

2011 CENSUS QUALITY SURVEY

IN

NORTHERN IRELAND

REPORT

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 The 2011 Census Quality Survey (CQS) was a small sized voluntary survey, which was conducted independently of the Census and involved a random sample of households that had previously responded to the Census held on 27 March 2011. The main purpose of the CQS was to provide some insight into the overall quality of the information being reported through the Census. Participants were re-asked the full set of Census questions in a pre-arranged face-to-face interview and their responses were then matched to, and compared with, those provided in the Census.
- 1.2 The results, which are based on 1,741 households and 3,083 individuals, are presented in the form of Agreement Rate tables, illustrating the extent to which the information provided in the Census aligned with that collected through the CQS. At the outset it was anticipated that the Census and CQS responses would not align precisely. The reasons for this included:
 - the CQS interviews were conducted some two months after the Census, which understandably may have limited the participant's ability to recall exactly what they had reported in the Census. In addition, in the intervening period, the participant may have taken a different perspective in terms of the response option that best reflected their circumstances.
 - the responses provided to the individual questions in the Census may not have been provided directly by the individual concerned (i.e. someone may have completed them on their behalf), whereas in the CQS all those participants aged 16 years and over provided information directly about themselves.
 - in those instances where a Census question had been left unanswered, the missing information was derived using the 2011 Census Edit and Imputation System. While the aim of the process was to produce a final dataset that was internally consistent, it could be the case that the imputed responses may not agree completely with answers provided through the CQS.
- 1.3 By way of summary, there was a high degree of similarity between the overall response distributions derived from the answers provided through the CQS face-to-face interviews and the corresponding Census returns for those who participated in the CQS, confirming that the Census is an unbiased method for collecting such information on both households and individuals. In addition, there was a high level of agreement between the Census and CQS responses for the vast majority of questions, with the level of agreement varying by response category and the level of disaggregation. Where the responses differed, they were generally counterbalanced and tended to fall into similar or neighbouring categories (e.g. 'Good' General Health as opposed to 'Very Good' General Health and vice-versa). Against this background, the results from the CQS are generally encouraging and confirm that the 2011 Census data is of a high quality and fit for purpose.

2 Introduction

2.1 The 2011 Census in Northern Ireland was conducted on 27 March 2011, in line with arrangements across the rest of the UK. All of the planning, development, testing and operational aspects of the Census were underpinned by the following high-level strategic aims:

- to provide high quality, value for money statistics that are fit for purpose and meet the needs of users;
- to maximise response rates by actively encouraging public participation in the Census and raising awareness of its important role;
- to protect, and be seen to protect, the confidential personal information collected through the Census; and
- to secure public and user confidence in the final results and deliver them in a timely manner.

2.2 In keeping with these high level strategic aims, a raft of user consultation, questionnaire design and question testing work was undertaken by NISRA (in conjunction with the other UK Census Offices) to optimise both the design of the 2011 Census questionnaire and the topic/question content. The primary aims of this important work were to ensure that (i) the Census would collect the information required by users as identified through the consultation exercises, (ii) the questions would be readily understood by the general public and would be easy to complete, and (iii) the information provided could be captured electronically to a high degree of accuracy. As a result of this work, the vast majority of the 14 Household and 45 Individual questions included in the Northern Ireland 2011 Census questionnaire could be answered by simply ticking a box (or combination of boxes) that the respondent considered best described their particular circumstances on Census day.

2.3 In order to inform an assessment of the overall quality of the information reported through the 2011 Census, NISRA conducted an independent voluntary survey involving a random sample of households who had responded to the Census. The aim of the survey, known as the 2011 Census Quality Survey (CQS), was to re-ask the 2011 Census questions through a face-to-face interview in order to (i) facilitate a comparison with the responses given in the Census and (ii) provide some insight into how well the 2011 Census questionnaire had been understood by the general public.

2.4 The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the CQS and, in particular, outline the extent to which the responses provided in the Census, to both the household and individual questions, were confirmed by (i.e. agreed with) those provided through the CQS.

3 Overview of the Census Quality Survey

Background

- 3.1 The CQS was an independent voluntary survey targeted specifically at a random sample of households that had responded to the Census. The address details of the 2,520 responding households that were selected to be included in the survey were extracted by Census Office and passed to NISRA's Central Survey Unit, who had been commissioned by Census Office to undertake the CQS field work.
- 3.2 The field work for the CQS commenced in early June 2011, with the issue of a letter (see Annex 1) in advance to the selected households which (i) stressed the importance of the CQS in terms of assessing the overall quality of the information collected and reported through the 2011 Census, (ii) actively encouraged residents of the selected households to participate in the survey and (iii) outlined that any information provided through the CQS would be treated in strict confidence, in line with the comprehensive Information Assurance protocols that underpinned the Census.
- 3.3 In terms of detail:
- any households that were identified through the field work as having moved since Census day were automatically excluded from the survey;
 - information was collected for people who had died since Census day in those instances where other household members were willing to provide it; and
 - information on children aged under 16 years old was collected by 'proxy' interview with an adult in their household (i.e. the adult provided answers to the questions on behalf of the person aged under 16 years old).

- 3.4 Respondents were reminded of the overall objectives of the CQS at the start of the interview and were read the following introductory statement:

“The Census Quality Survey is a vital tool in assessing how accurate the Census results are, and in allowing the results to be better understood. This means the information you are about to give will be compared with the information you provided for the 2011 Census questionnaire in March. The information from the Census Quality Survey and the 2011 Census questionnaire will be treated in strict confidence, as guaranteed under the Code of Practice for Official Statistics and the Data Protection Act, and will only be used for statistical research purposes.”

- 3.5 An interview was only conducted when this statement had been read to the respondent and they had confirmed that they were happy to proceed. Some 1,756 households participated in the interview, giving rise to a household response rate of almost 70%. These households contained 4,585 people, 162 of whom declined to take part in the CQS giving a total of 4,423 individuals.

The CQS Interview and Data Capture arrangements

- 3.6 The CQS interview covered the full suite of questions that were asked in the 2011 Census, using exactly the same wording and following the same routing and filter rules. The interviewers were instructed to try and gather the responses to the household questions from the same person who had provided those responses in the Census and to flag if this had been achieved. In addition, they were instructed to gather responses to the individual questions from each individual in the household wherever possible. Instances where someone in the household provided answers to the individual questions on behalf of someone else were flagged as proxy responses. The duration of the interview very much depended on the number of people in the household.
- 3.7 The various questions were presented to respondents using relevant Show Cards (see Annex 2) where appropriate and their responses were automatically captured using a Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) program, which NISRA's Central Survey Unit had specifically developed for the exercise. Throughout the interview, this innovative approach utilised intelligence gathered from responses to particular questions in order to guide the interviewer as to what subsequent questions to ask. The captured household and individual level data was subsequently transferred to Census Office (via

secure media) for matching against the Census, and was managed in accordance with the accredited Information Assurance protocols that were in place.

Data Matching

- 3.8 The exercise to match the CQS sample data to the corresponding Census data used both automated and manual matching techniques. The matching at the household level was relatively straightforward as all of the addresses in both the Census and CQS data incorporated their POINTER Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN) and their associated district council, electoral ward, building name, thoroughfare, townland and postcode. At the household level, the match rate was 100%, which was expected as the CQS was targeted at a sample of households who had responded to the Census.
- 3.9 The matching of individuals was, as anticipated, more complex and involved a high degree of manual matching in order to ensure that each CQS record had been matched to its corresponding Census record. Information such as forename, surname, sex, date of birth, job title, and workplace were among the variables used in the individual matching process. Matches were found for all but 78 of the CQS respondents resulting in a total of 4,345 (giving an individual match rate of just over 98%).

Refinement of the household and person pools

- 3.10 As outlined earlier, the aim of the CQS was to provide insight into the quality of the information reported through the Census. While information was collected in the CQS that identified who exactly had provided the information (i.e. whether the respondent was providing information about themselves or about someone else in the household – a ‘proxy’ interview) this was not the case in the Census. Hence, in the Census, there is no way of telling if the responses to the individual questions had been provided by the individual concerned or by someone else on their behalf. In the CQS, all the information collected in respect of those aged under 16 years was gathered through a ‘proxy’ interview with a responsible adult in the household. In some instances this will have been the same person who provided that information about the individual concerned in the Census.

- 3.11 In order to take account of this, and the fact that the main focus of the Census outputs is on the usual resident population, the pool of respondents to the CQS was refined to include:
- only usual residents¹;
 - for those aged 16 years and over, only those people who had provided information in the CQS about themselves (i.e. a face to face interview was conducted with them) – accounting for 2,171 people; and
 - for those aged under 16 years, a ‘proxy’ interview was held with a responsible adult in the household – accounting for 912 people.
- 3.12 Arriving at this refined pool of 3,083 people within 1,741 households in this way was important as it helped to ensure (in so far as it was possible) that (i) the Census information about individuals was being compared with information that they had self-reported in the CQS and hence could be considered as correct (***note: the Census information may or may not have been provided by the same person***) and (ii) in the case of ‘proxy’ information provided for people aged under 16 years, that it was provided by a responsible adult in the household.

Weighting the pool of people included in the analysis to be representative of the population

- 3.13 The CQS data was based on a simple random sample of households that had responded to the Census. As a precaution, the profile of the households was compared to those in the full Census as a whole to consider if the survey results needed weighted for households. Whilst it is acknowledged that the distributions of Response Channel differed between the CQS and the full Census, when other household variables were examined, the profile of the CQS sample and that of the households in Northern Ireland, in terms of Type of Accommodation, Tenure etc were sufficiently similar that weighting of the household data was not considered necessary.

¹ A usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on Census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.

- 3.14 The profile of the individual respondents in the final pool of people included in the analysis was also compared to those in the full Census to see if the results needed weighted. Four key characteristics were identified, namely:
- age using three categories (i.e. 0 to 17 years, 18 to 64 years and 65 years or older);
 - sex;
 - religion using three categories derived on the basis of combining Census information on religion belonged to and religion brought up in (i.e. Roman Catholic, Protestant and Other Christian, or Other including None); and
 - response channel to the Census (i.e. 16.2% of individual responses to the Census were received via the Internet with the remaining 83.8% of individual responses being made on a paper questionnaire). The identification of Response Channel is interesting as, due to the need to develop the Address List for the fieldwork exercise for the CQS, the pool of households responses available would have been the earlier responses which, given the resultant random sample, would seem to have included a relatively high (when compared to the full Census) proportion of Internet responses – hence the need to weight by Response Channel.
- 3.15 Charts 1 to 4 below show the distribution of the CQS sample compared with that of the full Census for each of the above key characteristics. It shows that the CQS sample has an excess of the young, females, 'Protestant and Other Christian' and Internet returns. Consequently the CQS sample has been weighted at individual level. The reader's attention is drawn to the fact that, as a result of this, the weighted figures in the tables in Section 5 relating to individual questions have been rounded to the nearest whole number for ease of readership and understanding and, as such, may not sum to the overall total number presented in the table.

Chart 1 – Comparison of Age Distribution (CQS Sample Vs Full Census)

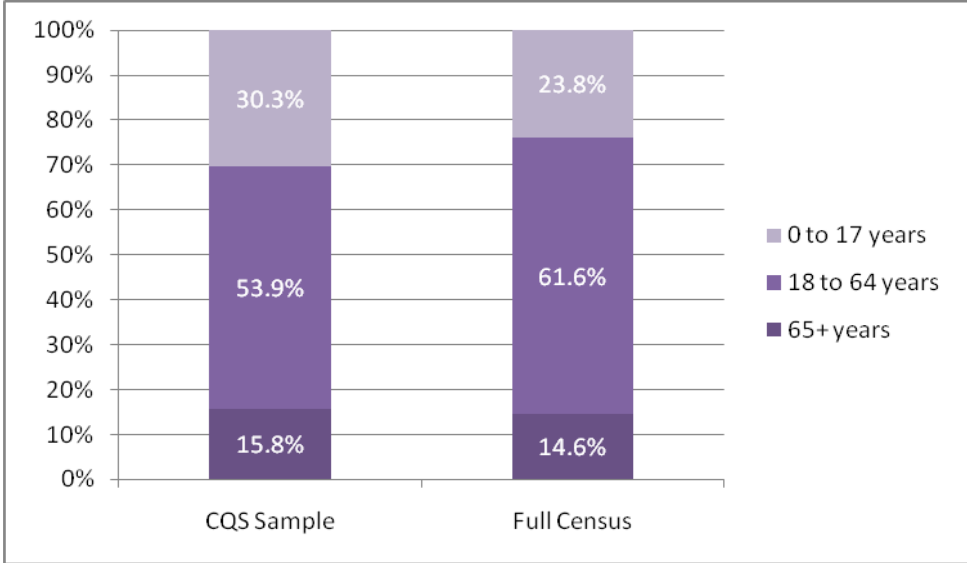


Chart 2 – Comparison of Sex Distribution (CQS Sample Vs Full Census)

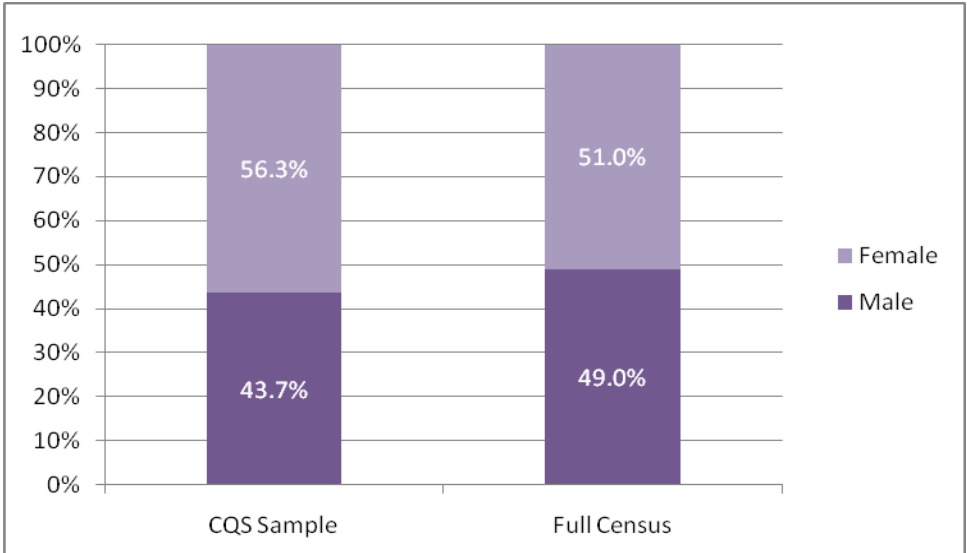


Chart 3 – Comparison of Religion Belong To or Religion Brought Up In (CQS Sample Vs Full Census)

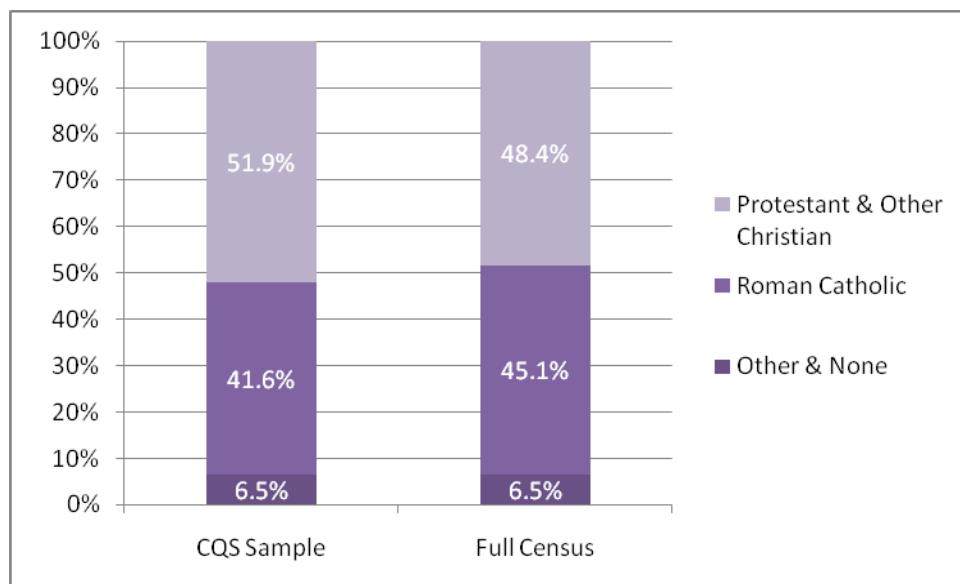
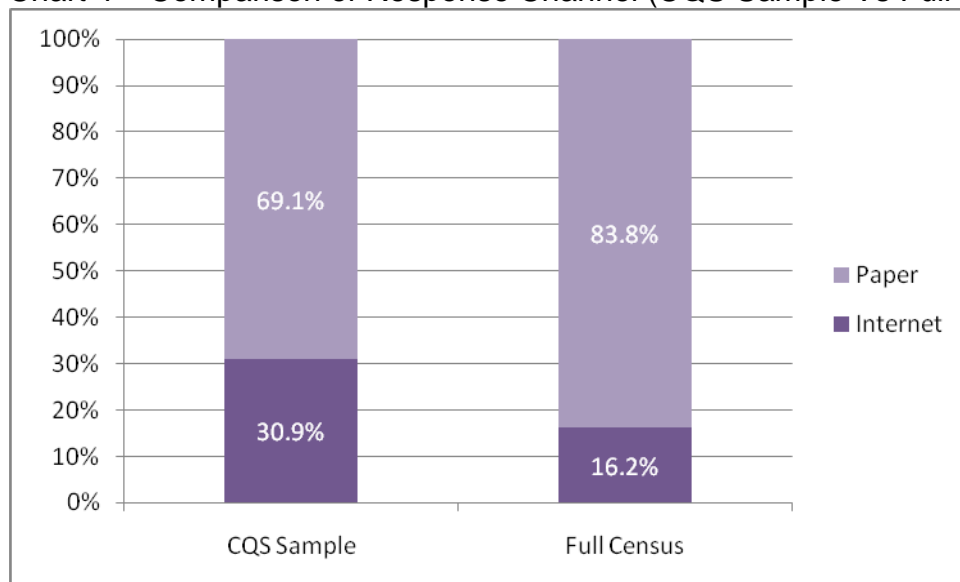


Chart 4 – Comparison of Response Channel (CQS Sample Vs Full Census)



Analysis and Results

- 3.16 As outlined in paragraph 2.4, the purpose of this report is to present the level of agreement that was observed among the sampled households in terms of what they reported in the Census and what they subsequently reported in the CQS. This is presented on a question by question basis in tabular format, showing both the overall level of agreement for each question and the level of agreement for each Census response category. In some instances, the Census categories have been collapsed for presentational purposes.
- 3.17 For ease of reference, images of the questions that were asked in both the Census and the CQS are provided and where available, the proportion of households or individuals that fell into each response category in the full Census, including the referenced table from either published Key Statistics or published Quick Statistics is included.
- 3.18 At the outset it was anticipated that the Census and CQS responses would not align precisely. The reasons for this included:
- the CQS interviews were conducted some two months after the Census, which understandably may have limited the participant's ability to recall exactly what they reported in the Census. In addition, in the intervening period, the participant may have taken a different perspective in terms of which response option best reflected their circumstances.
 - the responses provided to the individual questions in the Census may not have been provided directly by the individual concerned (i.e. someone may have completed them on their behalf), whereas in the CQS, all those participants aged 16 years and over provided information directly about themselves.
 - in those instances where a Census question had been left unanswered, the missing information was derived using the 2011 Census Edit and Imputation System. While the aim of the process was to produce a final dataset that was internally consistent, it could be the case that the imputed responses may not agree completely with answers provided through the CQS.
- 3.19 Against this background, the figures which lie off the leading diagonal of each Agreement Rate table reflect those instances where the Census and CQS responses for participants in the CQS do not align precisely. It is important to note that in the majority of cases, the figures off the leading diagonal tended to (broadly) counterbalance each other, with those responses

that differed tending to fall into similar or neighbouring categories. For example, for the question on 'Hours Worked' introduced in Section 5, 77 respondents reported in the Census that they worked '31 – 48' hours per week but reported '16 - 30' hours per week in the CQS whilst a similar number (75) reported the opposite. A further 78 respondents reported in the Census that they worked '49 or more' hours per week but reported '31 - 48' hours per week in the CQS whilst 90 reported the opposite.

- 3.20 Accordingly, Section 4, which follows, presents the findings in respect of the household questions and Section 5 presents the findings in respect of the individual questions.
- 3.21 Annex 3 provides a summary of the overall Response Rate that was achieved for each question (i.e. the proportion of the refined pools of households and respondents that answered each question) and the overall Agreement Rate together with the lower and upper bounds for the associated 95% Confidence Interval.
- 3.22 Annex 4 provides further background information about the CQS which the reader is encouraged to consider along with the information provided throughout the report.
- 3.23 Annex 5 provides a comparison, for the CQS-participants, of the response distributions given to each household and individual question in both the CQS face-to-face interview and the corresponding Census return. The distributions are very similar indeed across the response categories available within each question. For example, on the question on Central Heating, 15% of responses in the Census were 'Gas' compared to 14% in the CQS and 66% of responses in the Census were 'Oil' compared to 68% in the CQS. These similar distributions, found across the full range of Census questions, suggest that the Census itself is an unbiased method of collecting information across the full range of household and individual questions included.
- 3.24 A small number of questions that still require further quality assurance work with regard to geographic location have been omitted from the analysis in this report. They will be reported upon in due course and published as an annex to this report.

4 Level of agreement between the Census and the CQS for Household Questions

Type of Accommodation

- 4.1 Figure 1 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS to establish the type of accommodation that the household was living in.

Figure 1 – Census and CQS question on Type of Accommodation

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card D)
<p>H7 What type of accommodation is this?</p> <p>A whole house or bungalow that is:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> detached</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> semi-detached</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> terraced (including end-terrace)</p> <p>A flat, maisonette or apartment that is:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in a purpose-built block of flats or tenement</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> part of a converted or shared house (including bedsits)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in a commercial building (for example, in an office building, hotel, or over a shop)</p> <p>A mobile or temporary structure:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a caravan or other mobile or temporary structure</p>	<p>What type of accommodation is this?</p> <p>Please code the household's accommodation Must be space used by household</p> <p>1 - Detached 2 - Semi-detached 3 - Terraced (including end-terrace) 4 - In a purpose-built block of flats or tenement 5 - Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits) 6 - In a commercial building (for example, in an office building, hotel or over a shop) 7 - A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure</p>

- 4.2 As shown in Table 1 below, the type of accommodation reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 89.3% of sampled cases. The three main groups of 'Detached', 'Semi-detached' and 'Terraced' had relatively high levels of agreement at 94.0%, 82.8% and 91.0% respectively.
- 4.3 In terms of numbers, the main areas of disagreement between what was reported in the Census and what was reported in the CQS was for semi-detached/terraced properties which may be due to end of terrace properties being reported as (arguably correct) semi-detached properties and vice-versa. For example, 56 out of the 529 (10.6%) sampled households that described their accommodation as semi-detached in the Census reported it as terraced in the CQS whilst 30 of the 410

(7.3%) sampled households who reported their accommodation as terraced in the Census reported it as semi-detached in the CQS.

- 4.4 It is worth noting that corresponding figures off the leading diagonal broadly counterbalance each other, with those responses that differed tending to fall into similar or neighbouring categories - for example, 33 households reported their Type of Accommodation as 'Semi-Detached' in the Census and as 'Detached' in the CQS whilst 15 reported the opposite.


Table 1 – Agreement Rates for Type of Accommodation

Type of Accommodation		2011 Census							Total
		Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Purpose-built block of Flats/Tenements	Part of a converted / shared house	Commercial building	Caravan / temporary structure	
2011 CQS	Detached	662	33	3	0	0	0	0	698
	Semi-detached	15	438	30	3	1	0	0	487
	Terraced	26	56	373	6	1	0	0	462
	Purpose-built block of Flats/Tenements	1	2	2	75	2	1	0	83
	Part of a converted / shared house	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	7
	Commercial building	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Caravan / temporary structure	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	704	529	410	86	8	4	0	1741
	Agreement Rates	94.0%	82.8%	91.0%	87.2%	50.0%	75.0%	0.0%	89.3%
Proportion of Households in full 2011 Census (KS401NI)		37.0%	27.8%	25.1%	8.6%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	100%

Self-Contained

- 4.5 Figure 2 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS to establish if the household's accommodation was self-contained.

Figure 2 – Census and CQS questions on Self-Contained

2011 Census	2011 CQS
H8 Is this household's accommodation self-contained?  This means that all the rooms, including the kitchen, bathroom and toilet, are behind a door that only this household can use. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, all the rooms are behind a door that only this household can use <input type="checkbox"/> No	Was this household's accommodation self-contained on 27th March 2011? This means that all of the rooms, including the kitchen, bathroom and toilet, were behind a door that only this household can use 1 - Yes, all the rooms were behind a door that only this household can use 2 - No

- 4.6 As shown in Table 2 below, the information reported in the Census in terms of whether the accommodation was self-contained agreed with that reported in the CQS in all but 27 of the 1,741 sampled households (an Agreement Rate of 98.4%).

Table 2 – Agreement Rates for Self-Contained

Self-Contained		2011 Census		
		Yes	No	Total
2011 CQS	Yes	1714	14	1728
	No	13	0	13
	Total	1727	14	1741
	Agreement Rates	99.2%	0.0%	98.4%
Proportion of Households in full 2011 Census (QS402NI)		100.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Number of Rooms

- 4.7 Figure 3 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS to establish how many rooms were available for use only by the household.

Figure 3 – Census and CQS questions on Number of Rooms

2011 Census	2011 CQS
<p>H9 How many rooms are available for use only by this household?</p> <p>➤ Do not count bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage such as cupboards.</p> <p>➤ Count all other rooms (for example, kitchens, living rooms, utility rooms, bedrooms, studies and conservatories).</p> <p>➤ If two rooms have been converted into one, count them as one room.</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Number of rooms</p>	<p>How many rooms are/were available for use only by this household on 27th March 2011?</p> <p>Do NOT count : bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings, rooms that can only be used for storage such as cupboards. Count all other rooms, for example: kitchens, living rooms, utility rooms, bedrooms, studies, conservatories. If 2 rooms have been converted into one, count them as one room.</p> <p>Enter a numeric value between 0 and 99</p>

- 4.8 At 60.9%, the overall Agreement Rate for this particular question was the lowest observed across the suite of household questions.
- 4.9 The reader's attention is drawn to the two final rows in Table 3 below which are entitled '9 or more – matched' and '9 or more – unmatched'. It is particularly important that the figures in these rows are fully understood. The row entitled '9 or more – matched' should be taken to mean that nine or more rooms were reported in both the Census and the CQS, with the number of rooms matching exactly (for example, 12 rooms reported in the Census and 12 rooms reported in the CQS). The row entitled '9 or more – unmatched' should be taken to read that nine or more rooms were reported in both the Census and the CQS but the number of rooms did not match exactly (for example 12 rooms reported in the Census and 11 rooms reported in the CQS). This approach has been used, as necessary, in subsequent tables in this report.
- 4.10 The agreement rates were noticeably higher for those sampled households who reported in the Census that they had four, five or six rooms (71.5%, 78.2% and 63.5% respectively). In the 'full' Census such households accounted for some 62.8% of all 703,275 households in Northern Ireland.

- 4.11 It is interesting to note that corresponding figures off the leading diagonal broadly counterbalance each other, with those responses that differed tending to fall into similar or neighbouring categories. For example, 11 households reported four rooms in the Census and three rooms in the CQS whilst 12 reported the opposite, 78 households reported six rooms in the Census and five rooms in the CQS whilst 60 reported the opposite.

Table 3 – Agreement Rates for Number of Rooms

Number of Rooms		2011 Census									Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more	
2011 CQS	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	2	0	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
	3	0	3	25	11	4	1	1	0	1	46
	4	0	10	12	143	23	6	3	0	0	197
	5	0	5	23	38	372	78	12	2	1	531
	6	0	0	7	4	60	240	60	13	9	393
	7	0	1	1	2	9	39	112	38	15	217
	8	0	0	0	1	4	11	28	77	45	166
	9 or more – matched	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	83
	9 or more – unmatched	0	1	0	0	3	3	10	25	53	95
	Total	1	27	71	200	476	378	226	155	207	1741
	Agreement Rates	100.0%	25.9%	35.2%	71.5%	78.2%	63.5%	49.6%	49.7%	40.1%	60.9%
Proportion of Households in full 2011 Census (QS406NI)		0.3%	1.8%	6.0%	12.9%	29.6%	20.3%	11.4%	8.3%	9.4%	100%

Household Adaptations

- 4.12 Figure 4 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS to establish if the household's accommodation had been designed or adapted for a range of scenarios (e.g. wheelchair usage, visual/hearing difficulties).

Figure 4 – Census and CQS questions on Household Adaptations

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card E)
<p>H10 Has this accommodation been designed or adapted for:</p> <p>➡ Tick all that apply.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> wheelchair usage?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> other physical or mobility difficulties?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> visual difficulties?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> hearing difficulties?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> other, write in</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> none of the above</p>	<p>On 27th March 2011, had this accommodation been designed or adapted for</p> <p>Code all that apply</p> <p>1 - wheelchair usage?</p> <p>2 - Other physical or mobility difficulties?</p> <p>3 - visual difficulties?</p> <p>4 - hearing difficulties?</p> <p>5 - other, please specify</p> <p>6 - none of the above</p>

- 4.13 Table 4 below shows that, when reduced to either 'Any Adaptations' or 'No Adaptations', the overall Agreement Rate for the information reported in the Census regarding household adaptations aligned with that reported in the CQS in 89.7% of the sampled households. The Agreement Rate was relatively high (93.1%) for the main group (1,540 out of the 1,741 households sampled) that reported that they had no adaptations.
- 4.14 Table 4a shows that the actual responses reported in the Census regarding household adaptations aligned with that reported in the CQS in 87.1% of the sampled households. Here again, corresponding figures off the leading diagonal are broadly counterbalanced. For example, 38 households reported no adaptations in the Census and 'Other Physical or Mobility Difficulties' in the CQS whilst a further 38 reported the opposite, 49 households reported no adaptations in the Census and adaptations for wheelchair access in the CQS whilst 24 reported the opposite.
- 4.15 It should be noted that the Agreement Rate was noticeably higher among sampled households that fell into the 'none of the above' category included in the question (93.1%).

Table 4 – Agreement Rates for Household Adaptations (Amalgamated Responses)

Household Adaptations		2011 Census		
		Any Adaptations	No Adaptations	Total
2011 CQS	Any Adaptations	128	106	234
	No Adaptations	73	1434	1507
	Total	201	1540	1741
	Agreement Rates	63.7%	93.1%	89.7%

Table 4a – Agreement Rates for Household Adaptations

Household Adaptations		2011 Census							
		Wheelchair	Other Physical Or Mobility Difficulties	Visual	Hearing	Other	None	Combinations	Total
2011 CQS	Wheelchair	37	13	0	0	0	49	5	104
	Other Physical or Mobility Difficulties	2	42	0	0	0	38	1	83
	Visual	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Hearing	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	5
	Other	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	6
	None	24	38	1	1	3	1434	6	1507
	Combinations - matched	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Combinations - unmatched	14	4	0	0	0	12	3	33
	Total	77	99	1	2	4	1540	18	1741
	Agreement Rates	48.1%	42.4%	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%	93.1%	11.1%	87.1%

Central Heating

- 4.16 Figure 5 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS to establish what type of central heating the accommodation had.

Figure 5 – Census and CQS questions on Type of Central Heating

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card F)
<p>H11 What type of central heating does this accommodation have?</p> <p>➡ Tick all that apply, whether or not you use it.</p> <p>➡ Central heating is a central system that generates heat for multiple rooms.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No central heating</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gas</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Electric (including storage heaters)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Oil</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Solid fuel (for example, wood, coal)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other central heating</p>	<p>What type of central heating did this accommodation have on 27th March 2011?</p> <p>Select all that apply, whether or not you use/used it</p> <p>Code all that apply</p> <p>Central heating is a central system that generates heat for multiple rooms</p> <p>1 - No central heating</p> <p>2 - Gas</p> <p>3 - Electric (including storage heaters)</p> <p>4 - Oil</p> <p>5 - Solid fuel (for example wood, coal)</p> <p>6 - Other central heating</p>

- 4.17 Table 5 below shows that, when reduced to either 'No Central Heating' or 'Any Central Heating', the overall Agreement Rate for the information reported in the Census regarding household adaptations aligned with that reported in the CQS in 99.6% of the sampled households. The Agreement Rate was relatively high (99.7%) for the main group that reported that they had some type of central heating (1,736 out of the 1,741 households sampled).
- 4.18 Table 5a shows that the actual responses reported in the Census regarding household central heating aligned with that reported in the CQS in 80.1% of the sampled households. Here again, corresponding figures off the leading diagonal are broadly counterbalanced. For example, 138 households reported 'Two or more types of central heating' in the Census and 'Oil' in the CQS whilst 116 reported the opposite.

Table 5 – Agreement Rates for Type of Central Heating (Amalgamated Responses)

Central Heating		2011 Census		
		No Central Heating	Any Central Heating	Total
2011 CQS	No Central Heating	3	5	8
	Any Central Heating	2	1731	1733
	Total	5	1736	1741
	Agreement Rates	60.0%	99.7%	99.6%

Table 5a – Agreement Rates for Type of Central Heating

Central Heating		2011 Census							Total
		No Central Heating	Gas	Electric	Oil	Solid Fuel	Other	Two or more types of Central Heating	
2011 CQS	No Central Heating	3	0	1	1	2	0	1	8
	Gas	0	227	0	9	1	0	5	242
	Electric	2	3	44	3	1	2	2	57
	Oil	0	9	3	1019	9	5	138	1183
	Solid Fuel	0	0	0	2	23	0	4	29
	Other	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	5
	Two or more types of Central Heating – matched	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76
	Two or more types of Central Heating – unmatched	0	14	0	116	2	0	9	142
	Total	5	253	49	1150	38	9	237	1741
	Agreement Rates	60.0%	89.7%	89.8%	88.6%	60.5%	22.2%	31.6%	80.1%
Proportion of Households in full 2011 Census (KS404NI)		0.5%	17.2%	3.5%	62.2%	2.6%	0.6%	13.4%	100%

Tenure

- 4.19 Figure 6 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS regarding tenure - whether the household owns or rents the accommodation.

Figure 6 – Census and CQS question on Tenure

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card G)
<p>H12 Does your household own or rent this accommodation?</p> <p>↻ Tick one box only.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Owns outright ➔ Goto H14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Owns with a mortgage or loan ➔ Goto H14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Part owns and part rents (shared ownership)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rents (with or without housing benefit)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lives here rent-free</p>	<p>Thinking back to 27th March 2011, did your household own or rent this accommodation?</p> <p>Code first that applies</p> <p>1 - Owns outright 2 - Owns with a mortgage or loan 3 - Part owns and part rents (shared ownership) 4 - Rents (with or without housing benefits) 5 - Live here rent-free</p>

- 4.20 As shown in Table 6 below, the information reported in the Census regarding tenure aligned with that reported in the CQS in 90.8% of the sampled households. The Agreement Rate was relatively high for the three main groups ('Rents' / 'Owns outright' / 'Owns with a mortgage or loan'), all over 90%, whereas it was noticeably lower for the numerically smaller groups of 'Part Owns and Part Rents' and 'Lives here rent-free'.

Table 6 – Agreement Rates for Tenure

Tenure		2011 Census					
		Owens outright	Owens with a mortgage or loan	Part owns and part rents	Rents	Lives here rent-free	Total
2011 CQS	Owens outright	501	49	1	5	9	565
	Owens with a mortgage or loan	24	582	2	10	2	620
	Part owns and part rents	0	1	5	8	0	14
	Rents	5	9	0	472	18	504
	Lives here rent-free	7	3	0	6	17	33
	Total	537	644	8	501	46	1736
	Agreement Rates	93.3%	90.4%	62.5%	94.2%	37.0%	90.8%
Proportion of Households in full 2011 Census (KS402NI)		32.1%	34.8%	0.6%	30.0%	2.5%	100%

Landlord

- 4.21 Figure 7 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS regarding the household's landlord. It should be noted that only those respondents who indicated that they were renting their accommodation were required to answer this particular question.

Figure 7 – Census and CQS question on Landlord

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card H)
<p>H13 Who is your landlord?</p> <p>➡ Tick one box only.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Northern Ireland Housing Executive</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Housing association or charitable trust</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private landlord or letting agency</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Employer of a household member</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Relative or friend of a household member</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p><i>[Ask if accommodation is not owned outright or with a mortgage or loan]</i></p> <p>Who was your landlord on 27th March 2011?</p> <p>Code first that applies</p> <p>1 - Northern Ireland Housing Executive 2 - Housing association or charitable trust 3 - Private landlord or letting agency 4 - Employer of a household member 5 - Relative or friend of a household member 6 - Other</p>

- 4.22 As shown in Table 7 below, the information reported in the Census regarding landlord aligned with that reported in the CQS in 92.4% of the sampled households. The Agreement Rate was highest (above 90%) for those renting from the largest suppliers, 'Northern Ireland Housing Executive' and 'Private landlord or letting agency' (both 97.3%) and to a lesser extent, 'Housing association or charitable trust' with 90.0%.
- 4.23 In terms of numbers, the main area of disagreement between what was reported in the Census and what was reported in the CQS for the sampled households was for the small number of households (39 in total) that reported in the Census that they were renting their accommodation from a 'Relative or friend of a household member' (15 out of the 39 – 38.5% - reported in the CQS that they were renting from a 'Private landlord or letting agency'). However, such households accounted for 1.1% of all households reported in the full Census.

Table 7 – Agreement Rates for Landlord

Landlord		2011 Census						
		Northern Ireland Housing Executive	Housing association or charitable trust	Private landlord or letting agency	Employer of a household member	Relative or friend of a household member	Other	Total
2011 CQS	Northern Ireland Housing Executive	182	7	2	0	0	0	191
	Housing association or charitable trust	4	63	2	0	0	3	72
	Private landlord or letting agency	1	0	213	0	15	1	230
	Employer of a household member	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
	Relative or friend of a household member	0	0	2	0	24	2	28
	Other	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
	Total	187	70	219	4	39	7	526
	Agreement Rates	97.3%	90.0%	97.3%	75.0%	61.5%	14.3%	92.4%
Proportion of Households in full 2011 Census (QS405NI)		11.5%	3.4%	13.5%	0.2%	1.1%	0.3%	30%

Number of Cars or Vans

- 4.24 Figure 8 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS regarding the number of cars or vans that were owned, or available for use, by members of the household.

Figure 8 – Census and CQS question on Number of Cars or Vans

2011 Census	2011 CQS
<p>H14 In total, how many cars or vans are owned, or available for use, by members of this household?</p> <p>➡ Include any company car(s) or van(s) available for private use.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more, write in number <input type="text"/></p>	<p>In total, how many cars or vans were owned, or available for use, by members of this household on 27th March 2011?</p> <p>Include any company car(s) or van(s) available for private use</p> <p>0..99</p>

- 4.25 Table 8 below shows that, when reduced to either 'No Cars or Vans' or 'One or more Cars or Vans', the overall Agreement Rate for the information reported in the Census regarding the number of cars or vans aligned with that reported in the CQS in 97.2% of the sampled households. The Agreement Rate was relatively high (98.0%) for the main group that reported that they had one or more cars or vans (1,387 out of the 1,737 households sampled).
- 4.26 Table 8a shows that the actual responses reported in the Census regarding household cars or vans aligned with that reported in the CQS in 87.2% of cases. There was a marked increase in the Agreement Rate as the number of cars or vans decreased – for example, Agreement Rates of 94.0% and 90.5% were observed for sampled households reporting they had either no cars or vans or one car or van respectively.
- 4.27 Here again, corresponding figures off the leading diagonal broadly counterbalance each other, with those responses that differed tending to fall into similar or neighbouring categories. For example, 21 households reported having one car or van in the Census but none in the CQS whilst a further 16 reported the opposite and 53 households reported having two cars or vans in the Census and only one car or van in the CQS whilst 38 reported the opposite.

Table 8 – Agreement Rates for Number of Cars or Vans

Number of Cars / Vans		2011 Census		
		No Cars or Vans	One or more Cars or Vans	Total
2011 CQS	No Cars or Vans	329	28	357
	One or more Cars or Vans	21	1359	1380
	Total	350	1387	1737
	Agreement Rates	94.0%	98.0%	97.2%

Table 8a – Agreement Rates for Number of Cars or Vans

Number of cars or vans		2011 Census					
		0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
2011 CQS	0	329	21	6	0	1	357
	1	16	599	53	4	1	673
	2	4	38	475	29	1	547
	3	1	3	10	81	7	102
	4 or more - Matched	0	0	0	0	30	30
	4 or more - Unmatched	0	1	8	10	9	28
	Total	350	662	552	124	49	1737
	Agreement Rates	94.0%	90.5%	86.1%	65.3%	61.2%	87.2%
Proportion of Households in full 2011 Census (KS405NI)		22.7%	41.4%	27.0%	6.3%	2.6%	100%

5 Level of agreement between the Census and the CQS for Individual Questions

Age

- 5.1 Figure 1 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS to record the respondent's date of birth. This information was then used to calculate their age, and five-year age band, on Census day.

Figure 1 – Census and CQS question on Date of Birth

2011 Census	2011 CQS
3 What is your date of birth? Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	What is Firstname.Surname day of birth? Enter as DDMMYYYY

- 5.2 As shown in Table 1 below, the five-year age band based on date of birth reported in the Census aligned with that derived from their date of birth reported in the CQS in 97.5% of cases. The level of agreement was very high across all age bands. Ignoring where only seven respondents reported their age as 90 years and over, the level of agreement ranged from 98.9% for those who reported their age as '80 – 89' in the Census to 95.3% for those who reported their age as '10 – 19'.
- 5.3 Although the information in Table 1 is presented in five-year age bands to keep the table meaningful, the actual matching was done at single year of age level. As with Table 3 in Section 4, the reader's attention is drawn to the final row in Table 1 which is entitled 'Unmatched' - it is particularly important that the figures in this row are fully understood. It should be taken to read that the single year of age as reported in the CQS did not match exactly with that reported in the Census (for example the single year of age derived from the CQS for the nine individuals in the '20-29' column did not match their single year of age as derived from the Census data - even though their 'CQS age' was still in the 20 to 29 age band). This approach has been used, as necessary, in subsequent tables in this report.
- 5.4 In terms of numbers, the main areas of disagreement between what was reported in the Census and what was reported in the CQS was for those respondents who reported in the Census that they were between 10 and 19 years old and those who reported that they were between 50 and 59 in the Census – in each category, the age provided by the 15 respondents in the Census did not align with that reported in the CQS (4.6% and 3.5% respectively).

Table 1 – Agreement Rates for Age Band

Age Band		2011 Census										Total
		0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+	
2011 CQS	0-9	436	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	438
	10-19	2	310	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	313
	20-29	0	3	261	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	265
	30-39	0	0	1	424	0	2	0	0	0	0	428
	40-49	0	0	0	0	475	3	2	0	0	0	480
	50-59	0	0	0	0	0	414	0	1	0	0	416
	60-69	0	0	0	1	0	0	405	0	0	0	406
	70-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	0	0	185
	80-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	89
	90+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
	Unmatched	9	10	9	4	6	10	4	2	1	0	57
	Total	448	325	272	431	482	429	411	188	90	7	3083
	Agreement Rates	97.5%	95.3%	95.7%	98.5%	98.6%	96.5%	98.4%	98.2%	98.9%	100.0%	97.5%
Proportion of Usual Residents in full 2011 Census (QS103NI)		13.0%	13.5%	13.8%	13.4%	14.6%	11.9%	9.7%	6.3%	3.2%	0.6%	100.0%

Marital and Civil Partnership Status

- 5.5 Figure 2 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about the respondent's marital and civil partnership status.

Figure 2 – Census and CQS question on Marital and Civil Partnership Status

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card B)
<p>4 On 27 March 2011, what is your legal marital or same-sex civil partnership status?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Never married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Married</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Separated, but still legally married</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In a registered same-sex civil partnership</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Separated, but still legally in a same-sex civil partnership</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership</p>	<p>Thinking back to 27th March 2011, what was Firstname.Surname legal marital or same-sex civil partnership status?</p> <p>Ask or record, Code one only</p> <p>Remember that the category ordering is different to other surveys</p> <p>1 – Never married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership</p> <p>2 – Married</p> <p>3 – In a registered same-sex civil partnership</p> <p>4 – Separated, but still legally married</p> <p>5 – Separated, but still legally in a same-sex partnership</p> <p>6 – Divorced</p> <p>7 – Formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved</p> <p>8 – Widowed</p> <p>9 – Surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership</p>

- 5.6 As shown in Table 2 below, the marital and civil partnership status reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 98.3% of cases. The level of agreement did however vary by marital and civil partnership status and was noticeably higher for respondents who, in the Census, said that they were either 'Never married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership' (SSCP), 'Widowed, or Surviving partner from a SSCP', or 'Married, or In a registered SSCP' (99.6%, 99.5% and 98.6% respectively). In the full Census, such respondents collectively accounted for 90.5% of the Northern Ireland population aged 16 years and over.

- 5.7 In terms of numbers, the main areas of disagreement between what was reported in the Census and what was reported in the CQS was for respondents who, in the Census, reported that they were 'Separated but still legally married, or Separated but still legally in a SSCP' which, in the full Census, accounted for 4.0% of the Northern Ireland population. For example, 11 out of the 123 (8.9%) sampled persons that described their marital and civil partnership status as 'Separated but still legally married, or Separated but still legally in a SSCP' in the Census reported it as 'Married, or In a registered SSCP' in the CQS. A further five (4.1%) reported in the CQS that they were 'Divorced, or Formerly in a SSCP which is now legally dissolved'.

Table 2 – Agreement Rates for Marital and Civil Partnership Status

Marital and Civil Partnership Status		2011 Census					Total
		Never married and never registered a SSCP	Married, or In a registered SSCP	Separated but still legally married, or Separated but still legally in a SSCP	Divorced, or Formerly in a SSCP which is now legally dissolved	Widowed, or Surviving partner from a SSCP	
2011 CQS	Never married and never registered a SSCP ²	1323	8	3	6	1	1341
	Married, or In a registered SSCP	2	1268	11	2	0	1283
	Separated but still legally married, or Separated but still legally in a SSCP	1	5	104	1	0	110
	Divorced, or Formerly in a SSCP which is now legally dissolved	1	1	5	151	0	157
	Widowed, or Surviving partner from a SSCP	1	1	0	0	184	186
	Combinations - unmatched	0	3	1	1	0	5
	Total	1328	1286	123	160	185	3083
	Agreement Rates	99.6%	98.6%	84.0%	94.1%	99.5%	98.3%
Proportion of Households in full 2011 Census (KS103NI)		36.1%	47.6%	4.0%	5.5%	6.8%	100%

² SSCP – Same-Sex Civil Partnership

Students

- 5.8 Figure 3 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about whether or not respondents were a student on Census day.

Figure 3 – Census and CQS question on Students

2011 Census	2011 CQS
<p>5 Are you a schoolchild or student in full-time education?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ➔ Goto 7</p>	<p>Were you a schoolchild or student in full-time education on 27th March 2011?</p> <p>1 – Yes</p> <p>2 – No</p>

- 5.9 As shown in Table 3 below, responses to the student question reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 97.0% of cases. It is interesting to note that although the numbers off the leading diagonal are broadly counterbalanced i.e. 58 versus 36, the discrepancy of 58 of the 616 (9.4%) who responded 'Yes' had a much greater effect on that particular Agreement Rate (reducing it to 90.7%) than the 36 of the 2467 (1.5%) who responded 'No' in the Census.

Table 3 – Agreement Rates for Students

Students		2011 Census		
		Yes	No	Total
2011 CQS	Yes	558	36	595
	No	58	2431	2489
	Total	616	2467	3083
	Agreement Rates	90.7%	98.5%	97.0%

Student's Term-Time Address

- 5.10 Respondents who indicated that they were a student on Census day were then asked about their term time address on Census day. Figure 4 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about their term-time address.

Figure 4 – Census and CQS question on Term-Time Address for students

2011 Census	2011 CQS
<p>6 During term time, do you live:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> at the address on the front of this questionnaire?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> at another address? ➔ Go to 45</p>	<p>During term time, did you live...</p> <p>1 – at this address?</p> <p>2 – at another address?</p>

- 5.11 As shown in Table 4 below, for students only, the term-time address reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 99.4% of cases.

Table 4 – Agreement Rates for Student's Term-Time Address

Term-Time Indicator		2011 Census		
		At address on front of Questionnaire	At another address	Total
2011 CQS	At address on front of Questionnaire	555	0	555
	At another address	3	0	3
	Total	558	0	558
	Agreement Rates	99.4%	100.0%	99.4%

Country of Birth

5.12 Figure 5 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about the respondent's country of birth.

Figure 5 – Census and CQS question on Country of Birth

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card I)
<p>7 What is your country of birth?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Northern Ireland ➔ Goto 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> England ➔ Goto 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Scotland ➔ Goto 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wales ➔ Goto 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Republic of Ireland</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere, write in the current name of country</p> <p><input type="text"/></p>	<p>What is your country of birth?</p> <p>1 – Northern Ireland</p> <p>2 – England</p> <p>3 – Scotland</p> <p>4 – Wales</p> <p>5 – Republic of Ireland</p> <p>6 – Elsewhere (please specify the current name of country)</p> <p>What is the current name of that country? <i>String of Length 40</i></p>

- 5.13 As shown in Table 5 below, the country of birth reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 99.2% of cases. The level of agreement varied only slightly by country with Census responses of 'Scotland', 'Wales' and 'Elsewhere' having agreement rates of 100% followed by 'Northern Ireland' with 99.6%.
- 5.14 In terms of numbers, the main area of disagreement between what was reported in the Census and what was reported in the CQS was for 9 out of the 137 (6.6%) sampled persons that described their country of birth as 'England' in the Census but reported it as 'Northern Ireland' in the CQS. A further 4 respondents out of the 54 (7.4%) who, in the Census, reported their country of birth as 'Republic of Ireland', reported it as 'Northern Ireland' in the CQS.

Table 5 – Agreement Rates for Country of Birth

Country of Birth		2011 Census						
		Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Republic Of Ireland	Elsewhere	Total
2011 CQS	Northern Ireland	2720	9	0	0	4	0	2733
	England	3	128	0	0	0	0	131
	Scotland	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
	Wales	1	0	0	7	0	0	8
	Republic of Ireland	4	0	0	0	50	0	54
	Elsewhere - matched	0	0	0	0	0	129	129
	Elsewhere - unmatched	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Total	2731	137	22	7	54	129	3080
	Agreement Rates	99.6%	93.4%	100.0%	100.0%	93.5%	100.0%	99.2%
Proportion of Usual Residents in full 2011 Census (KS204NI)		88.8%	3.6%	0.9%	0.1%	2.1%	4.5%	100%

Lived Outside Northern Ireland

- 5.15 Figure 6 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about whether the respondent had lived outside Northern Ireland for a continuous period of one year or more.

Figure 6 – Census and CQS question on Lived Outside Northern Ireland

2011 Census	2011 CQS
10 Have you lived outside Northern Ireland for a continuous period of one year or more? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ➔ Goto 13	Had you lived outside Northern Ireland for a continuous period of one year or more on 27th March 2011? 1 – Yes 2 – No

- 5.16 As shown in Table 6 below, whether or not respondents had lived outside Northern Ireland for a continuous period of one year or more as reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 89.3% of cases. Here again, it is interesting to note that although the numbers off the leading diagonal are broadly counterbalanced (i.e. 170 versus 159), the discrepancy of 170 of the 424 (40.1%) who responded 'Yes' had a much greater effect on that particular Agreement Rate (dropping it down to 59.9%) than the 159 of the 2654 (6.0%) who responded 'No' in the Census.

Table 6 – Agreement Rates for Lived Outside Northern Ireland

Lived outside Northern Ireland		2011 Census		
		Yes	No	Total
2011 CQS	Yes	254	159	413
	No	170	2496	2666
	Total	424	2654	3078
	Agreement Rates	59.9%	94.0%	89.3%

Date Arrived to Live in Northern Ireland

- 5.17 Figure 7 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about when the respondent, who had lived outside Northern Ireland for a continuous period of one year or more, had most recently arrived to live in Northern Ireland.

Figure 7 – Census and CQS question on Date Arrived to Live in Northern Ireland

2011 Census	2011 CQS
<p>12 When did you most recently arrive to live in Northern Ireland?</p> <p>Month Year</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>When did you most recently arrive to live in Northern Ireland?</p> <p>MM YYYY</p>

- 5.18 The decade in which the individual most recently arrived to live in Northern Ireland was derived from the month and year that they provided and has been used in Table 7 below for presentational purposes. Based on this approach, but with the matching done on the actual year given, the response in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS for 70.6% of the relatively small number of people routed to this question.
- 5.19 The number of discrepancies was typically small and may be due to (i) the respondent's ability to accurately remember such detail and/or (ii) data-capture errors arising from poor handwriting on the Census questionnaire. The largest discrepancy in number terms was for those who reported the 2000s in the Census with 28 (19.0%) reporting a different year (during the 2000s) in the CQS.

Table 7 – Agreement Rates for Date Arrived to Live in Northern Ireland

Decade Arrived to Live in Northern Ireland		2011 Census								
		1940s	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010-2011	Total
2011 CQS	1940s	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1950s	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1960s	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	6
	1970s	0	0	1	6	1	1	0	1	11
	1980s	1	0	0	1	9	0	2	0	13
	1990s	0	0	0	0	1	28	7	1	37
	2000s	0	1	0	0	0	0	111	1	113
	2010-2011	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	19	21
	Unmatched	0	0	2	5	4	13	28	0	52
	Total	2	1	7	12	16	44	147	24	253
Agreement Rates		50.0%	0.0%	53.8%	51.9%	59.7%	63.3%	75.3%	81.3%	70.6%

Passports Held

- 5.20 Figure 8 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about the passports that respondents held on Census day.

Figure 8 – Census and CQS question on Passports Held

2011 Census	2011 CQS
<p>14 What passports do you hold?</p> <p>➤ Tick all that apply.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ireland</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other, write in</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None</p>	<p>What passports do you hold?</p> <p>Code all that apply</p> <p>1 – United Kingdom</p> <p>2 – Ireland</p> <p>3 – Other, please specify <i>String of Length 20</i></p> <p>4 – None</p>

- 5.21 Table 8 below shows that, when reduced to either 'Passport' or 'No Passport', the responses in the Census aligned with those in the CQS in 94.8% of cases. Table 8a shows that the actual list of passports held by CQS participants as reported in the Census aligned with those reported in the CQS in 92.2% of cases. While this overall level of agreement was encouraging given the 'Tick all that apply' nature of the question, the level of agreement did however vary by passport. For example, it was highest for those having just one passport ('United Kingdom only' or 'Ireland only') and lowest for those holding both 'United Kingdom' and 'Ireland' passports only.
- 5.22 Here again, corresponding figures off the leading diagonal are broadly counterbalanced. For example, 66 individuals reported in the Census that they did not have a passport but reported that they had a UK passport (only) in the CQS whilst a further 52 reported the opposite.

Table 8 – Agreement Rates for Passports Held (Amalgamated Responses)

Passports held		2011 Census		
		Passport	No Passport	Total
2011 CQS	Passport	2409	90	2498.66
	No Passport	70	504	574.91
	Total	2479	594	3074
	Agreement Rates	97.2%	84.9%	94.8%

Table 8a – Agreement Rates for Passports Held

Passports Held		2011 Census					
		United Kingdom only	Ireland only	United Kingdom and Ireland only	None	Other Combinations	Total
2011 CQS	United Kingdom only	1722	12	14	66	2	1816
	Ireland only	13	471	19	16	0	520
	United Kingdom and Ireland only	8	10	40	0	0	57
	None	52	12	1	504	6	575
	Other Combinations - matched	0	0	0	0	95	95
	Other Combinations - unmatched	1	1	0	8	0	10
	Total	1795	506	74	594	104	3074
	Agreement Rates	95.9%	93.2%	53.5%	84.9%	91.8%	92.2%
Proportion of Usual Residents in full 2011 Census (KS206NI)		57.2%	18.9%	1.7%	18.9%	3.4%	100.0%

National Identity

5.23 Figure 9 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about the respondent's national identity.

Figure 9 – Census and CQS question on National Identity

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card K)
<p>15 How would you describe your national identity?</p> <p>➡ Tick all that apply.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> British <input type="checkbox"/> Irish <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Irish</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Scottish <input type="checkbox"/> Welsh</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other, write in</p> <p><input type="text"/></p>	<p>How would you describe your national identity?</p> <p>Code all that apply</p> <p>1 – British</p> <p>2 – Irish</p> <p>3 – Northern Irish</p> <p>4 – English</p> <p>5 – Scottish</p> <p>6 – Welsh</p> <p>7 – Other, please specify <i>String of Length 20</i></p>

- 5.24 As shown in Table 9 below, the national identity reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 66.8% of cases. This relatively low level of agreement was however encouraging given (i) the 'Tick all that apply' nature of the question, (ii) that it will have been affected to a degree by the individual's ability to accurately recall, in the CQS, what they had indicated in the Census particularly given that the question was multi-response in nature (i.e. respondents could identify with more than one national identity) and (iii) that unlike other Census questions, responses to this question could vary over time due to the individual's circumstances.
- 5.25 Agreement Rates were highest amongst the larger groups ('British Only' and 'Irish Only') and although 'Other' had a lower Agreement Rate, figures in that column were broadly counterbalanced with the corresponding row(s). Overall, the off leading diagonal figures for the whole table were broadly counterbalanced. For example, 176 individuals reported their National Identity as 'Northern Irish Only' in the Census but reported 'British Only' in the CQS whilst a further 113 reported the opposite. A further 99 individuals reported 'British and Northern Irish' in the Census but reported 'British Only' in the CQS whilst a further 89 reported the opposite.

Table 9 – Agreement Rates for National Identity

National Identity		2011 Census								
		British Only	Irish Only	Northern Irish Only	British and Irish	British and Northern Irish	Irish and Northern Irish	British, Irish and Northern Irish	Other ³	Total
2011 CQS	British Only	978	36	176	8	99	2	12	23	1334
	Irish Only	20	531	83	5	1	11	6	1	658
	Northern Irish only	113	109	346	3	35	6	15	0	627
	British and Irish	10	5	5	13	1	0	3	0	37
	British and Northern Irish	89	3	39	0	50	0	2	1	183
	Irish and Northern Irish	0	16	16	0	0	4	0	0	36
	British, Irish and Northern Irish	2	5	5	7	1	1	14	0	34
	Other - matched	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	119
	Other - unmatched	20	5	4	0	0	1	0	17	47
	Total	1232	708	674	36	186	26	53	161	3075
	Agreement Rates	79.4%	74.9%	51.3%	36.3%	26.7%	16.0%	26.8%	73.7%	66.8%
Proportion of Usual Residents in full 2011 Census (KS202NI)		39.9%	25.3%	20.9%	0.7%	6.2%	1.1%	1.0%	5.0%	100.0%

³ Includes any other response or combination of responses.

Ethnic Group

5.26 Figure 10 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about the respondent's ethnic group.

Figure 10 – Census and CQS question on Ethnic Group

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card L)
<p>16 What is your ethnic group?</p> <p>➡ Tick one box only.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> White</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Irish Traveller</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pakistani</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bangladeshi</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black Caribbean</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black African</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black Other</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mixed ethnic group, write in</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Any other ethnic group, write in</p> <p><input type="text"/></p>	<p>What is your ethnic group?</p> <p>1 – White</p> <p>2 – Chinese</p> <p>3 – Irish Traveller</p> <p>4 – Indian</p> <p>5 – Pakistani</p> <p>6 – Bangladeshi</p> <p>7 – Black Caribbean</p> <p>8 – Black African</p> <p>9 – Black Other</p> <p>10 – Mixed ethnic group, please specify <i>String of Length 20</i></p> <p>11 – Any other ethnic group, please specify <i>String of Length 20</i></p>

5.27 As shown in Table 10 below, the ethnic group reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 99.2% of cases. While the level of agreement varied across the various ethnic minority groups, it should be noted that the inferences that can be drawn are limited due to the very small numbers of people involved. The vast majority of individuals included in the sample fell into the 'White' ethnic group (98.2% of Usual Residents in the full 2011 Census), where the level of agreement was very high at 99.8%.

Table 10 – Agreement Rates for Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group		2011 Census											
		White	Chinese	Irish Traveller	Indian	Pakistani	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Mixed Ethnic	Other	Total
2011 CQS	White	3026	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	3037
	Chinese	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Irish Traveller	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Indian	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Pakistani	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Other Asian	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
	Black Caribbean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Black African	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Black Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Ethnic	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	10
	Other - matched	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other - unmatched	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Total	3033	3	5	9	2	13	0	2	2	7	4	3080
	Agreement Rates	99.8%	100.0%	61.8%	49.2%	100.0%	95.5%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	26.9%	0.0%	99.2%
Proportion of Usual Residents in full 2011 Census (KS201NI)		98.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	100.0%

Religion Belong To

5.28 Figure 11 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about the religion, religious denomination or body, that the respondent belonged to.

Figure 11 – Census and CQS question on Religion Belong To

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card M)
<p>17 What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roman Catholic ➔ Go to 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian Church in Ireland ➔ Go to 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Church of Ireland ➔ Go to 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Methodist Church in Ireland ➔ Go to 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other, write in ➔ Go to 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None</p>	<p>What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?</p> <p>1 – Roman Catholic</p> <p>2 – Presbyterian Church in Ireland</p> <p>3 – Church of Ireland</p> <p>4 – Methodist Church in Ireland</p> <p>5 – Other, please specify</p> <p>6 – None</p>

5.29 As shown in Table 11 below, the religion that respondents reported in the Census that they belong to aligned with that reported in the CQS in 85.9% of cases. The level of agreement did however vary by religion. At 2.1%, the level of agreement was lowest for those respondents who, in the Census, did not state their religion whilst the Agreement Rate was highest for those who reported their religion as 'Roman Catholic' (97.1%).

5.30 In terms of numbers, the main area of disagreement between what was reported in the Census and what was reported in the CQS was for those respondents who reported their religion in the Census as 'None'. For example, 43 out of the 365 (11.8%) sampled persons reported it as 'Presbyterian' in the CQS, a further 32 (8.8%) reported it as 'Roman Catholic'. In particular, there were more entries off the leading diagonal within the Protestant denominations than between 'Roman Catholic' and the Protestant denominations.

Table 11 – Agreement Rates for Religion Belong To

Religion Belong To		2011 Census						
		Roman Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other	None	Not Stated
2011 CQS	Roman Catholic	1305	0	0	0	2	32	18
	Presbyterian	2	491	26	8	24	43	17
	Church of Ireland	2	13	385	2	1	20	9
	Methodist	1	10	2	75	1	11	3
	Other - matched	0	0	0	0	162	0	0
	Other - unmatched	2	27	9	2	8	27	4
	None	22	23	22	10	12	231	3
	Not Stated	10	3	0	0	1	1	1
	Total	1344	567	444	97	211	365	55
	Agreement Rates	97.1%	86.6%	86.7%	76.8%	76.6%	63.4%	2.1%
Proportion of Usual Residents in full 2011 Census (KS211NI)		40.8%	19.1%	13.7%	3.0%	6.6%	10.1%	6.8%

Religion Brought Up In

- 5.31 Respondents who indicated in the previous question that they didn't currently belong to any religion, religious denomination or body, were then asked what religion, religious denomination or body they had been brought up in. Figure 12 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS.

Figure 12 – Census and CQS question on Religion Brought Up In

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card M)
<p>18 What religion, religious denomination or body were you brought up in?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roman Catholic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian Church in Ireland</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Church of Ireland</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Methodist Church in Ireland</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other, write in</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None</p>	<p>What religion, religious denomination or body were you brought up in?</p> <p>1 – Roman Catholic</p> <p>2 – Presbyterian Church in Ireland</p> <p>3 – Church of Ireland</p> <p>4 – Methodist Church in Ireland</p> <p>5 – Other, please specify <i>String of Length 20</i></p> <p>6 – None</p>

- 5.32 As shown in Table 12 below, the religion that respondents reported in the Census that they were brought up in aligned with that reported in the CQS in 73.2% of cases which is encouraging given the relatively small number of people routed to this question. The level of agreement varied however from 52.5% for those who reported 'Roman Catholic' in the Census to 79.5% for those who reported 'Church of Ireland'.
- 5.33 Here again, it is interesting to note that corresponding figures off the leading diagonal broadly counterbalance each other. For example, six individuals reported 'None' in the Census and 'Roman Catholic' in the CQS whilst 11 reported the opposite.

Table 12 – Agreement Rates for Religion Brought Up In

Religion Brought Up In		2011 Census						
		Roman Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other	None	Total
2011 CQS	Roman Catholic	14	0	1	0	0	6	21
	Presbyterian	0	22	1	1	1	5	31
	Church of Ireland	0	1	22	0	1	5	28
	Methodist	0	1	0	5	1	3	10
	Other - matched	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
	Other - unmatched	2	1	2	0	1	8	15
	None	11	6	1	1	1	98	119
	Total	27	33	27	7	16	124	234
	Agreement Rates	52.5%	67.9%	79.5%	66.8%	67.1%	78.9%	73.2%

Main Language

- 5.34 Figure 13 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about the respondent's main language.

Figure 13 – Census and CQS question on Main Language

2011 Census	2011 CQS
<p>19 What is your main language?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> English → Goto 21</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other, write in (including British/Irish Sign Languages)</p> <p><input type="text"/></p>	<p>What is your main language?</p> <p>1 – English</p> <p>2 – Other, please specify (including British/Irish Sign Languages)</p> <p><i>String of Length 20</i></p>

- 5.35 As shown in Table 13 below, the main language that people reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 99.2% of cases.

Table 13 – Agreement Rates for Main Language

Main Language		2011 Census		
		English	Other	Total
2011 CQS	English	2963	18	2981
	Other - matched	0	90	90
	Other – unmatched	7	0	7
	Total	2970	108	3078
	Agreement Rates	99.8%	82.8%	99.2%
Proportion of Usual Residents ⁴ in full 2011 Census (KS207NI)		96.9%	3.1%	100%

⁴ Includes usual residents aged three years and over.

Proficiency in English

- 5.36 Figure 14 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about how well the respondent can speak English. It should be noted that this question was asked only of those respondents who indicated that their main language was not English.

Figure 14 – Census and CQS question on Proficiency in English

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card N)
<p>20 How well can you speak English?</p> <p>Very well Well Not well Not at all</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>How well can you speak English?</p> <p>1 – Very well</p> <p>2 – Well</p> <p>3 – Not well</p> <p>4 – Not at all</p>

- 5.37 As shown in Table 14 below, the proficiency in English that people reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 64.5% of cases, with the level of agreement falling with reduced proficiency in English to a low of 40.9% among those who could not speak English at all.
- 5.38 While the relatively low level of agreement is not altogether surprising, the reader is cautioned that the inferences that can be drawn from the overall Agreement Rate are limited to a degree by the relatively small number of people included in the analysis (90 in total).

Table 14 – Agreement Rates for Proficiency in English

Proficiency in English		2011 Census				
		Very well	Well	Not well	Not at all	Total
2011 CQS	Very well	22	8	0	0	30
	Well	6	19	6	0	30
	Not well	0	1	12	7	21
	Not at all	1	0	3	5	9
	Total	28	28	21	13	90
	Agreement Rates	76.6%	66.1%	60.0%	40.9%	64.5%
Proportion of Usual Residents in full 2011 Census (QS211NI)		37.1%	36.3%	21.6%	4.9%	100.0%

Knowledge of Irish

5.39 Figure 15 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about the respondent's knowledge of Irish.

Figure 15 – Census and CQS question on Knowledge of Irish

2011 Census						2011 CQS (Show Card O)
21	Can you understand, speak, read or write Irish or Ulster-Scots?					Can you understand, speak, read or write Irish?
	↻ Tick all that apply.					Code all that apply
		No ability	Understand	Speak	Read	Write
	Irish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Ulster-Scots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
						1 – No ability
						2 – Understand
						3 – Speak
						4 – Read
						5 – Write

- 5.40 Table 15 below shows that, when reduced to either 'No Ability' or 'Some Ability', the level of knowledge of Irish that people reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 93.0% of cases. The Agreement Rate was relatively high (95.1%) for the 2,776 out of the 3,082 individuals that reported that they had no ability in Irish.
- 5.41 Table 15a shows that the actual responses reported in the Census regarding respondent's knowledge of Irish aligned with that reported in the CQS in 87.8% of cases which is encouraging given the 'Tick all that apply' nature of the question. However, responses for those individuals that reported some type of ability in Irish resulted in lower Agreement Rates.
- 5.42 The main areas of disagreement fell into two categories. Firstly 137 participants who in the Census ticked 'No Ability' in Irish subsequently indicated in the CQS that they actually had some ability in Irish. In contrast, for a slightly smaller number of participants (79) the reverse was the case (i.e. they indicated in the CQS that they had 'No Ability' in Irish while indicating in the Census that they had some ability). When combined, these two pools of respondents accounted for 7.0% of the 3,082 CQS participants reported in Table 15a and 57.1% of all the results falling off the leading diagonal.

Table 15 – Agreement Rates for Knowledge of Irish (Amalgamated Responses)

Knowledge of Irish		2011 Census		
		No Ability	Some Ability	Total
2011 CQS	No Ability	2640	79	2718
	Some Ability	137	227	364
	Total	2776	306	3082
	Agreement Rates	95.1%	74.3%	93.0%

Table 15a – Agreement Rates for Knowledge of Irish

Knowledge of Irish		2011 Census						
		No ability	Understand only	Speak only	Speak and Read	Understand, Speak, Read and Write	Other ⁵	Total
2011 CQS	No ability	2640	47	3	0	17	12	2718
	Understand only	76	32	0	0	11	14	133
	Speak only	12	5	1	0	1	2	21
	Speak and Read	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Understand, Speak, Read and Write	25	29	3	0	22	25	105
	Other - matched	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
	Other - unmatched	18	5	1	0	51	15	89
	Total	2776	117	8	0	103	78	3082
	Agreement Rates	95.1%	27.5%	9.4%	0.0%	21.9%	13.2%	87.8%
Proportion of Usual Residents ⁶ in full 2011 Census (QS216NI)		89.3%	4.1%	0.5%	0.1%	3.7%	2.2%	100.0%

⁵ Includes any other response or combination of responses.

⁶ Includes usual residents aged three years and over.

Knowledge of Ulster-Scots

5.43 Figure 16 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about the respondent's knowledge of Ulster-Scots.

Figure 16 – Census and CQS question on Knowledge of Ulster-Scots

2011 Census						2011 CQS (Show Card P)
21	Can you understand, speak, read or write Irish or Ulster-Scots?					Can you understand, speak, read or write Ulster-Scots?
	↻ Tick all that apply.					Code all that apply
		No ability	Understand	Speak	Read	Write
	Irish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Ulster-Scots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
						1 – No ability
						2 – Understand
						3 – Speak
						4 – Read
						5 – Write

5.44 Table 16 below shows that, when reduced to either 'No Ability' or 'Some Ability', the level of knowledge of Ulster-Scots that people reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 91.9% of cases. The Agreement Rate was relatively high (95.5%) for the 2,828 out of the 3,077 individuals that reported that they had no ability in Ulster-Scots.

5.45 Table 16a shows that the actual responses reported in the Census regarding respondent's knowledge of Ulster-Scots aligned with that reported in the CQS in 90.1% of cases which is encouraging given the 'Tick all that apply' nature of the question. As with Knowledge of Irish, responses for those individuals that reported some type of ability resulted in lower Agreement Rates.

5.46 The main areas of disagreement fell into two categories. Firstly 128 participants who in the Census ticked 'No Ability' in Ulster-Scots subsequently indicated in the CQS that they actually had some ability in Ulster-Scots. In contrast, for a broadly similar number of participants (120) the reverse was the case (i.e. they indicated in the CQS that they had 'No Ability' in Ulster-Scots while indicating in the Census that they had some ability). When combined, these two pools of respondents accounted for 8.1% of the 3,077 CQS participants reported in Table 16a and 81.8% of all the results falling off the leading diagonal.

Table 16 – Agreement Rates for Knowledge of Ulster-Scots (Amalgamated Responses)

Knowledge of Ulster-Scots		2011 Census		
		No Ability	Some Ability	Total
2011 CQS	No Ability	2700	120	2820
	Some Ability	128	128	257
	Total	2828	249	3077
	Agreement Rates	95.5%	51.7%	91.9%

Table 16a – Agreement Rates for Knowledge of Ulster-Scots

Knowledge of Ulster-Scots		2011 Census						
		No ability	Understand only	Speak only	Speak and Read	Understand, Speak, Read and Write	Other ⁷	Total
2011 CQS	No ability	2700	76	1	0	19	24	2820
	Understand only	95	57	1	0	4	21	178
	Speak only	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Speak and Read	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Understand, Speak, Read and Write	9	1	0	1	6	2	20
	Other - matched	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
	Other - unmatched	23	12	0	0	5	5	45
	Total	2828	149	2	1	34	62	3077
	Agreement Rates	95.5%	38.4%	0.0%	0.0%	18.4%	14.2%	90.1%
Proportion of Usual Residents ⁸ in full 2011 Census (QS217NI)		91.9%	5.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.9%	1.7%	100.0%

⁷ Includes any other response or combination of responses.

⁸ Includes usual residents aged three years and over.

Long-Term Health Problem or Disability

- 5.47 Figure 17 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about whether the respondent's day-to-day activities were limited because of a long-term health problem or disability.

Figure 17 – Census and CQS question on Long-Term Health Problem or Disability

2011 Census	2011 CQS
<p>22 Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months?</p> <p>↻ Include problems related to old age.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, limited a lot</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, limited a little</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>Were your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which had lasted, or was expected to last, at least 12 months on 27th March 2011?</p> <p>Include problems related to old age</p> <p>1 – Yes, limited a lot</p> <p>2 – Yes, limited a little</p> <p>3 – No</p>

- 5.48 Table 17 shows that, when reduced to either 'Limited' or 'Not Limited', the extent to which a long-term health problem or disability limited people's day-to-day activities as reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 91.1% of cases. While the Agreement Rate was relatively high (96.1%) for the 2,418 out of the 3,080 individuals who reported that they did not have a health problem or disability that limited them to any extent; it was noticeably lower for those CQS participants who reported in the Census that their day-to-day activities were limited.
- 5.49 Table 17a shows that the actual responses reported in the Census regarding the extent to which a long-term health problem or disability limited people's day-to-day activities as reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 86.4% of cases. Here again, corresponding figures off the leading diagonal are broadly counterbalanced with a tendency in the face-to-face interview to downgrade the impact that the long-term health problem or disability was having on day-to-day activities. For example, of the 419 participants whose responses did not align precisely, 241 (57.5%) reported a lower level of limitation in the CQS than in the Census.

Table 17 – Agreement Rates for Long-Term Health Problem or Disability (Amalgamated Responses)

Long-Term Health Problem or Disability		2011 Census		
		Limited	Not Limited	Total
2011 CQS	Limited	481	94	575
	Not Limited	181	2324	2505
	Total	662	2418	3080
	Agreement Rates	72.7%	96.1%	91.1%

Table 17a – Agreement Rates for Long-Term Health Problem or Disability

Long-Term Health Problem or Disability		2011 Census			
		Yes, limited a lot	Yes, limited a little	No	Total
2011 CQS	Yes, limited a lot	228	84	25	338
	Yes, limited a little	60	108	69	237
	No	43	138	2324	2505
	Total	332	330	2418	3080
	Agreement Rates	68.9%	32.6%	96.1%	86.4%
Proportion of Usual Residents in full 2011 Census (QS303NI)		11.9%	8.8%	79.3%	100%

Type of Long-Term Condition

5.50 Figure 18 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about any long-term conditions that the respondent might have.

Figure 18 – Census and CQS question on Type of Long-Term Condition

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card Q)
<p>23 Do you have any of the following conditions which have lasted, or are expected to last, at least 12 months?</p> <p>➔ Tick all that apply.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deafness or partial hearing loss</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Blindness or partial sight loss</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Communication difficulty (a difficulty with speaking or making yourself understood)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A mobility or dexterity difficulty (a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, lifting or carrying)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A learning difficulty, an intellectual difficulty, or a social or behavioural difficulty</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> An emotional, psychological or mental health condition (such as depression or schizophrenia)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Long-term pain or discomfort</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing (such as asthma)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A chronic illness (such as cancer, HIV, diabetes, heart disease or epilepsy)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other condition</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No condition</p>	<p>Did you have any of the following conditions which have lasted, or were expected to last, at least 12 months on 27th March 2011?</p> <p>Code all that apply</p> <p>1 – Deafness or partial hearing loss</p> <p>2 – Blindness or partial sight loss</p> <p>3 – Communication difficulty (a difficulty with speaking or making yourself understood)</p> <p>4 – A mobility or dexterity difficulty (a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, lifting or carrying)</p> <p>5 – A learning difficulty, an intellectual difficulty, or a social or behavioural difficulty</p> <p>6 – An emotional, psychological or mental health condition (such as depression or schizophrenia)</p> <p>7 – Long-term pain or discomfort</p> <p>8 – Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing (such as asthma)</p> <p>9 – Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss</p> <p>10 – A chronic illness (such as cancer, HIV, diabetes, heart disease or epilepsy)</p> <p>11 – Other condition</p> <p>12 – No condition</p>

5.51 Table 18 shows that, when reduced to either 'Have a Condition' or 'No Condition', responses in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 86.4% of cases. Here again, the Agreement Rate was relatively high (95.6%) for the 2,028 out of the 3,078 individuals that reported that they did not have a condition.

- 5.52 Table 18a shows that the actual responses reported in the Census for long-term conditions aligned with that reported in the CQS in 70.4% of cases. This overall level of agreement was encouraging given (i) the ‘Tick all that apply’ nature of the question and (ii) the fact that there were 12 boxes that the respondent could potentially tick.
- 5.53 The Agreement Rate was noticeably lower for those CQS participants who reported in the Census that they had one or more of the long-term conditions listed in the Census questionnaire, with a greater tendency to report no such condition in the CQS face-to-face interview. For example, 328 out of the 2,268 (14.5%) participants in the CQS who reported they had no long-term condition had reported in the Census that they had one or more of the conditions listed. In contrast, just 90 out of the 2,028 (4.4%) CQS participants who reported they had no condition in the Census indicated in the CQS face-to-face interview that they had one or more of the long-term conditions in question. The other main area of disagreement was in terms of the specific combinations of long-term conditions reported – just 10.6% (48 out of 455) of the combinations reported in the Census matched what was reported in the CQS precisely.

Table 18 – Agreement Rates for Type of Long-Term Condition (Amalgamated Responses)

Type of Long-Term Condition		2011 Census		
		Have a Condition	No Condition	Total
2011 CQS	Have a Condition	721	89	810
	No Condition	329	1939	2268
	Total	1050	2028	3078
	Agreement Rates	68.7%	95.6%	86.4%

Table 18a – Agreement Rates for Type of Long-Term Condition

Type of Long-Term Condition		2011 Census													
		Deafness / Hearing Loss	Blindness / Sight Loss	Communication Difficulty	Mobility / Dexterity Difficulty	Learning / Intellectual Difficulty	Emotional / Psychological / Mental Health Condition	Pain / Discomfort	Shortness of Breath / Difficulty Breathing	Confusion / Memory Loss	Chronic Illness	Other	No Condition	Combinations	Total
2011 CQS	Deafness / Hearing Loss	29	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	14	52
	Blindness / Sight Loss	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	17
	Communication Difficulty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mobility / Dexterity Difficulty	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	5	28	45
	Learning / Intellectual Difficulty	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	22
	Emotional / Psychological / Mental Health Condition	0	0	0	0	2	25	0	0	0	1	0	4	6	37
	Pain / Discomfort	0	0	0	6	1	1	9	0	0	0	4	5	24	48
	Shortness of Breath / Difficulty Breathing	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	47	0	0	1	14	11	76
	Confusion / Memory Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chronic Illness	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	3	0	27	4	4	15	59
	Other	1	0	0	0	2	3	3	1	0	19	16	22	9	76
	No Condition	22	3	2	17	16	27	39	56	2	26	44	1939	74	2268
	Combinations - matched	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	48
	Combinations - unmatched	5	3	1	27	5	7	19	11	1	14	2	19	218	331
	Total	57	12	6	63	37	63	72	118	3	90	73	2028	455	3078
	Agreement Rates	50.8%	50.7%	0.0%	12.4%	30.6%	40.0%	12.1%	39.7%	0.0%	30.2%	21.6%	95.6%	10.6%	70.4%

General Health

- 5.54 Figure 19 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about the respondent's general health.

Figure 19 – Census and CQS question on General Health

2011 Census		2011 CQS (Show Card R)
24	How is your health in general?	How was your health in general, around 27th March 2011?
	Very good Good Fair Bad Very bad <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 – Very good 2 – Good 3 – Fair 4 – Bad 5 – Very bad

- 5.55 Table 19 shows that, when reduced to 'Very good/Good', 'Fair' or 'Bad/Very bad', responses in the Census regarding self reported general health aligned with that reported in the CQS in 85.0% of cases, with a relatively high Agreement Rate (95.8%) for the 2,400 out of the 3,078 individuals that reported they had 'Very Good/Good' health.
- 5.56 Table 19a below shows that the actual responses reported in the Census regarding self reported general health aligned with that reported in the CQS in 63.0% of cases. While the overall level of agreement was comparatively lower than that for other questions, it is not altogether surprising as respondent's self-assessment will, to a degree, be influenced by how they are feeling on the day and is therefore prone to change over time. In addition, CQS participants may not have been able to recall the answer that they provided in the Census, which had been conducted some two months earlier.
- 5.57 The highest level of agreement was for those who, in the Census, reported that their general health was 'Very good' – with 1,179 of the 1,410 (83.6%) participants who reported this giving the same response in the CQS. Corresponding figures off the leading diagonal were broadly counterbalanced with a tendency for CQS participants to report a poorer level of health in the Census than they did in the CQS. For example, 740 out of the 1,139 (65.0%) whose responses did not align precisely, reported poorer health in the Census than they did in the CQS.

Table 19 – Agreement Rates for General Health (Amalgamated Responses)

General Health		2011 Census			
		Very good/Good	Fair	Bad/Very bad	Total
2011 CQS	Very good/Good	2300	236	19	2556
	Fair	84	227	48	358
	Bad/Very bad	15	60	89	165
	Total	2400	523	156	3078
	Agreement Rates	95.8%	43.4%	57.2%	85.0%
Proportion of Usual Residents in full 2011 Census (KS301NI)		47.7%	14.9%	4.5%	100.0%

Table 19a – Agreement Rates for General Health

General Health		2011 Census					
		Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad	Total
2011 CQS	Very good	1179	428	54	3	0	1665
	Good	220	474	182	12	4	891
	Fair	10	75	227	40	7	358
	Bad	1	12	53	47	10	123
	Very bad	0	2	7	19	13	41
	Total	1410	990	523	122	34	3078
	Agreement Rates	83.6%	47.8%	43.4%	39.0%	37.8%	63.0%
Proportion of Usual Residents in full 2011 Census (QS302NI)		47.7%	31.8%	14.9%	4.5%	1.2%	100.0%

Provision of Unpaid Care

- 5.58 Figure 20 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about whether the respondent looked after or gave any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either long-term physical or mental ill-health/disability or problems related to old age.

Figure 20 – Census and CQS question on Provision of Unpaid Care

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card S)
<p>25 Do you look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long-term physical or mental ill-health/disability? • problems related to old age? <p>➡ Do not count anything you do as part of your paid employment.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 1 - 19 hours a week</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 20 - 49 hours a week</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 50 or more hours a week</p>	<p>On or before 27th March 2011, did you look after, or give any help and support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either long-term physical or mental ill-health/disability, or problems related to old age?</p> <p>Do not count anything you did as part of your paid employment.</p> <p>1 – No</p> <p>2 – Yes, 1 - 19 hours a week</p> <p>3 – Yes, 20 - 49 hours a week</p> <p>4 – Yes, 50 or more hours a week</p>

- 5.59 Table 20 below shows that, when reduced to either 'Yes' or 'No', responses in the Census about the provision of unpaid care aligned with that reported in the CQS in 89.2% of cases. The Agreement Rate was relatively high (94.5%) for the 2,670 out of the 3,080 individuals who reported that they did not provide unpaid care.
- 5.60 Table 20a shows that the actual responses reported in the Census for the provision of unpaid care aligned with that reported in the CQS in 87.4% of cases. However, the Agreement Rates were generally lower for those who reported that they provided care in the Census ranging from 64.7% for those who reported 'Yes, 50 or more hours a week' to 16.1% for those reporting 'Yes, 20 – 49 hours a week'. This is not altogether surprising as CQS participants may not have been able to recall which category they had indicated in the Census or may have changed their view on which category best described their circumstances in the intervening two months between the Census and the CQS.
- 5.61 Here again, figures off the leading diagonal are broadly counterbalanced - for example, 141 individuals reported providing between 1 and 19 hours unpaid care per week in the Census and no unpaid care in the CQS whilst 99 reported the opposite.

Table 20 – Agreement Rates for Provision of Unpaid Care (Amalgamated Responses)

Provision of Unpaid Care		2011 Census		
		No	Yes	Total
2011 CQS	No	2524	187	2711
	Yes	146	223	369
	Total	2670	410	3080
	Agreement Rates	94.5%	54.4%	89.2%

Table 20a – Agreement Rates for Provision of Unpaid Care

Provision of Unpaid Care		2011 Census				
		No	Yes, 1-19 hours a week	Yes, 20-49 hours a week	Yes, 50 or more hours a week	Total
2011 CQS	No	2524	141	24	22	2711
	Yes, 1-19 hours a week	99	91	12	5	207
	Yes, 20-49 hours a week	22	8	9	10	49
	Yes, 50 or more hours a week	26	11	10	66	113
	Total	2670	251	56	103	3080
	Agreement Rates	94.5%	36.4%	16.1%	64.7%	87.4%
Proportion of Usual Residents in full 2011 Census (KS301NI)		88.2%	6.8%	2.0%	3.1%	100.0%

Qualifications

5.62 Figure 21 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about the qualifications of respondents aged 16 years or older.

Figure 21 – Census and CQS question on Qualifications

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card T)
<p>27 Which of these qualifications do you have?</p> <p>➤ Tick every box that applies if you have any of the qualifications listed.</p> <p>➤ If your UK qualification is not listed, tick the box that contains its nearest equivalent.</p> <p>➤ If you have qualifications you gained outside the UK, tick the box that indicates this and the nearest UK equivalents (if known).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 4 O Levels /CSEs/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5+ O Levels (passes)/CSEs (grade 1)/GCSEs (grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Higher Diploma</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Apprenticeship</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Degree (for example, BA, BSc), Higher degree (for example, MA, PhD, PGCE)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher Level, Foundation degree</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Professional qualifications (for example, teaching, nursing, accountancy)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other vocational/work-related qualifications</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Qualifications gained outside the UK</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No qualifications</p>	<p>Which of these qualifications did you have on 27th March 2011?</p> <p>Tick every box that applies if you have any of the qualifications listed</p> <p>If your UK qualification is not listed, tick the box that contains its nearest equivalent</p> <p>If you have qualifications you gained outside the UK, tick the box that indicates this and the nearest UK equivalents (if known)</p> <p>1 – 1-4 O Levels/CSEs/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma</p> <p>2 – NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills</p> <p>3 – 5+ O Levels (passes)/CSEs (grade 1)/GCSEs (grades A* - C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/2 - 3 AS Levels/VCEs, Higher Diploma</p> <p>4 – NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma</p> <p>5 – Apprenticeship</p> <p>6 – 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma</p> <p>7 – NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma</p> <p>8 – Degree (for example, BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example, MA, PhD, PGCE)</p> <p>9 – NVQ Level 4 - 5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher Level, Foundation Degree</p> <p>10 – Professional qualifications (for example, teaching, nursing, accountancy)</p> <p>11 – Other vocational/work-related qualifications</p> <p>12 – Qualifications gained outside the UK</p> <p>13 – No qualifications</p>

- 5.63 For the purpose of this analysis, the highest level of qualification reported was derived for each respondent. Table 21 below shows that, when reduced to either 'Qualifications' or 'No Qualifications', responses in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 88.5% of cases. The Agreement Rate was relatively high (91.4%) for the 1,633 of the 2,367 individuals that reported that they had qualifications.
- 5.64 Table 21a shows that the actual responses reported in the Census for highest level of qualification aligned with that reported in the CQS in 67.3% of cases. However, the level of agreement varied from 84.6% for those who reported in the Census that they had 'Level 4+' qualifications to 24.3% for those who reported 'Other'.
- 5.65 The extent of this variation is not altogether surprising given (i) the 'Tick every box that applies' nature of the question, (ii) the fact that there were 13 boxes that the participant could have ticked, and (iii) the fact that the Census response may not have been provided by the individual who provided information about themselves in the face-to-face CQS interview.
- 5.66 As with some other questions, figures off the leading diagonal are broadly counterbalanced - for example, 48 individuals reported that they had a 'Level 2' qualification in the Census but that they had a 'Level 3' qualification in the CQS whilst 44 reported the opposite. A further 34 individuals reported that they had a 'Level 4+' qualification in the Census but that they had a 'Level 3' qualification in the CQS whilst 39 reported the opposite. However, numerically the largest difference was among those participants with a Level 1 qualification according to the Census; some 95 people in this category indicated in the CQS that they had a Level 2 qualification.

Table 21 – Agreement Rates for Qualifications (Amalgamated Responses)

Qualifications		2011 Census		
		Qualifications	No Qualifications	Total
2011 CQS	Qualifications	1493	132	1625
	No Qualifications	140	601	741
	Total	1633	733	2367
	Agreement Rates	91.4%	82.0%	88.5%

Table 21a – Agreement Rates for Qualifications

Qualifications ⁹		2011 Census							
		No Qualifications	Level 1	Level 2	Apprenticeship	Level 3	Level 4+	Other	Total
2011 CQS	No Qualifications	601	38	18	13	10	24	37	741
	Level 1	26	101	29	5	4	4	9	179
	Level 2	41	95	178	22	44	15	17	412
	Apprenticeship	26	4	5	25	9	2	9	81
	Level 3	6	20	48	12	151	34	8	279
	Level 4+	7	7	24	1	39	508	7	592
	Other	26	6	4	2	2	14	28	83
	Total	733	271	306	81	259	600	116	2367
	Agreement Rates	82.0%	37.2%	58.3%	30.8%	58.4%	84.6%	24.3%	67.3%
Proportion of Usual Residents in full 2011 Census (KS501NI)		29.12%	11.51%	14.92%	4.22%	12.30%	23.65%	4.28%	100%

9

No qualifications (No academic or professional qualifications)

Level 1: 1-4 O Levels/CSEs/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: Other Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Qualifications gained outside the UK (Not stated/ level unknown)

Voluntary Work

- 5.67 Figure 22 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about voluntary work (without pay) carried out during the past year by respondents aged 16 years or older.

Figure 22 – Census and CQS question on Voluntary Work

2011 Census	2011 CQS
28 In the past year, have you helped with or carried out any voluntary work without pay? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	On 27th March 2011, in the past year, had you helped with or carried out any voluntary work without pay? 1 – Yes 2 – No

- 5.68 As shown in Table 22, voluntary work reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 88.2% of cases. It is worth noting however that although the numbers off the leading diagonal are broadly counterbalanced i.e. 170 versus 108, the discrepancy of 170 of the 358 (47.5%) who responded 'Yes' had a much greater effect on that particular Agreement Rate (reducing it to 52.6%) than the 108 of the 2000 (5.4%) who responded 'No' in the Census.

Table 22 – Agreement Rates for Voluntary Work

Voluntary Work		2011 Census		
		Yes	No	Total
2011 CQS	Yes	189	108	297
	No	170	1892	2061
	Total	358	2000	2358
	Agreement Rates	52.6%	94.6%	88.2%
Proportion of Usual Residents in full 2011 Census (KS601NI ¹⁰)		15.6%	84.4%	100.0%

¹⁰ Includes Usual Residents aged 16 to 74 years.

Employment Last Week

5.69 Figure 23 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about the employment of respondents aged 16 years or older during the week prior to Census day.

Figure 23 – Census and CQS question on Employment Last Week

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card U)
<p>29 Last week, were you:</p> <p>➡ Tick all that apply.</p> <p>➡ Include any paid work, including casual or temporary work, even if only for one hour.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> working as an employee? ➡ Go to 35</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> on a government sponsored training scheme? ➡ Go to 35</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> self-employed or freelance? ➡ Go to 35</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> working, paid or unpaid, for your own or your family's business? ➡ Go to 35</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> away from work ill, on maternity leave, on holiday or temporarily laid off? ➡ Go to 35</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> doing any other kind of paid work? ➡ Go to 35</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> none of the above</p>	<p>How would you describe your situation in the 7 days ending 27th March 2011?</p> <p>Include any paid work, including casual or temporary work, even if only for one hour</p> <p>Code all that apply</p> <p>1 – Working as an employee?</p> <p>2 – On a government sponsored training scheme?</p> <p>3 – Self-employed or freelance?</p> <p>4 – Working paid or unpaid for your own or your family's business?</p> <p>5 – Away from work ill, on maternity leave, on holiday or temporarily laid off?</p> <p>6 – Doing any other kind of paid work?</p> <p>7 – None of the above</p>

5.70 As shown in Table 23 below, the type of activity last week that was reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 88.4% of cases. The overall level of agreement is encouraging given (i) the 'Tick all that apply' nature of the question and (ii) recall issues for the week before Census day. Ignoring where only eight respondents reported 'Government Sponsored Training Scheme', the level of agreement ranged from 94.8% for those who reported that they were an 'Employee' to 15.5% for those that reported 'Other'.

5.71 In terms of numbers, the main area of disagreement between what was reported in the Census and what was reported in the CQS was for those who reported 'None' in the Census. For example, 48 out of the 979 (4.9%) sampled persons that reported their employment last week as 'None' in the Census, reported it as 'Away from work' in the CQS. A further 25 (2.6%) reported in the CQS that they were in fact an 'Employee'.

Table 23 – Agreement Rates for Employment Last Week

Employment Last Week		2011 Census						
		Employee	Government Sponsored Training Scheme	Self Employed / Freelance	Own / Family Business	Away from work	Other	None
2011 CQS	Employee	961	0	6	4	12	18	25
	Government Sponsored Training Scheme	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Self Employed / Freelance	10	0	128	10	0	13	13
	Own / Family Business	3	0	4	5	0	6	5
	Away from work	7	1	1	1	24	2	48
	Other - matched	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
	Other - unmatched	9	0	4	4	1	1	3
	None	24	6	3	2	10	5	881
	Total	1014	8	145	26	47	52	979
Agreement Rates		94.8%	16.3%	87.9%	19.6%	51.3%	15.5%	90.0%

Looking for Work

- 5.72 Figure 24 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about whether or not respondents had been looking for work in the four weeks prior to Census day. This question was asked of those respondents, aged 16 years or older who had previously indicated that they were not in any form of paid work in the week prior to Census day.

Figure 24 – Census and CQS question on Looking for Work

2011 Census	2011 CQS
<p>30 Were you actively looking for any kind of paid work during the last four weeks?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>Were you actively looking for any kind of paid work during the 4 weeks ending 27th March 2011</p> <p>1 – Yes 2 – No</p>

- 5.73 As shown in Table 24 below, whether or not individuals reported that they were actively looking for work in the four weeks prior to Census day in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 94.2% of cases. Here again, although the numbers off the leading diagonal are broadly counterbalanced i.e. 31 versus 20, the 31 of the 110 who responded 'Yes' had a proportionately greater effect on that particular Agreement Rate (reducing it to 71.7%) than the 20 of the 768 who responded 'No' in the Census.

Table 24 – Agreement Rates for Looking for Work

Looking for Work		2011 Census		
		Yes	No	Total
2011 CQS	Yes	79	20	99
	No	31	748	779
	Total	110	768	878
	Agreement Rates	71.7%	97.4%	94.2%

Available for Work

- 5.74 Figure 25 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about whether or not respondents could have started a new job (if it had been available in the week prior to Census day) within two weeks. This question was asked of those respondents, aged 16 years or older who had previously indicated that they were not in any form of paid work in the week prior to Census day.

Figure 25 – Census and CQS question on Available for Work

2011 Census	2011 CQS
31 If a job had been available last week, could you have started it within two weeks? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If a job had been available in the week ending 27th March 2011 could you have started it within 2 weeks? 1 – Yes 2 – No

- 5.75 As shown in Table 25 below, whether or not individuals reported that they could have started a job within two weeks in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 91.5% of cases. While the numbers off the leading diagonal were counterbalanced (i.e. 38 versus 35), the 38 who responded ‘Yes’ in the Census had a proportionately greater effect on that particular Agreement Rate (reducing it to 73.3%) than the 35 who responded ‘No’ in the Census.

Table 25 – Agreement Rates for Available for Work

Available for Work		2011 Census		
		Yes	No	Total
2011 CQS	Yes	103	35	138
	No	38	673	711
	Total	140	708	849
	Agreement Rates	73.3%	95.1%	91.5%

Waiting to Start Work

- 5.76 Figure 26 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about whether or not respondents were waiting, during the week prior to Census day, to start a job already obtained. This question was asked of those respondents, aged 16 years or older who had previously indicated that they were not in any form of paid work in the week prior to Census day.

Figure 26 – Census and CQS question on Waiting to Start Work

2011 Census	2011 CQS
<p>32 Last week, were you waiting to start a job already obtained?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>In the week ending 27th March 2011, were you waiting to start a job already obtained?</p> <p>1 – Yes 2 – No</p>

- 5.77 As shown in Table 26 below, whether or not individuals reported in the Census that they were waiting to start a job already obtained aligned with that reported in the CQS in 99.2% of cases that the question applied to.

Table 26 – Agreement Rates for Waiting to Start Work

Waiting to Start Work		2011 Census		
		Yes	No	Total
2011 CQS	Yes	3	5	9
	No	1	831	832
	Total	5	836	841
	Agreement Rates	74.2%	99.4%	99.2%

Other Activity Last Week

- 5.78 Figure 27 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about other activity during the week prior to Census day. This question was asked of those respondents, aged 16 years or older who had previously indicated that they were not in any form of paid work in the week prior to Census day.

Figure 27 – Census and CQS question on Other Activity Last Week

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card V)
<p>33 Last week, were you:</p> <p>➡ Tick all that apply.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> retired (whether receiving a pension or not)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a student?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> looking after home or family?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> long-term sick or disabled?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> other</p>	<p>In the week ending 27th March 2011, which of these options were you?</p> <p>Code all that apply</p> <p>1 – Retired (whether receiving a pension or not)</p> <p>2 – A student</p> <p>3 – Looking after home or family</p> <p>4 – Long-term sick or disabled, or</p> <p>5 – Other</p>

- 5.79 As shown in Table 27 below, the other activity (in the week prior to Census day) reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 76.8% of cases. While the overall level of agreement is generally encouraging given the ‘Tick all that apply’ nature of the question, the level of agreement ranged from 91.2% for respondents who reported ‘Student’ in the Census to 34.0% for those who reported ‘Other’ in the Census.
- 5.80 The main areas of disagreement were (i) among those who ticked the ‘Other’ box in the Census but opted for a different response in the CQS (102 out of the 878 participants that this question applied to – 11.6%) and (ii) among the smaller number of participants who had indicated the ‘Other’ category in the CQS but hadn’t indicated ‘Other’ in the Census (69 out of 878 – 7.9%).

Table 27 – Agreement Rates for Other Activity Last Week

Other Activity Last Week		2011 Census					
		Retired	Student	Looking after home or family	Long-term Sick or Disabled	Other	Total
2011 CQS	Retired	386	0	3	12	52	453
	Student	0	18	0	1	4	24
	Looking after home or family	4	0	118	9	19	150
	Long-term Sick or Disabled	5	0	0	99	21	126
	Other – matched	0	0	0	0	52	52
	Other - unmatched	40	2	19	8	6	75
	Total	435	20	141	129	153	878
	Agreement Rates	88.8%	91.2%	83.8%	77.1%	34.0%	76.8%
Proportion of Usual Residents in full 2011 Census (KS601NI ¹¹)		12.9%	6.2%	4.5%	7.3%	2.9%	NA ¹²

¹¹ Includes Usual Residents aged 16 to 74 years.

¹² Not available.

Ever Worked

- 5.81 Figure 28 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about whether respondents had ever worked. This question was asked of those respondents, aged 16 years or older who had previously indicated that they were not in any form of paid work in the week prior to Census day.

Figure 28 – Census and CQS question on Ever Worked

2011 Census	2011 CQS
<p>34 Have you ever worked?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, write in the year that you last worked</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → Goto 35</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, have never worked → Goto 43</p>	<p>Have you ever worked?</p> <p>1 – Yes</p> <p>2 – No</p> <p>Enter year last worked in YYYY format</p> <p>1891..2011</p>

- 5.82 As shown in Table 28 below, whether or not respondents had ever worked as reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 91.0% of cases. Here again, the figures off the leading diagonal were broadly counterbalanced (i.e. 35 versus 49). The 49 (42.2% of the 116) who indicated 'No' in the Census but 'Yes' in the CQS had a much greater effect on that Agreement Rate (reducing it to 58.3%) than the 35 (4.3% of the 814) who responded 'Yes' in the Census but 'No' in the CQS.

Table 28 – Agreement Rates for Ever Worked

Ever Worked		2011 Census		
		Yes	No	Total
2011 CQS	Yes	779	49	828
	No	35	68	103
	Total	814	116	931
	Agreement Rates	95.7%	58.3%	91.0%

Employment Status in Main Job

- 5.83 Figure 29 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about the respondent's employment status in their current/last main job. This question was asked of those, aged 16 years or older who had previously indicated that they were either currently working or had worked at some time prior to Census day.

Figure 29 – Census and CQS question on Employment Status in Main Job

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card W)
36 In your main job, are (were) you: <input type="checkbox"/> an employee? <input type="checkbox"/> self-employed or freelance without employees? <input type="checkbox"/> self-employed with employees?	In your main job on 27th March 2011, were you? 1 – An employee? 2 – Self-employed or freelance without employees? 3 – Self-employed with employees?

- 5.84 As shown in Table 29 below, the employment status reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 94.7% of cases.
- 5.85 Here again, figures off the leading diagonal are broadly counterbalanced - for example, 26 individuals reported that they were 'Self Employed or Freelance without employees' in the Census but 'an employee' in the CQS whilst 40 reported the opposite. Eight individuals reported that they were 'Self Employed with employees' in the Census but 'Self Employed or Freelance without employees' in the CQS whilst 19 reported the opposite.

Table 29 – Agreement Rates for Employment Status in Main Job

Employment Status in Main Job		2011 Census			
		An employee	Self-Employed or Freelance without employees	Self-Employed with employees	Total
2011 CQS	An employee	1845	26	6	1878
	Self-Employed or Freelance without employees	40	149	8	198
	Self-Employed with employees	15	19	56	90
	Total	1900	195	71	2166
	Agreement Rates	97.1%	76.5%	79.3%	94.7%
Proportion of Usual Residents in full 2011 Census (QS601NI ¹³)		48.7%	2.5%	6.3%	NA ¹⁴

¹³ Includes usual residents aged 16 to 74 years.

¹⁴ Not available.

Supervision of Other Employees

- 5.86 Figure 30 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about whether or not the respondent currently did or had previously supervised other employees. This question was asked of those, aged 16 years or older who had previously indicated that they were either currently working or had worked at some time prior to Census day.

Figure 30 – Census and CQS question on Supervision of Other Employees

2011 Census	2011 CQS
<p>39 Do (did) you supervise any employees?</p> <p>→ Supervision involves overseeing the work of other employees on a day-to-day basis.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>Did you supervise any employees?</p> <p>Supervision involves overseeing the work of other employees on a day-to-day basis</p> <p>1 – Yes</p> <p>2 – No</p>

- 5.87 As shown in Table 30 below, the supervision status reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 87.2% of cases. Here again, those off the leading diagonal were broadly counterbalanced (i.e. 121 versus 158). However, the 121 (19.5% of the 620) who reported 'Yes' in the Census but 'No' in the CQS had a proportionately larger effect on that Agreement Rate (reducing it to 80.5%) than the 158 (10.1% of the 1557) who responded 'No' in the Census but 'Yes' in the CQS.

Table 30 – Agreement Rates for Supervision of Other Employees

Supervision of Other Employees		2011 Census		
		Yes	No	Total
2011 CQS	Yes	499	158	657
	No	121	1400	1520
	Total	620	1557	2177
	Agreement Rates	80.5%	89.9%	87.2%

Hours Worked

- 5.88 Figure 31 below presents the question that was asked in both the Census and the CQS about the number of hours that the respondent usually worked (or had worked, if they were not currently working) in their main job. This question was asked of those, aged 16 years or older who had previously indicated that they were either currently working or had worked at some time prior to Census day.

Figure 31 – Census and CQS question on Hours Worked

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card X)
<p>42 In your main job, how many hours a week do (did) you usually work?</p> <p>➔ Include paid and unpaid overtime.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 15 or less <input type="checkbox"/> 16 - 30</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 31 - 48 <input type="checkbox"/> 49 or more</p>	<p>(Thinking back to February/March 2011) in your main job, how many hours a week (including paid and unpaid overtime) did you usually work?</p> <p>1 – 15 or less</p> <p>2 – 16-30</p> <p>3 – 31-48</p> <p>4 – 49 or more</p>

- 5.89 As shown in Table 31 below, the hours worked reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 76.2% of cases. At 82.6%, The Agreement Rate was highest among those who reported in the Census that they worked (or had been working) between 31 and 48 hours a week. Just over three fifths (61.2%) of people fell into this category in the full Census. A further one fifth (20.7%) fell into the 16-30 hours a week category in the full Census, where the CQS Agreement Rate among sampled participants was just under 70%.
- 5.90 The differences off the leading diagonal are not particularly surprising given that CQS participants may not have been able to recall precisely what they had reported in the Census given that (i) the CQS fieldwork was two months after the Census and (ii) that their circumstances may have changed. While broadly counterbalanced, there is a slightly greater tendency for participants to report in the CQS that they were working fewer hours that they had reported in the Census than there was to report that they worked more hours (i.e. 282 participants above the diagonal compared with 233 below the diagonal).

Table 31 – Agreement Rates for Hours Worked

Hours Worked		2011 Census				
		15 or less	16 - 30	31 - 48	49 or more	Total
2011 CQS	15 or less	102	47	68	11	228
	16 - 30	34	311	77	1	423
	31 - 48	19	75	1115	78	1286
	49 or more	0	15	90	123	228
	Total	155	448	1350	213	2166
	Agreement Rates	65.7%	69.5%	82.6%	57.8%	76.2%
Proportion of Usual Residents ¹⁵ in full 2011 Census (KS604NI)		8.3%	20.7%	61.2%	9.8%	100.0%

¹⁵ Includes usual residents in employment aged 16 to 74 years.

Method of Travel to Main Place of Work or Study

5.91 Figure 32 below presents the question that respondents, excluding those who indicated that they were 'Not currently working or studying' or 'Work or study mainly at or from home', were asked in both the Census and the CQS about the method they used to travel to their main place of work or study.

Figure 32 – Census and CQS question on Method of Travel to Main Place of Work or Study

2011 Census	2011 CQS (Show Card Y)
<p>44 How do you usually travel to your main place of work or study (including school)?</p> <p>↻ Tick one box only.</p> <p>↻ Tick the box for the longest part, by distance, of your usual journey to place of work or study.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Train</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bus, minibus or coach (public or private)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle, scooter or moped</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Driving a car or van</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Car or van pool, sharing driving</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Passenger in a car or van</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Taxi</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> On foot</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>Thinking back to February/March 2011, how did you usually travel to your main place of work or study?</p> <p>Choose one option only</p> <p>Choose the longest part, by distance, of your usual journey to work or study</p> <p>1 – Train</p> <p>2 – Bus, minibus or coach (public or private)</p> <p>3 – Motorcycle, scooter or moped</p> <p>4 – Driving a car or van</p> <p>5 – Car or van pool, sharing driving</p> <p>6 – Passenger in a car or van</p> <p>7 – Taxi</p> <p>8 – Bicycle</p> <p>9 – On foot</p> <p>10 – Other</p>

5.92 As shown in Table 32 below, the method of travel to main place of work or study reported in the Census aligned with that reported in the CQS in 71.7% of cases. Ignoring where only four respondents reported 'Motorcycle, scooter or moped', the level of agreement ranged from 85.9% for those that reported 'Train' to 22.6% for those who reported 'Car or van pool, sharing driving'.

- 5.93 The main areas of disagreement off the leading diagonal, which broadly counterbalanced with the different responses falling into similar categories, were in terms of those who travelled in a car or van, in particular in terms of whether they were (i) the driver, (ii) were sharing the driving, or (iii) were a passenger. For example, 120 people who reported in the Census that they travelled to work by 'Driving a car or van' indicated in the CQS that they were in a 'Car or Van pool, sharing driving' with a further 13 indicating that they were a 'passenger in a car or van'. Conversely, 77 people who indicated in the CQS that they travelled to work by 'Driving a car or van' reported in the Census that they were in a 'Car or van pool, sharing driving', with a further 23 indicating in the Census that they were a 'Passenger'.

Table 32 – Agreement Rates for Method of Travel to Main Place of Work or Study

Method of Travel to Main Job / Place of Study		2011 Census										
		Train	Bus, minibus or coach	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	Driving a car or van	Car or van pool, sharing driving	Passenger in car or van	Taxi	Bicycle	On foot	Other	Total
2011 CQS	Train	23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	25
	Bus, minibus or coach	1	107	0	1	2	10	0	0	5	0	126
	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Driving a car or van	2	10	0	495	77	23	6	0	7	2	620
	Car or van pool, sharing driving	0	0	0	120	26	21	2	0	3	2	174
	Passenger in car or van	0	12	0	13	8	150	3	1	11	1	199
	Taxi	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	9
	Bicycle	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	9
	On foot	0	3	0	1	0	9	4	2	127	2	149
	Other	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	6
	Total	26	133	4	633	114	214	24	9	155	10	1323
	Agreement Rates	85.9%	80.9%	100.0%	78.2%	22.6%	69.9%	32.7%	62.5%	82.1%	28.6%	71.7%
Proportion of Usual Residents in full 2011 Census (KS702NI)		1.3%	12.2%	0.3%	39.5%	7.0%	14.5%	1.4%	0.7%	11.3%	0.6%	88.8% ¹⁶

¹⁶ 11.2% of respondents reported that they were either 'Not currently working or studying' or 'Work or study mainly at or from home'.

CQS Survey Advance Letter

Date as postmark

Dear Resident(s)

CENSUS QUALITY SURVEY

I am writing to ask for your help in an important survey to assess the quality of information gathered as part of the recent Northern Ireland Census.

Accuracy is paramount for the census and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) carries out numerous quality checks before, during and after the event to make sure census estimates are as accurate as possible.

The Census Quality Survey is a small-sample, doorstep survey to evaluate the information people have provided on their census returns. A team of interviewers from the Central Survey Unit visit a selected number of households to go through the answers they have given to assess people's understanding of the questions and confirm that we have accurate information for all household members. Your co-operation is vital to the success of the survey.

An interviewer from the Central Survey Unit will be calling at your address within the next few weeks to explain the survey to you in more detail. All of our interviewers will display an official photographic identification card. If you are in any doubt as to whether your caller is genuine, you can contact QUICK CHECK (a local PSNI initiative), on FREEPHONE 0800 013 22 90.

Your Part in the Survey

Your address has been selected at random from a list of returned census forms to form part of a sample that represents the population as a whole. Once an address has been selected for the survey, we cannot replace it with another address.

Guarantee of Confidentiality

We rely on people's voluntary co-operation to produce official statistics to help everyone understand what is happening in our society. Any information you give us is in the strictest confidence and will not be released in any way that could be associated with you.

Further Information

We hope that you will find the survey interesting to take part in. The interviewer who calls will be able to answer any questions you might have. If you wish to enquire further about this survey now, or to get a message to an interviewer who has already contacted you, please call [REDACTED] on [REDACTED], or [REDACTED] on [REDACTED].

Thank you in advance for your co-operation. We appreciate your help in this important survey.



Yours sincerely,

K F SWEENEY (Dr)

Head of Central Survey Unit

Census Quality Survey Show Cards

(June 2011)

Show Card A

1. Me, this is my permanent or family home
2. Family members including partners, children, and babies born on or before 27 March 2011
3. Students and / or schoolchildren who live away from home during term time
4. Housemates, tenants or lodgers
5. People who work away from home within the UK, or are members of the armed forces, if this is their permanent or family home
6. People staying, or expecting to stay, in a residential establishment (such as a hospital, care home, or hostel) for less than 6 months
7. People who usually live outside the UK who are staying in the UK for 3 months or more
8. People who are temporarily outside the UK for less than 12 months
9. People staying temporarily who usually live in the UK but do not have another UK address, for example, relatives, friends
10. Other people who usually live here, including anyone temporarily away from home
11. No-one usually lives here, for example, this is a second address or holiday home

Show Card B

1. Never married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership
2. Married
3. In a registered same-sex civil partnership
4. Separated, but still legally married
5. Separated, but still legally in a same-sex civil partnership
6. Divorced
7. Formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved
8. Widowed
9. Surviving partner from a same-sex Civil partnership

Show Card C

1. Husband or wife
2. Same-sex civil partner
3. Partner
4. Son or daughter
5. Stepchild
6. Brother or sister
7. Stepbrother or stepsister
8. Mother or father
9. Stepmother or stepfather
10. Grandchild
11. Grandparent
12. Relation – other
13. Unrelated (including foster child)

Show Card D

A whole house or bungalow that is:

1. detached
2. semi-detached
3. terraced (including end-terrace)

A flat, maisonette or apartment that is:

4. in a purpose-built block of flats or tenement
5. part of a converted or shared house (including bedsits)
6. in a commercial building (for example, in an office building, hotel or over a shop)

A mobile or temporary structure:

7. a caravan or other mobile or temporary structure.

Show Card E

1. Wheelchair usage
2. Other physical or mobility difficulties
3. Visual difficulties
4. Hearing difficulties
5. Other
6. None

Show Card F

1. No central heating
2. Gas
3. Electric (including storage heaters)
4. Oil
5. Solid fuel (for example, wood, coal)
6. Other central heating

Show Card G

1. Owns outright
2. Owns with a mortgage or loan
3. Part owns and part rents (shared ownership)
4. Rents (with or without housing benefit)
5. Lives here rent-free

Show Card H

1. Northern Ireland Housing Executive
2. Housing association or charitable trust
3. Private landlord or letting agency
4. Employer of a household member
5. Relative or friend of a household member
6. Other

Show Card I

1. Northern Ireland
2. England
3. Scotland
4. Wales
5. Republic of Ireland
6. Elsewhere

Show Card J

1. Less than 6 months
2. 6 months or more but less than 12 months
3. 12 months or more

Show Card K

1. British
2. Irish
3. Northern Irish
4. English
5. Scottish
6. Welsh
7. Other

Show Card L

1. White
2. Chinese
3. Irish Traveller
4. Indian
5. Pakistani
6. Bangladeshi
7. Black Caribbean
8. Black African
9. Black Other
10. Mixed ethnic group
11. Any other ethnic group

Show Card M

1. Roman Catholic
2. Presbyterian Church in Ireland
3. Church of Ireland
4. Methodist Church in Ireland
5. Other
6. None

Show Card N

1. Very well
2. Well
3. Not well
4. Not at all

Show Card O

1. No ability Irish
2. Understand Irish
3. Speak Irish
4. Read Irish
5. Write Irish

Show Card P

1. No ability Ulster-Scots
2. Understand Ulster-Scots
3. Speak Ulster-Scots
4. Read Ulster-Scots
5. Write Ulster-Scots

Show Card Q

1. Deafness or partial hearing loss
2. Blindness or partial sight loss
3. Communication difficulty
4. A mobility or dexterity difficulty
5. A learning difficulty, intellectual difficulty, or social or behavioural difficulty
6. An emotional, psychological or mental health condition
7. Long-term pain or discomfort
8. Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
9. Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss
10. A chronic illness
11. Other condition
12. No condition

Show Card R

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Bad
5. Very bad

Show Card S

1. No
2. Yes, 1 - 19 hours a week
3. Yes, 20 - 49 hours a week
4. Yes, 50 or more hours a week

Show Card T

1.
 - 1- 4 O Levels / CSEs / GCSEs (any grades)
 - Entry Level
 - Foundation Diploma
2.
 - NVQ Level 1
 - Foundation GNVQ
 - Basic/Essential Skills
3.
 - 5+ O Levels (passes)
 - 5+ CSEs (grade 1)
 - 5+ GCSEs (grades A*- C)
 - School Certificate
 - 1 A Level
 - 2 - 3 AS Levels / VCEs
 - Higher Diploma
4.
 - NVQ Level 2
 - Intermediate GNVQ
 - City and Guilds Craft
 - BTEC First
 - General Diploma
 - RSA Diploma
5.
 - Apprenticeship
6.
 - 2+ A Levels/ VCEs
 - 4+ AS Levels
 - Higher School Certificate
 - Progression / Advanced Diploma
7.
 - NVQ Level 3
 - Advanced GNVQ
 - City and Guilds Advanced Craft
 - ONC
 - OND
 - BTEC National
 - RSA Advanced Diploma

8.
 - Degree (for example, BA, BSc)
 - Higher Degree (for example, MA, PhD, PGCE)
9.
 - NVQ Level 4 - 5
 - HNC
 - HND
 - RSA Higher Diploma
 - BTEC Higher Level
 - Foundation Degree
10.
 - Professional qualifications (for example, teaching, nursing, accountancy)
11.
 - Other vocational / work-related qualifications
12.
 - Qualifications gained outside the UK
13.
 - No qualifications

Show Card U

1. Working as an employee
2. On a government sponsored training scheme
3. Self-employed or freelance
4. Working, paid or unpaid, for your own or your family's business
5. Away from work ill, on maternity leave, on holiday or temporarily laid off
6. Doing any other kind of paid work
7. None of the above

Show Card V

1. Retired (whether receiving a pension or not)
2. A student
3. Looking after home or family
4. Long-term sick or disabled
5. Other

Show Card W

1. An employee
2. Self-employed or freelance without employees
3. Self-employed with employees

Show Card X

1. 15 or less
2. 16 – 30
3. 31 – 48
4. 49 or more

Show Card Y

1. Train
2. Bus, minibus or coach (public or private)
3. Motorcycle, scooter or moped
4. Driving a car or van
5. Car or van pool, sharing driving
6. Passenger in a car or van
7. Taxi
8. Bicycle
9. On foot
10. Other

Response Rates, Agreement Rates and Confidence Intervals

1. The Response Rate for a particular question is the percentage of participants who were expected to answer the question and actually did. As an example, if 240 people were routed to a particular question (based on their earlier responses) but only 180 actually responded then the Response Rate would be 180 out of 240 = 75%.
2. The Agreement Rate is the proportion of responses where the Census category aligned with the CQS category.
3. As with any simple random sample, different people would be selected if the sample was randomly drawn again and slightly different estimates would be produced based on this different sample. The spread of these estimates is known as the sampling variability. Confidence Intervals are used to present the sampling variability.
4. A 95% confidence interval is a range (from the Lower Bound to the Upper Bound) within which the true population parameter would fall for 95% of all possible samples that could have been selected. It is a standard way of expressing the statistical accuracy of a survey based estimate. If an estimate has a large error level, the corresponding confidence interval will be very wide.
5. The Standard Error (SE) of the Agreement Rate is given by:

$$SE = \frac{p(1-p)}{N}$$

Where

p = Agreement Rate = number of responses which agree / total number of valid responses, and

N = number of valid responses.

6. The 95% Confidence Interval around the Agreement Rate is given by:

$$95\% CI = p \pm 1.96 * SE$$

7. In this report, the Confidence Interval is presented in terms of a Lower and an Upper bound.

Household Questions

8. A total of 8 household questions have been considered in this report. For each of these questions, Table 1 below shows the Response Rate, the Agreement Rate and the Lower and Upper Bounds for the Agreement Rate 95% Confidence Interval.
9. Whilst very high at 94.8%, the Response Rate was lowest for the Landlord question. Agreement Rates ranged from a high of 98.4% (between the response in the CQS and the response in the Census) for 'Self-Contained' to a low of 60.9% for 'Number of Rooms'.

Table 1 – Response Rates, Agreement Rates and Confidence Interval for household questions.

Variable	Response Rate (%)	Agreement Rate (%)	95% Confidence Interval (Agreement Rate)	
			Lower Bound (%)	Upper Bound (%)
Type of Accommodation	100.0	89.3	87.9	90.8
Self-Contained	100.0	98.4	97.9	99.0
Number of Rooms	100.0	60.9	58.6	63.2
Household Adaptations (Y/N)	100.0	89.7	88.3	91.1
Household Adaptations	100.0	87.1	85.6	88.7
Central Heating (Y/N)	100.0	99.6	99.3	99.9
Central Heating	100.0	80.1	78.2	81.9
Tenure	99.7	90.8	89.5	92.2
Landlord	94.8	92.4	90.1	94.7
Number of Cars or Vans (Y/N)	99.8	97.2	96.4	98.0
Number of Cars or Vans	99.8	87.2	85.6	88.7

Individual Questions

10. A total of 32 individual questions have been considered. For each of these questions, Table 2 below shows the Response Rate, Agreement Rate and the Lower and Upper Bounds for the Agreement Rate 95% Confidence Interval.
11. At 61.3% the Response Rate was lowest for the question on the Census that sought to confirm the month and year when someone most recently arrived to live in Northern Ireland. Agreement Rates varied from a high of 99.4% for the 'Student's Term-Time Address' question to low of 63.0% for the self-assessed 'General Health' question.

Table 2 – Response Rates, Agreement Rates and Confidence Interval for individual questions.

Variable	Response Rate (%)	Agreement Rate (%)	95% Confidence Interval (Agreement Rate)	
			Lower Bound (%)	Upper Bound (%)
Age	100.0	97.5	96.9	98.0
Marital and Civil Partnership Status	100.0	98.3	97.8	98.7
Students	100.0	97.0	96.3	97.6
Student's Term-Time Address	93.9	99.4	98.8	100.0
Country of Birth	99.9	99.2	98.9	99.6
Lived Outside Northern Ireland	99.8	89.3	88.2	90.4
Date Arrived to Live in Northern Ireland	61.3	70.6	65.0	76.2
Passports Held (Y/N)	99.7	94.8	94.0	95.6
Passports Held	99.7	92.2	91.2	93.1
National Identity	99.7	66.8	65.1	68.5
Ethnic Group	99.9	99.2	98.9	99.5
Religion Belong To	100.0	85.9	84.7	87.2
Religion Brought Up In	69.0	73.2	67.5	78.9
Main Language	99.8	99.2	98.9	99.5
Proficiency in English	92.9	64.5	54.6	74.4
Knowledge of Irish (Y/N)	100.0	93.0	92.1	93.9
Knowledge of Irish	100.0	87.8	86.6	88.9
Knowledge of Ulster-Scots (Y/N)	99.8	91.9	91.0	92.9
Knowledge of Ulster-Scots	99.8	90.1	89.0	91.2
Long-Term Health Problem or Disability (Y/N)	99.9	91.1	90.1	92.1
Long-Term Health Problem or Disability	99.9	86.4	85.1	87.6
Type of Long-Term Condition (Y/N)	99.8	86.4	85.2	87.6
Type of Long-Term Condition	99.8	70.4	68.7	72.0
General Health (VG,G/F/B,VB)	99.8	85.0	83.7	86.2
General Health	99.8	63.0	61.3	64.7
Provision of Unpaid Care (Y/N)	99.9	89.2	88.1	90.3
Provision of Unpaid Care	99.9	87.4	86.2	88.5
Qualifications (Y/N)	99.3	88.5	87.2	89.8
Qualifications	99.3	67.3	65.4	69.2
Voluntary Work	99.6	88.2	86.9	89.5
Employment Last Week	96.0	88.4	87.1	89.7
Looking for Work	94.2	94.2	92.6	95.7
Available for Work	91.1	91.5	89.6	93.3
Waiting to Start Work	90.2	99.2	98.6	99.8
Other Activity Last Week	94.2	76.8	74.0	79.5
Ever Worked	99.9	91.0	89.2	92.8
Employment Status in Main Job	91.5	94.7	93.7	95.6
Supervision of Other Employees	92.0	87.2	85.8	88.6
Hours Worked	91.5	76.2	74.5	78.0
Method of Travel to Main Place of Work or Study	95.7	71.7	69.3	74.1

Background information about the CQS

1. This Annex provides some important contextual background information that should be considered along with the information in the body of the report.
2. It discusses a range of aspects of the CQS from its strengths and limitations, its comparability to the Census itself, measures of accuracy, to the measures of quality assurance undertaken during the work to generate the final results.

Strengths and limitations

The main strength of the CQS is that it provides a reliable indicator of the overall quality of the Census responses in that participants were re-asked the full suite of Census questions in a face-to-face interview, thus providing content that was directly comparable. However, limitations of the CQS include:

- the CQS was a voluntary survey while the Census was compulsory. Many studies show that the characteristics of those who do not respond to a survey can differ from the characteristics of those who do respond. To address this, the results of the CQS have, where appropriate, been weighted to the full Census, in order to take account of survey non-response based on the assumption that response errors are similar enough for responders and non-responders that the results are valid for the whole population.
- the CQS was a sample survey, and so results are subject to sampling error. As with any simple random sampling methodology, different people may be selected if the sample was drawn again and slightly different results would be produced. Confidence intervals are used to quantify the sampling variability.
- time-lag between the Census response and the CQS interview – there is a risk that the time-lag between the Census and the CQS (i.e. 2 months) could affect the respondent's ability to accurately recall the information they provided in the

Census. In addition, they may simply have changed their mind in terms of which of the available response categories best reflects their particular circumstances.

- CQS interviewers didn't have Census responses to hand, so couldn't clarify with the responder why any discrepancies occurred.
- the Census was self-completion while the CQS was face-to-face. Differences in responses could arise, whether consciously or unconsciously, as a result of the interaction between the interviewer and the interviewee. Also, as highlighted in Section 3, the information provided in the Census about an individual may not have been given by the same person interviewed in the CQS.
- as with the Census, the CQS is still 'self-reported' so a common response to both the Census and the CQS need not necessarily be the correct response.

Comparability between the Census and the CQS

The CQS is directly comparable to the Census because:

- the CQS covered the complete list of questions included in the Census,
- although CQS responses were gathered by face-to-face interviews (while the Census responses came from self-completion questionnaires), modal effects (i.e. any effects due to how the CQS was administered) were minimised by replicating visual stimuli, question wording and ensuring that the key variables to be used for matching purposes were captured accurately.
- interviewers were provided with Show Cards (see Annex 2) displaying responses for the majority of questions, ensuring that respondents were provided with the answer categories in the same format as presented on the Census questionnaire.

- although the CQS was a voluntary survey (whilst the Census was compulsory), every effort was made to encourage the selected households and individuals to take part.

Accuracy measures

In developing this report, the CQS interview responses are considered as the 'correct' answer and the Census responses are then compared against them. The main reasons for this approach are:

- face-to-face interviews tend to result in more accurate answers than self-completion questionnaires, and
- CQS interviewers were instructed to carry out interviews in person with all respondents, and to only collect proxy data in instances where the respondent was unavailable, but had given permission for someone else in the household to answer on their behalf.

Quality Assurance Processes

- Data Capture (Computer Assisted Personal Interview Program)
 - Inbuilt routing on face-to-face questionnaire as per the Census questionnaire
 - Range checks and consistency built in
- Data Matching
 - Experienced team of data matchers
 - Managed process
 - Independently verified
- Data Processing
 - Confirmation of range checks and filters/routing
 - Confirmation of matching
 - Independent verification of data management and processing, including weighting

Analysis of corresponding CQS and Census response distributions

The following set of tables show that the response distributions derived from the answers provided through the CQS face-to-face interviews and the corresponding Census returns for CQS participants are indeed very similar across the full range of both household and individual questions asked in the Census.

This would serve to confirm that the Census itself is an unbiased method for collecting such information on both households and individuals.

Household Questions

Usual Residents

Usual Residents	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
1	21	22
2	33	33
3	18	18
4	17	17
5	8	7
6	3	3
Total	100	100

Type of Accommodation

Type of Accommodation	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Detached	40	40
Semi-detached	30	28
Terraced	24	27
Purpose-built block of Flats /Tenements	5	5
Part of a converted / shared house	0	0
Commercial building	0	0
Caravan / temporary structure	0	0
Total	100	100

Self-Contained

Self-Contained	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Yes	99	99
No	1	1
Total	100	100

Number of Rooms

Number of Rooms	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
1	0	0
2	2	1
3	4	3
4	11	11
5	27	30
6	22	23
7	13	12
8	9	10
9 or more	12	10
Total	100	100

Household Adaptations

Household Adaptations	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Wheelchair	4	6
Other Physical or Mobility Difficulties	6	5
Visual	0	0
Hearing	0	0
Other	0	0
None	88	87
Combinations	1	0
Total	100	98

Central Heating

Central Heating	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
No Central Heating	0	0
Gas	15	14
Electric	3	3
Oil	66	68
Solid Fuel	2	2
Other	1	0
Two or more types of Central Heating	14	12
Total	100	100

Tenure

Tenure	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Owns outright	31	33
Owns with a mortgage or loan	37	36
Part owns and part rents	0	1
Rents	29	29
Lives here rent-free	3	2
Total	100	100

Landlord

Landlord	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
NIHE	36	36
Housing association or charitable trust	13	14
Private landlord or letting agency	42	44
Employer of a household member	1	1
Relative or friend of a household member	7	5
Other	1	0
Total	100	100

Number of Cars or Vans

Number of Cars or Vans	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
0	20	21
1	38	39
2	32	31
3	7	6
4 or more	3	3
Total	100	100

Individual Questions

Age

Age Band	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
0-9	15	15
10-19	11	10
20-29	9	9
30-39	14	14
40-49	16	16
50-59	14	14
60-69	13	13
70-79	6	6
80-89	3	3
90+	0	0
Total	100	100

Marital and Civil Partnership Status

Marital and Civil Partnership Status	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Never Married and never registered a SSCP	43	44
Married, or in a registered SSCP	42	42
Separated but still legally married, or Separated but still legally in a SSCP	4	4
Divorced, or Formerly in a SSCP which is now legally dissolved	5	5
Widowed, or Surviving partner from a SSCP	6	6
Total	100	100

Students

Students	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Yes	20	19
No	80	81
Total	100	100

Term-Time Address

Term-Time Address	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
At address on front of Questionnaire	100	99
At another address	0	1
Total	100	100

Country of Birth

Country of Birth	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Northern Ireland	89	89
England	4	4
Scotland	1	1
Wales	0	0
Republic of Ireland	2	2
Elsewhere	4	4
Total	100	100

Lived Outside Northern Ireland

Lived Outside Northern Ireland	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Yes	14	13
No	86	87
Total	100	100

Date Arrived to Live in Northern Ireland

Decade Arrived to Live in Northern Ireland	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
1940s	1	1
1950s	0	0
1960s	3	3
1970s	5	6
1980s	6	7
1990s	17	20
2000s	58	55
2010-2011	9	8
Total	100	100

Passports Held

Passports Held	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
United Kingdom only	58	59
Ireland only	16	17
United Kingdom and Ireland only	2	2
None	19	19
Combinations	3	3
Total	100	100

National Identity

National Identity	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
British Only	40	43
Irish Only	23	21
Northern Irish Only	22	20
British and Irish	1	1
British and Northern Irish	6	6
Irish and Northern Irish	1	1
British, Irish and Northern Irish	2	1
Other	5	5
Total	100	100

Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
White	98	99
Chinese	0	0
Irish Traveller	0	0
Indian	0	0
Pakistani	0	0
Other Asian	0	0
Black Caribbean	0	0
Black African	0	0
Black Other	0	0
Mixed Ethnic	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	100	100

Religion Belong To

Religion Belong To	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Roman Catholic	44	44
Presbyterian	18	20
Church of Ireland	14	14
Methodist	3	3
Other	7	8
None	12	10
Not Stated	2	1
Total	100	100

Religion Brought Up In

Religion Brought Up In	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Roman Catholic	11	9
Presbyterian	14	13
Church of Ireland	12	12
Methodist	3	4
Other	7	11
None	53	51
Total	100	100

Main Language

Main Language	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
English	96	97
Other	4	3
Total	100	100

Proficiency in English

Proficiency in English	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Very well	32	33
Well	31	33
Not well	23	24
Not at all	14	10
Total	100	100

Knowledge of Irish

Knowledge of Irish	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
No ability	90	88
Understand only	4	4
Speak only	0	1
Speak and Read	0	0
Understand, Speak, Read and Write	3	3
Other combinations	3	3
Total	100	100

Knowledge of Ulster-Scots

Knowledge of Ulster-Scots	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
No ability	92	92
Understand only	5	6
Speak only	0	0
Speak and Read	0	0
Understand, Speak, Read and Write	1	1
Other combinations	2	2
Total	100	100

Long-Term Health Problem or Disability

Long-Term Health Problem or Disability	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Yes, limited a lot	11	11
Yes, limited a little	11	8
No	79	81
Total	100	100

Type of Long-Term Condition

Type of Long-Term Condition	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Deafness / Hearing Loss	2	2
Blindness / Sight Loss	0	1
Communication Difficulty	0	0
Mobility / Dexterity Difficulty	2	1
Learning / Intellectual Difficulty	1	1
Emotional / Psychological / Mental Health Condition	2	1
Pain / Discomfort	2	2
Shortness of Breath / Difficulty Breathing	4	2
Confusion / Memory Loss	0	0
Chronic Illness	3	2
Other	2	2
No Condition	66	74
Combinations	15	12
Total	100	100

General Health

General Health	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Very good	46	54
Good	32	29
Fair	17	12
Bad	4	4
Very bad	1	1
Total	100	100

Provision of Unpaid Care

Provision of Unpaid Care	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
No	87	88
Yes, 1-19 hours a week	8	7
Yes, 20-49 hours a week	2	2
Yes, 50 or more hours a week	3	4
Total	100	100

Qualifications

Qualifications	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
No Qualifications	31	31
Level 1	11	8
Level 2	13	17
Apprenticeship	3	3
Level 3	11	12
Level 4+	25	25
Other	5	4
Total	100	100

Voluntary Work

Voluntary Work	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Yes	15	13
No	85	87
Total	100	100

Employment Last Week

Employment Last Week	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Employee	45	45
Government Sponsored Training Scheme	0	0
Self Employed / Freelance	6	8
Own / Family Business	1	1
Away from work	2	4
Other kind of paid work	2	1
None	43	41
Total	100	100

Looking for Work

Looking for Work	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Yes	13	11
No	87	89
Total	100	100

Available for Work

Available for Work	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Yes	17	16
No	83	84
Total	100	100

Waiting to Start Work

Waiting to Start Work	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Yes	1	1
No	99	99
Total	100	100

Other Activity Last Week

Other Activity Last Week	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Retired	50	52
Student	2	3
Looking after home or family	16	17
Long-term Sick or Disabled	15	14
Other	17	14
Total	100	100

Ever Worked

Ever Worked	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Yes	87	89
No	13	11
Total	100	100

Employment Status in Main Job

Employment Status in Main Job	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Employee	88	87
Self Employed or Freelance without employees	9	9
Self Employed with employees	3	4
Total	100	100

Supervision of Other Employees

Supervision of Other Employees	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Yes	28	30
No	72	70
Total	100	100

Hours Worked

Hours Worked	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
15 or less	7	11
16-30	21	20
31-48	62	59
49 or more	10	11
Total	100	100

Method of Travel to Main Place of Work or Study

Method of Travel to Main Place of Work or Study	2011 Census (%)	2011 CQS (%)
Train	2	2
Bus, minibus or coach	10	10
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	0	0
Driving a car or van	48	47
Car or van pool, sharing driving	9	13
Passenger in car or van	16	15
Taxi	2	1
Bicycle	1	1
On foot	12	11
Other	1	0
Total	100	100