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Foreword

This report is the second of two summary publications presenting the results of the 2011 census. It covers the social and economic topics such as employment, occupations, education and skills and the health-related questions.

More analysis

The report provides a broad overview of the socio-economic situation in Ireland in April 2011. It presents findings on topics such as the changing rate of participation in both the labour force and education of young people, how unemployment has affected various groups and areas over the past five years and how health and social class are related. It also includes first results on two questions; field of study which provides information on the skill set of the population and general health which provides a profile of the health of the population across a range of factors.

All of these topics will also be covered in more detail in future Profile reports to be released during the remainder of 2012, each of which will examine the data in a way that seeks to get behind the headline figures.

Web tables

All the data published in these reports will be available on the CSO web site (at www.cso.ie/census) where users will be able to build their own tables by selecting the data they are interested in and downloading them in an easy to use format for their own analysis.

Small area data

Small area data is an important output from the census and the complete set of tables for all the standard layers of geography, such as ED and Local Electoral Area, as well as geography for the new geographic unit, called Small Areas, will be published in our interactive mapping application on the CSO web site on Tuesday 31st July.

Interactive maps

In cooperation with the All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO) summary census data is now available in thematic maps for Electoral Districts and all Small Areas. Combined with the release of the SAPS data at the end of July in our new, easy to use interactive mapping application, these new developments bring census data alive in a fresh and exciting way making it easier to access for all. Just follow the link from the web site.



Pádraig Dalton

Director General

28th June 2012

This is Ireland

Growth in labour force slows

A question on present principal status on the census form enables an analysis of the economic status of all people aged 15 and over into those in the labour force, and outside it. The results show that the total in the labour force in April 2011 stood at 2,232,203, an increase of 122,705, or 5.8 per cent, since 2006. This translates into an annual average increase of 1.1 per cent - considerably less than the previous inter-censal period when growth averaged 4 per cent per annum.

(Note: The official labour force and unemployment estimates are based on the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS). The results in this report differ for methodological reasons from these official estimates. See Appendix 3 for a full explanation.)

Historical overview

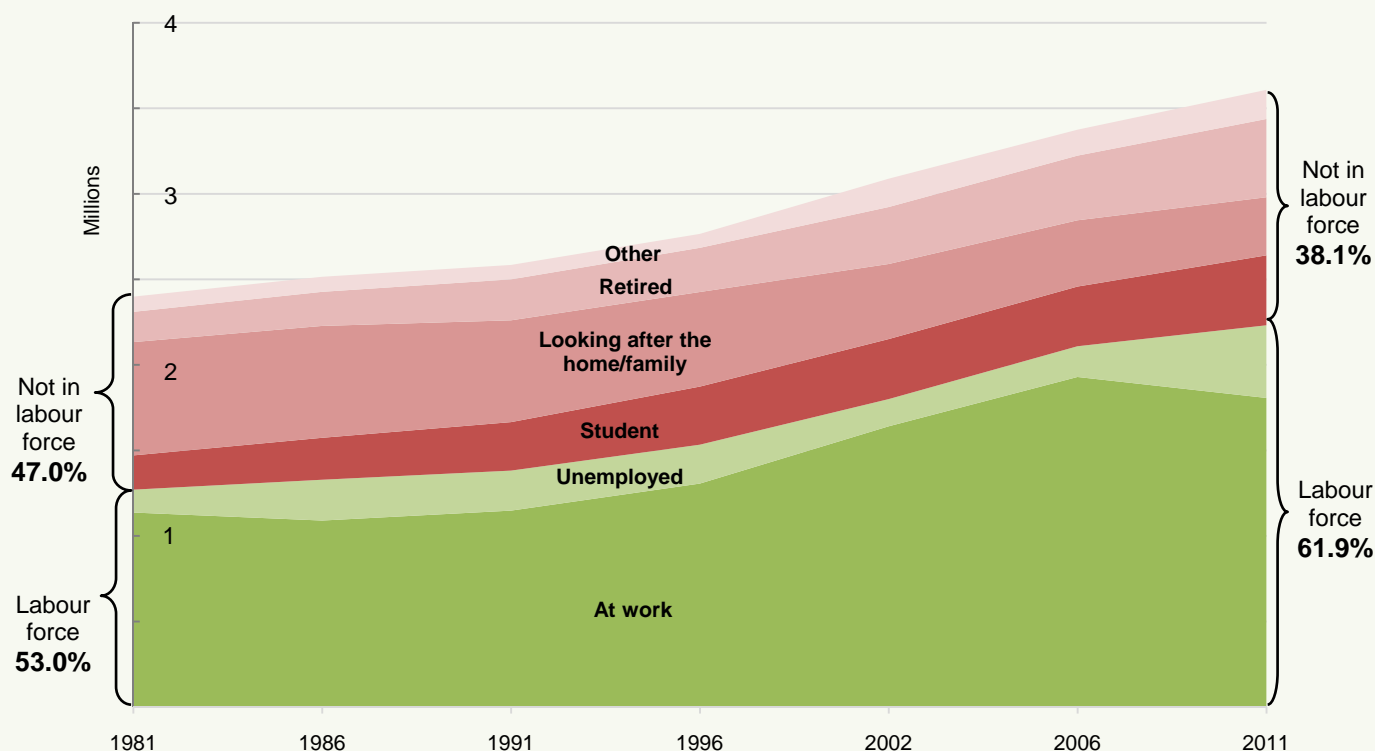
As illustrated in Figure 1, the 30 year period since 1981 can be broadly divided into two phases. The first 15 years present a period of slow but steady growth in the labour force averaging 1.3 per cent per year. This is followed by the more recent period of rapid growth which has seen the labour force increase by 46 per cent over the fifteen year period, or 2.5 per cent per annum. The number of homemakers has halved over the thirty year period while the number of students has doubled.

Table pages 57 - 60

Table A Persons aged 15 and over by economic status, 2006-2011

	2006	2011	Change	% change
At work	1,930,042	1,807,360	-122,682	-6.4
Looking for first job	29,372	34,166	4,794	16.3
Unemployed	150,084	390,677	240,593	160.3
Labour force (A)	2,109,498	2,232,203	122,705	5.8
Student	349,596	408,838	59,242	16.9
Looking after home/family	387,014	339,918	-47,096	-12.2
Retired	377,927	457,394	79,467	21.0
Unable to work	138,382	156,993	18,611	13.4
Other	12,982	13,316	334	2.6
Not in the labour force (B)	1,265,901	1,376,459	110,558	8.7
Population aged 15 and over (=A+B)	3,375,399	3,608,662	233,263	6.9

Figure 1 Economic status of persons aged 15 and over, 1981-2011

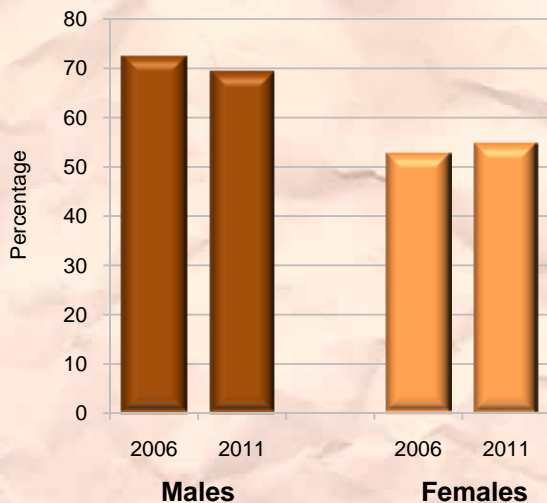


Labour force participation

It's a fact!

- 69.4%** The male participation rate in 2011
- 54.6%** The female participation rate in 2011
- 72.3%** The male participation rate in 2006
- 52.8%** The female participation rate in 2006

Labour force participation by sex, 2006 and 2011



Narrowing the gap

Figure 2 tracks how both male and female participation rates have changed over the past 85 years.

Female participation has been increasing strongly since 1981. In 2011 the difference in rates between males and females was at its lowest ever point at 14.8 percentage points. The absolute number of females at work in 2011 was 852,819 compared with 954,541 males, a gap of 101,722 also at its lowest ever level.

Male participation on the other hand declined throughout the 1970s and 80s before settling at around 70 per cent for the past twenty years. The lower male rates in recent times are due partly to the male population living longer and so a smaller proportion of males are available for work.

Table pages 61 - 63

Labour participation

The percentage of people aged 15 and over who participate in the labour force - as opposed to having another status such as student, retired or homemaker - is known as the labour force participation rate. It is measured as the number in the labour force (at work or unemployed) expressed as a percentage of the total aged 15 and over. For the State as a whole this rate was 61.9 per cent in 2011, down from 62.5 per cent recorded in 2006, the first fall in the rate since 1986.

Male rates down, female rates up

Male participation fell in 2011 to 69.4 per cent bringing it back below 2002 rates following a brief rise to 72.3 per cent in 2006. Female participation on the other hand continued to rise over the period from 52.8 per cent in 2006 to 54.6 per cent in 2011.

Figure 2 Participation rates for males and females, 1926-2011

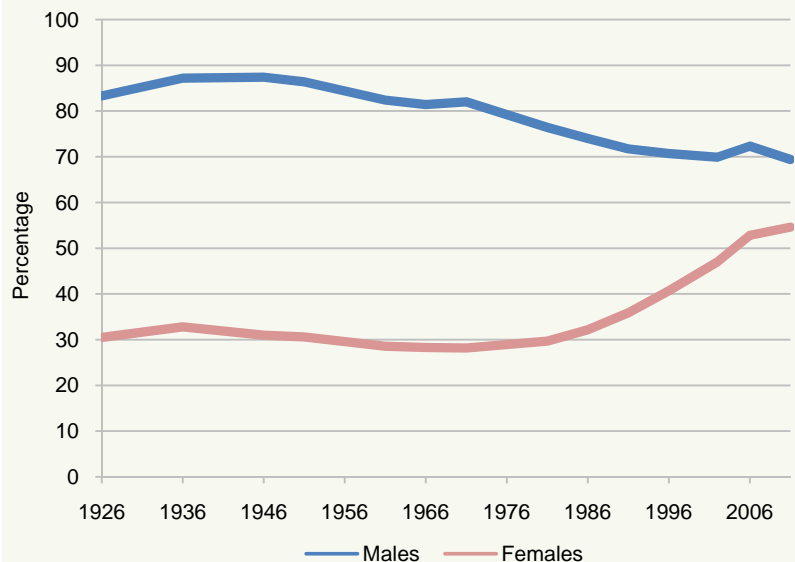


Table B Labour market indicators, 1991-2011

Year	Persons in the labour force	Average annual change	Male participation rate	Female participation rate
	<i>Thousands</i>		<i>Percentage</i>	
1991	1,383	0.8	71.7	35.9
1996	1,534	2.1	70.7	40.7
2002	1,801	2.7	69.9	47.0
2006	2,110	4.0	72.3	52.8
2011	2,232	1.1	69.4	54.6

Labour force and age

Fewer young people...

Figure 3 presents labour force participation rates by five year age groups for males and females in 2006 and 2011. The greatest fall in participation can be seen for those aged 15-24 while the 25-29 age group also showed a decrease.

..more females

While male participation in the 30-49 age groups fell in the most recent inter-censal period female participation showed increases for all age groups most noticeably in the over 50s.

....more elderly

The only age groups to show increasing participation among males were the over 50s, where increases were seen throughout the later years.

Figure 3 Participation rates by age and sex, 2006 and 2011

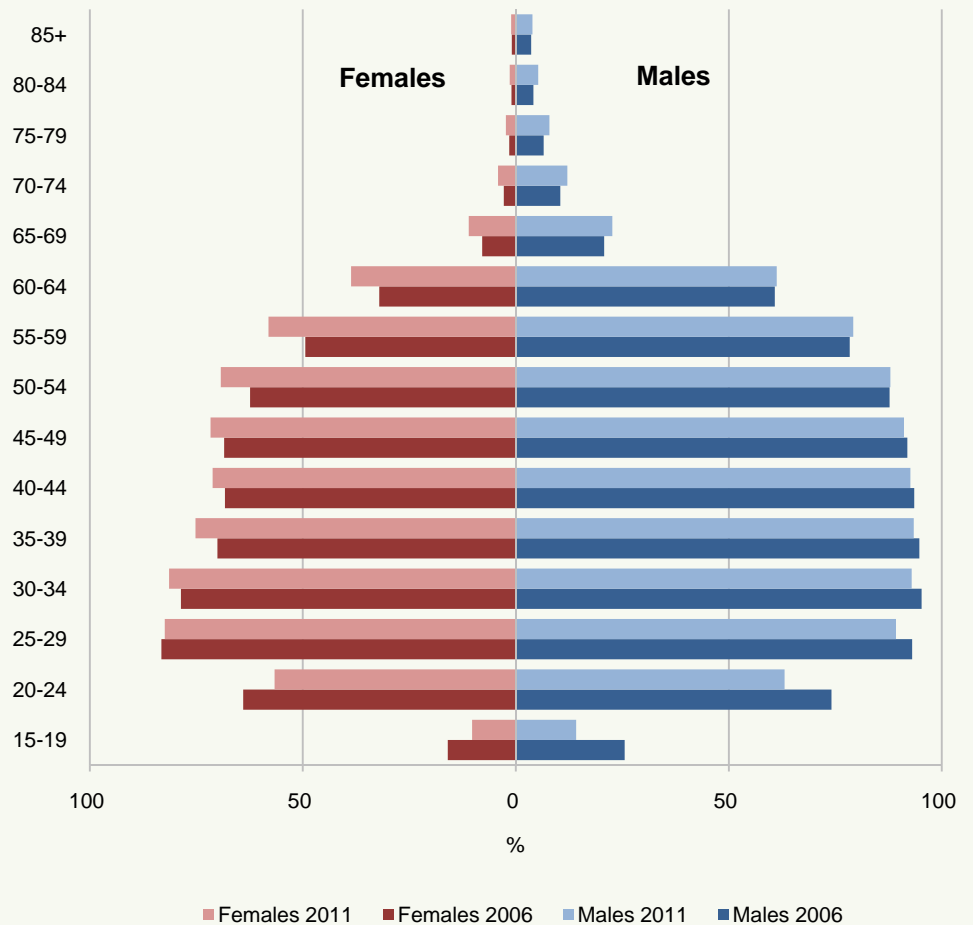


Table C Labour force participation rates by age group, 2011

Total	Age Group							65 years and over
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years		
	<i>Percentage participation</i>							
Persons	61.9	12.2	59.8	86.4	83.2	80.0	59.8	8.9
Males	69.4	14.2	63.1	91.2	93.1	89.6	70.7	13.6
Females	54.6	10.2	56.6	81.9	73.3	70.5	48.9	5.1

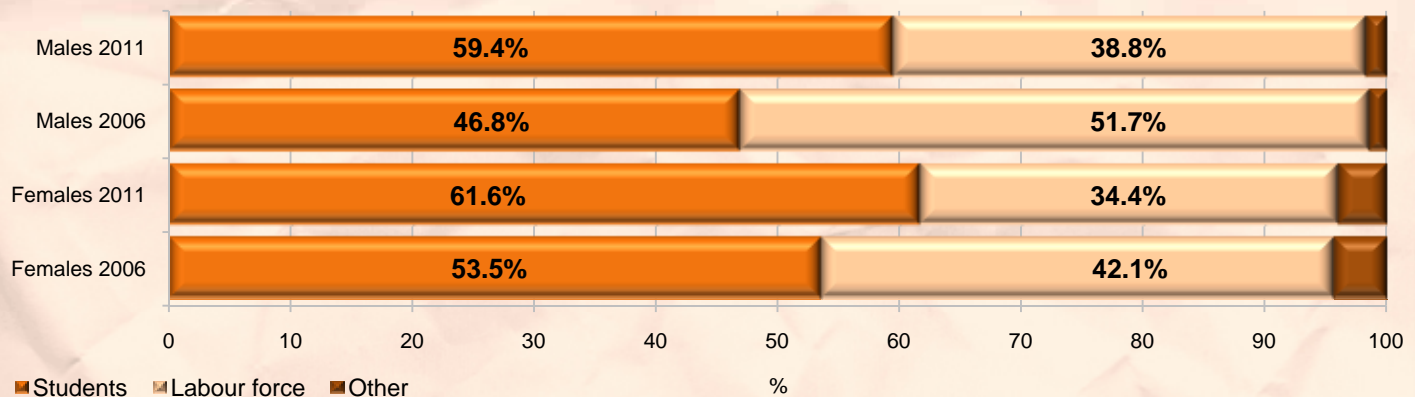
Back to school...

The drop in labour force participation for those in the 15-24 age group is complemented by increases in education participation for both males and females.

The number of male students aged 25-49 almost doubled between 2006 and 2011 with those aged 25-35 increasing by 81.2 per cent.

Table pages 65 - 67

Principal economic status of 15-24 year olds, 2006 and 2011



Labour force by county

Participation at county level

Fingal had the highest labour force participation rate at 68.4 per cent followed by Meath (65.8%) and Kildare (65.7%). The lowest rates were recorded in Cork City (54.4%), Limerick City (55.1%) and Donegal (58.1%). These 3 counties also had the lowest rates in 2006.

Female rates were highest in Fingal (61.7%) and South Dublin (58.2%). Male rates were highest in Fingal (75.4%) and Meath (74.4%). It should be borne in mind that the age structure of each county has a significant effect on the labour force participation rate.

Table pages 61 - 63

Map 1 Labour force participation rates by county, 2011

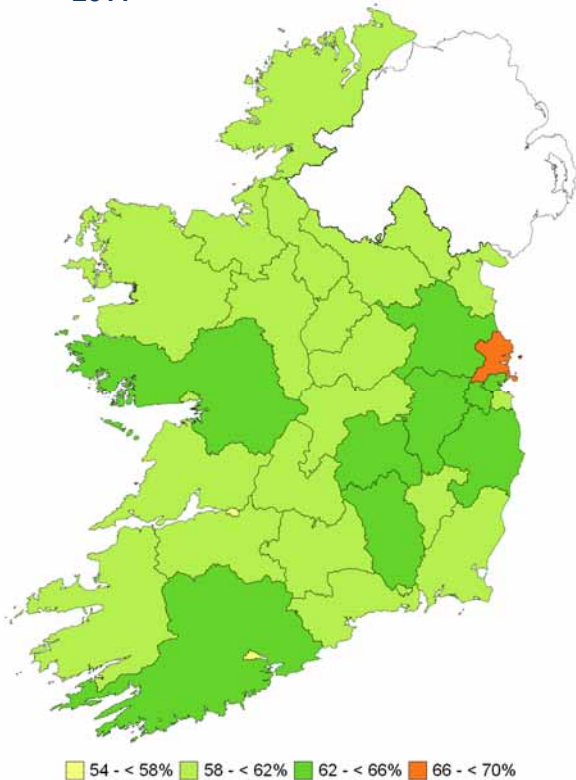
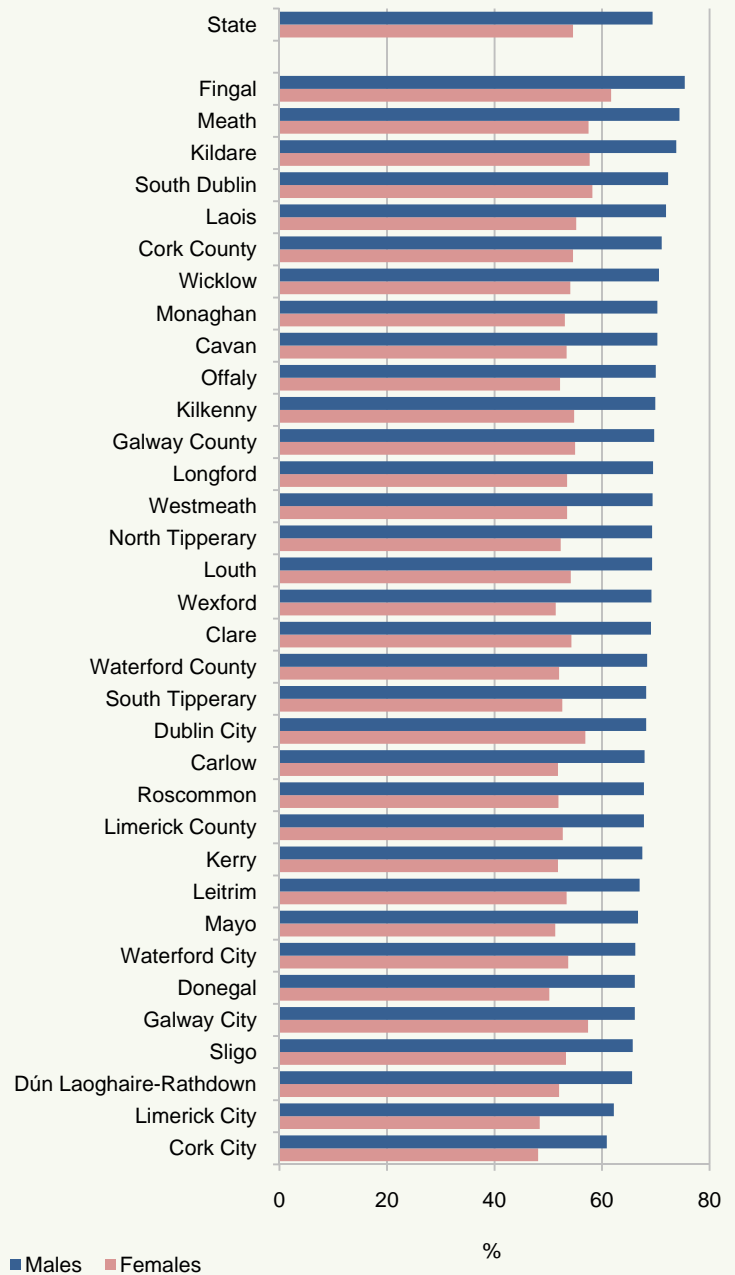


Figure 4 Labour force participation rates by sex and county, 2011



Males and females in the labour force and persons who are not in the labour force aged 15 and over by Regional Authority area, 2011

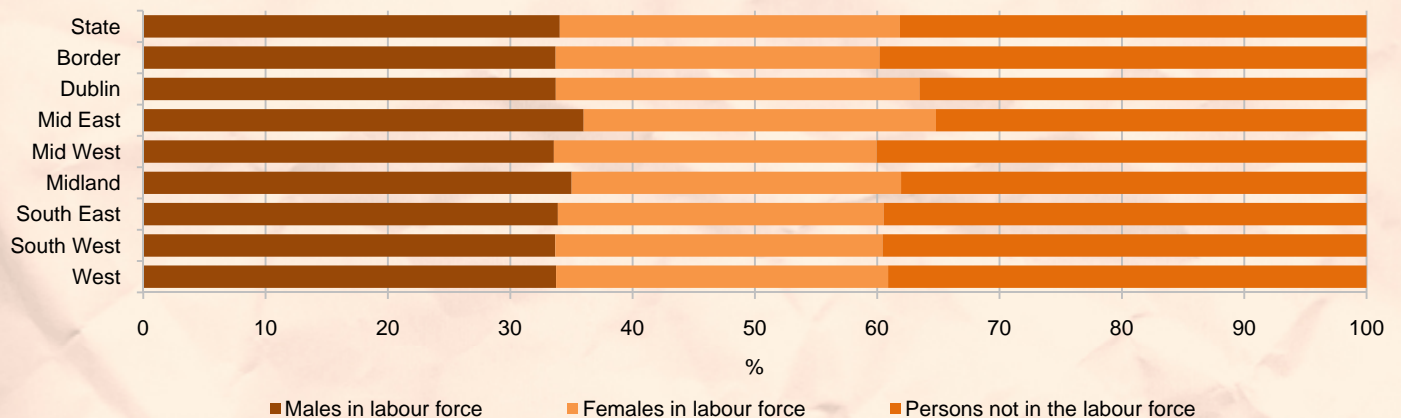
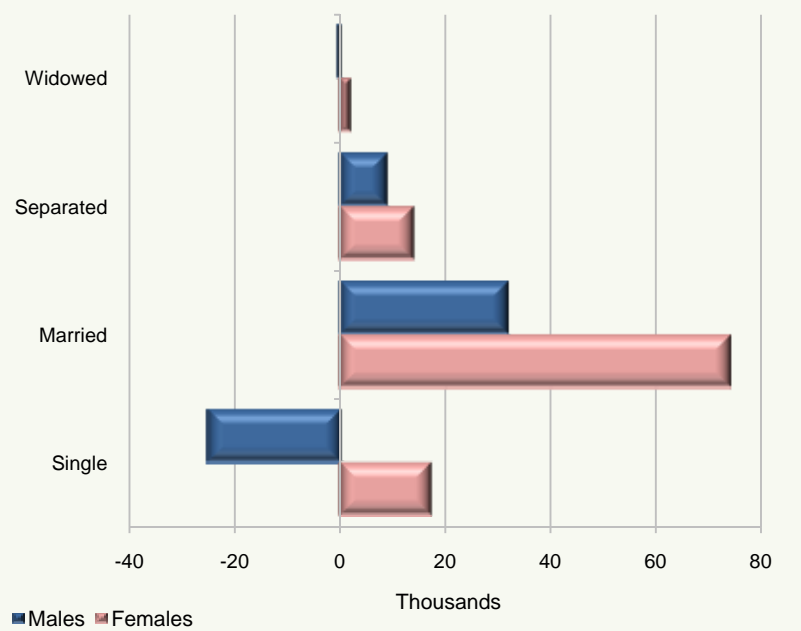


Figure 5 Change in labour force by marital status, 2011



Increase in married females in labour force

Figure 5 shows the change in absolute numbers in the labour force between 2006 and 2011 by marital status. Of the total increase of 122,705, 74,418 were married females accounting for 60.6 per cent of the growth.

Single males in labour force declined

The number of single males in the labour force fell by 25,224 between 2006 and 2011 while the number of single females increased by 17,420, resulting in an overall fall of 7,804 people.

Table page 64 + 69

Married men have highest labour participation

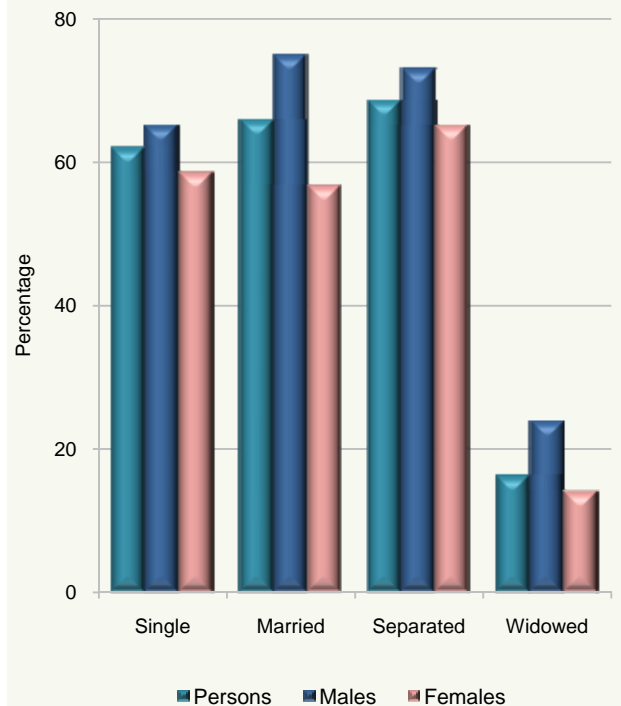
Labour force participation varies not only by sex but also by marital status. In April 2011, married men had a participation rate of 75.1 per cent – the highest of any group, compared with 61.9 for all persons. Next highest, at 73.1 per cent, were separated men.

For women, labour participation was highest amongst those who were separated (65.2%) followed by single women (58.6%). Married women had the lowest participation rate at 56.8 per cent.

Families

Overall, people in family units had a higher participation rate (68.1%) than the state as a whole (61.9%). In this group participation remained lowest among wives (or women in couples) without children, with a rate of 55.6 per cent down from 56.8 in 2006.

Figure 6 Labour force participation rates by marital status, 2011



It's a fact!

57.2% The labour force participation rate of lone mothers in April 2011

25,224 The fall in the number of single men in the labour force between 2006 and 2011

17,420 The rise in the number of single women in the labour force between 2006 and 2011

It's a fact!

21% The percentage increase in retired persons between 2006 and 2011

16.9% The percentage increase in students between 2006 and 2011

18,040 The number of males looking after the home or family in April 2011

13.1% The percentage decrease in the number of females looking after the home/family

Economic status, 2011

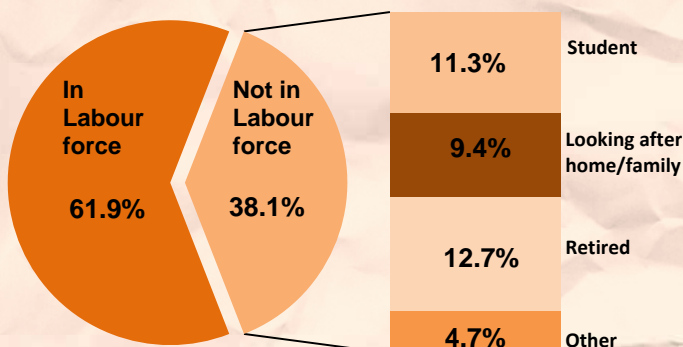
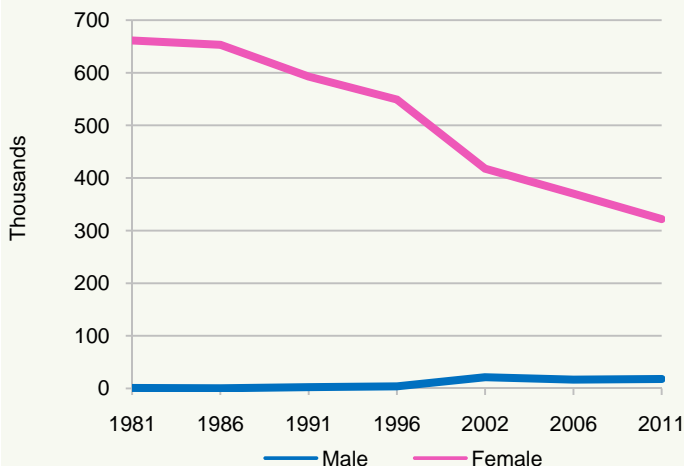


Figure 9 Persons looking after the home or family, 1981-2011



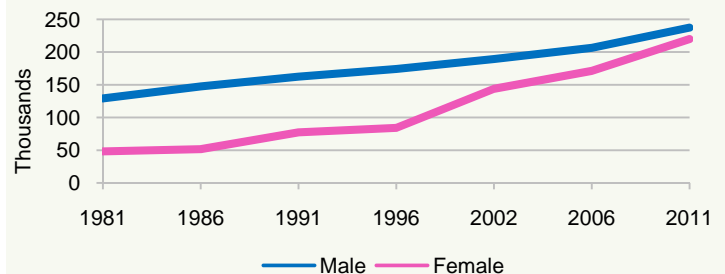
Not in the labour force

The number of people outside of the labour force, namely students, those looking after the home or family, retired persons and those unable to work due to disability, increased by 8.7 per cent or by 110,558 between 2006 and 2011.

Retirement

The largest contributor to this increase was the growing numbers of retired people which increased by 21 per cent, from 377,927 to 457,394 over the 5 years. Increasing female participation in the workforce, particularly since 1981, may have contributed to a greater number of retired women in 2011, as illustrated in Figure 7.

Figure 7 Retired persons, 1981-2011

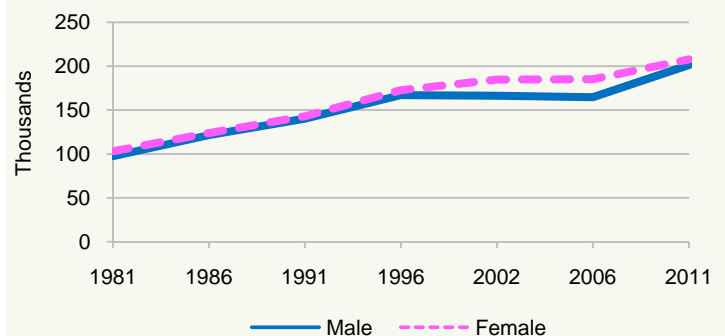


Male students on the increase

The number of students also increased strongly over this inter-censal period increasing by 59,242 from 349,596 in April 2006 to 408,838 in April 2011.

Males accounted for 61.7 per cent of this increase bringing the total number of male students to 201,203.

Figure 8 Students aged 15 years and over, 1981-2011



Minding the kids

The number of women looking after the home or family as their principal status has been falling since 1981 with the most recent inter-censal period showing a decline of 13.1 per cent. Men with this status have been increasing since 1991 and rose by 7.9 per cent in the latest inter-censal period, although they only represented 5.3 per cent of the total number of men in 2011.

Unemployment more than doubled

The number of people unemployed (that is unemployed having lost or given up a previous job or looking for their first regular job) based on their declared Principal Economic Status in April 2011 was 424,843, an increase of 136.7 per cent compared with April 2006 and amounting to an additional 245,387 people unemployed. Men accounted for 167,694 (or 68.3%) of the increase.

The overall unemployment rate for the State, (the census-based rate measured on Principal Economic Status), was 19 per cent. *Note: See appendix 3 for an explanation of why this differs from the official rate.*

Male unemployment

Male unemployment rose to 274,327 up from 106,633, an increase of 157.3 per cent. This resulted in a male unemployment rate of 22.3 per cent. Female unemployment stood at 150,516, up from 72,823 in 2006. This gave a female unemployment rate of 15 per cent, considerably less than their male counterparts.

Figure 10 Unemployed persons, 1981-2011

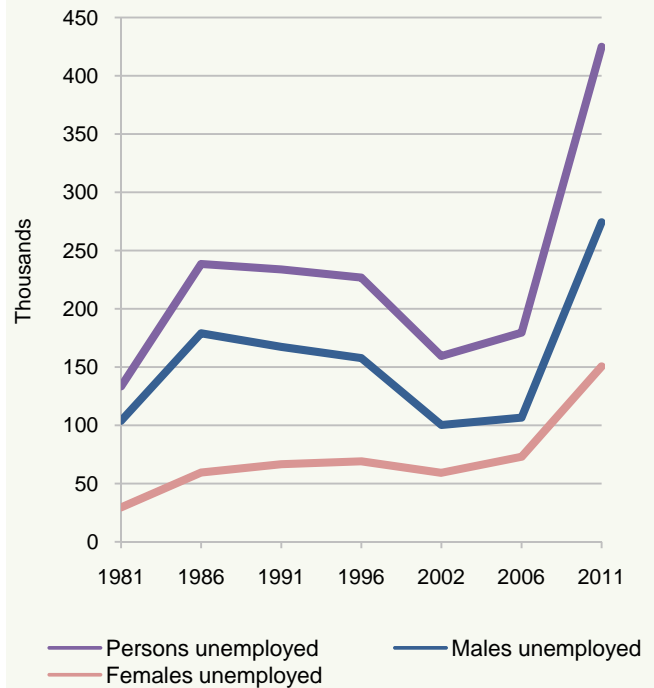
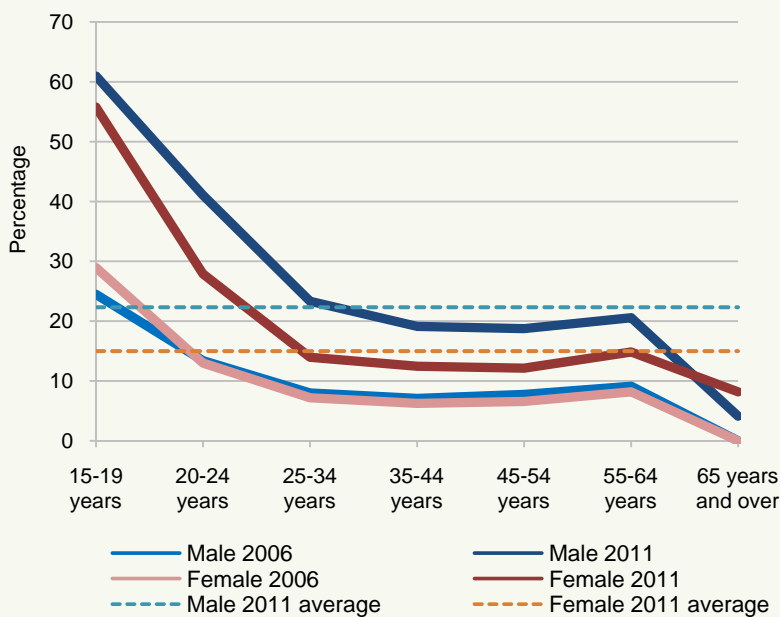


Figure 11 Unemployment rates by age and sex, 2006 and 2011



Unemployment and age

Figure 11 shows how the rate of unemployment varies with age for both Census 2006 and 2011. Although there were relatively fewer young people in the labour force, those that were experienced higher unemployment than their older counterparts. In April 2011, the male unemployment rate for 20-24 year olds was 41.1 per cent compared with a rate of 18.8 per cent for 45-54 year olds. A similar relationship existed for women in 2011 with a rate of 27.9 per cent for 20-24 year old women compared with a low of 12.1 per cent for 45-54 year olds.

Figure 11 also shows the significant difference between the male and female rates in 2011 in sharp contrast to 2006 when the rates were more closely aligned. The largest difference occurred in the 20-24 year group (13.2% difference).

Table pages 61 - 63

It's a fact!

167,694 The increase in the number of men unemployed between 2006 and 2011

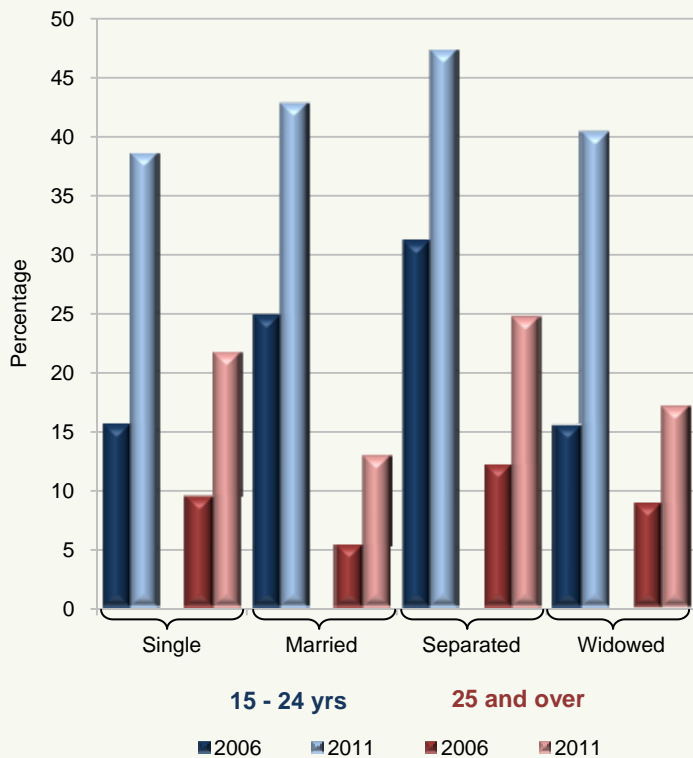
77,693 The increase in the number of women unemployed

22.3% The male census-based unemployment rate in April 2011

15% The female census-based unemployment rate in April 2011

Unemployment and families

Figure 12 Unemployment rate by marital status and age group, 2006 and 2011

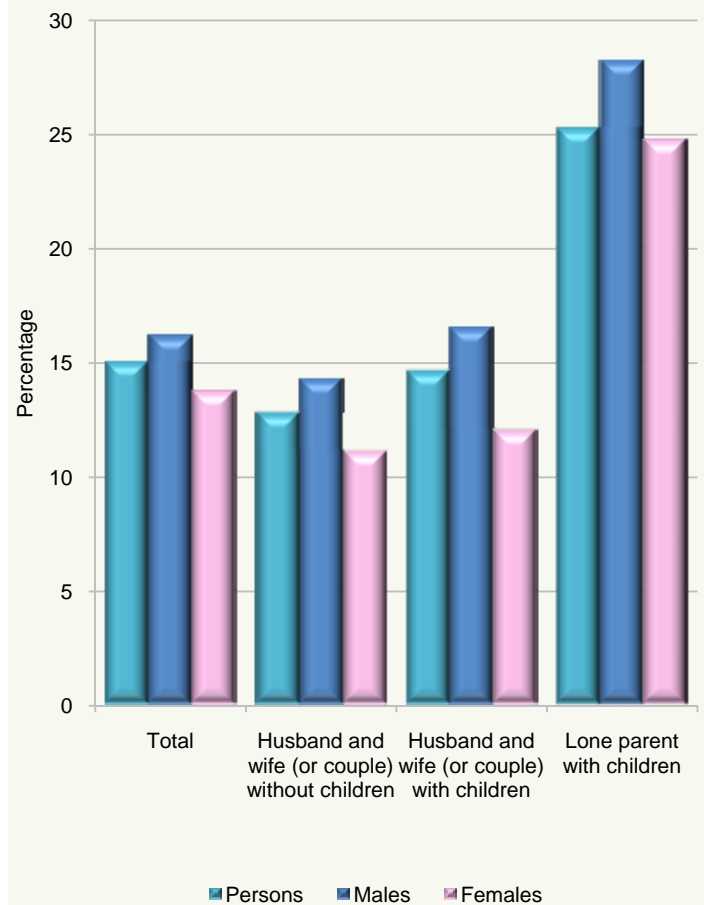


Unemployment and marital status

While unemployment varied greatly by age, with young people particularly affected, significant differences can also be seen when examined by marital status as illustrated in the graph on the left.

Young separated people were the most likely to be out of work with almost half (47.3%) recorded as being unemployed in April 2011. Young married people had a slightly lower rate of 42.8 per cent. Married persons aged 25 or over fared the best in this typology with an unemployment rate of 13 per cent compared with 22 per cent for single people in the same age group.

Figure 13 Unemployment rates by family type, 2011



Unemployment and family type

The unemployment rate for those enumerated in families (either husbands and wives, couples or lone parents) was 15 per cent in April 2011 compared with 19 per cent for the State as a whole.

1 in 4 lone parents unemployed

Historically, lone parents have experienced higher than average unemployment. In 2011 the unemployment rate for lone mothers was 24.8 per cent compared with a rate of 12 per cent for females in couples with children, whether married or not.

As illustrated in the graph on the right, unemployment was lowest for women enumerated in couples without children (11.1 per cent) while their male counterparts had a comparable rate of 14.3 per cent.

Table page 69

It's a fact!

28.2% The census-based unemployment rate for lone fathers in April 2011

16.5% The census-based unemployment rate for fathers in couples

Unemployment in counties

County unemployment rates

At administrative county level Limerick City had the highest unemployment rate in 2011 (28.6%) while Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown had the lowest (11.2%).

The overall rise in unemployment over the five years (from 8.5% in 2006 to 19% in 2011) can be presented as a simple point change of 10.5 per cent as illustrated in the graph on the right. When examined on a county level Offaly showed the largest change increasing from 8.5 per cent in 2006 to 23.2 per cent in April 2011, followed by Wexford which rose from 9.3 per cent in 2006 to 24 per cent in 2011. At the other end of the scale Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown showed the smallest change increasing from a low of 5.4 per cent in 2006 to 11.2 per cent in 2011.

Unemployment in towns

Urban areas had a marginally higher unemployment rate (19.7%) than rural areas (17.8%).

Among the cities Waterford City including its suburbs had the highest unemployment rate (24.6%), while Dublin city including its suburbs had the lowest unemployment rate (17.4%).

Of the large towns (population 10,000 and over), Enniscorthy (31.7%) had the highest unemployment rate whilst Malahide (9.7%) had the lowest in April 2011.

Small towns (population under 1,500) tended to have higher unemployment rates than larger towns (see Figure 15 below).

Table pages 61 - 63

Figure 14 Change in unemployment rate by county, 2006-2011

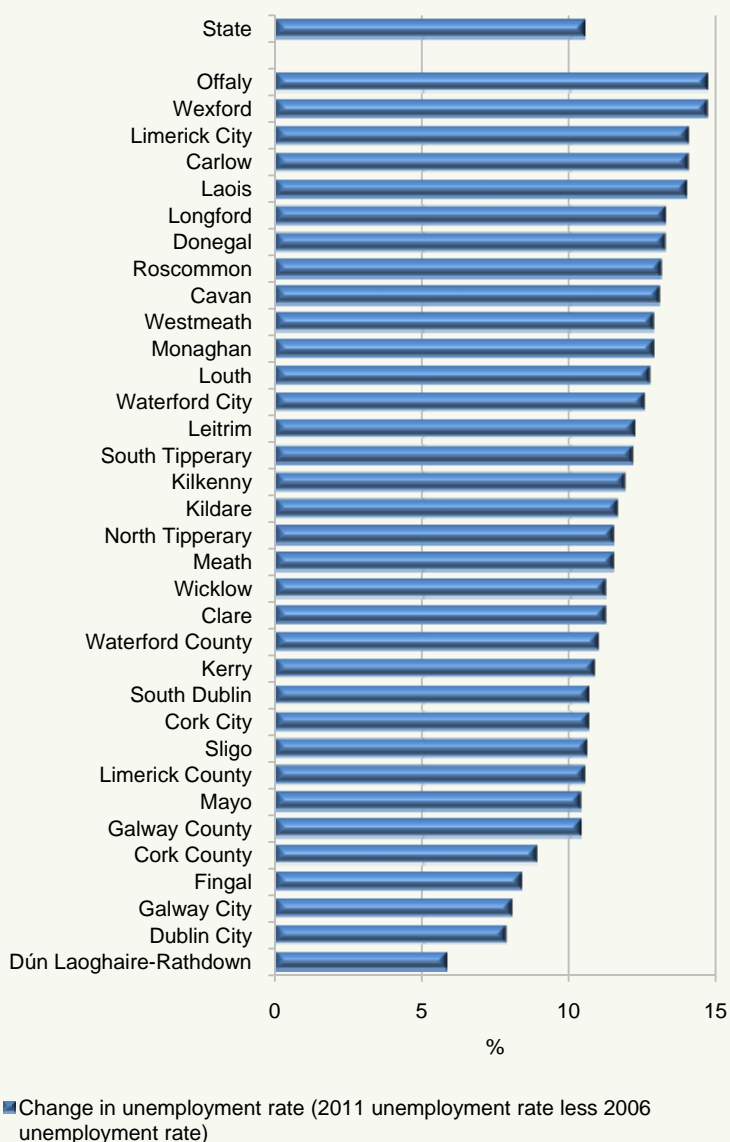
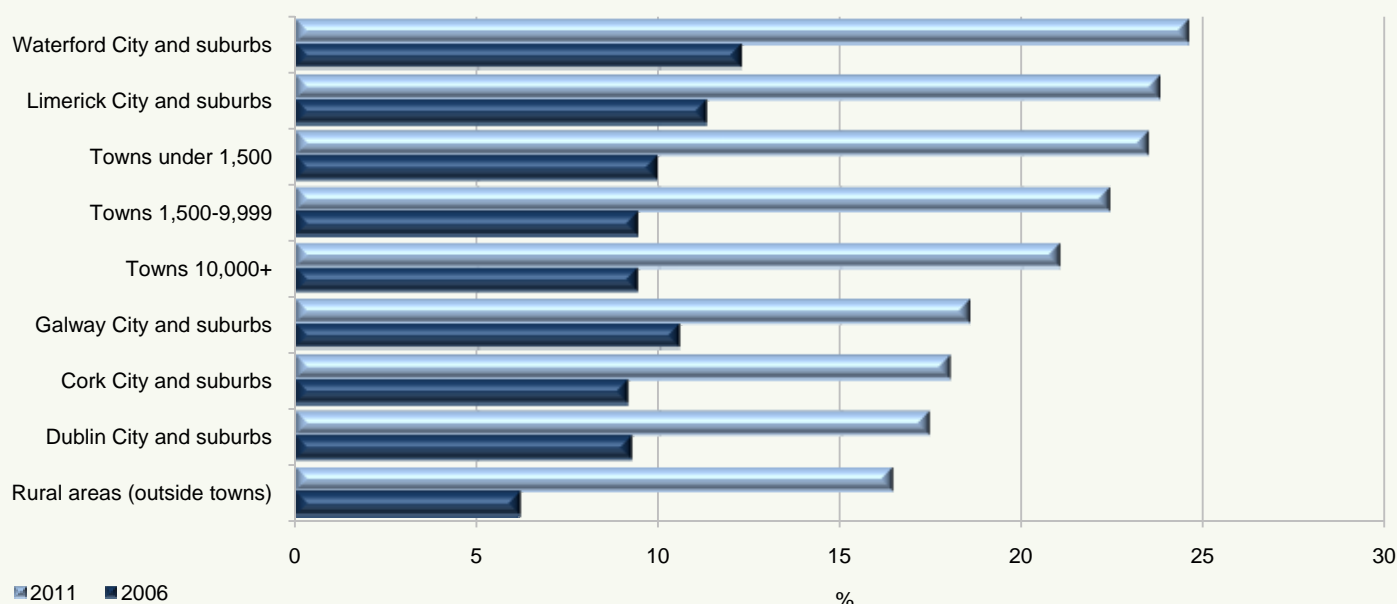
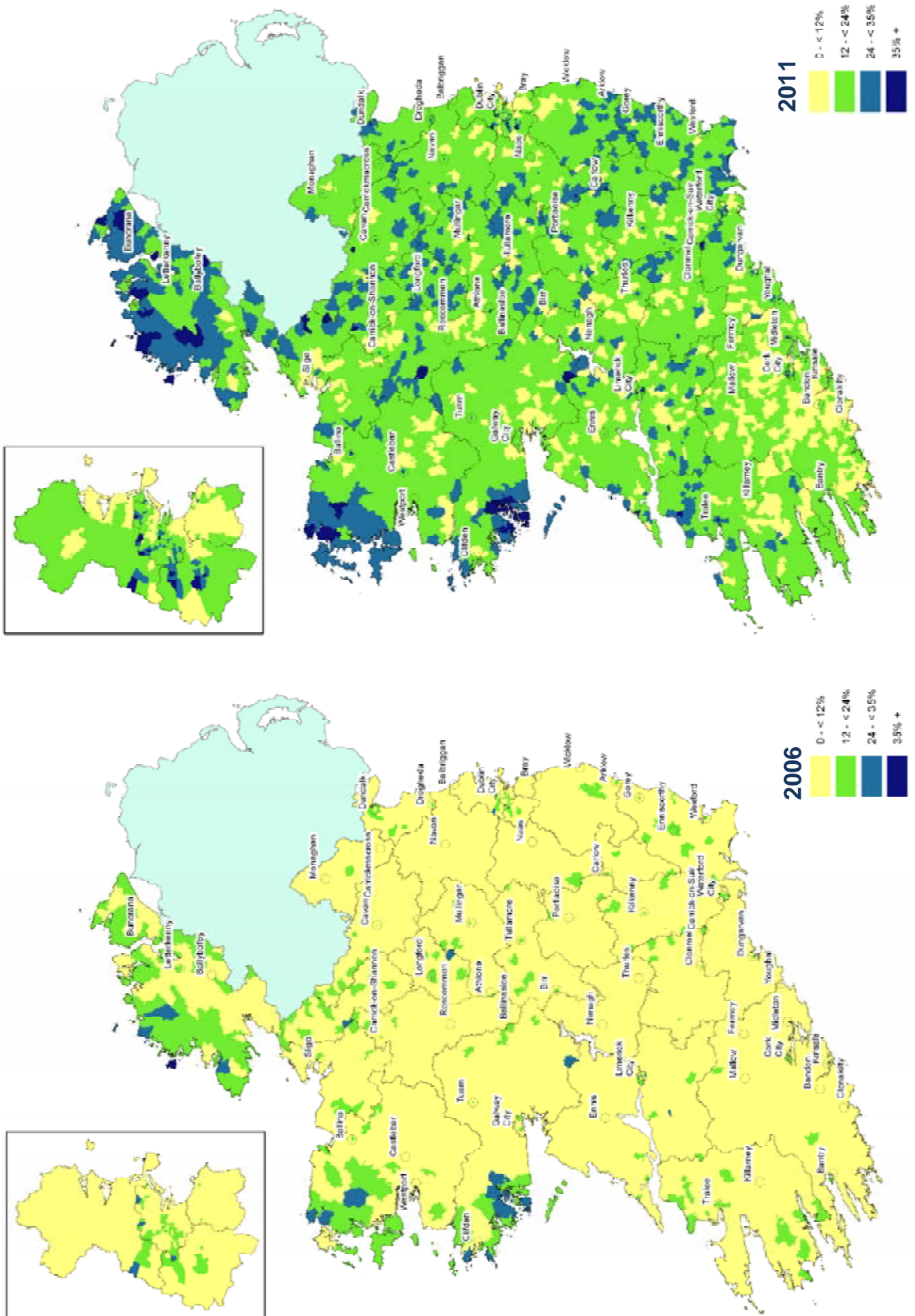


Figure 15 Unemployment rates in towns and cities, 2006 and 2011



Unemployment mapped

Map 2 - 3 Unemployment rate by Electoral Division, 2006 and 2011



Unemployment blackspots

Unemployment blackspots at ED level

One of the major advantages of a Census of Population is its ability to provide data for small areas such as Electoral Divisions (EDs). Table D provides a summary analysis of EDs where the unemployment rate in April 2011 was considered high relative to the level of the State overall. For this report an unemployment blackspot was defined as an ED whose labour force exceeded 200 persons and where the unemployment rate on a Principal Economic Status basis exceeded 35 per cent. There were 81 such EDs in 2011 with an average unemployment rate of 39.2 per cent compared with 19 per cent nationally.

Dublin, Cork, Limerick and Waterford cities contained 42 of the 81 unemployment blackspots nationwide. Eighteen of the 38 EDs in Limerick City were unemployment blackspots. The city also accounted for seven out of the 10 EDs with the highest unemployment rates in the State in April 2011.

At individual Electoral Division level, the two EDs of John's A (56.8%) and Galvone B (55.2%) in Limerick City had the highest unemployment rates in April 2011. The ED of Garmna (52.2%) in Galway County, Ballynanty (47.2%) and Rathbane (46.5%) in Limerick City had the next highest unemployment rates. The complete list of all 81 unemployment blackspot ED's is available in Appendix 14.

Map 4 Number of unemployment blackspots by county, 2011

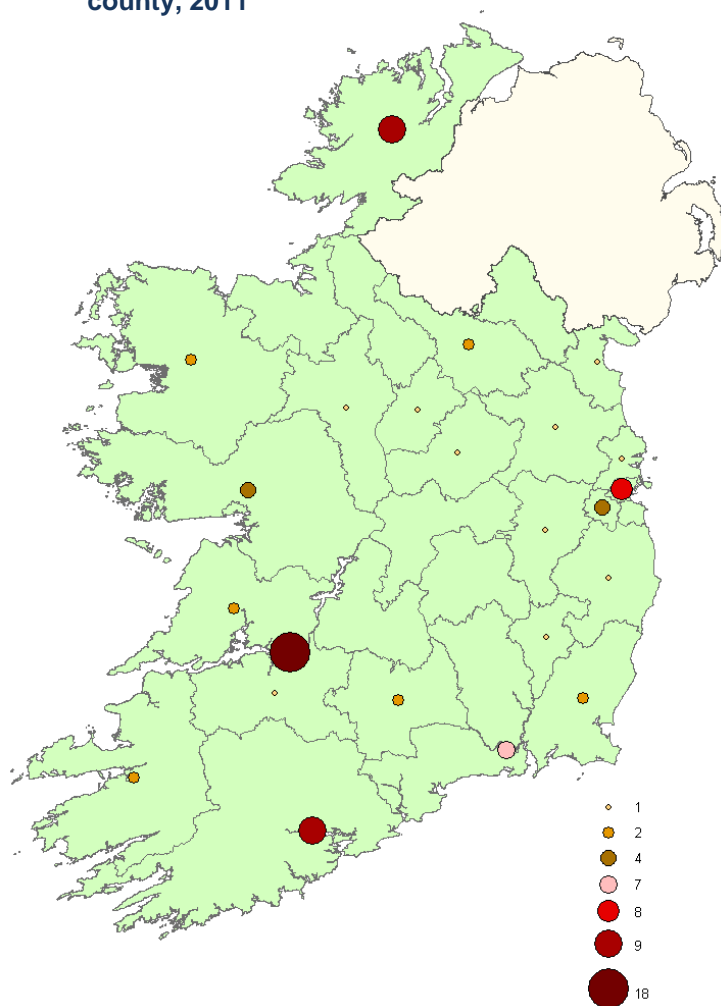


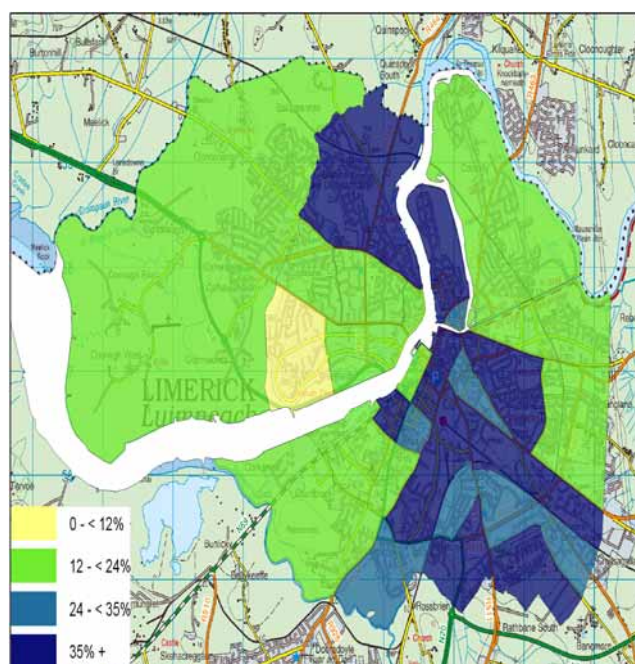
Table D Number of unemployment blackspots by administrative county, 2011

County	Number of unemployment blackspots	Average unemployment (percent)	County unemployment rate (percent)
Limerick City	18	42.9	28.6
Cork City	9	39.8	22.2
Donegal	9	38.4	26.2
Dublin City	8	38.4	18.5
Waterford City	7	41.0	25.1
South Dublin	4	38.9	19.6
Galway County	4	45.6	18.1
Wexford	2	36.0	24.0
Clare	2	38.9	18.8
Kerry	2	36.3	19.5
South Tipperary	2	37.7	20.7
Mayo	2	38.3	19.5
Cavan	2	35.8	21.2
Other counties* (have one blackspot each)**	10	38.7	18.8
Total	81	39.2	19.0

*Carlow, Fingal, Kildare, Limerick County, Longford, Louth, Meath, Roscommon, Westmeath, Wicklow

**Unemployment rate for the 10 counties combined

Map 5 Unemployment rate in Electoral Divisions in Limerick City, 2011



At work – Industrial groups

Where we work

While overall there were 122,682 fewer people at work in April 2011 than five years previously, this fall masks an increase in the number of women at work of 30,011, while the number of men at work fell by 152,693 or 13.8 per cent. When examined by age the greatest fall was seen in young people aged 15-24 followed by males aged 25-44 years.

Construction down, education up

Construction (see note below) showed the greatest decline (124,827) followed by manufacturing (50,102). On the other hand, education and public administration showed gains over the 5 year period.

Small increase in Agriculture

There was an increase of 4,970 people working in agriculture between 2006 and 2011 which is the first increase in the sector since 1926. Agriculture still remains a predominantly male sector with men making up 88 per cent of employed people in April 2011.

Note: In Census 2011 industry was coded to 2 classifications, namely, NACE Rev. 1 and NACE Rev. 2. For the purposes of comparisons with 2006 data, NACE Rev.1 is used.

Table pages 71 - 72

Figure 16 Change in numbers at work by sex and age, 2011

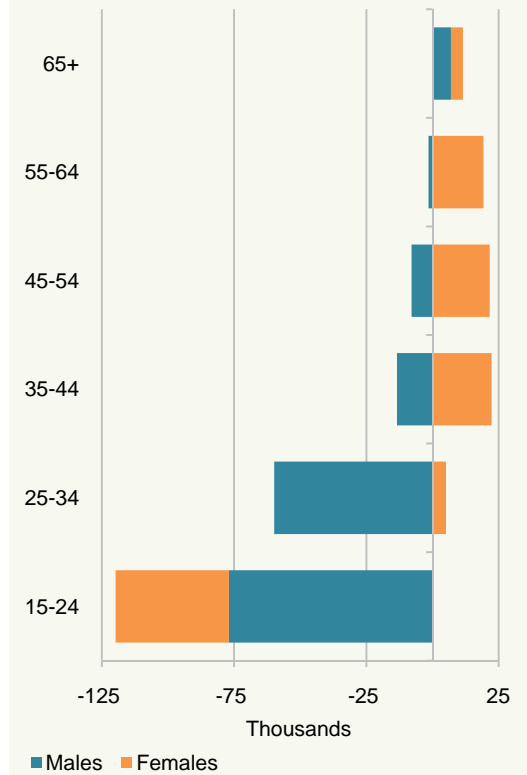
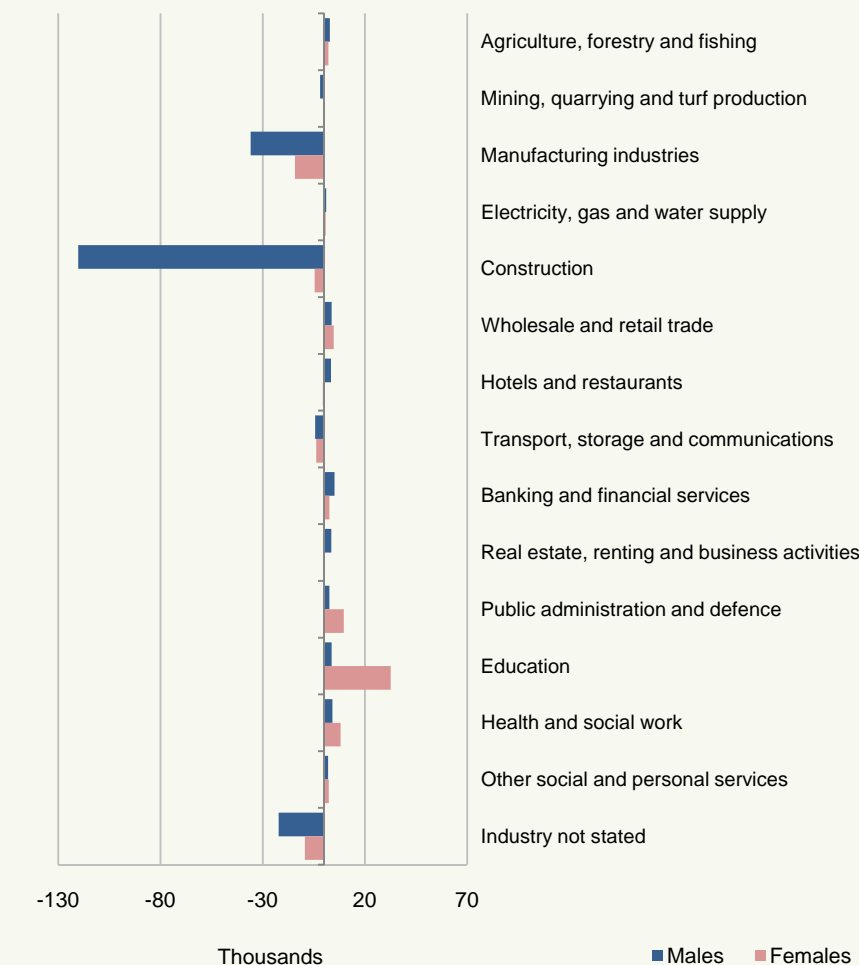


Figure 17 Change in numbers at work by industrial group and sex, 2011



It's a fact!

120,244 The decrease in men working in construction between 2006 and 2011

50,102 The decrease in the number of people working in manufacturing industries

7,738 The increase in people working in banking and financial services

32,578 The increase in the number of women working in education

A service economy

Almost 4 out of every 5 jobs in Ireland in April 2011 were in the services sector (see Appendix 6 for more information on the economic sectors) accounting for 78.1 per cent of all employment. This is in stark contrast to the situation 50 years ago when the sector accounted for just 40 per cent of jobs, as illustrated in Figure 18.

Agriculture

The diminishing importance of the agriculture sector is clearly evident from the bar chart with the sector accounting for just over 5 per cent of total employment in 2011 compared with over 50 per cent in 1926.

Employment in the industry sector increased its share of total employment up to 1981, but since then its share has been declining, from a peak of 28.8 per cent in 1986 to 16.7 per cent in 2011.

Males and females

The differences between male and female sectoral employment is illustrated in Figures 19 and 20. More than 9 out of every 10 women at work in Ireland in April 2011 worked in services. This sector has increasingly dominated female employment in Ireland and employed more women (54.6%) than men (45.4%) in April 2011.

Table pages 71 - 72

Figure 18 Persons at work by economic sector, 1926-2011

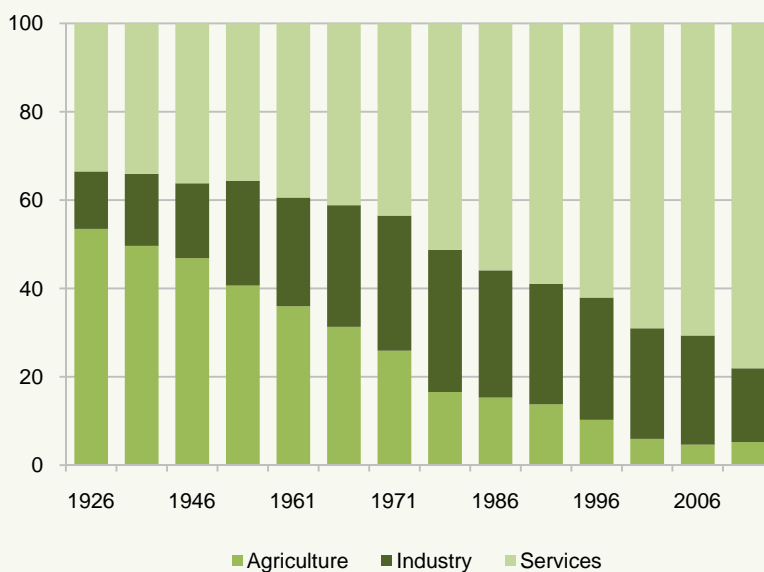


Figure 19 Males at work by economic sector, 1926-2011

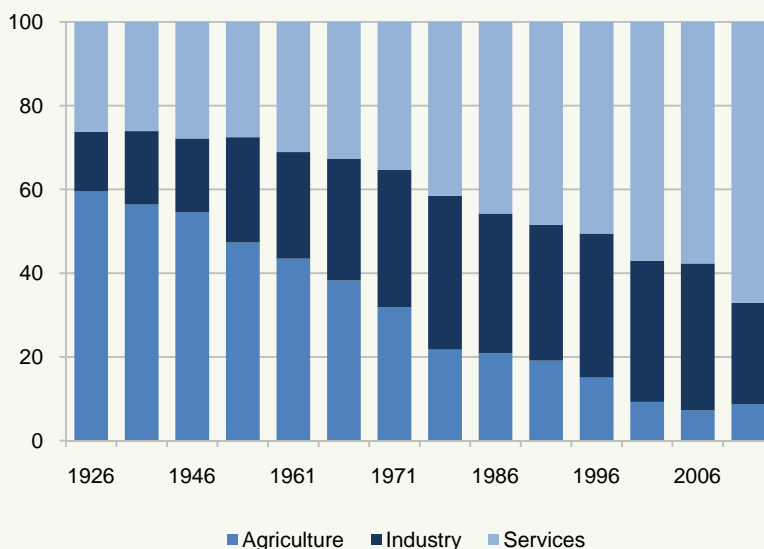
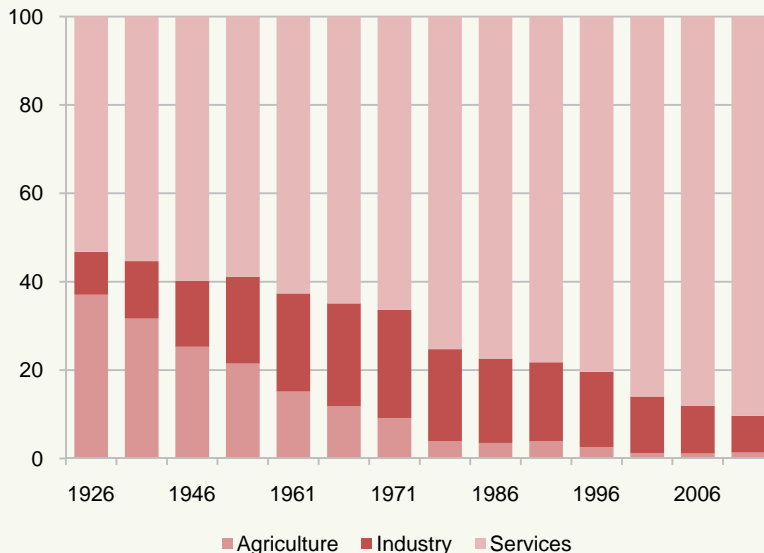


Figure 20 Females at work by economic sector, 1926-2011



It's a fact!

78.1%

The percentage of people at work in the services sector in April 2011

90.3%

The percentage of women at work in the services sector in April 2011

8.7%

The percentage of men at work in the Agriculture sector in April 2011

Map 6 - 7 Number of construction workers in each Electoral Division, 2006 and 2011

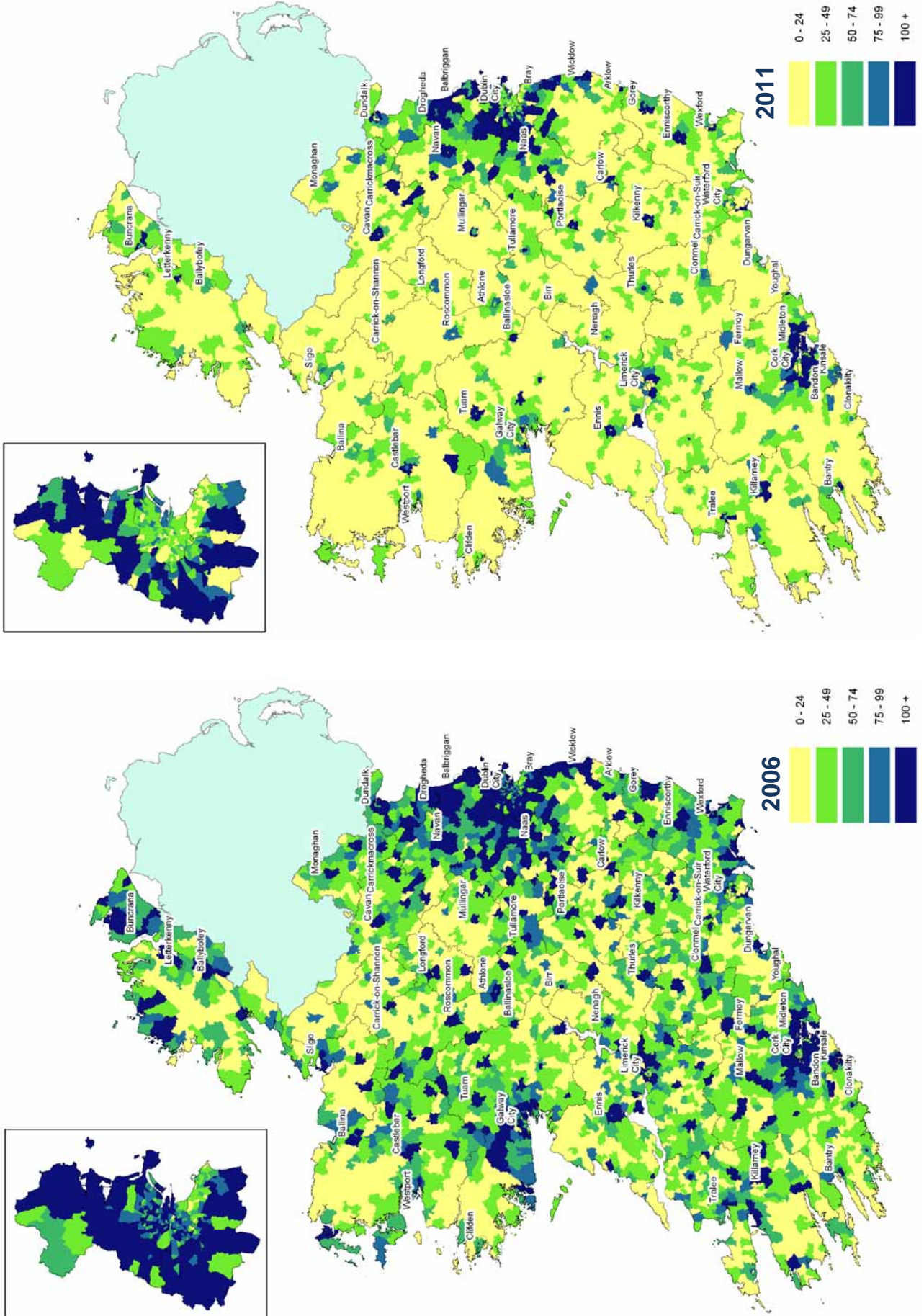
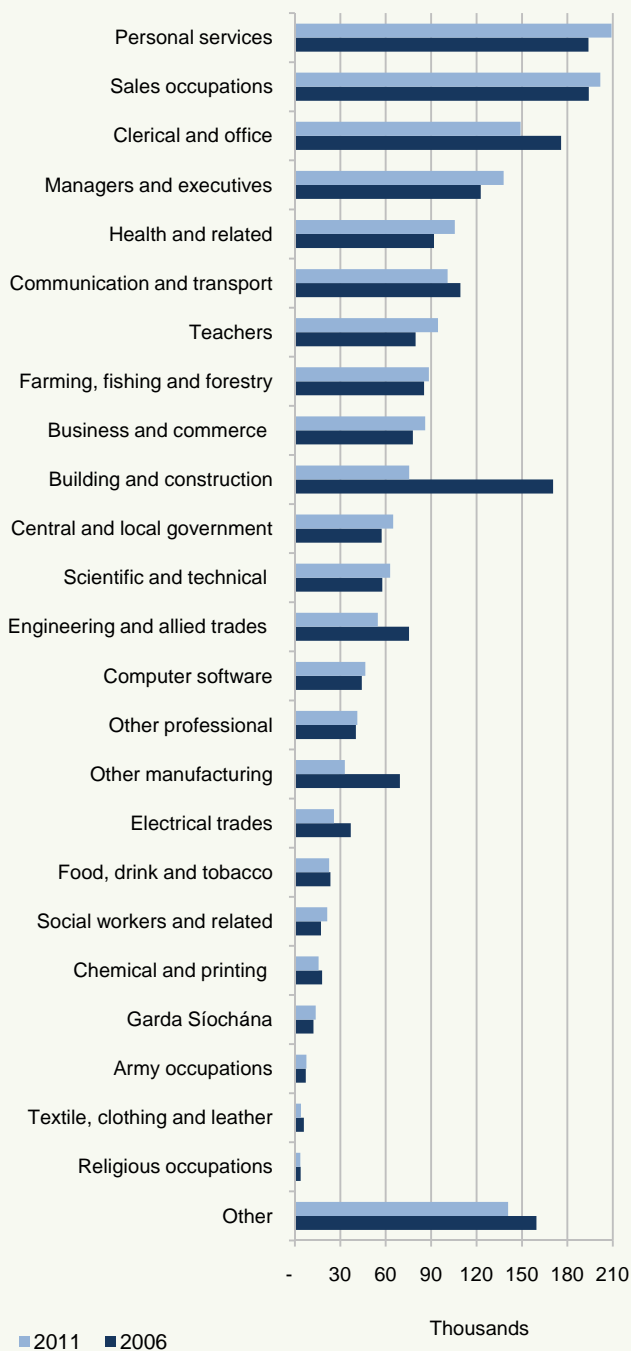


Figure 21 Persons at work by occupational group, 2006 and 2011



Occupational groups

The chart on the left presents the number of people at work by intermediate occupational group (see note below) for 2006 and 2011.

Of the 1,807,360 people at work in April 2011, the personal services group (covering care assistants, chefs and hairdressers among others) accounted for the highest proportion at work at 11.6 per cent followed by sales occupations at 11.2 per cent.

Note: In Census 2011 occupation was coded to 2 classifications, namely, SOC1990 and SOC2010. For the purposes of comparisons with 2006 data, SOC1990 is used. See Appendices 8 and 9 for more details.

Construction workers more than halved

The number of workers with a building and construction occupation fell from 170,523 persons in April 2006 to 75,453 persons in April 2011, a decrease of 55.8 per cent in the period. Almost all of this decrease (98.5%) was male workers.

The next largest drop occurred in other manufacturing occupations (52.4%) with 36,393 fewer workers than in 2006. Clerical and office occupations and engineering and allied trades occupations also saw declines of 26,822 and 20,590 people respectively. The former decline was mainly female workers (90%) whilst the latter was predominantly male workers (97.1%).

Increase in personal services and childcare

Occupational groups which saw the largest increases were personal service and childcare occupations (+15,246), managers and executives (+15,050) and teachers (+14,793).

Females accounted for 92.5 per cent of the increase in teachers. Females also made up 80.1 per cent of the increase in health and related workers (13,780).

Table pages 73 - 76

It's a fact!

- 24.1%** The percentage increase in the number of female teachers at work between 2006 and 2011
- 23.9%** The percentage increase in the number of people at work with a social work and related occupation
- 41.6%** The percentage increase in the number of female Garda at work

It's a fact!

22.1% The percentage of all self-employed people categorised to the skilled agriculture trades group in April 2011

5,872 The number of people whose job was assisting a relative in April 2011

21% The percentage of all self-employed workers in April 2011 who were female

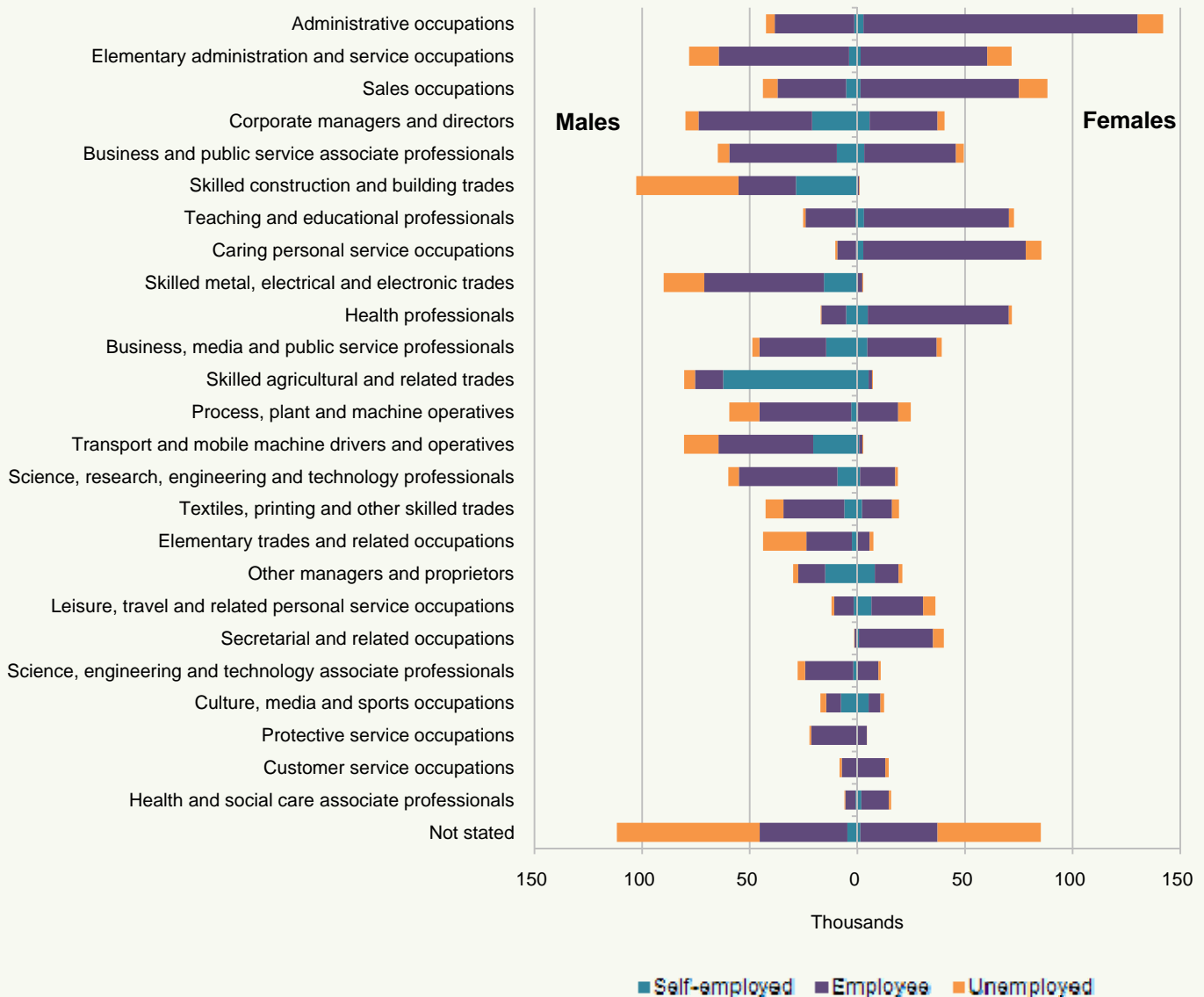
Employees and self-employed workers

Of the 1,807,360 people at work in April 2011, 82.7 per cent were employees, 16.9 per cent were self-employed and the remainder were working as assisting relatives. For the first time in April 2011 the number of female employees surpassed that of male employees, increasing by 19,452 to 785,164 compared with a 16.5 per cent decrease in the number of male employees taking the number to 710,046 in 2011.

Occupations of those at work and unemployed

Figure 22 shows a breakdown of those at work or unemployed using the Soc2010 classification of occupations introduced in 2011 (see Appendix 9 for more details). The administrative occupations dominated by women made up the largest category, followed by service occupations. Four out of five self-employed persons were men, dominated by the agricultural occupations, skilled construction trades and transport occupations.

Figure 22 Employees, self-employed, and unemployed persons by occupational group and sex, 2011



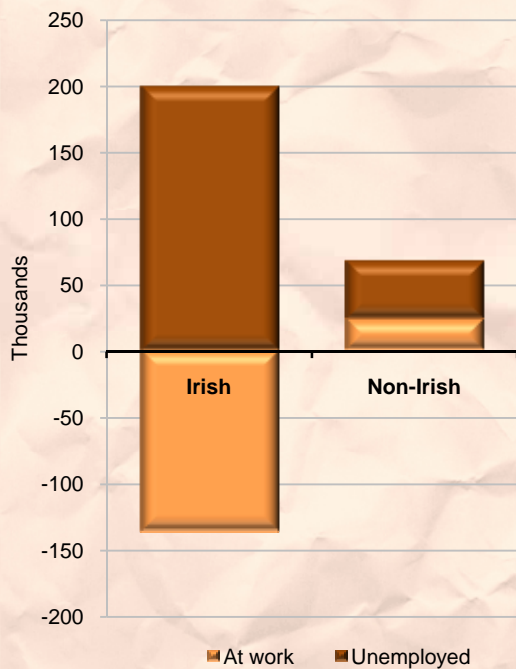
It's a fact!

268,180 The number of non-Irish nationals at work in April 2011

23,670 The increase in the number of non-Irish nationals at work between 2006 and 2011

19,709 The increase in the number of Polish people at work

Change in number of Irish and non-Irish at work and unemployed, 2006-2011



Non-Irish participation remains strong

Non-Irish nationals have traditionally had a higher labour force participation rate than their Irish counterparts and while remaining strong at 74.2 per cent in 2011, the rate was down slightly from 75.7 per cent in 2006. The comparable rate for Irish nationals was 60.1 per cent in 2011, down from 60.9 per cent.

More non-Irish at work

Looking back, the number of non-Irish nationals at work in Ireland increased dramatically between 2002 and 2006 by 128.4 per cent or 137,451 persons. The most recent inter-censal period has seen a continuation of this growth albeit at a slower rate increasing by 9.7 per cent, or 23,670 persons, over the five year period. This contrasts sharply with a fall in the number of Irish nationals at work over the same period of 136,642 persons, or 8.4 per cent.

Non-Irish unemployment higher

While the number of non-Irish at work has increased, so too has the number who were unemployed, more than doubling between 2006 and 2011 from 33,587 to 77,460. This gave an unemployment rate of 22.4 per cent compared with 18.5 per cent for Irish nationals in April 2011.

Table pages 77

Figure 23 Participation and unemployment rates, Irish and non-Irish, 2002-2011



Table E Irish and non-Irish nationals (usually resident in Ireland), 2011 and change since 2006

	2011		Change 2006-2011		% change 2006-2011	
	Irish	Non-Irish	Irish	Non-Irish	Irish	Non-Irish
Labour force	<i>Number</i>		<i>Number</i>		<i>%</i>	
At work	1,494,487	268,180	-136,642	23,670	-8.4	9.7
Unemployed	339,064	77,460	199,532	43,873	143.0	130.6
In labour force	1,833,551	345,640	62,890	67,543	3.6	24.3
Not in the labour force						
Student	342,847	49,915	36,414	17,952	11.9	56.2
Looking after home/family	295,714	37,164	-49,663	4,853	-14.4	15.0
Retired	423,512	19,619	75,583	3,942	21.7	25.1
Unable to work	145,133	9,768	15,043	3,388	11.6	53.1
Other	8,488	3,682	-424	877	-4.8	31.3
Total not in labour force	1,215,694	120,148	76,953	31,012	6.8	34.8
Total aged 15 years and over	3,049,245	465,788	139,843	98,555	4.8	26.8

Non-Irish nationals at work

As reported in *This is Ireland Part 1* the inter-censal period between 2006 and 2011 saw a significant increase in the overall number of non-Irish national women in Ireland. This rise is reflected in an increase of 28,569 women at work among this group compared with a decrease of 4,899 non-Irish men at work in the same period.

While the overall number of non-Irish men at work in April 2011 (143,387) remained higher than that of women (124,793), the gap narrowed significantly since 2006 when there were 148,286 males compared with 96,224 females.

Increase in Polish female workers

Polish workers accounted for four out of every five additional non-Irish workers in Ireland between 2006 and 2011 (19,709 out of 23,670). In turn, four out of every five of these workers were women whose numbers increased by 104.1 per cent compared with a 10.6 per cent increase in the number of Polish men at work over the same period.

Table F Non-Irish nationals at work – change in the top 8 contributors, 2006 and 2011

	2006	2011	Change
Polish	49,764	69,473	19,709
UK	54,895	46,902	-7,993
Lithuanian	17,948	19,753	1,805
Latvian	10,062	10,782	720
Indian	5,046	8,397	3,351
Romanian	3,838	8,057	4,219
Filipino	6,807	7,605	798
Slovak	6,835	7,083	248
Other nationalities	89,315	90,128	813
Total	244,510	268,180	23,670

Students, the retired and homemakers

There were 17,952 more non-Irish students studying in Irish schools and universities in April 2011 compared with five years previously, an increase of 56.2 per cent. Of these 52 per cent were aged 19 and over, while the remainder were of school going age.

Over the same period the number of homemakers among this group increased by 4,853 or 15 per cent while the number of retired persons rose by 3,942.

Table pages 77

It's a fact!

69,473 The number of Polish people at work in April 2011

183.6% The percentage increase in the number of Romanian females at work between 2006 and 2011

Top 8 non-Irish nationals at work April 2011

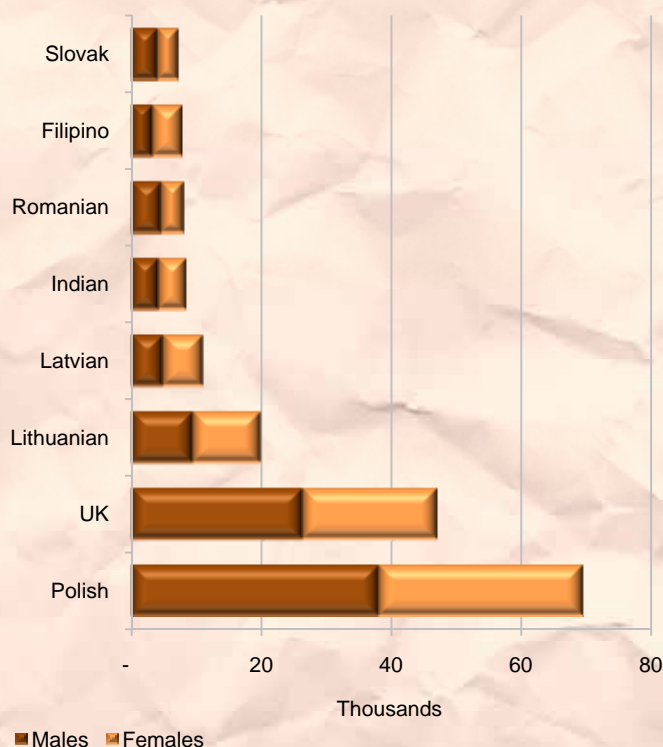
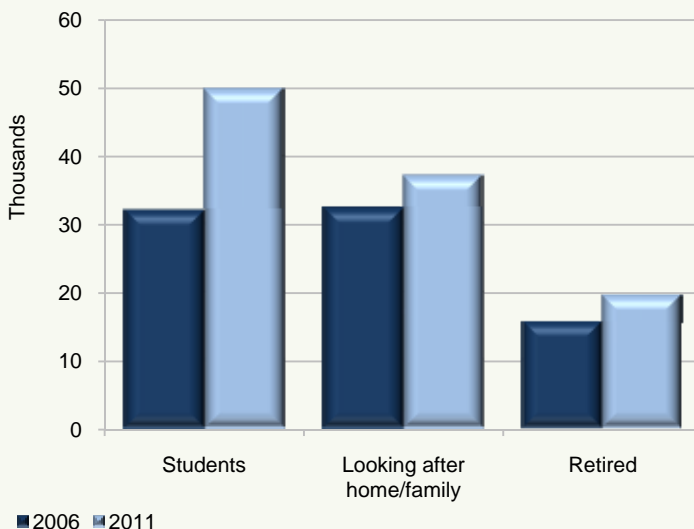


Figure 24 Non-Irish national students, homemakers and retired, 2006 and 2011



Sectors and nationality

Construction and manufacturing were the only sectors to record a fall in the number of non-Irish nationals at work in the inter-censal period April 2006 to April 2011 with all other sectors recording increases over this period.

This contrasts sharply with the decrease in the number of Irish workers in all sectors with the exception of health and social work, education, and other remaining industries as illustrated in the graph on the right.

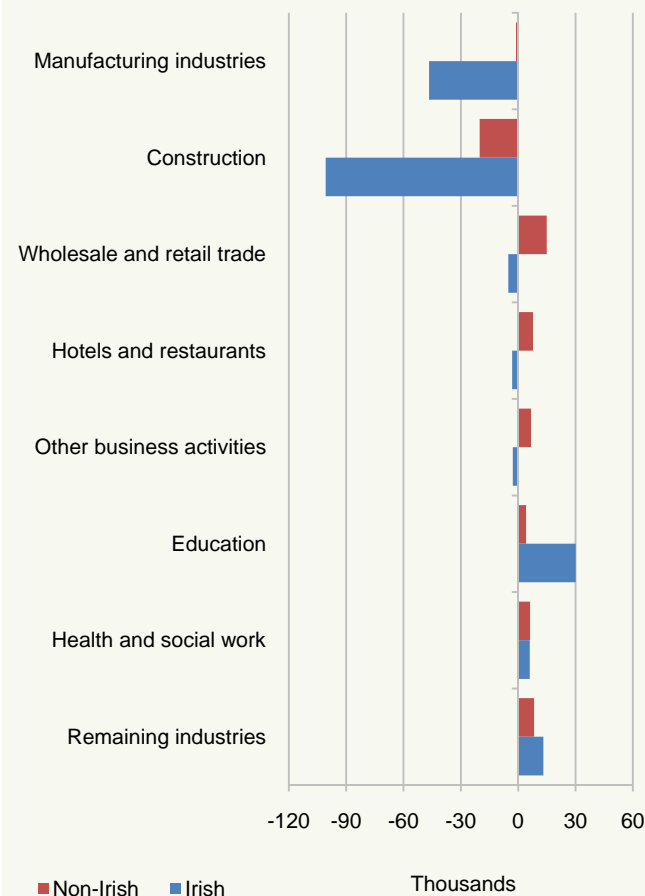
Nearly 4 in 10 workers in the hotel and restaurant sector were non-Irish

In April 2011, the hotels and restaurants sector had the highest proportion (38.1%) of non-Irish national workers, followed by business activities (19.6%), manufacturing (18.4%) and the wholesale and retail sector (17.8%).

The largest increase in employment by sector among this group was seen in the wholesale and retail sector where the numbers increased by 14,978 between 2006 and 2011. At the same time the number of Irish nationals employed in the sector fell by 5,133 leading to an overall employment increase of 9,845.

The number of non-Irish nationals working in construction in 2011 dropped from 29,730 in 2006 to 9,581, a fall of 67.8 per cent. The number of Irish workers in this sector fell from 179,790 in 2006 to 79,064 in 2011, a fall of 56 per cent.

Figure 25 Change in Irish and non-Irish residents at work by industrial group, 2006-2011



Nationality and sector

The table below presents broad nationality groups by sector and highlights the differences that existed. In 2011, for example, one in three Asian nationals (or 34.6%) worked in the health and social work sector compared with 23.1 per cent of African workers and only 4.4 per cent of Polish nationals.

Among Polish workers one in four (24.4%) were working in the wholesale and retail sector with manufacturing accounting for a further 18.5 per cent. Nationalities from Other European countries were noticeable by the low numbers working in construction, education and health sectors while all other sectors were strongly represented.

Table pages 78 - 80

Table G Usual residents at work aged 15 and over by industrial group and nationality, 2011

Industrial Group	Non-Irish Nationals	UK	Polish	Other European	Asian	African	Other
Manufacturing industries	35,041	5,091	12,838	13,277	1,494	754	1,587
Construction	9,581	2,210	3,045	3,500	233	158	435
Wholesale and retail trade	46,875	7,431	16,984	15,956	2,883	1,715	1,906
Hotels and restaurants	38,856	2,826	11,446	15,702	5,927	1,212	1,743
Real estate, renting and business activities	35,195	6,163	7,662	14,950	2,744	1,578	2,098
Education	11,506	4,053	1,111	3,429	1,063	644	1,206
Health and social work	28,228	5,997	3,058	4,508	10,152	3,051	1,462
Remaining industries	44,190	11,028	9,366	15,930	2,543	2,405	2,918
Not stated	18,708	2,103	3,963	7,175	2,301	1,667	1,499
Total at work	268,180	46,902	69,473	94,427	29,340	13,184	14,854

Grouping the population

Socio-economic grouping classifies the entire population into one of ten categories based on the level of skill and educational attainment of their occupation (those at work, unemployed or retired) while all other people are classified to the socio-economic group of the person in the family on whom they are deemed to be dependent.

By sex

As illustrated in the graph below, men dominated the employers and higher professional groups, while women predominated in the lower professional and non-manual categories. These female-dominated categories also saw the biggest increases in employment in the inter-censal period (104,722 and 112,495 persons, respectively) while the male-dominated category, manual skilled, fell by 10 per cent.

Professionals

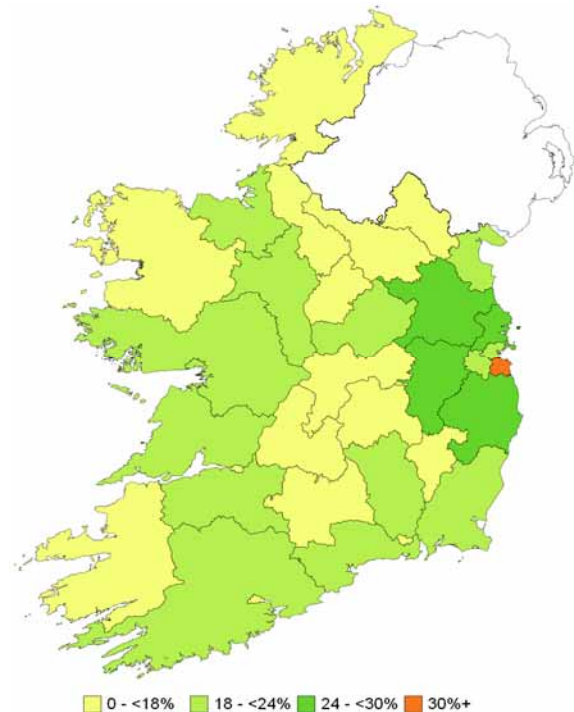
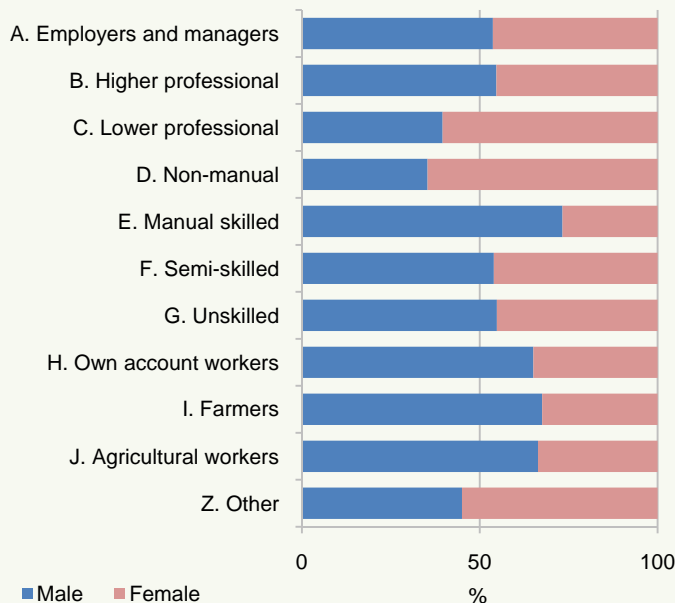
When examined on a county level the eastern counties of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (39.7%), Fingal (27.5%), Wicklow (26.5%), Kildare (25.6%) and Meath (24.8%) had the highest proportion of persons classified to socio-economic groups A and B combined while Limerick City (15.4%), Longford (15.5%) and South Tipperary (16%) had the lowest rates.

Cork County had the most people (23,065) classified to Socio-economic group I – Farmers, followed by Galway County (12,657).

Table pages 81 - 83

Map 8 Persons in socio-economic groups A and B as a percentage of total population, 2011

Figure 26 Socio-economic group of the population by sex, 2011

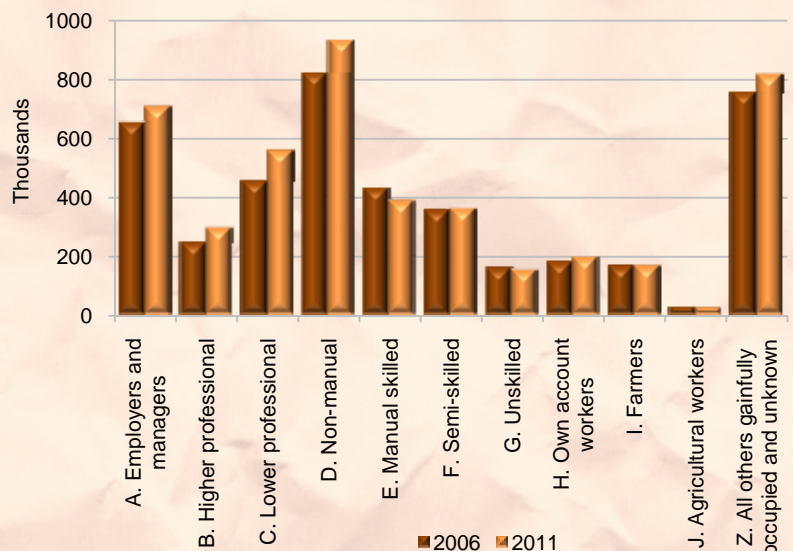


It's a fact!

54% The percentage of people classified to employers and managers who were male

65% The percentage of people classified to non-manual who were female

Persons by socio-economic groups, 2006 and 2011



Social class

Managerial and technical

The entire population is also classified into one of seven social class groups which are ranked on the basis of occupation, thereby bringing together people with similar levels of occupational skill. See Appendix 3 for a complete definition.

At the State level social class group 2 - Managerial and technical – accounted for the largest number of people at 27.3 per cent, up from 26.4 per cent in 2006, and also showed the largest overall increase of 133,685 persons. At the other end of the scale Group 6, unskilled workers, accounted for just 3.7 per cent overall and recorded a fall of 5.7 per cent since 2006.

County differences

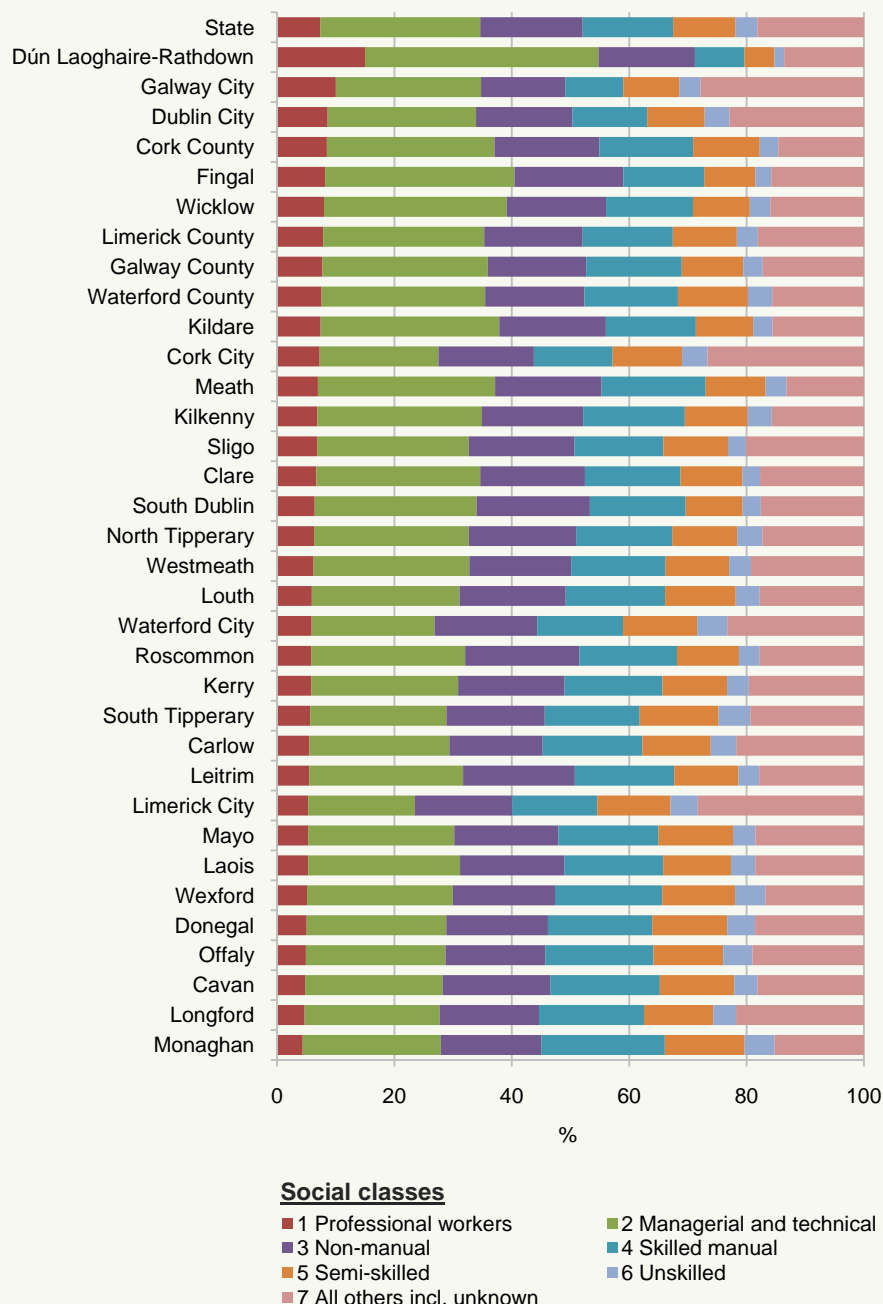
As illustrated in the graph opposite significant differences existed in the distribution of social class across the country with Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (54.8%) containing the highest proportion of people classified to the combined classes of 1 and 2 while Limerick City (23.5%), Waterford City (26.8%) and Cork City (27.5%) had the lowest rates.

Unskilled workers

At the county level, South Tipperary (5.4%) had the highest proportion of people classified to class 6 unskilled, followed by Waterford City (5.1%), Wexford (5.1%) and Monaghan (5.1%). Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (1.7%) and Fingal (2.7%) who had the lowest rates.

Table pages 84 - 86

Figure 27 Persons by social class in each county, 2011

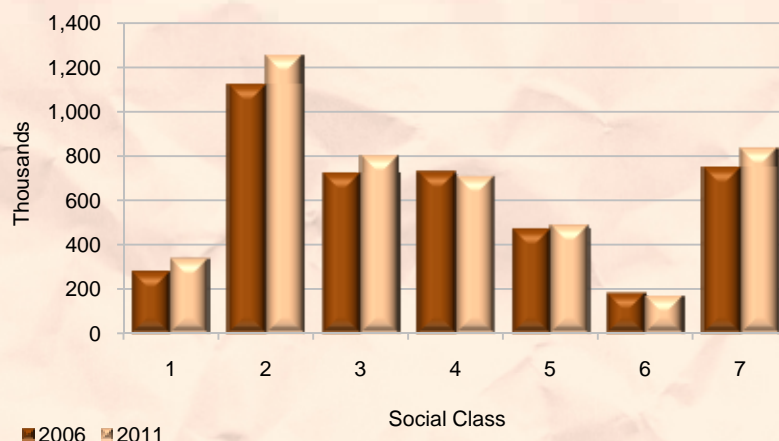


It's a fact!

61.7% The percentage of people in social class 3 (non-manual) who are female

21.5% The increase in the number of people in social class 1 (professional, managerial and technical) between 2006 and 2011

Persons by social class, 2006 and 2011



Increase in students

Census 2011 saw a strong increase in the number of students aged 15 years and over since 2006 – up from 349,596 to 408,838 a rise of 16.9 per cent.

Male students accounted for 61.7 per cent of this increase bringing their share of the student population to 49.2 per cent up from 47.1 per cent in 2006.

Education participation rates increased for each single year of age for those aged 15-24, reflecting both a long term trend and the effects of the economic downturn which occurred between 2006 and 2011.

Figure 28 Total number of students, 2006 and 2011

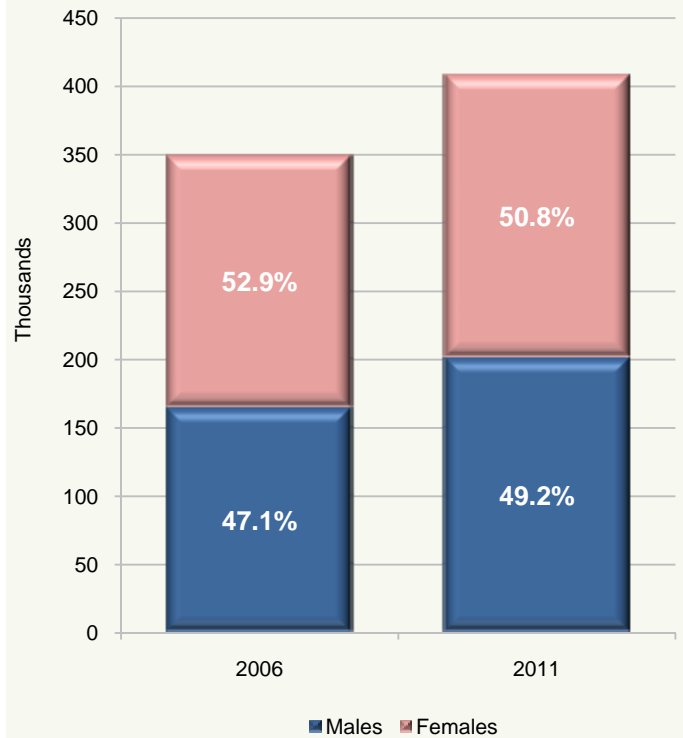
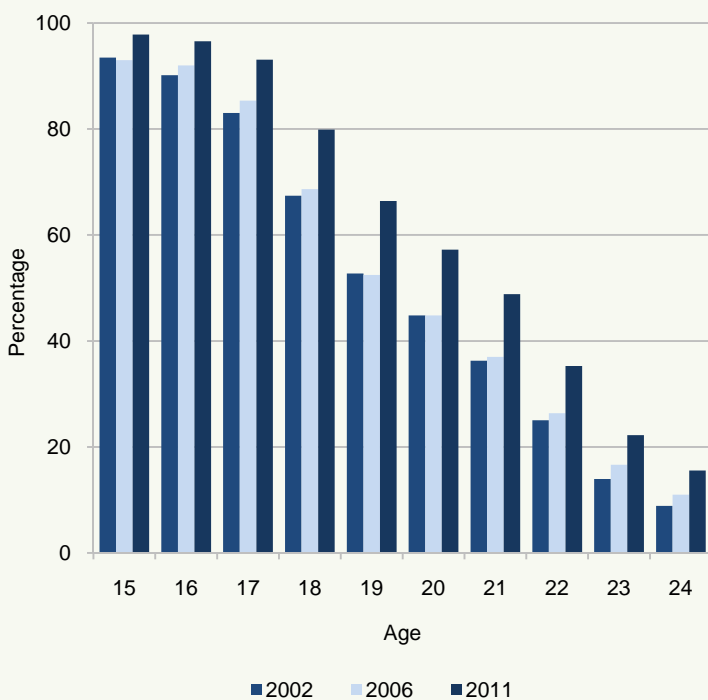


Figure 29 Percentage of students by age, 2002-2011



Males catching up

In April 2011 the proportion of females in full-time education exceeded that of males in each single year of age from 19 to 22, although the gap had narrowed considerably between 2006 and 2011.

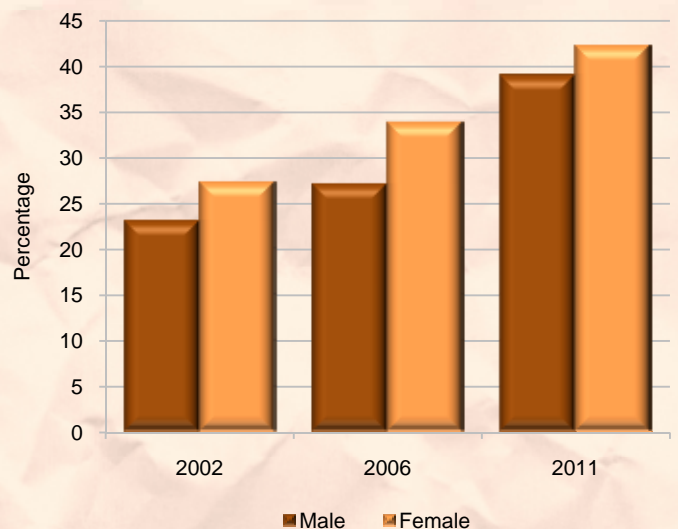
Participation rates in full-time education for 19 to 24 year old males increased from 27.1 per cent in 2006 to 38.9 per cent in 2011. This now compares with 42.2 per cent for females in this age group in 2011.

Table pages 87 - 89

It's a fact!

- 16.9%** The percentage increase in students between April 2006 and April 2011
- 78.4%** The percentage increase in students between 2006 and 2011 who were 19 years and over
- 111%** The percentage increase in the number of students aged 35-44 between 2006 and 2011
- 81.2%** The percentage increase in the number of male students aged 25-34 between 2006 and 2011

Participation rate of males and females in education aged 19 - 24 years, 2002-2011



Historical perspective

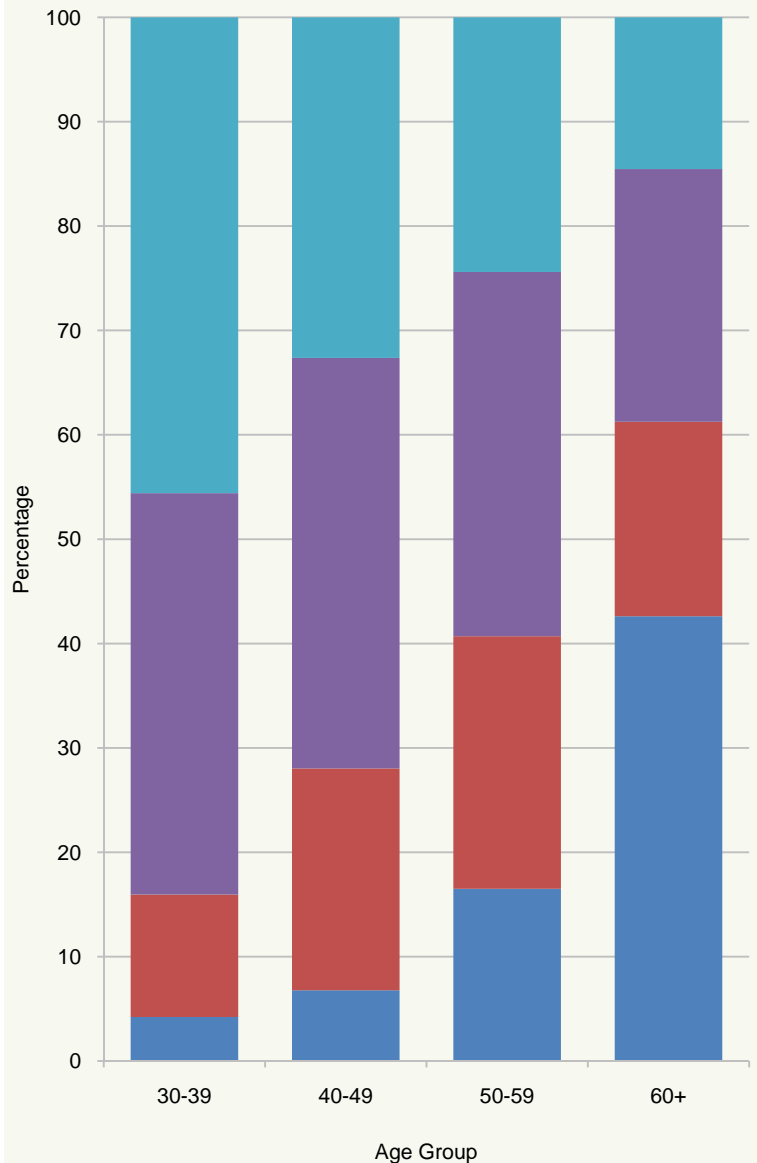
The progressive improvement in education attainment in Ireland is illustrated in the graph on the right which presents level of education by age groups. For those aged 60 or over 42.6 per cent were educated to primary level compared with only 4.2 per cent for those aged under 40.

A more educated population

The increasing proportion of younger people with a third level qualification is also clear from the graph. More than 40 per cent of those aged 30-39 were educated to third level in April 2011 compared with just over 30 per cent for the preceding age group of 40-49.

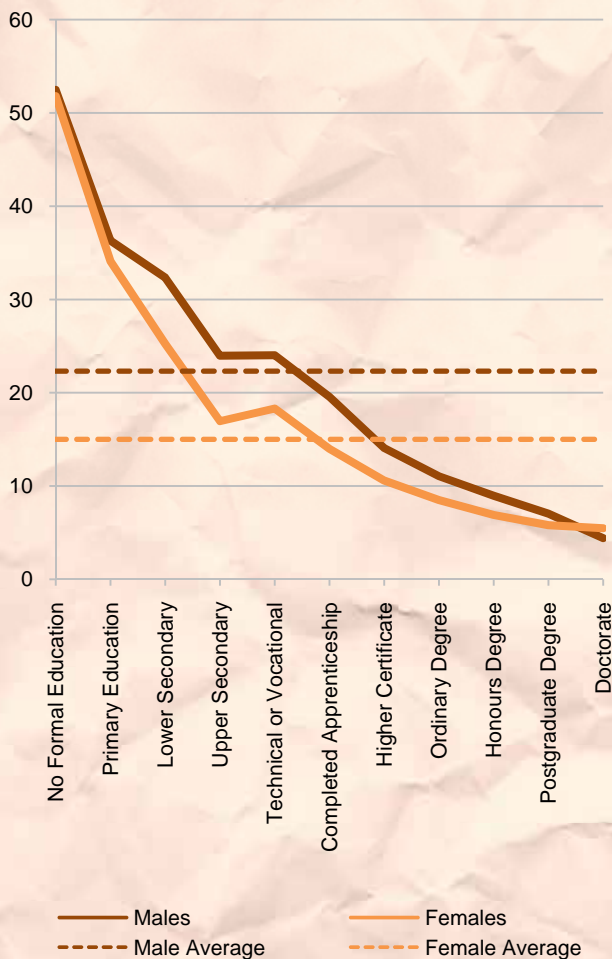
Table pages 90 - 92

Figure 30 Persons who completed their education by level attained and age, 2011



It's a fact!

Unemployment rate by level of education attained, 2011



Education and unemployment

The chart on the left shows how the level of educational attainment and unemployment were related in April 2011. The unemployment rate for people who had attained at most a primary education was 33.7 per cent. This compared to an unemployment rate of 7.8 per cent for those with a third level degree or higher. As the level of education becomes higher the rate of unemployment decreases.

Overall, the rate of unemployment for females was lower than the rate for males for each level of education attained. For example, unemployment amongst women with a third level degree or higher was 6.9 per cent compared with 8.8 per cent for men.

The complete skill set of the population

A new question on the main field of study of the highest qualification completed to date (excluding secondary school qualifications) was asked for the first time in Census 2011. Prior to this, information about third level qualifications only was asked. The results are presented in tables 19 and 20 and illustrated in the graph below.

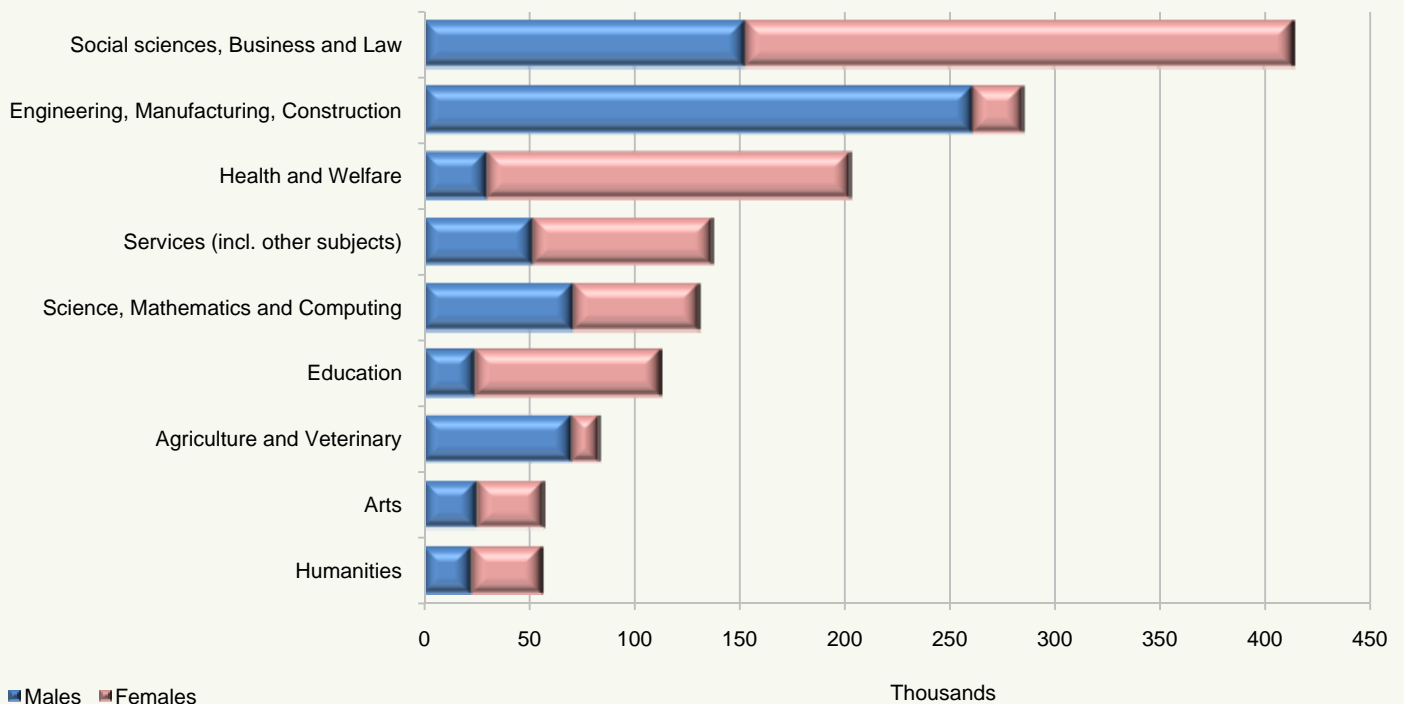
Of the total population aged 15 years and over who had completed their education, 49.1 per cent or 1,475,934 people had a qualification. (This excludes those who answered Junior or Leaving Certificate, as these were not applicable to this question.) The proportion varies by age, with two thirds of 25-34 year olds (66.7%) giving their qualification while only one in four of those aged 65 and over reported a qualification.

The most popular category overall was social sciences, business and law with 413,959 people, representing 28 per cent of all respondents, followed by engineering, manufacturing and construction with 284,925 people.

The field of study areas showed strong differences by sex with certain categories over 90 per cent dominated by one sex or the other. The most notable were child care and youth services (97.3%), secretarial and office work (96.7%) and hair and beauty services (96.3%) which were all heavily dominated by women while motor vehicles, ship and aircraft qualifications contained only very small numbers of females (1.4%).

Table pages 93 - 96

Figure 31 Field of study, 2011



It's a fact!

- 41.9%** The percentage of men in the 20-24 year age group with an engineering, manufacturing and construction qualification in April 2011
- 4.1%** The percentage of people in the 20-24 year age group with a computer science or computer use qualification in April 2011
- 63.1%** The percentage of people with a social sciences, business and law qualification who were female in April 2011

Field of study and education

Field of study and level of education

Figure 32 presents field of study and level of education attained for people who had ceased their full-time education in April 2011. Humanities had the highest proportion of people with a third level qualification (89.4%), whilst agriculture and veterinary had the lowest proportion (19.3%).

Agriculture and veterinary in turn had the highest proportion of people whose highest educational attainment was up to lower secondary level (37.7%).

Figure 32 Field of study by level of education, 2011

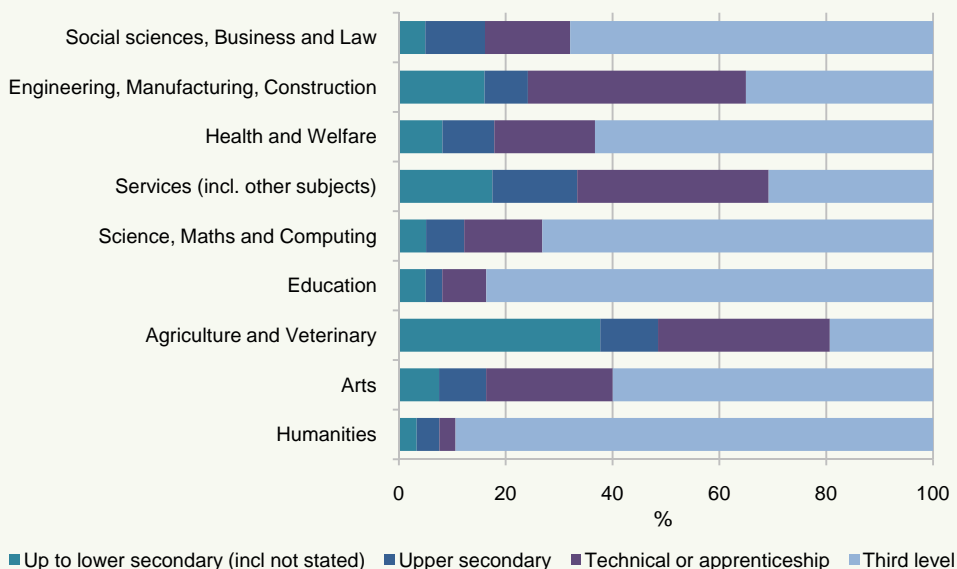
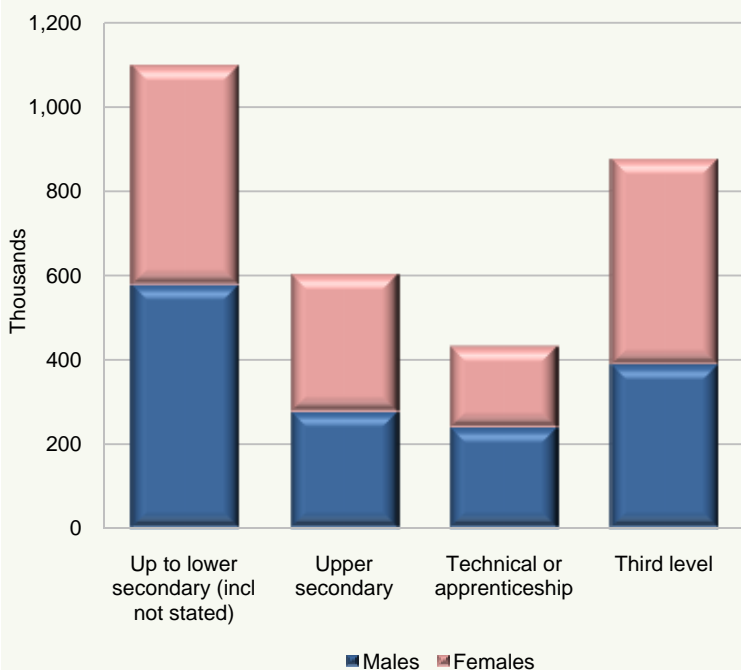


Figure 33 Level of education attained, 2011



Females higher educated

Figure 33 shows the highest level of education attained for males and females who had ceased full-time education in April 2011. Women accounted for 55.9 per cent of those with a third level qualification. However, there were 4,066 more men with a doctorate (Ph.D) or higher level qualification.

There were more women (51,883) with an honours degree/professional qualification in social sciences, business and law than in any other broad field of study in April 2011.

Male apprenticeships

There were 116,900 men, accounting for 68 per cent of the total, who had an advanced certificate or an apprenticeship in April 2011. Of these, 72,206 were in the field of engineering, manufacturing and construction.

Table pages 93 - 96

It's a fact!

59.3% The percentage of people with a doctorate (Ph.D) or higher level qualification who were male in April 2011

78.5% The percentage of people with an education and teacher training qualification who were female in April 2011

Greater dependency on private vehicles to travel to work

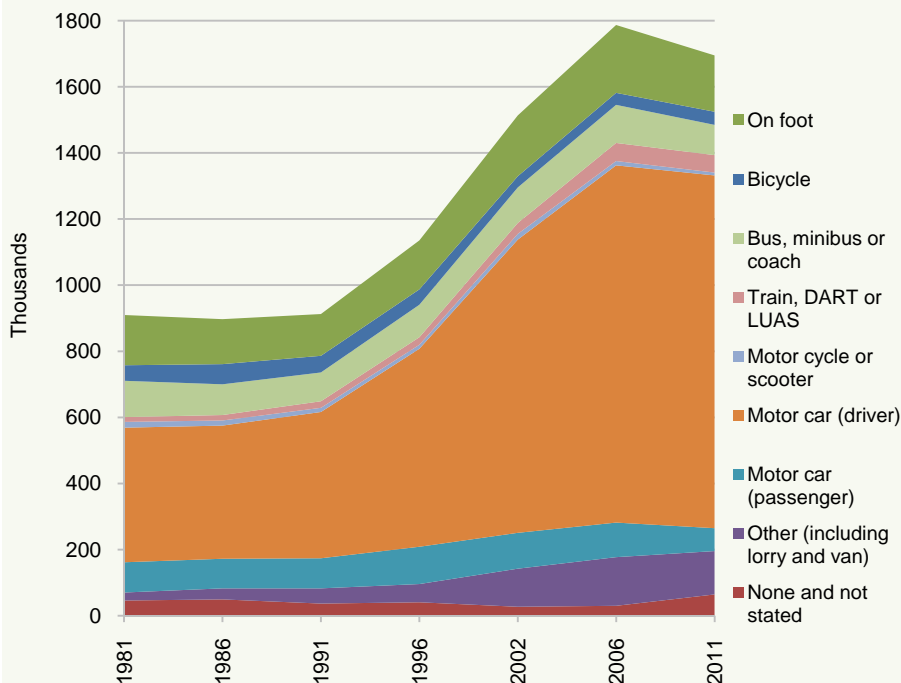
There were three questions relating to travel to work, school or college in April 2011, namely means of travel, time of departure and journey time in minutes. The results are analysed separately for those at work and students.

The overall number of commuters at work fell from 1.79 million in 2006 to 1.70 million in 2011, a drop of five percent. Falls were seen in all categories of commuting apart from cycling which rose slightly from 36,306 to 39,803 an increase of 3,497 persons. The number of people driving to work fell by 12,995 while the percentage of commuters driving to work increased from 61.5 per cent in 2006 to 65.5 per cent in 2011. Car passengers showed the sharpest decline from 104,861 in 2006 to 69,164 in 2011, a drop of 34 per cent. When car commuters are combined with those workers who drove a van or lorry, 75 per cent of all workers were private vehicle users in 2011.

Looking at public transport, bus users fell from 114,956 to 91,676, a fall of 23,280 while train users were also down marginally from 54,942 to 52,749.

Table pages 97 + 99

Figure 34 Means of travel to work, 1981-2011



It's a fact!

1,111 The number of female commuters who travelled to work on a motorcycle in 2011

15.1 The average travel time (in minutes) for workers travelling to work on foot in 2011

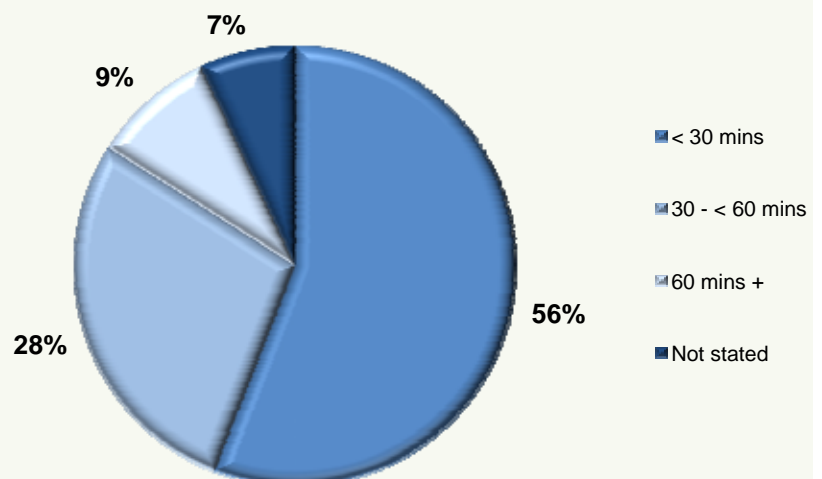
9% The percentage of workers travelling more than an hour to work, down from 9.9% recorded in 2006

Average travel time less than in 2006

The average journey time to work was 26.6 minutes in 2011, down from 27.5 minutes in 2006 and 26.8 minutes in 2002. Fifty six per cent of journeys took 30 minutes or less in 2011, while 84 per cent of journey times were within 60 minutes.

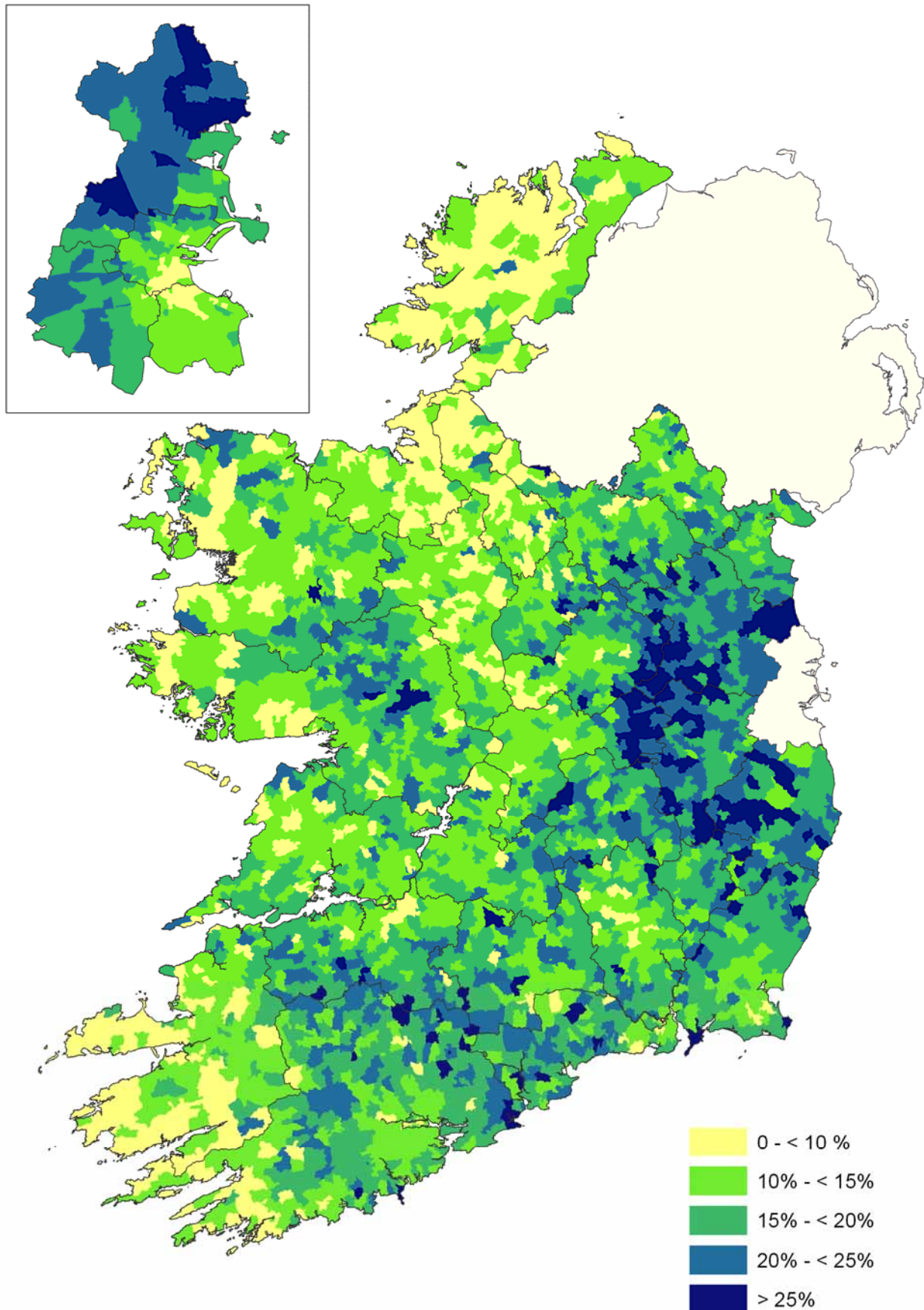
Almost 273,000 workers left home before 7a.m. to get to work in 2011, with 119,600 leaving before 6.30 a.m. Sixty eight per cent of these early commuters were men. More women than men travelled to work between the 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. time slots. The number of workers leaving after 9.30 a.m. increased by 33 per cent from 139,000 to 185,000 between 2006 and 2011.

Figure 35 Percentage of workers by time taken to travel to work



Travel patterns - work

Map 9 Percentage of commuters in each Electoral Division leaving home before 7AM to travel to work



Students less likely to walk to school or college

The proportion of primary, secondary and third level students walking to school or college has maintained a long-term pattern of decline in 2011. The number of students using the bus has also dropped across all three categories. Among primary school children six in ten were driven to school in 2011 while one in eight travelled by bus.

For secondary school students the car has replaced the bus as the main means of travel with 40 per cent of journeys, up from 32 per cent in 2006. Another two per cent of secondary students drove to school in 2011.

Driving to college

For the first time more third level students drove to college than used any other mode of travel, with 29 per cent driving to college in their own car compared with 23 per cent five years previously. Those who travelled on foot in 2011 accounted for 28 per cent while just 5 per cent of third level students travelled by bicycle to college.

Figure 36 Means of travel to school or college, 2002-2011

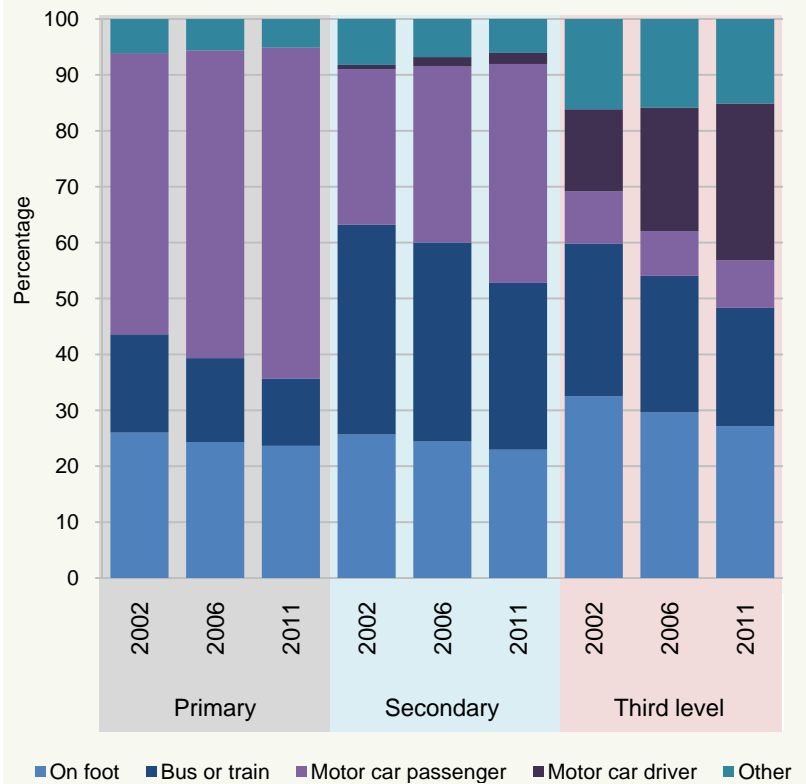
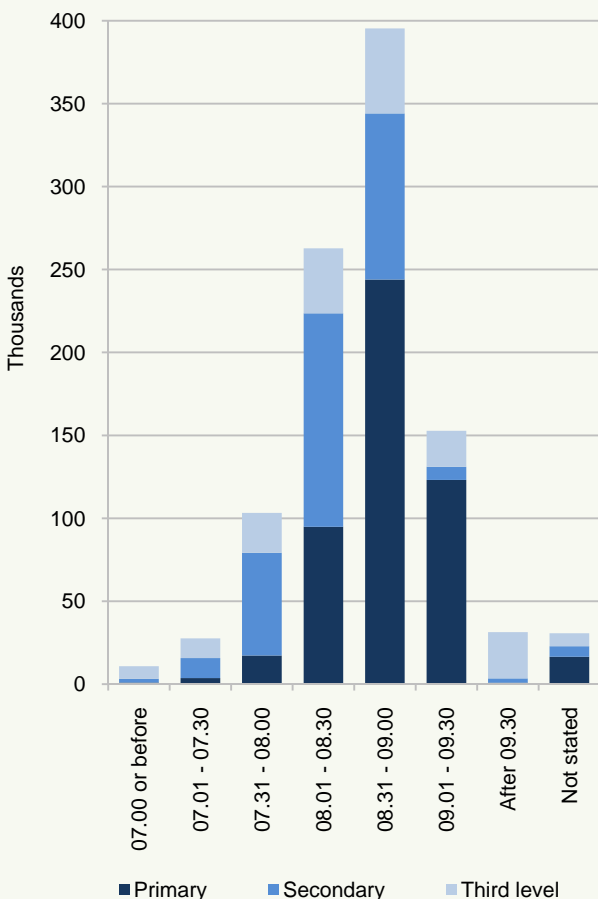


Figure 37 Students by time leaving home to travel to school or college



It's a fact!

- 53,606** The number of third level students who drove to college in 2011
- 19.7%** The percentage of primary school students driven to school in 1981.
- 59.2%** The percentage of primary school students driven to school in 2011.

Majority of students leave between 8a.m. and 9 a.m.

The period between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. was the departure time for 70 per cent of primary school students and 73 per cent of secondary students (see Figure 37). Fifty-five per cent of third level students started travelling after 8:30 a.m.

The average journey time in 2011 for primary school students was 11.6 minutes, which is similar to the journey times recorded for this cohort in 2002 and 2006. Sixty six per cent of primary students travelled less than 15 minutes, while less than 1 per cent spent an hour or more travelling to their primary school.

The journey time for secondary school students was 19 minutes in 2011. Third level students on average spent half an hour travelling, reflecting the relatively longer distances needed to travel to a college.

Table pages 98 + 100

Car ownership

Increase in car ownership

Car ownership among households continued its upward trend with 1.36 million households having at least one car in 2011 – an increase of 186,000 from 2006.

In 2011, 78 per cent of households in urban areas owned at least one car compared with 91 per cent of households in rural areas, a pattern largely caused by the low car ownership in the cities. For example, four out of ten households in Dublin City did not have a car in 2011.

Of those households with a car, 60 per cent in rural areas had two cars or more, in contrast to 44 per cent in urban areas.

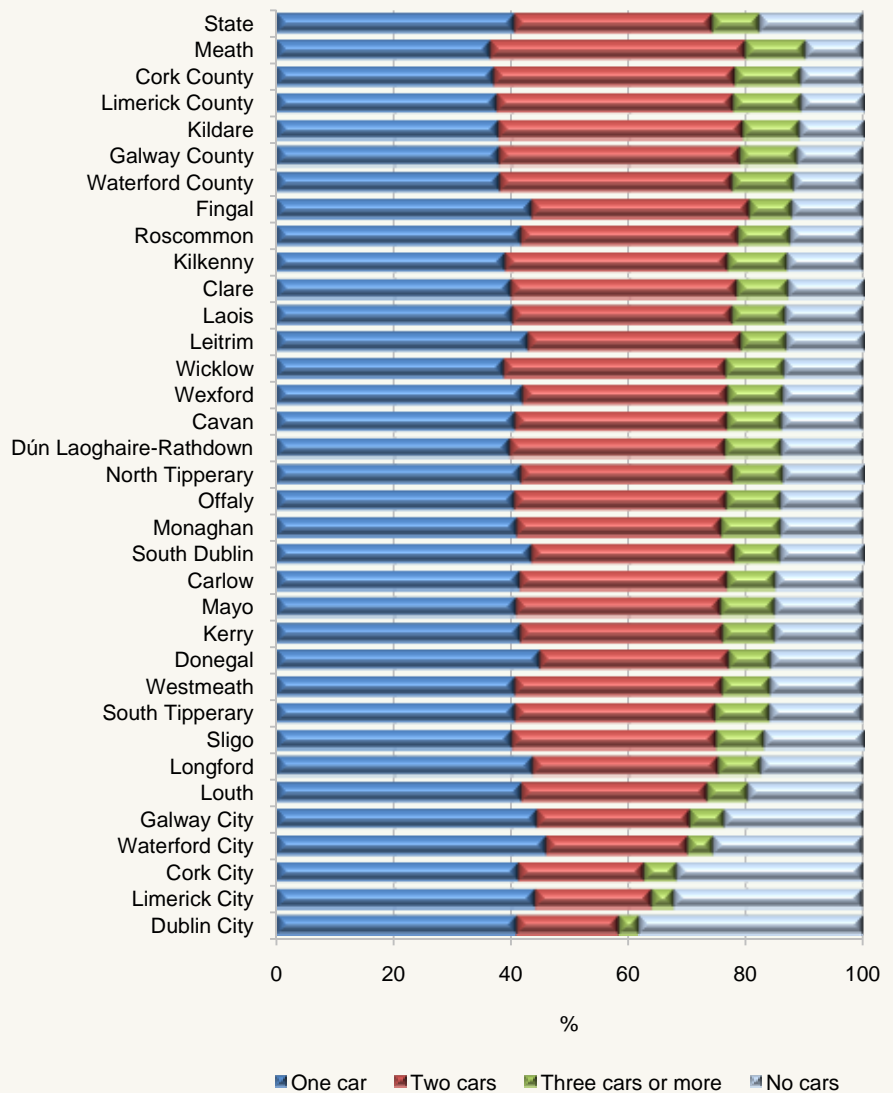
County Meath had the highest proportion of households with at least one car (90%), followed closely by Cork County and Limerick County (both 89%).

Meath (43%) had the largest proportion of households with two cars, while Limerick County (12%) had the highest percentage of households with three cars or more.

Louth (80%) had the lowest car ownership rate outside of the cities.

Table page 101

Figure 38 Percentage car ownership among households by county



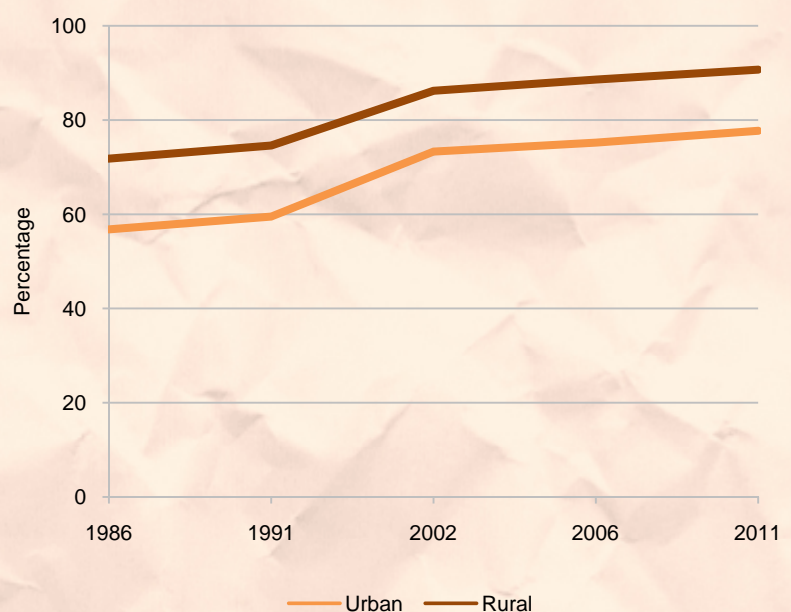
It's a fact!

82.4% The percentage of car ownership throughout the State in 2011, up from 80 per cent recorded in 2006

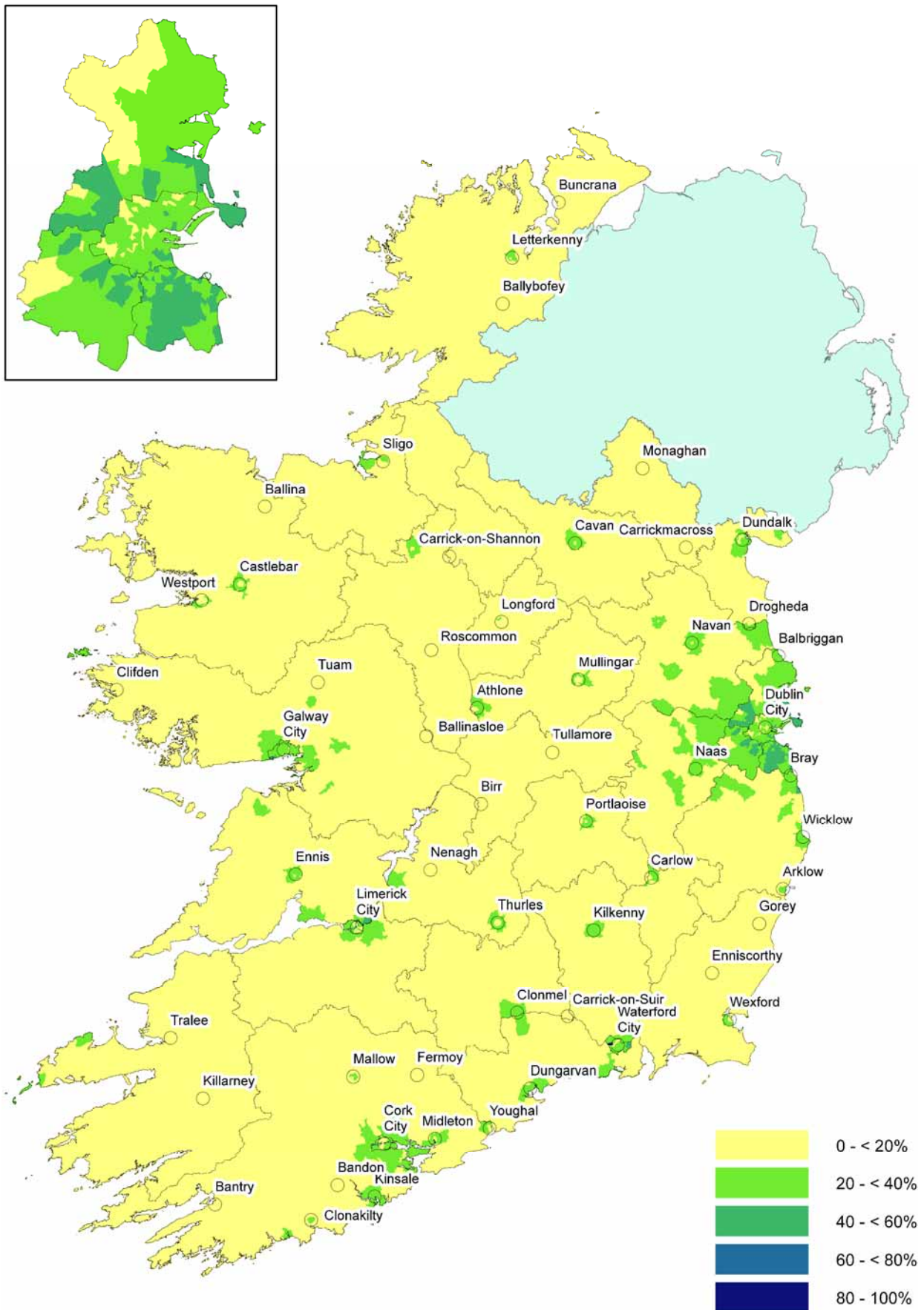
17.6% The percentage of households in the State with no car in April 2011

38.2% The percentage of households in Dublin city with no car

Percentage car ownership in urban and rural areas 1986-2011

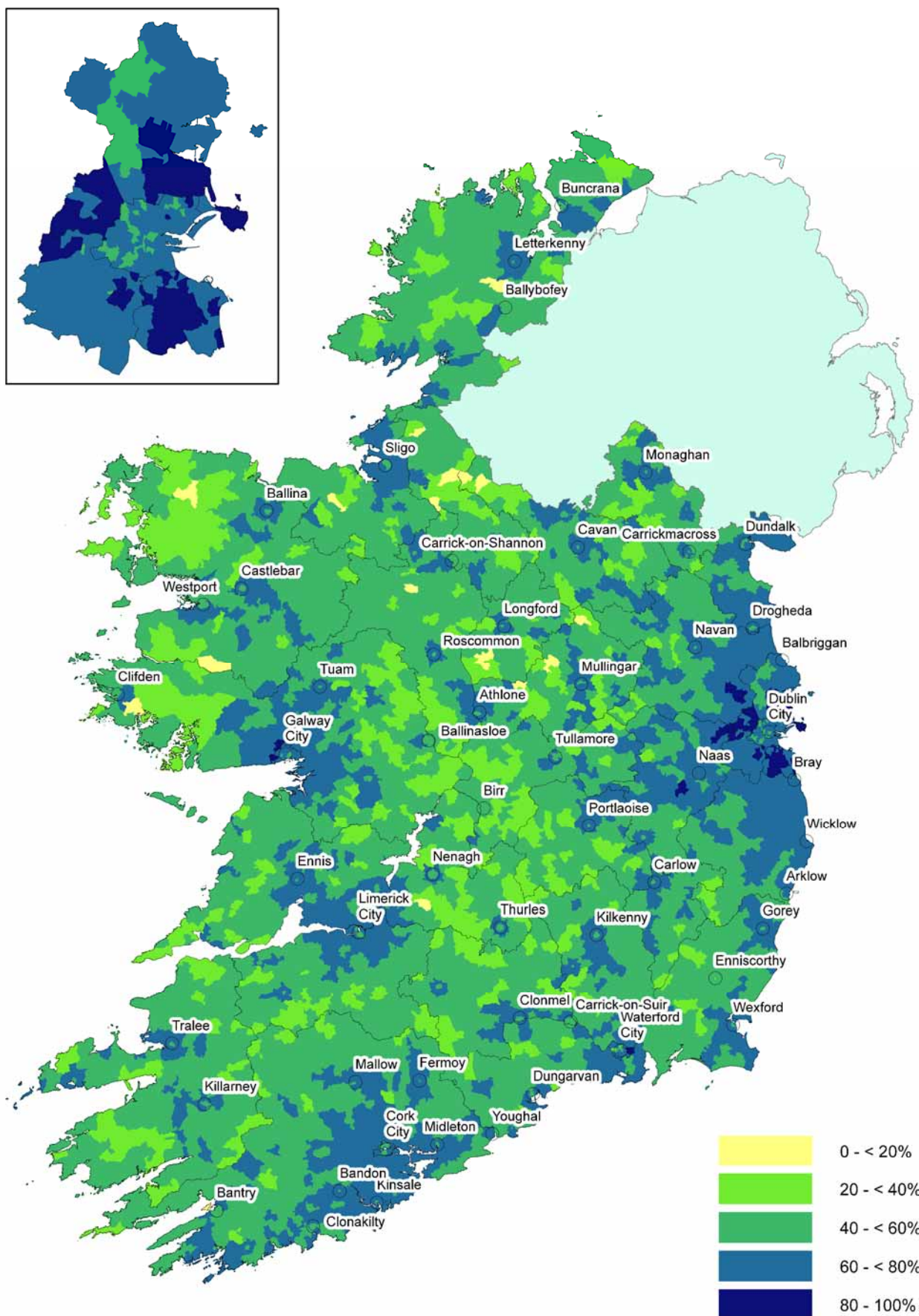


Map 10 Percentage of households with broadband by Electoral Division, 2006



Broadband - 2011

Map 11 Percentage of households with broadband by Electoral Division, 2011



It's a fact!

- 74.3%** of households had a personal computer
- 65.3%** of households had broadband internet access
- 26.4%** of homes had no internet connection

Tripling of Broadband usage in homes

Broadband use in private households increased from 21.1 per cent in 2006 to 65.3 per cent in 2011. The proportion of homes using slower types of internet connection decreased accordingly from 28.2 per cent in 2006 to 8.3 per cent in 2011 while those with no internet connection fell from 50.8 per cent to 26.4 per cent.

Urban/Rural Disconnect

Overall, 70 per cent of the State's urban households had broadband compared with 56.5 per cent of households in rural areas.

A greater proportion of rural households had no internet connection when compared with urban households, the numbers being 31.9 per cent and 23.3 per cent respectively.

Table pages 102 - 104

Figure 40 Internet connection type – urban areas

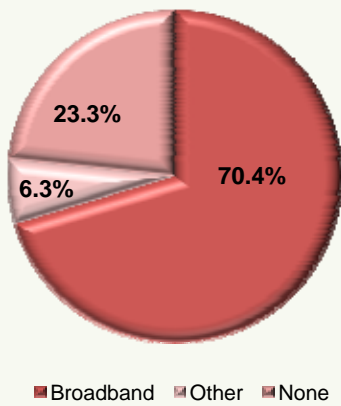


Figure 41 Internet connection type – rural areas

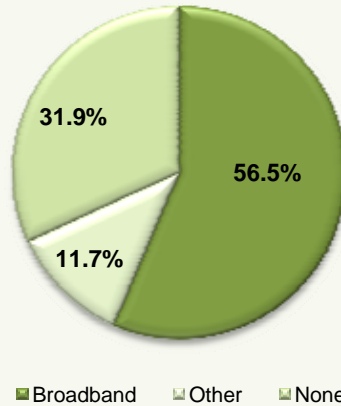
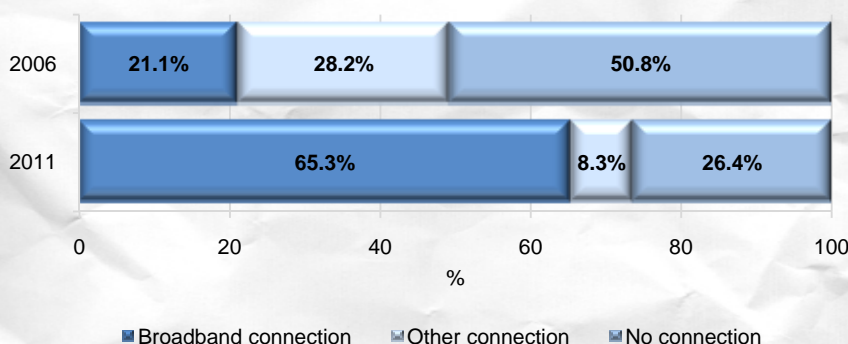


Figure 42 Internet connection type, 2006 and 2011

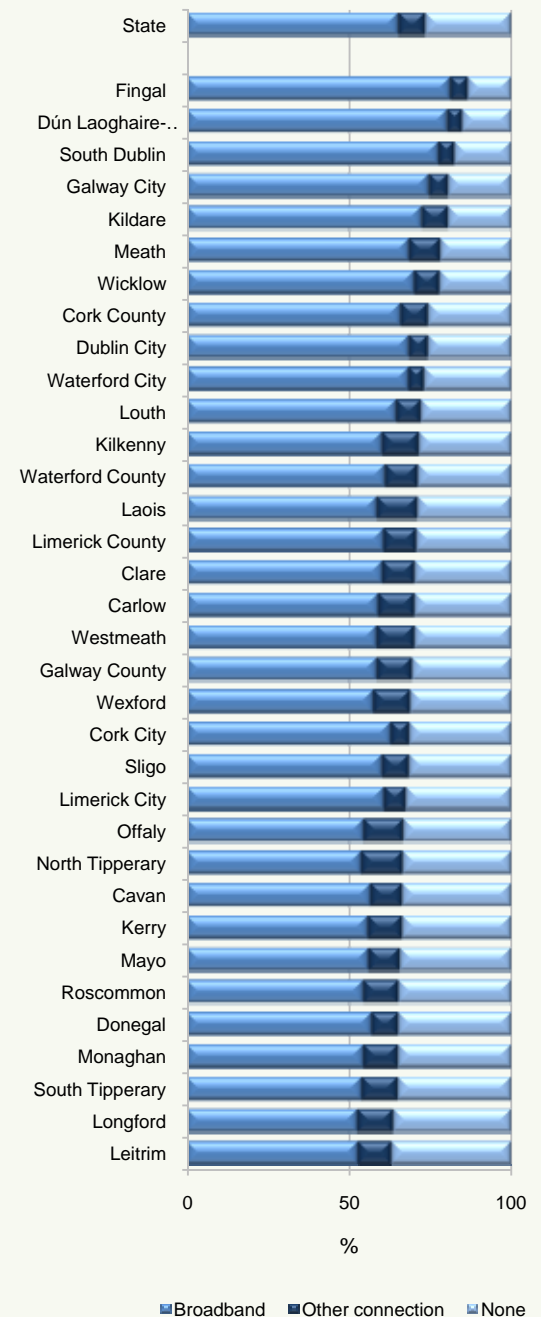


PC ownership grows

Between 2006 and 2011 the number of private households with a PC increased by 44.8 per cent or 370,942 households taking the percentage of households with a PC from 58 per cent to 74.3 per cent.

Fingal had the highest proportion of households with a PC at 84.5 per cent followed by Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown. At the other end of the scale Leitrim had the lowest at 64.6 per cent of households, followed by Limerick City (64.9%).

Figure 39 Households by internet connection type and county, 2011



Self-assessed health

A new question on general health was introduced for the first time in census 2011 and asked respondents to select one of five categories ranging from very good to very bad. Self-perceived health provides a well validated and widely used measure of actual health, despite its subjective nature.

The results are presented in tables 27 – 29 which present the data by five year age group, county and social class.

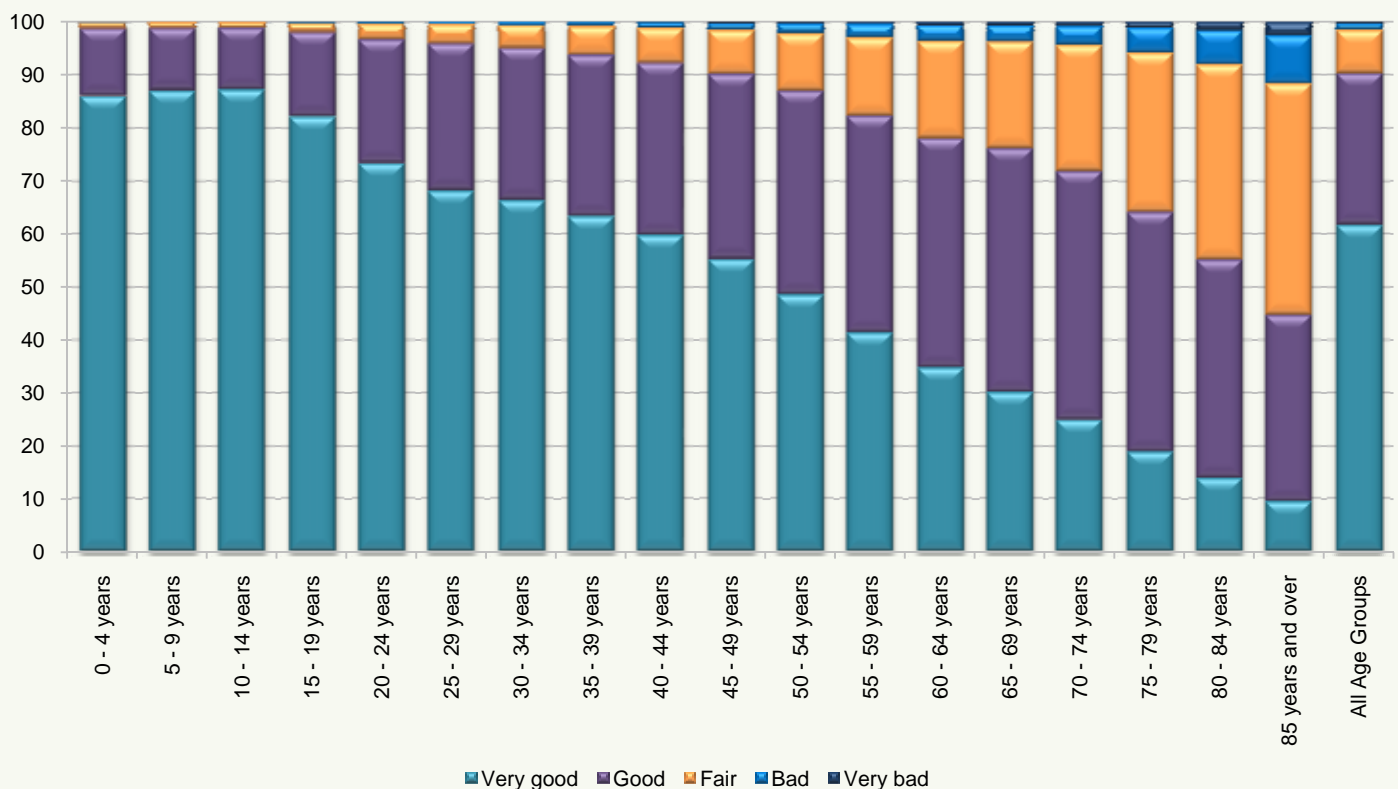
Table pages 105 - 106

Feeling (Very) Good

The naturally observed phenomenon of failing health with age is clearly reflected in the census results. Among 10-14 year olds 87 per cent perceived their health as very good – the peak for any age group; by age 40-44 this had fallen to 60 per cent. By age 65 only one in three people identified themselves as being in very good health.

Just over half of all people aged 80 or older regarded their health as good or very good, a further 4 out of 10 replied fair while one in 10 replied bad or very bad.

Figure 43 General health by age group



It's a fact!

10-14 The peak age group for very good health

60 The age at which more than 1 in 5 reported their health as being fair or worse

69,661 The number of respondents whose general health was bad or very bad

Social class and health

The graph on the right presents general health by social class and starkly illustrates the relationship between the two.

While 76 per cent of respondents in social class 1 identified their health as very good only 48 per cent in class 7 selected this category with a further 32 per cent selecting good while 16 per cent ticked the category fair.

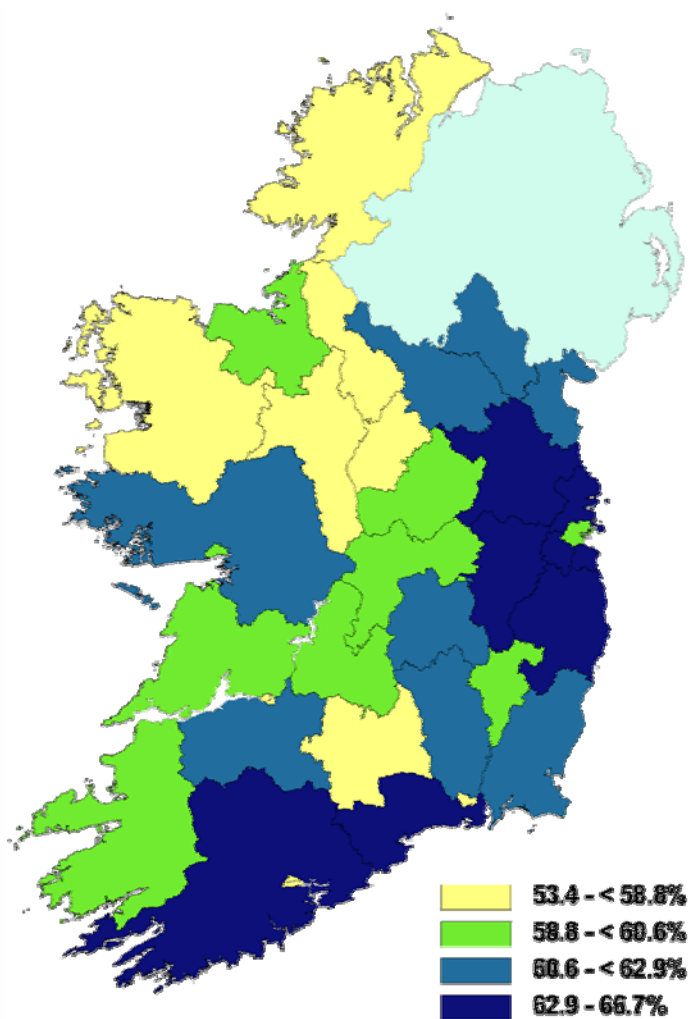
Bad or very bad health

While people in social class 7 accounted for 17.7 per cent of the total population they accounted for 46.7 per cent of those with bad or very bad general health.

Figure 44 General health by social class



Map 12 Percentage of people who rated their general health "very good" by county



Health by county

The map on the left shows the percentage of people per county who indicated they were in 'very good' health on census night. The greater Dublin area, (excluding the city) and its surrounding counties all made the top seven healthiest counties. The only county outside of Leinster in the top seven was Cork County.

The inhabitants of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown rated themselves the healthiest in Ireland, while Limerick City's residents reported the worst health. In fact, the cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick and Waterford, all ranked in the bottom half of the self-reported health standings.

Table pages 107

It's a fact!

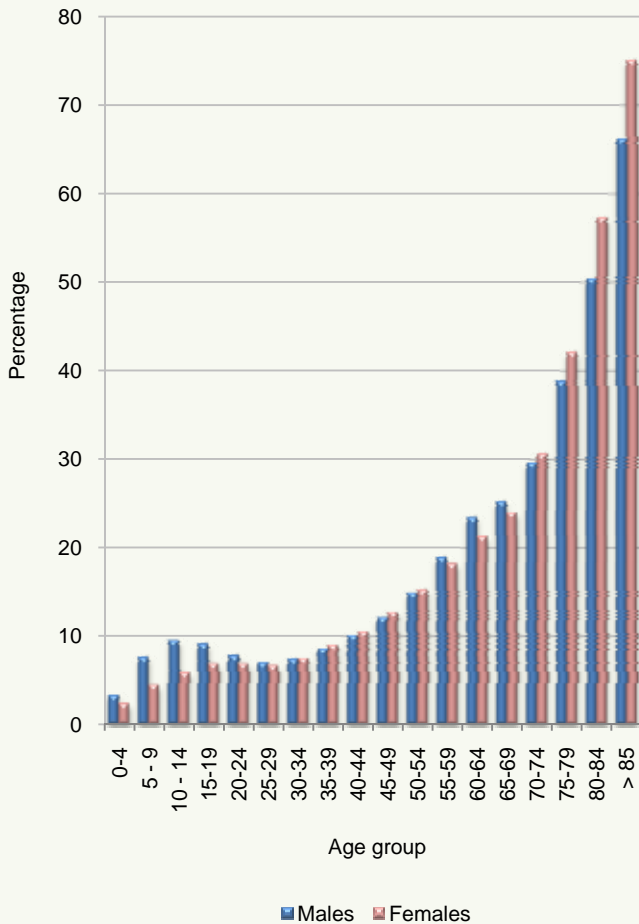
75.9% The percentage of respondents in social class 1 with 'very good' health

47.6% The percentage of respondents in social class 7 with 'very good' health

17.7% The percentage of the population in social class 7

46.7% The percentage of those with bad or very bad health in social class 7

Figure 45 Percentage of persons with a disability by age



How the phrasing of the disability question may affect results

A question on disability was asked for the third time in an Irish census in 2011 and while broadly similar to the question asked in 2006 it contained some important differences. Specifically the 2006 category for visual and hearing disabilities was separated to enable an independent assessment of the sensory disabilities while the category learning and intellectual disabilities was also split in two. Finally the wording of the category for 'other' disabilities was broadened to specifically reference pain and breathing. The changes have had an impact on comparisons over time.

Large increase in those with a disability

There was a total of 595,335 people with a disability in April 2011 accounting for 13.0 percent of the population, up from 393,785 in 2006 when it accounted for 9.3 per cent of the population. The largest increases in percentage terms were seen in children aged under 5 where the numbers increased by 90 percent from 5,298 to 10,084. The widespread incidence of childhood asthma and the specific reference to 'breathing' difficulties in the 'other' category may partly explain this.

The rates of disability increased with age group, the exception being people in their twenties, who had lower disability rates than teenagers.

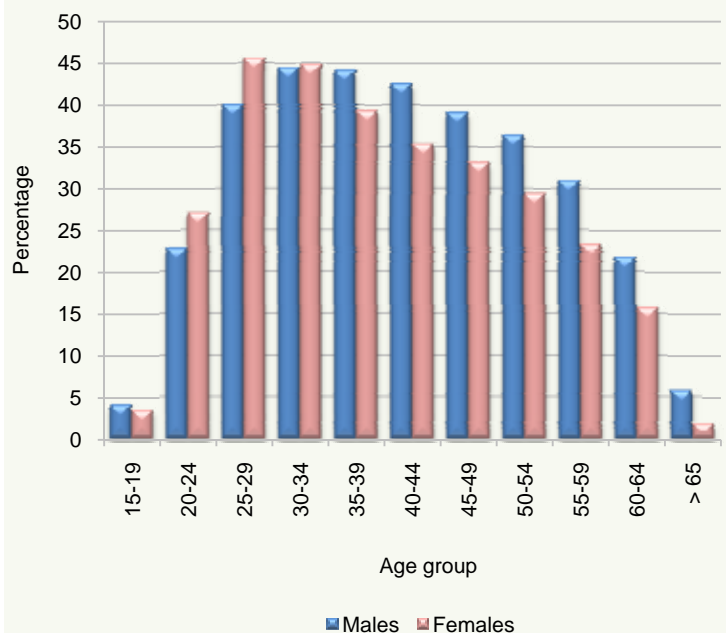
While overall the rates for men and women were similar, at 12.7 percent and 13.2 percent respectively. There were variations by age group with male excesses in the 0-29 age groups and female excesses from age 70 onwards.

Table page 108

Workers and disability

Of the total 595,335 persons with a disability 112,502 were at work accounting for 6.2 per cent of workforce. Among 60-64 year olds more than one in ten workers had a disability, while the peak age for persons with a disability to be at work was 30-34 as shown in the graph on the right.

Figure 46 Percentage of persons with a disability at work by age



It's a fact!

13.0% The percentage of population that have a disability

Males are more likely than females to have a disability in the 0-29 and 55-69 age-groups

Figure 47 Female carers as a % of the total population by age group, 2006 and 2011

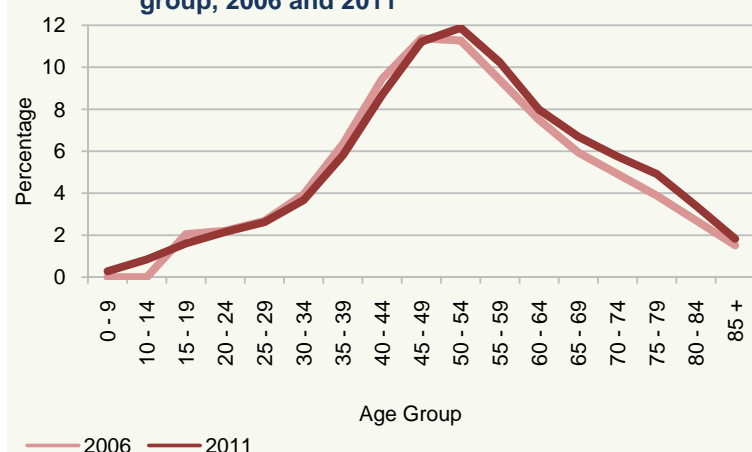
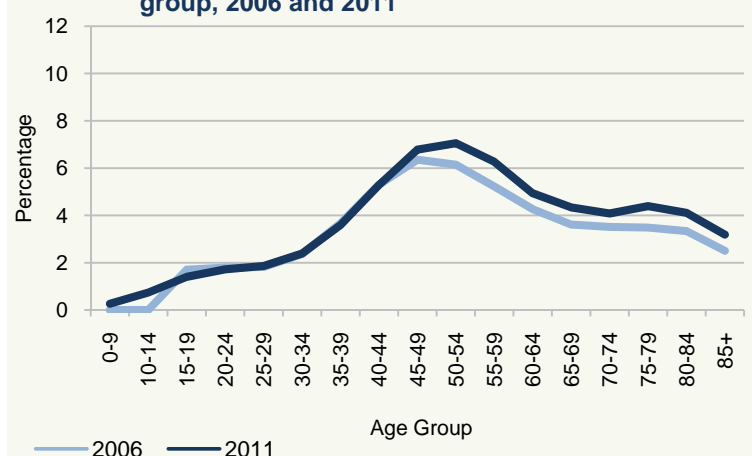


Figure 48 Male carers as a % of total population by age group, 2006 and 2011



Large increase in carers

A question on providing unpaid care was asked for the second time in Census 2011 and included some important changes. The question was asked of children aged 14 and under as well as adults, and secondly respondents were asked to write in the number of hours spent caring rather than select from set categories.

The results show that for those aged 15 or over the total number of carers increased by 21,967 from 160,917 to 182,884. In addition there were 4,228 carers under the age of 15 bringing the total number of carers to 187,112, or 4.1 per cent of the population.

While female carers continued to outnumber male carers (114,113 and 72,999 respectively) the number of male carers showed the larger increase rising by 20 per cent since 2006.

The graphs on the left show the percentage of men and women who were carers by five year age group. The proportion of adults who were acting as carers increased significantly over the five years, particularly among the peak caring years of 45-59. Almost 1 in 8 females aged 50-54 were providing unpaid care in 2011.

Table page 109

Hours spent caring

The table on the right presents the number of hours per week spent caring by broad categories. In 2011, respondents were asked to write in the actual number of hours rather than select a tick box category as was the case in 2006. The new information enables greater analysis.

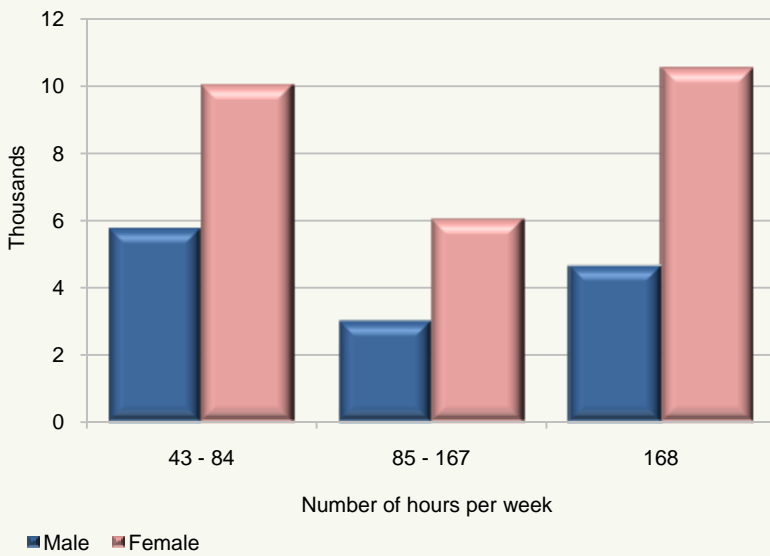
The results show that the number of people providing up to 2 hours caring a day fell from 93,363 to 80,891 while those providing between 2 and 6 hours of caring rose considerably.

The number of people providing more than 6 hours a day fell slightly from 40,883 persons to 39,982 persons in 2011.

Table I Number of carers by hours spent caring per week, 2006 and 2011

Hours spent caring per week	Number of Carers	
	2006	2011
1 – 14 (<i>up to 2 hours a day</i>)	93,363	80,891
15 – 28 (<i>between 2 and 4 hours a day</i>)	17,093	29,255
29 – 42 (<i>between 4 and 6 hours a day</i>)	9,578	14,139
43 hours or more (<i>6 hours a day or more</i>)	40,883	39,982
<i>Of which</i>		
43 – 84 (<i>between 6 and 12 hours a day</i>)	-	15,787
85 – 167 (<i>between 12 and 24 hours a day</i>)	-	9,020
168 (<i>24 hours a day</i>)	-	15,175
Not stated	-	22,845
Total	160,917	187,112

Figure 49 Persons providing more than 43 hours per week (6 hours per day) by hours and sex, 2011



Full time carers

While the 2006 question on hours spent caring had an upper category of 43 hours or more the captured hours in the 2011 question enables a more thorough analysis of those at the upper end of the scale.

Table I on the previous page shows that 39,982 people provided more than 6 hours caring a day, of which 9,020 provided more than 12 hours a day while 15,175 people provided care for the full 24 hours a day. The total number of hours caring provided by this full-time caring group amounted to 4.7 million hours.

Table page 109

Children

In Census 2006 the question on caring was asked of those aged 15 and over; this was changed on the 2011 form to capture data on children who provided unpaid care.

The data is presented in Table H and shows that 4,228 children provided unpaid care in April 2011. Of these 1,838 were under the age of 10. Children typically provided up to 2 hours caring a day, though over 500 reported providing more than this.

Table H Carers aged under 15 by number of hours spent caring, 2011

Age Group	Hours per week					Total
	1 - 14	15 - 28	29 - 42	43 or more	Not stated	
0 - 9	928	68	27	70	745	1,838
10 - 14	1,494	192	81	92	531	2,390
Total	2,422	260	108	162	1,276	4,228

It's a fact!

4,228 The number of children providing unpaid care in April 2011

4,652,727 The number of hours of care provided by those who cared for more than 6 hours per day

Figure 50 Number of children providing care by single year of age 7-15, 2011

