 2011 were married, and over a third (36 per cent) were single. Just over 1,200 (0.1 per cent) were in registered same-sex civil partnerships. A further 9.5 per cent were either separated or divorced, while the remaining 6.8 per cent were widowed (Table 2.3).

**Table 2.3: Marital and Civil Partnership status (Per cent) by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

	Single	Married	Civil Partnership	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Northern Ireland	36.1	47.6	0.1	4.0	5.5	6.8
Belfast East	35.4	44.9	0.2	4.1	7	8.4
Belfast North	41.2	37.2	0.1	6.1	6.9	8.5
Belfast South	49.6	36.4	0.1	3.0	4.9	6.0
Belfast West	45.7	33.1	0.1	7.8	6.0	7.4
East Antrim	32.4	50.5	0.1	3.9	6.0	7.1
East Londonderry	35.4	49.2	0.1	3.3	5.5	6.5
Fermanagh and S. Tyrone	35.7	50	0.1	3.1	4.2	6.9
Foyle	42.1	40.5	0.1	5.7	5.9	5.9
Lagan Valley	30.4	53.8	0.1	3.3	5.7	6.7
Mid Ulster	35.8	51.2	0.1	3.2	3.7	6.0
Newry and Armagh	36.2	48.8	0.1	3.7	4.7	6.7
North Antrim	32.3	52.0	0.1	3.5	5.4	6.8
North Down	28.9	52.7	0.1	3.5	7.1	7.6
South Antrim	31.7	53.3	0.1	3.7	5.2	5.9
South Down	35.1	51.0	0.1	3.3	4.3	6.2
Strangford	29.5	54.3	0.1	3.2	6	6.9
Upper Bann	34.1	49.7	0.1	3.9	5.8	6.4
West Tyrone	36.6	49.0	0.1	3.6	4.3	6.5

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS103

The urban constituencies of Belfast South (50 per cent), Belfast West (46 per cent) and Foyle (42 per cent) had the largest proportion of single people, whereas North Down and Strangford had the lowest (both 29 per cent). Conversely, the rural constituencies had the highest percentage of married people, particularly Strangford and Lagan Valley (both 54 per cent).

### 2.3 Lone Parents with Dependent Children

A lone parent family consists of a father or mother with his or her child(ren) where the parent does not have a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner in the household.

Table 2.4 reveals that in March 2011, 64,000 households in Northern Ireland were headed by a lone parent with dependent children. While the total number of households in Northern Ireland increased by 12 per cent over the decade, from 626,700 in 2001 to 703,300 in 2011, the number of lone parent households with dependent children increased by over a quarter (27 per cent) during the same period, from 50,600 in 2001.

**Table 2.4: Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children  
by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

Geography	2001		2011		Change 2001-11 PER CENT
	Lone parent Households COUNT	Lone Parents (Per cent of All Households) PER CENT	Lone parent Households COUNT	Lone Parents (Per cent of All Households) PER CENT	
Northern Ireland	50,641	8.1	64,228	9.1	26.8
Belfast East	2,912	7.4	3,413	8.3	17.2
Belfast North	5,307	12.3	6,157	13.8	16.0
Belfast South	2,690	6.1	2,940	6.3	9.3
Belfast West	5,943	17.9	6,971	19.1	17.3
East Antrim	2,298	7.0	3,175	8.8	38.2
East Londonderry	2,498	7.3	3,218	8.5	28.8
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,013	6.3	2,531	6.7	25.7
Foyle	4,450	13.1	5,567	14.5	25.1
Lagan Valley	1,961	5.6	2,721	6.8	38.8
Mid Ulster	1,892	6.7	2,476	7.4	30.9
Newry and Armagh	2,654	7.7	3,713	9.2	39.9
North Antrim	2,449	6.8	2,899	7.0	18.4
North Down	1,928	5.5	2,500	6.6	29.7
South Antrim	2,208	6.8	3,164	8.4	43.3
South Down	2,197	6.7	3,131	8.0	42.5
Strangford	1,910	6.0	2,552	7.2	33.6
Upper Bann	2,963	7.7	4,236	9.3	43.0
West Tyrone	2,367	8.1	2,864	8.6	21.0

Source: NINIS, NISRA, Table KS105 (2013); Table KS22 (2001).

Lone parent households with dependent children now represent 9.1 per cent of all households in Northern Ireland, compared with 7.2 per cent in England and Wales (results from Scotland not yet available) <sup>3</sup>.

Belfast West contains the highest proportion of lone parent households (19 per cent of all households), followed by Foyle (15 per cent) and Belfast North (14 per cent). The lowest proportion of lone parent households are in Belfast South (6.3 per cent), North Down (6.6 per cent) and Fermanagh and South Tyrone (6.7 per cent).

Compared with Census 2001, the largest increase in the number of lone parent households occurred in South Antrim and Upper Bann (43 per cent), and South Down (42 per cent), while the smallest increases were recorded in Belfast South (9 per cent), Belfast North (16 per cent) and Belfast West (17 per cent).

<sup>3</sup> ONS (2013) Table KS105EW, Census 2011: Household composition in England and Wales.

### 3 Religion, Identity, Ethnicity and Country of Birth

This section of the Report will review the data on religion, identity, ethnicity and country of birth by Assembly Area.

#### 3.1 Background

With the exception of the 1966 Census, censuses in Northern Ireland since 1861 have included an optional religious question. Up until 1961 the enumerations were generally regarded as robust, and only a small proportion of less than two per cent declined to answer the religion question.

In both 1971 and 1981, however, the censuses were performed against a backdrop of serious violence and politically-motivated campaigns to disrupt the count. This resulted, particularly in 1981, in widespread under enumeration and non-response to the religion question. In 1961, only 1.9 per cent of the population refused to answer the religion question; this rose to 9.4 per cent in 1971, and 18.5 per cent in 1981, before falling again to 7.3 per cent in 1991<sup>4</sup>.

The 1991 census was conducted under considerably less hostile circumstances. In contrast to the previous two censuses, the Catholic population was urged to fully cooperate with the census by its political leaders<sup>5</sup>. In 2001, an extra question was added on the religion in which individuals were brought up in. This question, which provides a measure of community background for those respondents who state they have no religion, was retained unchanged in the 2011 census.

#### 3.2 Religion (Community Background)

A breakdown of religious affiliation by Assembly Area is presented in Table 3.1. Bringing together the data on religion and religion brought up in (community background), Table 3.1 reveals that 48 per cent of usual residents in Northern Ireland declared they belonged to or were brought up in Protestant, Other Christian or Christian-related denominations, while 45 per cent were either Catholic or brought up as Catholic. A further 0.9 per cent belonged to or had been brought up in Other Religions and Philosophies, while 5.6 per cent neither belonged to nor had been brought up in any religion.

In general, with the exception of Belfast, Assembly Areas in the East of Northern Ireland were predominately Protestant, while those in the South and West were predominately Catholic. The highest proportion of residents from a Protestant community background were in Belfast East (75 per cent), North Down (74 per cent) and Strangford (73 per cent). Conversely, the Assembly Areas with the highest

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<sup>4</sup> See Doherty and Poole (2002) for a fuller discussion of these issues. Doherty, P. and Poole, MA (2002) **Religion as an indicator of ethnicity in Northern Ireland – an alternative perspective**. Irish Geography, 35, 1, pp 75-89. Available at: [www.ucd.ie/gsi/pdf/35-1/ethnic.pdf](http://www.ucd.ie/gsi/pdf/35-1/ethnic.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Compton, PA (1995) **Demographic Review Northern Ireland 1995**. Belfast: Northern Ireland Economic Council.

proportion of residents from a Catholic community background were Belfast West (80 per cent), Foyle (75 per cent), and South Down (69 per cent).

**Table 3.1: Religion (or religion brought up in) by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

LGD	Resident Pop.	P Count	RC Count	Other Count	None Count	P %	RC %	Other %	None %
Northern Ireland	1,810,863	875,717	817,385	16,592	101,169	48.4	45.1	0.9	5.6
Belfast East	92,221	69,533	11,712	1,324	9,652	75.4	12.7	1.4	10.5
Belfast North	102,531	46,821	48,126	1,066	6,518	45.7	46.9	1.0	6.4
Belfast South	111,402	48,630	49,025	3,124	10,623	43.7	44.0	2.8	9.5
Belfast West	93,986	15,645	75,263	549	2,529	16.7	80.1	0.6	2.7
East Antrim	90,067	63,148	18,362	877	7,680	70.1	20.4	1.0	8.5
East Londonderry	99,673	53,097	41,564	674	4,338	53.3	41.7	0.7	4.4
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	102,553	40,100	59,159	628	2,666	39.1	57.7	0.6	2.6
Foyle	100,807	22,193	75,731	793	2,090	22.0	75.1	0.8	2.1
Lagan Valley	101,710	73,158	19,346	1,006	8,200	71.9	19.0	1.0	8.1
Mid Ulster	99,155	30,522	66,152	438	2,043	30.8	66.7	0.4	2.1
Newry and Armagh	112,401	34,380	74,591	616	2,814	30.6	66.4	0.6	2.5
North Antrim	108,207	71,446	30,723	801	5,237	66.0	28.4	0.7	4.8
North Down	89,498	66,618	11,269	1,026	10,585	74.4	12.6	1.2	11.8
South Antrim	99,238	59,349	31,619	867	7,403	59.8	31.9	0.9	7.5
South Down	108,835	29,224	75,384	570	3,657	26.9	69.3	0.5	3.4
Strangford	89,370	65,353	15,447	839	7,731	73.1	17.3	0.9	8.7
Upper Bann	118,010	58,998	51,919	1,033	6,060	50.0	44.0	0.9	5.1
West Tyrone	91,199	27,502	61,993	361	1,343	30.2	68.0	0.4	1.5

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS211

The highest proportion of residents who neither belonged to nor had been brought up in any religion were in North Down (12 per cent), Belfast East (10 per cent) and Belfast South (9 per cent).

Table 3.2 shows the percentage change in community background across all Assembly Areas during the past decade (2001 – 2011). While the number of residents from a Catholic community background increased in 17 of the 18 constituencies, the Protestant count fell in ten constituencies.

The largest percentage increase in the number of residents from a Catholic community background occurred in Belfast East (73 per cent), followed by Lagan Valley (51 per cent) and South Antrim (26 per cent). Significant falls in the Protestant count over the past decade were recorded in three of the Belfast constituencies, namely: Belfast North (15 per cent), Belfast South (13 per cent) and Belfast East (11 per cent).

**Table 3.2: Percentage change in Community Background of Resident Population by Assembly Area, Census 2001 and Census 2011**

Geography	Catholic		Protestant		Change 2001 - 2011	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	Catholic	Protestant
Northern Ireland	737,412	817,385	895,377	875,717	10.8	-2.2
Belfast East	6,784	11,712	78,277	69,533	72.6	- 11.2
Belfast North	45,850	48,126	54,905	46,821	5.0	- 14.7
Belfast South	43,684	49,025	56,071	48,630	12.2	- 13.3
Belfast West	78,222	75,263	15,133	15,645	- 3.8	3.4
East Antrim	16,851	18,362	63,965	63,148	9.0	- 1.3
East Londonderry	38,003	41,564	54,306	53,097	9.4	- 2.2
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	50,647	59,159	39,229	40,100	16.8	2.2
Foyle	74,846	75,731	22,626	22,193	1.2	- 1.9
Lagan Valley	12,823	19,346	73,517	73,158	50.9	- 0.5
Mid Ulster	56,447	66,152	29,171	30,522	17.2	4.6
Newry and Armagh	67,802	74,591	32,128	34,380	10.0	7.0
North Antrim	26,671	30,723	68,518	71,446	15.2	4.3
North Down	10,040	11,269	70,196	66,618	12.2	- 5.1
South Antrim	25,019	31,619	60,147	59,349	26.4	- 1.3
South Down	67,121	75,384	27,645	29,224	12.3	5.7
Strangford	14,029	15,447	66,314	65,353	10.1	- 1.4
Upper Bann	44,136	51,919	56,285	58,998	17.6	4.8
West Tyrone	58,437	61,993	26,944	27,502	6.1	2.1

Source: NINIS, NISRA, Table KS211 (2013); KS07b (2001)

### 3.3 Factors implicated in change in community composition, 2001 - 2011

Three broad demographic factors, namely deaths, births and migration, largely account for the observed change in community composition over the past decade (2001 – 2011).

The age profile of the Protestant population is older relative to their Catholic counterparts. In 2001, Protestants accounted for less than 50 per cent of children, but constituted 70 per cent of those aged 75 years or over. This resulted in a Protestant / Catholic ratio among the 75 + age band of approximately 2: 1. It is well established that most deaths occur among the older population.

Information on religion is not counted as part of the death registration process. However, using various assumptions, NISRA have estimated that 95,000 Protestants and 46,000 Catholics died between 2001 and 2011 <sup>6</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> NISRA (2013). **A note on the background to the religion and 'religion brought up in' questions in the Census,**

Similarly, religious affiliation is not collected as part of the birth registration process. Using School Census data as a proxy for births, NISRA estimates a total of 89,000 Protestant births and 118,000 Catholic births since the 2001 Census <sup>7</sup>.

Net international migration may also be a contributory, if less significant, factor. It is known, for example, that both Poland and Lithuania (the largest migrant communities) have predominately Catholic populations.

In brief, the fall in the Protestant population, and the increase in the Catholic count during the past decade resulted from a relatively higher Protestant death rate, higher Catholic birth rate, and the effects of inward migration.

### 3.4 National Identity

A new question on national identity, which allowed multiple responses, was introduced in the 2011 Census. Respondents were given the option of declaring themselves as either British, Irish, Northern Irish, English, Scottish or Welsh.

In 2011, two-fifths (40 per cent) of residents declared a British Only national identity (without selecting any additional national identities), a quarter (25 per cent) had Irish Only and just over a fifth (21 per cent) had Northern Irish Only. Of the various combined national identities, British and Northern Irish Only was the most prevalent (6.2 per cent), while 7.8 per cent of respondents included a range of other national identities.

A breakdown of national identity by Assembly Area is presented in Table 3.3

**Table 3.3: National Identity of usual residents (per cent) by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

Assembly Area	British only	Irish only	Northern Irish only	British and Northern Irish only	Other
Northern Ireland	39.9	25.3	20.9	6.2	7.8
Strangford	57.5	6.6	19.3	10.6	6.0
Belfast East	57.2	6.6	17.5	10.0	8.8
East Antrim	56.7	7.9	19.1	10.1	6.2
North Down	56.6	4.9	18.9	11.0	8.5
Lagan Valley	56.2	8.4	18.2	9.4	7.7
North Antrim	53.8	12.3	19.4	8.0	6.7
South Antrim	50.0	14.2	20.2	8.4	7.2

and their analysis in 2001 and 2011. Available at:

[http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/census/2011/Background to the religion question 2011.pdf](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/census/2011/Background%20to%20the%20religion%20question%202011.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*



Assembly Area	British only	Irish only	Northern Irish only	British and Northern Irish only	Other
East Londonderry	44.6	19.7	22.6	6.4	6.9
Upper Bann	42.2	21.3	21.1	6.4	9.1
Belfast North	41.0	26.9	19.6	5.5	6.8
Belfast South	34.2	25.4	20.0	6.2	14.4
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	32.1	31.5	22.6	3.7	10.1
South Down	27.2	35.9	26.4	3.3	7.3
Mid Ulster	26.3	38.4	25.0	3.2	7.2
West Tyrone	26.3	37.4	27.3	2.9	6.1
Newry and Armagh	25.1	42.6	21.1	3.3	8.0
Foyle	19.4	52.5	19.4	2.4	6.2
Belfast West	18.1	56.5	18.5	2.0	4.9

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS202

The Assembly Areas with the highest proportions of residents who had a British Only national identity were Strangford (58 per cent), followed by Belfast East, East Antrim and North Down (all 57 per cent); those with the lowest proportion were Belfast West (18 per cent), Foyle (19 per cent) and Newry and Armagh (25 per cent). The highest prevalence rates for Irish Only as a national identity were found in Belfast West (56 per cent), Foyle (52 per cent) and Newry and Armagh (43 per cent), while the lowest rates were recorded in North Down (4.9 per cent), Strangford and Belfast East (both 6.6 per cent).

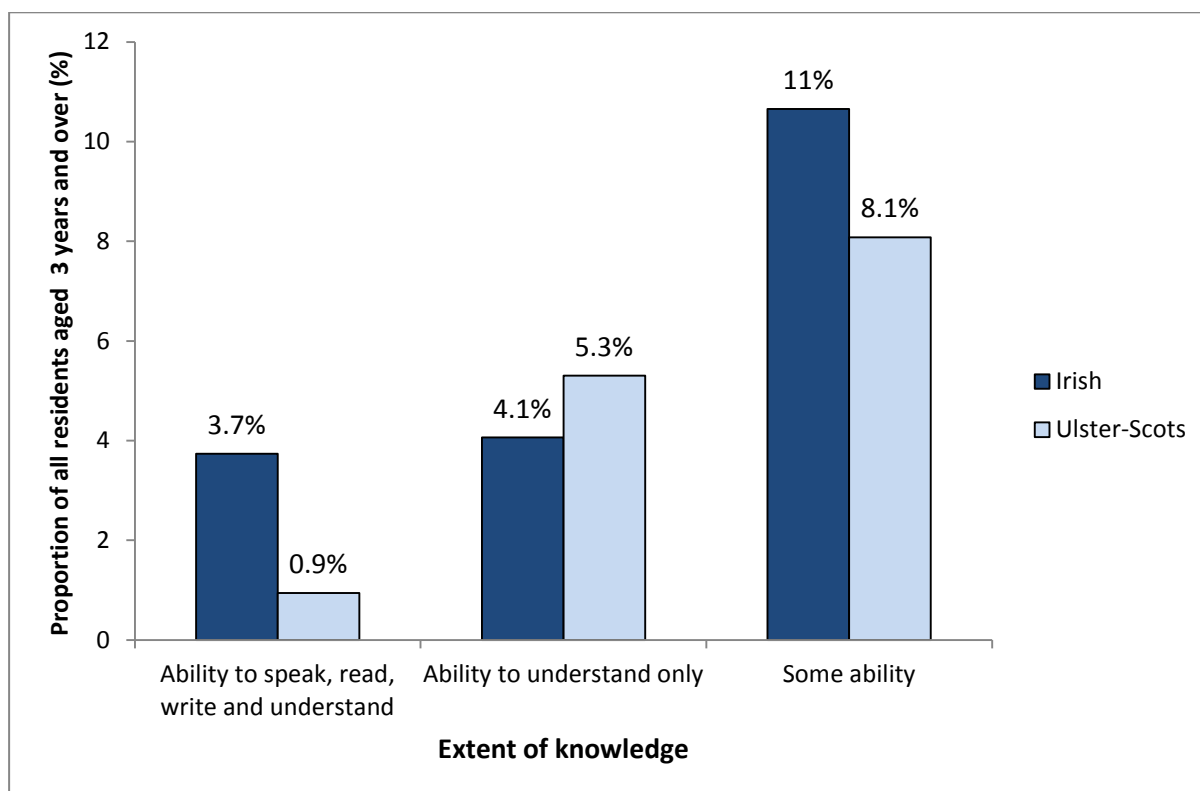
Residents in West Tyrone (27 per cent), South Down (26 per cent) and Mid Ulster (25 per cent) were most likely to have a Northern Irish Only national identity, while those living in Belfast East (17 per cent) or Lagan Valley and Belfast West (both 18 per cent) were least likely to do so.

### 3.5 Knowledge of Irish and Ulster-Scots

Respondents to the 2011 Census were asked to indicate their ability to speak, read, write or understand Irish and, for the first time, Ulster-Scots.

Figure 3.1 shows that, among usual residents aged 3 years and over, 11 per cent had some ability in Irish (compared with 10 per cent in 2001), while 8.1 per cent had some ability in Ulster-Scots. The proportion of people aged 3 years and over who could speak, read, write and understand Irish (3.7 per cent) was higher than that for Ulster-Scots (0.9 per cent). Broadly similar proportions said they could understand but not speak, read or write Irish (4.1 per cent) or Ulster-Scots (5.3 per cent).

**Figure 3.1: Knowledge of Irish and Ulster Scots by Assembly Area (age 3+), Census 2011**



Source: NISRA (2012) Statistics Bulletin: Census 2011, Key Statistics for Northern Ireland, P. 17

The 2011 Census questions on Irish and Ulster-Scots showed a large degree of variation and contrast across Assembly Areas, see Table 3.4. Some ability in Irish was most common in Belfast West (21 per cent), and least common in North Down (3.1 per cent). Residents of North Antrim (25 per cent) were most likely to have some ability in Ulster-Scots, while prevalence rates were lowest in Belfast West (2.5 per cent).

**Table 3.4: Knowledge of Irish and Ulster Scots (age 3+) by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

Assembly Area	Some ability in Irish	Some ability in Ulster-Scots
Northern Ireland	10.7	8.1
Belfast East	3.8	7.2
Belfast North	11.8	5.2
Belfast South	12.9	6.6
Belfast West	21.0	2.5
East Antrim	4.5	12.7
East Londonderry	8.2	12.5
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	13.9	4.6
Foyle	14.2	4.4

Assembly Area	Some ability in Irish	Some ability in Ulster-Scots
Lagan Valley	3.8	7.5
Mid Ulster	18.2	6.4
Newry and Armagh	17.2	4.3
North Antrim	7.0	24.7
North Down	3.1	8.6
South Antrim	6.8	10.2
South Down	14.7	5.2
Strangford	3.6	12.3
Upper Bann	9.6	5.4
West Tyrone	15.0	5.8

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS209, KS210

### 3.6 Ethnicity

In March 2011, 1.8 per cent (32,400) of the resident population of Northern Ireland belonged to minority ethnic groups, more than double the proportion in 2001 (0.8 per cent). Chinese (6,300), Indian (6,200) and Mixed (6,000) were the most prevalent minority groups, followed by Other Asian (5,000) and Black African (2,300), see Table 3.5.

**Table 3.5: Minority Ethnic Groups by Assembly Area (Count), Census 2011**

Geography	Chinese	Indian	Mixed	Other Asian	Black African	Irish Traveller	Pakistani	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
N. Ireland	6,303	6,198	6,014	4,998	2,345	1,301	1,091	4,164	32,414
Belfast South	1,852	1,403	771	1,008	602	68	186	610	6,500
Belfast East	540	513	427	579	228	25	71	284	2,667
Belfast North	294	568	380	479	225	43	69	211	2,269
Upper Bann	385	253	464	380	186	54	179	305	2,206
Lagan Valley	333	434	368	272	131	26	46	221	1,831
Foyle	251	603	374	180	80	71	46	220	1,825
Fermanagh & ST	164	233	322	227	121	112	42	551	1,772
Belfast West	171	311	290	449	124	158	24	140	1,667
South Antrim	300	449	361	188	109	20	99	136	1,662
North Down	252	247	381	250	122	14	84	289	1,639
East Antrim	419	230	345	157	74	11	52	101	1,389
East Londonderry	272	157	279	201	69	34	40	145	1,197
Newry & Armagh	197	219	221	104	37	211	45	136	1,170
South Down	182	102	254	97	60	47	15	232	989

Geography	Chinese	Indian	Mixed	Other Asian	Black African	Irish Traveller	Paki-stani	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
North Antrim	184	158	185	141	38	90	52	125	973
Mid Ulster	181	90	202	65	92	183	18	133	964
Strangford	216	100	229	91	33	14	11	239	933
West Tyrone	110	128	161	130	14	120	12	86	761

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS201

Note: <sup>1</sup> 'Other' includes Black Caribbean, Black Other, Bangladeshi, and Other.

Compared with 2001, the minority ethnic count rose from 14,300 to 32,400. Gains were recorded for all groups with the exception of Irish Travellers, whose numbers fell from 1,700 in 2011 to 1,300 in 2011.

Members of minority ethnic groups were resident across all eighteen Assembly Areas, with the largest concentration in Belfast South (6,500), followed by Belfast East (2,700) and Belfast North (2,300). The Assembly Areas with the least number of minority ethnic group members were in West Tyrone (760), Strangford (930) and Mid Ulster (960).

Chinese residents, the largest ethnic minority, were most numerous in Belfast South (1,800) and Belfast East (540), while the lowest numbers were recorded in West Tyrone (110) and Fermanagh and South Tyrone (160). Similarly, the largest number of Indian residents were living in Belfast South (1,400) and Foyle (600), while the smallest number were in Mid Ulster (90) and Strangford (100).

The largest number of Irish Travellers was recorded in Newry and Armagh (210), Mid Ulster (180) and Belfast West (160), while the fewest number were living in East Antrim and Strangford (10 each).

### 3.7 Country of Birth (General)

The proportion of the population born outside Northern Ireland rose from 9 per cent (151,000) in April 2001 to 11 per cent (202,000) in March 2011. This change was largely as a result of inward migration by people born in the 12 countries which have joined the European Union (EU 12) since 2004. These EU accession countries accounted for 2 per cent (35,700) of usual residents in Northern Ireland on Census Day 2011, while their share of the 2001 Census population was 0.1 per cent.

The proportion of the Northern Ireland population with an EU 12 background is identical to the comparable figure for England and Wales (also 2 per cent).

The remainder of the population born outside Northern Ireland consisted of 4.6 per cent born in Great Britain, 2.1 per cent born in the Republic of Ireland, 0.5 per cent born in countries which were EU members before 2004 and 2.0 per cent born elsewhere (i.e. outside Europe).

Table 3.6 presents a summary list of those residents who were born in the EU 12 Accession countries by Assembly Area.

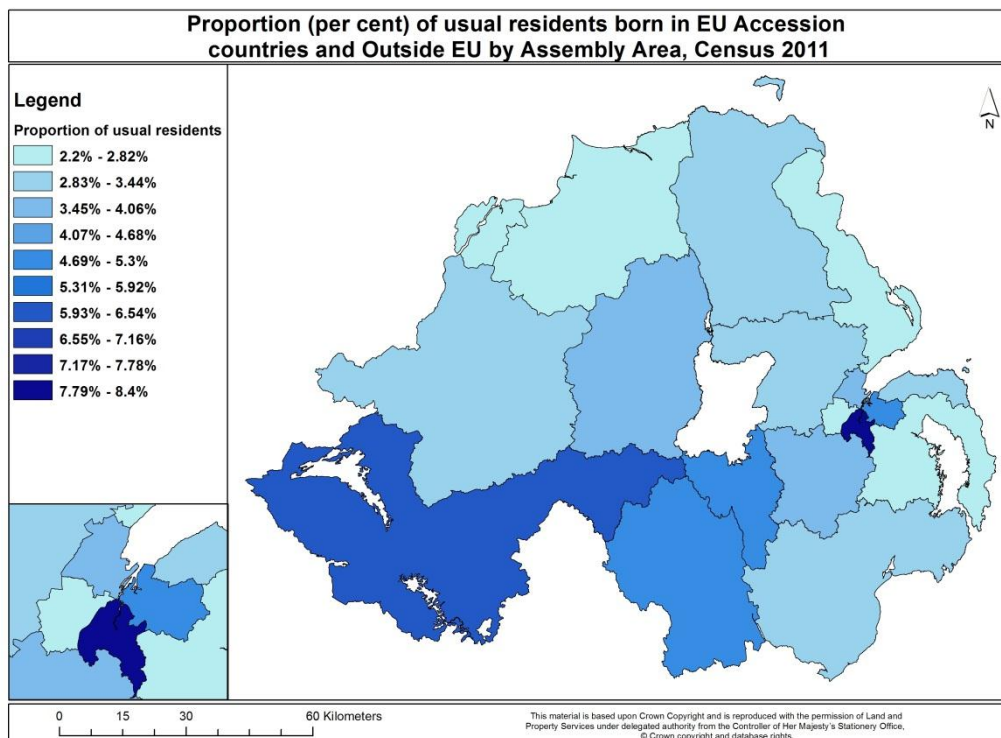
**Table 3.6: Country of Birth (EU 12 Accession countries) by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

Geography	All residents Count	EU 12 Accession countries Count	EU 12 Accession countries Per cent
Northern Ireland	1,810,863	35,704	2.0
Fermanagh and S. Tyrone	102,553	4,657	4.5
Newry and Armagh	112,401	4,220	3.8
Upper Bann	118,010	4,141	3.5
Belfast South	111,402	2,864	2.6
Mid Ulster	99,155	2,615	2.6
North Antrim	108,207	2,398	2.2
Belfast East	92,221	1,970	2.1
West Tyrone	91,199	1,685	1.9
Belfast North	102,531	1,691	1.7
South Antrim	99,238	1,633	1.7
South Down	108,835	1,811	1.7
Lagan Valley	101,710	1,406	1.4
East Londonderry	99,673	1,287	1.3
Strangford	89,370	793	0.9
Foyle	100,807	803	0.8
North Down	89,498	640	0.7
East Antrim	90,067	511	0.6
Belfast West	93,986	579	0.6

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS204

While EU12 nationals are dispersed across all eighteen Assembly Areas, they are more numerous in the western, southern and Belfast constituencies. Fermanagh and South Tyrone accounted for the largest number and proportion of EU12 nationals (4,700, 4.5 per cent), followed by Newry and Armagh (3.8 per cent) and Upper Bann (3.5 per cent).

Map 3.1 combines the figures for EU 12 residents with those born outside the EU to illustrate the dispersal and concentration of migrants across the Assembly Areas. The map reveals that EU 12 and non-EU residents are concentrated in the South and West (Fermanagh and South Tyrone, Newry and Armagh, Upper Bann) and Belfast (Belfast South and Belfast East).

**Map 3.1 Proportion of residents born in either EU 12 or outside EU by Assembly Area**

The scale of recent inward migration to particular Assembly Areas becomes even clearer when viewed at ward level. Table 3.7 shows those wards (35) where ten per cent or more of the usually resident population were born either in the EU Accession states or outside the EU.

**Table 3.7: Wards where 10 per cent or more of usual residents were born either in EU 12 or outside EU, Census 2011**

Ward Name	Assembly Area	Resident Pop	Total EU12 and Outside EU	Per cent
Coolhill	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,716	749	27.6
Ballysaggart	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,730	739	27.1
Killymeal	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,891	637	22.0
Drumglass	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,357	492	20.9
Castle Demesne	North Antrim	2,126	438	20.6
Mullaghmore	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,351	433	18.4
Annagh	Upper Bann	3,042	524	17.2
Windsor	Belfast South	8,141	1,280	15.7
Shaftesbury	Belfast South	7,214	1,054	14.6
Ballynafeigh	Belfast South	5,928	849	14.3
Callan Bridge	Newry and Armagh	2,817	402	14.3
Woodstock	Belfast South	5,445	739	13.6
Park	North Antrim	2,139	283	13.2

Ward Name	Assembly Area	Resident Pop	Total EU12 and Outside EU	Per cent
Dunclug	North Antrim	2,363	306	12.9
Corcrair	Upper Bann	3,320	414	12.5
Fair Green	North Antrim	1,784	222	12.4
Springfarm	South Antrim	4,186	518	12.4
Botanic	Belfast South	8,945	1,099	12.3
Newbuildings	Mid Ulster	2,187	266	12.2
St Mary's	Newry and Armagh	2,284	275	12.0
Strule	West Tyrone	1,496	179	12.0
Island	Belfast East	5,014	594	11.8
Drumgor	Upper Bann	2,745	323	11.8
Blackstaff	Belfast South	3,998	465	11.6
The Mount	Belfast East	5,591	650	11.6
Drumalane	Newry and Armagh	3,352	389	11.6
Harbour (North Down)	North Down	3,022	343	11.4
Church	Upper Bann	2,131	235	11.0
St Patrick's	Newry and Armagh	3,530	389	11.0
Central (Coleraine)	East Londonderry	1,835	202	11.0
Moy	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3,009	331	11.0
Kernan	Upper Bann	6,107	667	10.9
The Mall	Newry and Armagh	1,740	186	10.7
Moygashel	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,189	223	10.2
Daisy Hill	Newry and Armagh	3,155	321	10.2

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS204

Top of the list are five wards, four of which are in the Dungannon area, where more than 20 per cent of the resident population were born either in the EU Accession states or outside the EU.

So far, this section has considered inward migration in general terms. It is now appropriate to clarify precisely which Accession states have contributed most to the inflow of new residents since 2004.

### 3.8 Country of Birth (Detailed)

Table 3.8 reveals that the top three Accession states are Poland (19,700 residents), Lithuania (7,300) and Slovakia (2,700). Together, they account for 83 per cent of all EU 12 residents living in Northern Ireland on Census Day 2011.

Polish and Lithuanians accounted for 1.1 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively of usual residents in Northern Ireland in March 2011, compared with 1.0 per cent and 0.2 per cent in England and Wales<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> ONS (2013) Table QS203EW – Census 2011: Country of Birth (detailed).

The largest proportion of Polish nationals live in Upper Bann (2 per cent of resident population), followed by Fermanagh and South Tyrone (1.9 per cent), Newry and Armagh and Belfast South (1.7 per cent). Similarly, Lithuanian migrants are more likely to live in Fermanagh and South Tyrone (1.9 per cent), Newry and Armagh (1.3 per cent), and Upper Bann (1.0 per cent). The highest concentration of Slovakian residents live in Mid Ulster (0.5 per cent), North Antrim (0.4 per cent) and Belfast South (0.3 per cent).

Bringing all four Belfast constituencies together yields a combined total of 6,000 Polish, Lithuanian and Slovakian nationals living in the Belfast Assembly areas in March 2011.

**Table 3.8: Country of Birth, Top 3 EU Accession Countries by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

	All usual residents COUNT	Poland COUNT	Lithuania COUNT	Slovakia COUNT	Poland PER CENT	Lithuania PER CENT	Slovakia PER CENT
Northern Ireland	1,810,863	19,658	7,341	2,681	1.1	0.4	0.1
Belfast East	92,221	1,424	91	222	1.5	0.1	0.2
Belfast North	102,531	1,224	88	184	1.2	0.1	0.2
Belfast South	111,402	1,942	132	279	1.7	0.1	0.3
Belfast West	93,986	344	68	42	0.4	0.1	0.0
East Antrim	90,067	296	48	45	0.3	0.1	0.0
East Londonderry	99,673	1,060	46	30	1.1	0.0	0.0
Fermanagh and Sth Tyrone	102,553	1,960	1,943	143	1.9	1.9	0.1
Foyle	100,807	599	72	19	0.6	0.1	0.0
Lagan Valley	101,710	777	331	43	0.8	0.3	0.0
Mid Ulster	99,155	922	754	462	0.9	0.8	0.5
Newry and Armagh	112,401	1,967	1,419	126	1.7	1.3	0.1
North Antrim	108,207	1,413	48	400	1.3	0.0	0.4
North Down	89,498	357	56	49	0.4	0.1	0.1
South Antrim	99,238	872	336	239	0.9	0.3	0.2
South Down	108,835	966	427	52	0.9	0.4	0.0
Strangford	89,370	323	206	47	0.4	0.2	0.1
Upper Bann	118,010	2,309	1,123	174	2.0	1.0	0.1
West Tyrone	91,199	903	153	125	1.0	0.2	0.1

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table QS208

### 3.9 Main Language (other than English)

Table 3.9 presents the top four main languages (other than English) spoken by usual residents by Assembly Area. The table reveals that the four main languages other than English spoken in Northern Ireland are Polish, Lithuanian, Irish and Portuguese



**Table 3.9: Top Four Main Languages other than English (count and per cent) by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

Geography	Count				Per cent of usual residents			
	Polish	Lithuanian	Irish	Portuguese	Polish	Lithuanian	Irish	Portuguese
Northern Ireland	17,731	6,250	4,164	2,293	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1
Belfast East	1,275	79	92	34	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Belfast North	1,085	73	378	58	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Belfast South	1,700	108	290	73	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.1
Belfast West	317	40	1,269	14	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
East Antrim	253	41	34	56	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
East Londonderry	986	45	109	13	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,784	1,725	186	622	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.6
Foyle	518	61	325	20	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0
Lagan Valley	694	280	61	45	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
Mid Ulster	825	636	310	296	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3
Newry and Armagh	1,789	1,154	268	83	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.1
North Antrim	1,199	61	83	30	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
North Down	303	38	28	26	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Antrim	808	289	141	53	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
South Down	855	347	208	27	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0
Strangford	266	163	15	21	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Upper Bann	2,241	992	129	802	2.0	0.9	0.1	0.7
West Tyrone	833	118	238	20	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS206

Polish is spoken by 17,700 residents, with the highest proportion living in Upper Bann (2 per cent), Fermanagh and South Tyrone (1.8 per cent of usual residents), and Newry and Armagh (1.7 per cent). Lithuanian is the main language of 6,250 residents, with the highest proportion living in Fermanagh and South Tyrone (1.8 per cent), Newry and Armagh (1.1 per cent) and Upper Bann (0.9 per cent). Portuguese is spoken by 2,300 residents, with the highest concentration in Upper Bann (0.7 per cent) and Fermanagh and South Tyrone (0.6 per cent). Irish is the main language of 4,200 people in Northern Ireland, with the largest proportion of Irish speakers residing in Belfast West (1.4 per cent).

## 4 Health

### 4.1 General Health and Disability

Usual residents were asked to assess their general state of health on a five-point scale: very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. In addition, those reporting a long-term health problem or disability (expected to last at least 12 months) were asked to assess the degree to which their daily activities were limited. Table 4.1 presents a summary of responses to both questions by Assembly Area.

**Table 4.1: General Health and Disability by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

Geography	General Health very good or Good	General Health very bad or bad	Day-to-day Activities limited a little or a lot
Northern Ireland	79.5	5.6	20.7
Belfast South	82.8	4.6	17.2
South Antrim	82.5	4.3	17.8
Lagan Valley	82.0	4.4	18.3
South Down	81.5	4.7	19.5
North Down	81.4	4.4	19.5
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	81.2	4.4	19.4
North Antrim	80.7	4.6	19.6
Newry and Armagh	80.5	5.4	20.0
East Antrim	80.2	4.9	20.1
East Londonderry	80.2	4.9	19.9
Strangford	80.1	4.9	20.3
Mid Ulster	80.0	5.3	19.7
Upper Bann	79.2	5.9	20.6
Foyle	77.7	7.1	22.7
Belfast East	77.5	6.3	22.3
West Tyrone	77.1	6.3	22.9
Belfast North	73.2	9.1	26.3
Belfast West	72.5	10.6	27.4

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS301

In Northern Ireland, 80 per cent of residents declared their health to be either good or very good, while 5.6 per cent reported their health to be either bad or very bad. These figures are very similar to the comparable figures for England and Wales (81 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively).

Across the eighteen constituencies, a ten percentage point difference emerged for those who declared their health to be either good or very good. In Belfast South (the best) the figure was 83 per cent compared with 73 per cent for Belfast West (the

worst). Similarly, while the rate for very bad or bad health was 5.6 per cent for Northern Ireland as a whole, it was almost double the rate in Belfast West (10.6 per cent).

Higher than average rates for bad or very bad health were also evident in Belfast North (9.1 per cent), Foyle (7.1 per cent), Belfast East and West Tyrone (both 6.3 per cent).

In 2011, just over one in five of the usually resident population (21 per cent) had a long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities, compared with 18 per cent in England and Wales<sup>9</sup>. In response to a similar question in 2001, 20 per cent of people in Northern Ireland had a long-term illness, health problem or disability.

In 2011, Belfast West (27 per cent) and Belfast North (26 per cent) had the highest prevalence of long-term health issues.

## 4.2 Long-term Conditions

Table 4.2 presents the top six long-term conditions at the Northern Ireland and Assembly Area level. Belfast West had the highest prevalence rates for four of the top six long-term conditions, including mobility disorders, chronic pain and breathing problems. Ten per cent of usual residents in Belfast West declared an emotional, psychological or mental health condition, almost twice the rate for Northern Ireland as a whole (5.8 per cent).

High prevalence rates for mobility disorders, chronic pain, breathing difficulties and mental health conditions were also recorded in Belfast North, Foyle and Belfast East. Those residents with a chronic illness were most likely to live in Belfast North (8 per cent), while deafness or partial hearing loss was most prevalent in North Down (6.4 per cent).

**Table 4.2: Top Six Long-term conditions by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

Geography	Mobility or dexterity difficulty	Long-term pain or discomfort	Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing	A chronic illness	Emotional, psychological or mental health condition	Deafness or partial hearing loss
N. Ireland	11.4	10.1	8.7	6.6	5.8	5.1
Belfast West	16.0	13.8	12.3	7.4	9.7	5.3
Belfast North	14.9	13.1	11.8	8.0	8.5	6.0
Foyle	12.7	10.8	10.2	6.6	7.9	4.6
Belfast East	12.7	11.1	9.6	7.6	6.3	6.3
West Tyrone	12.3	10.5	8.3	6.3	6.8	4.9

<sup>9</sup> Wales had a higher percentage of residents with a long-term illness (23 per cent) than either Northern Ireland or any English region.

Geography	Mobility or dexterity difficulty	Long-term pain or discomfort	Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing	A chronic illness	Emotional, psychological or mental health condition	Deafness or partial hearing loss
Upper Bann	11.6	10.4	8.5	6.3	5.8	4.8
Strangford	11.5	10.6	8.8	7.2	5.1	6.1
North Down	11.3	9.9	8.1	7.0	4.7	6.4
East Antrim	11.2	10.3	9.0	7.3	5.1	5.7
Newry and Armagh	10.9	9.3	7.7	5.7	5.3	4.6
North Antrim	10.6	9.3	7.9	6.6	4.7	5.1
South Down	10.6	9.1	7.9	6.0	5.0	4.5
Mid Ulster	10.6	9.3	8.0	5.6	5.5	4.2
East Londonderry	10.5	9.6	8.0	6.5	5.3	5.1
Fermanagh & South Tyrone	10.3	9.1	7.5	6.0	5.0	4.9
Lagan Valley	10.2	9.3	7.9	6.5	4.5	5.2
South Antrim	9.8	8.9	8.1	6.2	4.7	4.9
Belfast South	9.4	8.0	7.9	5.8	5.5	4.6

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS302

## 5 Housing and Accommodation

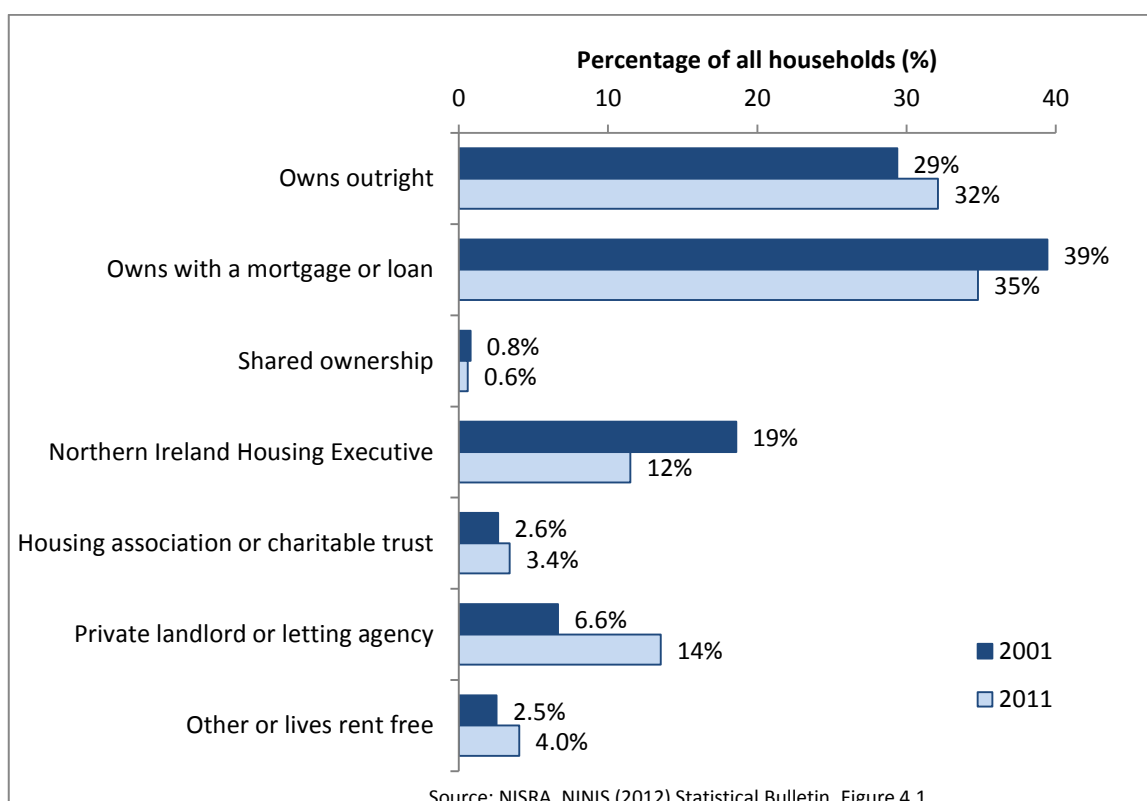
### 5.1 Housing Tenure

Census 2011 highlights the significant changes which have occurred in the housing market during the past decade, with a substantial increase in private renting and a sharp fall in social renting (Fig 5.1).

On Census Day, there were 703,300 households in Northern Ireland, a rise of 12 per cent (76,000) since 2001. The number of households renting from a private landlord increased by 128 per cent, from 41,700 in 2001 to 95,200 in 2011, doubling the share of all households accounted for by private renting, from 6.7 per cent to 14 per cent.

In contrast, the proportion of households engaged in social renting (either from the Housing Executive or housing associations) fell from 21 per cent in 2001 to 15 per cent in 2011. The number of Housing Executive households dropped by 31 per cent during the decade, from 116,500 in 2001 to 80,900 in 2011.

The other main tenure types in 2011 were households owning their property with a mortgage or loan (35 per cent), and those that own their property outright (32 per cent). Overall, the proportion of households with some form of ownership (including shared ownership) rose from 68 per cent in 2001 to 70 per cent in 2011.

**Fig 5.1: Changes in Housing Tenure in Northern Ireland, 2001 - 2011**

The changes in housing tenure in Northern Ireland broadly mirror those in England and Wales. The proportion of households engaged in private renting in England and Wales rose from 9 per cent in 2001 to 15 per cent in 2011. Similar to Northern Ireland, there was also a decline in social rental, from 19 per cent in 2001 to 17 per cent in 2011.

Table 5.1 contains an analysis of housing tenure by Assembly Area. Owner-occupation (with or without a mortgage) is highest in South Antrim (75 per cent), North Down (74 per cent), and Strangford (73 per cent) and lowest in Belfast North (54 per cent), Belfast West (54 per cent), Belfast South and Foyle (both 56 per cent).

In Belfast West, almost a quarter of households (24 per cent) rent from the NIHE, followed by Belfast North (19 per cent) and Foyle (17 per cent). South Down (6.6 per cent) and Mid Ulster (7.4 per cent) have the lowest rates for NIHE rental.

Households in housing association accommodation are most prevalent in Belfast North (8.9 per cent), Belfast West (8.7 per cent) and Foyle (6.4 per cent). Housing association rental is least prevalent in South Antrim (1.1 per cent) and Mid Ulster (1.2 per cent).

A quarter of households (24 per cent) in Belfast South were renting privately in March 2011, followed by Upper Bann and Foyle (both 16 per cent). Residents least likely to rent privately were living in Lagan Valley (8.8 per cent), Belfast West (9 per cent) and South Antrim (9.8 per cent).

**Table 5.1: Housing Tenure (Per cent of households) by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

Geography	Owner occupation (with or without mortgage)	Shared ownership	NIHE rental	Housing Association rental	Private Sector rental	Other Rental or Rent free
Northern Ireland	67	0.6	12	3.4	14	4.0
Belfast East	62.7	0.7	13.9	6.0	13.3	3.5
Belfast North	53.9	0.7	19.1	8.9	13.3	3.9
Belfast South	56.1	0.5	10.5	5.0	24.3	3.7
Belfast West	54.0	0.7	23.7	8.7	9.0	3.9
East Antrim	72.4	0.6	10.1	2.2	11.3	3.4
East Londonderry	67.4	0.6	11.1	2.0	14.5	4.4
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	70.7	0.3	8.0	1.9	14.2	4.9
Foyle	56.1	0.6	17.2	6.4	15.9	3.8
Lagan Valley	73.3	0.8	10.6	2.6	8.8	3.9
Mid Ulster	72.9	0.4	7.4	1.2	13.6	4.5
Newry and Armagh	70.2	0.3	9.2	1.9	14.0	4.4
North Antrim	70.3	0.5	10.6	1.5	12.9	4.3
North Down	74.3	1.1	7.7	2.6	11.1	3.3
South Antrim	75.2	0.8	9.1	1.1	9.8	4.0
South Down	72.6	0.4	6.6	1.7	14.1	4.6
Strangford	73.4	0.7	10.4	1.8	9.9	3.7
Upper Bann	66.6	0.7	10.4	2.5	16.0	3.8
West Tyrone	67.7	0.3	10.6	1.9	14.5	5.0

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS402

## 5.2 Change in Housing Tenure, 2001 - 2011

Table 5.2 illustrates the changes which have occurred in the rental market at the Assembly Area level. Overall, the number of households engaged in social renting in Northern Ireland (either from the NIHE or Housing Associations) fell by 21 per cent, while the private rental count rose by 129 per cent.

While all Assembly Areas experienced a substantial drop in social rentals, rural constituencies saw the largest falls, notably in Mid Ulster and Upper Bann (by 30 per cent). In Belfast, the decline in social rental ranged between 12 per cent (Belfast South) to 17 per cent (Belfast East). In Foyle, the number of households in social housing fell by 14 per cent over the decade.

**Table 5.2: Percentage change in Social and Private Rental by Assembly Area, 2001 and 2011**

Geography	Social Rental (NIHE + HA)			Private Rental		
	2001 Count	2011 Count	Change Per cent	2001 Count	2011 Count	Change Per cent
Northern Ireland	132,931	104,885	-21	41,676	95,215	129
Belfast East	9,795	8,152	-16.8	2,572	5,425	110.9
Belfast North	14,735	12,523	-15.0	3,278	5,940	81.2
Belfast South	8,183	7,192	-12.1	6,930	11,314	63.3
Belfast West	14,214	11,865	-16.5	1,247	3,289	163.8
East Antrim	6,116	4,423	-27.7	1,517	4,091	169.7
East Londonderry	6,381	4,980	-22.0	2,632	5,496	108.8
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,982	3,694	-25.9	2,340	5,349	128.6
Foyle	10,620	9,083	-14.5	2,293	6,113	166.6
Lagan Valley	6,250	5,283	-15.5	1,154	3,505	203.7
Mid Ulster	4,102	2,889	-29.6	1,954	4,584	134.6
Newry and Armagh	5,843	4,500	-23.0	2,376	5,674	138.8
North Antrim	6,958	4,989	-28.3	1,940	5,342	175.4
North Down	4,940	3,874	-21.6	1,933	4,190	116.8
South Antrim	5,397	3,850	-28.7	1,121	3,711	231.0
South Down	4,468	3,207	-28.2	2,398	5,512	129.9
Strangford	5,918	4,332	-26.8	1,307	3,515	168.9
Upper Bann	8,373	5,898	-29.6	2,489	7,331	194.5
West Tyrone	5,656	4,151	-26.6	2,195	4,834	120.2

Source: NINIS, NISRA, Table KS402 (2013); Table KS18 (2003)

In contrast to social rental, significant growth has taken place in private sector renting since 2001. Again, although all Assembly Areas witnessed a substantial increase in private renting, rural constituencies registered the largest rise. In particular, South Antrim, (231 per cent increase), Lagan Valley (204 per cent), and Upper Bann (194 per cent), where the number of households in private rental accommodation has tripled. The smallest increases, although still substantial, were recorded in Belfast South (63 per cent) and Belfast North (81 per cent).

A number of factors are implicated in the remarkable changes in the housing market since 2001. These include a growth in the number of households, a decline in social and private sector house-building (particularly in the latter half of the decade), the continuing sell-off of NIHE and Housing Association stock without replacement, and the economic downturn which has resulted in a mortgage 'famine'.

### 5.3 Central Heating

Table 5.3 illustrates just how dependent households in Northern Ireland are on oil for central heating. Oil is used by 62 per cent of households as the sole means of central heating, while gas, which is relatively cheaper, is used by only 17 per cent of households. The situation is reversed in England and Wales, where Census 2011 results reveal that only 4 per cent of households use oil and over three-quarters (79 per cent) use gas.

**Table 5.3: Central Heating Type (per cent) by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

Geographical Area	All households Count	Gas Per cent	Oil Per cent	Two or more types Per cent	Other Per cent	None Per cent
Northern Ireland	703,275	17.2	62.2	13.4	6.6	0.5
Upper Bann	45,766	3.7	74.7	14.4	6.8	0.4
Newry and Armagh	40,538	1.8	71.5	19.1	7.2	0.5
Foyle	38,404	7.3	70.3	14.1	7.9	0.4
South Down	39,030	2.3	70.3	20.1	6.6	0.7
East Londonderry	37,981	3.2	69.7	19.1	7.5	0.5
Mid Ulster	33,690	0.6	69.7	23.6	5.6	0.5
North Antrim	41,458	3.5	69.1	19.7	7.2	0.6
South Antrim	37,715	13.0	68.8	12.6	5.2	0.4
Strangford	35,412	12.4	68.4	12.0	6.5	0.7
West Tyrone	33,260	0.7	68.1	24.8	5.8	0.5
Fermanagh and S Tyrone	37,590	1.0	67.0	24.5	6.9	0.7
Lagan Valley	39,850	17.1	63.6	12.0	6.8	0.5
East Antrim	36,112	24.1	59.3	10.2	5.8	0.7
North Down	37,740	30.2	54.8	7.6	6.7	0.6
Belfast East	40,918	39.0	49.4	3.4	7.7	0.5
Belfast West	36,580	47.9	44.1	2.7	5.1	0.3
Belfast South	46,630	44.6	44.0	3.9	6.9	0.7
Belfast North	44,601	46.9	42.0	3.3	7.2	0.6

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS404

Gas central heating was most likely to be used as the sole means of central heating by households in the Greater Belfast area, particularly Belfast West (48 per cent), Belfast North (47 per cent), Belfast South (45 per cent) and Belfast East (39 per cent), followed by North Down (30 per cent), and East Antrim (24 per cent).

Outside Greater Belfast, oil was the predominate form of central heating. In six Assembly Areas, 70 per cent or over of households depended upon oil for their central heating, namely: Upper Bann (75 per cent), Newry and Armagh (71 per cent), Foyle, South Down, East Londonderry and Mid Ulster (all 70 per cent).



## 5.4 Car or Van Availability

Over three-quarters of households (77 per cent) in Northern Ireland had access to a car or van in March 2011, up from 74 per cent in April 2001, see Table 5.4. Over the same period, the proportion of households with access to two or more cars or vans increased from 29 per cent to 36 per cent, including 8.9 per cent having access to three or more vehicles.

The proportion of households in Northern Ireland without access to a car or van (23 per cent) is lower than the comparable figure for England and Wales (26 per cent). In the North-East of England, 32 per cent of households<sup>10</sup> have no access to private transport.

**Table 5.4: Car or Van Availability by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

Geography	All households	All cars or vans	1 car or van	2 cars or vans	3 or more cars or vans	No cars or vans
Northern Ireland	703,275	884,589	41.4	27.0	8.9	22.7
Belfast West	36,580	26,839	40.8	12.0	2.6	44.6
Belfast North	44,601	36,015	41.7	14.6	3.1	40.7
Foyle	38,404	38,469	42.3	19.7	5.5	32.5
Belfast South	46,630	49,652	42.2	23.0	5.5	29.3
Belfast East	40,918	42,444	44.8	22.3	4.4	28.5
Upper Bann	45,766	57,729	42.9	27.7	8.3	21.1
East Antrim	36,112	46,411	42.3	28.5	8.7	20.5
East Londonderry	37,981	49,767	41.8	28.4	9.5	20.3
West Tyrone	33,260	45,806	40.4	28.3	11.8	19.6
Newry and Armagh	40,538	56,801	40.7	29.7	11.5	18.1
North Down	37,740	49,938	43.2	31.2	8.1	17.5
North Antrim	41,458	58,522	41.0	30.5	11.4	17.2
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	37,590	54,954	39.7	31.6	12.5	16.3
South Antrim	37,715	53,282	41.2	32.6	10.2	16.0
Strangford	35,412	51,194	39.9	32.5	11.6	15.9
Lagan Valley	39,850	56,495	41.1	32.8	10.3	15.8
South Down	39,030	57,988	39.4	32.5	12.7	15.3
Mid Ulster	33,690	52,283	38.2	32.4	14.8	14.7

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS405

Assembly areas in Belfast and Foyle had the highest percentage of households with no access to a car or van, notably in Belfast West (45 per cent), Belfast North (41 per cent) and Foyle (33 per cent). By contrast, households in the predominantly rural constituencies of Mid Ulster (15 per cent), South Down (13 per cent) and Fermanagh

<sup>10</sup> ONS (2013) Table KS404EW, Census 2011: car or van availability.

and South Tyrone (13 per cent) were most likely to have access to three or more vehicles.

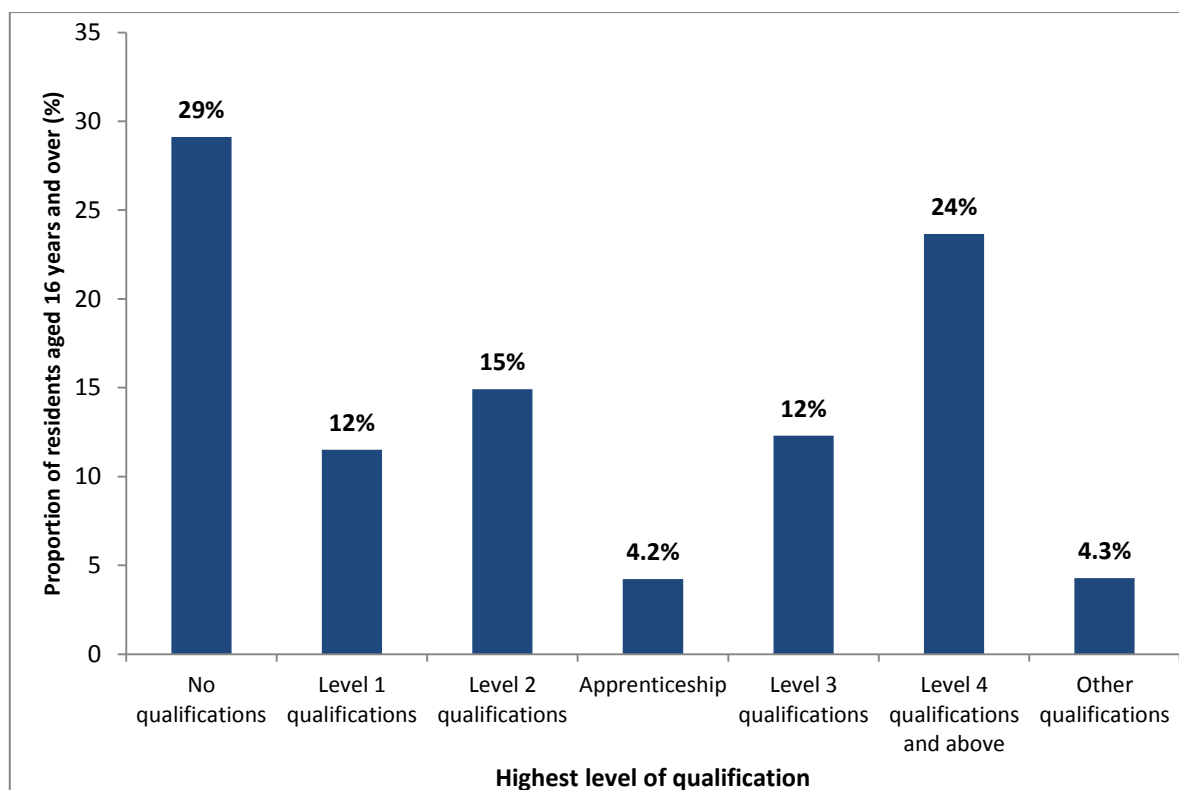
## 6 Education

Census 2011 highlighted the significant proportion of Northern Ireland residents with no academic qualifications.

In 2011, 24 per cent of Northern Ireland residents aged 16 years and over had achieved Level 4 (degree) or higher qualifications, compared with 16 per cent in 2001 (Fig 6.1). In contrast, 29 per cent had no academic or professional qualifications. While still sizeable, this figure is considerably smaller than the 42 per cent with no qualifications recorded in 2001. In England and Wales 23 per cent of residents aged 16 years or over have no qualifications<sup>11</sup>.

Residents aged 16 years and over in Belfast South (39 per cent) and North Down (30 per cent) were most likely to have Level 4 or higher qualifications, while those living in Belfast West (15 per cent) and Belfast North (19 per cent) were least likely to have such qualifications. Belfast West (38 per cent), Belfast North and West Tyrone residents (both 36 per cent) were most likely to have no qualifications (Table 6.1).

**Figure 6.1: Highest Level of Qualification (residents aged 16+), Census 2011**



<sup>11</sup> ONS (2013) **Statistical Bulletin: 2011 Census, Key Statistics for England and Wales, March 2011**. Available at [http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778\\_297002.pdf](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_297002.pdf)

**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;

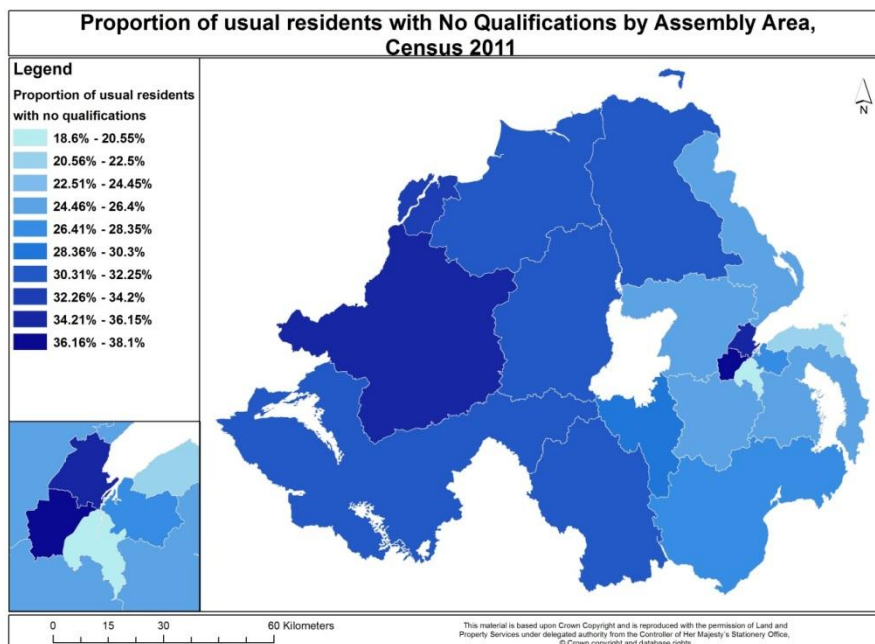
Level 4+: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree, Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy); Other qualifications: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Qualifications gained outside the UK (Not stated/ level unknown);

**Table 6.1: Educational Qualifications (aged 16 and over) by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

Geography	Residents Aged 16 years + Count	Level 4 qualifications and above Per cent	No qualifications Per cent
Northern Ireland	1,431,540	23.7	29.1
Belfast South	93,724	39.0	18.6
North Down	73,038	30.3	20.9
Lagan Valley	80,795	28.1	24.5
Belfast East	75,141	27.4	27.8
South Antrim	77,330	24.3	25.2
South Down	83,951	23.9	27.1
East Antrim	72,357	23.9	25.3
Strangford	71,638	23.1	26.2
East Londonderry	79,190	22.2	30.9
Foyle	78,383	21.8	32.5
Upper Bann	92,049	21.5	30.2
Newry and Armagh	86,877	21.3	31.0
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	80,237	21.2	31.9
North Antrim	86,137	20.9	32.2
Mid Ulster	76,074	20.5	32.2
West Tyrone	70,709	20.2	35.5
Belfast North	81,552	18.7	35.6
Belfast West	72,358	15.0	38.1

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS501

Map 6.1 illustrates the geographical spread of those with no qualifications across the eighteen constituencies.

**Map 6.1: Proportion of usual residents aged 16+ with No Qualifications by Assembly Area**

## 7 Labour Market

### 7.1 Economic Activity

Two-thirds (66 per cent) of all usual residents in Northern Ireland aged 16 to 74 years were economically active in the week before Census Day 2011. These were primarily composed of full-time employees (36 per cent of usual residents), part-time employees (13 per cent), the self-employed (8.9 per cent) and unemployed persons (5 per cent); the remaining 3.7 per cent were economically active full-time students (see Table 7.1).

In March 2011, the highest levels of full-time employment were found in South Antrim (42 per cent of usual residents), Belfast East and Lagan Valley (both 41 per cent). Belfast West (28 per cent), Foyle (29 per cent), and West Tyrone (31 per cent) had the lowest levels.

Part-time working was most prevalent in Belfast West (15 per cent), Belfast North and South Antrim (both 14 per cent) and least prevalent in Belfast South (11 per cent), West Tyrone and Mid Ulster (both 12 per cent).

Unemployment, as a proportion of the usually resident population, was highest in Foyle (7.6 per cent), Belfast West (7 per cent) and Belfast North (6.3 per cent). The constituencies with the lowest unemployment rates were Lagan Valley (3.4 per cent), South Antrim (3.6 per cent) and North Down (3.8 per cent).

**Table 7.1: Economically Active by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

Geography	Residents aged 16-74 years	Part-time Employee	Full-time Employee	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student
Northern Ireland	1,313,420	13.1	35.6	8.9	5.0	3.7
Belfast East	67,039	13.8	40.9	6.5	4.2	3.0
Belfast North	73,558	14.0	33.5	4.6	6.3	3.5
Belfast South	86,086	10.6	39.8	6.6	4.0	8.7
Belfast West	67,002	14.6	28.1	4.0	7.0	4.2
East Antrim	66,012	13.4	38.6	7.6	4.2	4.2
East Londonderry	72,822	12.6	31.1	10.0	5.6	4.0
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	73,713	13.0	35.6	12.0	4.7	2.7
Foyle	73,474	12.8	29.3	6.1	7.6	4.3
Lagan Valley	73,686	13.6	40.6	9.3	3.4	3.0
Mid Ulster	70,671	12.3	34.0	11.9	4.7	3.0
Newry and Armagh	80,362	13.1	33.6	10.3	5.9	3.2
North Antrim	78,306	13.1	36.0	11.0	4.7	2.5
North Down	65,480	13.9	38.3	8.9	3.8	3.0
South Antrim	71,856	13.9	41.8	8.6	3.6	3.5
South Down	77,403	13.0	33.0	12.9	5.0	3.2
Strangford	65,507	13.9	36.6	10.4	4.0	3.0
Upper Bann	85,110	13.1	38.5	7.7	4.8	3.2
West Tyrone	65,333	11.7	31.0	11.3	5.9	2.7

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS601

## 7.2 Unemployment

Table 7.2 presents an analysis of unemployment by Assembly Area in March 2011. Of the 65,200 people aged 16 to 74 years who were unemployed in the four weeks before Census Day 2011, 45 per cent were long-term unemployed and 17 per cent had never worked. In terms of age, 29 per cent of unemployed people were aged 16 to 24 years.

Youth unemployment (aged 16-24) was highest in Belfast West (33 per cent) and Strangford / Upper Bann (both 31 per cent), and lowest in Fermanagh and South Tyrone (26 per cent), Newry and Armagh and West Tyrone (both 27 per cent).

Among the unemployed, the Assembly Areas with the highest rates for those who had never worked were Belfast West (25 per cent), Foyle (23 per cent) and Belfast North (21 per cent), while those with the lowest rates were North Down and Lagan Valley (both 11 per cent) and Strangford (13 per cent).

**Table 7.2: Unemployment by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

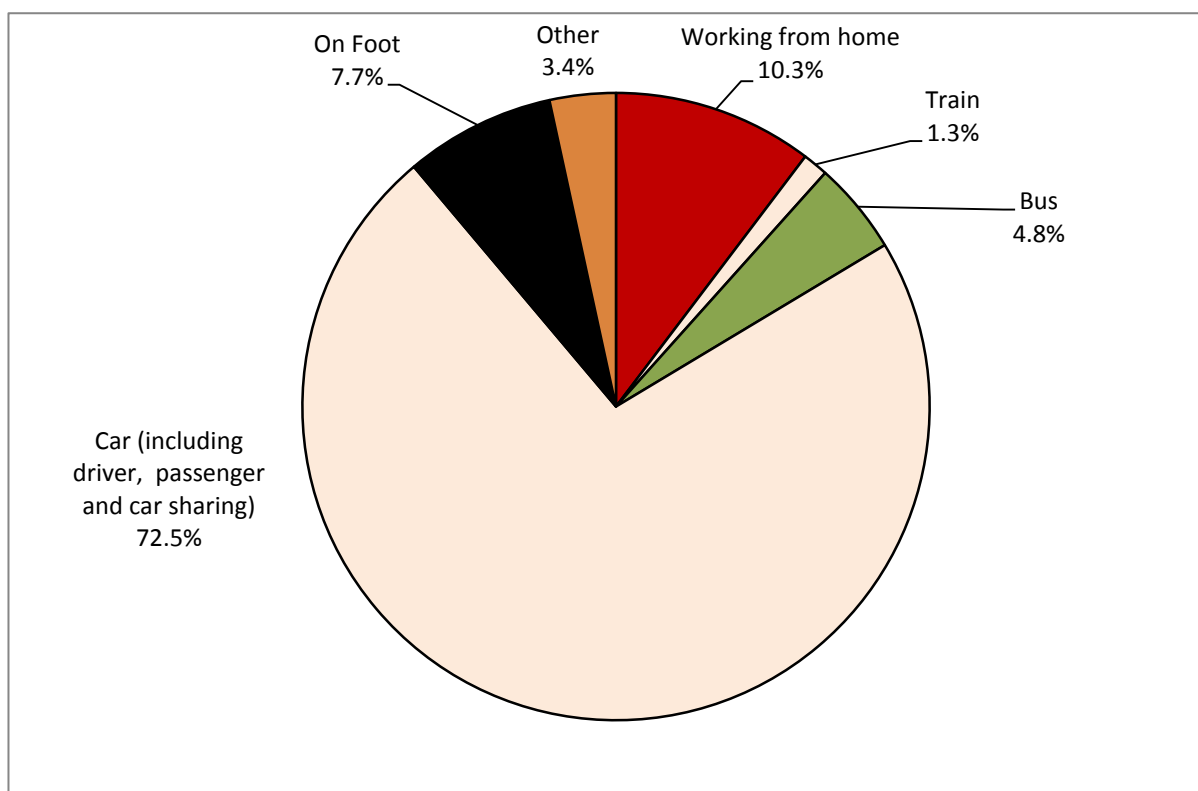
Geography	Aged 16-24 years	Long-term unemployed	Never worked
Northern Ireland	28.9	45.0	16.8
Belfast East	28.3	43.5	16.5
Belfast North	29.7	44.8	20.5
Belfast South	29.0	40.3	16.2
Belfast West	33.3	44.2	25.4
East Antrim	29.7	43.8	13.5
East Londonderry	28.5	46.6	15.5
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	25.6	45.2	17.1
Foyle	28.3	48.3	22.9
Lagan Valley	28.3	43.0	10.8
Mid Ulster	28.7	44.0	15.2
Newry and Armagh	26.6	47.6	15.6
North Antrim	30.3	44.1	14.5
North Down	27.6	43.7	11.1
South Antrim	29.0	41.2	13.7
South Down	27.8	43.6	13.9
Strangford	31.3	43.8	13.1
Upper Bann	31.0	47.5	14.7
West Tyrone	27.4	48.3	19.6

### 7.3 Travel to Work

In March 2011, almost three-fifths (58 per cent) of people aged 16 to 74 years who were in employment usually drove a vehicle to work, see Figure 7.1. A further 10 per cent were members of a car or van pool, while 4.9 per cent usually travelled to work as a passenger in a car or van. Overall, a total of 73 per cent travelled to work by car, compared with 71 per cent in 2001.

Ten per cent of Northern Ireland residents aged 16 to 74 who were in employment worked mainly at or from home. A further 7.7 per cent usually walked to work, while 4.8 per cent travelled by bus, and 1.3 per cent by train. 3.4 per cent used other methods (including cycling and taxis).

Table 7.3 contains an analysis of travel to work methods by constituency. As one might expect, the prevalence of driving to work is highest amongst residents of rural constituencies, notably Strangford (63 per cent), Mid Ulster and North Antrim (both 62 per cent), and lowest in Belfast, particularly Belfast West (41 per cent) and Belfast North (48 per cent).

**Figure 7.1: Method of Travel to Work by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

Similarly, residents living in rural constituencies were more likely than their urban counterparts to work from home. The highest rate of home working was in Fermanagh and South Tyrone and West Tyrone (both 15 per cent), and Mid Ulster (14 per cent)<sup>12</sup>. Residents in Belfast North (7.0 per cent), Belfast East (7.2 per cent) and Belfast South (7.4 per cent) were least likely to work from home.

**Table 7.3: Method of Travel to Work (excluding students) by Assembly Area, Census 2011**

Geography	Work mainly at or from home	Train	Bus, minibus or coach	Driving car or van	Passenger in car or van	Car or van pool	On foot	Total Other
N Ireland	10.3	1.3	4.8	57.7	4.9	9.8	7.7	3.4
Belfast East	7.2	0.7	11.9	52.5	4.3	8.6	10.4	4.5
Belfast North	7.0	0.7	15.0	47.5	6.2	8.3	10.7	4.6
Belfast South	7.4	1.2	10.3	48.4	3.3	8.1	16.3	4.9
Belfast West	7.7	1.2	14.7	40.6	5.3	8.4	13.6	8.6
East Antrim	8.5	4.1	3.1	59.4	5.1	10.1	6.4	3.2
East Londonderry	11.9	1.0	2.0	59.5	4.8	11.2	6.9	2.7
Fermanagh ST	14.7	0.2	1.6	60.7	4.8	9.6	5.8	2.7

<sup>12</sup> Those working from home in rural constituencies are likely to include farmers.

Geography	Work mainly at or from home	Train	Bus, minibus or coach	Driving car or van	Passenger in car or van	Car or van pool	On foot	Total Other
Foyle	9.0	0.4	4.7	53.8	6.2	10.4	10.5	5.0
Lagan Valley	9.8	2.6	3.4	61.4	4.1	9.5	6.5	2.9
Mid Ulster	13.5	0.2	1.5	61.7	5.1	11.0	5.2	1.9
Newry and Armagh	12.1	0.9	1.8	60.9	4.7	10.6	6.6	2.5
North Antrim	11.9	1.1	1.4	61.6	5.5	10.1	6.1	2.4
North Down	9.0	4.7	2.3	59.9	4.3	9.7	6.7	3.4
South Antrim	9.3	0.8	4.6	61.5	5.1	9.9	5.4	3.5
South Down	12.6	0.4	2.7	60.3	4.9	10.9	5.8	2.4
Strangford	10.3	0.3	4.2	63.4	4.6	9.5	5.5	2.3
Upper Bann	8.9	2.4	2.7	59.7	6.3	10.4	6.3	3.4
West Tyrone	14.5	0.2	1.5	60.3	4.5	10.4	6.3	2.3

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2013) Table KS701

**Notes:** Table refers to usual residents (employed and self-employed), aged 16 – 74 years (excluding full-time students).