

NORTHERN IRELAND CENSUS 2001 STANDARD TABLES



10.00am, 20 March 2003

The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency today released further detailed information from the 2001 Census of Population in Northern Ireland. Detailed tables which provide a wealth of statistical information are available on the NISRA website www.nisra.gov.uk. Some of the key points are summarised below.

Similar information for Local Government Districts, Health and Social Services Boards, Education and Library Boards and NUTS Level III Areas will be made available on the NISRA website shortly. Further releases from the Census, including cross-tabulations at Electoral Ward level, will follow later in 2003. These releases will also be made available on the NISRA website, which will be developed to provide users with the facility to undertake further analysis of the data.

As with all census outputs, today's release was made possible by the co-operation of members of the public in responding to the census; the commitment of the census field staff in delivering and collecting forms; and the assistance of many other people and organisations throughout all aspects of the census. The Registrar General would like to thank all those who have contributed to this work.

1: DEMOGRAPHY: PEOPLE, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

- **Marital Status and Age (S002):** In 1991 33% of females aged 25-29 were single (never married); in 2001 56% of females aged 25-29 are single (never married). The percentage of males aged 25-29 who are single (never married) increased from 48% to 70% between 1991 and 2001.
- **Living Arrangements (S005):** Among those households headed¹ by someone aged 20-24, co-habiting couple households are more common than married couple households (17% are co-habiting, 10% are married). The reverse is the case for households headed by someone aged 25-29 (15% are co-habiting, 33% are married).
- **Living Arrangements (S309):** For people aged 30 or over, the most common living arrangement is as part of a married couple.
- **One Person Households (S355):** More people are living alone now than did so 10 years ago. In the 2001 Census, 27% of all households consisted of one-person only – in 1991 the equivalent figure was 23%. This increase is most marked in non-pensioner households.
- **Single Parent Families and Age (S006):** Over 60% of all families headed by someone aged 24 or under are single parent families. In contrast, where the head of the family is aged 25-34 the proportion of single parent families drops to 26%.
- **Ethnic Group and Age (S303):** On average, the ethnic minority population is younger than the white population. Of the ethnic minority population 30% are aged under 15 compared with 22% of the white population. Conversely, 5% of

¹ Using economic activity and age criteria, a Household Reference Person in each household was identified. For ease of reference this person is considered to head the household.

the ethnic minority population are aged 65 or over compared to 13% of the white population.

- **Ethnic Group and Country of Birth (S314):** Some 91% of the white population were born in Northern Ireland; 40% of the ethnic minority population were also born here.
- **Religion, Community Background and Age (S305/S305A):** Those whose religion or community background is Catholic have a younger age structure than the equivalent Protestant population. For example, 25% of people with a Catholic community background are aged under 15 compared to 18% of those with a Protestant community background. Conversely, 10% of Catholics are aged 65 or over compared to 17% of Protestants.
- **Student Accommodation (S331):** The majority (53%) of full-time students aged 19 or over who study in Northern Ireland live with their parents during term-time.

2: HEALTH AND CARE

- **Age and Limiting Long-Term Illness (S319):** The proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability increases with age. Whilst, overall, 20% of the population have a limiting long-term illness, a majority (58%) of those aged 65 or over have such an illness.
- **Age and Provision of Unpaid Care (S025):** The likelihood of providing unpaid care to a relative, friend or neighbour because of illness or health problems increases with age up to those aged 45-54 (23% of whom provide care), and then decreases. Some 12% of people aged 60 or over also provide unpaid care.
- **Sex and Provision of Unpaid Care (S025):** Of those who provide unpaid care to a relative, friend or neighbour, more are female (59%) than male (41%).
- **Economic Activity and Provision of Unpaid Care (S026):** Overall, 20% of people who work part-time and 13% of those who work full-time provide unpaid care.
- **General Health, Age and Socio-economic Classification (S339):** Overall, 78% of those aged 25-34 stated that their general health had been good over the past year. This ranges from 90% of those in the higher managerial and professional occupations to 51% of those who have never worked.
- **Limiting Long-Term Illness, Age and Socio-economic Classification (S340):** Some 18% of those aged 35-49 have a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability. This ranges from 7% of those working in higher managerial and professional occupations to 52% of those who have never worked.

- **Ethnic Group and Limiting Long-Term Illness (S318):** The ethnic minority population has a lower rate of limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability (13%) than the white population (20%).
- **Religion, Community Background and Limiting Long-Term Illness (S319/S319A):** The proportion of those with a Catholic religion or a Catholic community background who have a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability is broadly similar to the proportion within the equivalent Protestant population. For example, 20% of people with a Catholic community background have a limiting long-term illness compared with 21% of the equivalent Protestant population. However within each main age group, the proportion of those with a Catholic community background who have a limiting long-term illness is higher than the proportion for the equivalent Protestant population.

3: EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY²

- **Economic Activity and Age (S028):** Economic activity rates decline with age. Some 83% of those aged 25-29 compared with 54% of those aged 55-59 are economically active. However, 11% of those aged 65-69 are still economically active.
- **Unemployment and Age (S028):** Unemployment varies by age, 6% of people in their twenties are unemployed compared to 4% of people in their forties.
- **Economically Inactive Lone Parents (S031):** Nearly 60% of lone-parents with dependent children are economically inactive or unemployed. In contrast, only 26% of parents in couple families with dependent children are economically inactive or unemployed.
- **Self-employment (S038):** Self-employment is most prevalent in the agricultural sector where 73% of employed persons are self-employed. Self-employment is also high in the construction sector (37%), and among males (21% of all males in employment compared with 6% of all females in employment).
- **Occupation and Hours Worked (S040):** Overall, the majority of males and females in full-time employment work between 38 and 48 hours per week (61% and 52% respectively). However 10% of males and 3% of females who are employed full-time work 60 or more hours per week. In the skilled agricultural trades of those who work full-time, 56% of males and 43% of females work 60 or more hours per week.
- **Industry and Ethnic Group (S336):** Among the ethnic minority population some 30% of males and 25% of females work in the hotel and restaurant industry making it the most common industry for both sexes. Of individual ethnic groups,

² All statistics for employment and economic activity relate to the 16-74 age group.

the majority of those who are Chinese (61%) work in the hotel and restaurant industry, and 31% of those who are Indian work in health and social work.

- **Religion, Community Background and Industry (S337/S337A):** Males whose religion or community background is Catholic are more likely to be employed in the construction sector and less likely to be employed in the public administration and defence sector than the equivalent Protestant population. For example some 20% of males with a Catholic community background work in the construction industry compared to 12% of Protestants. In comparison some 12% of males with a Protestant community background work in the public administration and defence sector compared to 7% of Catholics.
- **Part-time Employment (S038):** Overall, 22% of people in employment are working on a part-time basis. Part-time working is more common among females (39%) than males (9%), and most prevalent in the hotel and restaurant (43%), health and social work (38%) and education (33%) sectors. Indeed, in the hotel and restaurant sector there are more part-time than full-time females in employment.
- **Religion, Community Background and Economic Activity (S329/S329A and S330/S330A):** Those whose religion or community background is Catholic have a higher unemployment rate and a higher rate of economic inactivity than the equivalent Protestant population. For example:
 - the unemployment rate among males with a Catholic community background is 10.8% compared with 5.9% for Protestant males. For females, the corresponding rates are 6.2% (Catholic) and 3.9% (Protestant);

- those with a Catholic community background represent 41.3% of the economically active compared with 39.9% of those in employment³; and
 - proportionately more people from a Catholic community background are economically inactive than Protestants (40.0% compared with 36.2%).
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- **Economic Activity and Ethnic Group (S328):** Compared with the white population, those in the ethnic minority groups who are in employment are more likely to be self-employed (25% compared with 15%), and less likely to be working part-time (17% compared with 20%).

³ Economically active includes economically active full-time students. In employment however excludes these economically active full-time students.

4: EDUCATION

- **Qualifications and Age (S320):** While 42% of those aged 16-74 have no educational qualifications⁴, this percentage increases from 10% of those aged 18-19 to 82% of those aged 70-74. In contrast, 29% of those aged 25-29 are educated to degree level decreasing to 7% of those aged 70-74.
- **Qualifications and Occupation (S326):** Among people in the professional occupations, 84% are educated to degree level. In contrast, a majority (51%) of those employed in the process, plant and machine operatives occupations have no educational qualifications.
- **Qualifications and Unemployment Rate (S032):** The unemployment rate is higher for those with lower qualifications. For example of those aged 25-34, the unemployment rate ranges from 16% for people with no educational qualifications to 3% for people educated to degree level. Similar patterns are observed for other age groups.
- **Ethnic Group and Qualifications (S323):** Of the ethnic minority population aged 25-44, 41% are educated to degree level, compared with 22% of the corresponding white population.

⁴ Educational qualifications refer to qualifications of at least GCSE or equivalent standard.

5: HOUSING

- **Home Ownership and Socio-economic Classification (S343):** Overall, 71% of households are owner-occupied; but this varies by socio-economic status. Some 87% of households headed by someone who works in the higher managerial and professional occupations are owner occupied, compared with 31% of households headed by someone who is long-term unemployed or has never worked.
- **Household Size and Floor Level (S360):** Overall, 27% of all households are one-person households. Such households represent 74% of households whose lowest floor level is on the third floor of a building or higher.
- **Tenure and Number of Rooms in Household (S355):** A majority of owner-occupied households (59%) have the use of six or more rooms. This falls to 14% of NIHE tenant households and 8% of other social rented households.
- **Over-crowded Households and Household Composition (S357):** While 1% of married couples without children live in over-crowded households⁵, this applies to 9% of married couples with dependent children.
- **Central Heating Availability Comparison Over Time (S358):** Since the last Census the proportion of households with central heating has risen markedly (1991: 83%, 2001: 95%).
- **Tenure and Central Heating Availability (S358):** Whilst 95% of households have central heating, this ranges from 99% of households being bought with a mortgage or loan to 90% of private rented households.

⁵ Over-crowded households are those where the classification used in the Census indicates that there is at least one room too few for the number of people living in the household.

6: TRANSPORT

- **Car Access and Economic Activity (S362):** Overall, 17% of people aged 16-74 live in households that have no access to a car or van. This ranges from 2% of the self-employed to 36% of the unemployed.
- **Car Access and Number of Employed Persons (S118):** While 74% of households have access to a car or van, this rises to 81% when there is one person in the household who is in employment, and to 95% when there are two or more persons in employment in the household.
- **Age and Travel to Work by Car (S350):** Overall, 71% of those in employment travel to work either driving or as a passenger in a car. This varies with age: some 75% of those aged 30-49 in employment travel to work by car compared with 53% of those aged 16-19 and 57% of those aged 60-74.
- **Sex, Age and Travel to Work by Public Transport (S350):** The use of public transport (bus or train) to travel to work is highest for young people and for women. Of those who travel to work using public transport, 33% are aged under 25 and 58% are women.
- **Socio-economic Classification and Method of Travel to Work (S342):** Small employers and own account workers constitute 12% of those in employment but make up 55% of those who work mainly at or from home. Those in higher managerial and professional occupations (9% of those in employment) represent 11% of those who drive to work and 15% of those who travel by train.

7: IRISH LANGUAGE

- **Knowledge of Irish and Age (S372):** Overall, 10% of those aged 3 or over have some knowledge of Irish. However, knowledge of Irish is highest for those at secondary school (24% for those aged 12-15 years).
- **Religion, Community Background and Knowledge of Irish (S375/S375A):** More people with a Catholic religion or a Catholic community background have a knowledge of Irish than the equivalent Protestant population. For example 22% of people with a Catholic community background have a knowledge of Irish compared with 1% of those with a Protestant community background.

NOTES TO EDITORS

- 1) This is the third release of data from the 2001 Census of Population. The first report "Northern Ireland Census 2001 Population Report and Mid-Year Estimates" was published on 30 September 2002 and the second report "Northern Ireland Census 2001 Key Statistics" was published on 19 December 2002.
- 2) This release of cross-tabulations at the Northern Ireland level is being made available initially in electronic form and is accessible via the NISRA website www.nisra.gov.uk. A published version will be available in due course, at a cost of £25, from The Stationary Office, 16 Arthur Street, Belfast (ISBN number 0-339-40121-4).
- 3) Similar information for Local Government Districts, Health and Social Services Boards, Education and Library Boards and NUTS Level III Areas will be made available on the NISRA website shortly. Further releases from the Census, including cross-tabulations at Electoral Ward level, will follow later in 2003. These releases will also be made available on the NISRA website, which will be developed to provide users with the facility to undertake further analysis of the data.
- 4) Supplementary information is also available on the NISRA website. This includes a Glossary Document defining 2001 Census output terms and a Classification Document detailing how the responses to individual questions were classified.
- 5) Further press information can be obtained from:
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