

STATISTICS BULLETIN

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Census 2011: Key Statistics for Northern Ireland

Summary

The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency has today released further results from the 2011 Census, which was held on 27 March 2011. The statistics released today provide a wide ranging profile of the Northern Ireland population covering demography, identity, health, housing, educational qualifications, labour market activity, travel to work or study and migration. The information is presented for a number of geographical levels based on, and including, Northern Ireland's 26 Local Government Districts (LGDs).

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 form 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 both central and local government, academia, organisations undertaking research, the private, business and voluntary sectors and the general public. A selection of the wide range of uses of the Census is provided in Annex A.

Key Points:

Demography

- The usually resident Census Day population of Northern Ireland increased by 7.5 per cent (125,600) to 1.811 million, between 2001 and 2011. The rate of population growth was greatest in Dungannon Local Government District (LGD) (21 per cent).
- The share of the population represented by children aged under 16 years fell from 24 per cent in 2001 to 21 per cent in 2011, while the proportion of people aged 65 years and over rose from 13 per cent to 15 per cent over the same period.

- In 2011, 5.8 per cent of households contained dependent children and no adults in employment.
- The number of lone parent households with dependent children (where the lone parent was aged 16 to 74 years) increased by 27 per cent, from 50,500 in 2001 to 63,900 in 2011.

Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion

- 1.8 per cent (32,400) of the usually resident population of Northern Ireland belonged to minority ethnic groups in 2011, more than double the proportion in 2001 (0.8 per cent).
- Two-fifths (40 per cent) of usual residents had a British Only national identity, a quarter (25 per cent) had Irish Only and just over a fifth (21 per cent) had Northern Irish Only. All LGDs had significant proportions with a Northern Irish Only national identity ranging from 28 per cent in Omagh to 17 per cent in Ballymena and Carrickfergus.
- Almost half (48 per cent) of people usually resident in Northern Ireland in 2011 included British as a national identity, while 29 per cent included Northern Irish and 28 per cent included Irish.
- The proportion of the usually resident population born outside Northern Ireland rose from 9.0 per cent (151,000) in 2001 to 11 per cent (202,000) in 2011. The LGD with the highest proportion of people born in EU accession countries was Dungannon (6.8 per cent).
- Almost three-fifths (59 per cent) of people usually resident in Northern Ireland held a UK passport, just over a fifth (21 per cent) held an Ireland passport, while 19 per cent held no passport.
- English was not the main language for 3.1 per cent (54,500) of usual residents aged 3 years and over, almost one quarter of whom (24 per cent) lived in Belfast LGD. The most prevalent main language other than English was Polish (17,700 people, 1.0 per cent).
- Among usual residents aged 3 years and over, 11 per cent had some ability in Irish in 2011 (compared with 10 per cent in 2001), while 8.1 per cent of people had some ability in Ulster-Scots.
- One sixth (17 per cent) of the usually resident population on Census Day 2011 either had No Religion or Religion Not Stated. The prevalence rates for the main religions were: Catholic (41 per cent); Presbyterian (19 per cent); Church of Ireland (14 per cent); Methodist (3.0 per cent); Other Christian or Christian-related denominations (5.8 per cent); and Other Religions and Philosophies (0.8 per cent).
- Bringing together the information on Religion and Religion Brought up in, 45 per cent of the population were either Catholic or brought up as Catholic, while 48 per cent belonged to or were brought up in Protestant, Other Christian or Christian-related denominations. A further 0.9 per cent belonged to or had been brought up in Other Religions and Philosophies, while 5.6 per cent neither belonged to, nor had been brought up in, a religion.
- The highest proportions of people who neither belonged to, nor had been brought

up in, a religion were in North Down (12 per cent), Carrickfergus (10 per cent) and Ards (9.4 per cent) in 2011.

Health

- Just over one in five of the usually resident population (21 per cent) had a long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities.
- An eighth (12 per cent) of the usually resident population in 2011 provided unpaid care (compared with 11 per cent in 2001), around a quarter (26 per cent) of whom did so for 50 or more hours per week.
- Four-fifths (80 per cent) of usual residents had a good or very good level of general health.
- Almost seven-tenths of usual residents (69 per cent) did not have a long-term condition. The most common long-term conditions among the usually resident population were a mobility or dexterity problem (11 per cent) and long-term pain or discomfort (10 per cent).

Households and Accommodation

- There were 703,300 households in Northern Ireland, up 12 per cent (76,600) since 2001.
- The main household space types were detached houses or bungalows, accounting for 37 per cent of household spaces, semi-detached houses or bungalows (28 per cent), terraced properties (25 per cent) and purpose-built flats or apartments (8.6 per cent).
- The number of households renting from a private landlord increased by 128 per cent, from 41,700 in 2001 to 95,200 in 2011, effectively doubling the share of all households accounted for by private renting from 6.6 per cent in 2001 to 14 per cent in 2011.
- The average household size across Northern Ireland decreased from 2.65 usual residents in 2001 to 2.54 in 2011.
- The proportion of households with no central heating fell from 4.9 per cent in 2001 to 0.5 per cent in 2011.
- Over three-quarters of households (77 per cent) had access to a car or van in 2011, up from 74 per cent in 2001. Over the same period, the proportion of households with access to two or more cars or vans increased from 29 per cent to 36 per cent.
- 12 per cent of household accommodation had been designed or adapted for wheelchair usage, other physical or mobility difficulties, visual difficulties, hearing difficulties or other circumstances.

Qualifications

- In 2011, 24 per cent of usual residents aged 16 years and over in Northern Ireland had achieved Level 4 or higher qualifications, while 29 per cent had no qualifications.

Labour Market

- Two-thirds (66 per cent) of all usual residents in Northern Ireland aged 16 to 74 years were economically active in the week before Census Day 2011. These were primarily composed of full-time employees (36 per cent), part-time employees (13 per cent), the self-employed (8.9 per cent) and unemployed people (5.0 per cent); the remaining 3.7 per cent were economically active full-time students.
- The total number of employees aged 16 to 74 years was 640,000 in 2011, which was 14 per cent (76,200) higher than on Census Day 2001 (563,800).
- 16 per cent of people aged 16 to 74 years had helped with or carried out voluntary work without pay.
- Based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007), around a third of people aged 16 to 74 years in employment worked in either of two industrial sectors in the four weeks before Census Day 2011, namely the wholesale and retail trade or repair of motor vehicles (18 per cent) and human health and social work (14 per cent).
- Based on Standard Occupation Classification 2010 (SOC 2010), the largest occupational groupings for people aged 16 to 74 years in employment in 2011 were: professional occupations (17 per cent); skilled trades (14 per cent); and administrative and secretarial occupations (14 per cent).
- Almost three-fifths (58 per cent) of people aged 16 to 74 years who were in employment usually drove a vehicle to work, while 10 per cent worked mainly at or from home.

Migration

- 93 per cent of usual residents born in Northern Ireland have never resided outside the jurisdiction. 1.8 per cent (28,300) of the usually resident population had lived elsewhere and returned between 2007 and Census Day 2011.

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1 Demography

People

- Between Census Day 2001 (29 April 2001) and Census Day 2011 (27 March 2011), the usually resident population of Northern Ireland increased by 7.5 per cent (125,600) to 1.811 million. Of the 2011 population, 51 per cent were female and 49 per cent were male ([Table KS101NI](#)).
- The vast majority (98.8 per cent, 1.788 million) of Northern Ireland's population lived in private households on Census Day 2011, with the remaining 22,500 people (1.2 per cent) living in communal establishments, such as university halls of residence and nursing homes. The proportion of the population living in these establishments ranged from 0.5 per cent in Ballymoney, Craigavon and Magherafelt LGDs to 2.3 per cent in Newtownabbey ([Table KS101NI](#)).
- The population of Northern Ireland's LGDs ranged from 17,100 in Moyle to 281,000 in Belfast in March 2011. While the population of every LGD increased during the decade to 2011, the rate of growth was greatest in Dungannon (21 per cent), Banbridge (17 per cent) and Ballymoney (16 per cent), and least in Belfast (1.3 per cent) and Castlereagh (1.1 per cent) ([Table KS101NI](#)).

Age Structure

- Northern Ireland's average (median) age increased from 34 years to 37 years between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. Over the same period, the share of the population represented by children aged under 16 years fell from 24 per cent to 21 per cent, while the proportion of people aged 65 years and over rose from 13 per cent to 15 per cent ([Table KS102NI](#)).
- There were 379,300 children living in Northern Ireland on Census Day 2011, a fall of 4.7 per cent (18,700) compared with 2001. Although some of the largest proportionate reductions were in predominantly urban areas, such as Derry (14 per cent), Belfast (13 per cent) and Castlereagh (11 per cent), sizeable decreases also occurred in Limavady (13 per cent) and Strabane (11 per cent). Of the seven LGDs with more children than in 2001, the greatest proportionate increases were in Banbridge (11 per cent) and Dungannon (8.7 per cent) ([Table KS102NI](#)).

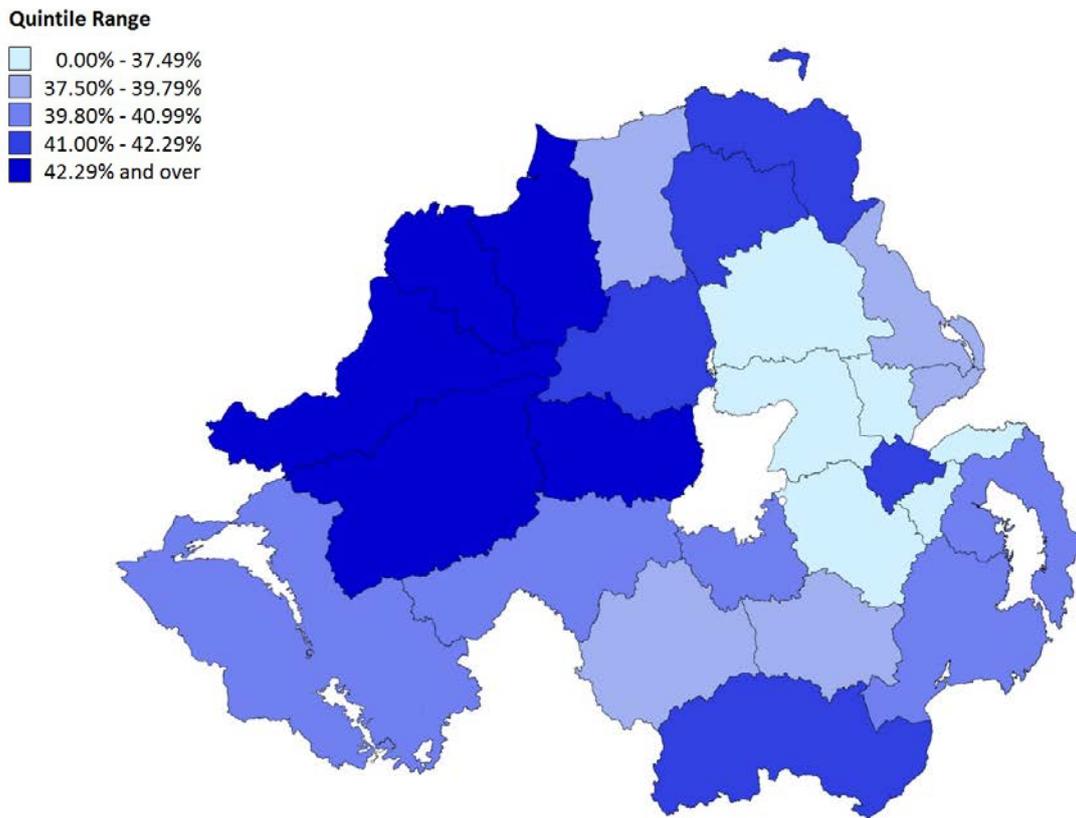
- Compared with the 2001 Census, the number of people aged 65 years and over living in Northern Ireland increased by 18 per cent (40,400) to 263,700 on Census Day 2011. Proportionately, the largest increases were in Antrim (38 per cent) and Limavady (34 per cent), followed by Ards, Banbridge, Down and Lisburn (all 29 per cent). Belfast was the only LGD to experience a decrease (3 per cent) in the number of people aged 65 years and over, while the smallest increase occurred in Castlereagh (8 per cent). However, Castlereagh along with North Down retained the joint highest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (18 per cent), while the lowest proportions were in Derry, Dungannon, Magherafelt and Newry & Mourne (all 12 per cent) ([Table KS102NI](#)).
- On Census Day 2011, Ards, Castlereagh, Larne and North Down LGDs shared the highest median age (41 years), with those sharing the lowest median age (34 years) being Cookstown, Dungannon, Magherafelt and Newry & Mourne. The proportion of the population aged 0 to 4 years ranged from 5.8 per cent in Larne to 7.9 per cent in Craigavon, while the proportion aged 85 years and over ranged from 1.1 per cent in Derry to 2.5 per cent in North Down ([Table KS102NI](#)).

Families and Households

- Almost half (48 per cent) of people aged 16 years and over on Census Day 2011 were married, and over a third (36 per cent) were single. Just over 1,200 people (0.1 per cent) were in registered same-sex civil partnerships in March 2011. A further 9.4 per cent of usual residents were either separated, divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership, while the remaining 6.8 per cent were either widowed or a surviving partner. The highly urban areas of Belfast and Derry had the largest proportions of single people (47 per cent and 42 per cent respectively), whereas Ards and North Down had the lowest (both 29 per cent) ([Table KS103NI](#)).
- In March 2011, almost two-fifths (38 per cent) of households were centred on married couples, consisting of those with dependent children (20 per cent), those with children who were all non-dependent (8.3 per cent) or those with no children (10 per cent). Over a quarter of households (28 per cent) were composed of only one person; those with a person aged 65 years or more accounting for 11 per cent of households. A further 14 per cent of households were headed by a lone parent, including 9.1 per cent where dependent children were present ([Table KS105NI](#)).

- Castlereagh, Moyle and North Down LGDs had the joint highest proportion of households where there was a sole occupant aged 65 years or over (13 per cent) on Census Day 2011, whereas Magherafelt had the highest incidence of households containing couples who were married with dependent children (28 per cent) ([Table KS105NI](#)).
- In 2011, one-third (34 per cent) of households in Northern Ireland contained dependent children, down from 36 per cent in 2001. The LGDs with the highest proportions of households with dependent children were Magherafelt (40 per cent), Dungannon and Newry & Mourne (both 39 per cent), while those with the lowest were Belfast and North Down (both 29 per cent) ([Table KS105NI](#)).
- On Census Day 2011, two-fifths (40 per cent) of households contained at least one person with a long-term health problem or disability; made up of those households with dependent children (9.2 per cent) and those with no dependent children (31 per cent). Strabane (49 per cent) had the highest prevalence rate for households containing someone with a long-term health problem or disability, followed by Cookstown, Derry and Omagh (all 45 per cent); the lowest prevalence rates were in North Down (34 per cent) and Antrim (36 per cent) ([Table KS106NI](#); Map 1.1).

Map 1.1 - Proportion of all households with at least one person with a long-term health problem or disability by LGD

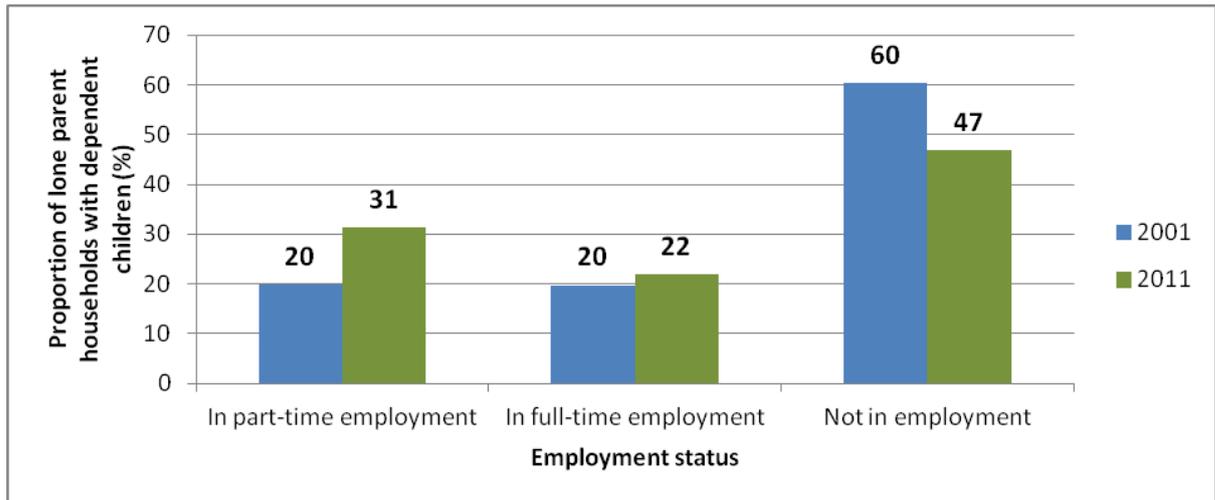


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[Download map and supporting data](#)

- In March 2011, 5.8 per cent of households contained dependent children and no adults in employment, with the highest rates being in the north-west LGDs of Derry (11 per cent), Strabane (8.7 per cent) and Limavady (8.2 per cent), and the lowest in Castlereagh (2.9 per cent) and North Down (3.1 per cent) ([Table KS106NI](#)).
- Between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, the number of lone parent households with dependent children (where the lone parent was aged 16 to 74 years) increased by 27 per cent, from 50,500 to 63,900. In 2011, 91 per cent of such households had a female lone parent, a similar figure to that in 2001 (92 per cent). The proportion of such households where the lone parent was in part-time employment rose from 20 per cent in April 2001 to 31 per cent in March 2011, while the proportion with a lone parent working full-time increased from 20 per cent to 22 per cent. The proportion where the lone parent was not in employment fell from 60 per cent to 47 per cent over the decade ([Table KS107NI](#); Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1 - Employment status of lone parent in lone parent households with dependent children



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

- Female lone parents aged 16 to 74 years, living in households with dependent children, were more likely to be working part-time (33 per cent) than their male counterparts (13 per cent) ([Table KS107NI](#)).
- The employment rates for lone parents aged 16 to 74 years, living in households with dependent children, were highest in North Down (66 per cent), Castlereagh (65 per cent) and Newtownabbey (64 per cent), while those least likely to be in employment were living in Strabane (40 per cent), Derry (43 per cent) or Limavady (44 per cent) ([Table KS107NI](#)).

2 Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion (EILR)

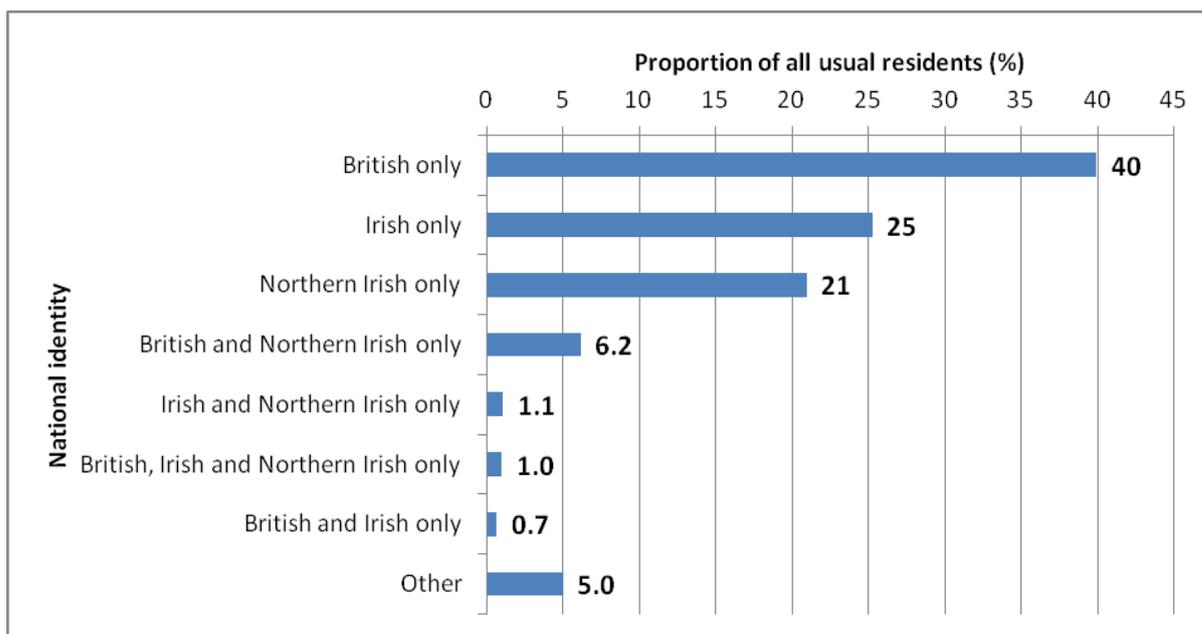
Ethnicity

- On Census Day 2011, 1.8 per cent (32,400) of the usually resident population of Northern Ireland belonged to minority ethnic groups, more than double the proportion in 2001 (0.8 per cent). The main minority ethnic groups were Chinese (6,300 people), Indian (6,200), Mixed (6,000) and Other Asian (5,000), each accounting for around 0.3 per cent of the usually resident population. A further 0.1 per cent (1,300) of people were Irish Travellers. Belfast (3.6 per cent), Castlereagh (2.9 per cent) and Dungannon (2.5 per cent) had the highest proportions of residents from minority ethnic groups ([Table KS201NI](#)).

National Identity

- A question on national identity was introduced in the 2011 Census primarily to enable people from minority ethnic populations to more fully articulate their identity. As the question allowed multiple responses, [Table KS202NI \(Classification 1\)](#) has been used to report combined responses (for example, “British, Irish and Northern Irish”), while [Table KS203NI \(Classification 2\)](#) reports statistics for each individual national identity, regardless of whether these options were chosen along with other national identities. Accordingly, the sum of the proportions in Classification 2 exceeds 100 per cent.
- In 2011, two-fifths (40 per cent) of people had a British Only national identity (without selecting any additional national identities), a quarter (25 per cent) had Irish Only and just over a fifth (21 per cent) had Northern Irish Only (Classification 1). Of the various combined national identities, British and Northern Irish Only was the most prevalent (6.2 per cent), while 5.0 per cent of respondents included national identities other than British, Irish or Northern Irish ([Table KS202NI](#); Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1 - National identity of all usual residents (Classification 1)



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

- The LGDs with the highest proportions of usual residents who had a British Only national identity were Carrickfergus (62 per cent), Ards (59 per cent), Ballymena (58 per cent) and Larne (58 per cent); those with the lowest were Newry & Mourne (17 per cent), Derry (20 per cent) and Omagh (25 per cent). People living in Omagh (28 per cent), Down (27 per cent) or Strabane (27 per cent) were most likely to have a Northern Irish Only national identity, with those living in Ballymena or Carrickfergus (both 17 per cent) least likely to do so. The highest prevalence rates for Irish Only as a national identity were found in Derry (52 per cent), Newry & Mourne (50 per cent) and Magherafelt (39 per cent), while the lowest related to Carrickfergus (3.1 per cent), Ards (5.0 per cent) and North Down (5.2 per cent) ([Table KS202NI](#)).
- On the basis of Classification 2, almost half (48 per cent) of people usually resident in Northern Ireland in 2011 included British as a national identity, while 29 per cent included Northern Irish and 28 per cent included Irish. The proportions who included English, Scottish or Welsh as a national identity were 1.0 per cent, 0.5 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively, while 3.4 per cent included Other national identities ([Table KS203NI](#)).

Country of Birth

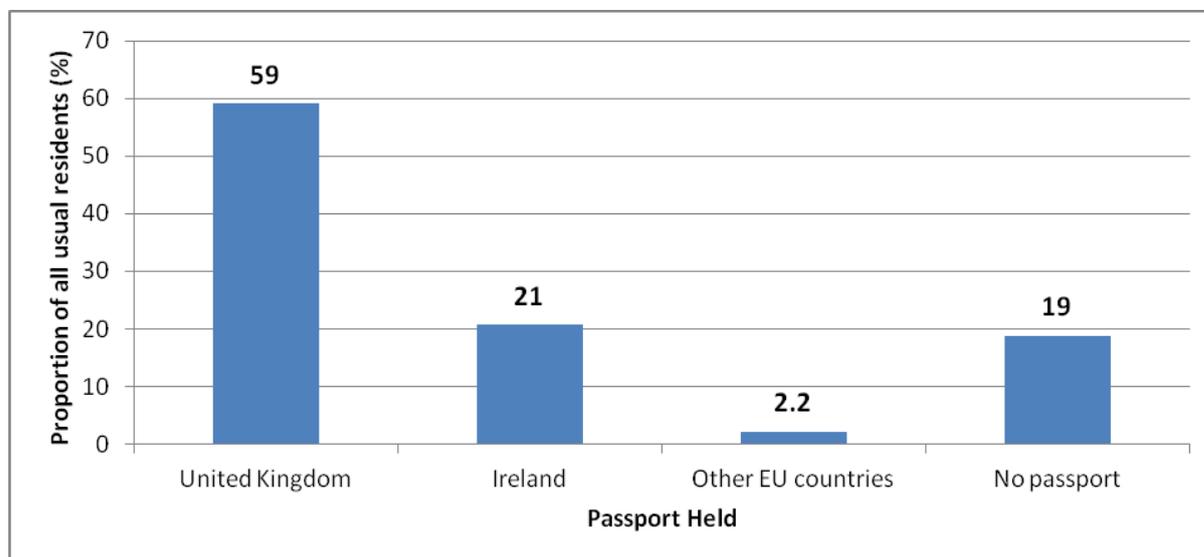
- The proportion of the usually resident population born outside Northern Ireland rose from 9.0 per cent (151,000) in April 2001 to 11 per cent (202,000) in March 2011. This change was largely as a result of inward migration by people born in the 12 countries which have joined the European Union (EU) since 2004. These EU accession countries accounted for 2.0 per cent (35,700) of people usually resident in Northern Ireland on Census Day 2011, while their share of the 2001 Census population was 0.1 per cent. The remainder of the population born outside Northern Ireland consisted of 4.6 per cent born in Great Britain, 2.1 per cent born in the Republic of Ireland, 0.5 per cent born in countries which were EU members before 2004 and 2.0 per cent born elsewhere ([Table KS204NI](#)).
- In 2011, the LGDs with the highest proportions of people born in EU accession countries were Dungannon (6.8 per cent), Craigavon (4.2 per cent), Newry & Mourne (3.5 per cent), Armagh (3.2 per cent) and Ballymena (3.1 per cent). At 2.6 per cent, Dungannon also had one of the highest prevalence rates for people born outside the EU, along with Belfast (3.7 per cent), Castlereagh (2.8 per cent) and North Down (2.6 per cent). North Down had the highest rate of people born Elsewhere in the UK (8.5 per cent), while Fermanagh had the highest rate for those born in the Republic of Ireland (6.7 per cent) ([Table KS204NI](#)).

Passports Held

- Another new question in 2011 invited respondents to indicate which passports they hold. As this question allowed for multiple responses, [Table KS205NI \(Classification 1\)](#) 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. [Table KS206NI \(Classification 2\)](#) has been used to incorporate combined responses (for example, "UK and Ireland Only").
- On Census Day 2011, almost three-fifths (59 per cent) of people usually resident in Northern Ireland held a UK passport, just over a fifth (21 per cent) held an Ireland passport, while 19 per cent held no passport (Classification 1). Among the prevalence rates for passports held of countries in other regions were: Other EU countries (2.2 per cent); Middle East and Asia (0.5 per cent); and North America

and the Caribbean (0.3 per cent). Taking into consideration combined responses (Classification 2), 1.7 per cent of people held both UK and Ireland passports but no other passports (Tables [KS205NI](#) and [KS206NI](#); Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2 - Distribution of passports held by all usual residents (Classification 1)



NB: The graphic representation above does not include the following categories: 'Europe non-EU countries'; 'Africa'; 'Middle East and Asia'; 'North America and the Caribbean'; 'Central America'; 'South America'; 'Antarctica and Oceania'.

[Download chart and supporting data](#)

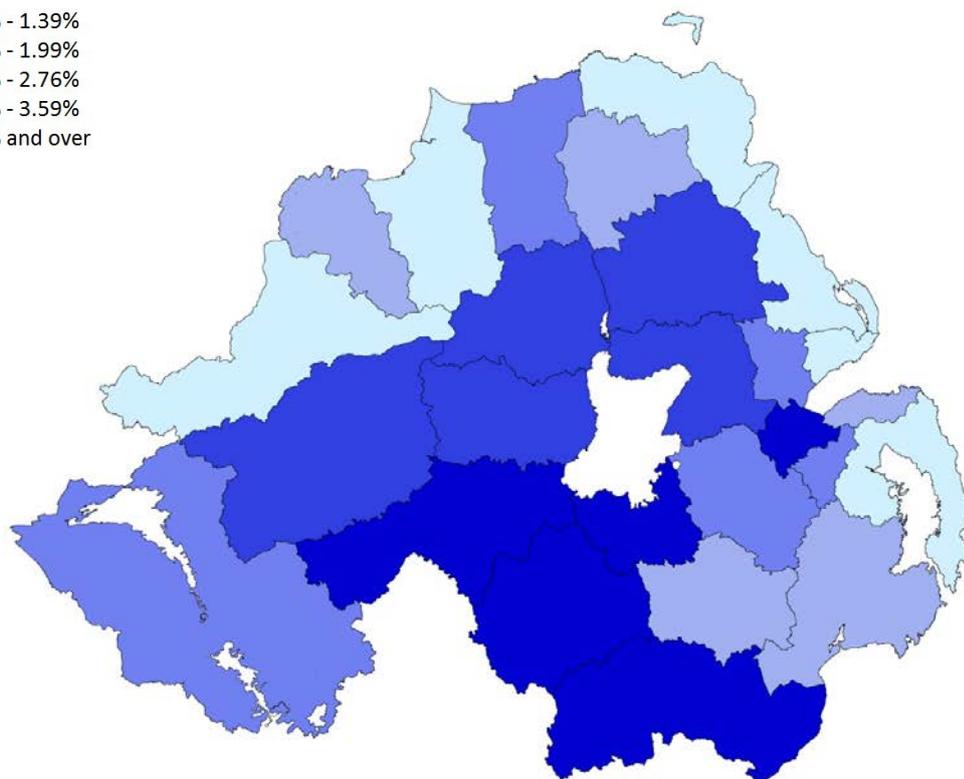
Main Language

- A new question for 2011 revealed that 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) or Hungarian (1,000) - all 0.1 per cent ([Table KS207NI](#)).
- On Census Day 2011, almost a quarter (24 per cent) of Northern Ireland residents aged 3 years and over whose main language was not English lived in Belfast LGD. Relative to its population, Dungannon (9.3 per cent) had the highest prevalence of main languages other than English, followed by Craigavon (6.1 per cent) and Belfast (4.8 per cent) ([Table KS207NI](#); Map2.1).

Map 2.1 - Proportion of those aged 3 years and over whose main language is not English by LGD

Quintile Range

0.00% - 1.39%
1.40% - 1.99%
2.00% - 2.76%
2.77% - 3.59%
3.60% and over



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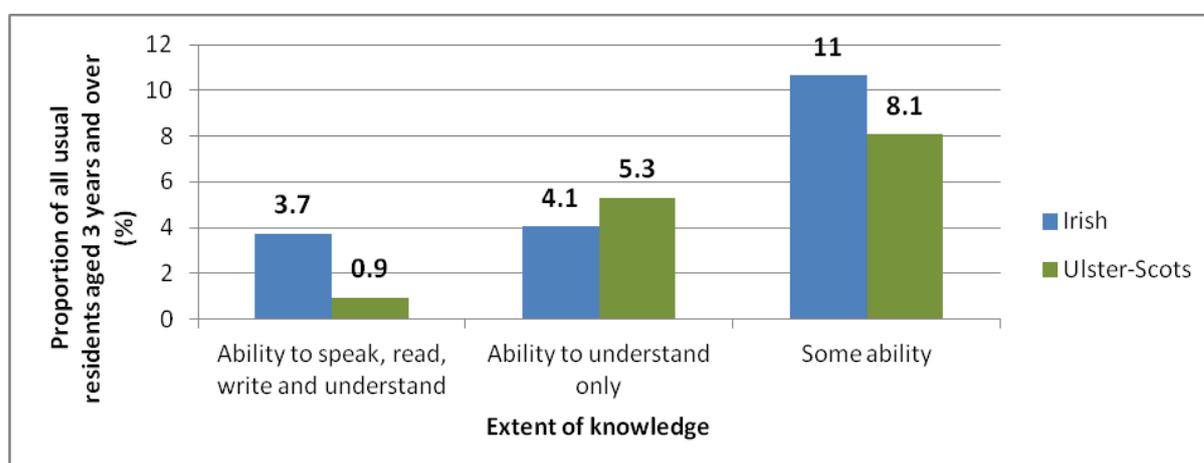
[Download map and supporting data](#)

- Dungannon LGD had the highest rates for Lithuanian (3.1 per cent), Portuguese (1.2 per cent) and Russian (0.4 per cent) as a main language, and shared joint highest rates for Polish (2.4 per cent, along with Craigavon) and Latvian (0.3 per cent, with Armagh). Belfast had the highest rates for Irish (0.6 per cent) and Chinese (0.3 per cent) and, along with Castlereagh, joint highest for Tagalog / Filipino (0.3 per cent). In addition, 0.7 per cent of Cookstown residents had Slovak as a main language, 0.4 per cent of people living in Omagh had Hungarian, and 0.2 per cent of those in Antrim had Malayalam ([Table KS207NI](#)).
- In 2011, one in fifty households (2.1 per cent) in Northern Ireland contained no people whose main language was English, with Dungannon LGD having the highest rate (7.1 per cent), followed by Craigavon (4.5 per cent), Belfast (3.0 per cent) and Newry & Mourne (3.0 per cent) ([Table KS208NI](#)).

Knowledge of 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) (Tables [KS209NI](#) and [KS210NI](#); Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3 - Knowledge of Irish and Ulster-Scots among usual residents aged 3 years and over



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

- The results of the 2011 Census questions on Irish and Ulster-Scots showed a large degree of variation and contrast at LGD level. Some ability in Irish was most common in Newry & Mourne (20 per cent), Magherafelt (18 per cent) and Dungannon (18 per cent), and least prevalent in Carrickfergus (2.2 per cent), Ards (3.1 per cent) and North Down (3.2 per cent). Residents of Ballymoney (29 per cent), Ballymena (22 per cent) and Moyle (22 per cent) were most likely to have some ability in Ulster-Scots, while prevalence rates were lowest in Newry & Mourne (3.7 per cent), Fermanagh (4.0 per cent) and Derry (4.5 per cent) (Tables [KS209NI](#) and [KS210NI](#)).

Religion

- One sixth (17 per cent) of the usually resident population on Census Day 2011 either had No Religion or Religion Not Stated. The prevalence rates for the main religions were: Catholic (41 per cent); Presbyterian (19 per cent); Church of Ireland (14 per cent); Methodist (3.0 per cent); Other Christian or Christian-related denominations (5.8 per cent); and Other Religions and Philosophies (0.8 per cent) ([Table KS211NI](#)).
- Respondents to the 2011 Census who did not state a religion were asked what religion they were brought up in. Bringing together the information on Religion and Religion Brought up in, 45 per cent of the population were either Catholic or brought up as Catholic, while 48 per cent belonged to or were brought up in Protestant, Other Christian or Christian-related denominations. A further 0.9 per cent belonged to or had been brought up in Other Religions and Philosophies, while 5.6 per cent neither belonged to, nor had been brought up in, a religion ([Table KS212NI](#)).
- On Census Day 2011, Newry & Mourne LGD had the highest proportion of residents who were either Catholic or who had been brought up as Catholic (79 per cent), followed by Derry (75 per cent) and Omagh (70 per cent), while Carrickfergus (10 per cent), Ards (13 per cent) and North Down (14 per cent) had the lowest proportions ([Table KS212NI](#)).
- In 2011, the LGDs with the highest prevalence rates for people who belonged to or who had been brought up in Protestant, Other Christian or Christian-related denominations were Carrickfergus (79 per cent), Ards (77 per cent) and North Down (73 per cent), with the lowest rates being in Newry & Mourne (18 per cent), Derry (22 per cent) and Omagh (27 per cent) ([Table KS212NI](#)).
- The highest proportions of people who neither belonged to, nor had been brought up in, a religion were in North Down (12 per cent), Carrickfergus (10 per cent) or Ards (9.4 per cent) in 2011, while the lowest proportions lived in Strabane (1.1 per cent), Omagh (1.8 per cent) or Magherafelt (2.0 per cent) ([Table KS212NI](#)).

3 Health

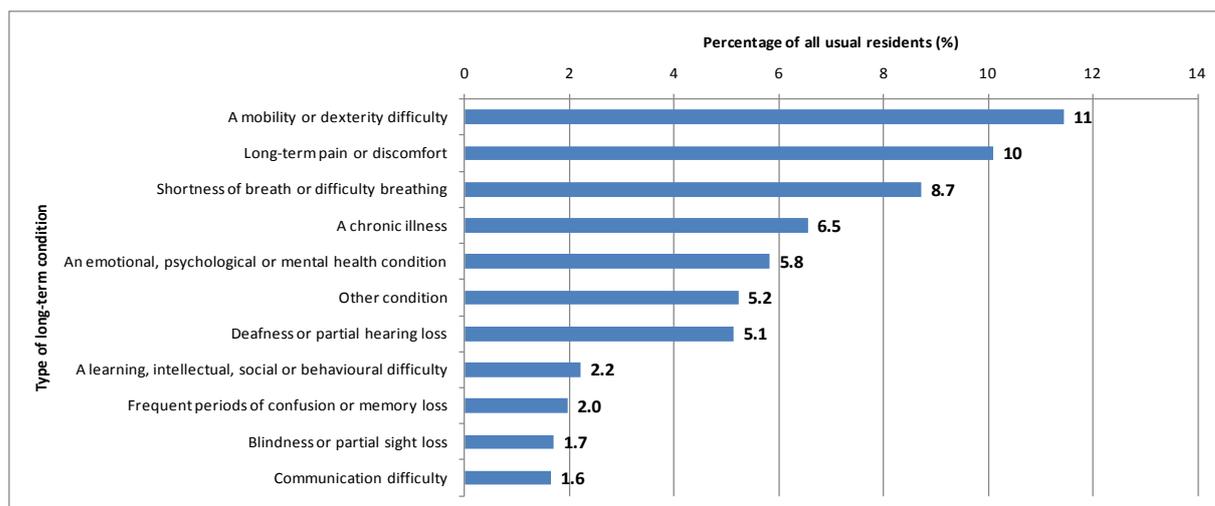
Health and Provision of Unpaid Care

- In 2011, just over one in five of the usually resident population (21 per cent) had a long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities. In response to a similar question in 2001, 20 per cent of people had a long-term illness, health problem or disability which limited their daily activities or the work they can do. In 2011, Strabane and Belfast (both 24 per cent) had the highest proportions of usual residents with a long-term health problem or disability ([Table KS301NI](#)).
- Respondents to the 2011 Census were asked whether they provide any unpaid help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health / disabilities or problems related to old age. An eighth (12 per cent) of the population provided such unpaid care (compared with 11 per cent in 2001), around a quarter (26 per cent) of whom did so for 50 or more hours per week. ([Table KS301NI](#)).
- In response to a question which was amended for the 2011 Census, four-fifths (80 per cent) of people had a good or very good level of general health. Antrim and North Down had the highest proportions of usual residents in good or very good health (both 82 per cent), while the lowest prevalence rates were in Strabane (75 per cent) and Belfast (76 per cent) ([Table KS301NI](#)).

Long-term Conditions

- A new question for the 2011 Census asked respondents to indicate whether they had any of a range of conditions which had lasted, or which they expected to last, at least 12 months, regardless of whether these limited their day-to-day activities. Almost seven-tenths of people (69 per cent) did not have a long-term condition. The most common long-term conditions among the usually resident population were: a mobility or dexterity problem (11 per cent); long-term pain or discomfort (10 per cent); shortness of breath or difficulty breathing (8.7 per cent); chronic illness (6.5 per cent); and an emotional, psychological or mental health condition (5.8 per cent) ([Table KS302NI](#); Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1 - Type of long-term condition (all usual residents)



NB: The graphic representation above does not include the category 'No condition' (69 per cent)

[Download chart and supporting data](#)

- In 2011, residents of Belfast, Carrickfergus and Strabane LGDs were most likely to have had a long-term condition (all 34 per cent), while people living in Dungannon and Magherafelt were least likely (both 28 per cent) ([Table KS302NI](#)).

4 Housing and Accommodation

Household Spaces and Accommodation Type

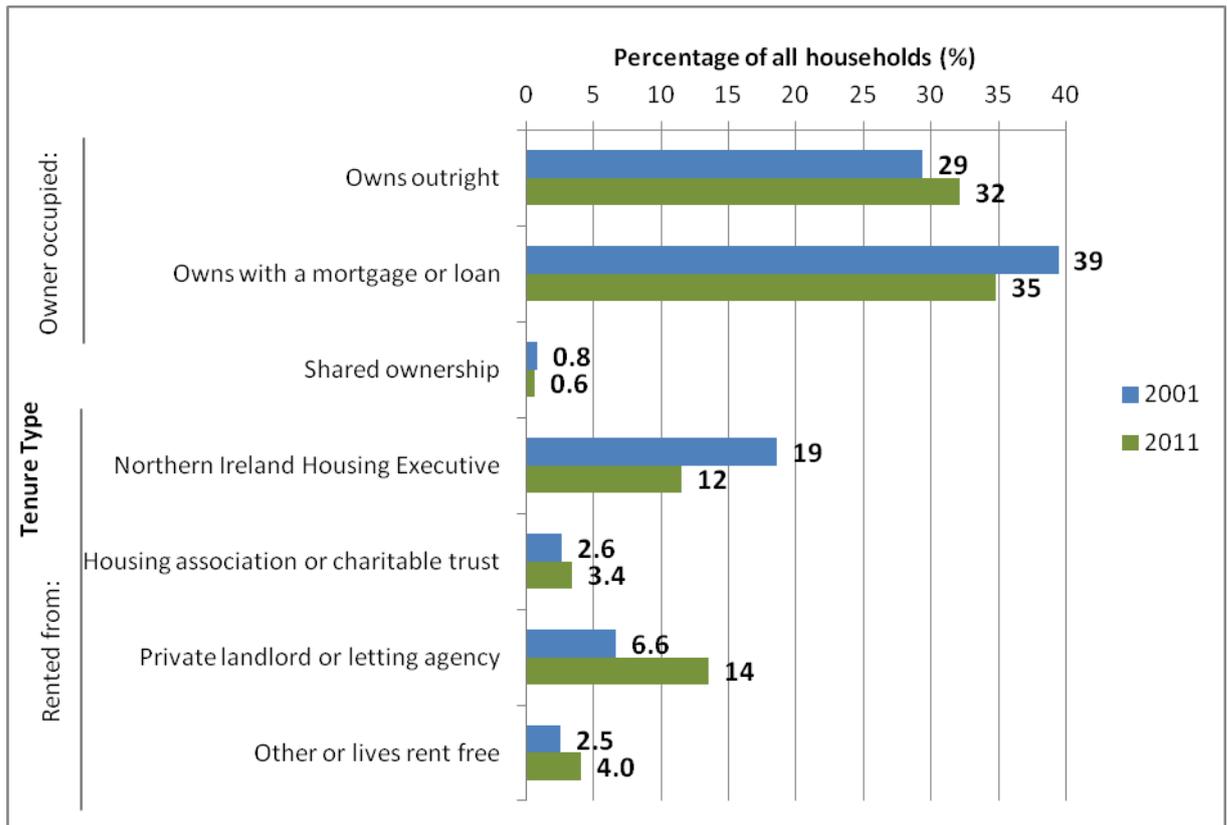
- On Census Day 2011, there were 703,300 households in Northern Ireland, up 12 per cent (76,600) since 2001. Over the same period, the number of household spaces¹ increased by 14 per cent (89,800) to 748,200, while the number of household spaces without usual residents rose by 42 per cent (13,300) to 45,000. As a result, the proportion of household spaces without usual residents increased from 4.8 per cent in 2001 to 6.0 per cent in 2011 ([Table KS401NI](#)).
- In March 2011, the main household space types were detached houses or bungalows, accounting for 37 per cent of household spaces, semi-detached houses or bungalows (28 per cent), terraced properties (25 per cent) and purpose-built flats or apartments (8.6 per cent). The 14 per cent (89,800) increase in the number of household spaces between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses was largely due to increases of 37 per cent (17,300) in the number of purpose-built flats, 16 per cent (28,000) in the number of semi-detached houses or bungalows and 15 per cent (37,000) in the number of detached houses or bungalows ([Table KS401NI](#)).

Tenure and Landlord

- The number of households renting from a private landlord increased by 128 per cent, from 41,700 in 2001 to 95,200 in 2011, effectively doubling the share of all households accounted for by private renting from 6.6 per cent to 14 per cent. The other main tenure types in 2011 were households owning their property with a mortgage or loan (35 per cent), those that own their property outright (32 per cent) and those renting from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (12 per cent). Fermanagh had the highest proportion of households which owned their property outright (43 per cent), while Belfast had the lowest proportion (23 per cent) ([Table KS402NI](#); Figure 4.1).

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

Figure 4.1 - Tenure type (all households)



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

- Although every LGD experienced a sizeable increase in the number of privately renting households between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, the rates of increase varied greatly. The largest proportionate increases occurred in Castlereagh (245 per cent), Antrim (221 per cent) and Ballymoney (216 per cent), while the smallest were in Belfast (74 per cent), Coleraine (85 per cent) and Moyle (89 per cent) ([Table KS402NI](#)).

Number of People Living in Households

- In 2011, the average household size ranged from 2.29 in Belfast to 2.98 in Magherafelt. The average household size across Northern Ireland decreased from 2.65 usual residents in 2001 to 2.54 in 2011. Consistent with this, the proportion of one-person households increased from 27 per cent to 28 per cent over the same period ([Table KS403NI](#)).

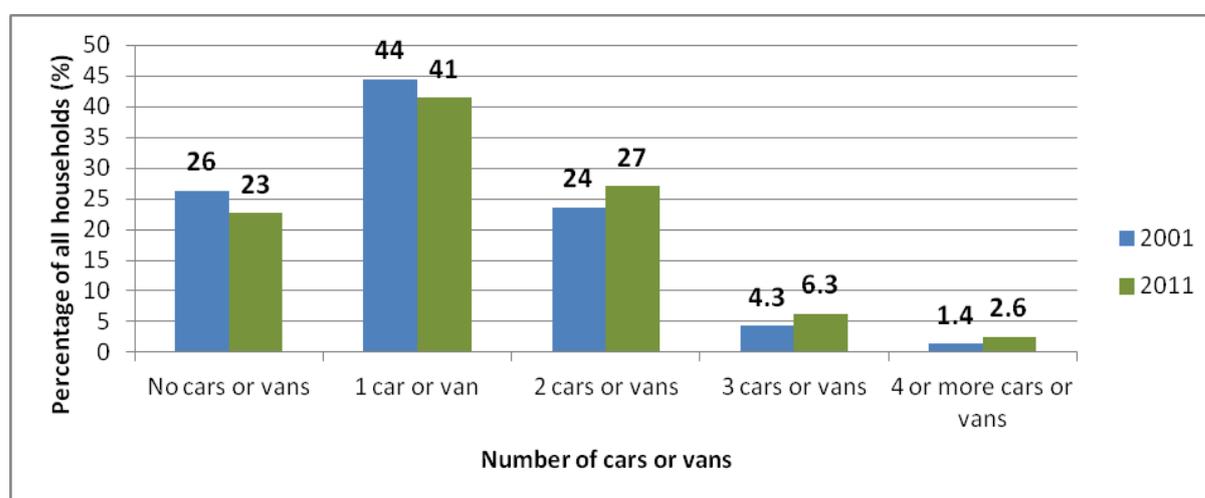
Central Heating

- The proportion of households with no central heating fell from 4.9 per cent in 2001 to 0.5 per cent in 2011. Oil was the predominant means of central heating in 2011 (used as the sole means of central heating by 62 per cent of households), while 17 per cent used solely gas. A further 13 per cent of households used two or more types of central heating. Gas central heating was most likely to be used as the sole means of central heating by households in the Greater Belfast area, including half (50 per cent) of those in Belfast LGD, followed by North Down (32 per cent), Carrickfergus (28 per cent), Castlereagh (26 per cent) and Newtownabbey (26 per cent) ([Table KS404NI](#)).

Cars or Vans

- Over three-quarters of households (77 per cent) had access to a car or van in March 2011, up from 74 per cent in April 2001. Over the same period, the proportion of households with access to two or more cars or vans increased from 29 per cent to 36 per cent, the latter proportion included 6.3 per cent having access to three vehicles and 2.6 per cent to four or more vehicles. Belfast had the highest percentage of households with no access to a car or van (40 per cent), while households in the predominantly rural areas of Magherafelt (5.7 per cent), Cookstown (5.2 per cent) and Dungannon (4.6 per cent) were most likely to have access to four or more vehicles ([Table KS405NI](#); Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2 - Access to cars or vans (all households)

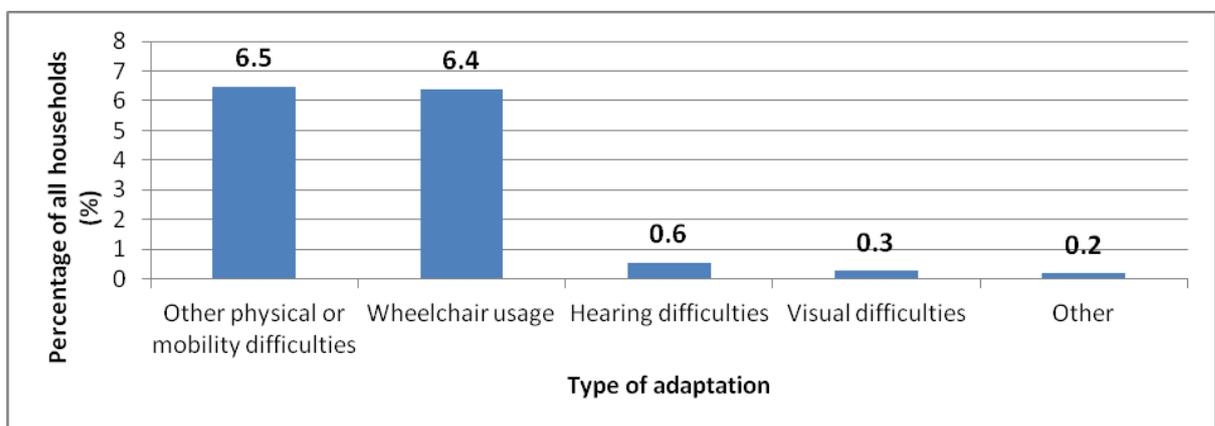


[Download chart and supporting data](#)

Adaptation of Accommodation

- A new question for 2011 asked whether household accommodation had been designed or adapted for wheelchair usage, other physical or mobility difficulties, visual difficulties, hearing difficulties or other circumstances. This found that 12 per cent of household accommodation had been so designed or adapted, with the main reasons being wheelchair usage (6.4 per cent) or other physical or mobility difficulties (6.5 per cent). The rates for those adapted or designed for hearing and visual difficulties were 0.6 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively, while 0.2 per cent of households had been designed or adapted for other circumstances ([Table KS406NI](#); Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3 - Adaptation of accommodation (all households)



NB: The graphic representation above does not include the category 'No adaptation' (88 per cent)

[Download chart and supporting data](#)

- In 2011, household accommodation in Cookstown (16 per cent) and Fermanagh (15 per cent) were most likely to have had adaptations. The highest prevalence rates for adaptations for wheelchair usage were in Fermanagh (11 per cent), Omagh (9.3 per cent), Magherafelt (9.2 per cent) and Dungannon (9.2 per cent). The highest rates for adaptations for other physical or mobility difficulties were in Belfast (8.4 per cent), Cookstown (7.7 per cent) and Derry (7.5 per cent) ([Table KS406NI](#)).

Communal Establishment Residents

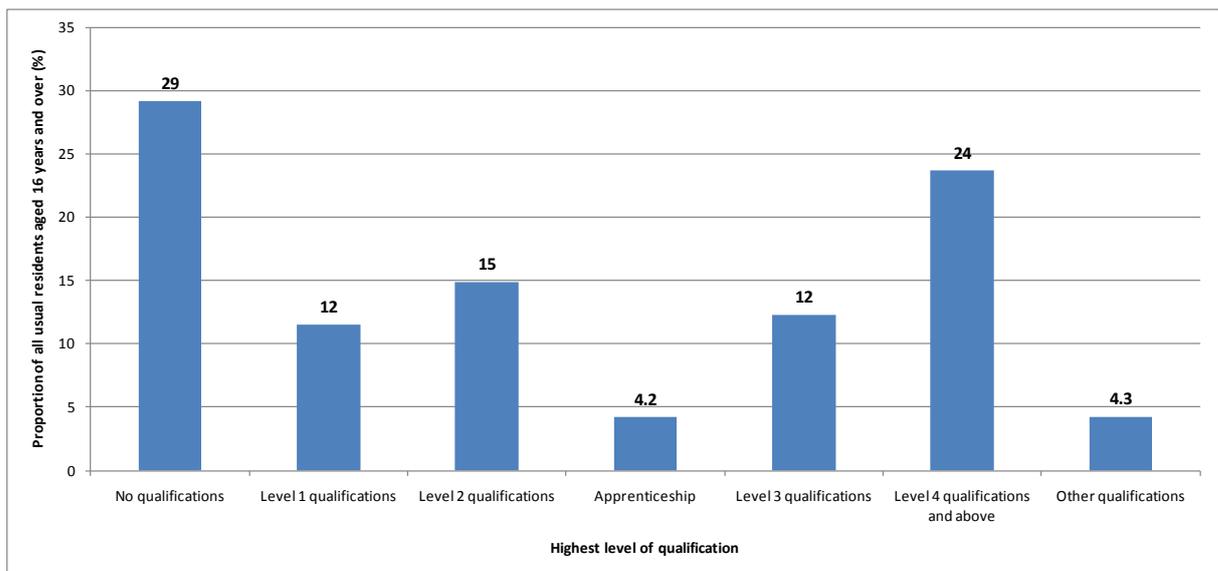
- In March 2011, over three-fifths (63 per cent) of people staying in communal establishments were usually resident in medical and care establishments. Four-fifths (80 per cent) of those resident in medical and care establishments had a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities a lot. This contrasts with 6.6 per cent of people who were usually resident in education and other establishments and with 12 per cent of all usual residents in Northern Ireland (Tables [KS301NI](#) and [KS407NI](#)).

5 Qualifications

Qualifications

- In 2011, 24 per cent of usual residents aged 16 years and over in Northern Ireland had achieved Level 4 or higher² qualifications, while 29 per cent had no qualifications ([Table KS501NI](#); Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1 - Highest level of qualification (all usual residents aged 16 years and over)

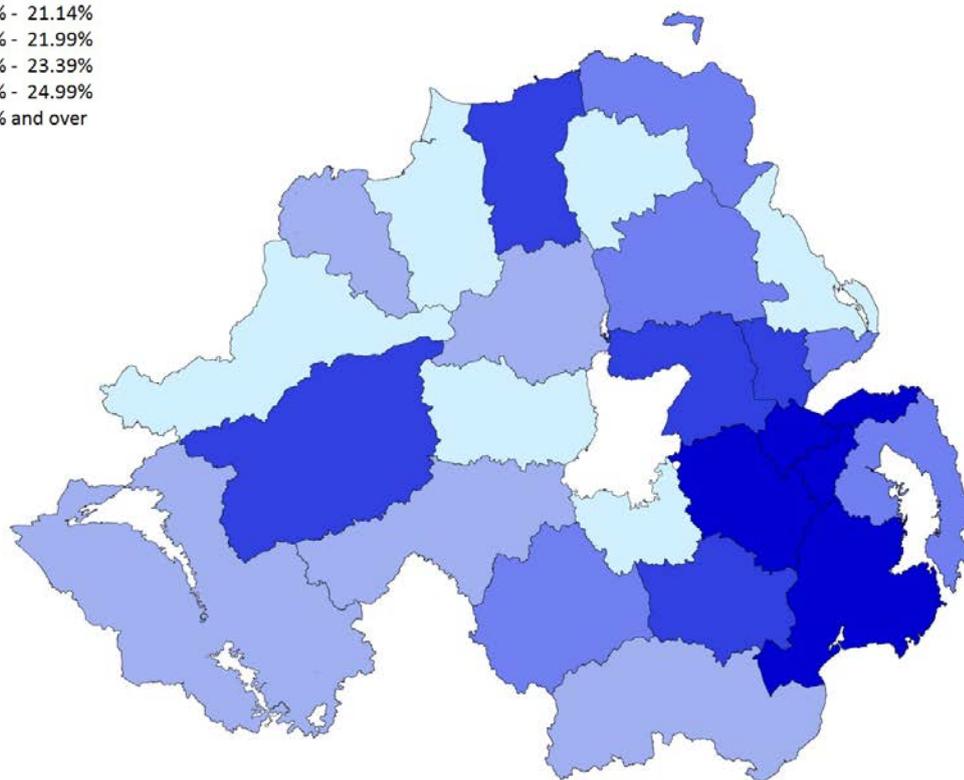


[Download chart and supporting data](#)

- In 2011, residents of North Down and Castlereagh aged 16 years and over were most likely to have Level 4 or higher qualifications, at 31 per cent and 30 per cent respectively, while those living in Strabane were least likely to have Level 4 or higher qualifications (16 per cent), followed by those living in Ballymoney or Limavady (both 18 per cent) ([Table KS501NI](#); Map 5.1).

² Level 4 or higher: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree, Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)

Map 5.1 - Proportion of all usual residents aged 16 years and over with level 4 or higher qualifications



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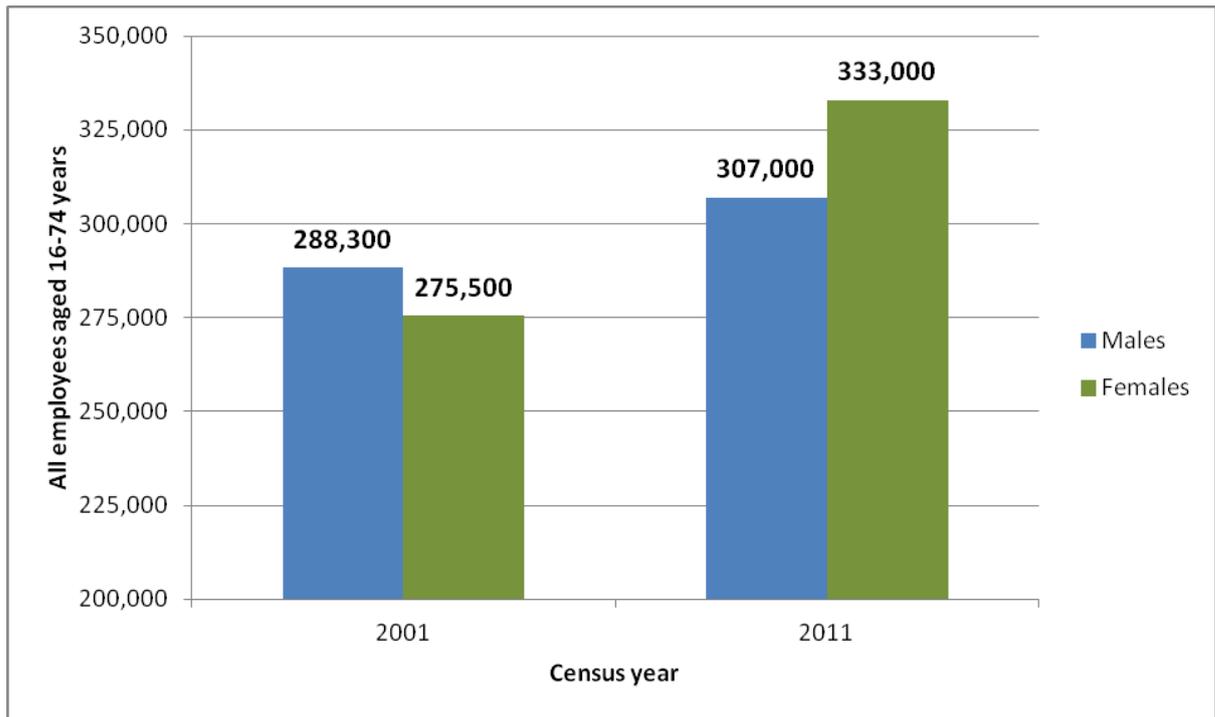
[Download map and supporting data](#)

6 Labour Market

Economic Activity and Hours Worked

- Two-thirds (66 per cent) of all usual residents in Northern Ireland aged 16 to 74 years were economically active in the week before Census Day 2011. These were primarily composed of full-time employees (36 per cent), part-time employees (13 per cent), the self-employed (8.9 per cent) and unemployed people (5.0 per cent); the remaining 3.7 per cent were economically active full-time students. The one-third (34 per cent) of usual residents aged 16 to 74 years who were economically inactive consisted of retired (13 per cent), long-term sick or disabled (7.3 per cent), students (6.2 per cent), looking after the home or family (4.4 per cent) and others (2.9 per cent) ([Table KS601NI](#)).
- Of the 65,200 people aged 16 to 74 years who were unemployed in the four weeks before Census Day 2011, 45 per cent were long-term unemployed, including 17 per cent who had never worked. In terms of age, 29 per cent of unemployed people were aged 16 to 24 years and 17 per cent were aged 50 to 74 years ([Table KS601NI](#)).
- The LGDs with the highest rates for those who had never worked among the unemployed were Derry (23 per cent), Belfast (21 per cent) and Strabane (21 per cent), while those with the lowest rates were Banbridge and North Down (both 11 per cent) ([Table KS601NI](#)).
- On Census Day 2011, the total number of employees aged 16 to 74 years was 640,000, which was 14 per cent (76,200) higher than on Census Day 2001 (563,800). Female employees (333,000) outnumbered male employees (307,000) in March 2011, a reversal of the position in April 2001, when there were 275,500 female and 288,300 male employees (Tables [KS601NI](#), [KS602NI](#) and [KS603NI](#); Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 - Number of employees aged 16-74 years, 2001 Census and 2011 Census



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

[Download chart and supporting data](#)

- The proportion of people aged 16 to 74 years who were part-time employees increased from 10 per cent in April 2001 to 13 per cent in March 2011. While part-time employees in this age group remained much more likely to be female, there were increases in the proportions of both sexes working part-time: from 3.0 per cent to 5.2 per cent of males; and from 17 per cent to 21 per cent of females. In contrast, although the gap has narrowed, males (42 per cent) remained more likely than females (29 per cent) to be full-time employees among those aged 16 to 74 years (Tables [KS601NI](#), [KS602NI](#) and [KS603NI](#)).
- There was a slight increase in the proportion of people aged 16 to 74 years who were self-employed between April 2001 (8.3 per cent) and March 2011 (8.9 per cent). Males (14 per cent) continued to be proportionately more likely than females (4.2 per cent) to be self-employed. They were also more likely to be unemployed (6.8 per cent of males, 3.2 per cent of females), while females were more likely to be looking after the home or family (7.6 per cent of females, 1.2 per cent of males) (Tables [KS601NI](#), [KS602NI](#) and [KS603NI](#)).

- In the 12 months prior to the 2011 Census, 16 per cent of people aged 16 to 74 years had helped with or carried out voluntary work without pay. Females (17 per cent) were more likely than males (14 per cent) to have carried out voluntary work without pay (Tables [KS601NI](#), [KS602NI](#) and [KS603NI](#)).

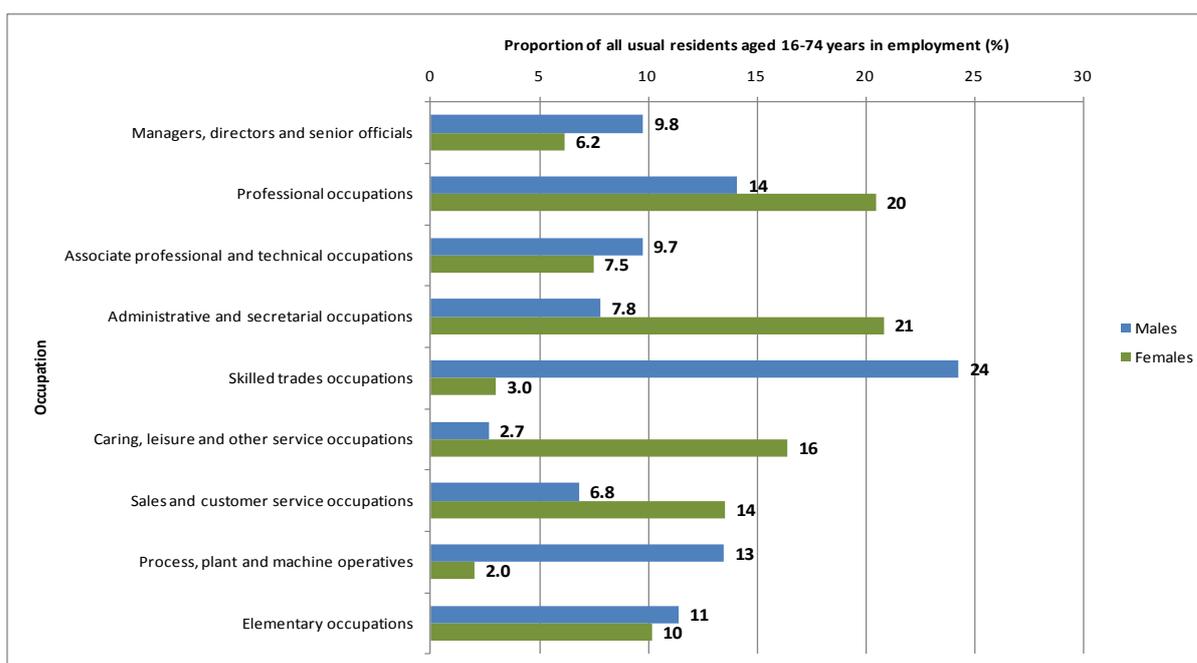
Industry of Employment

- Based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007), around a third of people aged 16 to 74 years in employment worked in either of two industrial sectors in the four weeks before Census Day 2011, namely the wholesale and retail trade or repair of motor vehicles (18 per cent) and human health and social work (14 per cent). Based on employment levels, the other main industrial sectors were: manufacturing (9.7 per cent); education (9.4 per cent); construction (8.2 per cent); and public administration, defence or social security (8.0 per cent) ([Table KS605NI](#)).
- In 2011, uneven spatial distribution of residence was most prevalent among people aged 16 to 74 years employed in the construction, manufacturing and agriculture, forestry and fishing industries. Magherafelt LGD had the highest proportion of people working in the construction industry (18 per cent), while for manufacturing it was Dungannon (20 per cent) and for agriculture, forestry and fishing it was Moyle (6.5 per cent) ([Table KS605NI](#)).
- Males aged 16 to 74 years in employment were most likely to be working in the wholesale and retail trade or repair of motor vehicles (17 per cent), manufacturing (14 per cent) or construction (14 per cent) industries in March 2011. The main employment industries for females were human health and social work (24 per cent), the wholesale and retail trade or repair of motor vehicles (18 per cent) or education (14 per cent) (Tables [KS606NI](#) and [KS607NI](#)).

Occupation Group

- Based on Standard Occupation Classification 2010 (SOC 2010), the largest occupational groupings for people aged 16 to 74 years in employment in March 2011 were: professional occupations (17 per cent); skilled trades (14 per cent); and administrative and secretarial occupations (14 per cent) ([Table KS608NI](#)).
- In March 2011, one fifth (20 per cent) of females aged 16 to 74 years in employment worked in professional occupations, exceeding that for males (14 per cent). The other main occupation groups for females were administrative and secretarial occupations (21 per cent) and caring, leisure and other service occupations (16 per cent), while for males they were skilled trades (24 per cent) and process, plant and machine operatives (13 per cent) (Tables [KS609NI](#) and [KS610NI](#); Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2 - Occupation of those aged 16-74 years in employment by sex



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

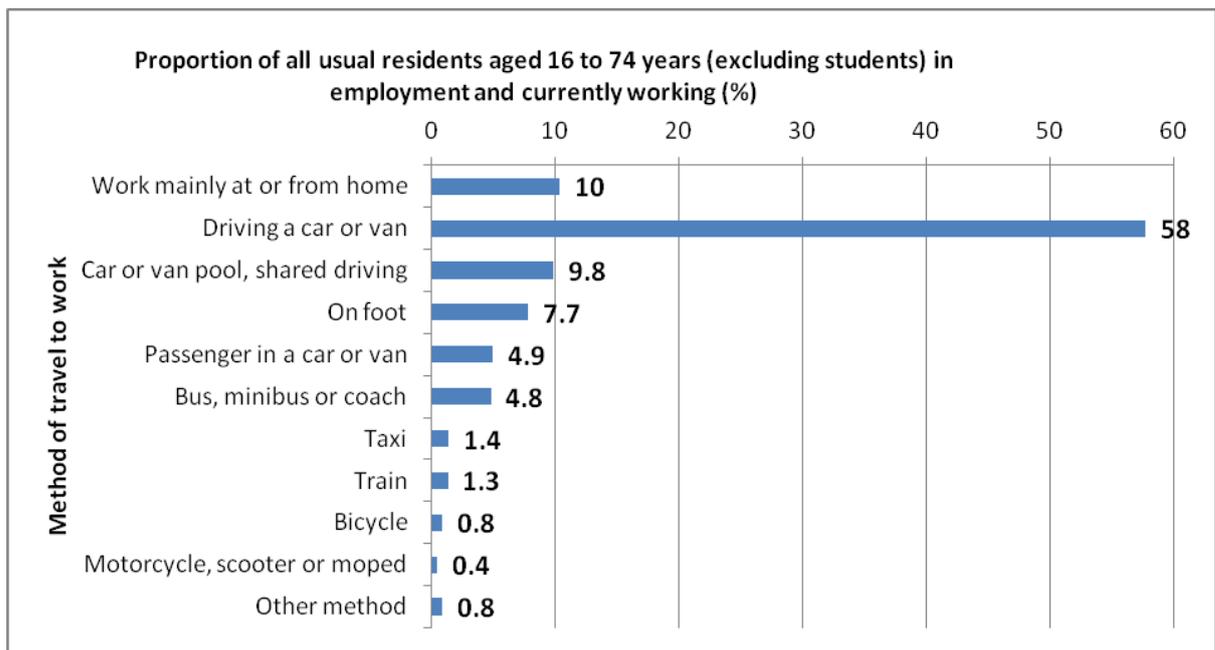
- Castlereagh (23 per cent), Belfast (21 per cent) and North Down (19 per cent) had the highest proportions of usual residents aged 16 to 74 years in employment who were working in professional occupations in March 2011. The highest prevalence rates for skilled trades were among those aged 16 to 74 years in employment in Magherafelt (23 per cent), Cookstown (22 per cent) or Moyle (22 per cent) ([Table KS608NI](#)).

7 Travel to Work or Study

Method of Travel to Work

- In March 2011, almost three-fifths (58 per cent) of people aged 16 to 74 years who were in employment³ usually drove a vehicle to work. A further 10 per cent were members of a car or van pool, while 4.9 per cent usually travelled to work as a passenger in a car or van. The prevalence of travelling to work as members of a car or van pool was highest among residents of Limavady (13 per cent) ([Table KS701NI](#); Figure 7.1).
- Of people aged 16 to 74 years who were in employment in March 2011, 4.8 per cent travelled to work by bus, minibus or coach, 1.4 per cent by taxi and 1.3 per cent by train. A further 7.8 per cent of people usually walked to work, while 0.8 per cent cycled and 0.4 per cent travelled by motorcycle, scooter or moped. In addition, 10 per cent worked mainly at or from home ([Table KS701NI](#); Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1 - Method of travel to work of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 years (excluding students) in employment and currently working



[Download chart and supporting data](#)

- In 2011, people aged 16 to 74 years who were in employment and lived in households with access to a car or van were much less likely to use public transport to travel to work (4.8 per cent) than those without such access (20 per

³ 'In employment' for travel to work refers to those who are currently working (excluding full-time students)

cent). Considering people aged 16 to 74 years in employment, living in households with access to a car or van, those in Belfast (11 per cent), Castlereagh (8.5 per cent), Carrickfergus (8.1 per cent) and Newtownabbey (7.8 per cent) were most likely to use public transport. The same LGDs featured among those with the highest rates for use of public transport by those living in households without access to a car or van, namely: Newtownabbey (32 per cent), Castlereagh (32 per cent), Belfast (28 per cent), Carrickfergus (25 per cent) and Lisburn (25 per cent) ([Table KS701NI](#)).

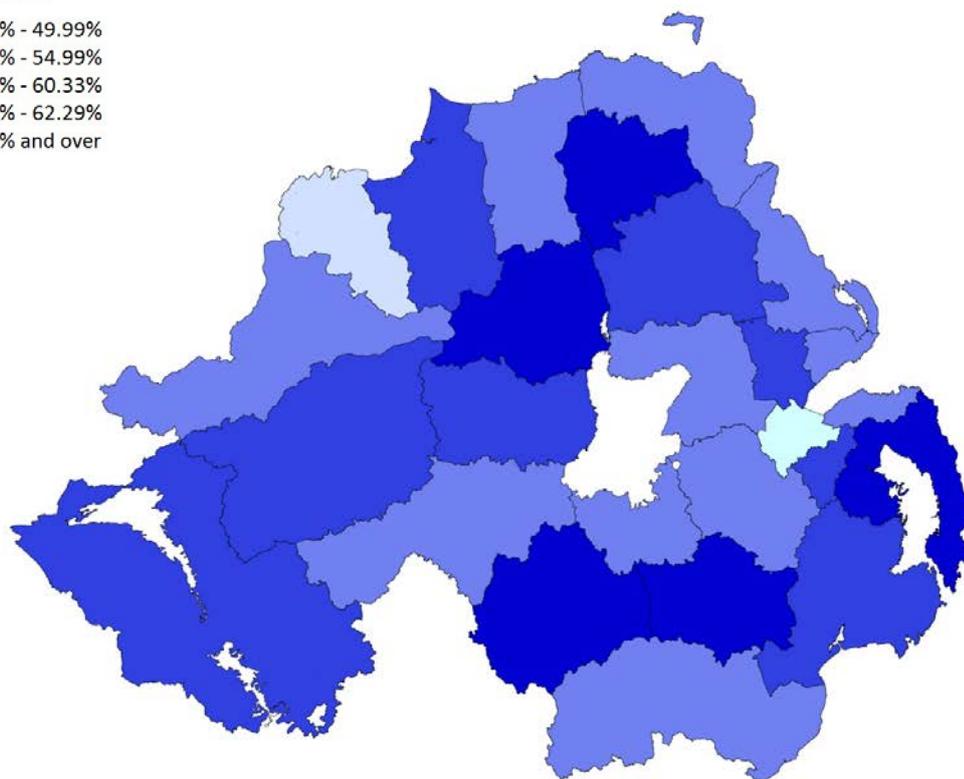
Method of Travel to Work or Study

- A modified question in the 2011 Census asked about method of travel to place of work or study. People travelling to work or study were more likely to do so by bus, minibus or coach or as a passenger in a car or van (12 per cent and 14 per cent respectively) than those solely travelling to work (4.8 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively) (Tables [KS701NI](#) and [KS702NI](#)).
- Although there was still a noticeable difference between the 2011 Census prevalence rates for use of public transport for travel to work or study by people living in households with and without access to a car or van (13 per cent and 23 per cent respectively), this was narrower than for those solely travelling to work (4.8 per cent and 20 per cent) (Tables [KS701NI](#) and [KS702NI](#)).
- At 64 per cent, Banbridge, followed by Ards, Armagh and Ballymoney (all 63 per cent) had the highest proportions of people aged 16 to 74 years in employment who usually drove to work by car or van in 2011. In contrast, Belfast (43 per cent) and Derry (54 per cent) had the lowest proportions. Although the prevalence rates were lower when travel to a place of study is factored in, a similar pattern emerges, with Ards having the highest rate (46 per cent), closely followed by Banbridge (45 per cent), and the lowest rates being in Belfast (29 per cent) and Derry (34 per cent) (Tables [KS701NI](#) and [KS702NI](#); Map 7.1).

Map 7.1 - Driving a car or a van to place of work by LGD (all usual residents aged 16 to 74 years (excluding students) in employment and currently working)

Natural Breaks

- 0.00% - 49.99%
- 50.00% - 54.99%
- 55.00% - 60.33%
- 60.34% - 62.29%
- 62.30% and over



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NB: the use of a car or van was distinctly lower in Belfast and Derry LGDs. Accordingly, this map is based on Natural Breaks rather than Quintiles.

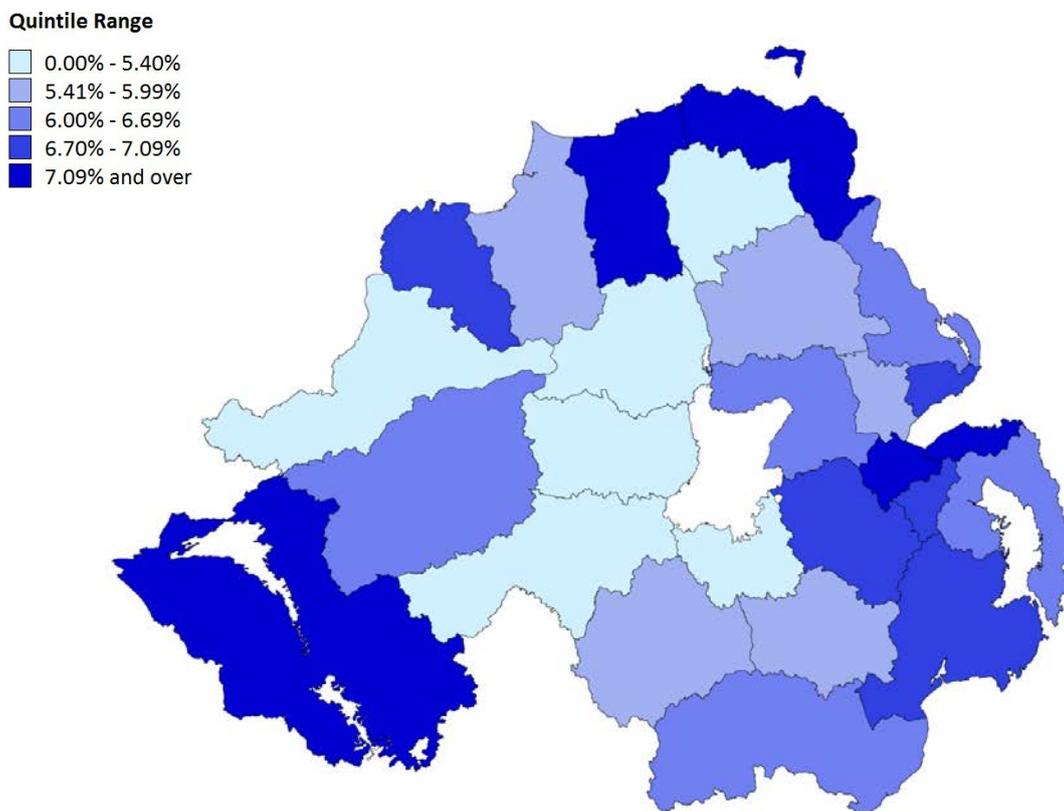
[Download map and supporting data](#)

8 Migration

Usual Residents Who Have Returned to Northern Ireland

- The results of the 2011 Census show that the vast majority (93 per cent) of usual residents born in Northern Ireland have never resided outside the jurisdiction. At 11 per cent, North Down LGD had the highest proportion of people born in Northern Ireland who had resided elsewhere and returned to Northern Ireland, while Cookstown had the lowest proportion (4.4 per cent) ([Table KS801NI](#); Map 8.1).

Map 8.1 - All usual residents born in Northern Ireland who have resided elsewhere and returned by LGD



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[Download map and supporting data](#)

- Most usual residents born in Northern Ireland who had resided elsewhere and returned did so prior to 2001 (3.4 per cent, 55,000), 1.4 per cent (22,400) returned

between 2001 and 2006, while 1.8 per cent (28,300) returned between 2007 and Census Day 2011 ([Table KS801NI](#)).

- Of the 2,500 people who were resident in Northern Ireland on a short-term⁴ basis, over two-fifths (43 per cent) were staying in Belfast LGD on Census Day 2011 ([Table KS801NI](#)).

⁴ Less than 12 months

9 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](#). A new supporting paper, that describes the quality assurance of the statistics reported here, was also published today. It can be accessed [here](#). The detailed Census statistics underlying this report can be viewed [here](#).
- Information on the 2011 Census in England and Wales is available from the [ONS website](#).
- Information on the 2011 Census in Scotland is available from the [NRS website](#).
- Census statistics for the United Kingdom will be produced when estimates are available for all countries.

10 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. This report provides the first analyses spanning most of this range of topics.
2. The Key Statistics published today (11 December 2012) are provided for each of Northern Ireland's 26 Local Government Districts (LGDs), as well as other geographic units that are themselves aggregates of LGDs. Key Statistics for smaller geographic units will be published in early 2013. Further details are available in the [Northern Ireland Census 2011 Output Prospectus](#).
3. Key Statistics mostly provide an analysis of each variable separately. Thus, for example, Key Statistics provides statistics on the numbers of people by ethnic group for geographic areas within Northern Ireland. Subsequent Census outputs will provide more detailed statistical profiles for each ethnic group population, in terms of the other variables covered by the Census. Details of the proposed outputs, and their scheduled publication, can be found in the [Northern Ireland Census 2011 Output Prospectus](#).
4. 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](#).
5. 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 Censuses 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 in early 2013.

6. 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](#).
7. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. © Crown copyright 2012.
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 - 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.
9. Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.
10. Media enquiries should be addressed to the Department of Finance and Personnel Communications Office on Tel: 028 9081 6724. Out of office hours please contact the Duty Press Officer via pager number 07699 715 440.
11. We welcome feedback from users on the content, format and relevance of this release. Please send feedback to the email address below.
12. Further information on the statistics provided in this publication can be obtained from NISRA Customer Services at:

Telephone: 028 9034 8160
Fax: 028 9034 8161
Email: census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk
Responsible Statistician: Mr Robert Beatty

Annex A – Uses of Census Outputs

The Census is the largest single statistical exercise undertaken by government, and remains the most important source of information on the size and nature of the population. Around 200 countries worldwide carry out a regular Census under the auspices of the United Nations. The information from the Census is used widely and underpins national and local decision making. Central government, local authorities, the health and education services, the academic community, commercial businesses, professional organisations and the public at large all need reliable information on the number and characteristics of people and households if they are to conduct their activities effectively. This need is currently best met by conducting a Census every ten years covering the whole of the population, and by updating the population estimates each year benchmarked on the preceding Census.

The major uses of the Census were outlined in sections 1.4 to 1.22 of [The Census Proposals Paper](#). They covered shaping government policy, benchmarking of other statistical series such as population estimates, the allocation of resources, informing investment and monitoring, and uses by the business research sectors.

Below is a small selection of specific uses that government in Northern Ireland plan to make of statistics from the 2011 Census.

Department of Finance and Personnel

Census population estimates are rolled forward each year, using information on births, deaths and migration, to provide mid-year estimates. These figures inform the allocation of resources allocated to Northern Ireland and their subsequent allocation to different areas. Census population estimates are also used to gross up sample estimates in a range of surveys which chart socio-economic conditions in Northern Ireland on an ongoing basis.

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

The 2011 Census data will allow the existing classification of settlements as urban or rural to be updated and will assist with any future review of the definition for urban and rural for rural development purposes.

Department of the Environment

Information derived from the 2011 Census will be used to inform, monitor and equality assess policies / strategies and service delivery in a range of areas, including road safety, waste management, area planning and vehicle / driver testing.

Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment

The 2011 Census population and household estimates have been used in identifying the evidence base to support the development of a Financial Inclusion Strategy.

Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure

As part of its Research Programme 2012-16, DCAL will carry out an examination of the number and ability of Irish and Ulster-Scots users in Northern Ireland based on 2011 Census and survey data.

Department for Regional Development

The 2011 Census data relating to mobility, dexterity and car / van access will be used to inform policies and Equality Impact Assessments relating to the accessibility of public transport. The 2011 Census travel to work or place of study by distance, method and geographical location will also be important in informing service planning, for example, the provision of park and ride facilities and the development of a new Northern Ireland Transport Model, as well as allowing comparisons with the Travel Survey for Northern Ireland.

Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister

Outputs from the 2011 Census data will provide a population evidence base to support the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policy on good relations and equality.

Department of Justice

The 2011 Census data and mid-year population estimates will enable standardised crime victimisation rates (derived from the Northern Ireland Crime Survey and police recorded crime) to be produced. This will allow comparisons with other UK and international jurisdictions as well as between small area geographies.

Department for Social Development

Census data provide comparators for key demographics when modelling the likely effects of the Welfare Reform programme. Additionally, 2011 Census information will assist the monitoring of strategies, such as Neighbourhood Renewal, which aims to help those communities suffering the highest levels of deprivation, and Child Maintenance and Enforcement reforms, which aim to promote family-based arrangements.

Department for Employment and Learning

The 2011 Census data will provide the Department with valuable information on travel to work or study, age structure, qualifications, labour market, health and disability, main language and migration.

Department of Education

The Department will use detailed 2011 Census data at ward level to help inform infrastructure planning. The Census data on travel to a place of study, in conjunction with School Census data, will also be of value in policy work.

Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

A wide range of 2011 Census outputs at small area level will inform:

- the Weighted Capitation Formula, which aims to determine the fair allocation of available resources for each geographical area by considering its resident population, including its gender and age structure, along with relative need across nine programmes of care; and
- the Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System, used to assess area differences across a range of health outcomes covering mortality, morbidity, utilisation of and access to Health and Social Care services.

Annex B – Link to Tables on NINIS

Demography

KS101NI	Usual Resident Population
KS102NI	Age Structure
KS103NI	Marital and Civil Partnership Status
KS104NI	Living Arrangements
KS105NI	Household Composition
KS106NI	All Households with: No Adults in Employment; Dependent Children; and Persons with Long-Term Health Problem or Disability
KS107NI	Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children

Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion

KS201NI	Ethnic Group
KS202NI	National Identity (Classification 1)
KS203NI	National Identity (Classification 2)
KS204NI	Country of Birth
KS205NI	Passports Held (Classification 1)
KS206NI	Passports Held (Classification 2)
KS207NI	Main Language
KS208NI	Household Language
KS209NI	Knowledge of Irish
KS210NI	Knowledge of Ulster-Scots
KS211NI	Religion
KS212NI	Religion or Religion Brought Up In

Health

KS301NI	Health and Provision of Unpaid Care
KS302NI	Type of Long-Term Condition

Housing and Accommodation

KS401NI	Dwellings, Household Spaces and Accommodation Type
KS402NI	Tenure and Landlord
KS403NI	Household Size
KS404NI	Central Heating
KS405NI	Car or Van Availability
KS406NI	Adaptation of Accommodation
KS407NI	Communal Establishment Residents and Long-Term Health Problem or Disability

Qualifications

KS501NI	Qualifications and Students
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Labour Market

KS601NI	Economic Activity
KS602NI	Economic Activity - Males
KS603NI	Economic Activity - Females
KS604NI	Hours Worked
KS605NI	Industry of Employment
KS606NI	Industry of Employment - Males
KS607NI	Industry of Employment - Females
KS608NI	Occupation
KS609NI	Occupation - Males
KS610NI	Occupation - Females
KS611NI	National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)
KS612NI	National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) - Males
KS613NI	National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) - Females

Travel to Work or Place of Study

KS701NI	Method of Travel to Work (Resident Population)
KS702NI	Method of Travel to Work or Place of Study (Resident Population)

Migration

KS801NI	Usual Residents Born in Northern Ireland Who Have Resided Elsewhere, and Short-Term Residents
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Annex C – Reference Map - Northern Ireland LGDs



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