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Census 2011: Key Statistics at Northern Ireland and LGD level

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This paper presents a selection of key statistics from Census 2011 at the Northern Ireland and local government district (LGD) level. The paper covers twelve categories, including demography, religion, ethnicity, marital status, lone parents, health, economic activity and housing. An appendix to the paper presents the main LGD results in tabular format.

Key Points

- The resident population of Northern Ireland increased by 7.5 per cent (125,600) to 1.811 million, between 2001 and 2011. The rate of growth was greatest in Dungannon LGD (21 per cent).
- 45 per cent of the population were either Catholic or brought up as Catholic, while 48 per cent belonged to or were brought up in Protestant, Other Christian or Christian-related denominations.
- In Belfast, 49 per cent of the resident population (136,000) declared they were either Catholic or brought up as Catholic, a rise of 4.3 per cent since 2001, compared with 119,000 residents from a Protestant community background (42 per cent), a decline of almost 12 per cent in the last decade.
- 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.
- 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).
- In Dungannon LGD, nearly a tenth (9.4 per cent) of the resident population (5,400 persons) was born in either the EU 12 accession states or outside the EU.
- The number of lone parent households increased by over a quarter (27 per cent) during the decade, from 50,500 in 2001 to 63,900 in 2011.
- 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,
- Just over one in five of the resident population (21 per cent) had a long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities, similar to the proportion in 2001 (20 per cent).
- The total number of employees aged 16 to 74 years was 640,000 in 2011. This was 14 per cent (76,200) higher than in 2001 (563,800).
- Compared with 2001, there was a substantial increase in private sector renting and a sharp fall in social renting.
- Home Heating 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, compared with only 4 per cent in England and Wales.

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1 Demography

In the decade before Census Day 2011 (27 March 2011), the resident population of Northern Ireland increased by 7.5 per cent (125,600) to 1.811 million.

In March 2011, the population of Northern Ireland's twenty-six LGDs ranged from 17,100 in Moyle to 281,000 in Belfast. While every LGD witnessed growth during the decade, the rate of increase was greatest in Dungannon (21 per cent), Banbridge (17 per cent) and Ballymoney (16 per cent), and least in Belfast (1.3 per cent) and Castlereagh (1.1 per cent), see Table 1.1, Appendix 1.

2 Religion (or religion brought up in)

2.1 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. The outbreak of the "Troubles" at the end of that decade, however, had a profound impact on many aspects of life in Northern Ireland, including the census of population.

In both 1971 and 1981, 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 1991¹.

The 1991 census was conducted under considerably less hostile circumstances. In contrast to the previous two censuses, the Catholic population was urged to fully co-operate with the census by its political leaders². 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.

¹ 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

² Compton, PA (1995) **Demographic Review Northern Ireland 1995**. Belfast: Northern Ireland Economic Council.

2.2 Results

Census 2011 was notable as being the first occasion in which those who declared they were either Protestant or brought up as Protestant / Other Christian accounted for less than half of the resident population of Northern Ireland. There was also a significant increase in residents with 'Other religions' or none.

Bringing together the information on religion and religion brought up in, 45.1 per cent of the population were either Catholic or brought up as Catholic in 2011, while 48.4 per cent belonged to or were brought up in Protestant, Other Christian or Christian-related denominations (Table 1).

A comparison between 2001 and 2011 reveals that, while the Catholic count rose by almost 80,000 (11 per cent) during the decade, the number of Protestants fell by 19,600 (2.2 per cent). There was also a substantial increase in 'Other Religions' (153 per cent) and those who stated they had no religion (120 per cent).

Table 1: Religion (or religion brought up in): a comparison between 2001 and 2011

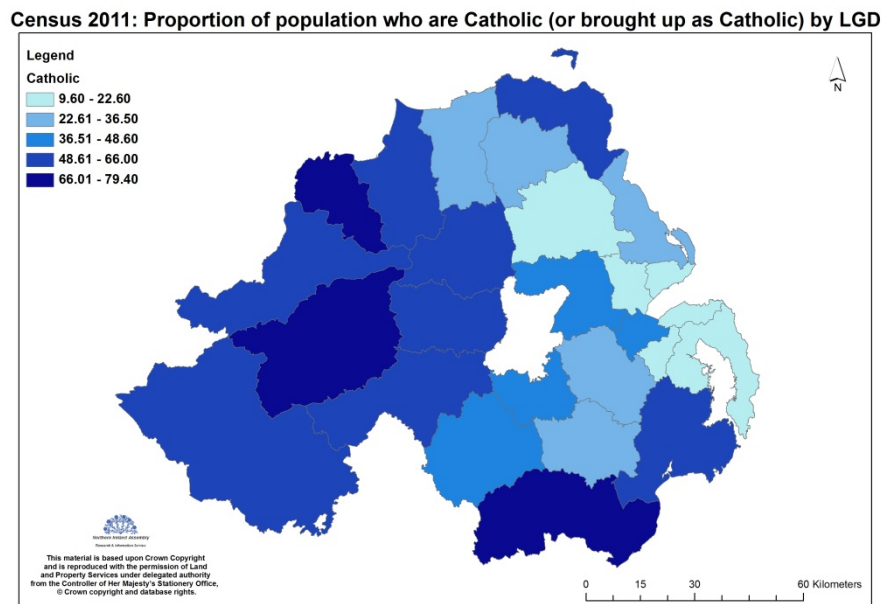
Religion (or religion brought up in)	Census 2001		Census 2011		Per cent Change
	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent	
Protestant and Other Christian	895,377	53.1	875,717	48.4	-2.2
Catholic	737,412	43.8	817,385	45.1	10.8
Other religions	6,569	0.4	16,592	0.9	152.6
None	45,909	2.7	101,169	5.6	120.4

Source: NISRA, Table KS07b (2003); KS212 (2012)

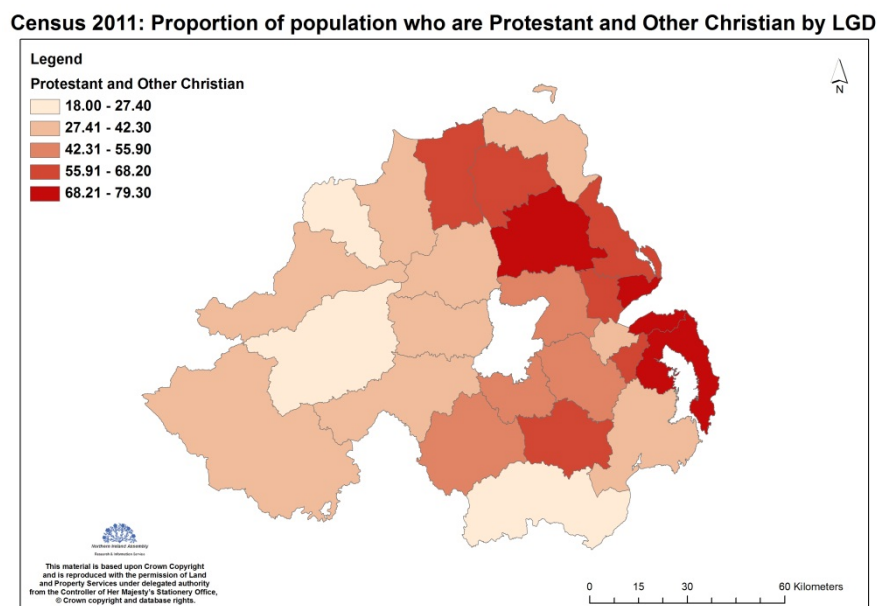
The decline in those stating they were Protestant (or brought up as Protestant) is associated with a number of factors, including higher mortality rates in an older Protestant population, migration, and an increase in those who declared they had no religion.

A breakdown of religious affiliation by local government district (LGD) is presented in Maps 1 and 2 and Table 2.1, Appendix 1. Catholics predominate in the West, North-West and South of Northern Ireland, including: Newry and Mourne (79 per cent), Derry (75 per cent), Omagh (70 per cent), and Magherafelt (66 per cent). In contrast, Protestants are heavily represented in the East, North-East and Greater Belfast areas, i.e. Carrickfergus (79 per cent), Ards (77 per cent), North Down (73 per cent), and Castlereagh (68 per cent).

Map 1: Proportion of population who were Catholic (or brought up as Catholic), 2011



Map 2: Proportion of population who were Protestant (or brought up as Protestant), 2011



2.3 Belfast

Another notable change since 2001 lies in the community composition of Belfast LGD. Combining the data for religion and religion brought up in, Catholics now account for 136,000 residents (49 per cent), a rise of 4.3 per cent since 2001, compared with 119,000 residents from a Protestant community background (42.3 per cent), a decline of almost 12 per cent in the last decade (Table 2.1, Appendix 1).

The growth in the size of the Catholic population in Belfast is illustrated in Table 2. Data for the period 1926 – 1961 refers to the former Belfast County Borough, which disappeared after local government reorganisation in 1973, while the period 1991 – 2011 covers the Belfast City Council area. Although both periods are not directly comparable, the table nevertheless illustrates the steady rise in the Catholic population, particularly since 1991³.

Table 2: Trend in Catholic Population, Belfast County Borough and Belfast City Council, 1926 – 2011

Census Year ¹	Resident Population	Catholic (count)	Catholic (per cent)
1926	415,151	95,682	23.0
1937	438,086	104,372	23.8
1951	443,671	115,029	25.9
1961	415,856	114,336	27.5
1991	279,237	108,949	39.0
2001 ²	277,391	130,894	47.2
2011	280,962	136,497	48.6

Note:¹ There was only one question on religion in the censuses of 1926 – 1991. A second question on community background (religion brought up in) was added in 2001 and 2011.

Sources: Government of Northern Ireland (1963) **Census of Population 1961: Belfast County Borough Report**. Belfast: HMSO; Registrar General Northern Ireland (1992) **The Northern Ireland Census 1991: Belfast Urban Area Report**, Belfast: HMSO; NISRA (2002) Table KS07b – *Religion or Religion brought up in*; NISRA (2012) Table KS212 – *Religion or Religion brought up in*.

3 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* (Figure 1).

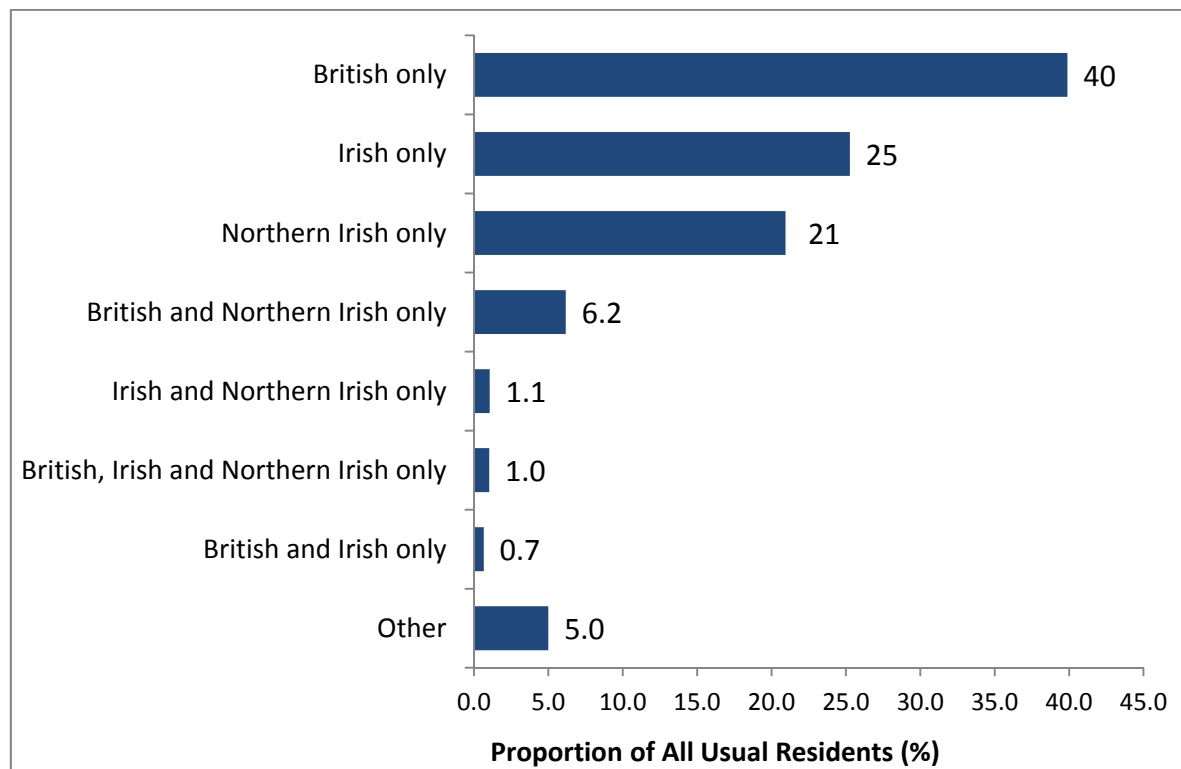
In 2011, two-fifths (40 per cent) of residents declared a British Only national identity (without selecting any additional national identities), a quarter (25 per cent) had Irish Only and just over a fifth (21 per cent) had Northern Irish Only. Of the various combined national identities, British and Northern Irish Only was the most prevalent (6.2 per cent), while 5.0 per cent of respondents included national identities other than British, Irish or Northern Irish⁴.

A British Only national identity was most prevalent in Carrickfergus (62 per cent), Ards (59 per cent), Ballymena (58 per cent) and Larne (58 per cent). Those LGDs with the lowest identification with Britain were Newry and Mourne (17 per cent), Derry (20 per cent) and Omagh (25 per cent), see Table 3.1, Appendix 1.

³ Data for 1971 and 1981 is not shown here, due to problems with under-enumeration and non-response to the religion question.

⁴ NISRA (2012) **Statistics Bulletin, Census 2011: Key Statistics for Northern Ireland**. Available at: http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/key_stats_bulletin_2011.pdf

Figure 1: National Identity of Usual Residents at Northern Ireland level (%)



Source: NISRA (2012) *Statistical Bulletin, Key Statistics*, Figure 2.1 (Dec 2012).

The highest prevalence rates for Irish Only as a national identity were found in Derry LGD (52 per cent), Newry and Mourne (50 per cent) and Magherafelt (39 per cent), while the lowest rates were recorded in Carrickfergus (3.1 per cent), Ards (5.0 per cent) and North Down (5.2 per cent).

In Belfast, 35 per cent of residents had a British Only identity, compared with 31 per cent with an Irish Only identity. Nineteen per cent perceived themselves to be Northern Irish, and 7 per cent had an Other identity. Dungannon (11 per cent) had the largest proportion of residents with an Other identity.

4 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 Table 3.

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 3: Minority Ethnic Groups in Northern Ireland, 2001 – 2011

Minority Ethnic Group	Census 2001		Census 2011		Difference 2001 - 2011
Ethnic Group	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent	Count
Total residents	1,685,267		1,810,863		
White	1,670,988	99.2	1,778,449	98.2	107,461
Chinese	4,145	0.2	6,303	0.4	2,158
Indian	1,567	0.1	6,198	0.3	4,631
Mixed	3,319	0.2	6,014	0.3	2,695
Other Asian	194	0	4,998	0.3	4,804
Other	1,290	0.1	2,353	0.1	1,063
Black African	494	0	2,345	0.1	1,851
Irish Traveller	1,710	0.1	1,301	0.1	- 409
Pakistani	666	0	1,091	0.1	425
Black Other	387	0	899	0.1	512
Bangladeshi	252	0	540	0	288
Black Caribbean	255	0	372	0	117
Total ethnic pop	14,279		32,414		18,135

Source: NISRA, Table KS06 (2003); KS201 (2012)

Belfast (3.6 per cent), Castlereagh (2.9 per cent), Dungannon (2.5 per cent) and Craigavon (2.1 per cent) had the highest proportions of residents from minority ethnic groups, see Table 4.1, Appendix 1.

5 Country of Birth

Those residents born outside Northern Ireland in March 2011 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 have joined the European Union since 2004 (EU 12). These EU 12 accession countries accounted for 2 per cent (35,700) of Northern Ireland residents on Census Day 2011, compared with 0.1 per cent in 2001, see Table 4.

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 born elsewhere.

In 2011, the LGDs with the highest proportion of people born in EU accession countries were Dungannon (6.8 per cent), Craigavon (4.2 per cent), and Newry and Mourne (3.5 per cent), see Table 4.2, Appendix 1.

Table 4: Country of Birth, Census 2011

Country of Birth	Count	Per cent
Northern Ireland	1,608,853	88.8
Outside Northern Ireland	202,000	11.2
England	64,717	3.6
Scotland	15,455	0.9
Wales	2,552	0.1
Republic of Ireland	37,833	2.1
EU prior to 2004	9,703	0.5
EU 12 Accession countries	35,704	2.0
Other	36,046	2.0

Source: NISRA (2012) Table KS204

An indication of the scale of recent inward migration to particular LGDs is contained in Table 4.2, Appendix 1. For each LGD, the table lists the number and proportion of residents born in the EU 12, those born outside the EU, and the combined total. The table reveals that, in Dungannon LGD, nearly a tenth (9.4 per cent) of the resident population (5,400 persons) in March 2011 were born in either the EU 12 or outside the EU. In 2001, only 1.3 per cent (605) of residents in Dungannon were born in the EU or elsewhere.

6 Marital Status

Table 5 reveals that almost half (48 per cent) of people aged 16 years and over 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.

The urban areas of Belfast and Derry had the largest proportions of single people (47 per cent and 42 per cent respectively), while Ards and Banbridge (both 54 per cent) contained the highest proportion of married people, see Table 5.1, Appendix 1.

Table 5: Marital Status of residents aged 16+ years, Census 2011

Marital Status	Count	Percent
All usual residents aged 16+ years	1,431,540	
Married	680,831	47.6
Single	517,393	36.1
Same-sex civil partnership	1,243	0.1
Separated	56,911	4.0
Divorced	78,074	5.5

Marital Status	Count	Percent
Widowed or surviving partner	97,088	6.8

Source: NISRA (2012) Table KS103

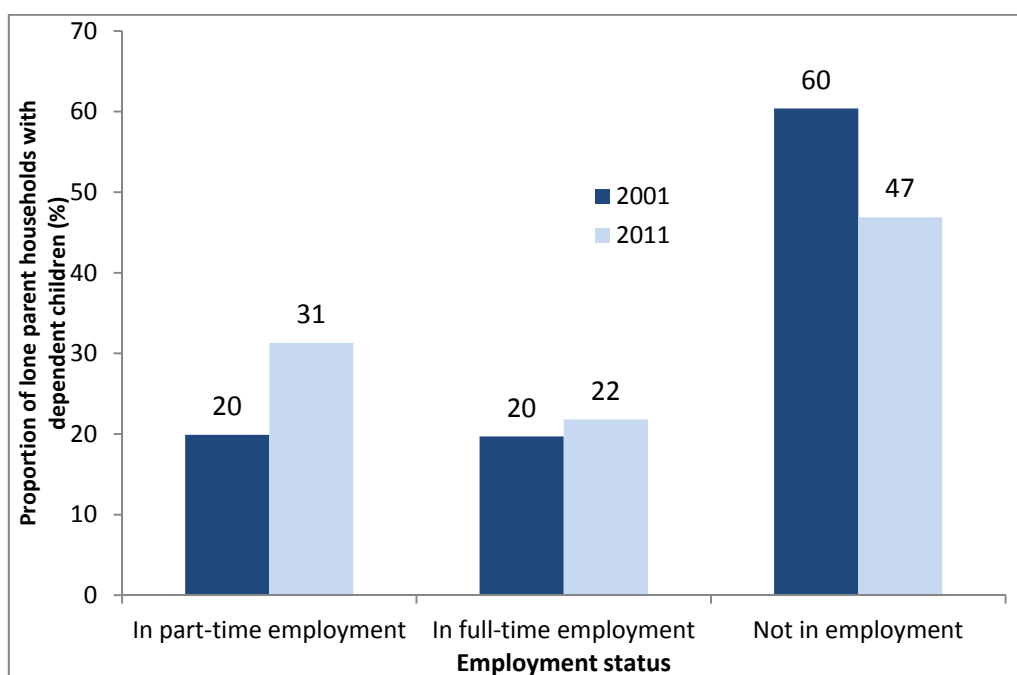
7 Lone Parents

Census 2011 recorded a substantial increase in lone parent households.

Between 2001 and 2011, the number of lone parent households with dependent children (where the lone parent was aged 16 to 74 years) increased by over a quarter (27 per cent), from 50,500 to 63,900. 91 per cent of such households 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 (Figure 2). The proportion where the lone parent was not in employment fell from 60 per cent to 47 per cent over the decade.

Figure 2: Employment Status of Lone Parents with dependent children, Census 2011¹

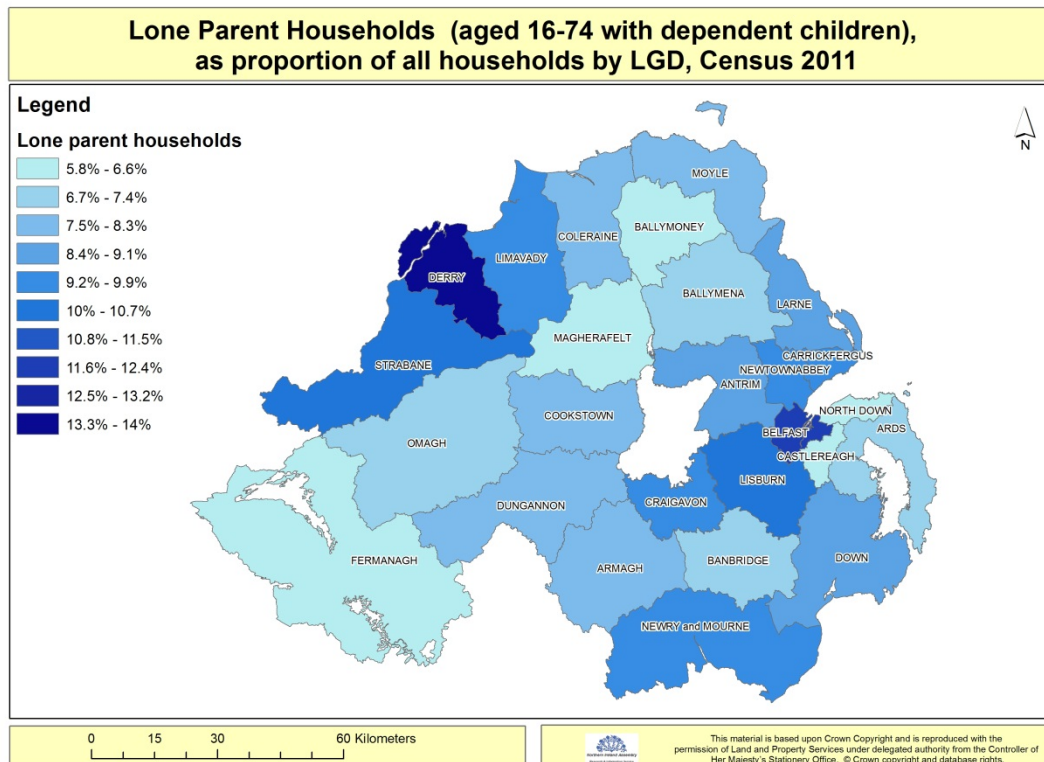


Source: NISRA (2012) Statistical Bulletin, Key Statistics, Figure 1.1 (Dec 2012).

¹ Figure 1 refers to all lone parent households with dependent children where the lone parent is aged 16 to 74. 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.

The proportion of lone parent households was highest in Derry LGD (14 per cent), followed by Belfast (12 per cent) and Strabane (10 per cent), and lowest in Ballymoney, Magherafelt and Fermanagh (all 6 per cent), see Map 3 and Table 6.1, Appendix 1.

Map 3: one Parent Households as percentage of all households, Census 2011



8 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 6).

Residents aged 16 and over in North Down (31 per cent) and Castlereagh (30 per cent) were most likely to have Level 4 and above qualifications, while Strabane (41 per cent) and Limavady residents (35 per cent) were most likely to have no qualifications, see Table 7.1, Appendix 1.

Table 6: Highest Level of Qualifications (aged 16+), Northern Ireland, Census 2011

Level of Qualifications	Count	Per cent
All usual residents aged 16+	1,431,540	
No qualifications	416,851	29.1
Level 1 qualifications	164,798	11.5
Level 2 qualifications	213,570	14.9
Apprenticeship	60,462	4.2
Level 3 qualifications	176,110	12.3
Level 4 qualifications and above	338,544	23.7
Other qualifications	61,205	4.3

Source: NISRA (2012) – Table KS501 – Qualifications and Students, Census 2011

Notes:

No qualifications (No academic or professional qualifications);

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

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

Apprenticeship;

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

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

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

9 Health, Long-term Conditions and Unpaid Care

Table 7 shows that in 2011, just over one in five of the resident population (21 per cent) had a long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities, similar to the proportion in 2001 (20 per cent). Strabane and Belfast (both 24 per cent) had the highest proportions of residents with a long-term health problem or disability, see Table 8.1, Appendix 1.

Almost 80 per cent of residents have a good or very good level of general health (Table 6). Antrim and North Down had the highest proportions of residents in good or very good health (both 82 per cent), while the lowest prevalence rates were in Strabane (75 per cent) and Belfast (76 per cent), see Table 8.1, Appendix 1.

Respondents were also asked whether they provide any unpaid help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health / disabilities, or problems related to old age. Twelve per cent of the population

(213,980) provided such unpaid care, around a quarter (26 per cent) of whom did so for 50 or more hours per week, a total of 56,000 persons (Table 6).

Table 7: Health and unpaid care, Census 2011

Health Indicator	Count	Per cent
All usual residents	1,810,863	
Long-term health problem or disability: Day-to-day activities limited a lot	215,232	11.9
Long-term health problem or disability: Day-to-day activities limited a little	159,414	8.8
Long-term health problem or disability: Day-to-day activities not limited	1,436,217	79.3
General health very good	864,187	47.7
General health good	575,616	31.8
General health fair	268,932	14.9
General health bad	80,542	4.5
General health very bad	21,586	1.2
Provides no unpaid care	1,596,883	88.2
Provides 1-19 hours unpaid care per week	122,301	6.8
Provides 20-49 hours unpaid care per week	35,369	2.0
Provides 50+ hours unpaid care per week	56,310	3.1

Source: NISRA (2012) Table KS301 – Health and unpaid care

A new question in 2011 Census asked respondents to indicate whether they had any of a range of conditions which had lasted, or which they expected to last, at least 12 months, regardless of whether these limited their day-to-day activities. Almost seven-tenths of people (69 per cent) did not have a long-term condition. The most common long-term conditions among the resident population were: a mobility or dexterity problem (11 per cent); long-term pain or discomfort (10 per cent); shortness of breath or difficulty breathing (8.7 per cent); chronic illness (6.5 per cent); and an emotional, psychological or mental health condition (Table 8).

Table 8: Long-term conditions, Census 2011

Long-term conditions	Count	Per cent
All usual residents	1,810,863	
No condition	1,241,785	68.6
A mobility or dexterity difficulty	207,173	11.4
Long-term pain or discomfort	182,820	10.1
Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing	157,890	8.7
A chronic illness	118,554	6.6

Long-term conditions	Count	Per cent
An emotional, psychological or mental health condition	105,528	5.8
Other condition	94,617	5.2
Deafness or partial hearing loss	93,091	5.1
A learning, intellectual, social or behavioural difficulty	40,177	2.2
Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss	35,616	2.0
Blindness or partial sight loss	30,862	1.7
Communication difficulty	29,871	1.7

Source: NISRA (2012) Table KS302

10 Economic Activity and Employment

10.1 Economically Active

Two-thirds (66 per cent) of residents in Northern Ireland aged 16 to 74 years were economically active⁵ in the week before Census Day 2011. These were primarily composed of full-time employees (36 per cent), part-time employees (13 per cent), the self-employed (8.9 per cent) and the unemployed (5.0 per cent). The remaining 3.7 per cent were economically active full-time students (Table 9)

Just over half (54 per cent) of the economically active were full-time employees, followed by part-time employees (20 per cent) and the self-employed (13 per cent).

Table 9: Economic Activity by Employment Status, Census 2011

Economic Activity categories	Count	Per cent of Residents	Per cent of Econ Active
Total residents, aged 16 – 74	1,313,420		
Economically Active, aged 16 – 74	869,767	66.2	
Employee, full-time	467,805	35.6	53.8
Employee, part-time	172,138	13.1	19.8
Self-employed	116,666	8.9	13.4
Unemployed	65,196	5.0	7.5
Full-time student	47,962	3.7	5.5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (2012) Table KS601

Table 9 shows that, on Census Day 2011, the total number of employees aged 16 to 74 years was 640,000. This was 14 per cent (76,200) higher than on Census Day 2001 (563,800). Female employees (333,000) outnumbered male employees

⁵ 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.

(307,000) in March 2011, a reversal of the position in April 2001, when there were 275,500 female and 288,300 male employees.

10.2 Economically Inactive

The one-third (34 per cent) of residents aged 16 to 74 years who were economically inactive (Table 10) consisted of retired persons (13 per cent), the long-term sick or disabled (7.3 per cent), students (6.2 per cent), those looking after the home or family (4.5 per cent) and others (2.9 per cent).

Retired persons accounted for the largest proportion of the economically inactive (38 per cent), followed by the long-term sick or disabled (21 per cent), see Table 9.

Table 10: Economic Inactivity by Employment Status, Census 2011

Economic Inactivity categories	Count	Per cent of Residents	Per cent of Econ Inactive
Total residents, aged 16 – 74	1,313,420		
Economically inactive, aged 16 – 74	443,653	33.8	
Retired	170,016	12.9	38.3
Long-term sick or disabled	95,480	7.3	21.5
Student (including full-time students)	81,158	6.2	18.3
Looking after home or family	58,398	4.5	13.2
Other	38,601	2.9	8.7

Source: NISRA, NINIS (2012) Table KS601

10.3 Unemployment

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, including 17 per cent who had never worked. In terms of age, 29 per cent of unemployed people were aged 16 to 24 years and 17 per cent were aged 50 to 74 years (Table 11).

Table 11: Unemployment by Category, Census 2011

Unemployment status	Count	Per Cent
Unemployed aged 16 – 74	65,196	
Long-term unemployed	29,324	45.0
Unemployed, never worked	10,957	16.8
Unemployed, aged 16-24 years	18,870	28.9
Unemployed, aged 50-74 years	10,827	16.6

Source: NISRA, NINIS (2012) Table KS601

Among the unemployed, the LGDs with the highest rates for those who had never worked were Derry (23 per cent), Belfast (21 per cent) and Strabane (21 per cent). Banbridge and North Down (both 11 per cent) had the lowest rates (Table 9.1, Appendix 1).

10.4 Employment Category

Based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007), around a third of people aged 16 to 74 years in employment worked in either of two industrial sectors, namely: the wholesale and retail trade or repair of motor vehicles (18 per cent) and human health and social work (14 per cent). The other main industrial sectors were: manufacturing (9.7 per cent), education (9.4 per cent), construction (8.2 per cent), and public administration, defence or social security (8.0 per cent), see Table 12.

The decline in manufacturing, which has been evident for some decades, is revealed in the figures. In 2001, manufacturing accounted for over 97,000 employees in Northern Ireland (14 per cent of the workforce). A decade later, manufacturing employment had fallen to 77,000 (9.7 per cent), a loss of 20,000 jobs.

The loss of manufacturing jobs is particularly evident in Belfast, at one time the manufacturing hub of the region. Manufacturing in Belfast fell by over a third (35 per cent) during the past decade, from 10,600 employees in 2001 (10.5 per cent of the workforce) to 6,900 jobs in 2011 (5.8 per cent of the workforce). Dungannon (20 per cent) now has the highest proportion of people in manufacturing, followed by Craigavon and Cookstown (both 16 per cent).

Table 12: Employment by Category, Census 2011

Top 7 Employment Categories	Count	Per Cent
All usual residents in employment:	795,263	
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	139,384	17.5
Human health and social work activities	112,995	14.2
Manufacturing	77,072	9.7
Education	74,569	9.4
Construction	65,059	8.2
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	63,422	8.0
Accommodation and food service activities	42,703	5.4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (2012) Table KS605

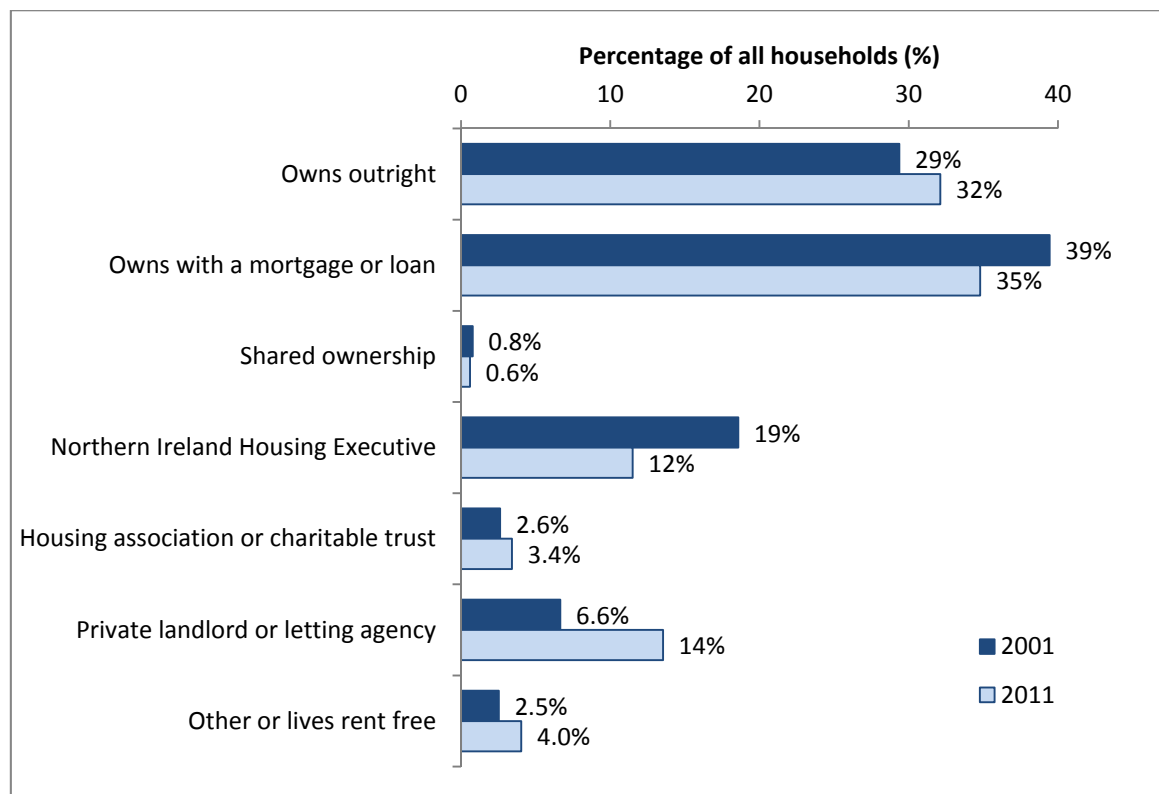
11 Housing Tenure

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 (Figure 3 and Table 13).

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) fell from 70 per cent in 2001 to 67 per cent in 2011.

Fig 3: Changes in Housing Tenure in Northern Ireland, 2001 - 2011



Source: NISRA, NINIS (2012) Statistical Bulletin, Figure 4.1

Table 13: Changes in Housing Tenure in Northern Ireland, 2001 – 2011

Housing Tenure	2001		2011		Percentage Change 2001-11
	Count	Percent of all households	Count	Percent of all households	
All households	626,718		703,275		
Owns outright	184,090	29.4	225,845	32.1	22.7
Owns with a mortgage or loan	247,182	39.4	244,662	34.8	- 1.0
Shared ownership	4,945	0.8	4,244	0.6	- 14.2
NIHE rental	116,477	18.6	80,890	11.5	- 30.6
Housing association rental	16,454	2.6	23,995	3.4	45.8
Private landlord	41,676	6.7	95,215	13.5	128.5
Other rental	15,894	2.5	10,801	1.5	- 32.0
Lives rent free			17,623	2.5	

Source: NISRA, NINIS, Table KS402 (2011) and Table KS18 (2001).

Every LGD experienced a sizeable increase in the number of households renting privately between 2001 and 2011. The largest proportionate increases occurred in Castlereagh (245 per cent), Antrim (221 per cent) and Ballymoney (216 per cent), while the smallest increases were recorded in Belfast (74 per cent), Coleraine (85 per cent) and Moyle (89 per cent), see Table 10.1, Appendix 1.

12 Central Heating

The latest census results provide a clue as to why fuel poverty continues to be a major issue in Northern Ireland. Table 14 lists the various types of central heating fuel used by households here. Data for England and Wales is also shown for comparison purposes.

The table reveals that 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.

Oil was most likely to be used as the sole means of central heating by households in Craigavon (75 per cent), Newry and Mourne and Banbridge LGDs (both 72 per cent), see Table 11.1, Appendix 1.

Gas central heating was most prevalent in the Greater Belfast area, including half (50 per cent) of households in Belfast, followed by North Down (32 per cent), Carrickfergus (28 per cent), Castlereagh and Newtownabbey (both 26 per cent)

Table 14: Central Heating by Category, Northern Ireland –v- England and Wales, 2011

Type of Central Heating	Northern Ireland		Eng & Wales
	Count	Percent	Percent
All households	703,275		
Oil central heating	437,269	62.2	4.1
Gas central heating	120,956	17.2	78.7
Two or more types of central heating	94,410	13.4	4.1
Electric (including storage heaters) central heating	24,671	3.5	8.1
Solid fuel (for example wood, coal) central heating	18,120	2.6	0.7
Other	4,083	0.6	1.6
No central heating	3,766	0.5	2.7

Sources: NISRA, NINIS, ONS (2012) Table KS404NI and Table QS415EW

13 Car or Van availability

Table 15 shows that over three-quarters of households (77 per cent) 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, with 6.3 per cent having access to three vehicles, and 2.6 per cent to four or more vehicles.

The urban LGDs of Belfast and Derry had the highest percentage of households with no access to a car or van (40 per cent and 31 percent respectively). By contrast, households in the predominantly rural areas of Magherafelt (49 per cent), Banbridge (47 per cent) and Cookstown (46 per cent) were most likely to have access to two or more vehicles, See Table 12.1, Appendix 1.

Table 15: Car or Van availability at Northern Ireland level, Census 2011

Car or Van availability	Count	Per Cent
All households	703,275	
Total cars or vans	884,589	
No cars or vans in household	159,659	22.7
1 car or van in household	291,016	41.4
2 cars or vans in household	190,196	27.0
3 cars or vans in household	44,227	6.3
4 or more cars or vans in household	18,177	2.6

Source: NISRA, NINIS (2012) Table KS405