



Northern Ireland
Assembly

Research and Information Service Research Paper

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Census 2011: Key Statistics at LGD 2014 level

NIAR 296-14

This Research Paper updates NIAR 5-13, which contained Key Statistics for the old 26 council areas, with a selected list of key statistics for the eleven new local government districts (LGD 2014).

Key Details

- In 2008, the Northern Ireland Assembly approved the reform of Local Government. The reform transferred local government from the current 26 councils (LGD1992) to 11 new Districts (LGD 2014), as well as making changes to the powers of Local Government. The new councils become operational in April 2015.
- The new districts have an average population size of 165,000 (range 113,200 to 333,900). Belfast is the largest council area (333,900), followed by Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon (199,700), while Fermanagh and Omagh (113,200) has the smallest population.
- On Census Day 2011, residents who are Catholic (or brought up as Catholic) accounted for 45.1 per cent of the population in Northern Ireland, while residents who are Protestant / Other Christian accounted for 48.4 per cent. The Protestant population is concentrated in the East and Greater Belfast regions of Northern Ireland, while council areas in the West and South of Northern Ireland contain the largest proportion of Catholic residents.
- Belfast has the largest proportion of residents from a minority ethnic group background (3.3 per cent), followed by Lisburn and Castlereagh (2.4 per cent), and Antrim and Newtownabbey (2.1 per cent).
- The council areas with the highest proportion of people born in the EU accession countries are located in the West and South of Northern Ireland, notably Mid Ulster (4.2 per cent), Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon (3.2 per cent), and Newry, Mourne and Down (2.5 per cent).
- Residents with some ability in Irish were more likely to live in council areas in the West and South of Northern Ireland. In contrast, residents with some proficiency in Ulster-Scots were more likely to live in the East of Northern Ireland.
- Between 2001 and 2011, the number of lone parent households with dependent children increased by over a quarter (27 per cent), from 50,500 to 63,900. Derry and Strabane had the highest proportion of such households.
- Residents aged 16 and over in Lisburn and Castlereagh (29 per cent) and North Down and Ards (27 per cent) were most likely to have Level 4 and above qualifications, while Derry and Strabane (35 per cent) and Fermanagh and Omagh residents (32 per cent) were most likely to have no qualifications.
- Residents living in the new Belfast LGD were most likely to have a long-term health problem or disability which limits their activities a little or a lot.

- The largest proportion of economically inactive persons live in Derry and Strabane (40 per cent), and Causeway Coast and Glens / Belfast (both 36 per cent).
- The largest proportion of owner-occupiers are in Lisburn and Castlereagh (76 per cent) and North Down and Ards (75 per cent). A quarter of households in Belfast (25 per cent) live in social housing, followed by Derry and Strabane (21 per cent). Private rental accounts for 16 per cent of households in Belfast, but only 8 per cent in Lisburn and Castlereagh.
- Oil is the most prevalent form of central heating in Northern Ireland, used by 62 per cent of households. Gas central heating is largely confined to the Greater Belfast area, including nearly half (48 per cent) of households in Belfast.
- Over three-quarters of households (77 per cent) in Northern Ireland had access to a car or van in March 2011. Belfast and Derry and Strabane have the highest percentage of households with no access to a car or van (38 per cent and 29 percent respectively).
- Public transport is used by 14 per cent of commuters in Belfast, compared with only 1.5 per cent in Fermanagh and Omagh, and 1.9 per cent in Mid Ulster.

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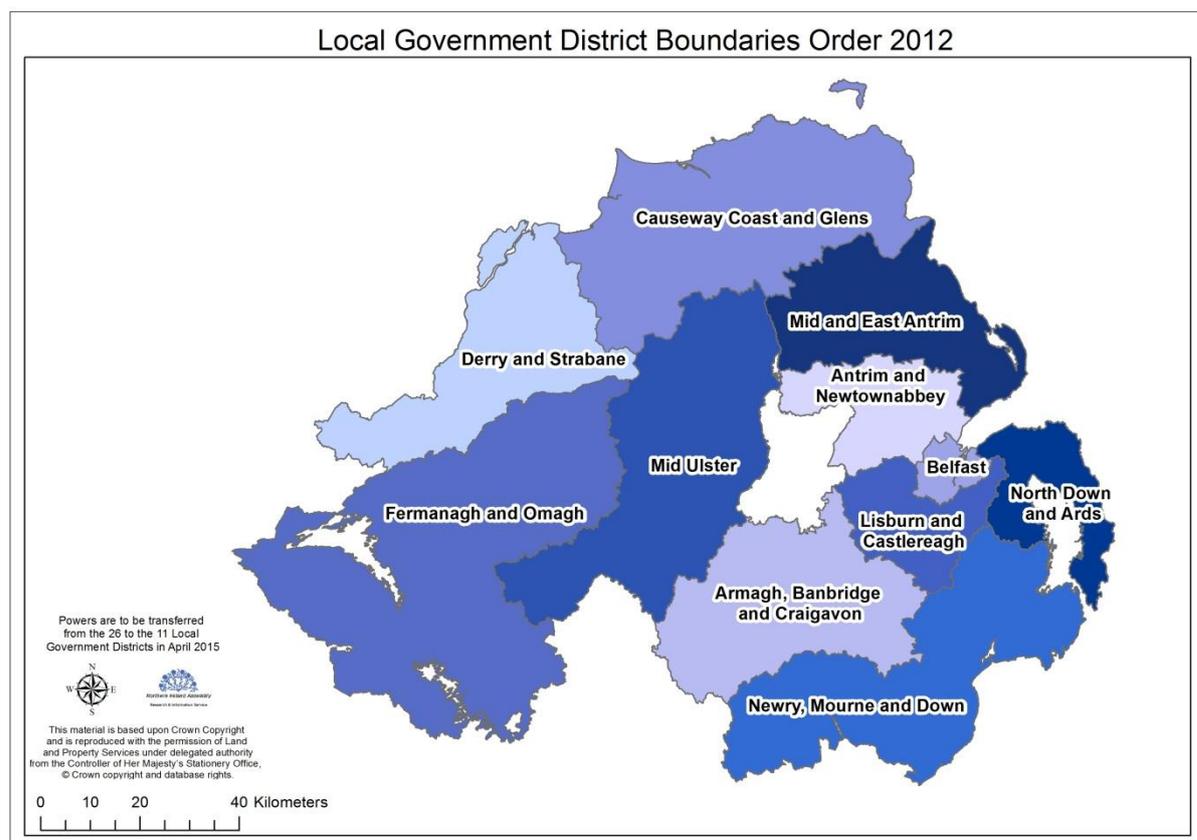
1 Background

In 2008, the Northern Ireland Assembly approved the reform of Local Government, see Map 1.1. The reform transferred local government from the current 26 Districts (LGD1992) to 11 new councils (LGD 2014), as well as making changes to the powers of local government. The geographical changes were initiated through the Local Government (Boundaries) Act (Northern Ireland) 2008.

Following the subsequent Boundary Commission, the Assembly approved the exact geographical structures. The Legislative Order to enact the boundaries, which came into force in November 2012, used the Boundary Commissioner's Final Recommendations, with two minor modifications.

The reform of local government is the largest since Sir Patrick Macrory's report of June 1970. Five of the 11 new Districts (LGD2014) are exact aggregates of the current 26 Districts (LGD 1992) ¹.

Map1.1 New LGD 2014 Boundaries



¹ NISRA (2013) **Technical Guidance on production of official statistics for the 11 new Local Government Districts (LGD 2014)**, September 2013. Accessed from: http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/geography/11DC_Guidance.pdf

The 11 new Districts become operational in April 2015, but will operate in shadow mode after the elections in May 2014.

2 Demography

2.1 Resident Population

Table 2.1: Population of Usual Residents by LGD 2014, Census 2011

LGD 2014	All usual residents Count	Males (%)	Females (%)	Population Density (persons per hectare)
Northern Ireland	1,810,683	49.0	51.0	1.3
Antrim and Newtownabbey	138,567	48.6	51.4	2.4
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	199,693	49.4	50.6	1.5
Belfast	333,871	48.0	52.0	24.9
Causeway Coast and Glens	140,877	49.5	50.5	0.7
Derry and Strabane	147,720	49.1	50.9	1.2
Fermanagh and Omagh	113,161	50.1	49.9	0.4
Lisburn and Castlereagh	134,841	48.9	51.1	2.7
Mid and East Antrim	135,338	48.7	51.3	1.3
Mid Ulster	138,590	50.0	50.0	0.8
Newry, Mourne and Down	171,533	49.6	50.4	1.1
North Down and Ards	156,672	48.5	51.5	3.4
England				4.1
Wales				1.5
Scotland				0.7

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS101NI; ONS (2013) Table QS102EW, Table P04UK

The new districts have an average population size of 165,000 (range 113,200 to 333,900). Belfast is the largest council area (333,900), followed by Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon (199,700), while Fermanagh and Omagh (113,200) has the smallest population.

In terms of gender, Belfast has the largest proportion of female residents (52 per cent), while Newry, Mourne and Down has the largest proportion of male residents (49.6 per cent).

As might be expected, Belfast also has the highest population density (25 persons per hectare), while Fermanagh and Omagh (0.4 persons per hectare) has the lowest. Overall, England has the highest population density of the four UK nations (4.1 persons per hectare), followed by Wales (1.5), Northern Ireland (1.3) and Scotland (0.7).

2.2 Median Age

Table 2.2 lists the median age of usual residents (age at which half the population is older and half is younger) for each of the 11 new council areas. Overall, Northern Ireland has the youngest population in the UK (median, 37 years), followed by England and Wales (39) and Scotland (41).

Table 2.2 Median age of usual residents by LGD 2014, Census 2011

LGD 2014	Median age of population
Northern Ireland	37
Antrim and Newtownabbey	37
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	36
Belfast	35
Causeway Coast and Glens	38
Derry and Strabane	35
Fermanagh and Omagh	37
Lisburn and Castlereagh	39
Mid and East Antrim	40
Mid Ulster	34
Newry, Mourne and Down	36
North Down and Ards	41

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS102NI

The council areas with the oldest populations are primarily located in the East of Northern Ireland, notably North Down and Ards (41 years), Mid and East Antrim (40), and Lisburn and Castlereagh (39). In contrast, councils in the West and South have the youngest population, in particular: Mid Ulster (34), Derry and Strabane (35), and Newry, Mourne and Down (36). The median age in Belfast is 35 years.

2.3 Marital Status

Table 2.3 reveals that 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 people (0.1 per cent) were in registered same-sex civil partnerships. A further 9.4 per cent of residents were either separated, divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership, while the remaining 6.8 per cent were either widowed or a surviving partner.

Belfast and Derry and Strabane had the largest proportions of single people (45 per cent and 40 per cent respectively), while Lisburn and Castlereagh and North Down and Ards (both 54 per cent) contained the highest proportion of married people, see Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Marital Status of usual residents by LGD 2014, Census 2011

LGD 2014	Usual residents (16+)	Single (%)	Married (%)	Same-Sex Partners (%)	Separated (%)	Divorced (%)	Widowed (%)
Northern Ireland	1,431,540	36.1	47.6	0.1	4.0	5.5	6.8
Antrim and Newtownabbey	109,271	33.1	50.7	0.1	3.9	5.6	6.6
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	155,487	33.6	51.0	0.1	3.6	5.2	6.5
Belfast	269,654	45.3	35.6	0.1	5.4	6.2	7.5
Causeway Coast and Glens	112,121	34.8	49.7	0.1	3.3	5.5	6.6
Derry and Strabane	114,683	40.4	42.9	0.1	5.1	5.4	6.1
Fermanagh and Omagh	88,353	35.8	50.1	0.1	3.2	4.0	6.8
Lisburn and Castlereagh	107,340	30.7	53.8	0.1	3.3	5.5	6.7
Mid and East Antrim	108,593	31.4	51.6	0.1	3.9	5.9	7.2
Mid Ulster	106,638	36.0	50.8	0.1	3.2	3.9	6.1
Newry, Mourne and Down	132,455	36.0	49.3	0.1	3.6	4.7	6.4
North Down and Ards	126,945	28.9	53.5	0.1	3.4	6.7	7.4

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS103NI

3 Religion (or religion brought up in)

Table 3.1 contains a breakdown of the religious affiliation of usual residents in the new Council areas.

Overall, in March 2011, residents who are Catholic (or brought up as Catholic) accounted for 45.1 per cent of the resident population in Northern Ireland, while residents who are Protestant / Other Christian accounted for 48.4 per cent. Other religions and None comprised 0.9 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively.

Council areas in the West and South of Northern Ireland contain the largest proportion of Catholic residents, notably Newry, Mourne and Down (72 per cent); Derry and Strabane (72 per cent); Fermanagh and Omagh (64 per cent); and Mid Ulster (64 per cent).

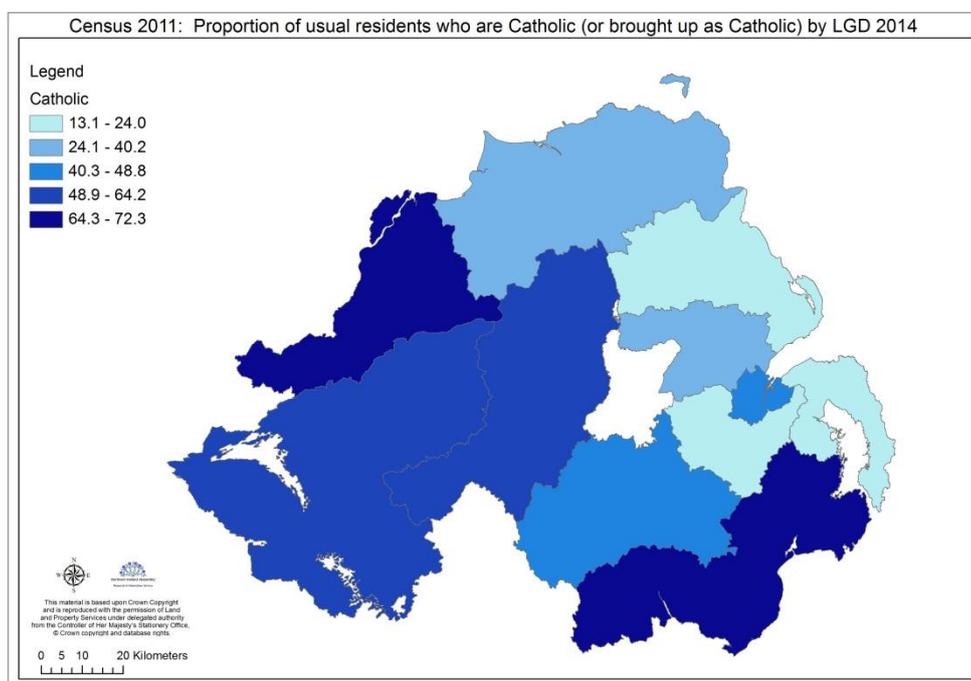
In contrast, the Protestant population is concentrated in the East and Greater Belfast regions of Northern Ireland, particularly North Down and Ards (75 per cent); Mid and East Antrim (73 per cent); Lisburn and Castlereagh (67 per cent); and Antrim and Newtownabbey (61 per cent). The community composition of Belfast council area is 49 per cent Catholic and 42 per cent Protestant. The differences in community composition by LGD 2014 are shown graphically in Maps 3.1 and 3.2.

Table 3.1 Religion or Religion Brought up in by LGD 2014, Census 2011

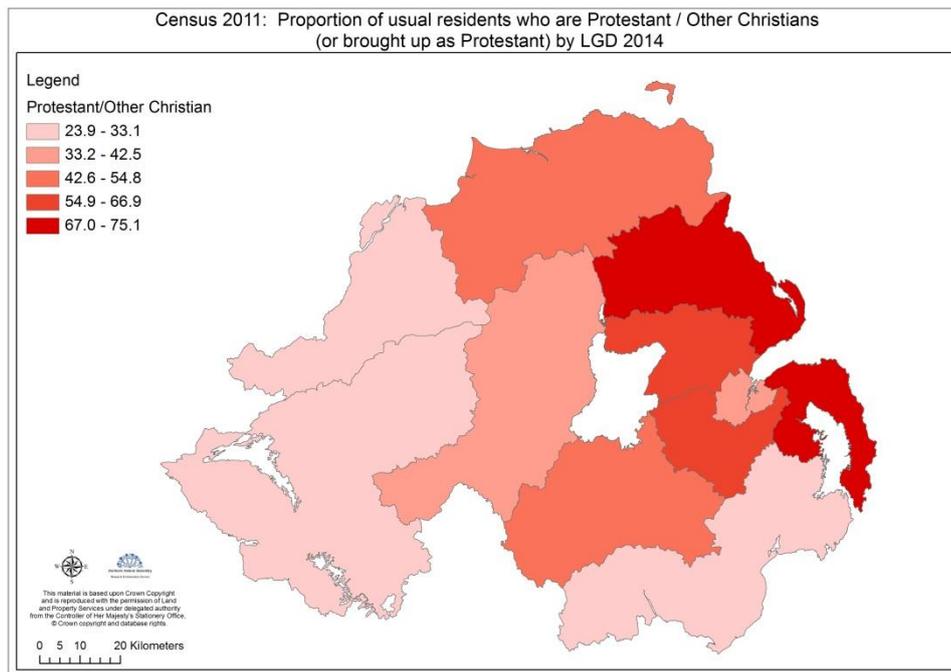
LGD 2014	Resident Pop.	Catholic (%)	Protestant (%)	Other (%)	None (%)
Northern Ireland	1,810,683	45.1	48.4	0.9	5.6
Antrim and Newtownabbey	138,567	29.7	61.1	1.1	8.1
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	199,693	43.0	51.7	0.8	4.5
Belfast	333,871	48.8	42.5	1.6	7.1
Causeway Coast and Glens	140,877	40.2	54.8	0.7	4.4
Derry and Strabane	147,720	72.2	25.4	0.6	1.8
Fermanagh and Omagh	113,161	64.2	33.1	0.5	2.2
Lisburn and Castlereagh	134,841	24.0	66.9	1.1	8.1
Mid and East Antrim	135,338	19.3	72.9	0.8	7.0
Mid Ulster	138,590	63.8	33.5	0.5	2.3
Newry, Mourne and Down	171,533	72.3	23.9	0.5	3.3
North Down and Ards	156,672	13.1	75.1	1.1	10.7

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS212NI

Map 3.1 Proportion of usual residents who are Catholic (or brought up as Catholic) by LGD 2014



Map 3.2 Proportion of usual residents who are Protestant (or brought up as Protestant) by LGD 2014



4 Ethnicity and Country of Birth

4.1 Ethnicity

On Census Day 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), see NIAR 5-13².

The main minority ethnic groups were Chinese (6,300 people), Indian (6,200), Mixed (6,000) and Other Asian (5,000), each accounting for around 0.3 per cent of the resident population. Irish Travellers comprised 0.1 per cent of the population.

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 2001 to 1,300 in 2011.

Table 4.1 shows the overall proportion of the various minority ethnic groups in each of the eleven new council areas.

In March 2011, Belfast had the largest proportion of residents from a minority ethnic group background (3.3 per cent), followed by Lisburn and Castlereagh (2.4 per cent), and Antrim and Newtownabbey (2.1 per cent). The smallest proportion of minority

² Northern Ireland Assembly (2013) *Census 2011: Key Statistics at Northern Ireland and LGD level*. Research Paper, 20 Feb 2013. Available at: <http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/Documents/RaISe/Publications/2013/general/3013.pdf>

ethnic group residents were located in Causeway Coast and Glens, Mid and East Antrim, and Fermanagh and South Tyrone (all 1.0 per cent).

Table 4.1 Ethnicity by LGD 2014, Census 2011

LGD 2014	Total Ethnic group (Count)	Total Ethnic group (%)
Northern Ireland	32,414	1.8
Antrim and Newtownabbey	2,932	2.1
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	2,916	1.5
Belfast	11,058	3.3
Causeway Coast and Glens	1,455	1.0
Derry and Strabane	2,174	1.5
Fermanagh and Omagh	1,069	1.0
Lisburn and Castlereagh	3,218	2.4
Mid and East Antrim	1,390	1.0
Mid Ulster	2,105	1.5
Newry, Mourne and Down	1,790	1.1
North Down and Ards	2,307	1.5

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS201NI

4.2 Country of Birth

In March 2011, those residents born outside Northern Ireland accounted for 11 per cent (202,000) of the population, compared with 9 per cent (151,000) in April 2001. This change was largely a consequence of inward migration by persons born in the 12 countries which joined the European Union since 2004 (EU 12). The Accession States accounted for 2 per cent (35,700) of Northern Ireland residents on Census Day, compared with 0.1 per cent in 2001.

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 per cent (36,046 residents) born elsewhere (outside the EU).

Table 4.2 lists the number and proportion of residents born in the EU 12 and outside the EU for each of the 11 new council areas. The council areas with the highest proportion of people born in EU accession countries were located in the West of Northern Ireland, notably Mid Ulster (4.2 per cent), Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon (3.2 per cent), and Newry, Mourne and Down (2.5 per cent). A total of 6,388 persons (1.9 per cent) from the Accession States were resident in Belfast.

An indication of the extent of inward migration since 2004 can be seen when those residents born in the Accession States are combined with those born outside the EU (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2 Country of Birth by LGD 2014, Census 2011

LGD 2014	Born in EU 12		Born outside EU		Born in EU 12 and outside EU	
	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent	Per cent	
Northern Ireland	35,704	2.0	36,046	2.0	71,750	4.0
Antrim and Newtownabbey	2,149	1.6	3,100	2.2	5,249	3.8
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	6,306	3.2	3,141	1.6	9,447	4.7
Belfast	6,388	1.9	11,320	3.4	17,708	5.3
Causeway Coast and Glens	1,732	1.2	1,855	1.3	3,587	2.6
Derry and Strabane	1,161	0.8	2,093	1.4	3,254	2.2
Fermanagh and Omagh	2,733	2.4	1,427	1.3	4,160	3.7
Lisburn and Castlereagh	1,590	1.2	3,370	2.5	4,960	3.7
Mid and East Antrim	2,352	1.7	1,858	1.4	4,210	3.1
Mid Ulster	5,850	4.2	2,280	1.7	8,130	5.9
Newry, Mourne and Down	4,234	2.5	2,435	1.4	6,669	3.9
North Down and Ards	1,209	0.8	3,167	2.0	4,376	2.8

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS204NI

Again, the highest concentration of Accession State nationals, plus those born outside Europe, are in the new council areas in the West and South. In particular, Mid Ulster (5.9 per cent, 8,100); Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon (4.7 per cent, 9,400) and Newry, Mourne and Down (3.9 per cent, 6,700). In Belfast LGD, there were 17,700 residents in March 2011 who were born either in the EU 12 or outside the EU, representing 5.3 per cent of the population.

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 Ulster-Scots.

21 Can you understand, speak, read or write Irish or Ulster-Scots?
 Tick all that apply.

	No ability	Understand	Speak	Read	Write
Irish	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Ulster-Scots	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Among residents aged 3 years and over in Northern Ireland, 11 per cent had some ability in Irish while 8.1 per cent had some ability in Ulster-Scots (Tables 5.1 and 5.2). The proportion of people aged 3 + 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).

Table 5.1 Knowledge of Irish by LGD 2014, Census 2011

LGD2014	All usual residents Age 3+	Understand Irish (%)	Speak, read, write and understand Irish (%)	Have some ability (%)	Have no ability (%)
Northern Ireland	1,735,711	4.1	3.7	10.7	89.4
Antrim and Newtownabbey	132,620	2.6	2.2	6.5	93.5
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	190,526	3.9	3.7	10.3	89.7
Belfast	320,416	4.7	5.1	13.5	86.6
Causeway Coast and Glens	135,500	3.5	2.9	8.8	91.2
Derry and Strabane	141,550	5.0	5.2	13.9	86.1
Fermanagh and Omagh	108,402	5.9	4.7	14.5	85.5
Lisburn and Castlereagh	129,301	2.0	1.8	5.1	94.9
Mid and East Antrim	130,405	1.9	1.2	4.2	95.8
Mid Ulster	132,025	6.6	6.1	17.4	82.6
Newry, Mourne and Down	163,917	6.2	5.5	16.1	84.0
North Down and Ards	151,049	1.5	0.9	3.2	96.9

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS209NI

Note: The term 'Have some ability' incorporates five categories, namely: (i) understand, but cannot read, speak or write Irish; (ii) speak, but no read or write Irish; (iii) speak and read, but not write Irish; (iv) speak, read, write and understand Irish; (v) other combination of skills.

In the eleven new Council areas, those with some ability in Irish were more likely to live in the West and South of Northern Ireland, particularly Mid Ulster (17 per cent), Newry, Mourne and Down (16 per cent), and Fermanagh and Omagh (14 per cent), see Table 5.1.

By contrast, Table 5.2 reveals that residents with some proficiency in Ulster-Scots were more likely to live in the East of Northern Ireland, particularly Mid and East Antrim (18 per cent), Causeway Coast and Glens (18 per cent), and North Down and Ards (11 per cent).

Table 5.2 Knowledge of Ulster-Scots by LGD 2014, Census 2011

LGD2014	All usual residents Age 3+	Understand Ulster-Scots (%)	Speak, read, write and understand Ulster-Scots (%)	Have some ability (%)	Have no ability (%)
Northern Ireland	1,735,711	5.3	0.9	8.1	91.9
Antrim and Newtownabbey	132,620	6.2	1.1	9.3	90.7
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	190,526	4.0	0.7	6.0	94.0
Belfast	320,416	3.4	0.7	5.2	94.8
Causeway Coast and Glens	135,500	10.8	2.0	17.7	82.3
Derry and Strabane	141,550	3.4	0.7	5.1	94.9
Fermanagh and Omagh	108,402	3.0	0.5	4.4	95.6
Lisburn and Castlereagh	129,301	5.1	0.8	7.1	93.0
Mid and East Antrim	130,405	11.3	1.9	17.8	82.3
Mid Ulster	132,025	4.1	0.8	6.2	93.8
Newry, Mourne and Down	163,917	3.0	0.5	4.5	95.6
North Down and Ards	151,049	7.2	1.0	10.6	89.4

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS210NI

Note: The term 'Have some ability' incorporates five categories, namely: (i) understand, but cannot read, speak or write Ulster-Scots; (ii) speak, but no read or write Ulster-Scots; (iii) speak and read, but not write Ulster-Scots; (iv) speak, read, write and understand Ulster-Scots; (v) other combination of skills.

6 Lone Parents

Census 2011 recorded a substantial increase in lone parent households, see NIAR 5-13.

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 had a female lone parent, a similar figure to that in 2001 (92 per cent).

The proportion of lone parent households in part-time employment rose from 20 per cent in April 2001 to 31 per cent in March 2011, while the proportion with a lone parent working full-time increased from 20 per cent to 22 per cent. The proportion where the lone parent was not in employment fell from 60 per cent to 47 per cent over the decade

³.

³ A 'dependent child' is a person in a household aged 0-15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16-18 who is a full-time student and in a family with parent(s); 2. '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; 3. 'Lone parent households' refers to those households where there is one family and no other people.

**Table 6.1 Lone Parent Households (aged 16-74) with dependent children by LGD
2014, Census 2011**

LGD 2014	All households	Lone parent Households	Proportion of all households (%)	Working Part-time (%)	Working Full-time (%)	Not working (%)
Northern Ireland	703,275	63,921	9.1	31.3	21.8	46.9
Antrim and Newtownabbey	54,035	4,893	9.1	35.6	27.3	37.1
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	75,506	6,337	8.4	30.6	25.2	44.2
Belfast	141,567	17,036	12.0	32.9	16.3	50.8
Causeway Coast and Glens	53,722	4,188	7.8	28.2	21.5	50.3
Derry and Strabane	55,596	7,265	13.1	26.7	15.5	57.8
Fermanagh and Omagh	41,512	2,788	6.7	26.4	23.5	50.1
Lisburn and Castlereagh	52,648	3,518	6.7	36.1	29.8	34.2
Mid and East Antrim	54,314	4,466	8.2	33.9	27.3	38.9
Mid Ulster	47,772	3,485	7.3	28.5	22.6	48.9
Newry, Mourne and Down	61,998	5,466	8.8	27.0	23.0	50.0
North Down and Ards	64,605	4,479	6.9	35.9	27.7	36.4

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS107NI

Table 6.1 shows that, in March 2011, the proportion of lone parent households (aged 16-74) with dependent children was highest in Derry and Strabane (13 per cent), followed by Belfast (12 per cent) and Antrim and Newtownabbey (9.1 per cent); and lowest in Fermanagh and Omagh, Lisburn and Castlereagh (both 6.7 per cent), and North Down and Ards (6.9 per cent).

As noted above, the new council area of Derry and Strabane has the highest proportion of households headed by a lone parent (aged 16-74) with dependent children. A more detailed examination of the findings, this time at the smaller Super Output Area (SOA), reveals that the proportion of lone parent households in the new council area ranges from 3.4 per cent in Plumbridge, Strabane to 34.5 per cent in Creggan Central, Derry-Londonderry.

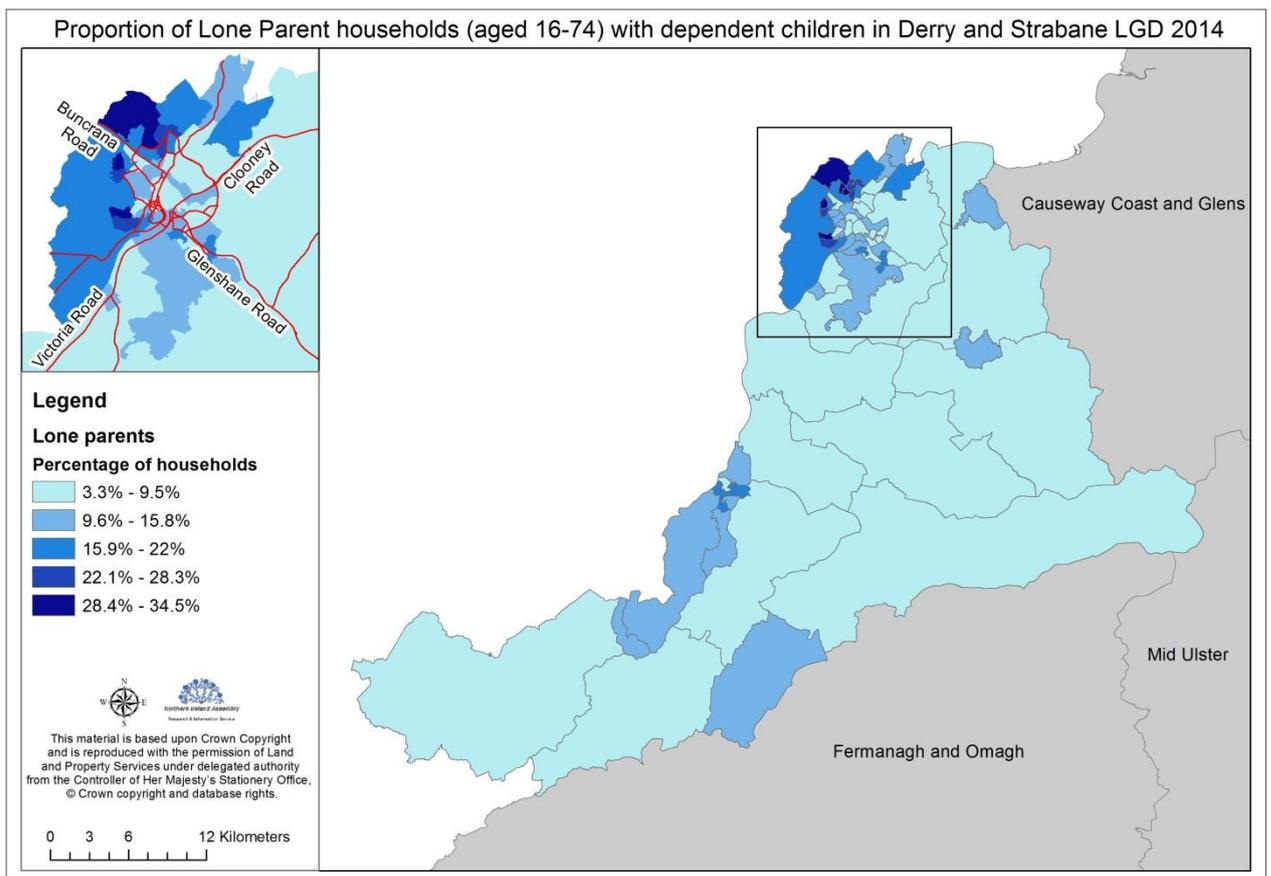
Table 6.2 lists the top ten SOAs (in terms of the proportion of lone parents) in Derry and Strabane. The table shows that in parts of the Creggan and Shantallow West areas, around one in three households are headed by a lone parent with dependent children (see Map 6.1). Given that in the Derry and Strabane LGD as a whole, 58 per cent of lone parents were not in employment on Census Day 2011, it is perhaps unsurprising that a number of small areas in Derry-Londonderry regularly feature in Multiple Deprivation indices as among the most deprived in Northern Ireland.

Table 6.2 Proportion of Lone Parent households (aged 16-74) with dependent children in Derry and Strabane Council area (Top 10 SOAs)

SOA Name	No. of Lone Parent Households	% of all Households
Creggan Central_1	171	34.5
Shantallow West_2	170	33.7
Shantallow West_3	173	32.8
Shantallow West_1	139	29.3
Crevagh_2	145	29.1
Culmore_3	150	27.2
Culmore_2	134	27.2
Crevagh_3	205	25.2
Carn Hill_2	107	23.3
Creggan South	198	23.2

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS107NI

Map 6.1



7 Qualifications and Students

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

In March 2011, 29 per cent of residents aged 16 years and over in Northern Ireland had no formal qualifications, while 24 per cent had achieved Level 4 or higher qualifications (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1. Level 4+ Qualifications (and no qualifications), aged 16 and over by LGD 2014, Census 2011

LGD 2014	All usual residents: Aged 16+ years	No qualifications: (%)	Level 4 qualifications and above (%)
Northern Ireland	1,431,540	29.1	23.7
Antrim and Newtownabbey	109,271	26.1	23.9
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	155,487	29.9	22.1
Belfast	269,654	30.1	25.6
Causeway Coast and Glens	112,121	31.4	21.3
Derry and Strabane	114,683	34.8	20.3
Fermanagh and Omagh	88,353	32.0	22.3
Lisburn and Castlereagh	107,340	23.3	29.5
Mid and East Antrim	108,593	28.9	22.1
Mid Ulster	106,638	31.9	20.7
Newry, Mourne and Down	132,455	28.2	23.1
North Down and Ards	126,945	23.4	26.8

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS501NI

Residents aged 16 and over in Lisburn and Castlereagh (29 per cent) and North Down and Ards (27 per cent) were most likely to have Level 4 and above qualifications, while Derry and Strabane (35 per cent) and Fermanagh and Omagh residents (32 per cent) were most likely to have no qualifications, see Table 7.1

8 Long-term health problem / disability and General Health

Table 8.1 lists those with a long-term health problem or disability which limits day-to-day activities a little or a lot for each new Council area.

The table shows that, on Census Day 2011, 21 per cent of Northern Ireland residents had a long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities a little or a lot. Seventy nine per cent of the population declared that their general health was either good or very good.

Residents living in the new Belfast and Derry and Strabane LGDs were most likely to have a long-term health problem which limited their activities a little or a lot (23 per cent). By contrast, those living in Lisburn and Castlereagh (18 per cent) and Antrim and Newtownabbey (19 per cent) were less likely to have such an illness or disability.

Table 8.1. Long-term Health problem or disability and General Health by LGD 2014, Census 2011

LGD 2014	All usual residents	Day-to-day activities limited a little or a lot (%)	General health Very Good or Good (%)
Northern Ireland	1,810,863	20.7	79.5
Antrim and Newtownabbey	138,567	19.1	81.1
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	199,693	20.0	80.1
Belfast	333,871	23.5	76.2
Causeway Coast and Glens	140,877	20.2	80.0
Derry and Strabane	147,720	23.0	77.2
Fermanagh and Omagh	113,161	20.8	79.9
Lisburn and Castlereagh	134,841	18.3	82.1
Mid and East Antrim	135,338	20.0	80.2
Mid Ulster	138,590	19.4	80.4
Newry, Mourne and Down	171,533	19.9	81.0
North Down and Ards	156,672	20.1	80.6

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS301NI

Regarding general health status, Lisburn and Castlereagh had the highest proportion of residents who self-reported their health to be either good or very good (82 per cent), followed by Antrim and Newtownabbey (81 per cent). Belfast (76 per cent) and Derry and Strabane (77 per cent) had the lowest proportion of residents in good or very good health.

9 Economic Activity and Employment

9.1 Economic Activity

Two-thirds (66 per cent) of residents in Northern Ireland aged 16 to 74 years were economically active⁴ in the week before Census Day 2011. The remainder (34 per cent) were classified as economically inactive. The economically active were composed of full-time employees (36 per cent of residents aged 16-74), part-time employees (13 per cent), the self-employed (8.9 per cent) and the unemployed (5.0 per cent). 3.7 per cent were economically active full-time students (Table 9.1).

⁴ The **economically active** refers to those persons who were either working or looking for work in the week prior to Census 2011. The category includes the employed, self-employed, the unemployed, and full-time students.

Table 9.1. Composition of the Economically Active, aged 16 – 74 years, by LGD 2014, Census 2011

LGD 2014	All usual residents, aged 16-74	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
Antrim and Newtownabbey	100,388	13.9	40.7	7.5	3.8	4.1
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	143,476	13.2	37.7	9.5	4.7	3.0
Belfast	245,963	12.9	34.7	5.4	5.6	5.4
Causeway Coast and Glens	102,820	12.6	31.4	10.7	5.6	3.4
Derry and Strabane	107,019	12.5	29.2	7.5	7.4	3.8
Fermanagh and Omagh	81,188	12.3	33.9	12.3	4.8	2.7
Lisburn and Castlereagh	97,837	13.8	41.4	8.6	3.3	3.4
Mid and East Antrim	98,559	13.7	39.0	8.7	4.2	3.0
Mid Ulster	98,977	12.5	34.9	11.7	4.7	3.0
Newry, Mourne and Down	122,324	13.0	32.9	11.5	5.6	3.3
North Down and Ards	114,869	14.0	37.4	9.4	3.9	2.9

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS601NI

Note: Percentages are based on all usual residents aged 16-74 years.

The highest proportion of full-time employees live in the East of Northern Ireland, notably Lisburn and Castlereagh (41 per cent of residents aged 16-74), Antrim and Newtownabbey (41 per cent), and Mid and East Antrim (39 per cent). The lowest proportion reside in Derry and Strabane (29 per cent), Causeway Coast and Glens (31 per cent), and Newry, Mourne and Down (33 per cent).

The situation pertaining to part-time employment is similar. Again, the highest proportion of part-time employees are located in North Down and Ards, Antrim and Newtownabbey, and Lisburn and Castlereagh (all 14 per cent). The lowest proportions were recorded in Derry and Strabane, Fermanagh and Omagh, and Mid Ulster (all 12 per cent).

9.2 Economically Inactive

The one-third (34 per cent) of residents aged 16 to 74 years who were economically inactive on Census Day (Table 9.2) consisted of retired persons (13 per cent); the long-term sick or disabled (7.3 per cent); economically inactive students (6.2 per cent); those looking after the home or family (4.5 per cent); and others (2.9 per cent).

The largest proportion of economically inactive persons live in Derry and Strabane (40 per cent), and Causeway Coast and Glens / Belfast (both 36 per cent). The Derry and Strabane figure includes higher than average proportions of long-term sick and disabled residents (11 per cent), and those looking after their home or family (5.7 per cent).

Table 9.2 Composition of the Economically Inactive, aged 16-74, by LGD 2014, Census 2011

LGD2014	All usual residents aged 16-74	Retired	Student	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other	Total
Northern Ireland	1,313,420	12.9	6.2	4.5	7.3	2.9	33.8
Antrim and Newtownabbey	100,388	13.2	5.4	3.6	5.7	2.1	30.0
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	143,476	12.5	5.7	4.1	7.0	2.7	32.0
Belfast	245,963	11.7	7.3	4.7	9.3	3.2	36.2
Causeway Coast and Glens	102,820	13.9	6.9	4.9	7.0	3.7	36.4
Derry and Strabane	107,019	12.1	7.3	5.7	10.7	3.8	39.6
Fermanagh and Omagh	81,188	12.1	6.4	4.8	7.3	3.5	34.1
Lisburn and Castlereagh	97,837	14.2	5.2	3.4	4.6	2.2	29.6
Mid and East Antrim	98,559	14.9	4.8	3.7	5.6	2.3	31.4
Mid Ulster	98,977	10.7	6.9	5.0	7.2	3.4	33.2
Newry, Mourne and Down	122,324	11.7	6.2	5.0	7.6	3.2	33.8
North Down and Ards	114,869	17.1	4.6	3.6	5.1	2.0	32.4

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS601NI

Note: Percentages are based on all usual residents aged 16-74 years.

On Census Day 2011, the smallest proportion of economically inactive residents were in the East of Northern Ireland, notably Lisburn and Castlereagh and Antrim and Newtownabbey (both 30 per cent).

10 Housing Tenure

Census 2011 highlighted 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 (Table 10.1).

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 13 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 almost a third (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).

Table 10.1 Housing Tenure by LGD 2014, Census 2011

LGD 2014	All households	Owner occupied (%)	Social Housing (%)	Private Rental (%)	Other Rental / Rent free (%)
Northern Ireland	703,275	67.5	14.9	13.5	4.1
Antrim and Newtownabbey	54,035	73.3	12.7	10.3	3.6
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	75,506	70.3	11.3	14.3	4.0
Belfast	141,567	54.3	25.4	16.4	3.9
Causeway Coast and Glens	53,722	68.1	13.3	14.2	4.5
Derry and Strabane	55,596	59.9	20.9	15.1	4.2
Fermanagh and Omagh	41,512	71.6	9.6	13.9	4.9
Lisburn and Castlereagh	52,648	75.8	12.3	8.4	3.5
Mid and East Antrim	54,314	72.2	11.8	12.2	3.8
Mid Ulster	47,772	71.7	9.2	14.5	4.6
Newry, Mourne and Down	61,998	70.9	10.0	14.7	4.5
North Down and Ards	64,605	74.8	11.4	10.4	3.4

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS402NI

Notes: (i) **Owner-occupied** includes owned outright, owned with a mortgage, and shared ownership; (ii) **Social Housing** includes the NIHE and Housing Associations.

The largest proportion of owner-occupiers (including those with a mortgage or shared ownership) on Census Day 2011 lived in Lisburn and Castlereagh (76 per cent) and North Down and Ards (75 per cent), while the lowest percentage lived in Belfast (54 per cent) and Derry and Strabane (60 per cent).

A quarter of households in Belfast (25 per cent) live in social housing, followed by Derry and Strabane (21 per cent). In contrast, social housing accounts for only 9.2 per cent of households in Mid Ulster, and 10 per cent in both Fermanagh and Omagh, and Newry, Mourne and Down council areas.

Private rental accounts for 16 per cent of households in Belfast, 15 per cent in Derry and Strabane, but only 8 per cent in Lisburn and Castlereagh, and 10 per cent in Antrim and Newtownabbey.

11 Central Heating

The Census results provide a clue as to why fuel poverty continues to be a major issue in Northern Ireland. Oil, the most expensive fuel, is also the most prevalent form of central heating in Northern Ireland, used by 62 per cent of households as the sole means of central heating. Gas, which is relatively cheaper, 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 (see NIAR 5-13).

There is also wide variation in the use of oil and gas at the new Council level (Table 11.1). Oil is most likely to be used as the sole means of central heating in the rural council areas of Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon (73 per cent), Newry, Mourne and Down (71 per cent) and Derry and Strabane (70 per cent). A considerably smaller proportion of households in Belfast (41 per cent) are reliant on oil for central heating.

In contrast, the use of Gas central heating is largely confined to the Greater Belfast area, including nearly half (48 per cent) of households in Belfast, followed by North Down and Ards (24 per cent), Lisburn and Castlereagh, and Antrim and Newtownabbey (both 20 per cent).

Table 11.1 Type of Central Heating by LGD 2014, Census 2011

LGD 2014	All households	None (%)	Gas (%)	Electric (%)	Oil (%)	Solid fuel (%)	Other/ Two or more types (%)
Northern Ireland	703,275	0.5	17.2	3.5	62.2	2.6	14.0
Antrim and Newtownabbey	54,035	0.4	19.5	3.5	64.9	1.9	3.6
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	75,506	0.5	2.5	3.2	73.1	3.1	9.3
Belfast	141,567	0.6	47.8	5.3	41.6	1.2	10.2
Causeway Coast and Glens	53,722	0.5	3.3	2.8	69.6	3.7	9.8
Derry and Strabane	55,596	0.4	5.2	3.3	69.8	3.1	14.6
Fermanagh and Omagh	41,512	0.7	0.9	1.7	66.4	3.9	18.1
Lisburn and Castlereagh	52,648	0.4	19.7	3.6	64.2	2.0	20.1
Mid and East Antrim	54,314	0.7	14.6	3.5	63.7	2.8	19.6
Mid Ulster	47,772	0.5	0.8	1.5	69.5	3.6	17.6
Newry, Mourne and Down	61,998	0.6	2.8	2.6	71.1	3.3	26.5
North Down and Ards	64,605	0.7	23.8	4.1	60.0	2.2	24.2

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS404NI

In some of the rural council areas, gas penetration has been negligible, with less than one per cent of households in Mid Ulster and Fermanagh and South Tyrone using the fuel as a primary source of central heating.

12 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. 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 (NIAR 5-13).

Table 12.1 shows that Belfast and Derry and Strabane had the highest percentage of households with no access to a car or van (38 per cent and 29 per cent respectively). By contrast, households in Mid Ulster (46 per cent), Fermanagh and Omagh (44 per

cent) and Lisburn and Castlereagh (43 per cent) were most likely to have access to two or more vehicles, see Table 12.1.

Table 12.1 Car or Van availability by LGD 2014, Census 2011

LGD 2014	All households	No cars or vans in household (%)	1 car or van in household (%)	2 or more cars or vans in household (%)
Northern Ireland	703,275	22.7	41.4	35.9
Antrim and Newtownabbey	54,035	19.5	42.8	37.7
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	75,506	18.2	41.1	40.7
Belfast	141,567	38.2	41.8	20.0
Causeway Coast and Glens	53,722	19.3	42.1	38.6
Derry and Strabane	55,596	29.1	41.9	28.9
Fermanagh and Omagh	41,512	16.5	39.2	44.3
Lisburn and Castlereagh	52,648	15.3	41.9	42.9
Mid and East Antrim	54,314	19.5	41.7	38.9
Mid Ulster	47,772	15.3	38.7	45.9
Newry, Mourne and Down	61,998	17.6	40.4	42.1
North Down and Ards	64,605	17.1	42.2	40.8

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS405NI

13 Method of Travel to Work

Table 13.1 shows the method of travelling to work for those residents aged 16 – 74 in employment and currently working.

Travelling by car / van, either as a driver, passenger, or car sharing, is the predominate mode of commuter travel in all council areas, although Belfast differs somewhat from other LGDs. While the car / van is typically used by over 70 per cent of commuters, in Belfast the proportion drops to 58 per cent. Similarly, 15 per cent walk to work in Belfast, compared with between 5 – 9 per cent in other council areas. Public transport (buses and trains) is used by 14 per cent of commuters in Belfast, compared with only 1.5 per cent in Fermanagh and Omagh, and 1.9 per cent in Mid Ulster.

Finally, the proportion of residents working at or from home (10 per cent overall), is highest in the rural council areas, particularly Fermanagh and Omagh (15 per cent), Mid Ulster (14 per cent) and Causeway Coast and Glens (12 per cent). An important contributory factor is farming. According to the Office for National Statistics (2014), “using the home for work [in the UK] is most prevalent in the agriculture and

construction industries” (p. 1) ⁵. Around six in every ten workers in agriculture in the UK (including Northern Ireland) use their home for work.

Table 13.1: Method of Travel to Work – Aged 16-74 in employment (excluding students), Census 2011

LGD 2014	All usual residents (16-74)	Work from home (%)	Car (%)	On foot (%)	Bus (%)	Train (%)	Bicycle (%)	Other
Northern Ireland	738,659	10.3	72.5	7.7	4.8	1.3	0.9	2.6
Antrim and Newtownabbey	60,988	8.5	74.9	5.8	6.3	1.1	0.9	2.6
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	84,382	10.6	76.9	5.6	2.3	1.7	0.6	2.2
Belfast	127,277	7.4	57.9	14.5	13.2	1.1	2.0	4.0
Causeway Coast and Glens	54,638	12.4	75.7	6.6	1.9	1.1	0.5	1.9
Derry and Strabane	51,160	10.7	71.9	9.1	3.7	0.3	0.5	3.8
Fermanagh and Omagh	46,160	14.6	75.9	5.7	1.3	0.2	0.5	1.8
Lisburn and Castlereagh	61,276	9.1	75.0	6.0	5.1	1.9	0.9	2.0
Mid and East Antrim	59,235	9.6	75.8	6.6	2.0	3.0	0.6	2.5
Mid Ulster	56,887	13.9	76.6	5.5	1.7	0.2	0.3	1.9
Newry, Mourne and Down	68,277	11.9	75.8	6.7	2.7	0.5	0.5	1.9
North Down and Ards	68,379	9.4	75.4	6.3	3.2	2.9	0.7	2.3

Source: NINIS, NISRA (2014) Table KS701NI (a)

Notes: (i) **Work from home** = work mainly at or from home; (ii) **Other** includes taxi, motorcycle, and ‘Other’ methods of travel.

⁵ ONS (2014) **Characteristics of Home Workers**, 4 June 2014. Accessed from: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_365592.pdf