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## Census 2011: Detailed Characteristics for Northern Ireland on Ethnicity, Country of Birth and Language

### 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 second phase of the Detailed Characteristics release, these statistics focus on the topics of Ethnicity, Country of Birth and Language and consider how these interact with a range of Census topics, for example, by comparing the age profile of people whose main language is English with the age profile of people whose main language is not English. The first phase of Detailed Characteristics, published on 16 May 2013, covered Health, Religion and National identity, while the third phase, to be published later in the summer, will focus on Housing and the Labour Market.

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:

#### Ethnicity and Age

1. Usual residents from the Asian, Black, Mixed or Other main ethnic groups had younger age profiles than those who were of White ethnicity. For instance, 93 per cent of people of Mixed ethnicity were aged under 45 years, compared with 87 per cent of those who were of Black origin, 82 per cent of people of Asian ethnicity, 76 per cent of those from Other ethnic groups and 61 per cent of

people who were ethnically White. Conversely, 15 per cent of people who were of White ethnicity were aged 65 and over, compared with 5.4 per cent of those from Other ethnic groups, 3.0 per cent of those of Asian ethnicity, 1.3 per cent of people who were ethnically Black and 1.1 per cent of those of Mixed ethnicity.

### **Ethnicity and Household Size**

2. Households in which the Household Reference Person (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.

### **Ethnicity and Occupation**

3. Over a third (35 per cent) of usual residents aged 16-74 in employment who were of Asian ethnic 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) respectively.

People of White ethnicity were 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).

### **Ethnicity and Country of Birth**

4. A tenth (10 per cent) of usual residents who were of White ethnicity were born outside Northern Ireland, compared with 85 per cent of people from the Black main ethnic group, 79 per cent of those of Asian origin, 68 per cent of those of Other ethnicity and 39 per cent of those of Mixed ethnicity.

### **Country of Birth and Age**

5. Over half (53 per cent) of usual residents born in Northern Ireland were aged 35 and over, compared with almost three-quarters (73 per cent) of those born in the Republic of Ireland, 70 per cent of those born in either Scotland or Wales and 63 per cent of those born in England. Of particular note was the low

proportion of usual residents born in the EU accession countries who were aged 35 and over (27 per cent), including 25 per cent of those born in Poland and 27 per cent of those born in Lithuania.

### **Country of Birth and Household Size**

6. Households in which the Household Reference Person (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).

### **Country of Birth and Tenure**

7. 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.

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.

### **Country of Birth and Economic Activity**

8. Some 57 per cent of usual residents aged 16-74 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).

## **Country of Birth and Occupation**

9. While people born in EU accession countries represented 3.0 per cent of usual residents aged 16-74 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.

## **Country of Birth and Religion or Religion Brought Up In**

10. People who were born in one of the EU accession countries accounted for 6.2 per cent of the usually resident population aged 25-34. Three-quarters (76 per cent) of this cohort were or had been brought up as Catholics, 10 per cent as Protestants, 1.0 per cent in Other religions, while 13 per cent had no religion.

## **Main Language and Proficiency in English**

11. While very high proportions of usual residents aged 3 and over whose main language was Tagalog / Filipino (99 per cent), Irish (Gaelic) (98 per cent) or Malayalam (92 per cent) could speak English well or very well, lower proportions of those who spoke mainly Chinese (61 per cent), Lithuanian (62 per cent), Slovak (64 per cent), Polish (66 per cent), Russian (66 per cent), Hungarian (68 per cent), Latvian (71 per cent) or Portuguese (73 per cent) could speak English well or very well.

Two-fifths (41 per cent) of the 2,700 usual residents aged 3 and over who could not speak English at all spoke mainly Polish, 14 per cent spoke mainly Lithuanian, 6.4 per cent spoke mainly Chinese, 4.6 per cent spoke mainly Slovak and 4.5 per cent spoke mainly Portuguese.

## **Main Language, Proficiency in English and Age**

12. Usual residents aged 3 and over whose main language was not English typically had much younger age profiles than those whose main language was English. For instance, over half (55 per cent) of those whose main language was not English were aged 25-44, double the proportion of those whose main language was English (28 per cent).

## **Proficiency in English and Occupation**

13. Among usual residents aged 16-74 in employment, based on Standard Occupational Classification (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.

High proportions of usual residents aged 16-74 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.

## **Irish and Ulster-Scots and Country of Birth**

14. Although 2.2 per cent of usual residents aged 3 and over were born in the Republic of Ireland, they accounted for 8.9 per cent of those with some ability in Irish. Similarly, while 0.9 per cent of usual residents aged 3 and over were born in Scotland, they comprised 2.0 per cent of those with some ability in Ulster-Scots.

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# 1 ETHNICITY

## 1.1 Introduction

Although the Detailed Characteristics ethnicity tables typically display 12 ethnic sub-groups, most analyses in this Chapter will involve the five main ethnic groups: White; Asian; Black; Mixed; and Other. In light of their relatively large size, some key differences between some Asian sub-groups will also be highlighted.

Based on main ethnic group, 98 per cent of people usually resident in Northern Ireland on Census Day 2011 were White, 1.1 per cent (19,100) were Asian, 0.3 per cent (6,000) were Mixed, 0.2 per cent (3,600) were Black and 0.1 per cent (2,400) belonged to Other ethnic groups. Compared with 2001, while the largest numerical increase occurred among people who were of White ethnicity (up 107,100; 6.4 per cent), larger proportionate increases occurred among people who belonged to the Black (up 2,500; 218 per cent), Asian (up 12,300; 180 per cent), Other (up 1,100; 82 per cent) or Mixed (up 2,700; 81 per cent) ethnic groups ([Table DC2101NI](#)).

The largest minority ethnic sub-groups in 2011 were Chinese (6,300 people; up from 4,100 in 2001), Indian (6,200; up from 1,600), and Other Asian (5,000; up from 200), each accounting for around 0.3 per cent of the usually resident population ([Table DC2248NI](#)). Including the 1,300 Irish Travellers, 1.8 per cent (32,400) of usual residents belonged to minority ethnic groups in 2011, more than double the proportion in 2001 (0.8 per cent) ([Table DC2101NI](#)).

## 1.2 Ethnicity and Age

In 2011, usual residents from the Asian, Black, Mixed or Other main ethnic groups had typically younger age profiles than those who were of White ethnicity. For instance, 93 per cent of people of Mixed ethnicity were aged under 45 years, compared with 87 per cent of those who were of Black origin, 82 per cent of people of Asian ethnicity, 76 per cent of those from Other ethnic groups and 61 per cent of people who were ethnically White. Conversely, 15 per cent of people who were of White ethnicity were aged 65 and over, compared with 5.4 per cent

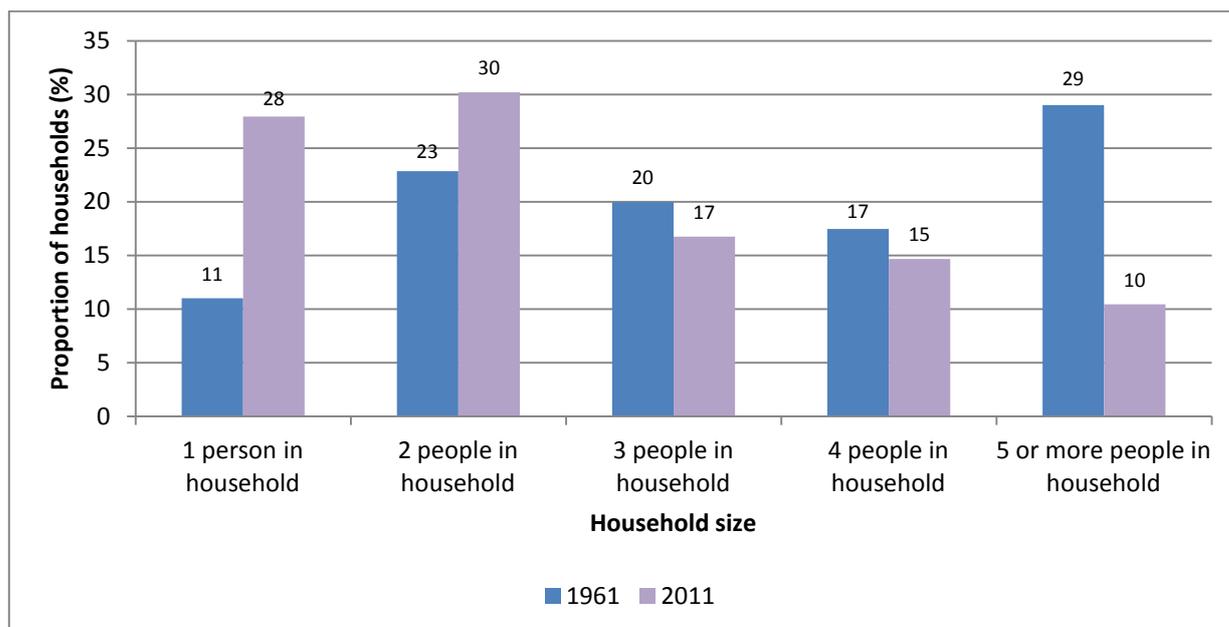
of those from Other ethnic groups, 3.0 per cent of those of Asian ethnicity, 1.3 per cent of people who were ethnically Black and 1.1 per cent of those of Mixed ethnicity ([Table DC2101NI](#)).

Over half (55 per cent) of people of Mixed ethnicity were aged under 16 years, including a quarter (25 per cent) who were aged under 5 years. The proportions of the remaining four main ethnic groups who were aged under 16 years were, however, much lower, at 25 per cent of people of either Asian or Black ethnicity and 21 per cent of those from either the White or Other ethnic groups ([Table DC2101NI](#)).

### **1.3 Ethnicity 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), with that for single person households up from 11 per cent to 28 per cent. As a result, the average household size fell from 3.70 to 2.54 over the same period ([Table DC2405NI](#); [Figure 1.1](#)).

**Figure 1.1: Household size (1961 and 2011 Censuses)**



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

**C** Stemming from a rounding issue, some of the 1961 figures originally contained in this chart were incorrect by the equivalent of one percentage point. These were corrected in November 2013.

Between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, while the rate of increase in the number of households (12 per cent, 76,600) was greater than that for population growth (7.5 per cent, 125,600), the differential between these rates was smaller than in the immediately preceding decades and, thus, the decrease in average household size was relatively modest, from 2.65 to 2.54 ([Table DC2405NI](#)).

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 DC2405NI](#); [Figure 1.1](#)).

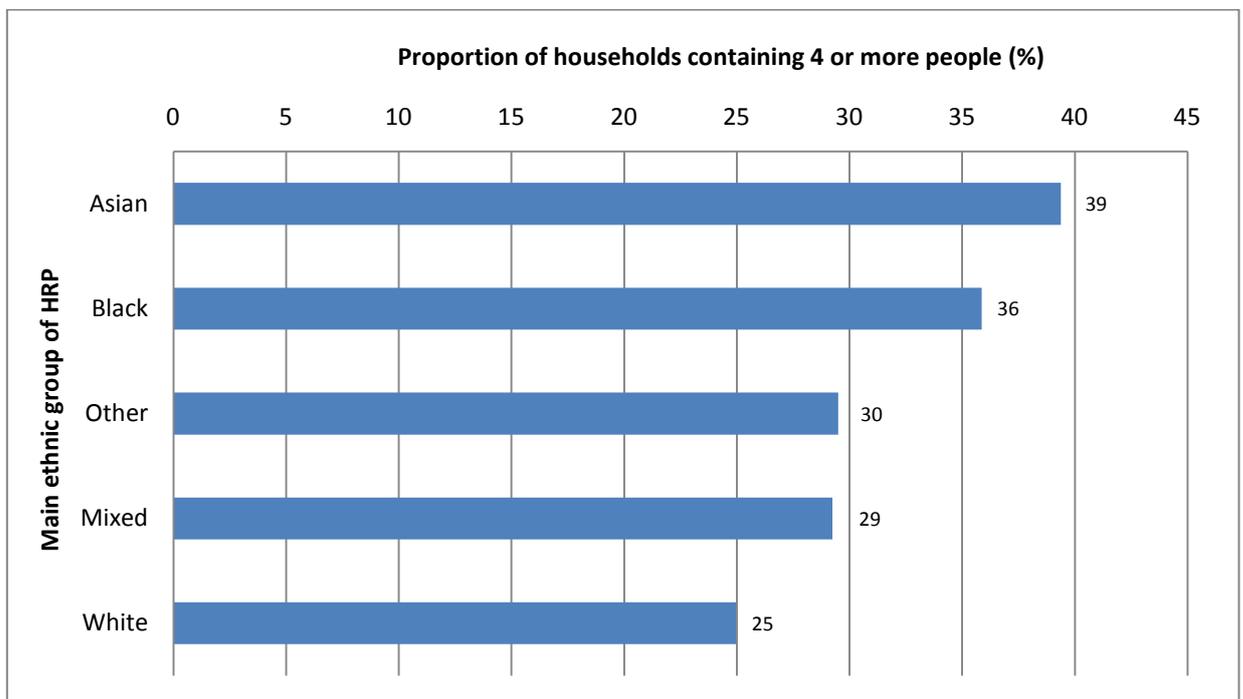
In 2011, based on main ethnic group of Household Reference Person (HRP), those who were of Asian origin had the highest average household size (3.10), followed by those whose ethnicity was Black (2.98), Mixed (2.73), Other (2.65) or White (2.54). Each of the non-White ethnic sub-groups also had higher 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) ([Table DC2405NI](#)).

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 1.2](#)).

**Figure 1.2: Proportion of households containing four or more people by main ethnic group of HRP**



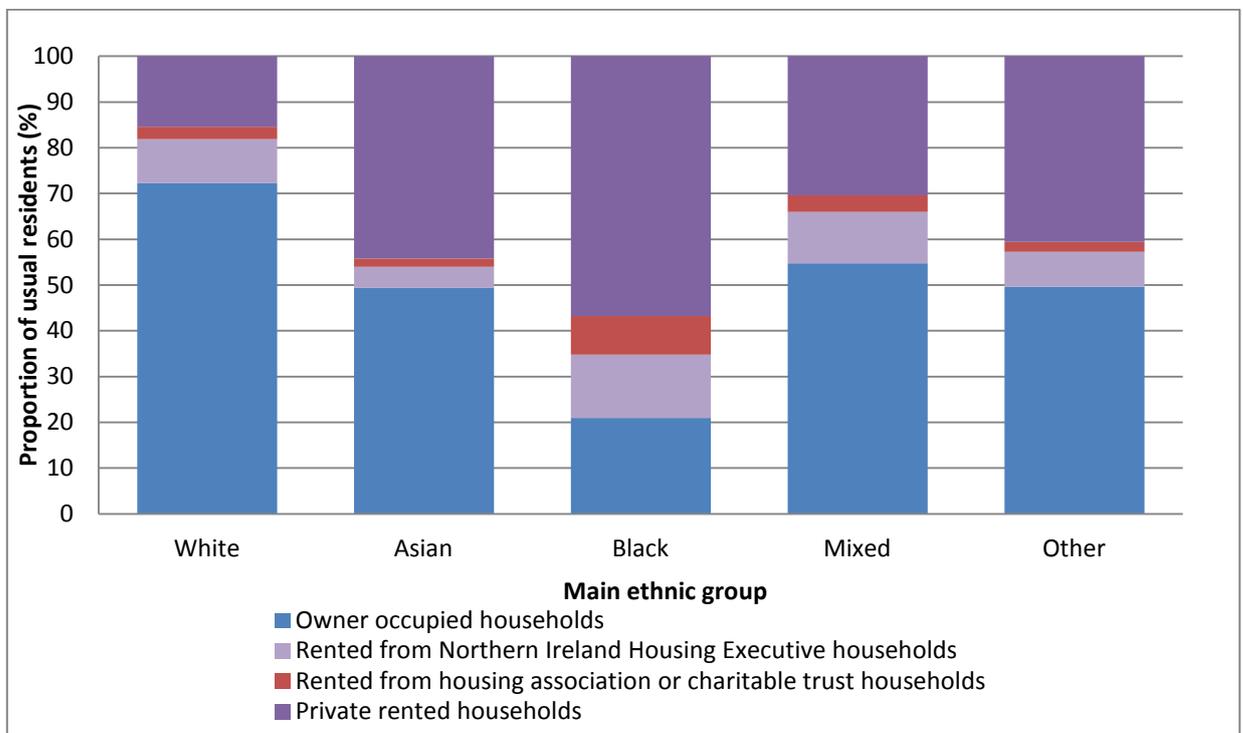
[Download chart and supporting data](#)

## 1.4 Ethnicity and Tenure

In 2011, 72 per cent of usual residents in households lived in Owner-occupied (including Shared ownership) household spaces, 10 per cent lived in accommodation rented from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE), 2.7 per cent rented from Housing Associations, while 16 per cent lived in the Private rented sector (including Rent-free) ([Table DC2403NI](#)).

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 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 1.3](#)).

**Figure 1.3: Tenure by main ethnic group**



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

## 1.5 Ethnicity and Occupancy rating

The occupancy rating provides a measure of under-occupancy and overcrowding. For example, a value of -1 implies there is one room too few and that there is a degree of overcrowding in the household. The occupancy rating assumes every household, including one person households, requires a minimum of two common rooms (excluding bathrooms). On this basis, on Census Day 2011, a tenth (10 per cent) of people lived in overcrowded household spaces (those with negative occupancy ratings), while over half (53 per cent) of people lived in accommodation with at least two rooms more than the basic standard (those with occupancy ratings of +2 or more) ([Table DC2403NI](#)).

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 at least two rooms more than the basic standard (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 DC2403NI](#)).

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

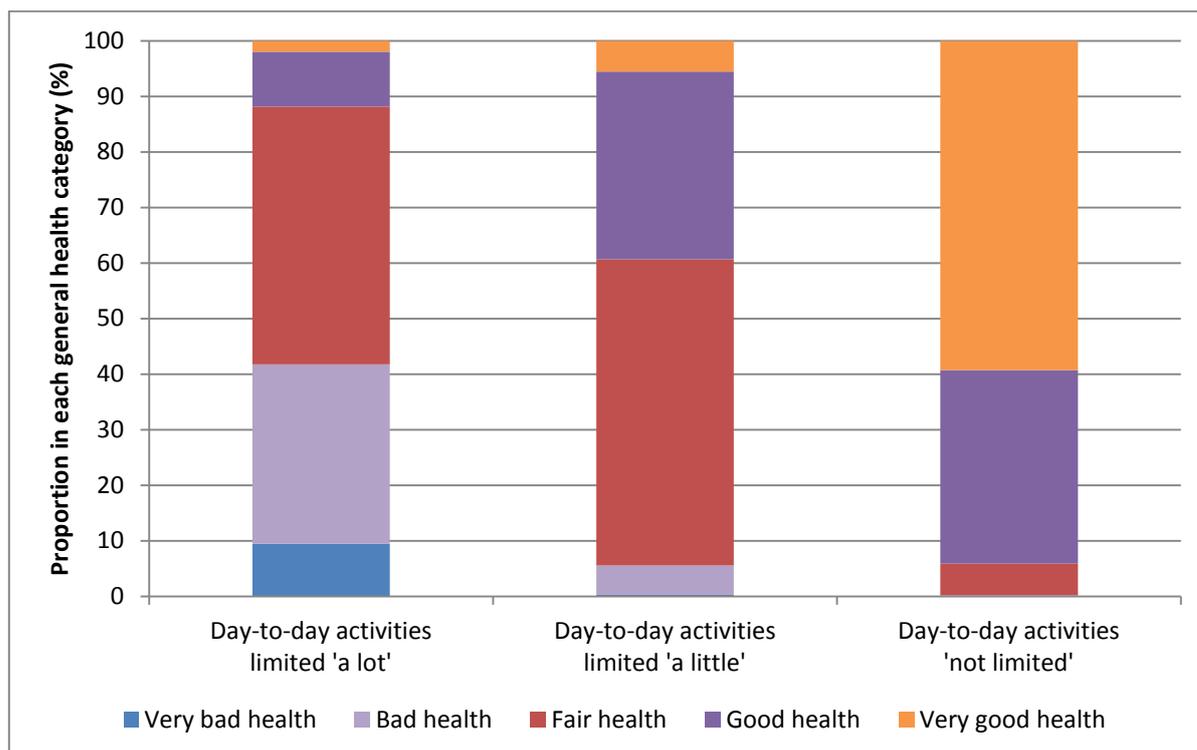
Associations of the NIHE by ethnic group were: Black (51 per cent and 38 per cent); Other (47 per cent and 25 per cent); Asian (39 per cent and 34 per cent); White (24 per cent and 19 per cent); and Mixed (21 per cent and 22 per cent) ([Table DC2403NI](#)).

## 1.6 Ethnicity and General Health and Long-term Health Problem or Disability

The 2011 Census contained two broad questions on health: one that asked respondents if their day-to-day activities were limited because of a long-standing health problem or disability (21 per cent of the usually resident population considered their activities to be limited 'a little' or 'a lot'); and a second that asked respondents to describe their health in general (5.6 per cent of the population considered their general health to be 'bad' or 'very bad') ([Table DC2301NI](#); [Table DC2302NI](#)).

A high degree of overlap exists between the results of the two main health questions. For example, 98 per cent of those who considered their general health to be 'very good' didn't have a long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities. In contrast, 95 per cent of those who considered their general health to be 'very bad' did have a long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities 'a lot', with a further 2.2 per cent having a long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities 'a little' ([Table DC3310NI](#); [Figure 1.4](#)).

**Figure 1.4: Long-term Health Problem or Disability and General Health**

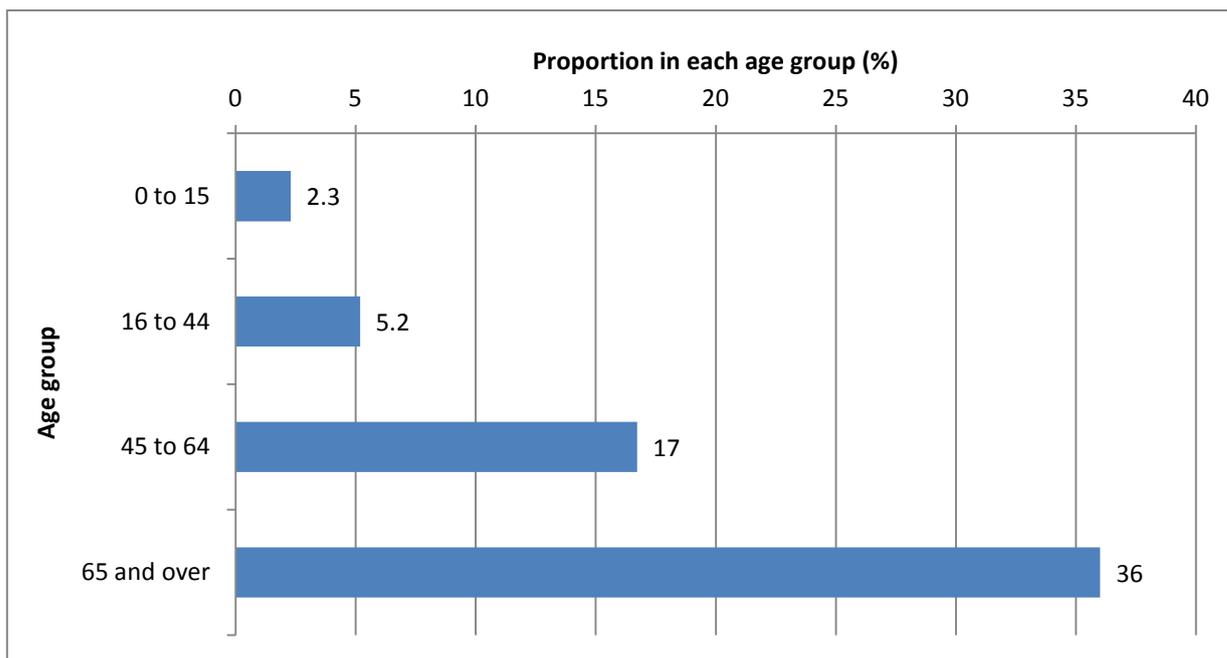


[Download chart and supporting data](#)

The proportion of the population assessing their general health as 'bad' or 'very bad' increases with age. For example, in terms of those living in households, the proportion of the population who considered their general health to be 'bad' or 'very bad' rises from under 1 per cent among those aged 0-15 to one person in ten (10 per cent) among those aged 45-64 and approximately one person in seven (14 per cent) among those aged 65 and over ([Table DC2301NI](#)).

[Figure 1.5](#) below shows that the incidence of people having a long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities rises with age. For example, whereas 2.3 per cent of those aged 0-15 had a long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities 'a lot', this increased to almost one person in twenty (5.2 per cent) among those aged 16-44, approximately one person in six (17 per cent) among those aged 45-64 and approximately one person in three (36 per cent) among those aged 65 and over ([Table DC2302NI](#)).

**Figure 1.5: Proportion of those in each age group with a long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities 'a lot'**



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

Probably related to their older age profile, usual residents from the White ethnic group were most likely to perceive their general health to be 'bad' or 'very bad' (5.7 per cent), while those from the Mixed or Asian ethnic groups were least likely to do so (1.6 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively); the rates for people of Other or Black ethnicity were, respectively, 4.4 per cent and 2.3 per cent. As highlighted above in respect of all usual residents, rates of perceived 'bad' or 'very bad' health increased with age across all five main ethnic groups. However, within each main age group, there was relatively little difference between the rates of perceived 'bad' or 'very bad' health across the main ethnic groups ([Table DC2301NI](#)).

In similar fashion to 'bad' or 'very bad' general health, and again related to their older age profile, usual residents who were of White ethnicity were most likely to perceive their day-to-day activities to be limited 'a little' or 'a lot' (21 per cent), one and half times as likely as those from the Other ethnic group (14 per cent) and around three times as likely as those from the Asian, Black or Mixed ethnic groups (6.4 per cent, 7.0 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively) ([Table DC2302NI](#)).

The perceived rates for day-to-day activities limited ‘a little’ or ‘a lot’ rose with age across the main ethnic groups. In contrast to perceived ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’ general health, however, there were noticeable differences within each main age group, with those for people who were from the White ethnic group being noticeably higher than those for people of Asian or Black ethnicity. For instance, among people aged 45-64, the proportion of those from the White ethnic group who felt their day-to-day activities were limited ‘a little’ or ‘a lot’ (28 per cent) was in the region of double that for people of Asian or Black ethnicity (15 per cent and 16 per cent respectively) ([Table DC2302NI](#)).

## 1.7 Ethnicity and Highest level of qualifications achieved

Among all usual residents aged 16 years and over on Census Day 2011, the breakdown of the highest level of qualifications achieved was: Level 1 (by 12 per cent of people); Level 2 (by 15 per cent); Level 3 (by 12 per cent); Apprenticeships, which mostly equated to Level 2 or 3 (by 4.2 per cent); Level 4 or higher (by 24 per cent); and Other qualifications (by 4.3 per cent). A further 29 per cent of this age group had achieved no qualifications ([Table DC2502NI](#)).

Across the five main ethnic groups, those of Asian ethnicity had the highest proportion of usual residents aged 16 and over who had Level 4 (broadly degree level) or higher qualifications (44 per cent), while those from the White ethnic group had the lowest (23 per cent). The rates for the remaining ethnic groups were: Mixed (35 per cent), Other (34 per cent) and Black (31 per cent). Along with those of Other ethnicity, people of Asian origin were also most likely to have Other qualifications (17 per cent), followed by those from the Black (15 per cent), Mixed (8.1 per cent) and White (4.1 per cent) ethnic groups ([Table DC2502NI](#)).

The highest level of qualifications achieved varies inversely with age. For instance, people aged 25-44 were almost three times as likely as those aged 75 and over (34 per cent compared with 12 per cent) to have achieved Level 4 or higher qualifications. Conversely, people aged 75 and over were five times as likely as those aged 25-44 to have achieved no qualifications (70 per cent compared with 14 per cent) ([Table DC2502NI](#)).

Probably related to having the oldest age profile, usual residents aged 16-74 who were of White ethnicity were most likely to have achieved no qualifications (29 per cent), while those of Mixed ethnicity, with the youngest age profile, were least likely to have achieved no qualifications (12 per cent). The rates for the remaining main ethnic groups were: Black (18 per cent); Other (17 per cent); and Asian (15 per cent) ([Table DC2502NI](#)).

## 1.8 Ethnicity and Economic activity

Two-thirds (66 per cent) of all usual residents aged 16-74 were economically active in the week before Census Day 2011, four percentage points higher than the equivalent 2001 Census figure (62 per cent). The economically active comprised: Full-time employees (36 per cent); Part-time employees (13 per cent); Self-employed (8.9 per cent); Unemployed (5.0 per cent); and (economically active) Full-time students (3.7 per cent) ([Table DC2601NI](#)).

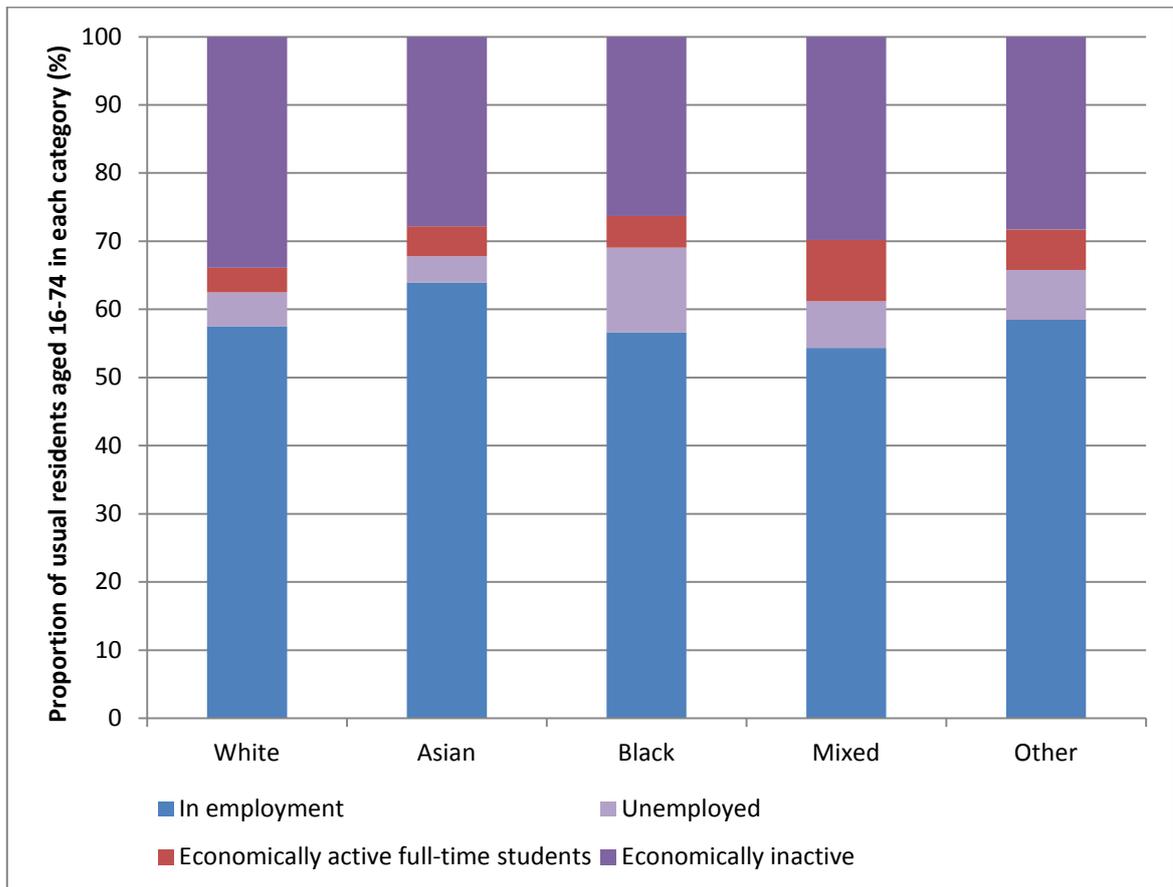
The one-third (34 per cent) of usual residents aged 16-74 years who were economically inactive in the week before Census Day 2011 consisted of: Retired (13 per cent); Long-term sick or disabled (7.3 per cent); (economically inactive) Students (6.2 per cent); Looking after the home or family (4.4 per cent); and Others (2.9 per cent) ([Table DC2601NI](#)).

Usual residents aged 16-74 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 16-24 (61 per cent) or 25-34 (86 per cent), those of Asian origin being most likely to be economically active in the 35-44 age group (87 per cent) and people of Black ethnicity having the highest rate among those aged 45-74 (73 per cent) ([Table DC2601NI](#); [Figure 1.6](#)).

Among usual residents aged 16-74 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 1.6](#)).

**Figure 1.6: 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 16-74, 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](#)).

## 1.9 Ethnicity and Occupation

Among usual residents aged 16-74 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](#)).

Usual residents aged 16-74 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 16-74 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 16-74 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](#)).

## 1.10 Ethnicity and Industry

Based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007), around a third of people aged 16-74 in employment worked in either of two industrial sectors in the week 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). These two industries also 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, 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](#)).

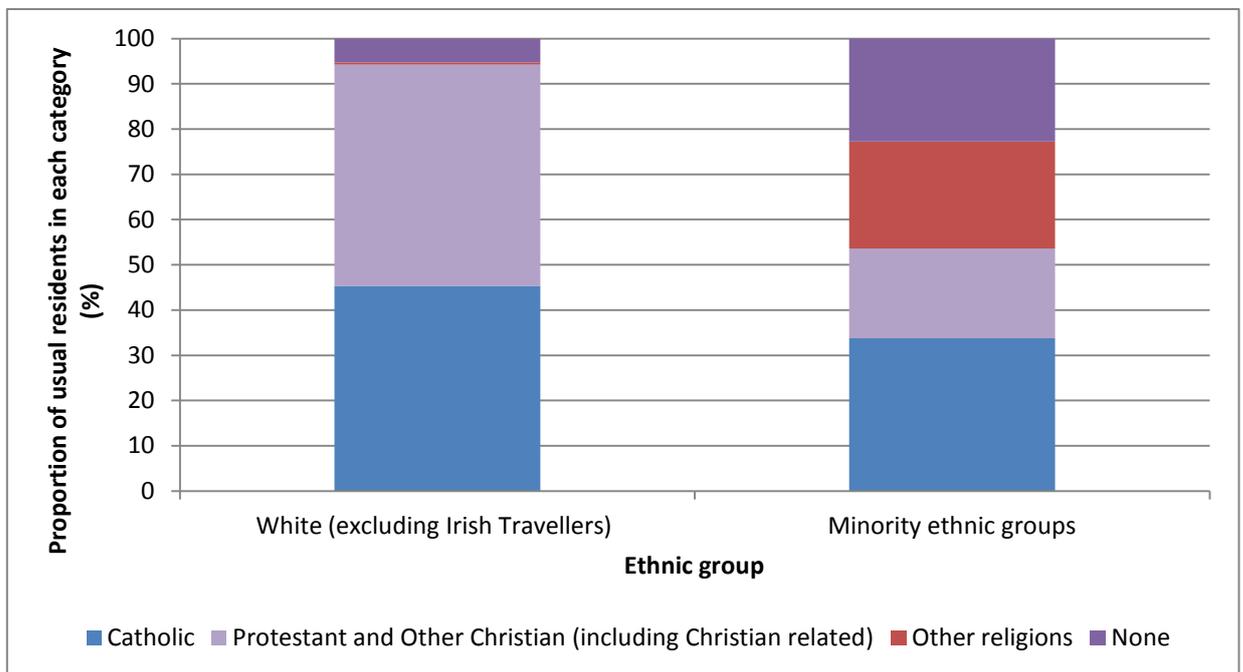
A further 10 per cent of usual residents aged 16-74 in employment worked in the third largest industry, Manufacturing. As well as featuring in the top three employment sectors for the White (10 per cent), Black (15 per cent) and Other (15 per cent) ethnic groups, Manufacturing was the fourth highest 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 16-74, 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 16-74 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](#)).

## 1.11 Ethnicity and Religion or Religion brought up in

The religious make-up of minority ethnic groups (including Irish Travellers) was more diverse than that of the rest of the usually resident population, with roughly a third (34 per cent) of people being or having been brought up as Catholics, a fifth (20 per cent) as Protestants, 24 per cent in Other religions and 23 per cent having no religion. Furthermore, they accounted for 46 per cent of usual residents who belonged to or had been brought up in Other religions and 7.3 per cent of those with no religion ([Table DC2248NI](#); [Figure 1.7](#)).

**Figure 1.7: White and minority ethnic groups by religion or religion brought up in**



*Note: Irish Travellers are included among the Minority ethnic groups.*

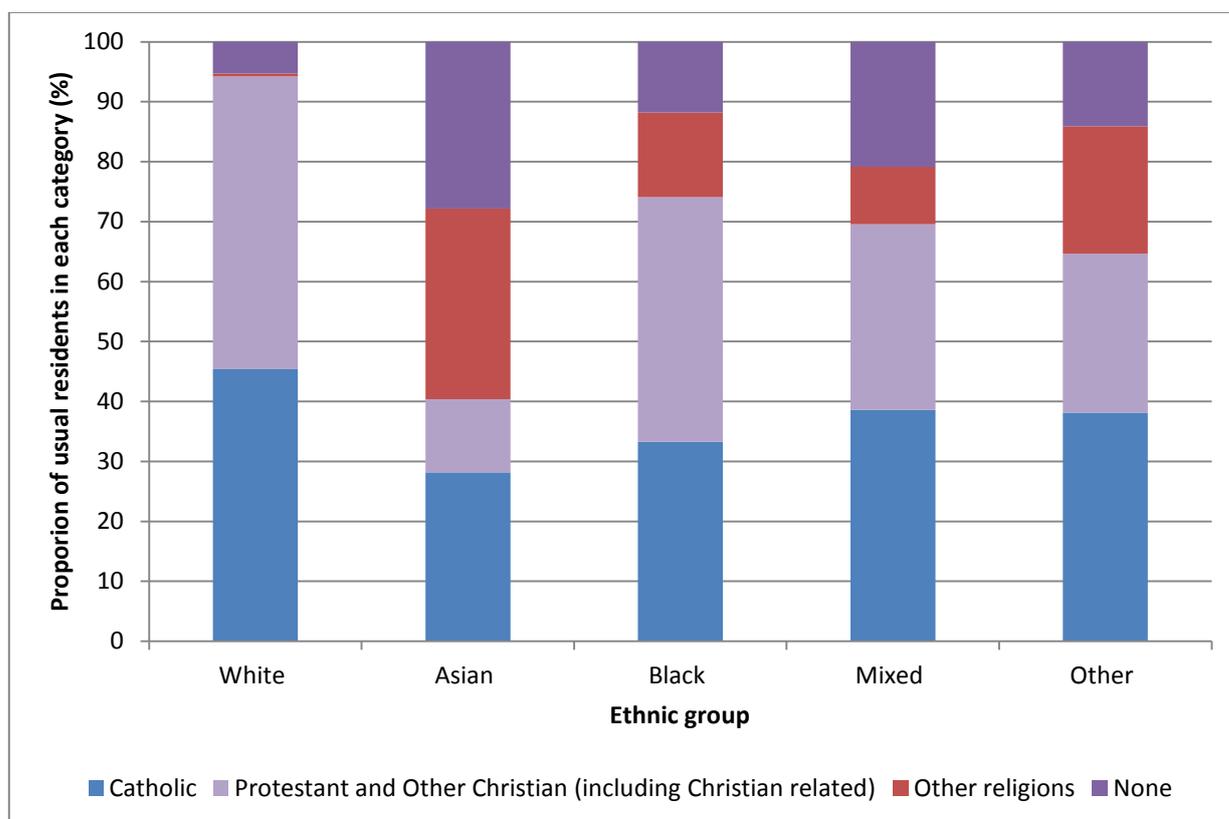
[Download chart and supporting data](#)

Among people from the Asian ethnic group who were usually resident on Census Day 2011, 28 per cent were or had been brought up as Catholics, 12 per cent as Protestants, 32 per cent in Other religions, while 28 per cent had no religion. There was, however, considerable variation between the Asian sub-groups, with 73 per cent of people of Chinese ethnicity having no religion, and 48 per cent of Indian, 88 per cent of Pakistani and 89 per cent of Bangladeshi belonging to or having been brought up in Other religions. A further 35 per cent of people who

were ethnically Indian and 54 per cent of those of Other Asian ethnicity were or had been brought up as Catholics ([Table DC2248NI](#); [Figure 1.7](#)).

In 2011, within the Black ethnic group, people were most likely to belong to or to have been brought up in Protestant denominations (41 per cent). In contrast, those from the Mixed and Other ethnic groups were most likely to be or to have been brought up as Catholics, at 39 per cent and 38 per cent respectively ([Table DC2248NI](#); [Figure 1.8](#)).

**Figure 1.8: Main ethnic group by religion or religion brought up in**



*Note: Irish Travellers are included in the White ethnic group.*

[Download chart and supporting data](#)

On Census Day 2011, the vast majority (99 per cent) of people who were or had been brought up as Catholics or Protestants were of White ethnicity, as were 93 per cent of those with no religion. In contrast, 54 per cent of people who belonged to or had been brought up in Other religions were White, 37 per cent were Asian, 3.5 per cent were Mixed, 3.1 per cent were Black and 3.0 per cent were of Other ethnicity ([Table DC2248NI](#)).

## 1.12 Ethnicity and National Identity

The 2011 Census introduced a new question, “How would you describe your national identity?”, which allowed respondents to indicate those countries or nations to which they most feel a sense of belonging, affiliation or attachment. As national identity is a subjective and multi-dimensional measure, which may relate to a person’s locale, family origins or connections, language, religion, ethnic group or country of birth, respondents could tick more than one option from British, Irish, Northern Irish, English, Scottish, Welsh or Other. Those who selected Other could specify a national identity.

The question on national identity was introduced primarily to enable people from minority ethnic populations and / or those who had moved to Northern Ireland from elsewhere to more fully articulate their national identity. Within a Northern Ireland context, it also provides a means of gauging the proportions of usual residents who identified themselves as British, Irish or Northern Irish.

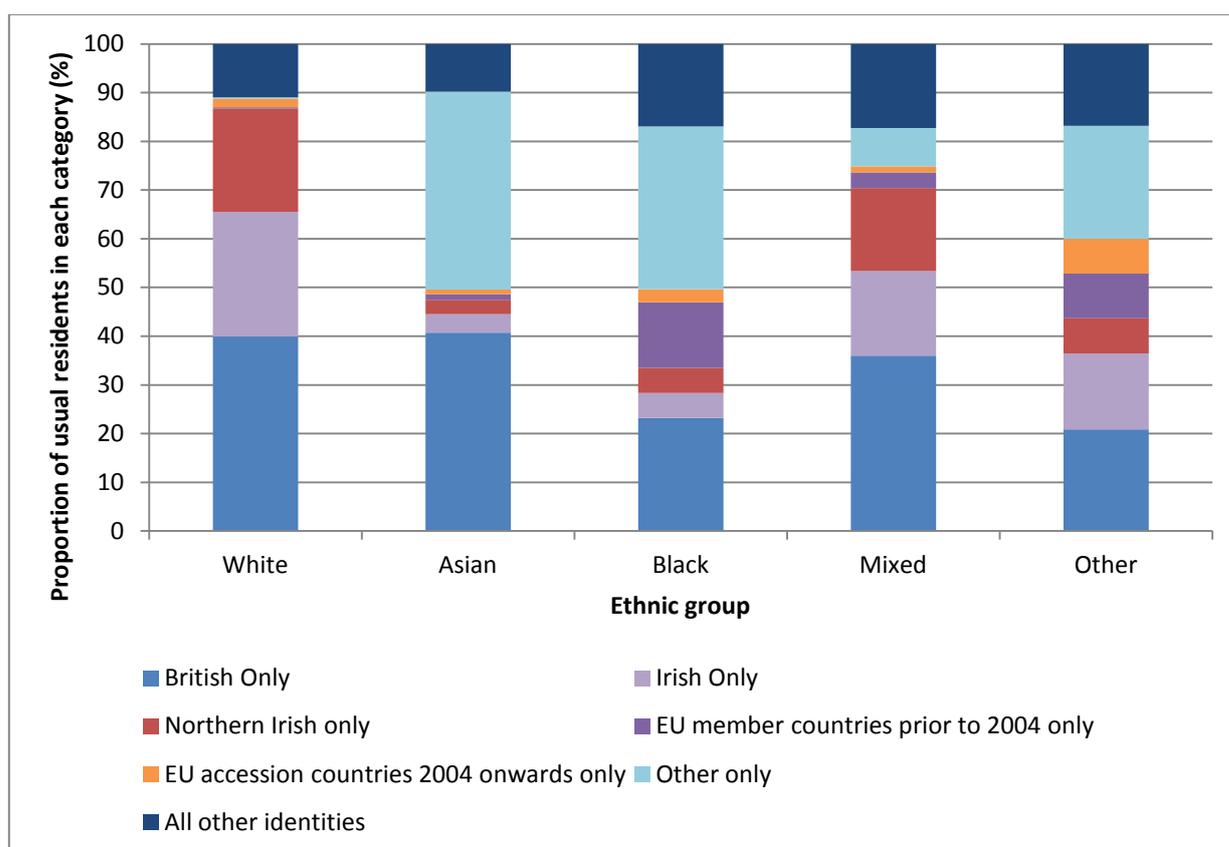
As the question allowed multiple responses, Classification 1 of National Identity has been used to report both ‘only’ and combined responses (for example, ‘Irish only’ and ‘British and Northern Irish only’), while Classification 2 reports statistics for each individual national identity, regardless of whether these options were chosen along with other national identities.

For the most part, both classifications exhibit broadly similar patterns when examined with other variables. Therefore, partly because the sum of the response proportions for Classification 1 is 100 per cent, while that for Classification 2 exceeds 100 per cent, and partly because it was expected that the ‘only’ categories used in Classification 1 would be more likely to highlight any differentials than those used in Classification 2, it has been decided to place much of the focus of the rest of this Section and its counterparts in Chapters 2 and 3 on Classification 1.

On Census Day 2011, equal proportions of usual residents from the Asian ethnic group had either a British only or an Other only national identity (both 41 per cent), while 3.8 per cent regarded themselves as Irish only and 2.9 per cent as Northern Irish only. Although people who were of Chinese ethnicity were more

likely to have a British only identity (46 per cent) than an Other only national identity (34 per cent), those who were ethnically Indian were more likely to identify with an Other only national identity (48 per cent) than to feel British only (37 per cent). This difference may in part relate to the relatively large recent expansion in the ethnically Indian population, from 1,600 in 2001 to 6,200 in 2011, and the more modest increase among people of Chinese ethnicity over the same period, from 4,100 to 6,300 ([Table DC2206N](#); [Figure 1.9](#)).

**Figure 1.9: Ethnic group by national identity (Classification 1)**



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

In 2011, people who belonged to the Black or Other ethnic groups were more likely to regard their national identity as Other only (33 per cent and 23 per cent respectively) than British only (23 per cent and 21 per cent respectively), Irish only (5.1 per cent and 16 per cent respectively), Northern Irish only (5.2 per cent and 7.2 per cent respectively) or as solely relating to one of the Other countries that was a member of the EU prior to the expansion that commenced in 2004 (13 per cent and 9.2 per cent respectively). In contrast, people who were in the Mixed ethnic group were more likely to identify themselves as British only (36 per

cent), Irish only (17 per cent) or Northern Irish only (17 per cent) than Other only (7.9 per cent) ([Table DC2206NI](#); [Figure 1.9](#)).

### 1.13 Ethnicity and Passports held

Another new question in 2011 invited respondents to indicate which passports they held. As this question allowed for multiple responses, Classification 1 contains information about each passport held, regardless of whether these were held along with other passports. Accordingly, the sum of the proportions in Classification 1 exceeds 100 per cent. Classification 2, on the other hand, has been used to incorporate combined responses (for example, 'UK and Ireland only'). As the sum of its proportions adds up to 100 per cent, Classification 2 has been used for analysis in this Section.

On Census Day 2011, 57 per cent of people usually resident in Northern Ireland held a UK passport only, just under a fifth (19 per cent) held an Ireland passport only, 1.7 per cent held both UK and Ireland passports but no other passports, while a further 19 per cent held no passport. Among the prevalence rates for passports held of countries in other regions were: Other European Union / European Economic Area (EU/EEA) countries (2.2 per cent); UK and Other, excluding Ireland (0.2 per cent); Ireland and Other, excluding UK (0.1 per cent); and Other (0.8 per cent) ([Table DC2205NI](#)).

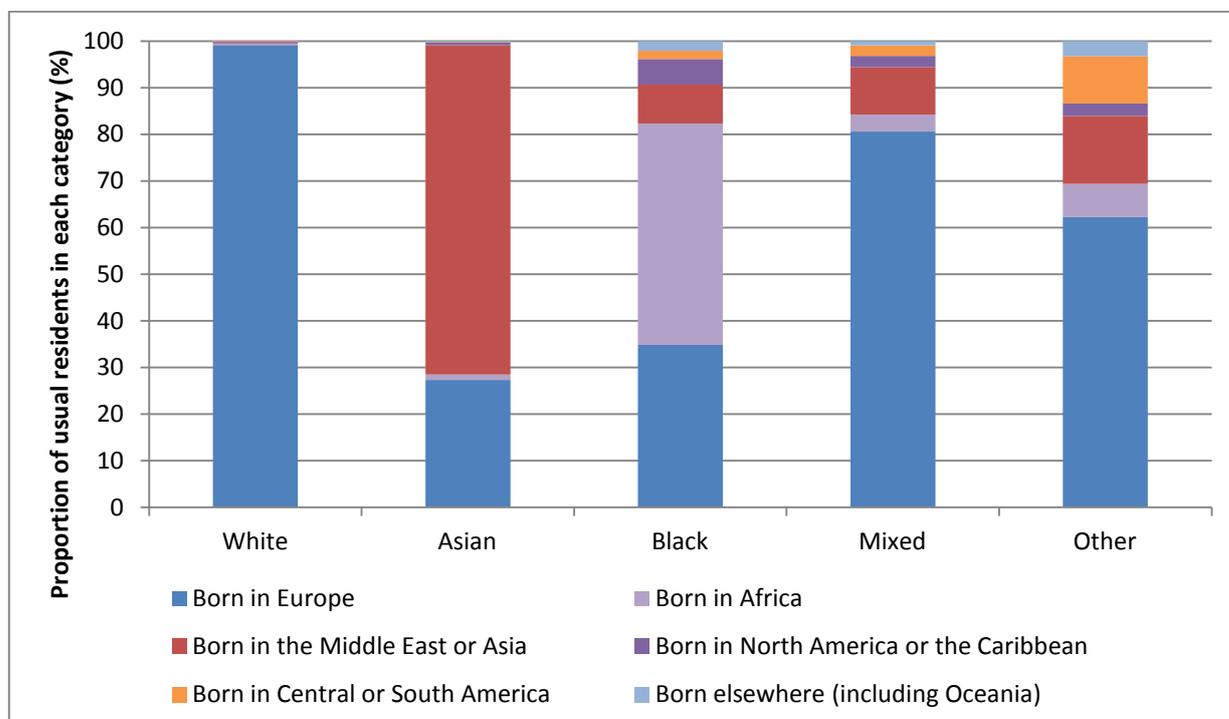
While people of White ethnicity had an almost identical spread of passports held to the overall Northern Ireland population, the pattern varied greatly across the other four main ethnic groups. Although to a lesser extent than the White ethnic group, people of Mixed ethnicity were most likely to hold either a UK passport only (53 per cent) or an Ireland passport only (13 per cent). Those who were of Other ethnicity were also most likely to hold a UK passport only (32 per cent), while they were next most likely to hold only a passport of a country outside the EU / EEA (21 per cent) or of a EU / EEA country other than the UK or Ireland (19 per cent). The largest proportion of people from the Black ethnic group held only a passport of a country outside the EU / EEA (35 per cent), while almost a quarter (24 per cent) held a UK passport only and a fifth (21 per cent) held only a passport of a EU / EEA country other than the UK or Ireland ([Table DC2205NI](#)).

There was a broadly even split between the proportions of people of Asian origin who held only a UK passport (44 per cent) or only a passport of a country outside the EU / EEA (43 per cent). However, while over half (55 per cent) of people of Chinese ethnicity held a UK passport only, lower proportions of those from the Indian or Other Asian ethnic sub-groups did so (37 per cent and 35 per cent respectively). It is likely that this relates to the larger relative growth between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses in the proportions of usual residents of Indian or Other Asian ethnicities (see Section 1.1).

### 1.14 Ethnicity and Country of birth

Fewer than 1 per cent of the usual residents born in Northern Ireland belonged to ethnic groups other than White; including 0.3 per cent who were Asian, less than 0.1 per cent who were Black, 0.2 per cent who were of Mixed ethnicity and less than 0.1 per cent who were of Other ethnicity. In contrast, 11 per cent of those born outside Northern Ireland were non-White; including 7.5 per cent who were Asian, 1.5 per cent who were Black, 1.2 per cent who were of Mixed ethnicity and 0.8 per cent who were of Other ethnicity ([Table DC2201NI](#); [Figure 1.10](#)).

**Figure 1.10: Country of birth by main ethnic group**



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

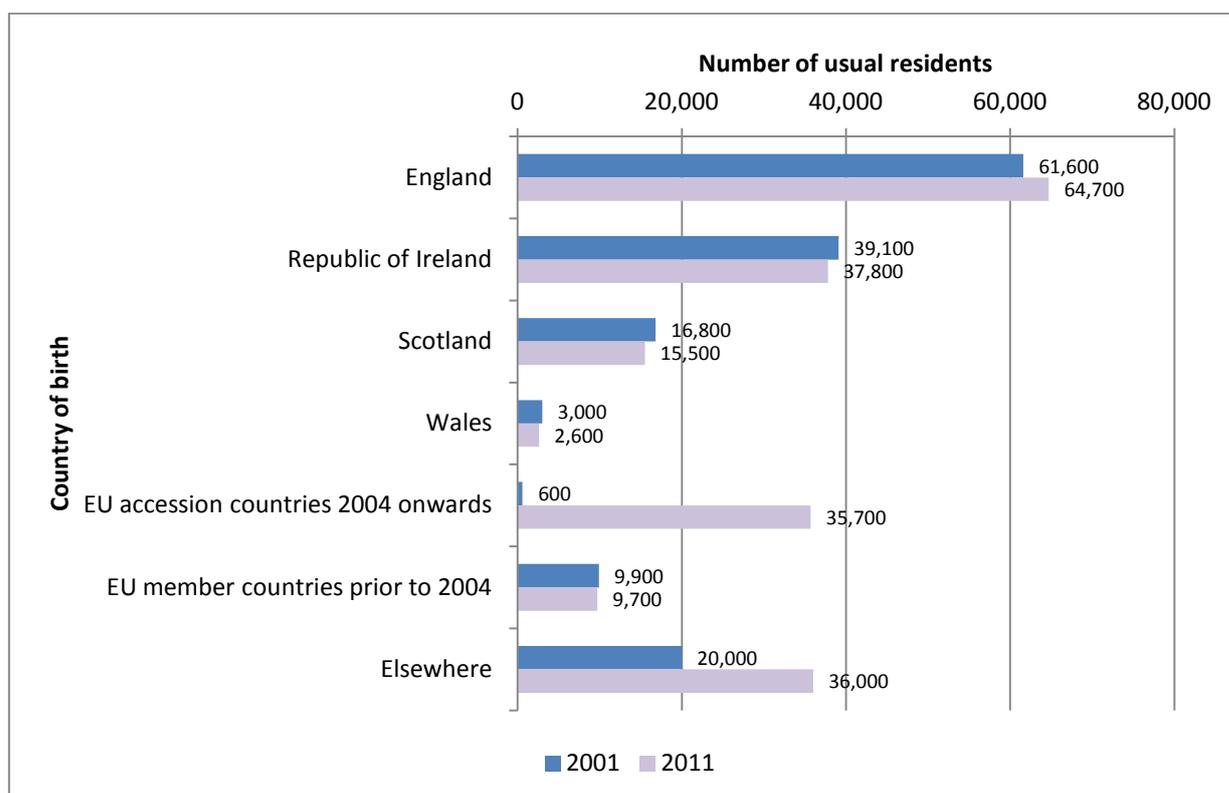
A tenth (10 per cent) of usual residents who were of White ethnicity were born outside Northern Ireland, compared with 85 per cent of people from the Black main ethnic group, 79 per cent of those of Asian origin, 68 per cent of those of Other ethnicity and 39 per cent of those of Mixed ethnicity. Almost half (47 per cent) of people from the Black ethnic group were born in Africa, while over a third (35 per cent) were born in Europe. Those of Mixed or Other ethnicity were predominantly born in Europe (81 per cent and 62 per cent respectively). Over a quarter (28 per cent) of usual residents of Asian origin were born in Southern Asia (including India, Pakistan and Bangladesh), a fifth (20 per cent) were born in Eastern Asia (including China and Hong Kong), while a further 20 per cent were born in South East Asia (including the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand) ([Table DC2201NI](#); [Figure 1.10](#)).

## 2 COUNTRY OF BIRTH

### 2.1 Introduction

The proportion of the usually resident population born outside Northern Ireland rose from 9.0 per cent (151,000) in April 2001 to 11 per cent (202,000) in March 2011. This change was largely as a result of inward migration by people born in the 12 EU accession countries, who accounted for 2.0 per cent (35,700) of people usually resident in Northern Ireland on Census Day 2011, compared with less than 0.1 per cent of the 2001 Census Day population ([Table DC2107NI](#); [Figure 2.1](#)).

**Figure 2.1: Country of birth of people born outside Northern Ireland (2001 and 2011 Censuses)**



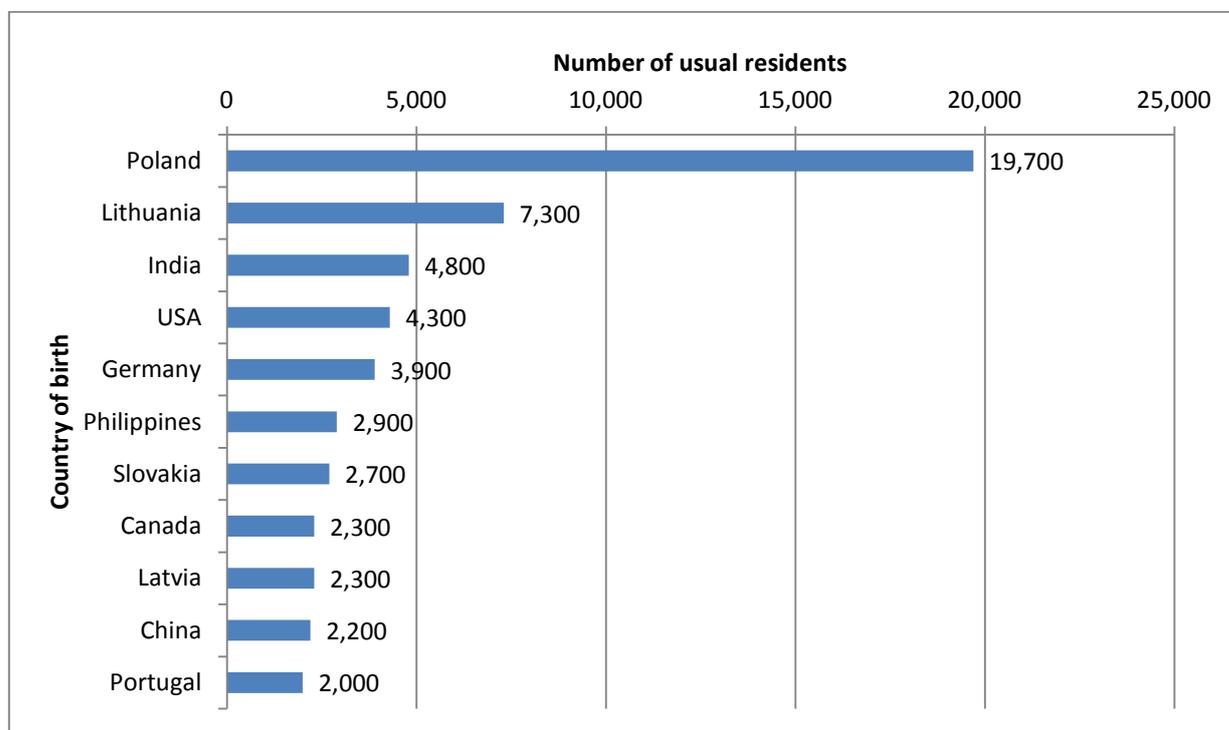
*Note: Both the 2001 total for 'Cyprus' and the 2011 total for 'Cyprus (not otherwise specified)' have been included in the respective Elsewhere totals. It is acknowledged that a number of these people may have been born in the Republic of Cyprus, which joined the EU in 2004. Further information is available at [Census 2011 Data – Revisions and Issues Log](#).*

[Download chart and supporting data](#)

The remainder of the 2011 Census population born outside Northern Ireland consisted of people whose country of birth was England (64,700; 3.6 per cent of usual residents), the Republic of Ireland (37,800; 2.1 per cent), Scotland (15,500; 0.9 per cent), Wales (2,600; 0.1 per cent), another member country of the EU prior to 2004 (9,700; 0.5 per cent) or elsewhere (36,000; 2.0 per cent) ([Table DC2107NI](#); [Figure 2.1](#)).

Of the 81,500 (4.5 per cent) usual residents born outside the UK and the Republic of Ireland, almost a quarter (19,700) originated from Poland (up from 100 people in 2001), accounting for 1.1 per cent of the 2011 population. Other countries with relatively large representations included: Lithuania (7,300 people); India (4,800); USA (4,300); Germany (3,900); the Philippines (2,900); Slovakia (2,700); Canada (2,300); Latvia (2,300); China (2,200) and Portugal (2,000). Along with the UK and Republic of Ireland, given their relative size, these countries will form the main focus of this chapter ([Table DC2107NI](#); [Figure 2.2](#)).

**Figure 2.2: Most common country of birth of people born outside the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland**



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

Based on representation by geographical region, the largest groups of usual residents in 2011 who were born outside Europe originated from: North America and the Caribbean (7,000 people); Southern Asia (6,000); South East Asia (5,600); Eastern Asia (4,500); and South and Eastern Africa (3,700) ([Table DC2107NI](#)).

## 2.2 Country of birth and Age

Prior to 2004, population increase in Northern Ireland was mostly due to natural change, that is, the number of births minus the number of deaths, and tended to be tempered somewhat by net outward migration. While something approaching that pattern has recently been restored, the fact that 35,700 people born in the EU accession countries were usual residents on Census Day 2011, compared with fewer than 1,000 in 2001, has had a noticeable impact on the age profile and diversity of the population of Northern Ireland ([Table DC2107NI](#)).

Of particular note is the impact of inward migration on younger age groups. For instance, while people who were born in the EU accession countries accounted for 2.0 per cent of people usually resident in Northern Ireland on Census Day 2011, they accounted for 4.3 per cent of the resident population aged 16-34, including 6.2 per cent of those aged 25-34 ([Table DC2107NI](#)).

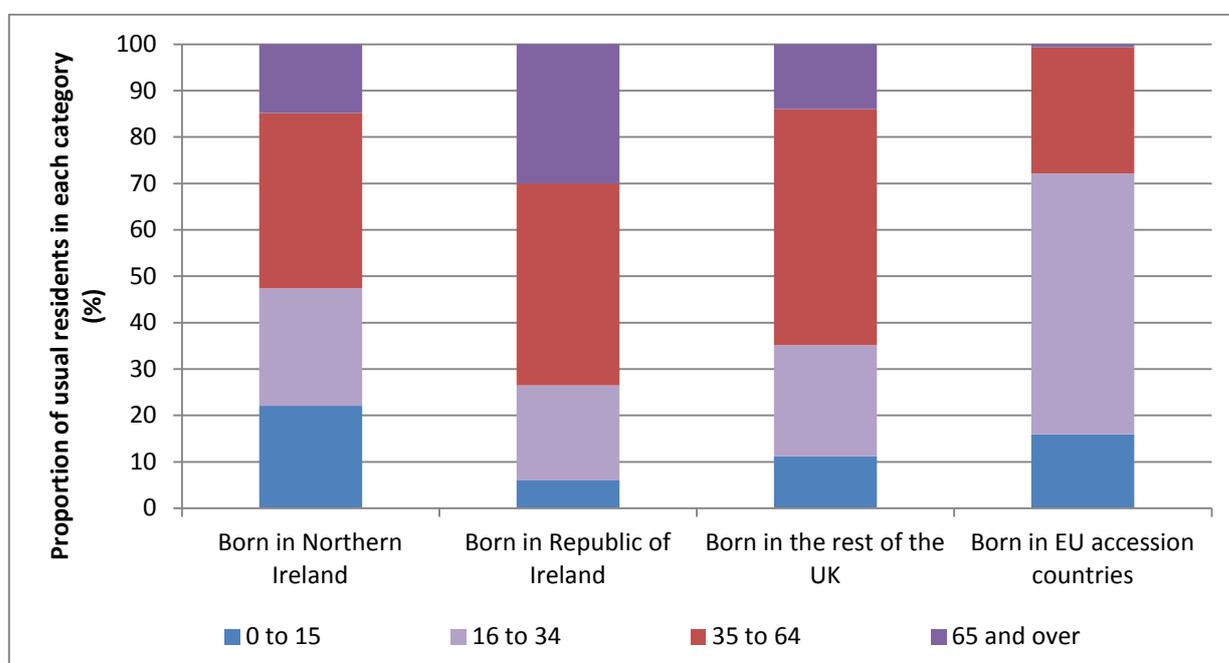
Since the 25-34 age group has the highest age-specific fertility rate<sup>1</sup>, this phenomenon also appears to have been a factor in the recent upturn in the number of births in Northern Ireland. According to the Registrar General Northern Ireland Annual Report 2011, in the year to 30 June 2011, births exceeded deaths by 10,900, effecting the highest level of positive natural population change seen for almost two decades. The report also shows that, in 2011, some 2,500 births (10 per cent of all births) were to mothers born outside the UK and Republic of Ireland, compared with 700 such births in 2001. Almost half of these births (1,200) were to mothers from the eight Eastern European countries that joined the EU in 2004, compared with 10 such births in 2001.

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<sup>1</sup> According to the Registrar General Northern Ireland Annual Report 2011, women aged 30-34 years experienced the highest age-specific fertility rate in 2011 (130 babies per 1,000 women), while those aged 25-29 years experienced the second highest rate (111 babies per 1,000 women).

In 2011, the age profile of usual residents who had been born in Northern Ireland was typically younger than that of those born in Great Britain, the Republic of Ireland or Canada but older than that of those born in other EU countries, Asia or the United States. Over half (53 per cent) of usual residents born in Northern Ireland were aged 35 and over, compared with almost three-quarters (73 per cent) in the Republic of Ireland, 70 per cent in either Scotland or Wales, 65 per cent in Canada and 63 per cent in England. Fewer than half (47 per cent) of usual residents born in other countries which were EU members before 2004 were aged 35 and over (including 41 per cent of those born in Portugal); similar proportions of those born in the United States (43 per cent), China (42 per cent) or India (45 per cent) were aged 35 and over ([Table DC2107NI](#); [Figure 2.3](#)).

**Figure 2.3: Age by selected countries of birth**



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

Of particular note was the low proportion of usual residents born in the EU accession countries who were aged 35 and over (27 per cent), including a quarter (25 per cent) of those born in Poland and 27 per cent of those born in Lithuania. The contrast between those born in Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland or the EU accession countries was even more marked in relation to older people. While 15 per cent of usual residents born in Northern Ireland were aged 65 and over, 30 per cent of those born in the Republic of Ireland were in this age

group, while the equivalent figure for those born in the EU accession countries was 0.5 per cent ([Table DC2107NI](#); [Figure 2.3](#)).

Consistent with the peak age groups for migrant workers, over half of usual residents born in the EU accession countries (57 per cent) or China (52 per cent) were aged 16-34, over double the equivalent proportions for those born in either Northern Ireland or England (both 25 per cent). In addition, two-fifths of those born in India (39 per cent) or countries which were EU members before 2004 (40 per cent) were in this age group. In contrast, 22 per cent of usual residents born in Northern Ireland were aged under 16, compared with 16 per cent of those born in the EU accession countries, 12 per cent of those born in England and 6.1 per cent of those born in China ([Table DC2107NI](#); [Figure 2.3](#)).

### **2.3 Country of birth of HRP and Household Size**

As mentioned in Chapter 1, 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). The average household size was 2.54, lower than in 2001 (2.65) ([Table DC2409NI](#)).

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](#)).

Based on the countries of birth of HRPs, similar proportions of people born in Northern Ireland or elsewhere lived in households consisting of four or more people (25 per cent and 27 per cent respectively). However, those 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](#)).

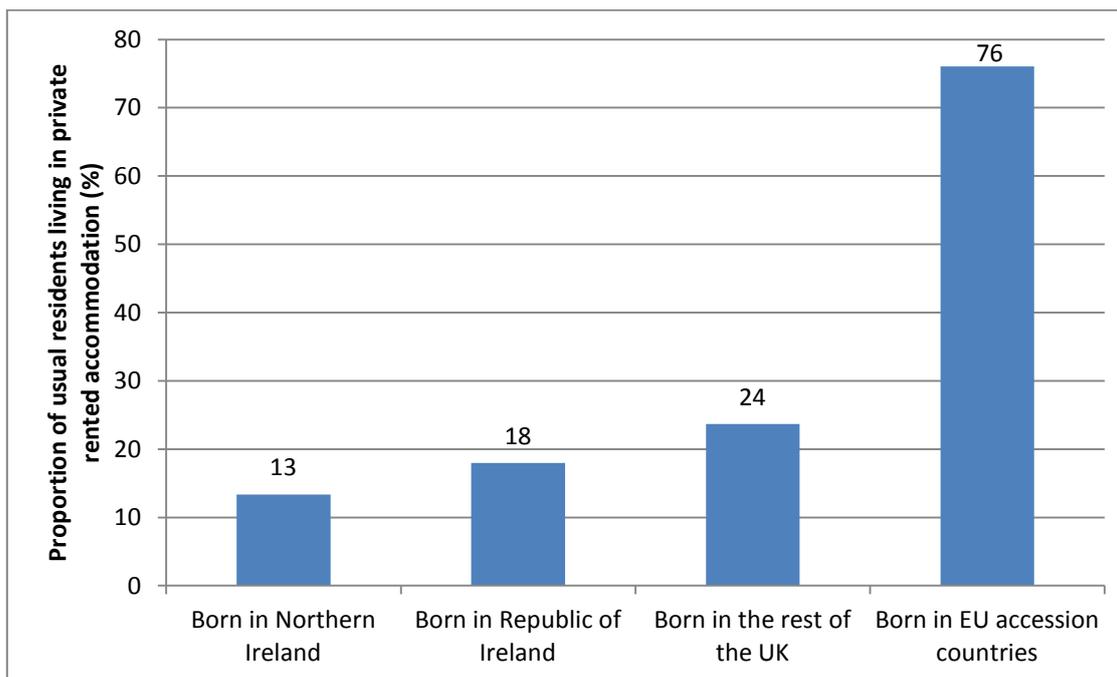
## 2.4 Country of birth and Tenure

In 2011, 72 per cent of all usual residents in households lived in Owner-occupied (including Shared ownership) household spaces, 16 per cent lived in the Private rented sector (including Rent-free), 10 per cent lived in NIHE accommodation and 2.7 per cent rented from Housing Associations ([Table DC2407NI](#)).

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) and China (49 per cent) ([Table DC2407NI](#); [Figure 2.4](#)).

**Figure 2.4: Proportions of usual residents living in private rented accommodation by selected countries of birth**



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

## 2.5 Country of birth and Occupancy rating

As outlined in Chapter 1, on Census Day 2011, a tenth (10 per cent) of people lived in overcrowded household spaces (those with negative occupancy ratings), while over half (53 per cent) of people lived in accommodation with at least two rooms more than the basic standard (those with occupancy ratings of +2 or more) ([Table DC2407NI](#)).

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 at least two rooms more than the basic standard (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 DC2407NI](#)).

Usual residents born outside Northern Ireland were more likely than those born in Northern Ireland to live in overcrowded accommodation, 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](#)).

## **2.6 Country of birth and Highest level of qualifications achieved**

Among all usual residents aged 16 years and over on Census Day 2011, the breakdown of the highest level of qualifications achieved was: Level 1 (by 12 per cent of people); Level 2 (by 15 per cent); Level 3 (by 12 per cent); Apprenticeships (by 4.2 per cent); Level 4 or higher (by 24 per cent); and Other qualifications (by 4.3 per cent). A further 29 per cent of this age group had achieved no qualifications ([Table DC2503NI](#)).

As expected, the equivalent figures for highest level of qualifications achieved by usual residents born in Northern Ireland were very similar to the overall figures; it is noteworthy, however, that the proportion with Level 4 (broadly degree level) or higher qualifications was slightly lower (23 per cent), while that with no qualifications was slightly higher (30 per cent). Higher proportions of those born in the other UK countries had achieved Level 4 or higher qualifications, while lower proportions had no qualifications; for instance, the respective figures for England were 29 per cent and 20 per cent. While the proportion of usual residents born in the Republic of Ireland who had achieved Level 4 or higher qualifications (32 per cent) was also higher than that for those born in Northern Ireland, probably reflective of their older age profile, a similar proportion had no qualifications (31 per cent); a further 9.4 per cent had Other qualifications, three times the proportion of those born in Northern Ireland (2.9 per cent) ([Table DC2503NI](#)).

Two-fifths (41 per cent) of usual residents who were born outside Europe had achieved Level 4 or higher qualifications, while almost a third (32 per cent) of those born in countries which were EU members before 2004 had done so. The respective figures for Other qualifications were 15 per cent and 17 per cent, while a further 14 per cent from each region had no qualifications. While a similar proportion of those born in the EU accession countries (17 per cent) had no qualifications, they were less likely than those from other countries to have achieved Level 4 or higher qualifications (18 per cent) and more likely to have achieved Other qualifications (41 per cent) ([Table DC2503NI](#)).

## 2.7 Country of birth and Economic activity

As described in Chapter 1, two-thirds (66 per cent) of all usual residents aged 16-74 were economically active in the week before Census Day 2011, four percentage points higher than the equivalent 2001 Census figure (62 per cent). They comprised full-time employees (36 per cent), part-time employees (13 per cent), the self-employed (8.9 per cent), unemployed people (5.0 per cent) and (economically active) full-time students (3.7 per cent) ([Table DC2606NI](#)).

Some 57 per cent of usual residents aged 16-74 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](#)).

## 2.8 Country of birth and Occupation

Among usual residents aged 16-74 in employment, based on SOC 2010, the largest of the nine major occupational groups were: Professional occupations (17 per cent); Administrative and secretarial occupations (14 per cent); and Skilled trades (14 per cent). With the exception of those born in the EU accession countries, Professional occupations also constituted the largest occupation group for those born in any of the countries / regions listed in [Table DC2607NI](#).

Usual residents aged 16-74 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 16-74 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](#)).

## 2.9 Country of birth and Industry

As mentioned in Chapter 1, based on SIC 2007, around a third of people aged 16-74 in employment worked in either of two industrial sectors in the week 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). The next largest industries in terms of employment levels were: 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 16-74 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 16-74 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](#)).

## 2.10 Country of birth and Religion or Religion brought up in

[Table DC2242NI](#) shows that people born in EU accession countries made up 3.3 per cent of people who were or had been brought up as Catholics, 0.5 per cent of those who belonged to or had been brought up in Protestant denominations, 2.3 per cent who identified with Other religions and 4.4 per cent of people with no religion. Furthermore, people born in Poland accounted for 2.1 per cent of all usual residents who were or had been brought up as Catholics and 0.1 per cent of those in Protestant denominations.

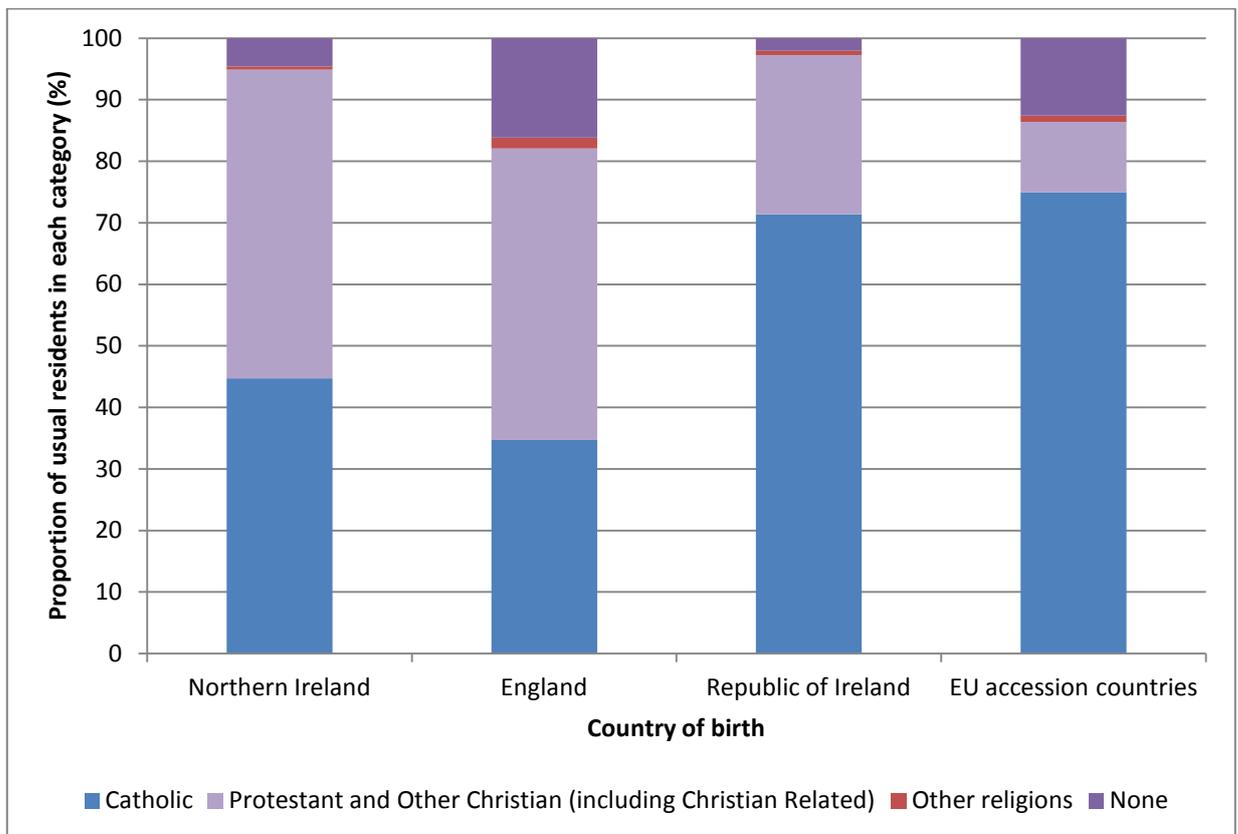
Of particular note is the impact of inward migration on younger age groups. As mentioned in Section 2.2, people who were born in one of the EU accession countries accounted for 6.2 per cent of the usually resident population aged 25-34. Three-quarters (76 per cent) of this cohort were or had been brought up as Catholics, 10 per cent as Protestants, 1.0 per cent in Other religions, while 13 per cent had no religion ([Table DC2254NI](#)).

The 11 per cent of usual residents who were born outside Northern Ireland accounted for half (50 per cent) of those who belonged to or had been brought up in Other religions, over a quarter (27 per cent) of those with no religion, 12 per cent of those who were or had been brought up as Catholics and 7.8 per cent of those who belonged to or had been brought up in Protestant denominations. Indeed, the 1.8 per cent of people who were born outside Europe made up 35

per cent of those who belonged to or had been brought up in Other religions. For example, people born in Southern Asia accounted for 0.3 per cent of all usual residents and 19 per cent of those who belonged to or had been brought up in Other religions ([Table DC2242NI](#)).

On Census Day 2011, half (50 per cent) of the 1,608,900 usual residents who were born in Northern Ireland belonged to or had been brought up in Protestant denominations, 45 per cent as Catholics, 0.5 per cent in Other religions, while 4.6 per cent had no religion; thus, the indigenous population contained a higher proportion of Protestants and a lower proportion of people with no religion than the overall population. For the 202,000 usual residents who were born outside Northern Ireland, the religious make-up was somewhat different; with roughly a third (34 per cent) being or having been brought up as Protestants, almost half (48 per cent) as Catholics, 4.1 per cent in Other religions and 14 per cent having no religion ([Table DC2242NI](#); [Figure 2.5](#)).

**Figure 2.5: Selected countries of birth by religion or religion brought up in**



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

In 2011, when compared with the indigenous population, lower proportions of the 64,700 usual residents who had been born in England were or had been brought up as Protestants (47 per cent) or Catholics (35 per cent), while higher proportions belonged to or had been brought up in Other religions (1.8 per cent) or had no religion (16 per cent). In contrast, of the 37,800 usual residents born in the Republic of Ireland, a much higher proportion (71 per cent) were or had been brought up as Catholics, while lower proportions belonged to or had been brought up in Protestant denominations (26 per cent), in Other religions (0.7 per cent), or had no religion (2.0 per cent). The Catholic share of the 35,700 usual residents born in the 12 EU accession countries was higher again (75 per cent), while people originating from those countries were more likely to have no religion (13 per cent) than to belong to or have been brought up in Protestant denominations (11 per cent) or Other religions (1.1 per cent) ([Table DC2242NI](#); [Figure 2.5](#)).

## 2.11 Country of birth and National identity

As explained in more detail in Chapter 1, the 2011 Census introduced a new question on national identity, primarily to enable people from minority ethnic populations and / or those who had moved to Northern Ireland from elsewhere to more fully articulate their national identity. Within a Northern Ireland context, it also provides a means of gauging the proportions of usual residents who identified themselves as British, Irish or Northern Irish.

As 89 per cent of usual residents on Census Day 2011 were born in Northern Ireland, the results for national identity for people born here were very similar to those for all usual residents, with 41 per cent perceiving their identity to be British only, 26 per cent Irish only and 23 per cent Northern Irish only. In contrast, almost three-quarters (74 per cent) of people born in the Republic of Ireland had an Irish only national identity, while 13 per cent felt British only and 7.8 per cent Northern Irish only ([Table DC2212NI](#)).

There was a marked difference between the national identities of those born in England and those originally from Scotland or Wales. While people whose country of birth was England were nearly four times as likely to have a British only national identity (53 per cent) as English only (14 per cent), those born in

Scotland were more likely to feel Scottish only (39 per cent) than British only (34 per cent). Similarly, people born in Wales were more likely to feel Welsh only (38 per cent) than British only (36 per cent) ([Table DC2212NI](#)).

Among people born in other countries that were members of the EU prior to its expansion from 2004, 43 per cent identified with one of those countries only, while 53 per cent included British, Irish, Northern Irish, English, Scottish or Welsh identities. Of particular note were people whose country of birth was Germany, four-fifths of whom (81 per cent) included British, Irish, Northern Irish, English, Scottish or Welsh identities, while 16 per cent identified with one of the other pre-expansion countries only. In contrast, possibly related to the relatively short time since they migrated to Northern Ireland, over four-fifths (82 per cent) of people born in one of the EU accession countries identified with one of those countries only, while 16 per cent included British, Irish, Northern Irish, English, Scottish or Welsh identities ([Table DC2212NI](#)).

Among the larger cohorts of people born in other regions / countries, the most likely to include British, Irish, Northern Irish, English, Scottish or Welsh identities were those originating from: Hong Kong (83 per cent); South and Eastern Africa (74 per cent); Antarctica and Oceania (72 per cent); or North America and the Caribbean (72 per cent). For the most part, people born in these regions / countries were more likely to consider themselves to be British only than Irish only or Northern Irish only, although people born in the United States of America were more likely to feel Irish only (22 per cent) than British only (11 per cent) ([Table DC2212NI](#)).

## 3 LANGUAGE

### 3.1 Main language and Proficiency in English

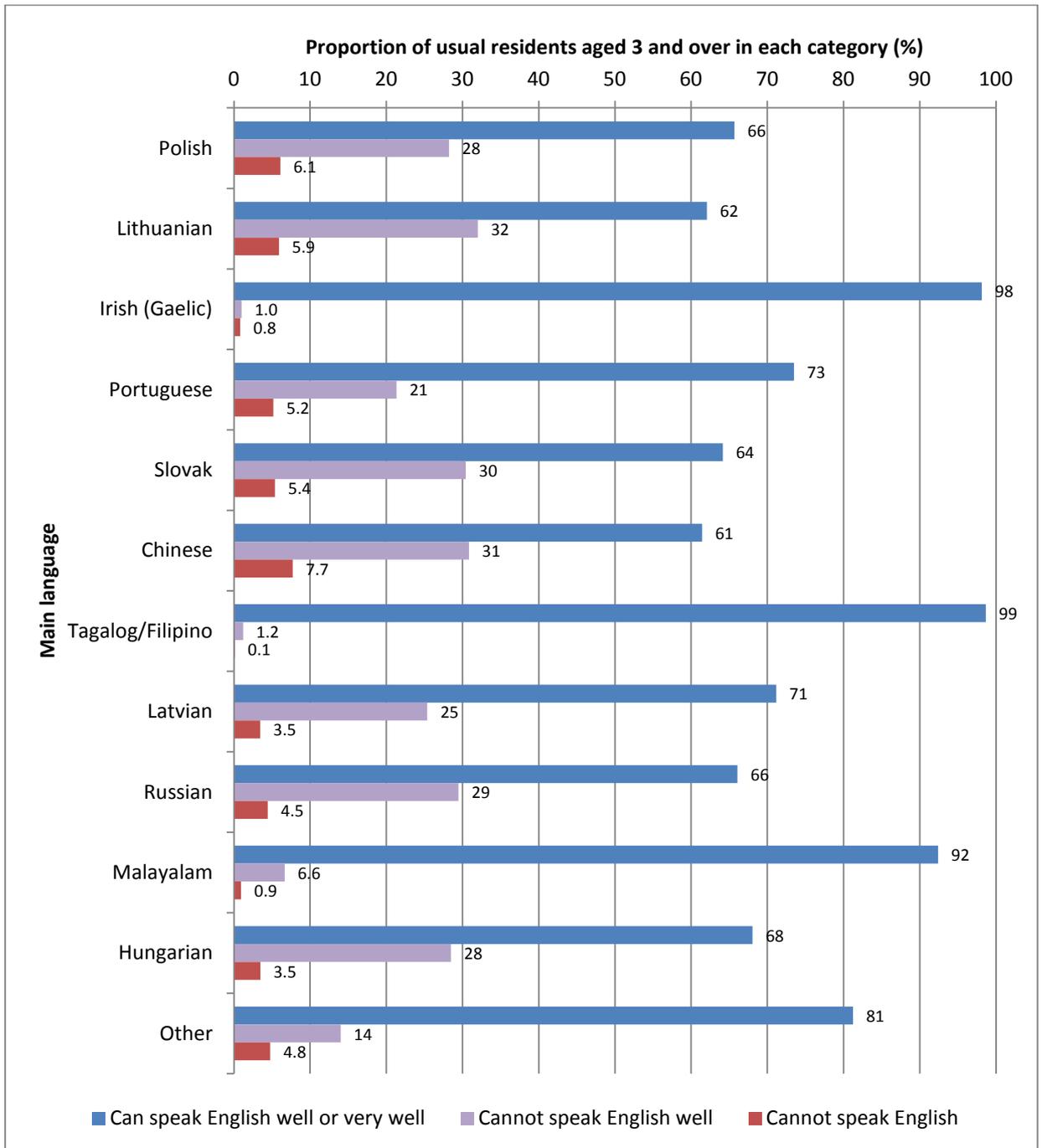
Based on a new question for 2011, English was not the main language for 3.1 per cent (54,500) of Northern Ireland residents aged 3 years and over. The most prevalent main language other than English was Polish (17,700 people; 1.0 per cent). The rates for other languages included: Lithuanian (6,300 people; 0.4 per cent); Irish (4,200 people; 0.2 per cent); and Portuguese (2,300), Slovak (2,300), Chinese (2,200), Tagalog / Filipino (1,900), Latvian (1,300), Russian (1,200), Malayalam (1,200) and Hungarian (1,000) – each 0.1 per cent. One in fifty households (2.1 per cent) contained no people whose main language was English ([Table DC2111NI](#); [Table KS208NI](#)).

A further new question asked the 54,500 usual residents aged 3 and over for whom English was not their main language how well they could speak English. The response options and outcomes were: 'Very well' (20,300 people; 1.2 per cent of all usual residents aged 3 and over); 'Well' (19,800; 1.1 per cent); 'Not well' (11,800; 0.7 per cent); and 'Not at all' (2,700; 0.2 per cent) ([Table DC2232NI](#)).

While very high proportions of usual residents aged 3 years and over whose main language was Tagalog / Filipino (99 per cent), Irish (Gaelic) (98 per cent) or Malayalam (92 per cent) could speak English well or very well, lower proportions of those who spoke mainly Chinese (61 per cent), Lithuanian (62 per cent), Slovak (64 per cent), Polish (66 per cent), Russian (66 per cent), Hungarian (68 per cent), Latvian (71 per cent) or Portuguese (73 per cent) could speak English well or very well ([Table DC2232NI](#); [Figure 3.1](#)).

Some 7.7 per cent of usual residents aged 3 and over whose main language was Chinese could not speak English, followed by 6.1 per cent of those who spoke mainly Polish, 5.9 per cent whose main language was Lithuanian, 5.4 per cent who spoke mainly Slovak and 5.2 per cent whose main language was Portuguese ([Table DC2232NI](#); [Figure 3.1](#)).

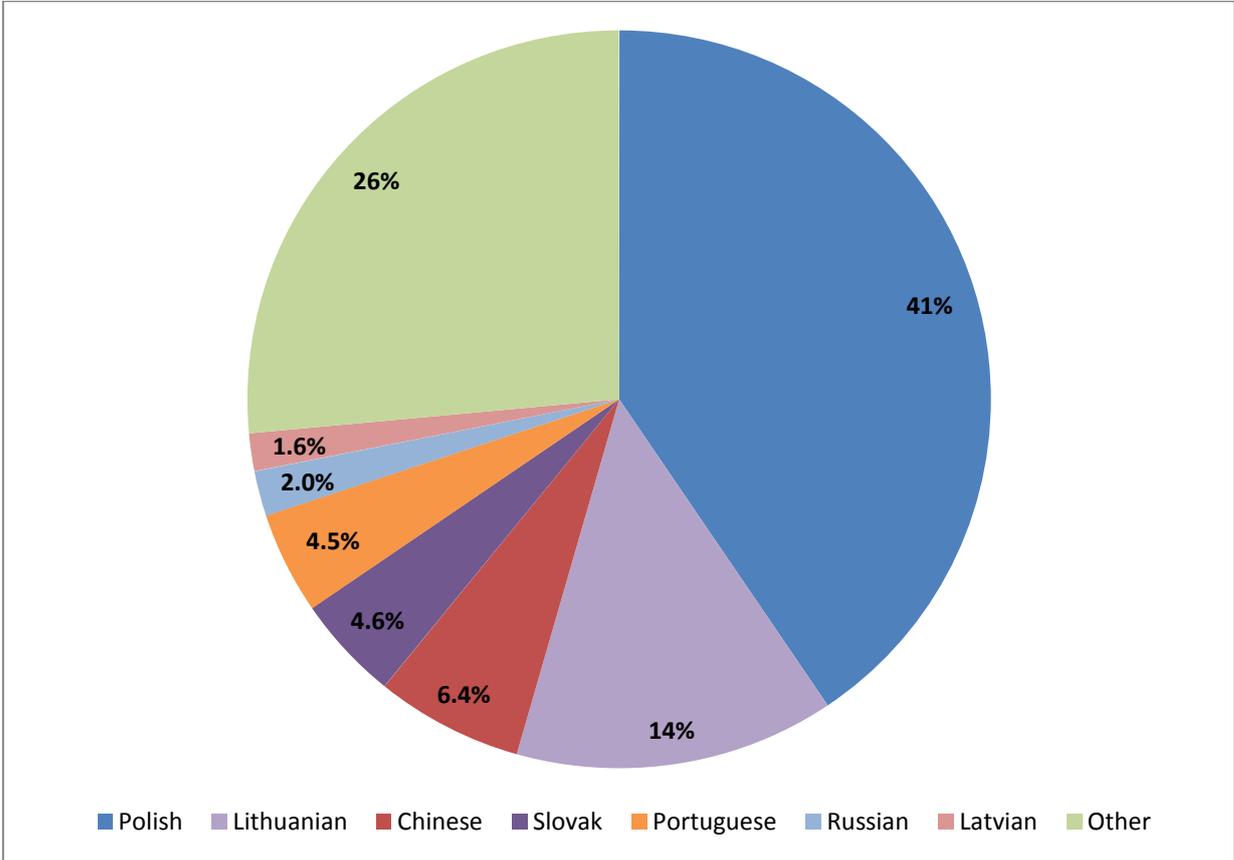
**Figure 3.1: Proficiency in English by main language**



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

Two-fifths (41 per cent) of the 2,700 usual residents aged 3 and over who could not speak English at all spoke mainly Polish, 14 per cent spoke mainly Lithuanian, 6.4 per cent spoke mainly Chinese, 4.6 per cent spoke mainly Slovak and 4.5 per cent spoke mainly Portuguese ([Table DC2232N](#); [Figure 3.2](#)).

**Figure 3.2: Main language of usual residents aged 3 and over who could not speak English**

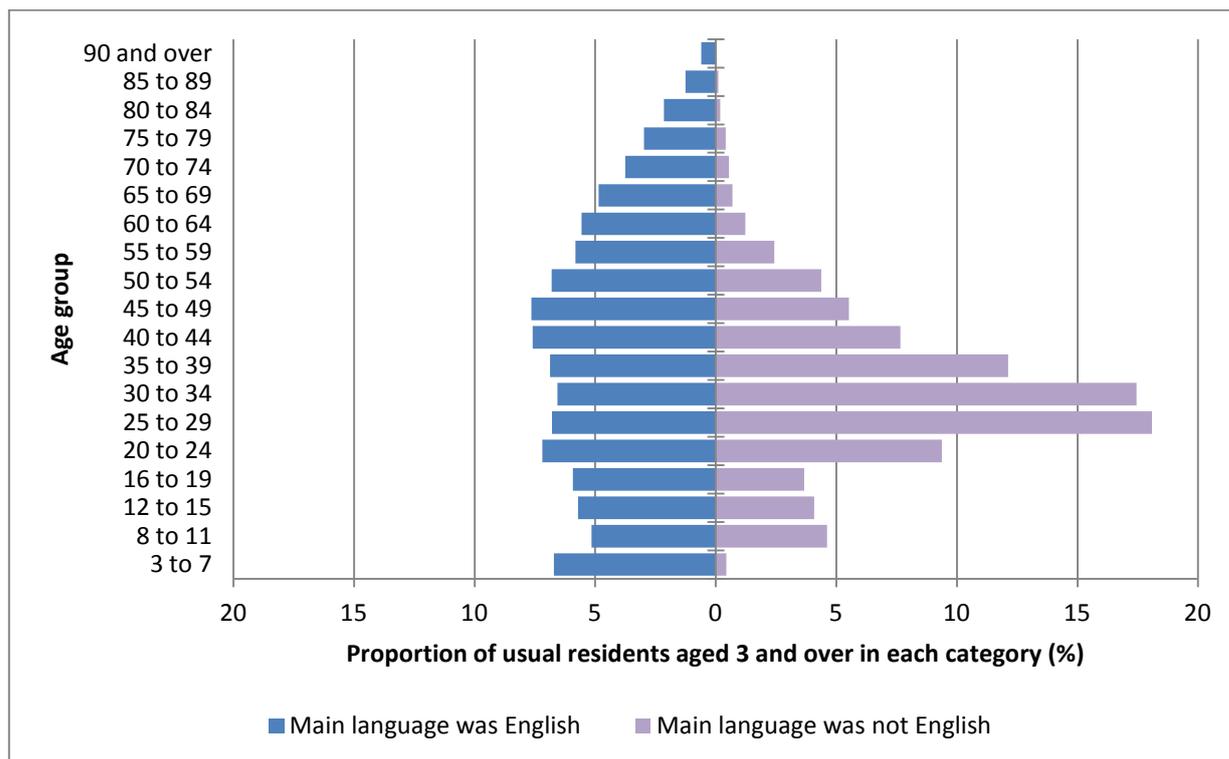


[Download chart and supporting data](#)

### 3.2 Main language, Proficiency in English and Age

Usual residents aged 3 and over whose main language was not English typically had much younger age profiles than those whose main language was English. For instance, over half (55 per cent) of those whose main language was not English were aged 25-44, double the proportion of those whose main language was English (28 per cent) ([Table DC2111N](#); [Table DC2112N](#); [Figure 3.3](#)).

**Figure 3.3: Age profiles of usual residents aged 3 and over by whether main language was English or not English**



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

In terms of specific languages, two-thirds (66 per cent) of usual residents aged 3 and over whose main language was Hungarian, and around three-fifths of those who spoke mainly Tagalog / Filipino (63 per cent), Polish (62 per cent), Slovak (62 per cent), Malayalam (60 per cent) or Russian (58 per cent) were aged 25-44. Around half of those whose main language was Portuguese, Lithuanian or Latvian (53 per cent, 51 per cent and 50 per cent respectively) and two-fifths (41 per cent) of those who spoke mainly Chinese were also aged 25-44 ([Table DC2111NI](#); [Table DC2112NI](#)).

One notable exception related to usual residents whose main language was Irish (Gaelic). While they had a similar proportion aged 25-44 to those whose main language was English (26 per cent compared with 28 per cent), almost half (48 per cent) of them were aged 3-24 (compared with 31 per cent of those whose main language was English) ([Table DC2111NI](#)).

In contrast, while two-fifths (41 per cent) of those aged 3 and over whose main language was English were aged 45 and over, much lower proportions were

recorded for each of the other main languages, notably Polish (9.1 per cent), Hungarian (11 per cent), Tagalog / Filipino (11 per cent), Slovak (11 per cent), Malayalam (12 per cent), Lithuanian (13 per cent) and Latvian (14 per cent) ([Table DC2111NI](#)).

Although those aged 20-54 accounted for 50 per cent of the usually resident population aged 3 and over, they included three-quarters (76 per cent) of those for whom English was not their main language and who could not speak English well or at all. Similarly, while 29 per cent of usual residents aged 3 and over were aged 25-44, this age group included over half (52 per cent) of those who could not speak English well or at all ([Table DC2112NI](#)).

### **3.3 Main language, Proficiency in English and Highest level of qualifications achieved**

In relation to the main languages shown in [Table DC2506NI](#), usual residents aged 16 and over who spoke mainly Chinese or English were most likely to have achieved no qualifications (32 per cent and 30 per cent respectively), while those who spoke mainly Malayalam, Tagalog / Filipino or Hungarian were least likely to have no qualifications (1.1 per cent, 3.4 per cent and 9.0 per cent respectively). Conversely, those who spoke mainly Malayalam or Tagalog / Filipino were most likely to have Level 4 (broadly degree level) or higher qualifications (67 per cent and 60 per cent respectively). Those who spoke mainly languages of the EU accession countries were most likely to have Other qualifications, for instance, Latvian (50 per cent), Hungarian (49 per cent), Slovak (47 per cent), Lithuanian (46 per cent) or Polish (46 per cent) ([Table DC2506NI](#)).

Similar proportions of usual residents aged 16 and over who used or did not use English as a main language had achieved Level 4 or higher qualifications (24 per cent and 26 per cent respectively). While those whose main language was English were more likely to have achieved no qualifications (30 per cent) than those who spoke mainly other languages (17 per cent), the reverse was true of Other qualifications (3.3 per cent and 35 per cent respectively) ([Table DC2507NI](#)).

### 3.4 Main language, Proficiency in English and Economic activity

In the week before Census Day 2011, and probably reflective of contrasting age profiles, the highest rates of economic activity were found among usual residents aged 16-74 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) ([Table DC2612NI](#)).

Consistent with the above, the highest proportions of usual residents aged 16-74 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 16-74 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 16-74, 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](#)).

### 3.5 Proficiency in English and Occupation

Among usual residents aged 16-74 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 16-74 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 16-74 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](#)).

### 3.6 Main language, Industry and Employment type

As mentioned in Chapter 1, based on SIC 2007, around a third of people aged 16-74 in employment worked in either of two industrial sectors in the week 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). The next largest industries in terms of employment levels were: 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) ([Table DC2611NI](#)).

Almost a quarter (24 per cent) of usual residents aged 16-74 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 16-74 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](#)).

### **3.7 Main language, Proficiency in English and Ethnic group**

English was the main language for 98 per cent of usual residents aged 3 and over who were ethnically White, 88 per cent of those who were of Mixed ethnicity, almost three-fifths of those in the Black or Other ethnic groups (59 per cent and 58 per cent respectively) and 45 per cent of those of Asian ethnicity. It is notable that there was variation between the Asian sub-groups, with over half (56 per cent) of those who were either Indian or Pakistani regarding English as their main language, compared with 42 per cent of Bangladeshi, 40 per cent of Chinese and 36 per cent of Other Asian ([Table DC2202NI](#)).

Besides English, those usual residents aged 3 and over whose main language was Portuguese had the greatest ethnic diversity. Two-thirds (66 per cent) of those who spoke mainly Portuguese were ethnically White, almost a fifth (19 per cent) were Black, 6.6 per cent were of Mixed ethnicity, 5.4 per cent belonged to Other ethnic groups and 2.8 per cent were Asian. As a result, 13 per cent of usual residents of Black ethnicity, 5.5 per cent of those from Other ethnic groups and 3.0 per cent of those of Mixed ethnicity spoke mainly Portuguese ([Table DC2202NI](#)).

At least 98 per cent of usual residents aged 3 and over within each main ethnic group had some ability in English, while at least 89 per cent either used English as a main language or could speak English well or very well. The respective rates for those who could not speak English were: Asian (1.9 per cent); Black (1.7 per cent); Other (1.2 per cent); Mixed (0.3 per cent); and White (0.1 per cent). Those for usual residents aged 3 and over who could not speak English well or at all were: Asian (11 per cent); Black (8.6 per cent); Other (9.1 per cent); Mixed (2.0 per cent); and White (0.7 per cent). Within the Asian ethnic group, a quarter (25 per cent) of those of Chinese origin aged 3 and over were unable to speak English well or at all, including 4.5 per cent could not speak English at all (4.5 per cent) ([Table DC2203NI](#)).

Nevertheless, over four-fifths (84 per cent) of usual residents aged 3 and over who could not speak English were ethnically White, 13 per cent were of Asian ethnicity, 2.1 per cent were of Black origin, 0.6 per cent were of Mixed ethnicity and 1.0 per cent belonged to Other ethnicities ([Table DC2203NI](#)).

### **3.8 Main language, Proficiency in English and Country of birth**

English was the main language for three-quarters (76 per cent) of usual residents aged 3 and over born outside Northern Ireland. English was least likely to be the main language among those born in the EU accession countries (14 per cent), including: Poland (12 per cent); Lithuania (14 per cent); Slovakia (12 per cent); and Latvia (17 per cent) ([Table DC2222NI](#)).

Some 29 per cent of usual residents aged 3 and over who were born in the EU accession countries could not speak English well or at all, including: Poland (29 per cent); Lithuania (32 per cent); Slovakia (31 per cent); and Latvia (28 per cent). A similar proportion was also found among those born in China (35 per cent), while a fifth (22 per cent) of those born in Portugal could not speak English well or at all ([Table DC2223NI](#)).

Seven-tenths (70 per cent) of usual residents aged 3 and over who could not speak English well or at all were born in the EU accession countries, including: Poland (39 per cent); Lithuania (16 per cent); Slovakia (5.8 per cent); and Latvia

(4.3 per cent). A further 8.4 per cent were born in Northern Ireland, 5.3 per cent in China and 3.0 per cent in Portugal ([Table DC2223NI](#)).

### 3.9 Main language, Proficiency in English and National identity

Among usual residents aged 3 and over whose main language was English, two-fifths (41 per cent) had a British only national identity, a quarter (26 per cent) felt Irish only, 22 per cent had a Northern Irish only identity and a further 6.4 per cent felt British and Northern Irish only. In contrast, among those who spoke mainly Irish, 92 per cent had an Irish only identity, 4.5 per cent felt Northern Irish only and 0.8 per cent British only ([Table DC2214NI](#)).

The vast majority of usual residents aged 3 and over who spoke mainly Slovak (95 per cent), Polish (94 per cent), Lithuanian (93 per cent), Latvian (92 per cent) or Hungarian (91 per cent) identified with one of the EU accession countries only, as did over half (53 per cent) of those who spoke mainly Russian. In contrast, around a third of those who spoke mainly Tagalog / Filipino (34 per cent), Malayalam (33 per cent) or Chinese (33 per cent) had a British only identity ([Table DC2214NI](#)).

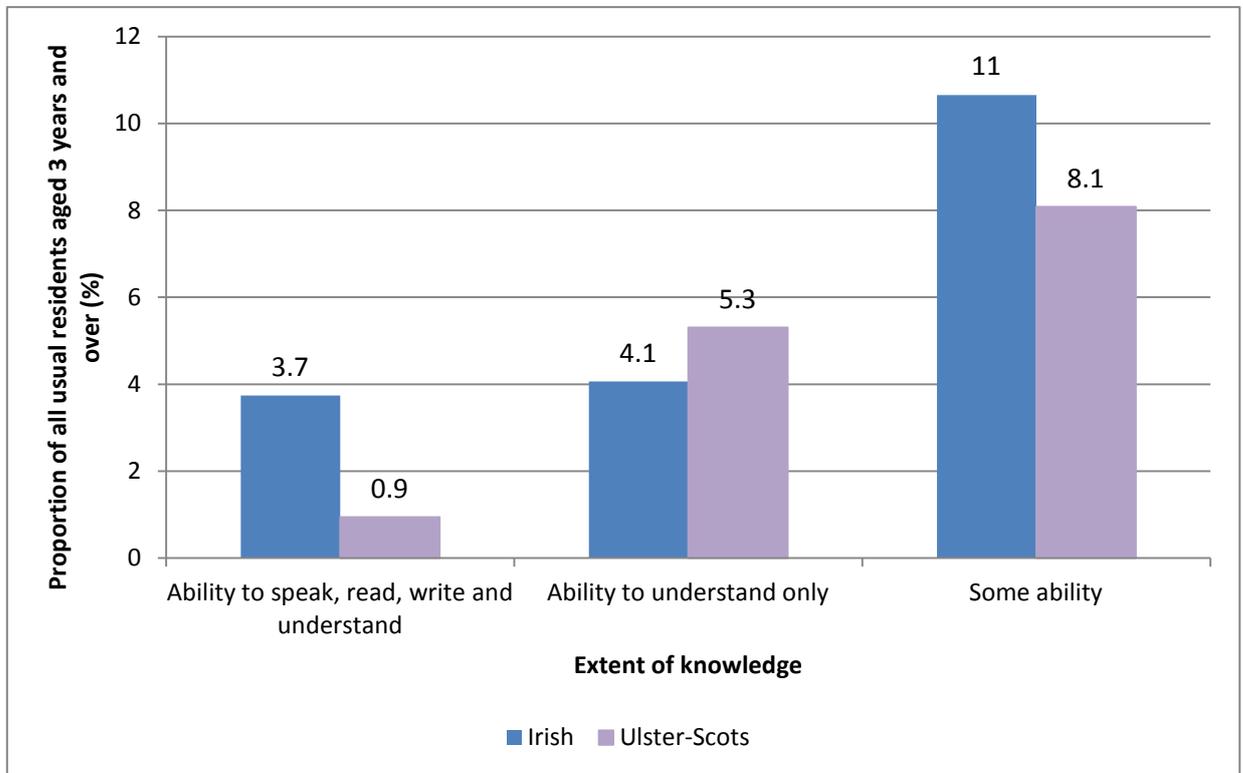
Seven-tenths (70 per cent) of usual residents aged 3 and over who could not speak English well or at all identified with one of the EU accession countries only, including 40 per cent who felt Polish only and 16 per cent whose national identity was Lithuanian only. A further 7.3 per cent of those who could not speak English well or at all had a British only national identity, 1.5 per cent felt Irish only and 1.3 per cent felt Northern Irish only ([Table DC2216NI](#)).

### 3.10 Irish and Ulster-Scots

Respondents to the 2011 Census were asked to indicate their ability to speak, read, write or understand Irish and, for the first time, Ulster-Scots. Among usual residents aged 3 years and over, 11 per cent had some ability in Irish (compared with 10 per cent in 2001), while 8.1 per cent of people had some ability in Ulster-Scots. The proportion of people aged 3 years and over who could speak, read, write and understand Irish (3.7 per cent) was higher than that for Ulster-Scots (0.9 per cent). Broadly similar proportions said they could understand but not

speak, read or write Irish (4.1 per cent) or Ulster-Scots (5.3 per cent) ([Table DC2226NI](#); [Table DC2227NI](#); [Table KS209NI](#); [Table KS210NI](#); [Figure 3.4](#)).

**Figure 3.4: Knowledge of Irish and Ulster-Scots among usual residents aged 3 years and over**

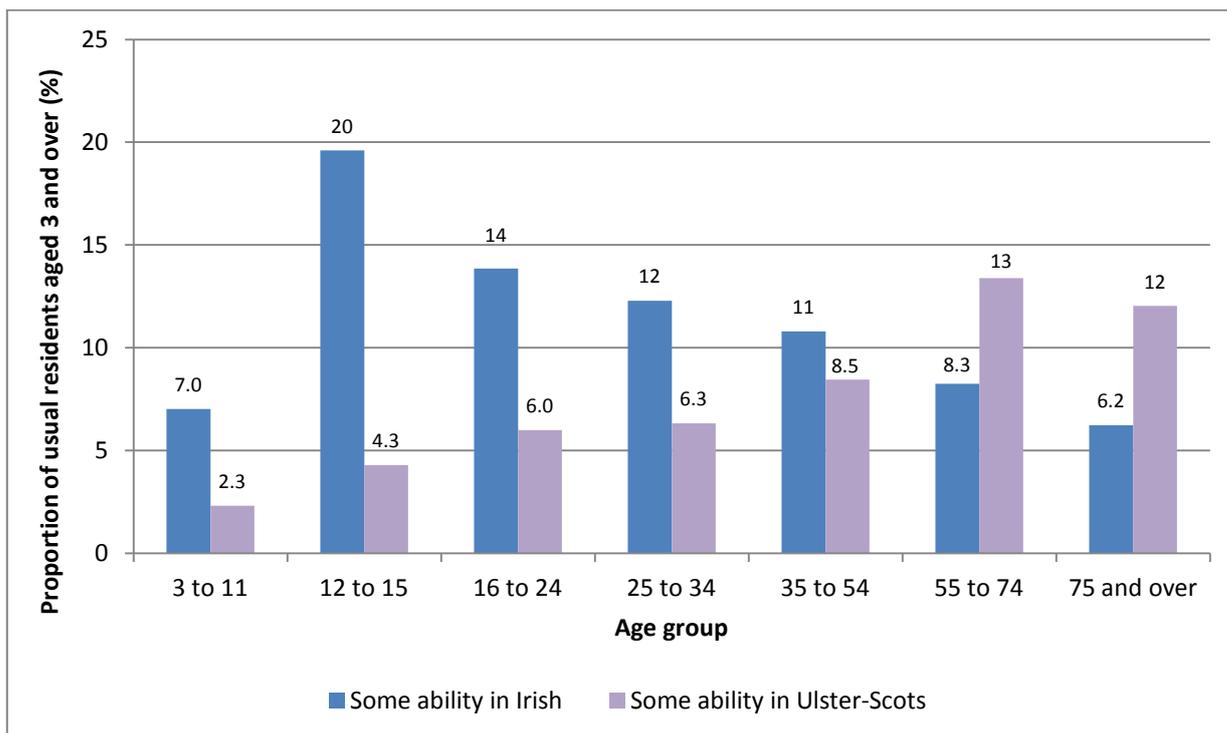


[Download chart and supporting data](#)

### 3.11 Irish and Ulster-Scots and Age

On Census Day 2011, usual residents with some ability in Irish had a younger age profile than those with some ability in Ulster-Scots. People aged 12-15 were most likely to have some ability in Irish (20 per cent), while those least likely to have such ability were aged 75 and over (6.2 per cent). In contrast, while people in the 55-74 or 75 and over age groups were most likely to have some ability in Ulster-Scots (13 per cent and 12 per cent respectively), those least likely to have such ability were aged 3-11 (2.3 per cent) ([Table DC2226NI](#); [Table DC2227NI](#); [Figure 3.5](#))

**Figure 3.5: Age group by ability in Irish and Ulster-Scots for usual residents aged 3 and over**



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

### 3.12 Irish and Ulster-Scots and Religion or religion brought up in

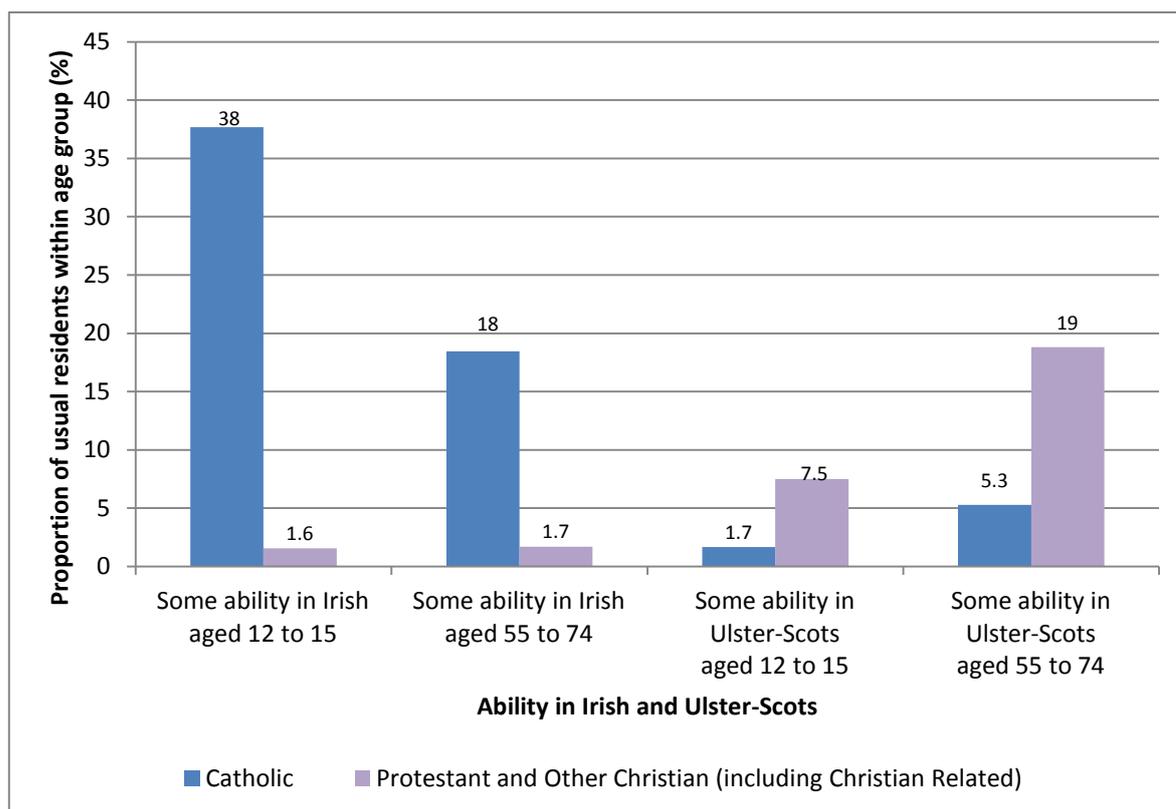
In 2011, 90 per cent of people aged 3 and over with some ability in Irish were or had been brought up as Catholics and 7.4 per cent as Protestants. In contrast, almost four-fifths (79 per cent) of those with some ability in Ulster-Scots were or had been brought up as Protestants and 17 per cent as Catholics ([Table DC2226NI](#); [Table DC2227NI](#)).

Consistent with the above, over a fifth (21 per cent) of people aged 3 and over who were or had been brought up as Catholics had some ability in Irish in 2011, compared with 1.6 per cent of those who belonged to or had been brought up in Protestant denominations. In contrast, the respective prevalence rates for some ability in Ulster-Scots were 3.1 per cent and 13 per cent ([Table DC2226NI](#); [Table DC2227NI](#)).

Drawing together both religion and age, and probably linked to the inclusion of the subject on the education curriculum and its particular popularity in non-Controlled schools, almost two-fifths (38 per cent) of people aged 12-15 who

were or had been brought up as Catholics had some ability in Irish in 2011, compared with 1.6 per cent of those who were or had been brought up as Protestants. In contrast, 19 per cent of people aged 55-74 who belonged to or had been brought up in Protestant denominations had some ability in Ulster-Scots, compared with 5.3 per cent of those who were or had been brought up as Catholics ([Table DC2226NI](#); [Table DC2227NI](#); [Figure 3.6](#)).

**Figure 3.6: Ability in Irish and Ulster-Scots by religion or religion brought up in among usually resident Catholics and Protestants aged 12 to 15 and 55 to 74**



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

### 3.13 Irish and Ulster-Scots and Country of birth

Although 2.2 per cent of usual residents aged 3 and over were born in the Republic of Ireland, they accounted for 8.9 per cent of those with some ability in Irish. Similarly, while 0.9 per cent of usual residents aged 3 and over were born in Scotland, they comprised 2.0 per cent of those with some ability in Ulster-Scots ([Table DC2226NI](#); [Table DC2227NI](#)).

### 3.14 Irish and Ulster-Scots and National identity

Over two-thirds (68 per cent) of people aged 3 and over with some ability in Irish had an Irish only national identity, 17 per cent felt Northern Irish only and 7.0 per cent British only. In contrast, over half (53 per cent) of those with some ability in Ulster-Scots had a British only national identity, 18 per cent felt Northern Irish only, 12 per cent British and Northern Irish only and 9.1 per cent Irish only ([Table DC2208NI](#); [Table DC2210NI](#)).

As a proportion of each individual national identity category, the most likely people aged 3 and over to have some ability in Irish had an Irish only national identity (29 per cent) or felt Irish and Northern Irish only (25 per cent), while the least likely felt British and Northern Irish only (1.2 per cent) or had a British only national identity (1.9 per cent). The most likely to have some ability in Ulster Scots felt Scottish only (20 per cent), British and Northern Irish only (16 per cent) or British, Irish and Northern Irish only (15 per cent), while the least likely had an Irish only national identity (2.9 per cent) ([Table DC2208NI](#); [Table DC2210NI](#)).

## 4 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>

## 5 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 (28 June 2013) are provided for Northern Ireland as a whole, and focus on the topics of Ethnicity, Country of birth and Language. A further set of Detailed Characteristics statistics, again at the Northern Ireland level, and focusing on Housing and the Labour Market will be published later in the summer. 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](mailto:census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk)

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## 6 Annex A – Links to Tables on NINIS

<a href="#">DC1101NI</a>	<a href="#">Residence Type by Age by Sex</a>
<a href="#">DC1102NI</a>	<a href="#">Schoolchildren and Students in Full-Time Education Living Away from Home during Term Time by Age by Sex</a>
<a href="#">DC1103NI</a>	<a href="#">Marital and Civil Partnership Status by Age by Sex</a>
<a href="#">DC1104NI</a>	<a href="#">Marital and Civil Partnership Status by Age by Sex of HRP</a>
<a href="#">DC1105NI</a>	<a href="#">Living Arrangements by Age by Sex</a>
<a href="#">DC1106NI</a>	<a href="#">Living Arrangements by Age by Sex of HRP</a>
<a href="#">DC1107NI</a>	<a href="#">Marital and Civil Partnership Status by Age by Sex - Communal Establishments</a>
<a href="#">DC1108NI</a>	<a href="#">Dependent Children by Household Composition by Age of HRP - Usual Residents</a>
<a href="#">DC1111NI</a>	<a href="#">Number and Age of Dependent Children by Family Type by Age of FRP</a>
<a href="#">DC1112NI</a>	<a href="#">Dependent Children by Household Composition by Age of HRP - Households</a>
<a href="#">DC2101NI</a>	<a href="#">Ethnic Group by Age by Sex</a>
<a href="#">DC2102NI</a>	<a href="#">Household Composition by Ethnic Group of HRP</a>
<a href="#">DC2104NI</a>	<a href="#">Living Arrangements by Ethnic Group</a>
<a href="#">DC2107NI</a>	<a href="#">Country of Birth by Age by Sex</a>
<a href="#">DC2108NI</a>	<a href="#">Living Arrangements by Country of Birth</a>
<a href="#">DC2109NI</a>	<a href="#">Passports Held (Classification 1) by Age by Sex</a>
<a href="#">DC2110NI</a>	<a href="#">Passports Held (Classification 2) by Age by Sex</a>
<a href="#">DC2111NI</a>	<a href="#">Main Language by Age by Sex</a>
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<a href="#">DC2113NI</a>	<a href="#">Type of Communal Establishment by Proficiency in English by Sex</a>
<a href="#">DC2125NI</a>	<a href="#">Religion by Broad Age Bands by Sex</a>
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<a href="#">DC2201NI</a>	<a href="#">Country of Birth by Ethnic Group</a>
<a href="#">DC2202NI</a>	<a href="#">Main Language by Ethnic Group</a>
<a href="#">DC2203NI</a>	<a href="#">Proficiency in English by Ethnic Group</a>
<a href="#">DC2204NI</a>	<a href="#">Passports Held (Classification 1) by Ethnic Group</a>
<a href="#">DC2205NI</a>	<a href="#">Passports Held (Classification 2) by Ethnic Group</a>
<a href="#">DC2214NI</a>	<a href="#">National Identity (Classification 1) by Main Language</a>
<a href="#">DC2215NI</a>	<a href="#">National Identity (Classification 2) by Main Language</a>
<a href="#">DC2216NI</a>	<a href="#">National Identity (Classification 1) by Proficiency in English</a>
<a href="#">DC2217NI</a>	<a href="#">National Identity (Classification 2) by Proficiency in English</a>
<a href="#">DC2222NI</a>	<a href="#">Country of Birth by Main Language</a>
<a href="#">DC2223NI</a>	<a href="#">Country of Birth by Proficiency in English</a>
<a href="#">DC2224NI</a>	<a href="#">Country of Birth by Passports Held (Classification 1)</a>
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<a href="#">DC2226NI</a>	<a href="#">Knowledge of Irish by Country of Birth by Religion or Religion Brought Up In by Age</a>

<a href="#"><u>DC2227NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Knowledge of Ulster-Scots by Country of Birth by Religion or Religion Brought Up In by Age</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>DC2232NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Proficiency in English by Main Language</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>DC2233NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Passports Held (Classification 1) by Main Language</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>DC2234NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Passports Held (Classification 2) by Main Language</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>DC2235NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Proficiency in English by Passports Held (Classification 1)</u></a>
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<a href="#"><u>DC2301NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>General Health by Ethnic Group by Age by Sex</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>DC2302NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Long-Term Health Problem or Disability by Ethnic Group by Age by Sex</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>DC2303NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Long-Term Health Problem or Disability by General Health by Ethnic Group by Age</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>DC2304NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Country of Birth by General Health by Long-Term Health Problem or Disability</u></a>
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<a href="#"><u>DC2401NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Type of Communal Establishment by Ethnic Group by Sex</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>DC2402NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Tenure by Number of Cars or Vans by Ethnic Group of HRP</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>DC2403NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Tenure by Occupancy Rating (Rooms) by Ethnic Group</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>DC2404NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Tenure by Occupancy Rating (Rooms) by Ethnic Group of HRP</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>DC2405NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Household Size by Ethnic Group of HRP</u></a>
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<a href="#"><u>DC2501NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Highest Level of Qualification by Ethnic Group by Sex</u></a>
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<a href="#"><u>DC2503NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Country of Birth by Highest Level of Qualification</u></a>
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<a href="#"><u>DC2624NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Economic Activity by Proficiency in English by Age by Sex</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>DC2625NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Economic Activity by Religion by Age</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>DC2626NI</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Economic Activity by Religion or Religion Brought Up In by Age</u></a>