

## STATISTICS PRESS NOTICE

### **NORTHERN IRELAND CENSUS 2001 – MIGRATION, TRAVEL TO WORK AND WORKPLACE POPULATION REPORT**



**10.00am – Tuesday 17 February 2004**

The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) today published a further report from the 2001 Census. The report contains over 70 tables providing information at the Northern Ireland level on migration, travel to work and the workplace population. The report incorporates information from the three Censuses of Population conducted throughout the United Kingdom on 29 April 2001. A similar report for England and Wales was released on 3 February.

Similar tables to those presented in the report are available for a variety of lower geographical levels, including Local Government Districts, Electoral Wards and Census Output Areas and can be accessed electronically via the NISRA web site ([www.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.nisra.gov.uk)).

### **Migration**

The migration statistics show that:

- Just over 147,000 (8.7%) of the people who were living in Northern Ireland on Census Day (29 April 2001) changed their address in the 12 month period prior to Census Day. The vast majority of these people (just over 128,000; 87.1%) moved from an address within Northern Ireland.
- Almost 19,000 people (representing just over 1% of the total resident population on Census Day) moved into Northern Ireland in the year prior to the Census. The characteristics of these people are summarised below:-
  - \* Just over three fifths (11,539 people, 60.8%) moved to Northern Ireland from other parts of the UK whereas the remainder (7,435 people, 39.2%) moved from outside the UK, of whom 2,319 moved from the Republic of Ireland.
  - \* Just over half (50.5%) were males and 49.5% were females.

- \* Some 11,740 (61.9%) were aged in their twenties and thirties.
- \* Just under two thirds (64.9%) were single (never married). A further 27.6% were married or re-married.
- \* Just under 14% were living in a communal establishment at the time of the Census, over three quarters of whom (77.7%) were aged 20 to 44.
- \* Some 1,262 (6.7%) were from an ethnic minority group.

The Censuses in England & Wales and Scotland provide information on people who moved out of Northern Ireland to other parts of the UK. While this represents only part of the outward migration flows from Northern Ireland, it shows that: -

- Almost 12,500 people moved out of Northern Ireland to other parts of the UK in the year prior to the 2001 Census. The characteristics of these people is summarised below:-
  - \* 79.1% moved to England or Wales whereas the remaining 20.9% moved to Scotland.
  - \* Just over half (50.1%) were males and 49.9% were females.
  - \* Some 6,947 (55.7%) were aged in their twenties or thirties.
  - \* Just over 71% were single (never married). A further 22.9% were married or re-married.
  - \* Some 23.0% (2,870 people) were living in a communal establishment on Census Day, approximately 58% of whom were aged 16 to 19.
  - \* Some 579 (4.6%) were from an ethnic minority group.

### **Migration Flows within the United Kingdom**

Within the United Kingdom the various Censuses show that some 11,539 people moved into Northern Ireland from other parts of the UK, broadly balanced by 12,479 people moving out of Northern Ireland to other parts of the UK, resulting in net out-migration (within the UK) of some 940 people. Statistical sources other than the Census indicate that the total migration flows for Northern Ireland to and from all locations are broadly in balance.

## **Travel to work**

The travel to work statistics, which relate to those who were resident in Northern Ireland on Census Day, show that:

### **For those aged 16 to 74 in employment:**

- Almost 9% work mainly at or from home. Across the various industries this proportion ranged from just under 3% in public administration and defence, social security to just over 63% in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.
- Just over two fifths (40.2%) of people who were self-employed indicated that they worked mainly at or from home.

### **For those aged 16 to 74 in employment who travelled to work (i.e. excluding those who work mainly at or from home):**

#### Method of Travel

- Over three fifths (61.3%) travelled to work by driving a car or van. This proportion varied by occupation, ranging from 40.1% among those in sales and customer service occupations to 79.0% among those in professional occupations.
- A further one in six people (16.1%) travelled to work as either a passenger in a car or van or as part of a car or van pool. The proportion of people travelling to work in this manner was highest in the construction industry (25.9%).
- Almost 11% indicated that their main method of getting to work was walking. Proportionately more females than males fell into this category (13.5% and 8.2% respectively). The proportion of people walking to work was higher among those working part-time.
- The method of travelling to work varied by age. For example, younger people aged 16 to 24 were more likely than those aged 35 to 49 to take the bus (12.5% compared with 4.8%) and less likely to drive a car or van to work (35.1% compared with 69.2%).

#### Distance Travelled

- The overall median distance travelled to work by those who were resident in Northern Ireland on Census Day was 6.1 kilometres (km). Across the Local Government Districts, the median distance travelled ranged from 3.1 km for those resident in Derry LGD to 13.0 km for those resident in Moyle LGD.

- Some 63.6% travelled less than 10 km (approximately 6 miles). This proportion was highest (78%) among those in sales and customer service occupations.
- Some 5.5% travelled more than 40 km (25 miles). Again this proportion varied by occupation and was highest among those in professional occupations (8.7%).
- A higher proportion of females than males travelled less than 10 km to work (67.2% compared with 60.1%). Conversely, 4.6% of females worked more than 40 km from home compared to 6.2% of males.
- At Local Government District Level, the proportion of people who travelled less than 10 km to work ranged from just over 41% of residents in Banbridge LGD to 87% of residents in Belfast LGD. The highest proportions of people travelling more than 40 km to work were resident in Moyle (16.2%), Magherafelt (15.2%) and Coleraine (13.9%) LGDs.
- Some 7,861 people worked outside the UK, mainly in the Republic of Ireland (6,605 people; 84%). A further 241 people indicated that they worked at an offshore installation.

## Workplace Population

The workplace population comprised those people aged 16 to 74 who were in employment and whose usual place of work was in Northern Ireland. Data from the other UK Censuses on 1,297 people who usually lived in England, Wales or Scotland but worked in Northern Ireland are included.

- In 5 out of the 26 Local Government Districts, the workplace population was larger than the corresponding resident population (aged 16 to 74 and in employment). The difference was most noticeable in Belfast LGD, where the number of people in the workplace population was 72% greater than the number of people in the corresponding resident population.
- In the remaining 21 Local Government Districts, the workplace population was smaller than the corresponding resident population. The difference was most noticeable in Carrickfergus, Ards and Banbridge LGDs, where the number of people in the workplace population was smaller than the number of people in the corresponding resident population by approximately 43%, 38% and 35% respectively.

## Notes to Editors

1) This is the ninth release of data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing in Northern Ireland. The previous releases have been:

- September 2002 – population counts by age and sex for major administrative units<sup>\*</sup>;
- December 2003 – Key Statistics providing analysis of individual questions for major administrative units<sup>\*</sup>;
- March 2003 – Standard Tables at Northern Ireland level<sup>\*</sup>;
- April 2003 - Standard Tables for Local Government Districts, Health and Social Services Boards, Education and Library Boards, NUTS Level III areas (European statistical areas) and Assembly/Parliamentary Constituencies;
- May 2003 - Key Statistics for small areas (down to Census Output Area);
- July 2003 – Standard Tables for Electoral Wards;
- September 2003 – Census Area Statistics providing less detailed cross-tabulations down to Census Output Area level; and
- November 2003 – Univariate Tables down to Census Output Area.

*\* Published Reports accompanied these releases*

2) The published report contains over 70 tables providing information at the Northern Ireland level on migration, travel to work and the workplace population. The report incorporates information from the three Censuses of Population conducted throughout the United Kingdom on 29 April 2001. Similar tables to those presented in the report are available for a variety of lower geographical levels, including Local Government Districts, Electoral Wards and Census Output Areas and can be accessed electronically via the NISRA web site ([www.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.nisra.gov.uk)). The published report can be purchased, at a cost of £15, from the Stationary Office, 16 Arthur Street, Belfast BT1 4GD (ISBN number 0339 401303).

3) A CD-ROM package incorporating all of the migration, travel to work and workplace population statistics contained in today's release will be available in due course for purchase from Census Customer Services, NISRA, McAuley House, 2-14 Castle Street, Belfast, BT1 1SA (Telephone: 028 90348160, Email:

[census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk](mailto:census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk)). Further details on this and other Census products can be obtained from the NISRA website.

- 4) **Migration** - The Census asked respondents to provide details of their address on Census Day (29 April 2001) and their address one year prior to Census Day. The report incorporates information from Census respondents in Great Britain who gave their usual address one year prior to Census Day as being in Northern Ireland. The report does not include those people who moved out of Northern Ireland to places outside the UK in the year prior to the Census. Persons with no usual address one year before the Census are not included in the quoted number of people who have changed their address in the 12 month period prior to Census Day. The 10,396 such people are allocated a separate category in the published migration tables unless otherwise stated.
- 5) **Travel to Work** – The Census asked respondents about their usual address. In addition, it asked those aged 16 to 74 in employment about the address of their workplace and main mode of transport used to travel to their workplace. The distance travelled to work is calculated as the straight-line distance between a person's usual residence and their workplace. The statistics will include a small proportion of people who live away from home during the week or, in the case of the armed forces, for example, live temporarily away from home for longer periods. As the Census did not capture information on temporary address, a small number of apparent anomalies can appear in the data, for example, people walking to work although their usual residence is several kilometres from their workplace. Some employees may also have listed their employer's head office address as their workplace rather than the address at which they actually worked.
- 6) **The Workplace Population** – The workplace population comprises those people aged 16 to 74 who are in employment and whose usual place of work is in Northern Ireland. People who usually live in England, Wales or Scotland but work in Northern Ireland will be included in the workplace population statistics. People living outside the UK and working in Northern Ireland are not included.
- 7) A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation, where managed means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.
- 8) National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to

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9) Further press information can be obtained from:

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Department of Finance and Personnel  
Craigantlet Buildings  
Stoney Road  
BELFAST Telephone: (028) 9052 7374  
BT4 3SX Fax: (028) 9052 7149

Statistical queries should be addressed to:

Customer Services  
NISRA,  
2-14 Castle Street,  
BELFAST  
BT1 1SA  
Telephone: (028) 9034 8160  
Fax: (028) 9034 8161  
E-mail [census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk](mailto:census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk)

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