

STATISTICS PRESS NOTICE



Census 2011: Detailed Characteristics for Northern Ireland on Housing, Labour Market and Voluntary Work

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The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency has today released further results from the 2011 Census, which was held on 27 March 2011. Comprising the third phase of the Detailed Characteristics releases, these statistics focus on the topics of Housing, Labour Market and Voluntary Work and consider how these topics interact with a range of Census topics, for example, by comparing the age profiles of people who have or have not carried out voluntary work. The first phase of Detailed Characteristics, published on 16 May 2013, covered Health, Religion and National Identity, while the second phase, released on 28 June 2013, described Ethnicity, Country of Birth and Language.

The Census is widely acknowledged as playing a fundamental and unique role in the provision of comprehensive and robust population statistics. Census information is needed to inform policy, to plan services for specific groups of people and, especially, to make effective use of resources through distributing them to where they are needed most.

Key users of information from the Census include central and local government, academia, organisations undertaking research, the private, business and voluntary sectors and the general public.

Key Points:

Tenure and Age of Household Reference Person

1. In 2011, the proportion of households living in Owner-occupied (including Shared ownership) accommodation ranged from 16 per cent of those in which the [Household Reference Person \(HRP\)](#) was aged 16 to 24 to three-quarters (75 per cent) of those in which he or she was aged 45 to 74. In contrast, almost three-fifths (59 per cent) of households in which the HRP was aged 16 to 24 were living in the Private rented (including Rent free) sector, compared with 9.4 per cent of those in which he or she was aged 65 to 74. In addition, a quarter (25 per cent) of households in which the HRP was aged 16 to 24 were living in Social rented accommodation, compared with between 13 and 16 per cent of those in which the HRP belonged to older age groups.

Tenure and Household size

2. One-person households accounted for half (51 per cent) of those renting from Housing Associations and over two-fifths (43 per cent) of those renting from the NIHE. Smaller proportions of households occupying Private rented or Owner-occupied accommodation contained one person (34 per cent and 23 per cent respectively). In contrast, households in the Owner-occupied sector were most likely to contain 5 or more people (12 per cent), with the equivalent rates for the other tenure types being: Private rented (7.1 per cent); Housing Associations (6.8 per cent); and NIHE (6.2 per cent).

Tenure and Number of cars or vans available

3. In 2011, households renting from Housing Associations or the NIHE were most likely to have no car or van availability (61 per cent and 59 per cent respectively), while the equivalent figures for the Private rented and Owner-occupied sectors were 39 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Conversely, households living in Owner-occupied properties were most likely to have access to two or more cars or vans (48 per cent). In part related to their larger proportions of one-person households, the equivalent rates in the

rented sectors were: Private rented (16 per cent); NIHE (4.9 per cent); and Housing Associations (3.8 per cent).

Tenure and Ethnicity

4. Usual residents from the White ethnic group were most likely to live in Owner-occupied accommodation (72 per cent), while people of Black ethnicity were least likely to do so (21 per cent). Conversely, those from the Black ethnic group were most likely to Privately rent (57 per cent), while those of White ethnicity were least likely to do so (15 per cent); people who were of Black origin also had the highest rates for renting from the NIHE (14 per cent) or Housing Associations (8.5 per cent).

Tenure and Country of birth

5. Usual residents born outside Northern Ireland were more likely than those born in Northern Ireland to live in the Private rented sector (36 per cent versus 13 per cent) and less likely to live in Owner-occupied accommodation (54 per cent versus 74 per cent). Usual residents born outside Northern Ireland were also less likely than those born in Northern Ireland to live in properties owned by the NIHE (7.6 per cent versus 10 per cent) or Housing Associations (2.5 per cent versus 2.8 per cent), although the differences were less marked.

Tenure and General health

6. Around three-quarters of usual residents who were in 'very good' or 'good' health were living in Owner-occupied (including Shared ownership) accommodation (75 per cent and 73 per cent respectively), compared with around half of those in 'bad' or 'very bad' health (55 per cent and 51 per cent respectively). Conversely, around a quarter of people who were in 'bad' or 'very bad' health were living in properties rented from the NIHE (23 per cent and 25 per cent respectively), compared with under a tenth of those in 'very good' or 'good' health (6.8 per cent and 8.8 per cent respectively).

Tenure and Long-term health condition

7. A new question for the 2011 Census asked respondents to indicate whether they had any of a range of conditions which had lasted, or which they expected to last, at least 12 months, regardless of whether these limited their day-to-day activities. Around three-tenths (31 per cent) of usual residents had at least one Long-term condition. While the equivalent rates for those living in either the Owner-occupied or Private rented sectors were similar (29 per cent and 28 per cent respectively), a higher proportion (46 per cent) of those living in Social rented housing had a Long-term condition.

Household size and Ethnicity

8. In 2011, based on main ethnic group of Household Reference Person (HRP), those who were of Asian origin had the highest average household size (3.10 persons), followed by those whose ethnicity was Black (2.98), Mixed (2.73), Other (2.65) or White (2.54). Each of the non-White ethnic sub-groups also had higher average household sizes than that of the White ethnic group. Among the Asian sub-groups, for instance, Bangladeshi and Pakistani had the highest average household sizes (3.52 and 3.46 respectively), followed by Other Asian (3.23), Indian (3.05) and Chinese (2.95).

Household size and Country of birth

9. Households in which the HRP was born outside Northern Ireland had a larger average household size (2.64 persons) than households in which the HRP was born in Northern Ireland (2.53). The highest average household sizes related to those households in which the HRP had been born in Asian or EU accession countries, including: the Philippines (3.35); Lithuania (3.08); Poland (3.01); India (2.98); Latvia (2.95); China (2.85); and Slovakia (2.81). Usually resident HRPs who were born in Portugal also tended to live in households of above average size (2.77). In contrast, probably related to their older age profile, those born in the Republic of Ireland typically lived in households of below average size (2.35).

Occupancy rating and Country of birth

10. Usual residents born outside Northern Ireland were more likely than those born in Northern Ireland to live in accommodation with a degree of overcrowding, on an overall basis (13 per cent compared with 9.1 per cent) and among those living in household spaces rented from Housing Associations (29 per cent compared with 24 per cent) or in the Private rented sector (22 per cent compared with 14 per cent).

Adaptation of accommodation and General health

11. Approximately one person in nine (11 per cent) of those living in households lived in accommodation that had been designed or adapted for a variety of circumstances or conditions. Some 37 per cent of usual residents whose General health was 'very bad' were living in adapted accommodation, as were 27 per cent of those whose General health was 'bad'. This proportion reduced with improved General health, to a low of 8.6 per cent among those whose General health was 'very good'.

Number of cars or vans available and Number of usual residents aged 17 and over in the household

12. Over three-quarters (77 per cent) of households had access to at least one car or van in March 2011, 36 per cent had two or more cars or vans available, 8.9 per cent had access to three or more vehicles and 2.6 per cent had four or more vehicles available. The proportion of households without access to a car or van ranged from 6.9 per cent of those containing four or more people aged 17 or over to 44 per cent of those containing one person. Conversely, three-quarters (75 per cent) of households containing four or more people aged 17 or over had two or more cars or vans available, compared with 3.8 per cent of one-person households. Furthermore, 46 per cent of households containing at least four people aged 17 or over had access to three or more cars or vans.

Economic activity of Household Reference Person and Tenure

13. Almost three-quarters (73 per cent) of households with a HRP aged 16 to 74 who was economically active were living in Owner-occupied (including Shared ownership) accommodation; this compares with around half (51 per cent) of those in which the HRP was economically inactive. In contrast, 29 per cent of households with an economically inactive HRP aged 16 to 74 were living in the Social rented sector, compared with 8.9 per cent of those in which the HRP was economically active. The equivalent rates for the Private rented sector (including Rent-free) were similar to each other, at 18 per cent of households with an economically active HRP and 20 per cent of those in which the HRP was economically inactive.

Economic activity and Number of cars or vans available

14. On Census Day 2011, half (50 per cent) of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 living in households had two or more cars or vans available to their households; this included 57 per cent of those who were economically active and 35 per cent of those who were economically inactive. Among the economically active, people who were Self-employed were most likely to live in households with access to two or more cars or vans (73 per cent), compared with three-fifths (60 per cent) of (economically active) Full-time students, 57 per cent of Employees and 31 per cent of those who were Unemployed.

Economic activity and Country of birth

15. Some 57 per cent of usual residents aged 16 to 74 and born in Northern Ireland were in employment on Census Day 2011, making up the major part of the 66 per cent who were economically active. Probably influenced by their younger age profiles, those born in the EU accession countries, in countries which were members of the EU before 2004 or in Other countries had higher levels of both employment (77 per cent, 65 per cent and 64 per cent respectively) and economic activity (85 per cent, 76 per cent and 74 per cent respectively).

Economic activity and General health

16. People's health has a bearing on their economic activity. While overall two out of every three people (66 per cent) aged 16 to 74 were economically active in the week preceding Census Day, this varied from 79 per cent among those whose General health was 'very good' to 9.4 per cent among those whose General health was 'very bad'. In a similar fashion, fewer than 1 per cent of those who assessed their General health as 'very good' were classified as Long-term sick or disabled with regard to their economic activity in the week preceding Census Day, rising to 49 per cent and 58 per cent respectively among those whose General health was either 'bad' or 'very bad'.

Industry and Hours worked and Sex

17. Industrial sectors with above average proportions of female employment typically have higher proportions of part-time workers. For instance, in March 2011, around half (51 per cent) of usual residents aged 16 to 74 working in Accommodation and food service activities were in part-time employment. In addition, around two-fifths of those in employment in the following industrial sectors were working part-time: Wholesale and retail trade or repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (43 per cent); Other (40 per cent); Education (39 per cent); and Human health and social work activities (38 per cent). In each of these sectors, 50 per cent or more of those in employment were female. In contrast, nine-tenths or more of those in employment in the following industries were working full-time: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (94 per cent); Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (92 per cent); Mining and quarrying (91 per cent); and Manufacturing (90 per cent). Over three-quarters of those working in any one of these sectors were male.

Occupation and Sex

18. In March 2011, one fifth (20 per cent) of female usual residents aged 16 to 74 years in employment worked in Professional occupations, exceeding that for males (14 per cent). The three largest major occupation groups for females were completed by Administrative and secretarial occupations (21 per cent) and Caring, leisure and other service occupations (16 per cent), while for males they were completed by Skilled trades occupations (24 per cent) and Process, plant and machine operatives (13 per cent).

Occupation and Age

19. Among all usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment, those aged 16 to 24 were most likely to be working in Sales and customer service occupations (30 per cent), Elementary occupations (17 per cent) or Skilled trades occupations (14 per cent). Those spanning ages 25 to 59 were most likely to be working in Professional occupations (19 per cent), Administrative and secretarial occupations (15 per cent) or Skilled trades occupations (14 per cent), while those aged 60 to 74 were most likely to be working in Skilled trades occupations (20 per cent), Professional occupations (14 per cent) or Elementary occupations (13 per cent).

Hours worked and Age

20. Reflecting life events such as study and family commitments, the proportion of usual residents in employment working Part-time was highest at age 16 to 19 (74 per cent), at its lowest at age 25 to 29 (20 per cent), before increasing gradually to 28 per cent by age 40 to 44 and remaining around that level until age 55 to 59. The proportion working Part-time then rose to a third (33 per cent) of those in employment aged 60 to 64 and to around two-fifths of those aged 65 to 69 (42 per cent) or 70 to 74 (40 per cent).

Voluntary work and Age and Sex

21. A new question for the 2011 Census asked respondents aged 16 and over whether they had helped with or carried out any voluntary work in the previous year. Overall, 15 per cent of people aged 16 and over had undertaken voluntary work in the 12 months before Census Day 2011, with females (16 per cent) more likely than males (14 per cent) to have done so. People in the 16 to 24 age group were most likely to have carried out voluntary work (19 per cent), including 22 per cent of females and 16 per cent of males. At 7.1 per cent, however, those aged 75 and over were less likely than other age groups to have done so, including 6.1 per cent of females and 8.6 per cent of males.

Voluntary work and Economic activity

22. Usual residents aged 16 and over who were economically active were more likely than those who were economically inactive to have participated in voluntary work in the previous year (17 per cent and 13 per cent respectively). Students were most likely to have carried out voluntary work, including 28 per cent of economically active full-time students and 22 per cent of economically inactive students. Among the economically active, Unemployed people were least likely to have carried out voluntary work (13 per cent), whereas, among the economically inactive, it was people who were Long-term sick or disabled (5.3 per cent).

NOTES FOR EDITORS

1. Today's release of results from the 2011 Census will be followed by a number of other planned releases. Further information about these is set out in the [Northern Ireland Census 2011 Output Prospectus](#), which will be regularly updated as the release programme proceeds.
2. A number of supporting papers on the 2011 Census, including a more detailed [Statistics Bulletin](#), are also available on the [NISRA website](#). The detailed Census statistics underlying this report can be viewed [here](#).
3. Information on the 2011 Census in England and Wales is available from the [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\) website](#).
4. Information on the 2011 Census in Scotland is available from the [National Records of Scotland \(NRS\) website](#).
5. Census statistics for the United Kingdom will be produced when estimates are available for all countries, and can be accessed at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/uk-census/index.html>.
6. We welcome feedback from users on the content, format and relevance of this release. Please send feedback to the email address below.
7. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.
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- are well explained and readily accessible;

- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

9. Media enquiries should be addressed to the Department of Finance and Personnel Communications Office on Tel: 028 9016 3390. Out of office hours please contact the Duty Press Officer via pager number 07699 715 440 and your call will be returned.
10. Further information on the statistics provided in this publication can be obtained from NISRA Census Customer Services at:

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