

STATISTICS BULLETIN

Coverage: Northern Ireland

Date: 11 September 2013, 09:30am

Geographical Area: Northern Ireland

Theme: Population



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

Summary

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).

Contents

1	Housing	12
1.1	Introduction.....	12
1.2	Tenure	13
1.3	Tenure and Dwelling type and Accommodation type and Household space type.....	14
1.4	Tenure and Age of HRP	15
1.5	Tenure and Household composition	15
1.6	Tenure and Household size	16
1.7	Tenure, Occupancy rating and Persons per room	16
1.8	Tenure and Central heating	17
1.9	Tenure and Number of cars or vans available	18
1.10	Tenure and Religion or Religion brought up in	19
1.11	Tenure and Ethnicity.....	21
1.12	Tenure and Country of birth.....	22
1.13	Tenure and General health.....	23
1.14	Tenure and Long-term health problem or disability	24
1.15	Tenure and Long-term health condition	25
1.16	Tenure and Adaptation of accommodation	25
1.17	Household size and Religion or Religion brought up in	26
1.18	Household size and Ethnicity.....	28
1.19	Household size and Country of birth.....	29
1.20	Occupancy rating and Household composition.....	30
1.21	Occupancy rating and Religion or Religion brought up in	30
1.22	Occupancy rating and Ethnicity	33
1.23	Occupancy rating and Country of birth	33
1.24	Adaptation of accommodation and General health and Long-term health problem or disability and Long-term health condition.....	34
1.25	Adaptation of accommodation and Provision of unpaid care	36
1.26	Number of cars or vans available and Number of usual residents aged 17 and over in the household	36
1.27	Number of cars or vans available and Accommodation type	37
1.28	Number of cars or vans available and Household composition	37

1.29	Number of cars or vans available and Long-term health problem or disability	38
2	Labour Market and Voluntary Work	39
2.1	Economic activity and Hours worked and Age and Sex.....	39
2.2	Economic activity and NS-SeC	41
2.3	Economic activity of HRP and Tenure	41
2.4	Economic activity and Number of cars or vans available.....	42
2.5	Economic activity and Highest level of qualification achieved and Age ..	43
2.6	Economic activity and Religion or Religion brought up in and Age	44
2.7	Economic activity and Ethnicity	45
2.8	Economic activity and Country of birth.....	47
2.9	Economic activity, Main language and Proficiency in English.....	47
2.10	Economic activity and General health.....	48
2.11	Economic activity and Long-term health problem or disability	49
2.12	Economic activity and Long-term condition	50
2.13	Economic activity and Provision of unpaid care.....	50
2.14	Industry and Age and Sex	51
2.15	Industry and Hours worked and Sex.....	51
2.16	Industry and Religion or Religion brought up in	53
2.17	Industry and Ethnicity	54
2.18	Industry and Country of birth	56
2.19	Industry, Employment type and Main language.....	56
2.20	Occupation and Age and Sex	57
2.21	Occupation and Employment status and Hours worked	58
2.22	Occupation and Highest level of qualification achieved.....	59
2.23	Occupation and Religion or Religion brought up in.....	61
2.24	Occupation and Ethnicity	62
2.25	Occupation and Country of birth	63
2.26	Occupation and Proficiency in English.....	64
2.27	NS-SeC and Sex	65
2.28	NS-SeC and Highest qualification achieved	65
2.29	NS-SeC of HRP and Tenure.....	66
2.30	NS-SeC and General health and Age.....	67

2.31	NS-SeC and Long-term health problem or disability and Age	67
2.32	Hours worked and Age and Sex	67
2.33	Hours worked and Lone parents.....	69
2.34	Hours worked and Provision of unpaid care	70
2.35	Voluntary work and Age and Sex.....	71
2.36	Voluntary work and General health and Long-term health problem or disability	72
2.37	Voluntary work and Provision of unpaid care.....	72
2.38	Voluntary work and Highest level of qualification achieved	73
2.39	Voluntary work and Economic activity	73
2.40	Voluntary work and Religion or religion brought up in.....	73
2.41	Voluntary work and Ethnicity	74
3	Further Information	75
4	Background Notes.....	76
5	Annex A – Links to Tables on NINIS	78

1 Housing

1.1 Introduction

The vast majority (98.8 per cent, 1.788 million) of Northern Ireland's population lived in private households in March 2011, with the remaining 22,500 people (1.2 per cent) living in communal establishments, such as university halls of residence and nursing homes. The proportion of those living in communal establishments ranged from 0.1 per cent of children aged under 15 to 29 per cent of those aged 90 and over. The main focus of this chapter will be on those living in private households ([Table DC1101NI](#)).

On Census Day 2011, there were 703,300 private households in Northern Ireland, up 12 per cent (76,600) since 2001. Over the same period, the number of household spaces increased by 14 per cent (89,800) to 748,200, while the number of household spaces without usual residents rose by 42 per cent (13,300) to 45,000. As a result, the proportion of household spaces without usual residents increased from 4.8 per cent in 2001 to 6.0 per cent in 2011 ([Table DC4401NI](#))¹.

In March 2011, the main household space types were detached houses or bungalows (accounting for 37 per cent of household spaces), semi-detached houses or bungalows (28 per cent), terraced properties (25 per cent) and purpose-built flats or apartments (8.6 per cent). The 14 per cent (89,800) increase in the number of household spaces between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses was largely due to increases of: 37 per cent (17,300) in the number of purpose-built flats (driven largely by increases in the number of smaller households, additional demand for second homes, expansion of the Private rented and Housing associations sectors and, during the mid-2000s housing boom, investor speculation); 16 per cent (28,000) in the number of semi-detached houses or bungalows; and 15 per cent (37,000) in the number of detached houses or bungalows ([Table KS401NI](#); [Table DC4401NI](#)).

¹ A household space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household.

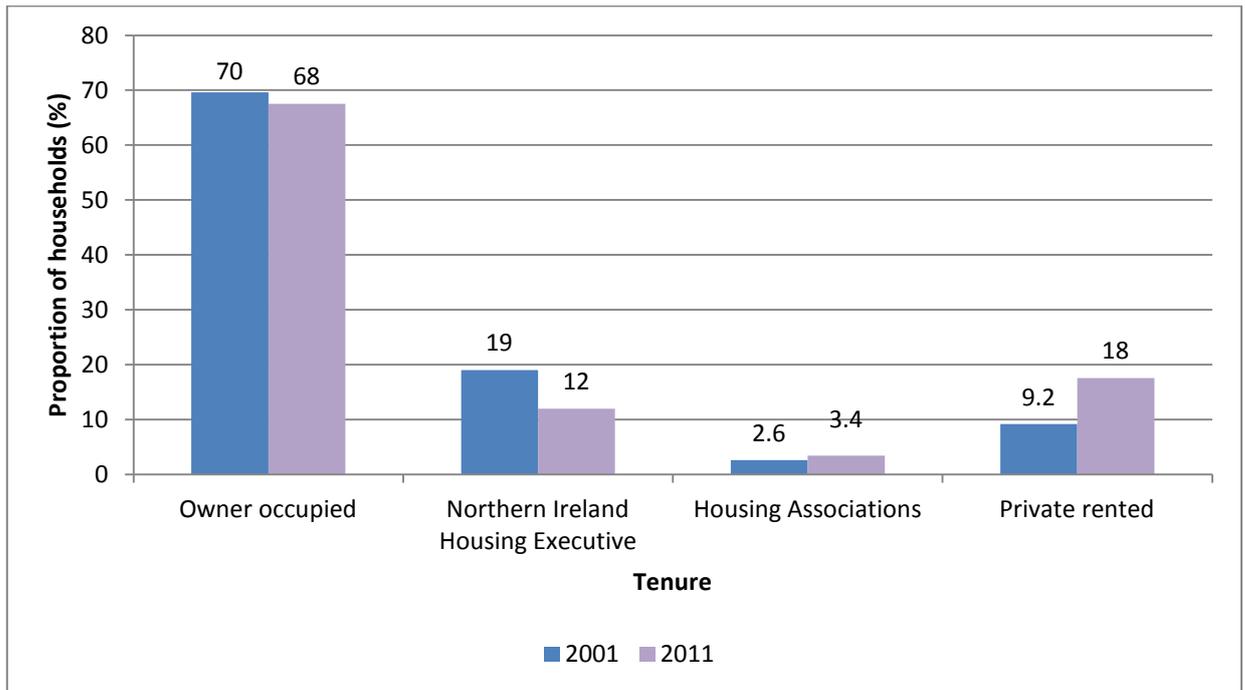
1.2 Tenure

Except where otherwise stated, for the purposes of this publication, the main tenure types have been grouped into: Owner-occupied (including Shared ownership); Private rented (including Rent-free accommodation or that rented from a private landlord or letting agency, an employer of a household member, or a relative or friend of a household member or other person); and the two main providers of social rented housing, namely the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) and Housing Associations.

Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of households living in the Private rented sector doubled, from 9.2 per cent to 18 per cent, resulting in it becoming the second-largest tenure type, while the proportion living in Owner-occupied accommodation decreased from 70 per cent to 68 per cent. This expansion of the Private rented sector is consistent with the above-mentioned 37 per cent (17,300) increase in the number of purpose-built flats. Key drivers in the increased demand for Private rented accommodation are likely to have been: inward migration from EU accession countries; housing affordability issues associated with the mid-2000s upsurge in Northern Ireland house prices; and the particularly adverse impact on the Northern Ireland housing market of the post-2007 economic downturn, which has seen a marked reduction in property values, risk aversion among mortgage lenders and reduced confidence among prospective house purchasers, and, as a result, many households electing to rent rather than buy ([Table DC4402NI](#); [Figure 1.1](#)).

The make-up of the Social rented sector also saw pronounced change over the same period, with 12 per cent of households renting from the NIHE in 2011, down from 19 per cent in 2001, and 3.4 per cent renting from Housing Associations, up from 2.6 per cent. Important factors behind this change included the decision to transfer responsibility for the construction of all social housing to the Housing Associations sector in the late 1990s and the continuation of the Right to Buy scheme, which gives eligible NIHE tenants the right to buy their property at a discount ([Table DC4402NI](#); [Figure 1.1](#)).

Figure 1.1: Tenure of households (2001 and 2011 Censuses)



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

In 2011, 72 per cent of usual residents in households were living in Owner-occupied household spaces, 16 per cent lived in Private rented accommodation, 10 per cent lived in properties rented from the NIHE, while 2.7 per cent rented from Housing Associations ([Table DC4403NI](#)).

Please note Sections 2.3 and 2.29 contain additional coverage of tenure in relation to the economic activity and the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) of the Household Reference Person (HRP).

1.3 Tenure and Dwelling type and Accommodation type and Household space type

On Census Day 2011, 94 per cent of the 748,200 household spaces comprised unshared dwellings containing usual residents, while the remaining 6.0 per cent were almost exclusively unshared dwellings containing no usual residents. As a proportion of all unshared dwellings: 90 per cent were Houses or bungalows (37 per cent Detached, 28 per cent Semi-detached and 25 per cent Terraced); 10 per cent were Flats, Maisonettes or Apartments (8.6 per cent Purpose-built, 1.0 per cent Converted / shared house and 0.3 per cent in a Commercial building);

and 0.1 per cent were Caravans or other mobile or temporary structures ([Table DC4401NI](#)).

Within the Owner-occupied sector, 97 per cent of occupied household spaces were unshared Houses or bungalows, half of which (50 per cent) were Detached properties, 30 per cent Semi-detached and 20 per cent Terraced. Houses or bungalows also made up the majority of dwellings in each of the three rented sectors, although Terraced and Semi-detached properties were more prevalent than Detached. In addition, Flats, Maisonettes or Apartments accounted for larger proportions of dwellings rented from Housing Associations (44 per cent), the NIHE (21 per cent) or in the Private rented sector (18 per cent) ([Table DC4402NI](#)).

1.4 Tenure and Age of HRP

In 2011, the proportion of households living in Owner-occupied (including Shared ownership) accommodation ranged from 16 per cent of those in which the 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 ([Table DC6401NI](#)).

1.5 Tenure and Household composition

On Census Day 2011, 89 per cent of Couple family households with all children non-dependent were living in Owner-occupied (including Shared ownership) household spaces. Owner-occupation was also highly prevalent among: households containing people aged 65 and over only (86 per cent); Couple family households with dependent children (82 per cent) and Couple family households with no children (78 per cent). In contrast, 94 per cent of households containing only full-time students and 32 per cent of lone parent households with

dependent children lived in Private rented (including Rent-free) accommodation ([Table DC4101NI](#)).

1.6 Tenure and Household size

The demographic structure of the households in which we live has changed dramatically over the past fifty years. Whereas in 1961, around half of Northern Ireland's population lived in households containing 5 or more people, by 2011 this proportion had fallen to 22 per cent. Over the same period, the proportion of households containing up to two people increased from around a third (34 per cent) to almost three-fifths (58 per cent). As a result, the average household size fell from 3.70 to 2.54 over the same period ([Table KS403NI](#)).

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) ([Table DC4406NI](#)).

1.7 Tenure, Occupancy rating and Persons per room

The occupancy rating and the number of persons per room are measures of under-occupancy and overcrowding.

The occupancy rating assumes every household, including one person households, requires a minimum of two common rooms (excluding bathrooms). For example, an occupancy rating of -1 implies there is one room too few and that there is a degree of overcrowding in the household, whereas a rating of +2 implies a household has two rooms more than the basic standard at its disposal.

On this basis, on Census Day 2011, the occupancy rating was negative for 6.9 per cent of households and +2 or higher for 57 per cent of households. In terms of all usual residents, a tenth (10 per cent) of people lived in overcrowded

households, while over half (53 per cent) lived in households with at least two rooms more than the basic standard at their disposal ([Table DC2417NI](#); [Table DC4408NI](#)).

Based on tenure type, households renting from Housing Associations were most likely to be living in overcrowded accommodation on Census Day 2011 (21 per cent), while those living in Owner-occupied dwellings were least likely to do so (3.9 per cent); 12 per cent of households living in either NIHE or Private rented accommodation were also experiencing over-crowding. Conversely, Owner-occupying households were more likely to live in dwellings with at least two rooms more than the basic standard (69 per cent) than those renting privately (40 per cent), from the NIHE (21 per cent) or from Housing Associations (11 per cent) ([Table DC4408NI](#)).

On Census Day 2011, the persons per room ratio was 0.5 in 70 per cent of all households and between 0.5 and 1.0 in a further 28 per cent of households. Consistent with the pattern for occupancy ratings, the proportion of households in which the persons per room ratio was over 1.0 ranged from 1.3 per cent in the Owner-occupied sector to 3.1 per cent in the Housing Associations sector ([Table DC4407NI](#)).

1.8 Tenure and Central heating

The proportion of households with no central heating fell from 4.9 per cent in 2001 to 0.5 per cent in 2011. Oil was the predominant means of central heating in 2011 (used as the sole means of central heating by 62 per cent of households), while 17 per cent used solely gas. A further 13 per cent of households used two or more types of central heating ([Table DC4409NI](#)).

Although there was little difference between tenure types in terms of households with no central heating, those renting from Housing Associations or the NIHE were more likely to have gas central heating (47 per cent and 36 per cent respectively) than those living in the Private rented or Owner-occupied sectors (21 per cent and 11 per cent respectively). Oil central heating was most commonly used by households living in the Owner-occupied, Private rented or

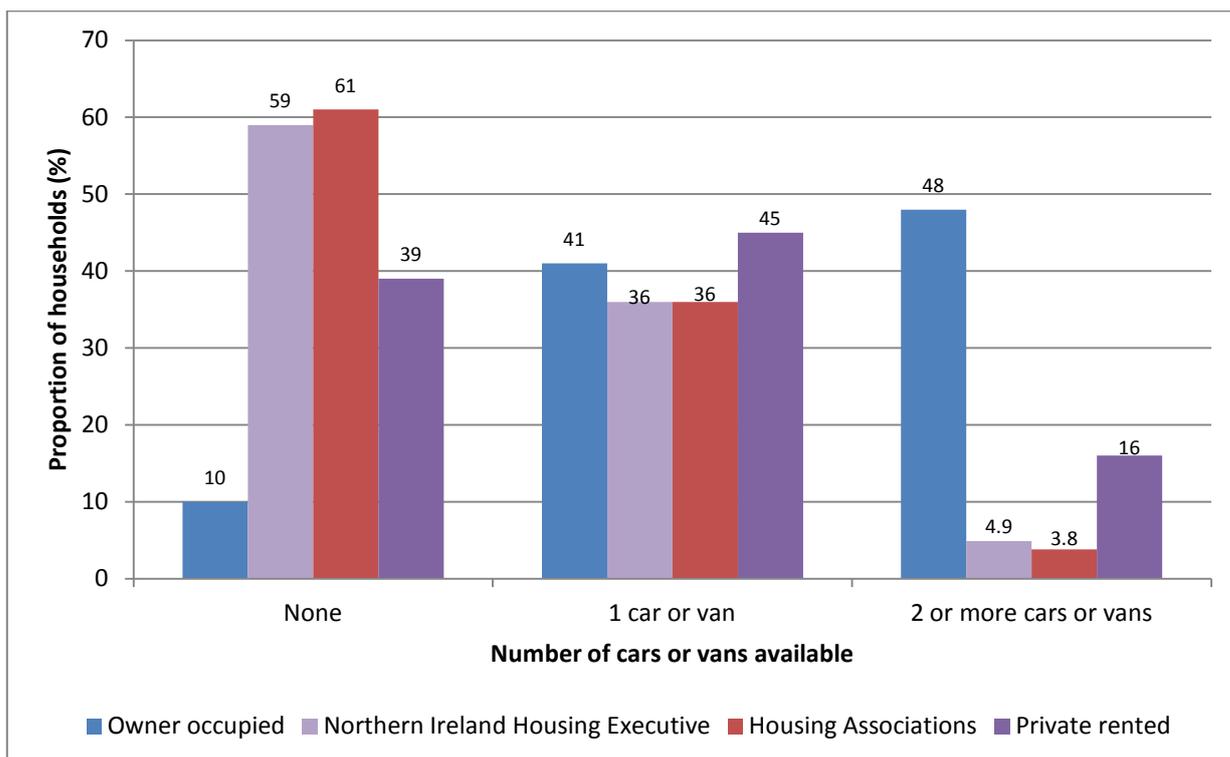
NIHE sectors (68 per cent, 57 per cent and 43 per cent respectively) ([Table DC4409NI](#)).

1.9 Tenure and Number of cars or vans available

Over three-quarters (77 per cent) of households had access to a car or van in March 2011, up from 74 per cent in April 2001. Over the same period, the proportion of households with access to two or more cars or vans increased from 29 per cent to 36 per cent; the latter proportion included 6.3 per cent of households with access to three vehicles and 2.6 per cent with access to four or more vehicles ([Table DC4410NI](#)).

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) ([Table DC4410NI](#); [Figure 1.2](#)).

Figure 1.2: Number of cars or vans available by tenure

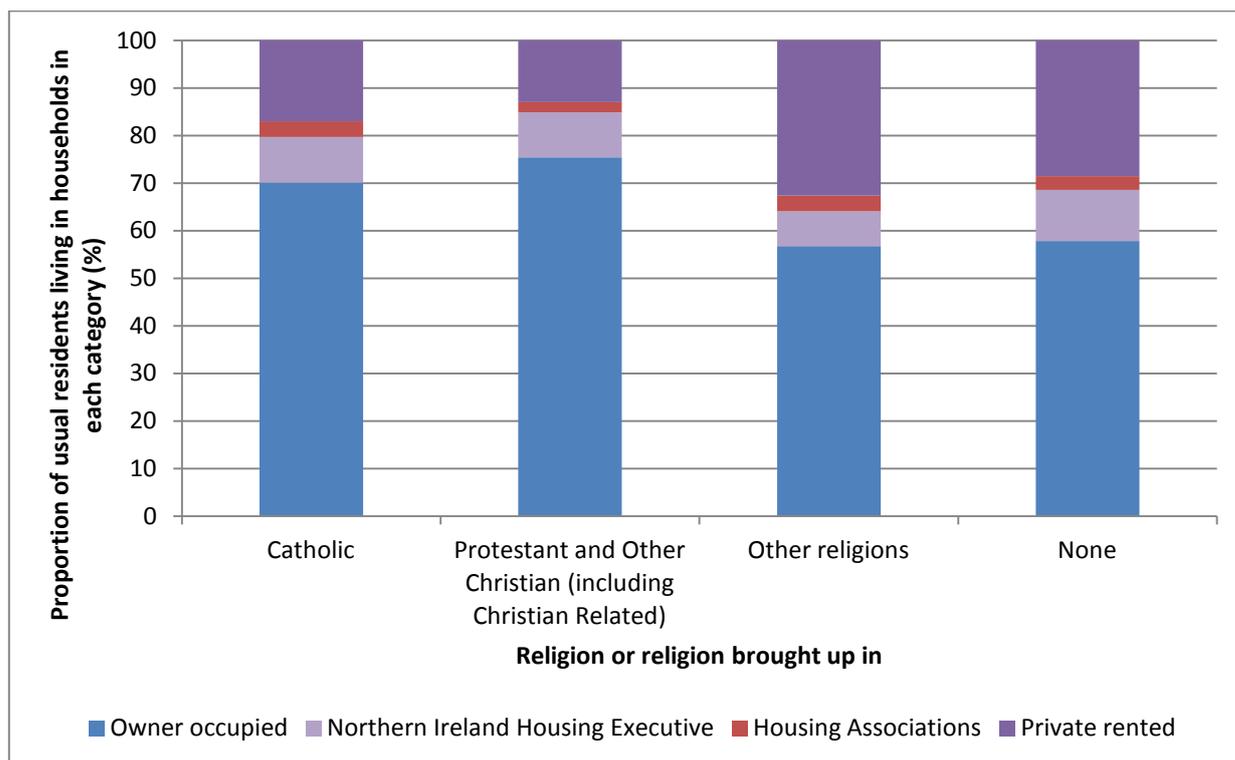


[Download chart and supporting data](#)

1.10 Tenure and Religion or Religion brought up in

People who belonged to or had been brought up in Protestant denominations were more likely than those who were or had been brought up as Catholics to live in Owner-occupied household spaces (75 per cent and 70 per cent respectively), while the converse was true of those living in the Private rented sector (13 per cent and 17 per cent respectively). People who belonged to or had been brought up in Other religions and those with no religion were least likely to live in Owner-occupied properties (57 per cent and 58 per cent respectively) and most likely to live in Private rented accommodation (33 per cent and 29 per cent respectively) ([Table DC2417NI](#); [Figure 1.3](#)).

Figure 1.3: Religion or religion brought up in by tenure

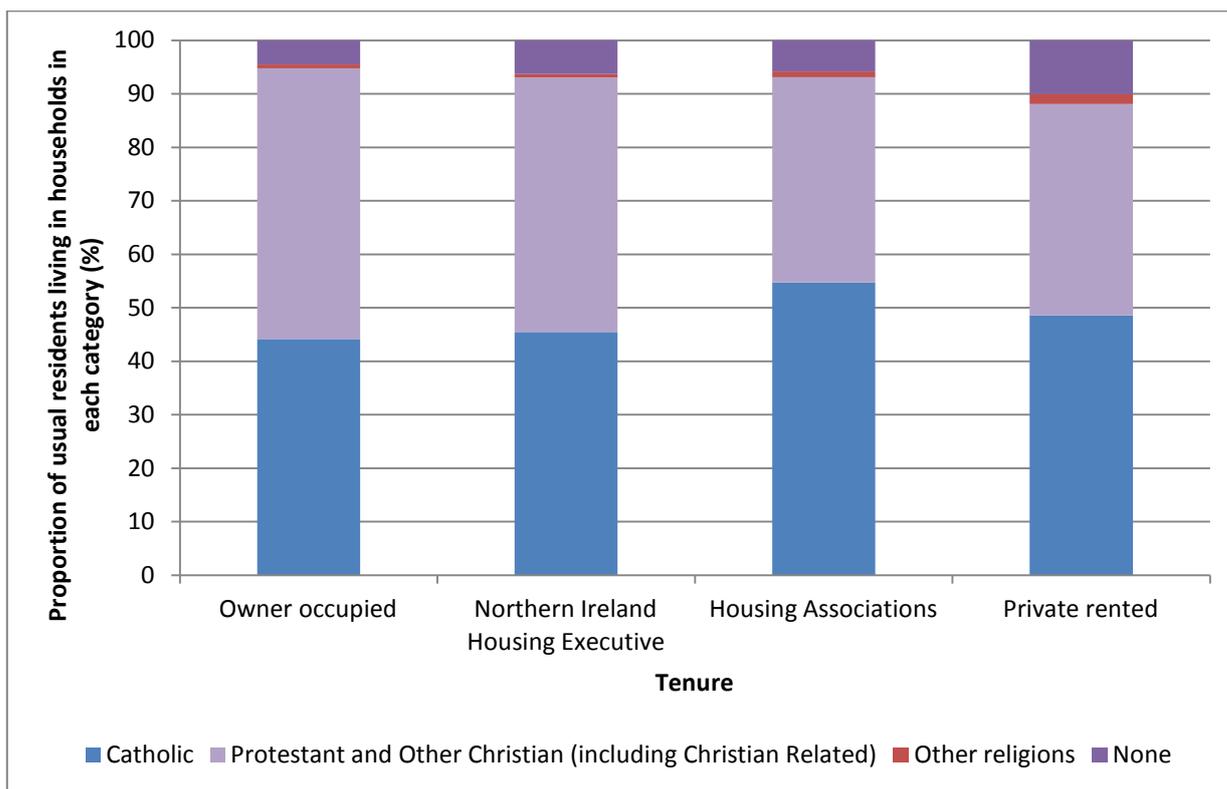


[Download chart and supporting data](#)

Over half (51 per cent) of the people living in Owner-occupied household spaces were or had been brought up as Protestants, 44 per cent as Catholics, 0.7 per cent in Other religions, while 4.5 per cent had no religion. In contrast, 49 per cent of those living in Private rented accommodation were or had been brought up as Catholics, two-fifths (40 per cent) as Protestants, 1.9 per cent in Other religions, while 10 per cent had no religion ([Table DC2417NI](#); [Figure 1.4](#)).

Within the Social rented sector, the religion or religion brought up in profile of NIHE tenants (45 per cent Catholic, 48 per cent Protestant, 0.7 per cent Other religions and 6.3 per cent None) was very similar to that of all usual residents (45 per cent Catholic, 48 per cent Protestant, 0.9 per cent Other religions and 5.6 per cent None). However, more than half (55 per cent) of tenants of Housing Associations were or had been brought up as Catholics, under two-fifths (38 per cent) as Protestants, 1.1 per cent in Other religions, while 5.8 per cent had no religion. It is possible that this contrast relates to a combination of the transfer of responsibility for the construction of all social housing to the Housing Associations sector since the late 1990s and the younger age profile of the Catholic population ([Table DC2417NI](#); [Figure 1.4](#)).

Figure 1.4: Tenure by religion or religion brought up in



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

1.11 Tenure and Ethnicity

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). Those from the Mixed, Other or Asian main ethnic groups were all more likely to live in Owner-occupied household spaces (55 per cent, 50 per cent and 49 per cent respectively) than in the Private rented sector (30 per cent, 41 per cent and 44 per cent respectively) ([Table DC2403NI](#); [Figure 1.5](#)).

Figure 1.5: Tenure by main ethnic group



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

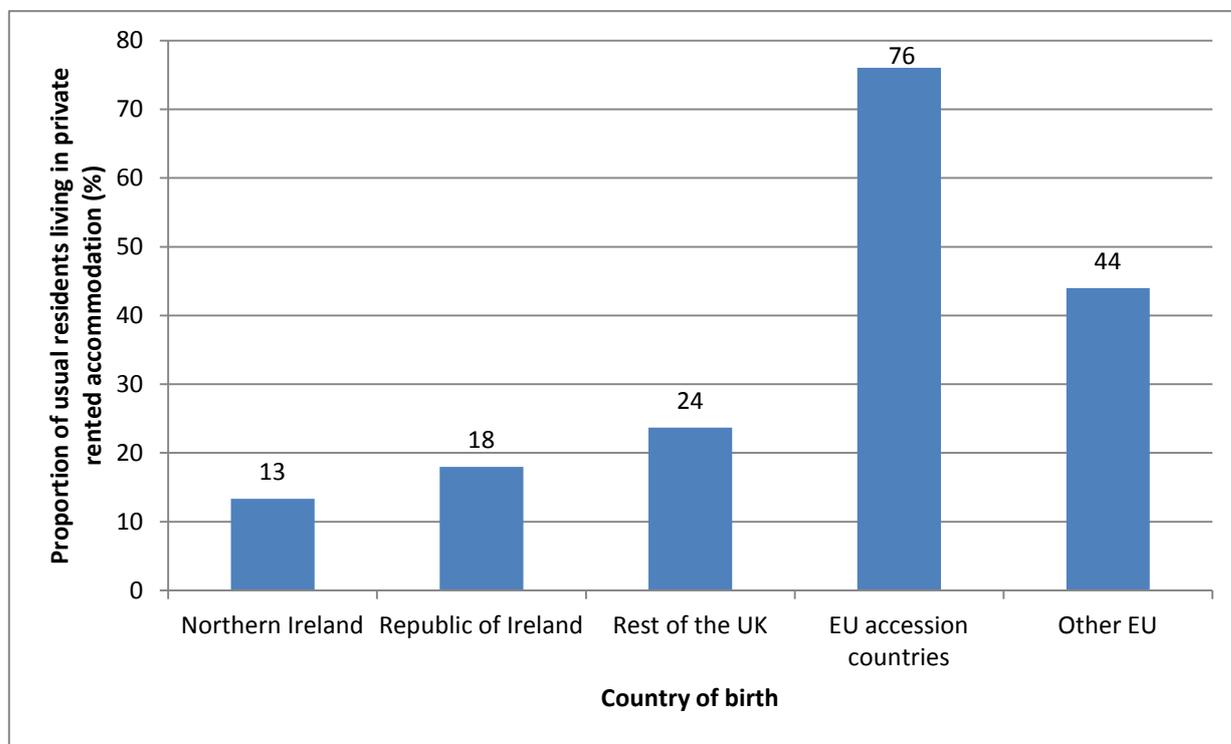
1.12 Tenure and Country of birth

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 ([Table DC2407NI](#)).

On Census Day 2011, over three-quarters (76 per cent) of usual residents born in the EU accession countries were living in the Private rented sector, ranging from 72 per cent of those born in Latvia to 82 per cent of those born in Slovakia. As a result, 10 per cent of usual residents living in Private rented accommodation were born in the EU accession countries, including Poland (5.4 per cent) and Lithuania (1.9 per cent). High rates of private renting were also found among

those born in Portugal (69 per cent), the Philippines (62 per cent), India (52 per cent) or China (49 per cent) ([Table DC2407NI](#); [Figure 1.6](#)).

Figure 1.6: Proportion of usual residents living in private rented accommodation by selected countries of birth



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

1.13 Tenure and General health

On Census Day 2011, almost half (48 per cent) of all usual residents described their General health as 'very good', 32 per cent as 'good', 15 per cent as 'fair', 4.3 per cent as 'bad' and 1.2 per cent as 'very bad' ([Table DC3306NI](#)).

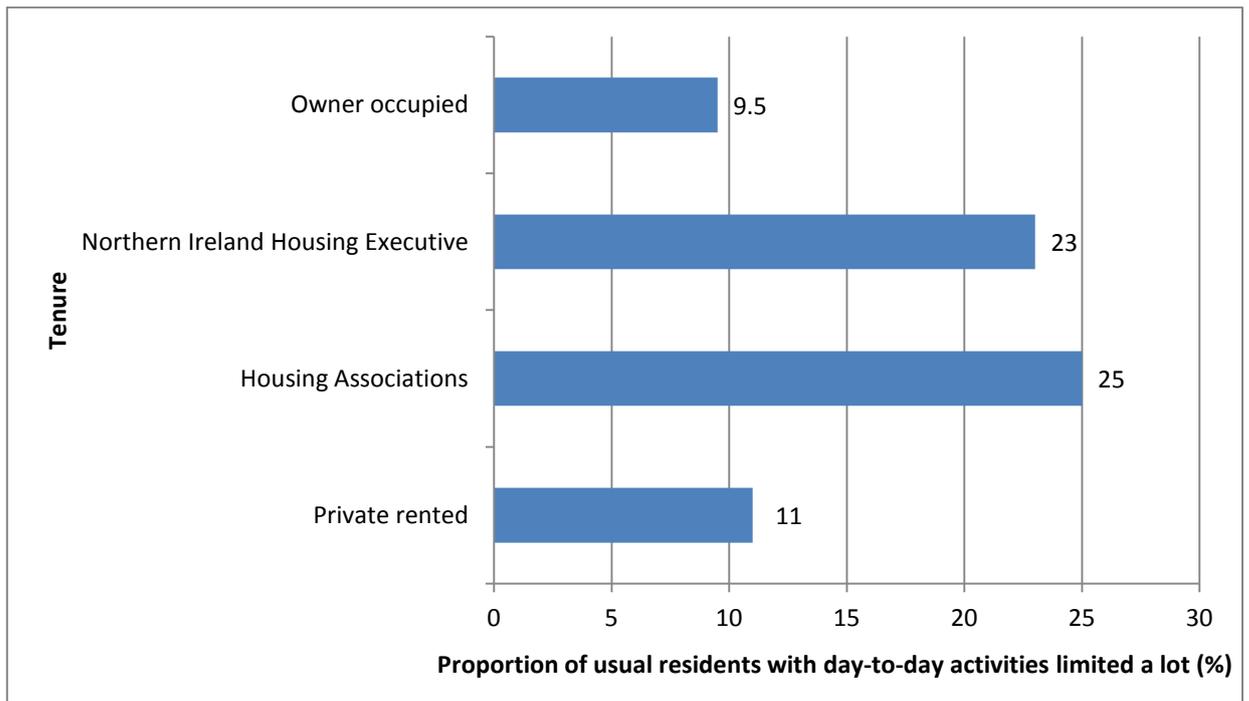
Around three-quarters of usual residents who were in 'very good' or 'good' health were living in Owner-occupied (including Shared ownership) accommodation (75 per cent and 73 per cent respectively), compared with around half of those in 'bad' or 'very bad' health (55 per cent and 51 per cent respectively). 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) ([Table DC3306NI](#)).

1.14 Tenure and Long-term health problem or disability

In 2011, the day-to-day activities of four-fifths (80 per cent) of usual residents were not limited by a Long-term health problem or disability, while the activities of 8.8 per cent were limited 'a little' and those of 11 per cent were limited 'a lot'.

The day-to-day activities of usual residents living in properties rented from either Housing associations or the NIHE were more likely to be limited 'a lot' by a Long-term health problem or disability (25 per cent and 23 per cent respectively) than those of people who were living in either Owner-occupied or Private rented / Rent-free accommodation (9.5 per cent and 11 per cent respectively). Probably linked to their older age profile, it is notable that the day-to-day activities of around a quarter (26 per cent) of those who lived Rent-free were limited 'a lot' ([Table DC3306NI](#); [Figure 1.7](#)).

Figure 1.7: Proportions of those with day to day activities limited a lot by tenure



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

This relationship between tenure type and the prevalence of Long-term health problems or disabilities which limit day-to-day activities a lot applies regardless of age group. For instance, the day-to-day activities of residents of dwellings rented from Housing Associations were 2.7 times more likely to be limited 'a lot' than those of people living in Owner-occupied accommodation. This ratio

increased from 2.6 for those aged under 16 to a peak of 4.6 for those aged 35 to 44 before declining to 1.4 for those aged 75 and over ([Table DC4301NI](#)).

1.15 Tenure and Long-term health condition

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 ([Table DC3401NI](#)).

The most common Long-term conditions among all usual residents in households were: A mobility or dexterity problem (11 per cent); Long-term pain or discomfort (10 per cent); Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing (8.7 per cent); A chronic illness (6.4 per cent); and Emotional, psychological or mental health condition (5.6 per cent). Although people living in either the Owner-occupied or Private rented sectors had broadly similar equivalent rates for each condition, those living in Social rented housing had higher rates: A mobility or dexterity problem (20 per cent); Long-term pain or discomfort (17 per cent); Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing (15 per cent); A chronic illness (9.4 per cent); and Emotional, psychological or mental health condition (13 per cent) ([Table DC3401NI](#)).

1.16 Tenure and Adaptation of accommodation

The 2011 Census introduced a new question about design or adaptation of household accommodation for a variety of circumstances or conditions, for example, wheelchair usage, other physical or mobility difficulties, visual difficulties and / or hearing difficulties. Respondents were not asked if the adaptations had been made in respect of the General health, Long-term health problem or disability or Long-term health condition of a current resident, nor whether they had been made in respect of their own General health, Long-term health problem or disability or Long-term health condition.

Overall, 11 per cent of all usual residents in households were living in accommodation that had been designed or adapted for such circumstances or conditions. This was around half the equivalent rate for those living in Social rented accommodation (23 per cent), similar to that for Owner-occupiers (10 per cent) and higher than that for those living in the Private rented sector (6.9 per cent). A similar pattern occurred in respect of the individual circumstances or conditions that necessitated the adaptations. For example, while 6.6 per cent of all usual residents were living in accommodation that had been designed or adapted to cater for wheelchair usage, the equivalent rate for the Social rented sector was 12 per cent ([Table DC4413NI](#)).

1.17 Household size and Religion or Religion brought up in

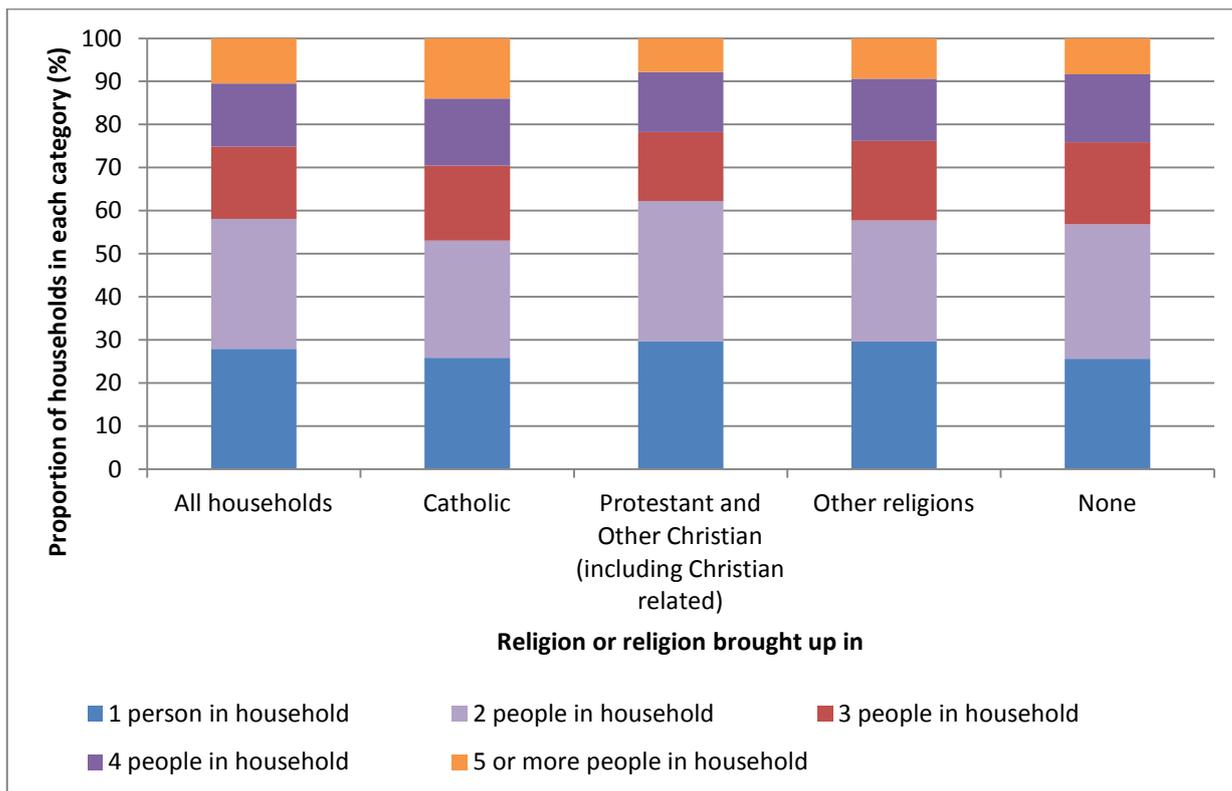
In 2011, based on the religion or religion brought up in of the HRP, the average household size was largest among those who were or had been brought up as Catholics (2.72 persons). The rates for the remaining categories were: Protestants (2.41), Other religions (2.50) and no religion (2.54) ([Table DC2421NI](#)).

On Census Day 2011, 30 per cent of households contained two people, while 28 per cent contained one person. For larger household sizes, the rates were: three people (17 per cent); four people (15 per cent); and five or more people (10 per cent) ([Table DC2421NI](#)).

While 14 per cent of HRPs who were or had been brought up as Catholics lived in households of 5 or more people, the rates were lower for HRPs who belonged to or had been brought up in Other religions (9.4 per cent), Protestant denominations (7.8 per cent) or those with no religion (8.3 per cent) ([Table DC2421NI](#); [Figure 1.8](#)).

HRPs who belonged to or had been brought up in Protestant denominations or Other religions were more likely to live in one-person households (both 30 per cent) than those who were or had been brought up as Catholics or who had no religion (both 26 per cent) ([Table DC2421NI](#); [Figure 1.8](#)).

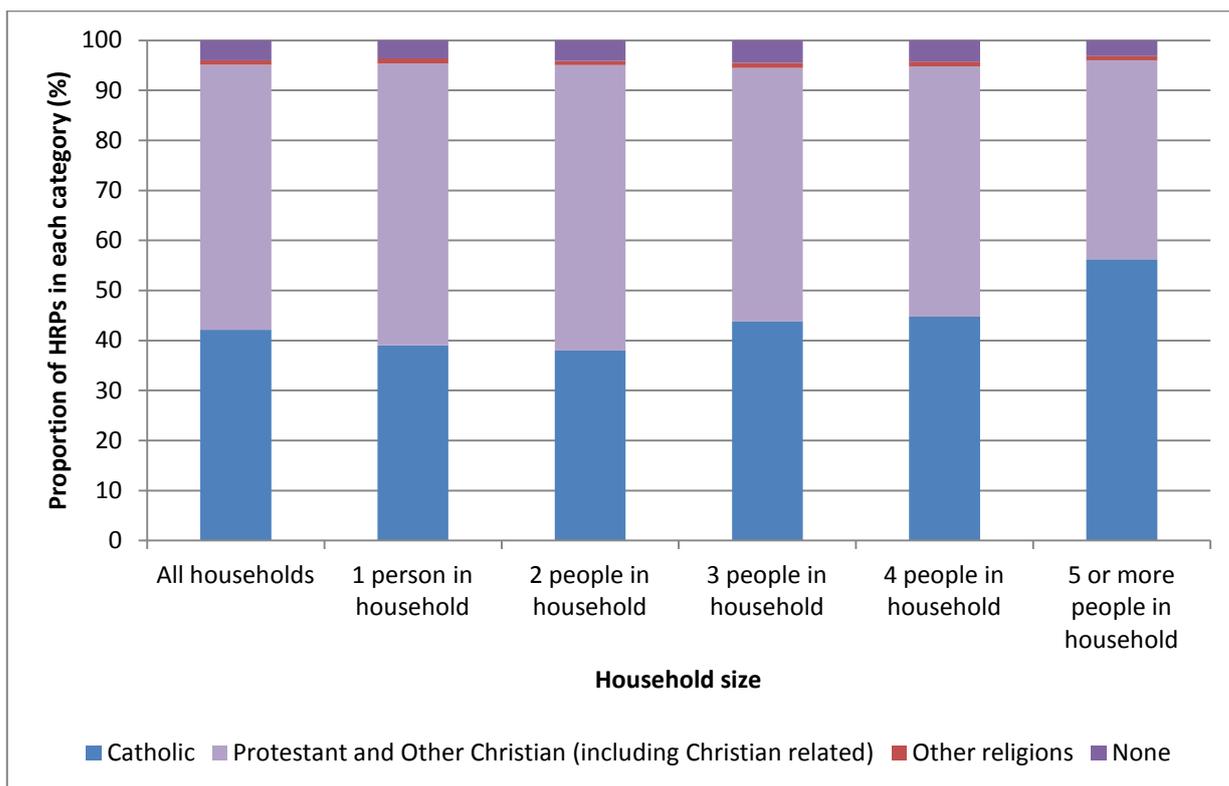
Figure 1.8: Religion or religion brought up in of HRP by household size



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

Over half (53 per cent) of HRPs were or had been brought up as Protestants, 42 per cent as Catholics and 0.9 per cent in Other religions, while 4.0 per cent had no religion. However, 56 per cent of HRPs who lived in 5-person households were or had been brought up as Catholics, compared with 40 per cent who were or had been brought up as Protestants. In contrast, 56 per cent of HRPs who lived alone belonged to or had been brought up in Protestant denominations, while 39 per cent were or had been brought up as Catholics ([Table DC2421NI](#); [Figure 1.9](#)).

Figure 1.9: Household size by religion or religion brought up in of HRP



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

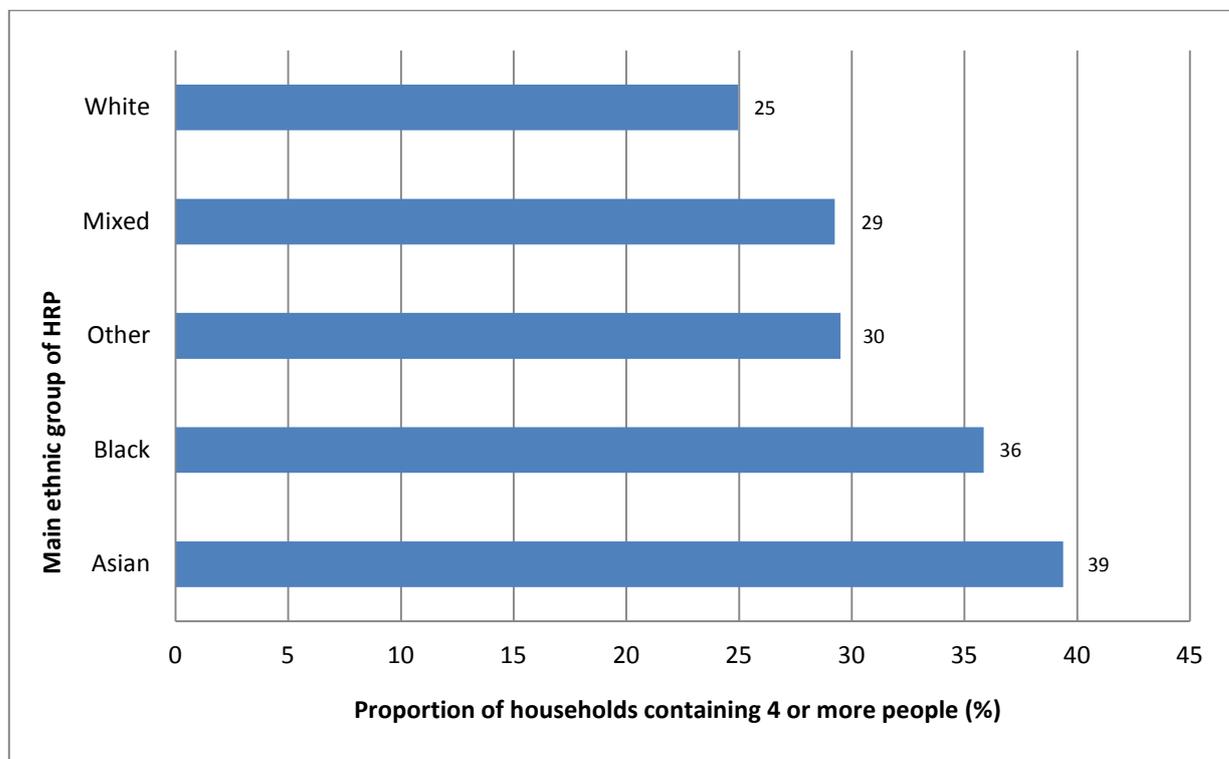
1.18 Household size and Ethnicity

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) ([Table DC2405NI](#)).

HRPs from the White or Other ethnic groups were more likely to live in one-person households (both 28 per cent) than those from the Mixed (23 per cent), Black (20 per cent) or Asian (14 per cent) ethnic groups. A similar pattern existed for households in which up to two people lived, with the respective proportions being: White (58 per cent); Other (56 per cent); Mixed (50 per cent); Black (44 per cent); and Asian (36 per cent). Conversely, households in which the HRP was of Asian or Black ethnicity were more likely to contain 4 or more

people (39 per cent and 36 per cent respectively) than households in which the HRP was from the Other (30 per cent), Mixed (29 per cent) or White (25 per cent) ethnic groups ([Table DC2405NI](#); [Figure 1.10](#)).

Figure 1.10: Proportion of households containing 4 or more people by main ethnic group of HRP



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

1.19 Household size and Country of birth

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) ([Table DC2409NI](#)).

Regardless of whether the HRP was born in Northern Ireland or elsewhere, similar proportions of households consisted of four or more people (25 per cent and 27 per cent respectively). However, households in which the HRP was born in some Asian or EU accession countries were more likely to do so. For example, approaching half (47 per cent) of usually resident HRPs who were born in the Philippines lived in households containing four or more people, as did 37 per cent of those born in India. In addition, around a third (32 per cent) of HRPs who were born in the EU accession countries did so, including those born in Lithuania (35 per cent), Poland (33 per cent) or Latvia (33 per cent) ([Table DC2409NI](#)).

1.20 Occupancy rating and Household composition

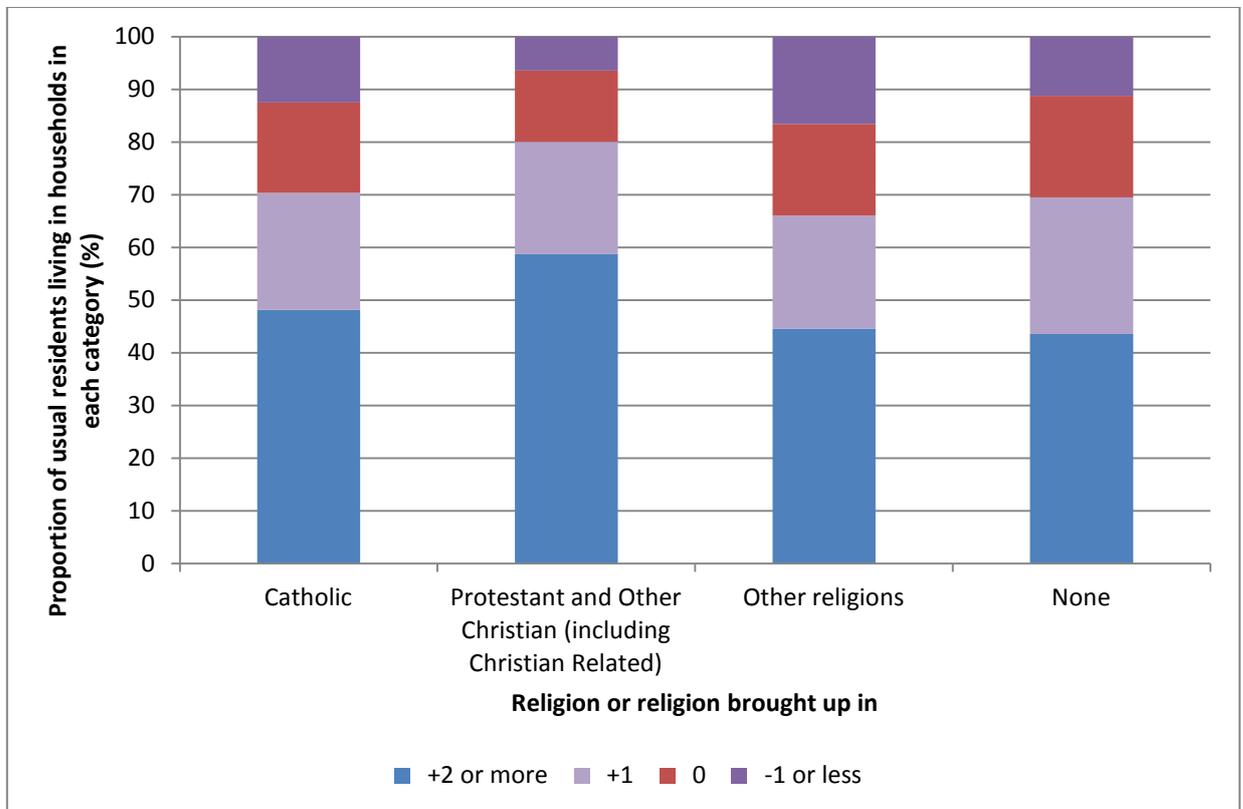
The main Household composition categories in [Table DC4408NI](#) are 'One person household', 'One family and no other people' and 'Other household types'. Of these, 'Other household types' were most likely to be experiencing a degree of over-crowding in March 2011, including those in which: all members of the household were in full-time education (41 per cent); there were two or more dependent children (31 per cent); or there was one dependent child (27 per cent). Those households most likely to have occupancy ratings of +2 or more formed part of the 'One family and no other people' category, including: couples who were married or in a same-sex civil partnership with no children (87 per cent); and families in which all members of the household were aged 65 and over (84 per cent) ([Table DC4408NI](#)).

1.21 Occupancy rating and Religion or Religion brought up in

In March 2011, a sixth (17 per cent) of people who were or had been brought up in Other religions lived in overcrowded households; including 41 per cent of those renting from Housing Associations, 29 per cent of those in the Private rented sector, a fifth (20 per cent) of those who were NIHE tenants and 7.5 per cent of those living in Owner-occupied household spaces. The overall overcrowding rates for the remaining religion or religion brought up in categories were: Catholics (12 per cent); None (11 per cent); and Protestants (6.5 per cent). In contrast, almost three-fifths (59 per cent) of people who were or had been brought up as Protestants lived in households with an occupancy rating of +2 or

more, compared with under half of those who were or had been brought up in the Catholic (48 per cent) or Other religions (45 per cent), or of people with no religion (44 per cent) ([Table DC2417NI](#); [Figure 1.11](#)).

Figure 1.11: Religion or religion brought up in by occupancy rating

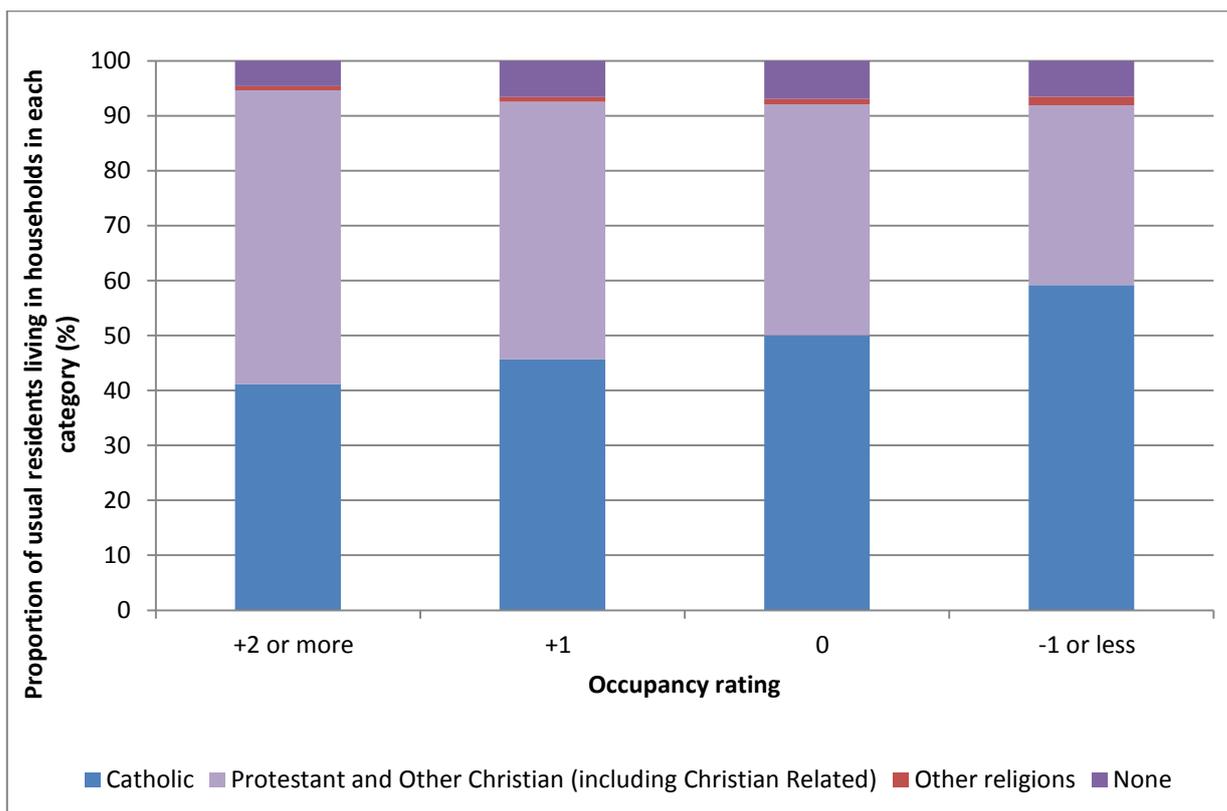


Note: The occupancy rating assumes every household, including one person households, requires a minimum of two common rooms (excluding bathrooms). For example, an occupancy rating of -1 implies there is one room too few and that there is a degree of overcrowding in the household, whereas a rating of +2 implies a household has two rooms more than the basic standard at its disposal.

[Download chart and supporting data](#)

Almost three-fifths (59 per cent) of people living in overcrowded household spaces were or had been brought up as Catholics, 33 per cent as Protestants, 1.6 per cent in Other religions, while 6.5 per cent of such occupants had no religion. There was a similar pattern across all tenure types, with the largest differential between those who were or had been brought up as Catholics or Protestants occurring in the Owner-occupied sector, at 63 per cent and 32 per cent respectively ([Table DC2417NI](#); [Figure 1.12](#)).

Figure 1.12: Occupancy rating by religion or religion brought up in



Note: The occupancy rating assumes every household, including one person households, requires a minimum of two common rooms (excluding bathrooms). For example, an occupancy rating of -1 implies there is one room too few and that there is a degree of overcrowding in the household, whereas a rating of +2 implies a household has two rooms more than the basic standard at its disposal.

[Download chart and supporting data](#)

On Census Day 2011, a quarter (25 per cent) of people renting from Housing Associations and a fifth (20 per cent) of NIHE residents were living in overcrowded accommodation. The equivalent rates for the Private rented and Owner-occupied sectors were lower (16 per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively). Conversely, people living in the Owner-occupied or Private rented sectors were more likely to live in household spaces with occupancy ratings of +2 or more (64 per cent and 35 per cent of people respectively) than those renting from the NIHE (15 per cent) or Housing Associations (10 per cent) ([Table DC2417NI](#)).

Around one in ten people (9.5 per cent) who belonged to or had been brought up in Other religions lived in overcrowded Private rented household spaces. This compared with lower rates for those with no religion (4.7 per cent) and those who

were or had been brought up as Catholics (3.1 per cent) or Protestants (1.6 per cent). In contrast, people who were or had been brought up as Catholics were most likely to live in overcrowded Owner-occupied household spaces (6.2 per cent), compared with 4.2 per cent of those who belonged to or had been brought up in Other religions, 3.5 per cent of those with no religion and 3.0 per cent of people who were or had been brought up in Protestant denominations ([Table DC2417NI](#)).

1.22 Occupancy rating and Ethnicity

Probably related to their respective levels of owner-occupation (72 per cent and 21 per cent), usual residents from the White ethnic group were more than twice as likely as those of Black ethnicity to live in household spaces with occupancy ratings of +2 or more (53 per cent compared with 25 per cent). The respective rates for the other main ethnic groups were: Other (43 per cent); Mixed (42 per cent); and Asian (32 per cent) ([Table DC2403NI](#)).

People from the Black ethnic group were three times as likely as those of White ethnicity to live in overcrowded household spaces (30 per cent compared with 9.3 per cent), while the rates for the Asian, Other and Mixed ethnic groups were, respectively, 24 per cent, 19 per cent and 13 per cent ([Table DC2403NI](#)).

Overcrowding was highest across all five main ethnic groups within the two social rented sectors. The respective rates for people renting from Housing Associations or the NIHE by ethnic group were: Black (51 per cent and 38 per cent); Other (47 per cent and 25 per cent); Asian (39 per cent and 34 per cent); White (24 per cent and 19 per cent); and Mixed (21 per cent and 22 per cent) ([Table DC2403NI](#)).

1.23 Occupancy rating and Country of birth

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) ([Table DC2407NI](#)).

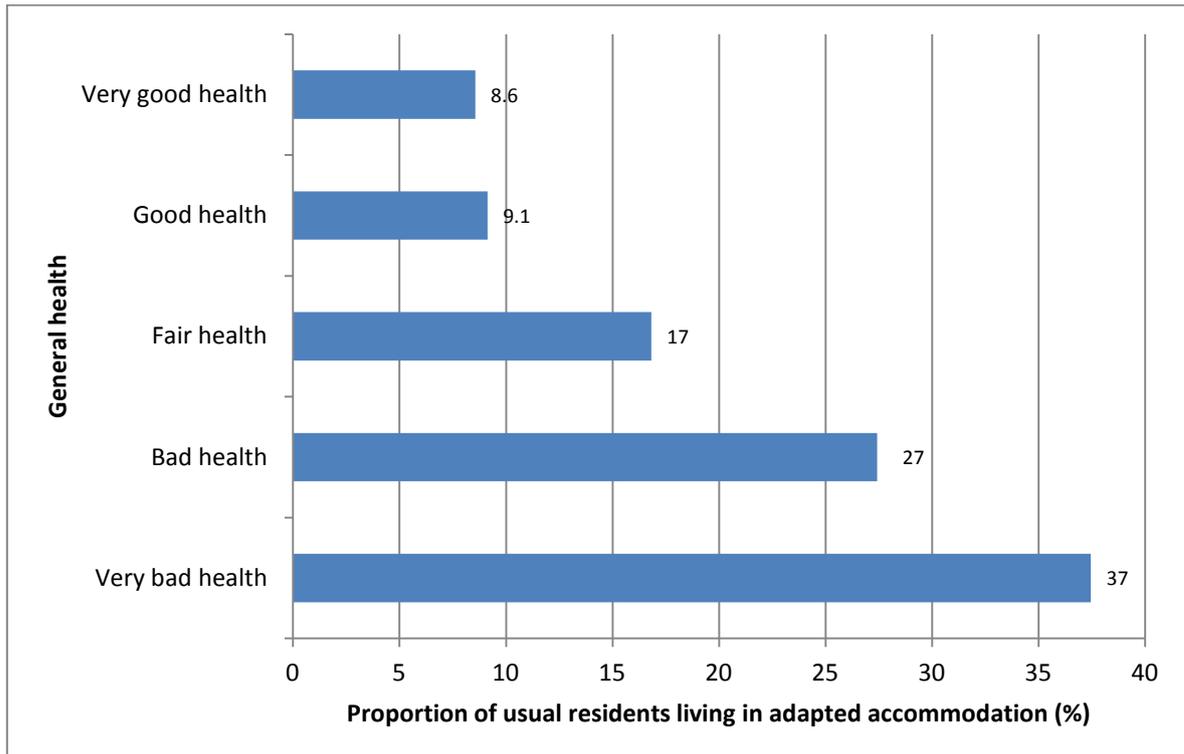
The highest rates of overall and Private rented sector overcrowding were found among usual residents born in: China (29 per cent overall and 38 per cent Private rented); the Philippines (29 per cent and 32 per cent respectively); the EU accession countries (27 per cent and 28 per cent respectively); Portugal (both 26 per cent); or India (24 per cent and 36 per cent respectively) ([Table DC2407NI](#)).

1.24 Adaptation of accommodation and General health and Long-term health problem or disability and Long-term health condition

As mentioned in Section 1.16, 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. Respondents were not asked if the design or adaptation had been made in respect of the General health, Long-term health problem or disability or Long-term health condition of a current resident, nor whether it had been made in respect of their own General health, Long-term health problem or disability or Long-term health condition ([Table DC3402NI](#)).

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' ([Table DC4304NI](#); [Figure 1.13](#)).

Figure 1.13: Proportion of usual residents living in adapted accommodation by general health



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

Considering respondents with a Long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities 'a lot', some 28 per cent lived in adapted accommodation, as did 14 per cent of those who had a Long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities 'a little' ([Table DC4305NI](#)).

As mentioned in Section 1.15, 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. In terms of each Long-term condition, at least 18 per cent of those who were experiencing the condition lived in accommodation that had been designed or adapted. This proportion was highest among those experiencing Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss or A communication difficulty (31 per cent and 30 per cent respectively) ([Table DC3402NI](#)).

1.25 Adaptation of accommodation and Provision of unpaid care

Respondents to the 2011 Census were asked whether they were providing any unpaid help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of a Long-term physical or mental ill-health / disability or Problems related to old age. Around an eighth (12 per cent) of usual residents were providing such unpaid care, including 6.8 per cent providing 1 to 19 hours each week, 2.0 per cent providing 20 to 49 hours and 3.1 per cent providing 50 or more hours ([Table DC4306NI](#)).

Although respondents were not asked whether the unpaid care was being provided in respect of someone in the same household, nor whether the design or adaptation had been made in respect of a current resident, it seems likely there is a positive relationship between these variables. This is illustrated by the fact that the proportion of usual residents living in adapted accommodation was highest among those providing 50 or more hours' unpaid care a week (29 per cent) or 20 to 49 hours a week (18 per cent). The equivalent proportions for those providing either 1 to 19 hours a week or no unpaid care were 12 per cent and 10 per cent respectively ([Table DC4306NI](#)).

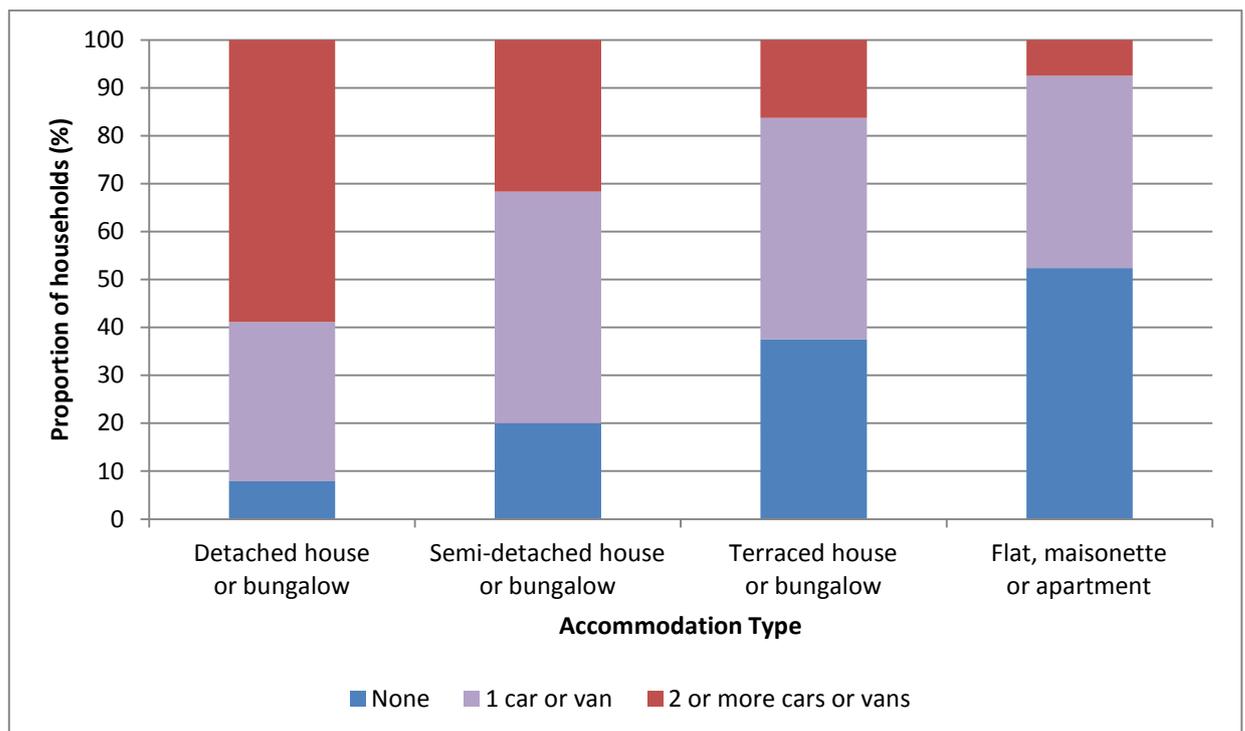
1.26 Number of cars or vans available and Number of usual residents aged 17 and over in the household

As mentioned in Section 1.9, 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 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 ([Table DC4405NI](#); [Table DC4410NI](#)).

1.27 Number of cars or vans available and Accommodation type

Overall, almost a quarter (23 per cent) of households had no access to a car or van, ranging from over half (52 per cent) of those living in Flats, maisonettes or apartments to 7.9 per cent of those residing in Detached houses or bungalows. The equivalent rates for households living in Terraced or Semi-detached houses or bungalows were 38 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. This pattern was reversed for the 36 per cent of households which had two or more cars or vans available, ranging from three-fifths (59 per cent) of those living in Detached houses or bungalows to 7.5 per cent of those residing in Flats, maisonettes or apartments. The equivalent rates for households living in Semi-detached or Terraced houses or bungalows were 32 per cent and 16 per cent respectively ([Table DC4405NI](#); [Figure 1.14](#)).

Figure 1.14: Number of cars or vans available by accommodation type



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

1.28 Number of cars or vans available and Household composition

Couple family households in which all the children were non-dependent were most likely to have access to two or more car or vans (73 per cent), three or more cars or vans (39 per cent) or four more cars or vans (13 per cent). Couple

households with dependent children were next most likely to have two or more car or vans available (66 per cent), while 'Other household types' with dependent children were next most likely to have access to three or more car or vans (20 per cent) or four or more cars (6.5 per cent) ([Table DC4103NI](#)).

1.29 Number of cars or vans available and Long-term health problem or disability

Usual residents whose day-to-day activities were not limited by a Long-term health problem or disability were more likely to live in households with two or more cars or vans available (53 per cent) than those whose activities were limited 'a little' (33 per cent) or 'a lot' (23 per cent). Conversely, people whose day-to-day activities were limited 'a little' or 'a lot' were more likely to live in households with no access to a car or van (24 per cent and 32 per cent respectively) than those whose day-to-day activities were not limited (13 per cent) ([Table DC3308NI](#)).

2 Labour Market and Voluntary Work

2.1 Economic activity and Hours worked and Age and Sex

Two-thirds (66 per cent) of all usual residents in Northern Ireland aged 16 to 74 years were economically active in the week before Census Day 2011. These were primarily composed of: Full-time employees (36 per cent); Part-time employees (13 per cent); the Self-employed (8.9 per cent); and Unemployed people (5.0 per cent); the remaining 3.7 per cent were economically active Full-time students ([Table DC6101NI](#)).

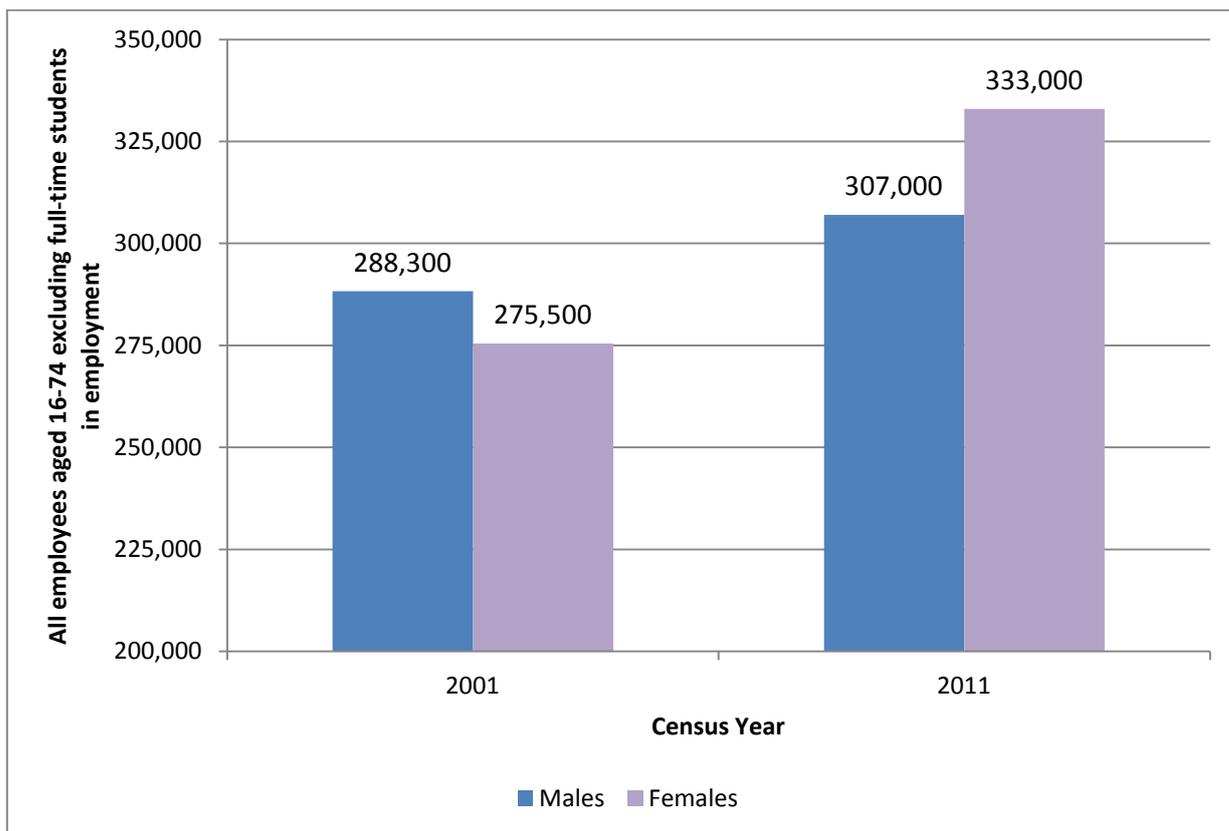
The one-third (34 per cent) of usual residents aged 16 to 74 years who were economically inactive consisted of: Retired (13 per cent); Long-term sick or disabled (7.3 per cent); Students (6.2 per cent); Looking after the home or family (4.4 per cent); and Others (2.9 per cent) ([Table DC6101NI](#)).

In March 2011, among usual residents aged 16 to 74 who were economically active, almost three-quarters (74 per cent) were Employees, 13 per cent were Self-employed, 7.5 per cent were Unemployed and 5.5 per cent were Full-time students; around four-fifths (81 per cent) of economically active Full-time students were in employment, mostly as Part-time employees ([Table DC3604NI](#); [Table DC6101NI](#); [Table DC6105NI](#)).

Economic activity more than doubled between the 16 to 19 and 25 to 29 age groups, from 41 per cent to 86 per cent, before tailing off gradually to 79 per cent in the 45 to 49 age group, declining to 65 per cent in the 55 to 59 age group, and, thereafter falling rapidly to 41 per cent of those aged 60 to 64, 18 per cent in the 65 to 69 age group and 9.0 per cent of those aged 70 to 74 ([Table DC6101NI](#)).

On Census Day 2011, the total number of Employees aged 16 to 74 years, excluding economically active Full-time students in employment, was 640,000, which was 14 per cent (76,200) higher than on Census Day 2001 (563,800). On this basis, female Employees (333,000) outnumbered male Employees (307,000) in March 2011, a reversal of the position in April 2001, when there were 275,500 female and 288,300 male Employees ([Table DC6101NI](#); [Figure 2.1](#)).

Figure 2.1: Number of employees aged 16-74 excluding full-time students in employment by sex (2001 and 2011 Censuses)



NB: The base for the Y axis is 200,000.

[Download chart and supporting data](#)

There was a slight increase in the proportion of people aged 16 to 74 years who were Self-employed (and not economically active Full-time students) between April 2001 (8.3 per cent) and March 2011 (8.9 per cent). Males (14 per cent) continued to be proportionately more likely than females (4.2 per cent) to be Self-employed. They were also more likely to be Unemployed (6.8 per cent of males, 3.2 per cent of females), while females were more likely to be Looking after the home or family (7.6 per cent of females, 1.2 per cent of males) ([Table DC6101NI](#)).

Excluding economically active Full-time students in employment, almost three-quarters (74 per cent) of usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment were working Full-time, including similar rates for Employees (73 per cent) and the Self-employed (77 per cent). On the same basis, over two-fifths (42 per cent) of females in employment were working Part-time (30 hours or less per week),

compared with 12 per cent of males; similar rates for Part-time working applied to Employees (42 per cent of females and 11 per cent of males) and the Self-employed (44 per cent of females and 16 per cent of males) ([Table DC6101NI](#); [Table DC6105NI](#)).

2.2 Economic activity and NS-SeC

In terms of all usual residents aged 16 to 74, the largest NS-SeC classes on Census Day 2011 were: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations (18 per cent); Semi-routine occupations (15 per cent); Intermediate occupations (13 per cent); Routine occupations (13 per cent); and Small employers and own account workers (9.4 per cent). These classes were also the largest for those who were economically active, namely: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations (22 per cent); Semi-routine occupations (15 per cent); Intermediate occupations (14 per cent); Routine occupations (11 per cent); and Small employers and own account workers (11 per cent) ([Table DC6602NI](#)).

2.3 Economic activity of HRP and Tenure

In March 2011, 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 ([Table DC6401NI](#)).

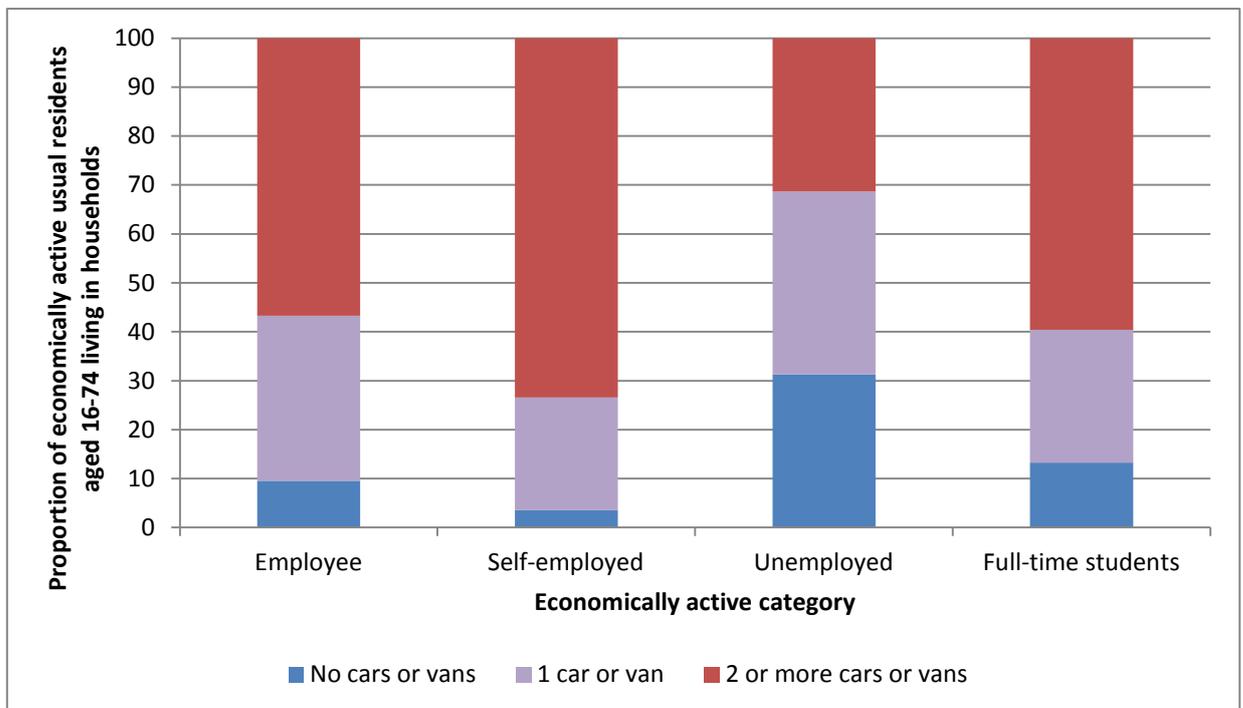
Among households with an economically active HRP aged 16 to 74, those in which the HRP was Self-employed were most likely to be living in the Owner-occupied sector (88 per cent), while those in which the HRP was Unemployed or a Full-time student were least likely to be doing so (30 per cent and 28 per cent respectively). Conversely, households in which the HRP was an economically

active Full-time student or Unemployed were most likely to be living in Private rented accommodation (60 per cent and 37 per cent respectively), compared with those in which the HRP was an Employee (18 per cent) or Self-employed (9.4 per cent) ([Table DC6401NI](#)).

2.4 Economic activity and Number of cars or vans available

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. Among the economically inactive, Students were most likely to be living in households with access to two or more cars or vans (55 per cent), while those least likely were people who were Long-term sick or disabled (23 per cent) ([Table DC6402NI](#); [Figure 2.2](#)).

Figure 2.2: Number of cars or vans available for economically active usual residents aged 16-74 living in households



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

2.5 Economic activity and Highest level of qualification achieved and Age

Among all usual residents aged 16 to 74 on Census Day 2011, the breakdown of the highest level of qualification achieved was: Level 1 (by 12 per cent of people); Level 2 (by 16 per cent); Level 3 (by 13 per cent); Apprenticeships, which mostly equated to Level 2 or 3 (by 4.2 per cent); Level 4 or higher (by 25 per cent); and Other qualifications (by 4.2 per cent). A further 25 per cent of this age group had achieved no qualifications ([Table DC6501NI](#)).

The level of highest qualification achieved varied inversely with age. For instance, people aged 25 to 34 were over twice as likely as those aged 65 to 74 (37 per cent compared with 16 per cent) to have achieved Level 4 or higher qualifications. Conversely, people aged 65 to 74 were around six times as likely as those aged 25 to 34 to have no qualifications (59 per cent compared with 10 per cent) ([Table DC5101NI](#); [Table DC6501NI](#)).

With health conditions, caring responsibilities and age likely factors, usual residents aged 16 to 74 who were economically active were more than twice as likely as those who were economically inactive to have achieved Level 4 or higher qualifications (31 per cent compared with 12 per cent). Conversely, the economically inactive were around three times as likely as the economically active to have achieved no qualifications (47 per cent and 15 per cent respectively) ([Table DC6501NI](#)).

Among usual residents aged 16 to 74 who were economically active, Employees were more likely to have achieved Level 4 or higher qualifications (35 per cent) than the Self-employed (25 per cent), the Unemployed (13 per cent) or Full-time students (12 per cent). In contrast, 30 per cent of Unemployed people had no qualifications, compared with 22 per cent of the Self-employed, 12 per cent of Employees and 5.9 per cent of economically active Full-time students ([Table DC6501NI](#)).

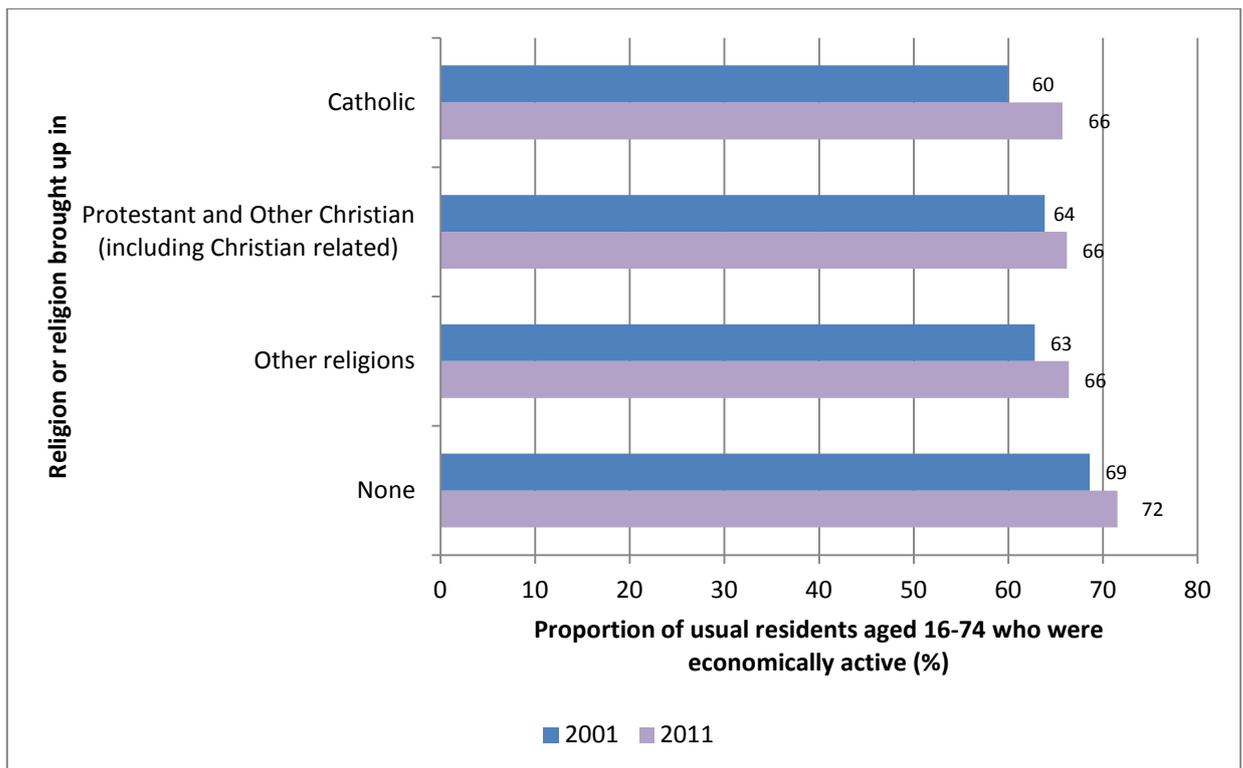
Within economically inactive residents aged 16 to 74, the Long-term sick or disabled and Students were least likely to have achieved Level 4 or higher qualifications (6.2 per cent and 7.6 per cent respectively), while those who were

Retired were most likely to have such qualifications (19 per cent). People who were Long-term sick or disabled or Retired were most likely to have achieved no qualifications (59 per cent and 53 per cent respectively) ([Table DC6501NI](#)).

2.6 Economic activity and Religion or Religion brought up in and Age

Between the Census Days of 2001 and 2011, economic activity rates increased within each of the four religion or religion brought up in categories. Catholics experienced the largest percentage point increase in economic activity (from 60 per cent to 66 per cent) and Protestants the smallest (from 64 per cent to 66 per cent); increases of around three percentage points were experienced by both the Other religions category (from 63 per cent to 66 per cent) and the None category (from 69 per cent to 72 per cent) ([Table DC2617NI](#); [Figure 2.3](#)).

Figure 2.3: Proportion of usual residents aged 16-74 who were economically active by religion or religion brought up in (2001 and 2011 Censuses)



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

The differential in the overall economic activity rates between people aged 16 to 74 who were or had been brought up as either Protestants or Catholics narrowed from around four percentage points in April 2001 to around half a percentage

point in March 2011. Paradoxically, however, and probably related to their contrasting age profiles, Protestants remained more likely to be economically active than Catholics within each of the age groups displayed in [Table DC2617NI](#), namely 16 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44 and 45 to 74 years.

In general, people who belonged to or had been brought up in Protestant denominations and those with no religion were more likely to be in employment (both 59 per cent) than those who were or had been brought up in Other religions (57 per cent) or as Catholics (56 per cent) ([Table DC2617NI](#)).

Among people aged 45 to 74, those who belonged to or had been brought up in Protestant denominations were more likely to be Retired (32 per cent) than those who were or had been brought up as Catholics (25 per cent), in Other religions (24 per cent) or those who had no religion (20 per cent) ([Table DC2617NI](#)).

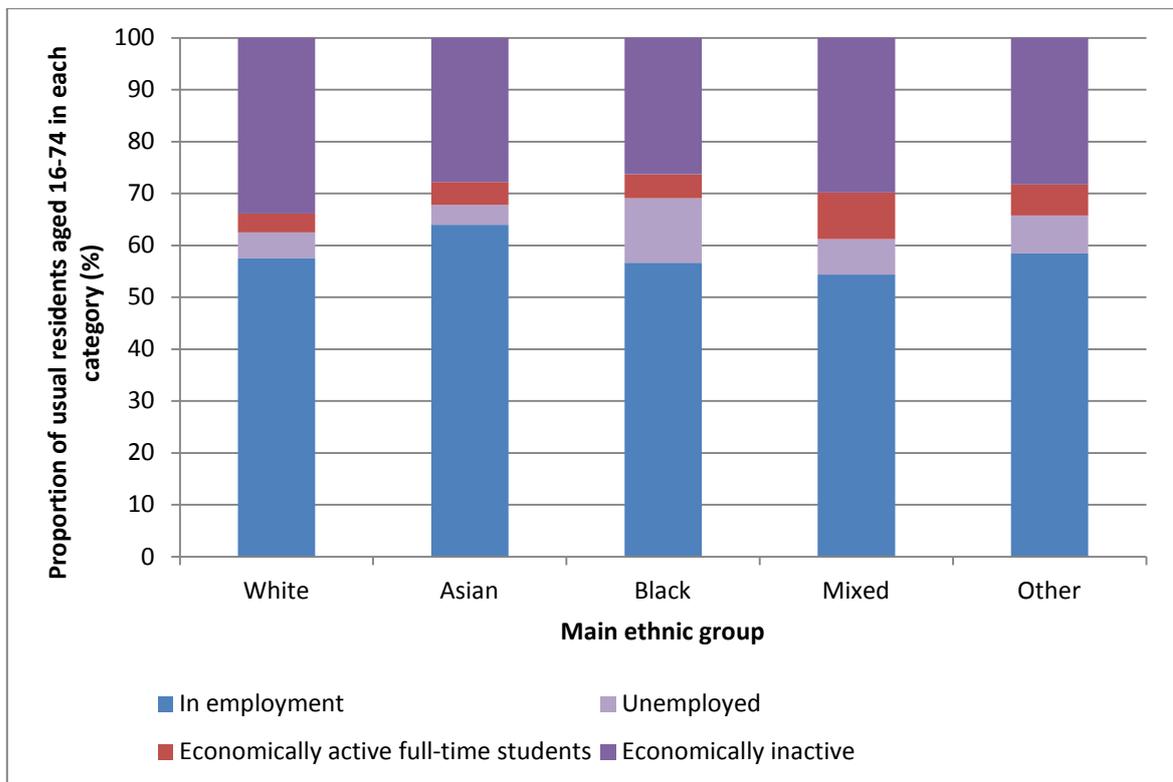
People aged 16 to 74 with no religion were more likely to be (economically inactive) Students (11 per cent) on Census Day 2011 than those who were or had been brought up in Other religions (7.9 per cent), as Catholics (7.0 per cent) or as Protestants (4.9 per cent). Those who were or had been brought up as Catholics were more likely to be Long-term sick or disabled (8.4 per cent) than those who belonged to or had been brought up in Protestant denominations (6.4 per cent) or in Other religions (6.1 per cent) or those who had no religion (5.2 per cent) ([Table DC2617NI](#)).

2.7 Economic activity and Ethnicity

Usual residents aged 16 to 74 who were from the Black ethnic group had the highest rate for economic activity (74 per cent), whereas people of White ethnicity had the lowest (66 per cent). The economic activity rates for the remaining main ethnic groups were similar to each other: Asian (72 per cent); Other (72 per cent); and Mixed (70 per cent). This pattern, however, varied by age group, with those from the White ethnic group having the highest economic activity rates among people aged either 16 to 24 (61 per cent) or 25 to 34 (86 per cent), those of Asian origin being most likely to be economically active in the 35 to 44 age group (87 per cent) and people of Black ethnicity having the highest rate among those aged 45 to 74 (73 per cent) ([Table DC2601NI](#); [Figure 2.4](#)).

Among usual residents aged 16 to 74 within their own ethnic group, people of Asian origin had the highest proportion of people in any type of employment (64 per cent). Those of Mixed ethnicity had the lowest proportion (54 per cent); partially explained by having both the youngest age profile and the highest proportion of (economically active) Full-time students (9.0 per cent). The proportions in employment for the remaining ethnic groups were very similar to each other: Black (57 per cent); White (58 per cent); and Other (58 per cent) ([Table DC2601NI](#); [Figure 2.4](#)).

Figure 2.4: Economic activity by main ethnic group



Note: Economically active is the aggregation of 'In employment', 'Unemployed' and 'Economically active full-time students'.

[Download chart and supporting data](#)

Among the economically inactive aged 16 to 74, in light of their older age profile, people of White ethnicity had the highest proportion who were Retired (13 per cent), while those from the Black ethnic group had the lowest (1.7 per cent). People from the White ethnic group, on the other hand, had the lowest proportion of (economically inactive) Students (6.1 per cent), while those of Mixed ethnicity had the highest (16 per cent) ([Table DC2601NI](#)).

2.8 Economic activity and Country of birth

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) ([Table DC2606NI](#)).

2.9 Economic activity, Main language and Proficiency in English

In the week before Census Day 2011, and probably largely reflective of contrasting age profiles, the highest rates of economic activity were found among usual residents aged 16 to 74 who spoke mainly Malayalam (92 per cent), Slovak (90 per cent), Tagalog / Filipino (90 per cent), Lithuanian (87 per cent) or Polish (86 per cent). The lowest rates were found among those whose main language was Chinese (57 per cent), Irish (66 per cent) or English (66 per cent); although it is notable that above average proportions of mainly Chinese or Irish speakers were economically inactive students (24 per cent and 12 per cent respectively), whereas those who spoke mainly English were most likely to be retired (13 per cent) ([Table DC2612NI](#)).

Consistent with the above, the highest proportions of usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment (whether Self-employed or as Full-time or Part-time employees) were also found among those who spoke mainly Malayalam (87 per cent), Slovak (84 per cent), Tagalog / Filipino (83 per cent), Lithuanian (78 per cent) or Polish (78 per cent). The lowest proportions were found among those who spoke mainly Chinese (48 per cent), Irish (52 per cent) or English (57 per cent) ([Table DC2612NI](#)).

Economic activity rates were higher among usual residents aged 16 to 74 whose main language was not English and could speak English very well (80 per cent) or well (82 per cent) or could not speak English well (79 per cent) than among those who could not speak English at all (63 per cent) or whose main language

was English (66 per cent). Similarly, the proportions who were in employment were higher among those whose main language was not English and could speak English very well (70 per cent) or well (73 per cent) or could not speak English well (71 per cent) than among those who could not speak English at all (54 per cent) or whose main language was English (57 per cent) ([Table DC2624NI](#)).

Among usual residents aged 16 to 74, males were more likely to be economically active than females (71 per cent and 61 per cent respectively). Economic activity was lowest among males and females who could not speak English at all (74 per cent and 53 per cent respectively) or whose main language was English (71 per cent and 61 per cent respectively). Employment rates were also lowest among males and females who could not speak English at all (65 per cent and 44 per cent respectively) or whose main language was English (61 per cent and 54 per cent respectively) ([Table DC2624NI](#)).

2.10 Economic activity and General health

On Census Day 2011, over two-fifths (43 per cent) of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 described their General health as 'very good', 35 per cent as 'good', 15 per cent as 'fair', 4.9 per cent as 'bad' and 1.3 per cent as 'very bad' ([Table DC3603NI](#)).

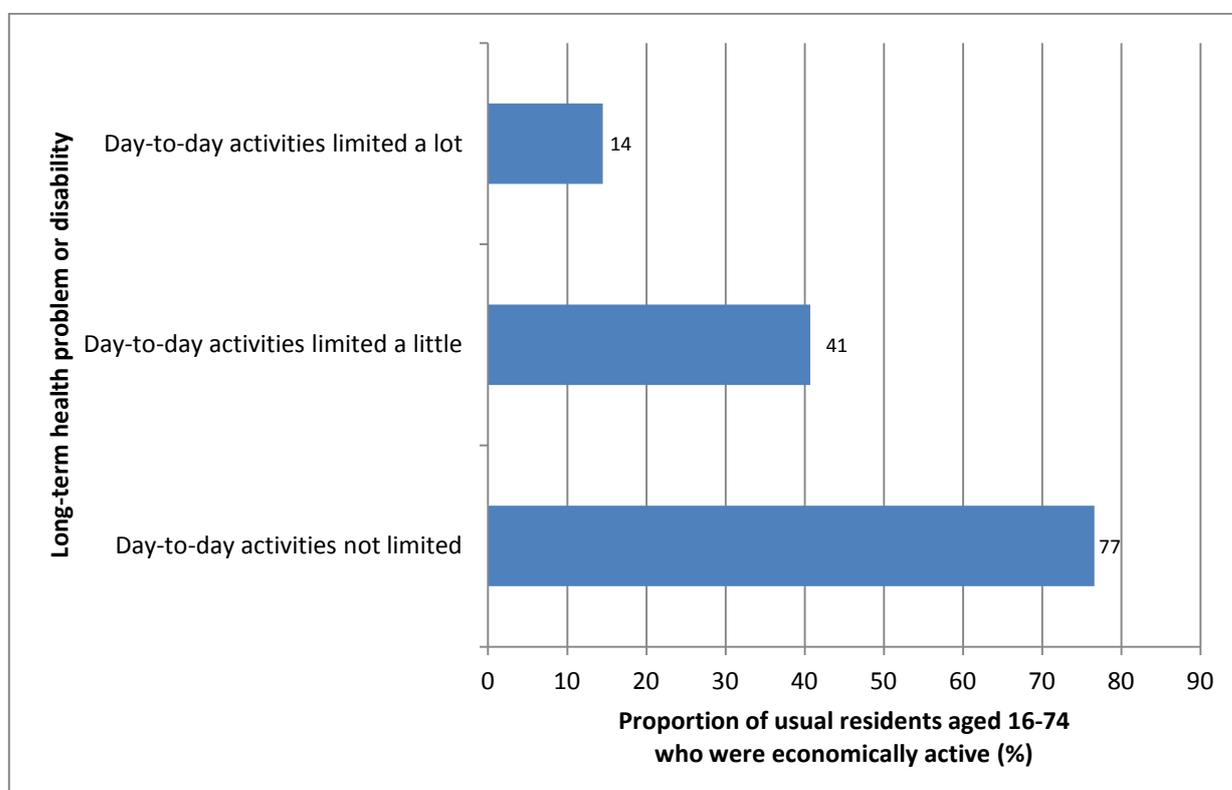
People's health has a bearing on their economic activity. While overall two out of every three people (66 per cent) aged 16 to 74 were economically active in the week preceding Census Day, this varied from 79 per cent among those whose General health was 'very good' to 9.4 per cent among those whose 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' ([Table DC3302NI](#)).

2.11 Economic activity and Long-term health problem or disability

In 2011, the day-to-day activities of four-fifths (80 per cent) of usual residents aged 16 to 74 were not limited by a Long-term health problem or disability, while the activities of 8.8 per cent were limited a little and those of 12 per cent were limited a lot ([Table DC3604NI](#)).

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 77 per cent among those who didn't have a Long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities to 14 per cent among those whose day-to-day activities were limited 'a lot'. Approximately 45 per cent of those who had a Long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities 'a lot' were classified as Long-term sick or disabled with regard to their economic activity in the week preceding Census Day. In contrast, 1.0 per cent of those without such a Long-term health problem or disability fell into the Long-term sick or disabled category ([Table DC3604NI](#); [Figure 2.5](#)).

Figure 2.5: Proportion of usual residents aged 16-74 who were economically active by long-term health problem or disability



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

2.12 Economic activity and Long-term condition

Experiencing any of the Long-term conditions included on the Census questionnaire also has a bearing on respondents' economic activity. For example, whereas a majority (78 per cent) of those with no Long-term condition were economically active, a majority (58 per cent) of those with a Long-term condition were economically inactive. In terms of the various conditions, the economic inactivity rates were highest for those experiencing: Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss (87 per cent); A communication difficulty (81 per cent); or A mobility or dexterity difficulty (80 per cent) ([Table DC3606NI](#)).

2.13 Economic activity and Provision of unpaid care

In terms of the level of unpaid care provided per week to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of Long-term physical or mental ill-health or disabilities or Problems related to old age, 8.7 per cent of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 provided 1-19 hours, 2.5 per cent provided 20-49 hours and 3.8 per cent provided 50 or more hours, while 85 per cent provided no unpaid care ([Table DC3302NI](#)).

Similar proportions of usual residents aged 16 to 74 provided unpaid care regardless of whether they were economically active (15 per cent) or economically inactive (16 per cent). However, those who were economically inactive tended to provide longer hours of unpaid care, with, for instance, 6.8 per cent of this category providing 50 or more hours unpaid care per week, compared with 2.3 per cent of those who were economically active ([Table DC3302NI](#)).

Among economically inactive usual residents aged 16 to 74, the most likely categories to be providing 50 or more hours unpaid care per week were: Looking after home or family (19 per cent); Retired (6.8 per cent); or Long-term sick or disabled (5.4 per cent). Among those who were economically active, people who were in part-time employment were most likely to be providing this amount of unpaid care, including 3.6 per cent of Part-time employees and 3.4 per cent of Part-time self-employed people ([Table DC3302NI](#)).

2.14 Industry and Age and Sex

Based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007), around a third of people aged 16 to 74 years in employment worked in either of two industrial sectors in the four weeks before Census Day 2011, namely the Wholesale and retail trade or repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (18 per cent) and Human health and social work (14 per cent). Based on employment levels, the other main industrial sectors were: Manufacturing (10 per cent); Education (9.4 per cent); Construction (8.2 per cent); and Public administration, defence or social security (8.0 per cent) ([Table DC6106NI](#)).

Males aged 16 to 74 years in employment were most likely to be working in the Wholesale and retail trade or repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (17 per cent), Manufacturing (14 per cent) or Construction (14 per cent) industries in March 2011. The main employment industries for females were: Human health and social work (24 per cent); the Wholesale and retail trade or repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (18 per cent); and Education (14 per cent) ([Table DC6106NI](#)).

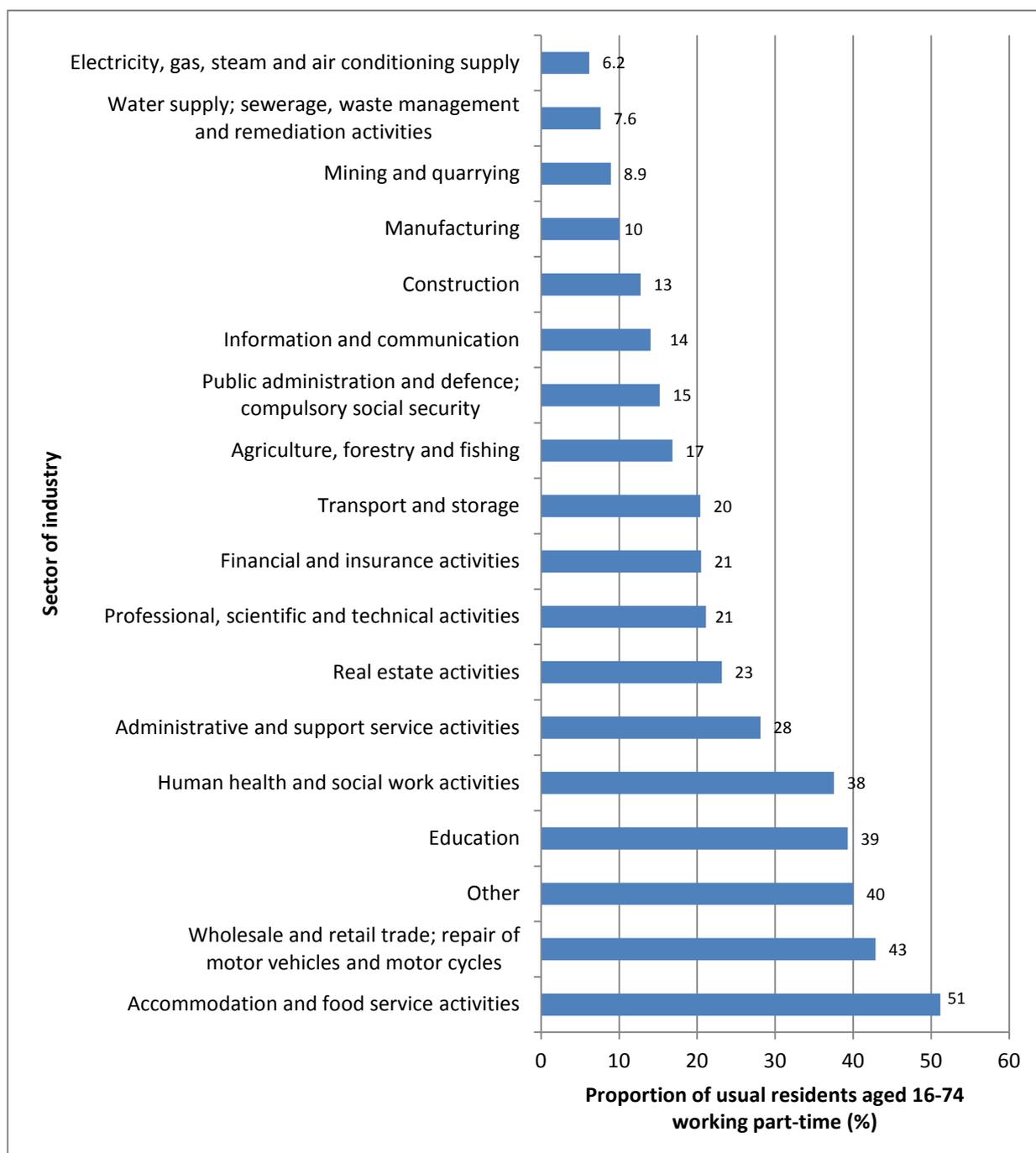
In terms of the proportion of usual residents employed, Wholesale and retail trade or repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles was the largest industrial sector for the age groups spanning ages 16 to 44 and 60 to 74 and the second largest sector for ages 45 to 59, behind Human, health and social work activities, which itself was the second largest sector for ages 20 to 44 and 60 to 69. At opposite ends of the working age spectrum, Accommodation and food service activities was the second largest industrial sector for those aged 16 to 19 (17 per cent), while for those aged 70 to 74 it was Agriculture, forestry and fishing (16 per cent) ([Table DC6106NI](#)).

2.15 Industry and Hours worked and Sex

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 ([Table DC6604NI](#); [Figure 2.6](#)).

Figure 2.6: Proportion of usual residents working part-time by industry



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

2.16 Industry and Religion or Religion brought up in

Within the two main industrial sectors in the week before Census Day 2011, namely the Wholesale and retail trade or repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles and Human health and social work, the proportions of people who were or had been brought up as Catholics or Protestants were similar to their equivalent share of those aged 16-74 in employment ([Table DC2621NI](#)).

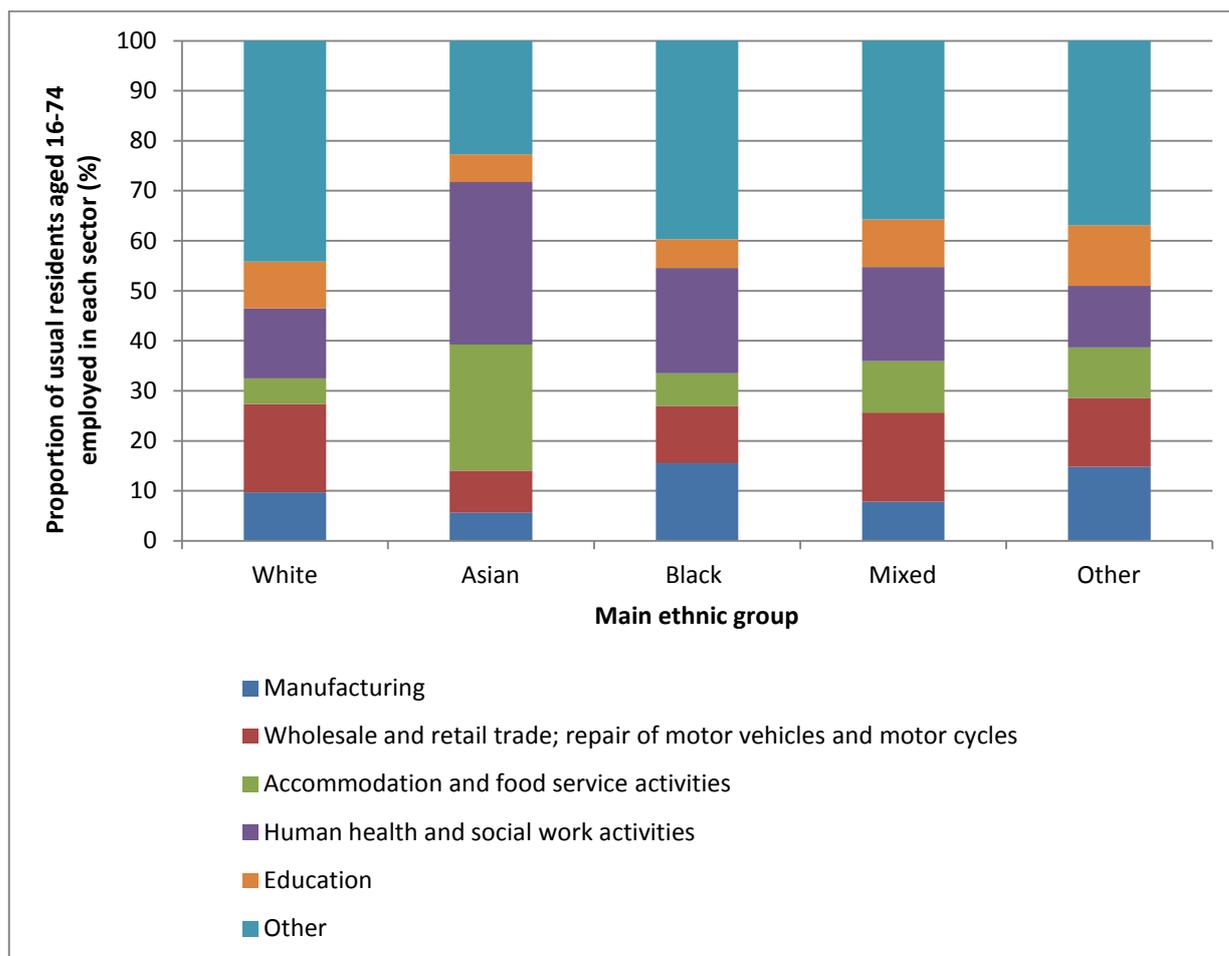
Among people aged 16 to 74 in employment, those working in either Agricultural, forestry and fishing or Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply were much more likely to be or have been brought up as Protestants (64 per cent and 60 per cent respectively) than as Catholics (34 per cent and 35 per cent respectively). In contrast, people working in the following industries were more likely to belong to or have been brought up in the Catholic religion than in a Protestant denomination: Construction (52 per cent compared with 44 per cent); Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (49 per cent compared with 46 per cent); and Accommodation and food service activities (47 per cent compared with 41 per cent) ([Table DC2621NI](#)).

The Accommodation and food service activities and Information and communication industrial sectors had the highest prevalence rates for people aged 16 to 74 in employment who either had no religion (9.1 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively) or who belonged to or had been brought up in Other religions (2.3 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively) ([Table DC2621NI](#)).

2.17 Industry and Ethnicity

In terms of employment levels, the two main industrial sectors, namely the Wholesale and retail trade or repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles and Human health and social work activities, featured among the top three for each of the five main ethnic groups: White (18 per cent and 14 per cent respectively); Asian (8.4 per cent and 33 per cent); Black (12 per cent and 21 per cent); Mixed (18 per cent and 19 per cent); and Other (14 per cent and 12 per cent). Among the Asian sub-groups, around half (51 per cent) of those of Other Asian origin and two-fifths (40 per cent) of those from the Indian ethnic group worked in Human health and social work activities, compared with lower proportions of those whose ethnic origin was Pakistani (22 per cent), Chinese (10 per cent) or Bangladeshi (7.4 per cent) ([Table DC2604NI](#); [Figure 2.7](#)).

Figure 2.7: Industry by main ethnic group



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

A further 10 per cent of usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the third largest industry, Manufacturing. As well as featuring in the top three employment sectors for the White (10 per cent), Black (15 per cent) and Other (15 per cent) ethnic groups, Manufacturing was the fourth highest sector for people of Asian origin (5.6 per cent) and fifth for those of Mixed ethnicity (7.8 per cent) ([Table DC2604NI](#)).

Among usual residents aged 16 to 74, Education was the fourth largest industrial sector, both overall (9.4 per cent) and for people of Other, Mixed or White ethnicity (12 per cent, 10 per cent and 9.4 per cent respectively). Meanwhile, the Accommodation and food industry was the second largest employer of people aged 16 to 74 from the Asian ethnic group (25 per cent) and the third largest employer of those of Mixed ethnicity (10 per cent). Over three-fifths (62 per cent) of those of Bangladeshi origin and half (50 per cent) of those from the Chinese

ethnic group worked in the Accommodation and food industry, compared with lower proportions of those whose ethnicity was Pakistani (21 per cent), Other Asian (15 per cent) or Indian (10 per cent) ([Table DC2604NI](#)).

2.18 Industry and Country of birth

Based on SIC 2007, the largest industrial sectors in terms of employment levels were: the Wholesale and retail trade or repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (18 per cent); Human health and social work (14 per cent). Manufacturing (10 per cent); Education (9.4 per cent); Construction (8.2 per cent); Public administration and defence / Compulsory social security (8.0 per cent); and Accommodation and food service activities (5.4 per cent). With some minor exceptions, these were also the industries that employed the most usual residents who were born in countries which were members of the EU before 2004 (including the UK and the Republic of Ireland) ([Table DC2608NI](#)).

Usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment who were born in the EU accession countries or outside the EU worked mainly in: Manufacturing (29 per cent and 8.6 per cent respectively); Human health and social work (8.3 per cent and 24 per cent); Wholesale and retail trade or repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (15 per cent and 11 per cent); or Accommodation and food service activities (12 per cent and 15 per cent) ([Table DC2608NI](#)).

Those born in the EU accession countries constituted 8.8 per cent of usual residents aged 16 to 74 working in Manufacturing, 8.7 per cent of those employed in Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities and 6.5 per cent of those working in Accommodation and food service activities. A further 7.1 per cent of people employed in Accommodation and food service activities, 4.8 per cent of those working in the Information and communication industry and 4.2 per cent of those employed in Human health and social work were born outside the EU ([Table DC2608NI](#)).

2.19 Industry, Employment type and Main language

Almost a quarter (24 per cent) of usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment whose main language was not English worked in the Manufacturing industry,

while a further 15 per cent worked in the Accommodation and food services industry. The comparable figures for those whose main language was English were 9.1 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively ([Table DC2611NI](#)).

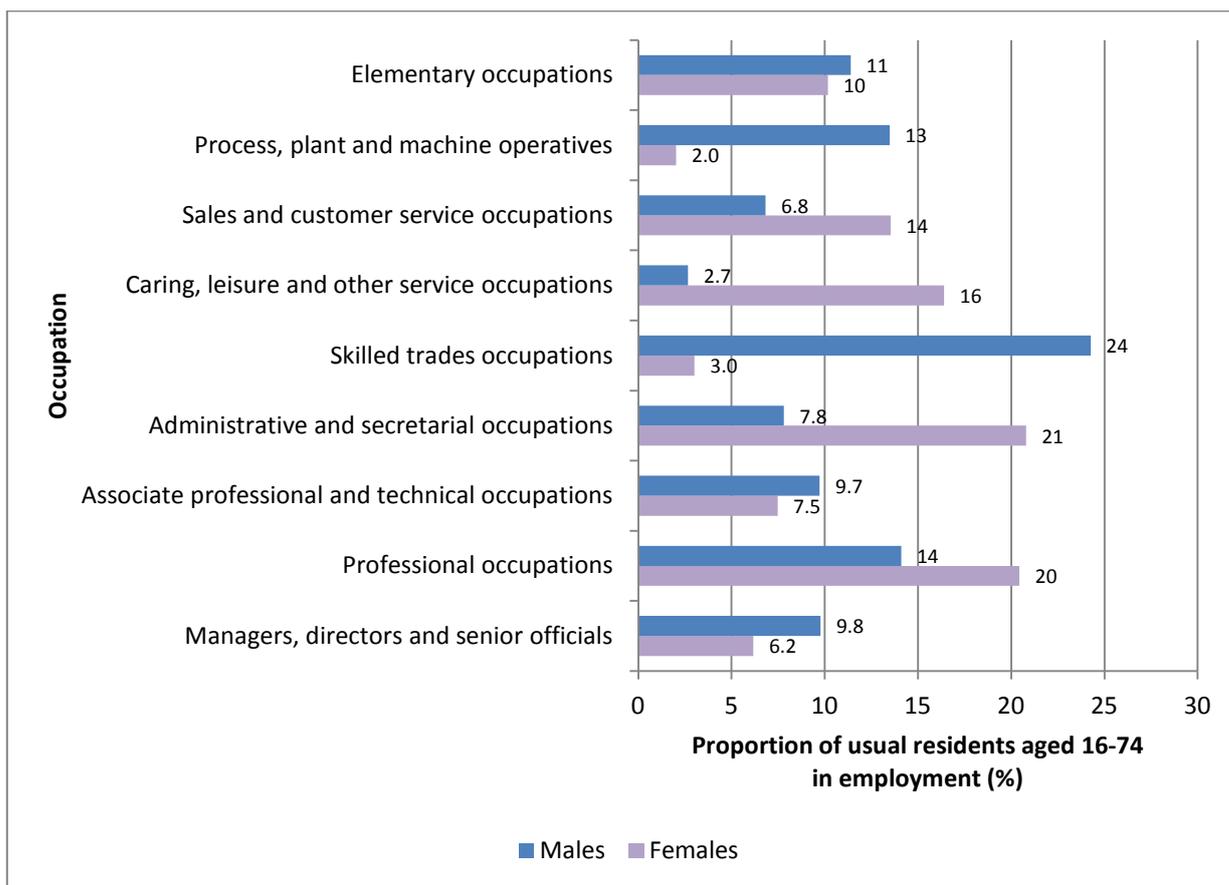
Among all usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment, those whose main language was English were around twice as likely to be self-employed as those whose main language was not English (15 per cent compared with 7.2 per cent). On the same basis, the most marked differential between the proportions in self-employment occurred in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (74 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively) ([Table DC2611NI](#)).

2.20 Occupation and Age and Sex

Based on Standard Occupation Classification 2010 (SOC 2010), the largest major occupation groups for usual residents aged 16 to 74 years in employment in March 2011 were: Professional occupations (17 per cent); Skilled trades occupations (14 per cent); and Administrative and secretarial occupations (14 per cent) ([Table DC6108NI](#)).

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), and making it the second largest occupational group for females. The largest and third largest major occupation groups for females were Administrative and secretarial occupations (21 per cent) and Caring, leisure and other service occupations (16 per cent), while for males they were Skilled trades occupations (24 per cent) and Process, plant and machine operatives (13 per cent) ([Table DC6108NI](#); [Figure 2.8](#)).

Figure 2.8: Occupation of usual residents aged 16-74 in employment by sex



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

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) ([Table DC6108NI](#)).

2.21 Occupation and Employment status and Hours worked

In March 2011, including economically active Full-time students in employment, 71 per cent of usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment were working Full-time (31 hours or more per week). The largest major occupational groups for those in Full-time employment were: Professional occupations (20 per cent);

Skilled trades occupations (17 per cent); and Administrative and secretarial occupations (14 per cent). In contrast, for those working Part-time they were: Sales and customer service occupations (22 per cent); Elementary occupations (18 per cent); and Caring, leisure and other service occupations (16 per cent) ([Table DC6603NI](#)).

A tenth (10 per cent) of usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment were working 49 hours per week, of which 26 per cent had Skilled trades occupations, a fifth (20 per cent) were working in Professional occupations and 20 per cent were Managers, directors and senior officials. As a proportion of each major occupational group, Managers, directors and senior officials were most likely to be working 49 hours per week (24 per cent), followed by those in Skilled trades occupations (18 per cent) and Process, plant and machine operatives (13 per cent). On the same basis, three-fifths (62 per cent) of those employed in Sales and customer service occupations were working Part-time, while around half of those employed in Caring, leisure and other service occupations or Elementary occupations were doing so (51 per cent and 48 per cent respectively) ([Table DC6603NI](#)).

Among usual residents aged 16 to 74 who were Self-employed, the largest major occupational groups were: Skilled trades occupations (39 per cent); Managers, directors and senior officials (15 per cent); and Professional occupations (12 per cent). Meanwhile, for employees they were: Professional occupations (18 per cent); Administrative and secretarial occupations (16 per cent); and Elementary occupations (12 per cent) ([Table DC6606NI](#)).

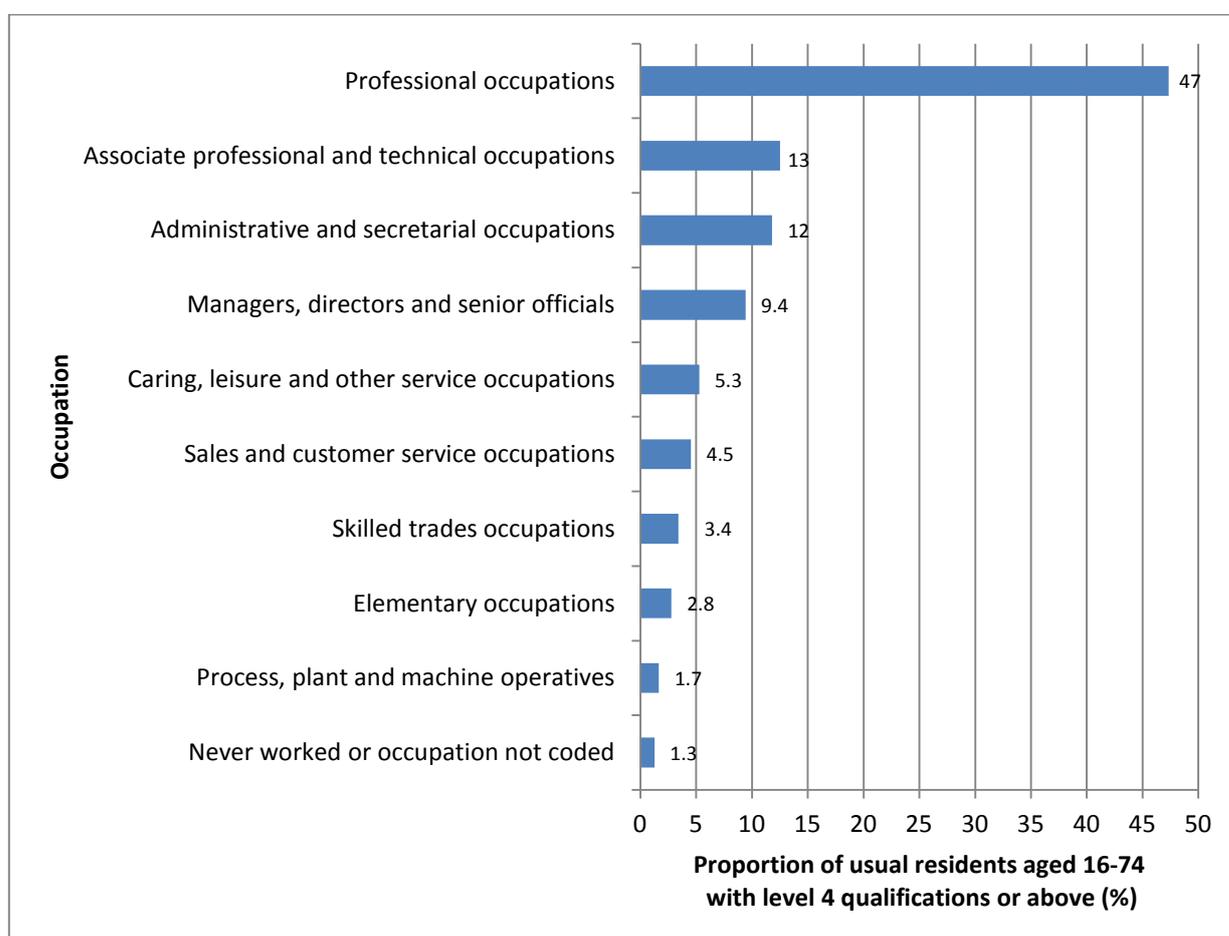
2.22 Occupation and Highest level of qualification achieved

On Census Day 2011, the largest major occupational groups for all usual residents aged 16 to 74 years, including those not in employment, were: Professional occupations (13 per cent); Skilled trades occupations (13 per cent); Elementary occupations (12 per cent); and Administrative and secretarial occupations (12 per cent) ([Table DC6504NI](#)).

Approaching half (47 per cent) of usual residents aged 16 to 74 with Level 4 qualifications (degree) and above were in Professional occupations, with a

further 13 per cent in Associate professional and technical occupations and 12 per cent in Administrative and secretarial occupations. Those with either Level 2 or Level 3 qualifications were most likely to be in Administrative and secretarial occupations (21 per cent and 17 per cent respectively), while those with Level 1 or no qualifications were most likely to be in Elementary occupations (16 per cent and 24 per cent respectively). Over half (55 per cent) of those with Apprenticeships were in Skilled trades occupations ([Table DC6504NI](#); [Figure 2.9](#)).

Figure 2.9: Proportion of usual residents aged 16-74 with Level 4 qualifications or above by occupation



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

2.23 Occupation and Religion or Religion brought up in

In March 2011, half (50 per cent) of people aged 16 to 74 who were in employment (either employed or self-employed) belonged to or had been brought up in Protestant denominations, 44 per cent as Catholics and 1.0 per cent in Other religions, while 4.9 per cent had no religion ([Table DC2619NI](#)).

For the most part, the proportion of each religion or religion brought up in category in employment in the three largest major occupational groups (Professional occupations, Administrative and secretarial occupations, and Skilled trades) was not dissimilar to its share of those aged 16 to 74 who were in employment. The main exception was the Professional occupations category, which contained 27 per cent of people who belonged to or had been brought up in Other religions ([Table DC2619NI](#)).

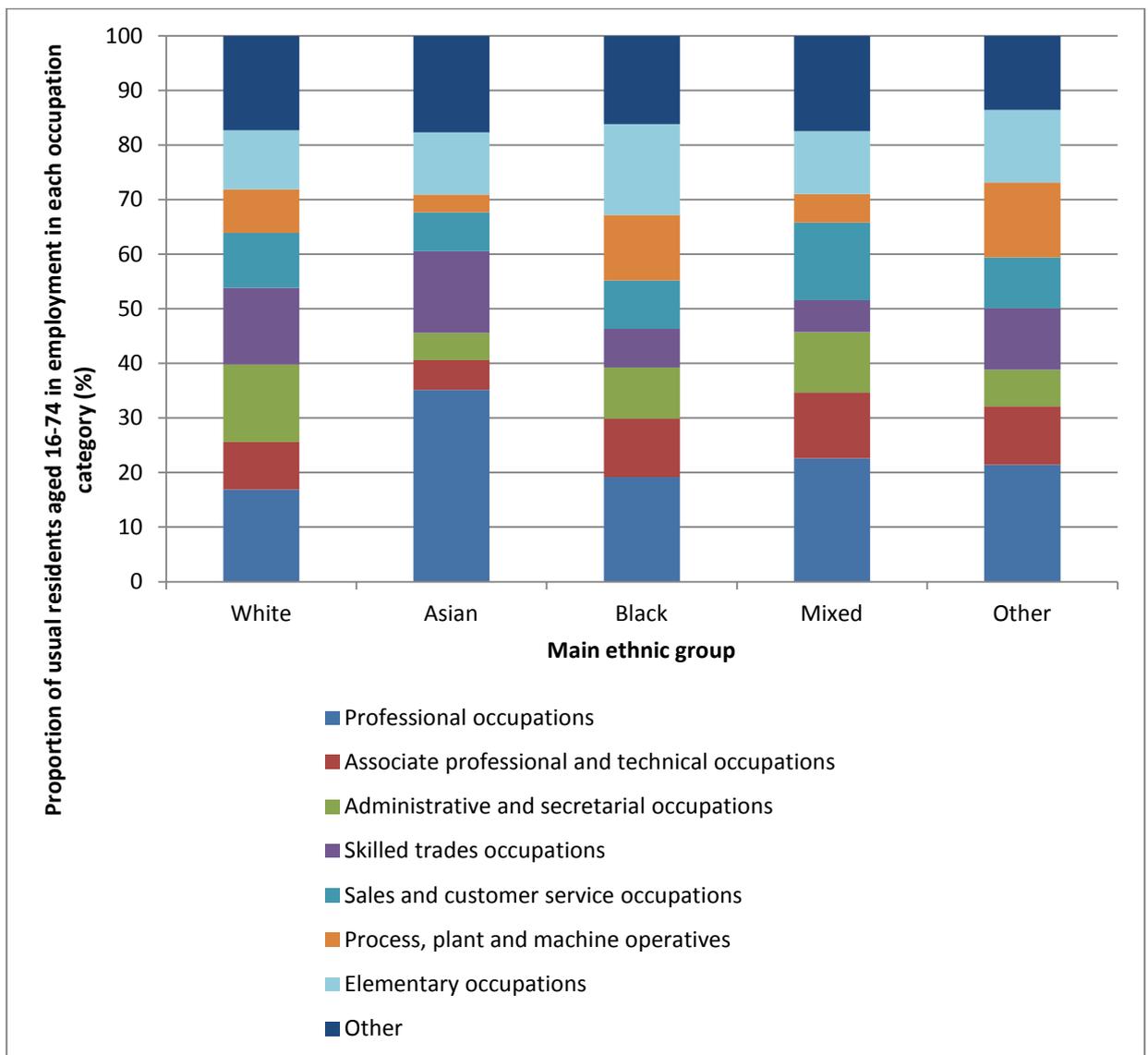
Among people aged 16 to 74 in employment, those working in either Skilled agricultural and related trades or Protective service sub-major occupation groups were around twice as likely to be or have been brought up as Protestants (65 per cent and 61 per cent respectively) than as Catholics (33 per cent and 27 per cent respectively). In contrast, half or more of people working in either Skilled construction and building trades (55 per cent) or Elementary trades and related occupations (50 per cent) were or had been brought up as Catholics; the respective rates for Protestants working in these occupation groups were 42 per cent and 45 per cent ([Table DC2619NI](#)).

The sub-major occupation groups with the highest prevalence rates for people aged 16 to 74 in employment who had no religion were: Protective service occupations (11 per cent); Textiles, printing and other skilled trades (8.3 per cent); and Culture, media and sports occupations (8.2 per cent). The occupation groups with the highest rates for those who were or had been brought up in Other religions were: Science, research, engineering and technology professionals (2.7 per cent); Textiles, printing and other skilled trades (2.2 per cent); and Health professionals (1.9 per cent) ([Table DC2619NI](#)).

2.24 Occupation and Ethnicity

Among usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment, based on Standard Occupation Classification 2010 (SOC 2010), the largest major occupation group for each of the five main ethnic groups was Professional occupations. Over a third (35 per cent) of those of Asian origin worked in Professional occupations (including 22 per cent as Health professionals), more than double the proportion of people of White ethnicity (17 per cent). The equivalent rates for the other main ethnic groups working in Professional occupations were: Mixed (23 per cent); Other (21 per cent) and Black (19 per cent) ([Table DC2603NI](#); [Figure 2.10](#)).

Figure 2.10: Occupation by main ethnic group



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

Usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment from the Asian and White ethnic groups were more likely to work in Skilled trades occupations (15 per cent and 14 per cent respectively) than those of Other, Black or Mixed ethnicity (11 per cent, 7.1 per cent and 5.8 respectively). People of White ethnicity were also more likely than those from other main ethnic groups to be employed in Administrative and secretarial occupations (14 per cent), more than double the proportions of those from the Other or Asian ethnic groups (6.7 per cent and 5.0 per cent respectively) ([Table DC2603NI](#)).

Relatively high proportions of usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment across all five main ethnic groups worked in Elementary occupations, notably 17 per cent of those of Black ethnicity. The rates for the other main ethnic groups were: Other (13 per cent); Mixed (12 per cent); White (11 per cent) and Asian (11 per cent) ([Table DC2603NI](#)).

Usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment who were of Mixed ethnicity were also quite likely to work in either Sales and customer service occupations (14 per cent) or Associate Professional occupations (12 per cent). Relatively high proportions of those from the Other or Black ethnic groups worked either as Process, plant and machine operatives (14 and 12 per cent respectively) or in Associate Professional occupations (both 11 per cent). A further 12 per cent of people of Black ethnicity worked in Caring, leisure and other service occupations ([Table DC2603NI](#)).

2.25 Occupation and Country of birth

With the exception of those born in the EU accession countries, Professional occupations constituted the largest occupation group for those born in any of the countries / regions listed in [Table DC2607NI](#).

Usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment who were born in EU accession countries were most likely to work in Elementary occupations (29 per cent), as Process, plant and machine operatives (22 per cent) or in Skilled trades (18 per cent). The Process, plant and machine operatives category was the second largest for those born in countries which were members of the EU before 2004 (12 per cent) and joint second, alongside Skilled trades, among those born

outside the EU (11 per cent). In contrast, Process, plant and machine operatives constituted the smallest major occupation group for those born in Northern Ireland (7.6 per cent), England (6.8 per cent), the Republic of Ireland (5.7 per cent) or outside the EU (5.4 per cent), and the second smallest for those born in Scotland (8.4 per cent) or Wales (6.8 per cent) ([Table DC2607NI](#)).

While people born in EU accession countries represented 3.0 per cent of usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment, they comprised 8.3 per cent of Process, plant and machine operatives and 7.8 per cent of those employed in Elementary occupations. In addition, while 2.5 per cent of those in employment were born outside the EU, they constituted 4.3 per cent of people employed in Professional occupations ([Table DC2607NI](#)).

2.26 Occupation and Proficiency in English

Among usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment, based on SOC 2010, some 28 per cent of those whose main language was not English but who could speak English very well worked in Professional occupations. This compared with lower rates for those who could speak English well (7.6 per cent), who could not speak English well (2.7 per cent), or who could not speak English at all (5.3 per cent), and indeed those whose main language was English (17 per cent) ([Table DC2613NI](#)).

High proportions of usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment whose main language was not English and did not speak English very well worked in Skilled trades or Elementary occupations or as Process, plant and machine operatives. For instance, a third (33 per cent) of people who could not speak English well or at all worked in Elementary occupations, compared with 14 per cent of those who spoke English very well and 10 per cent of those whose main language was English ([Table DC2613NI](#)).

In relation to the nine main occupation groups, around a tenth of usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment who worked either as Process, plant and machine operatives or in Elementary occupations did not use English as their main language (10 per cent and 9.4 per cent respectively). Those whose main language was not English accounted for larger proportions of some occupation

sub-groups, including: Process, plant and machine operatives (16 per cent); Elementary trades and related occupations (16 per cent); and Textiles, printing and other skilled trades (13 per cent) ([Table DC2613NI](#)).

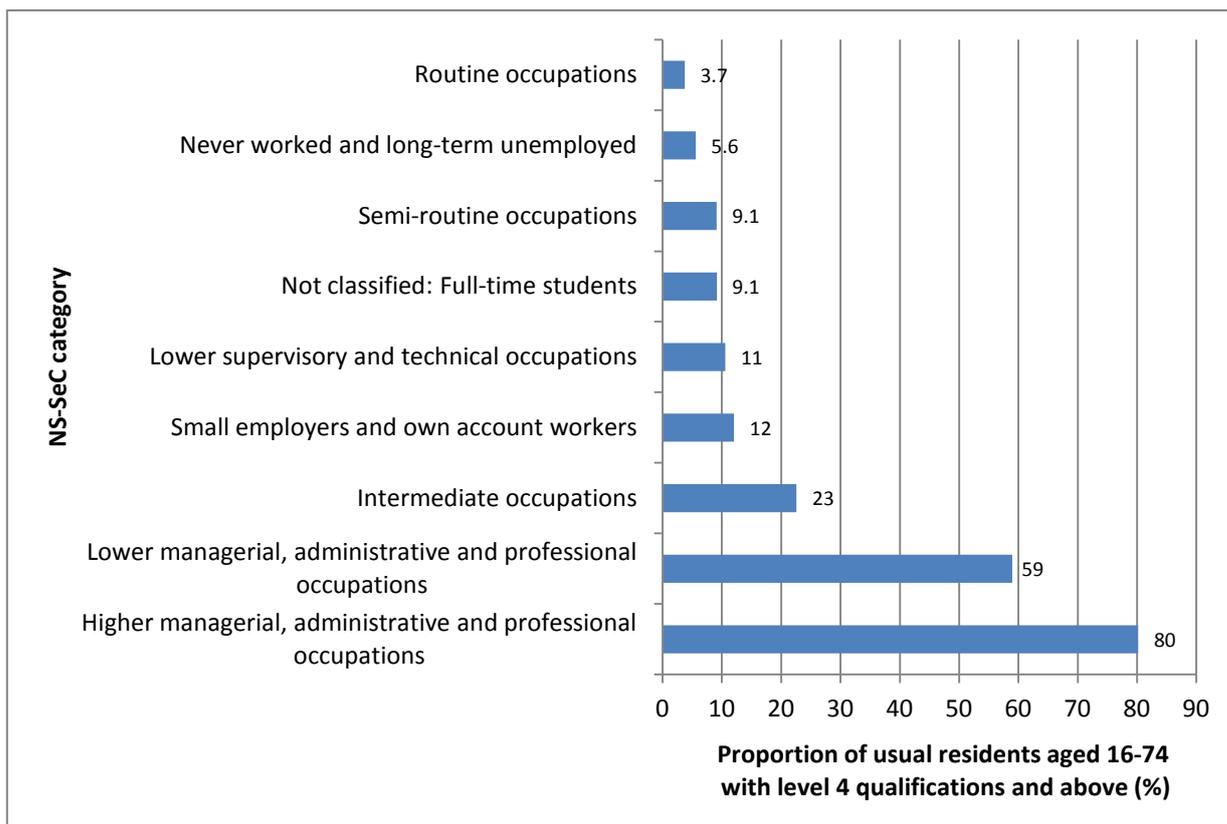
2.27 NS-SeC and Sex

In terms of all usual residents aged 16 to 74, the three largest NS-SeC categories on Census Day 2011 were: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations (18 per cent); Semi-routine occupations (15 per cent); and Intermediate occupations (13 per cent). The three largest NS-SeC categories for males were: Routine occupations (16 per cent); Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations (15 per cent); and Small employers and own account workers (15 per cent). In contrast, those for females were: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations (21 per cent); Semi-routine occupations (19 per cent); and Intermediate occupations (18 per cent) ([Table DC6110NI](#)).

2.28 NS-SeC and Highest qualification achieved

In 2011, while a quarter (25 per cent) of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 held Level 4 (degree) or higher qualifications, this figure varied by NS-Sec category, with those in Higher, managerial, administrative and professional occupations more likely than those in Routine and manual occupations or those in the Never worked / Long-term unemployed category to have such qualifications. For instance, four-fifths (80 per cent) of people in Higher, managerial, administrative and professional occupations, including 85 per cent of those in Higher professional occupations, held Level 4 or higher qualifications, compared with 3.7 per cent of those in Routine occupations and 3.2 per cent of those who had Never worked. Conversely, 72 per cent of people who had Never worked and 52 per cent of those in Routine occupations had achieved no qualifications, compared with 2.7 per cent of those in Higher, managerial, administrative and professional occupations ([Table DC6505NI](#); [Figure 2.11](#)).

Figure 2.11: Proportion of usual residents aged 16-74 with level 4 qualifications and above by NS-SeC category



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

2.29 NS-SeC of HRP and Tenure

On Census Day 2011, 84 per cent of HRPs aged 16 to 74 who were in Higher, managerial, administrative and professional occupations were living in Owner-occupied accommodation, compared with 54 per cent of those in Routine occupations and a quarter (26 per cent) of those in the Never worked / Long-term unemployed category. In contrast, people who had Never worked or who had been Long-term unemployed were more likely to be renting from either the NIHE or the private sector (33 per cent and 32 per cent respectively). This compares with equivalent figures of 20 per cent and 21 per cent respectively for those in Routine occupations and 1.7 per cent and 14 per cent respectively for those in Higher, managerial, administrative and professional occupations ([Table DC6403NI](#)).

2.30 NS-SeC and General health and Age

A person's health may be related to the nature of the work they do and, through this, their Socio-economic classification. For example, considering those in the age group 35 to 44, approximately two out of every five (41 per cent) of those who assessed their health as 'very good' were classified as working in Managerial, administrative and professional occupations, compared with 13 per cent among those describing their General health as either 'bad' or 'very bad'. Conversely, 21 per cent of those aged 35 to 44 with 'very good' General health were classified as having Semi-routine or Routine occupations compared with 41 per cent of those with either 'bad' or 'very bad' General health. A further 19 per cent of those aged 35 to 44 with either 'bad' or 'very bad' General health had never worked, compared with 1.7 per cent of those who had 'very good' General health ([Table DC3603NI](#)).

2.31 NS-SeC and Long-term health problem or disability and Age

Approximately one out of every eight people aged 16 to 74 (12 per cent) with a Long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities had never worked, and a further 1.7 per cent were Long-term unemployed ([Table DC3605NI](#)).

While overall, 24 per cent of those aged 16 to 74 whose activities were limited 'a lot' were classified as working in Routine occupations, this proportion varied somewhat by age, ranging from a low of 7.8 per cent among those aged 16 to 24 whose activities were limited 'a lot' to 29 per cent among those aged 65 to 74 whose activities were limited 'a lot' ([Table DC3605NI](#)).

2.32 Hours worked and Age and Sex

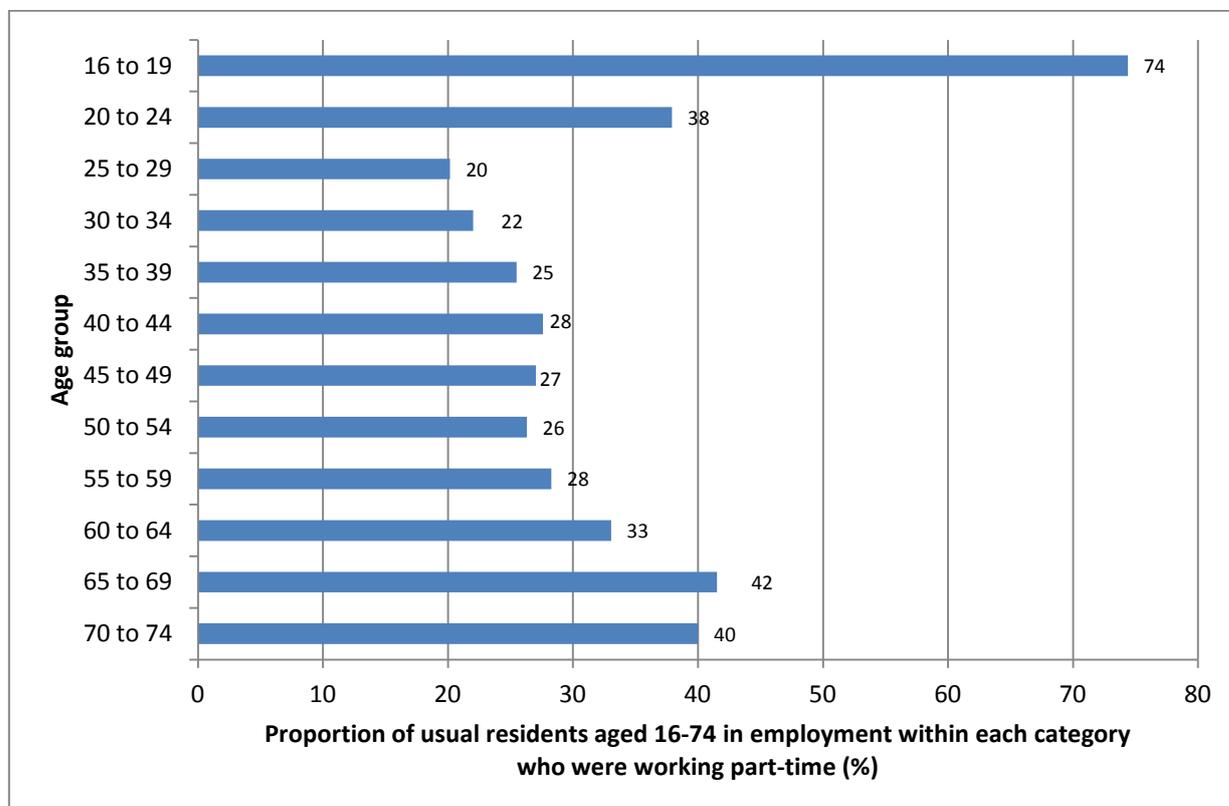
The proportion of usual residents aged 16 to 74 years who were Part-time employees (working 30 hours or less per week) increased from 10 per cent in April 2001 to 13 per cent in March 2011. While Part-time employees in this age group remained much more likely to be female, there were increases in the proportions of both sexes working Part-time: from 3.0 per cent to 5.2 per cent of males; and from 17 per cent to 21 per cent of females. In contrast, although the gap has narrowed, males (42 per cent) remained more likely than females (29

per cent) to be Full-time employees among those aged 16 to 74 years ([Table KS601NI](#); [Table KS602NI](#); [Table KS603NI](#)).

Including economically active Full-time students in employment, 71 per cent of usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment were working Full-time (31 hours or more per week). On the same basis, females in employment were three times as likely as their male counterparts to be working Part-time (44 per cent compared with 15 per cent) ([Table DC6105NI](#)).

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) ([Table DC6105NI](#); [Figure 2.12](#)).

Figure 2.12: Proportion of usual residents aged 16-74 in employment within each age group who were working part-time



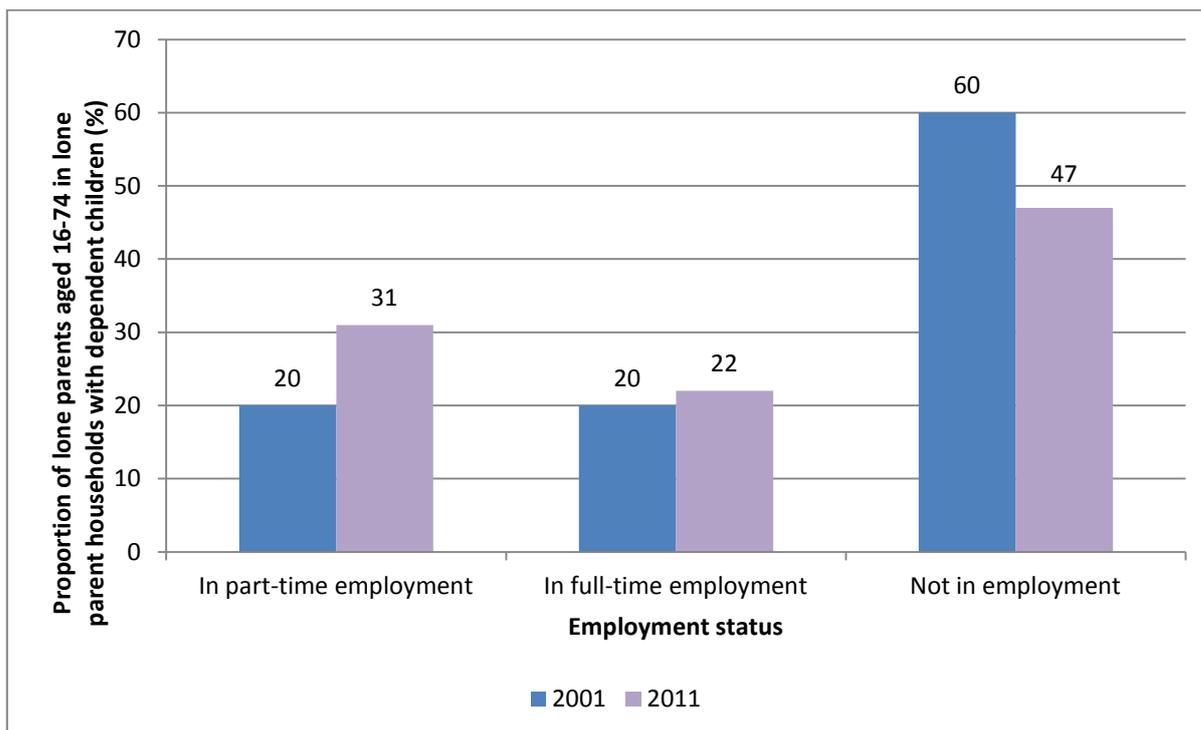
[Download chart and supporting data](#)

Within each age group, in terms of usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment, females were more likely than males to be working Part-time, although the ratio between the proportions doing so was smaller towards the beginning and end of working life. This ratio was smallest at age 16 to 19 (1.3; when 84 per cent of females and 65 per cent of males were working Part-time) and, reflecting largely the period of highest fertility rates and related family commitments, rose from 2.7 at age 25 to 29 (29 per cent of females and 11 per cent of males) to a peak of 5.1 for those aged 40 to 44 (47 per cent of females and 9.2 per cent of males). Largely due to larger proportions of males reducing their working hours, the ratio decreased to 3.8 by age 55 to 59. Thereafter, as both sexes reduced their hours further, the ratio fell steadily in size to 2.0 by age 70 to 74 (when 60 per cent of females and 30 per cent of males in employment were working Part-time) ([Table DC6105NI](#)).

2.33 Hours worked and Lone parents

Between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, the number of lone parent households with dependent children (where the lone parent was aged 16 to 74 years) increased by 27 per cent, from 50,500 to 63,900. In 2011, 91 per cent of such households had a female lone parent, a similar figure to that in 2001 (92 per cent). The proportion of such households where the lone parent was in part-time employment rose from 20 per cent in April 2001 to 31 per cent in March 2011, while the proportion with a lone parent working full-time increased from 20 per cent to 22 per cent. The proportion where the lone parent was not in employment fell from 60 per cent to 47 per cent over the decade ([Table KS107NI](#); [Figure 2.13](#)).

Figure 2.13: Employment status of lone parents aged 16-74 in lone parent households with dependent children



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

Female lone parents aged 16 to 74 years, living in households with dependent children, were more likely to be working part-time (33 per cent) than their male counterparts (13 per cent) ([Table KS107NI](#)).

2.34 Hours worked and Provision of unpaid care

In terms of the level of unpaid care provided per week, 11 per cent of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment were providing 1-19 hours, 2.3 per cent were providing 20-49 hours and 2.4 per cent were providing 50 or more hours, while 85 per cent were providing no unpaid care. Those working Part-time were more likely than those in Full-time employment to be providing unpaid care (19 per cent compared with 14 per cent). They were also more likely to be providing longer hours of unpaid care. For example, 3.5 per cent of usual residents aged 16 to 74 in Part-time employment were providing 50 or more hours unpaid care per week, compared with 2.0 per cent of those working Full-time ([Table DC3302NI](#)).

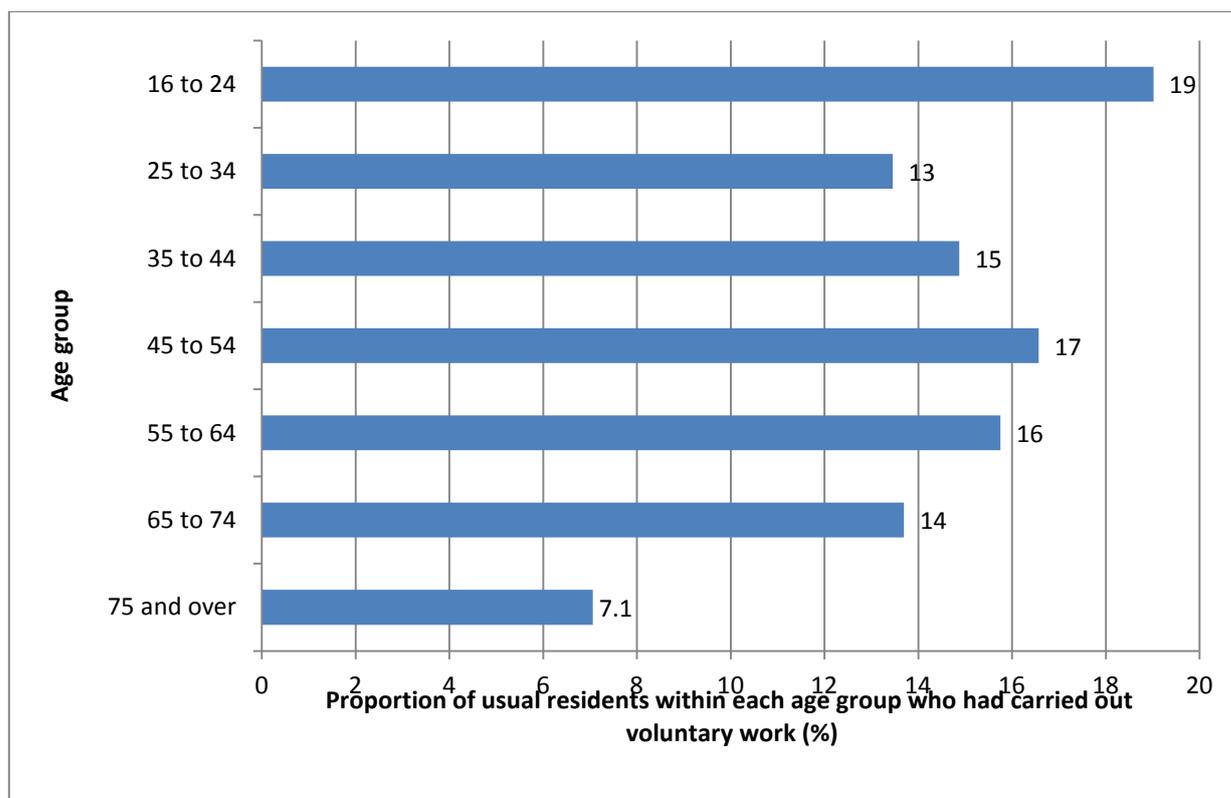
2.35 Voluntary work and Age and Sex

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 ([Table DC6116NI](#)).

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 ([Table DC6116NI](#); [Figure 2.14](#)).

Figure 2.14: Proportion of usual residents within each age group who had carried out voluntary work in the 12 months before Census Day 2011



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

2.36 Voluntary work and General health and Long-term health problem or disability

A person's perceived state of General health is related to the likelihood of participation in voluntary work, although age is also likely to have been a factor. This is illustrated by the fact that the proportion of usual residents aged 16 and over who had carried out voluntary work in the previous year ranged from 19 per cent of those who were in 'very good' health to 2.9 per cent whose health was 'very bad' ([Table DC6302NI](#)).

Similarly, again with age a probable contributory factor, the presence of a limiting Long-term health problem or disability interacted with the likelihood of participation in voluntary work. In this respect, 5.5 per cent of people aged 16 and over whose day-to-day activities were limited 'a lot' had carried out voluntary work in the previous year, whereas 14 per cent of those whose activities were limited 'a little' and 17 per cent of those whose activities were not limited had done so ([Table DC6302NI](#)).

Taking into account both General health and Long-term health problem or disability, the most likely people to have participated in some form of voluntary work were those aged 16 and over who were in 'very good' health and whose day-to-day activities were limited 'a little' (23 per cent), while the least likely were in 'very bad' health and their activities were limited 'a lot' (2.6 per cent) ([Table DC6302NI](#)).

2.37 Voluntary work and Provision of unpaid care

Of usual residents aged 16 and over who were providing between 1 and 19 hours unpaid care per week, 30 per cent (twice the overall proportion of 15 per cent) had carried out voluntary work without pay in the previous year. Lower prevalence rates for voluntary work were found among those who were providing: 20-49 hours unpaid care (18 per cent); 50 or more hours unpaid care (14 per cent); or no unpaid care (13 per cent). In some cases, there may have been a degree of overlap between the unpaid care and voluntary work undertaken ([Table DC6301NI](#)).

2.38 Voluntary work and Highest level of qualification achieved

While a positive relationship appears to exist between Highest level of qualifications achieved and Voluntary work without pay undertaken, it is likely that age and health of respondents are important contributory factors. For instance, people aged 75 and over were most likely to have achieved no formal qualifications (70 per cent), most likely to be in 'Very bad health' (3.2 per cent) and least likely to have participated in voluntary work (7.1 per cent) ([Table DC3305NI](#); [Table DC5101NI](#); [Table DC6116NI](#)).

In this respect, over a quarter (26 per cent) of usual residents aged 16 and over who had achieved Level 4 qualifications or higher had carried out voluntary work in the year before Census Day 2011, compared with 5.2 per cent of those with no qualifications. The equivalent rates for those with Level 2 or Level 3 qualifications (17 per cent and 20 per cent respectively) were higher than those with Level 1 qualifications (11 per cent), Apprenticeships (12 per cent) or Other qualifications (12 per cent) ([Table DC6506NI](#)).

2.39 Voluntary work and Economic activity

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) ([Table DC6607NI](#)).

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) ([Table DC6607NI](#)).

2.40 Voluntary work and Religion or religion brought up in

Usual residents aged 16 and over who belonged to or had been brought up in Other religions were most likely to have carried out voluntary work without pay in the previous year (19 per cent). The equivalent rates for the other Religion or

religion brought up in categories were: Protestant and Other Christian (16 per cent); Catholic (14 per cent); and No religion (14 per cent) ([Table DC6202NI](#)).

2.41 Voluntary work and Ethnicity

A fifth or more of usual residents aged 16 and over who were of Black, Mixed or Other ethnicity (22 per cent, 20 per cent and 24 per cent respectively) had undertaken Voluntary work without pay in the 12 months prior to the 2011 Census. Lower rates were found for the Asian and White ethnic groups (14 per cent and 15 per cent respectively) ([Table DC6201NI](#)).

3 Further Information

- 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.
- A number of supporting papers on the 2011 Census are also available on the [NISRA website](#). The detailed Census statistics underlying this report can be viewed [here](#).
- Information on the 2011 Census in England and Wales is available from the [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\) website](#).
- Information on the 2011 Census in Scotland is available from the [National Records of Scotland \(NRS\) website](#).
- 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>

4 Background Notes

1. The 2011 Census was held on 27 March 2011, and involved every household and communal establishment in Northern Ireland. The Census responses have provided a rich store of statistical information about the population of Northern Ireland. The questionnaire covered topics in the areas of demography, identity, health, housing, qualifications, labour market activity, travel to work or study and migration.
2. The Detailed Characteristics statistics published today (11 September 2013) are provided for Northern Ireland as a whole, and focus on the topics of Housing, Labour Market and Voluntary Work. Cross-tabulations for smaller geographic units will follow, as detailed in the [Northern Ireland Census 2011 Output Prospectus](#).
3. NISRA recognises that the 2011 Census will not have obtained a response from every usual resident. Accordingly, NISRA has made statistical adjustments to ensure that all statistical output from the 2011 Census represents the complete population of Northern Ireland. Further details on the methodology to adjust for under-enumeration, and other methodological aspects of the Census, can be found in the [Methodology Overview Paper](#).
4. Many of the questions in the 2011 Census are similar to those used in 2001, and some users may wish to compare statistics from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. A paper that summarises the similarities and differences between the 2001 and 2011 Census questionnaires can be viewed [here](#). A separate paper that compares the table structures from the 2001 and 2011 Census outputs can be viewed [here](#). A further paper, comparing the content of the 2011 Census questionnaires in Northern Ireland, Scotland and England & Wales will be published later in 2013.
5. All figures in this report are reported in a rounded form to emphasise their estimated nature. The underlying unrounded data can be accessed through the [NINIS website](#), and it is noted that all charts and maps in this report are based on the unrounded data. Further detail on the quality of Census statistics is provided in supporting papers available on the [NISRA website](#).
6. 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. © Crown copyright 2012.

7. The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- 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.

8. 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.

9. We welcome feedback from users on the content, format and relevance of this release. Please send feedback to the email address below.

10. Further information on the statistics provided in this publication can be obtained from NISRA Census Customer Services at:

Telephone: 028 9034 8160

Fax: 028 9034 8161

Email: census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk

Responsible Statistician: Mr Robert Beatty

5 Annex A – Links to Tables on NINIS

DC3308NI	Number of Cars or Vans by General Health by Long-Term Health Problem or Disability by Age by Sex
DC4101NI	Tenure by Household Composition
DC4103NI	Household Composition by Numbers of Cars or Vans Available
DC4104NI	Type of Communal Establishment by Resident Type by Age by Sex
DC4301NI	Tenure by General Health by Long-Term Health Problem or Disability by Age
DC4302NI	Long-Term Health Problem or Disability by Type of Communal Establishment by Age by Sex
DC4303NI	General Health by Type of Communal Establishment by Age by Sex
DC4401NI	Dwelling Type by Accommodation Type by Household Space Type
DC4402NI	Dwelling Type by Accommodation Type by Tenure - Households
DC4403NI	Dwelling Type by Accommodation Type by Tenure - Usual Residents
DC4405NI	Accommodation Type by Car or Van Availability by Number of Usual Residents aged 17 or over in the Household
DC4406NI	Tenure by Household Size by Number of Rooms
DC4407NI	Tenure by Persons per Room by Accommodation Type
DC4408NI	Household Composition by Tenure by Occupancy Rating (Rooms)
DC4409NI	Tenure by Central Heating by Household Composition
DC4410NI	Tenure by Car or Van Availability by Number of Usual Residents aged 17 or over in the Household
DC5101NI	Highest Level of Qualification by Age by Sex
DC6101NI	Economic Activity by Age by Sex
DC6102NI	Economic Activity by Living Arrangements by Sex
DC6104NI	Economic Activity by Household Type by Tenure by Age of Full-Time Students
DC6105NI	Hours Worked by Age by Sex
DC6106NI	Industry by Age by Sex
DC6107NI	Former Industry by Age by Sex
DC6108NI	Occupation by Age by Sex
DC6109NI	Former Occupation by Age by Sex
DC6110NI	NS-SeC by Age by Sex
DC6111NI	NS-SeC of HRP by Household Composition by Sex
DC6112NI	NS-SeC of HRP by Age by Sex
DC6113NI	NS-SeC of HRP by Households with Full-Time Students Away from Home by Age of Student
DC6116NI	Voluntary Work by Age by Sex
DC6201NI	Ethnic Group by Voluntary Work
DC6202NI	Religion or Religion Brought Up In by Voluntary Work
DC6301NI	Provision of Unpaid Care by Voluntary Work
DC6302NI	Long-Term Health Problem or Disability by General Health by Voluntary Work
DC6401NI	Tenure by Economic Activity by Age of HRP

<u>DC6402NI</u>	<u>Tenure by Car or Van Availability by Economic Activity</u>
<u>DC6403NI</u>	<u>NS-SeC of HRP by Tenure by Sex</u>
<u>DC6404NI</u>	<u>NS-SeC by Tenure</u>
<u>DC6501NI</u>	<u>Highest Level of Qualification by Economic Activity by Age by Sex</u>
<u>DC6504NI</u>	<u>Occupation by Highest Level of Qualification by Age by Sex</u>
<u>DC6505NI</u>	<u>NS-SeC by Highest Level of Qualification by Age by Sex</u>
<u>DC6506NI</u>	<u>Highest Level of Qualification by Voluntary Work</u>
<u>DC6601NI</u>	<u>Economic Activity by Year Last Worked by Age by Sex</u>
<u>DC6602NI</u>	<u>NS-SeC by Economic Activity by Sex</u>
<u>DC6603NI</u>	<u>Occupation by Hours Worked by Age by Sex</u>
<u>DC6604NI</u>	<u>Industry by Employment Status by Hours Worked by Age by Sex</u>
<u>DC6605NI</u>	<u>Occupation by Industry</u>
<u>DC6606NI</u>	<u>Occupation by Employment Status by Hours Worked by Age by Sex</u>
<u>DC6607NI</u>	<u>Economic Activity by Voluntary Work</u>