Appendix Northern Ireland

- In 2011 the population of Northern Ireland stood at 1,810,863.
- In 2012 the number of jobs in the construction and services sectors decreased by 1,430 and 4,610 respectively, while the number of jobs in manufacturing and other industries increased by 1,850 and 360 respectively.
- In March 2013, the number of claimant count unemployed was 64,500.
- According to the provisional results of the Hired and Paid Family Labour Survey of Farm Businesses in Northern Ireland, the average earnings of a male, full-time agricultural worker were £316.85 in 2012.
- The number of schools in Northern Ireland has been steadily declining over the last decade. For much of this period the pupil numbers have also been declining although there has been a slight increase in these figures in each of the past 2 years.
- There were 100,389 notifiable offences recorded by police in 2012/13 which is 3% fewer than the previous year.

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Introduction

This chapter contains Northern Ireland statistics on a variety of areas including population, labour market, agriculture, housing, education and crime.

Population

According to the 2011 Census results the population of Northern Ireland stood at 1,810,863, which is approximately 7% higher than the 2001 figure of 1,685,267. In 2011 the number of live births was 25,273, 17% higher than in 2003. The number of deaths remained fairly stable over this time and the 2011 figure stood at 14,204.

Labour market

The total economically active population in Northern Ireland increased from 859,000 to 864,000 between 2012 and 2013. Between 2011 and 2012, the construction and services sectors experienced decreases in employee jobs of 4% and 1% respectively. The number of jobs in the manufacturing sector increased by 3% and in other industries by 2%. The number of unemployment claimants has increased from 39,475 (3.7% of the working age population) in 2001 to 64,500 (5.6% of the working age population) in March 2013.

Agriculture

The area in Northern Ireland used for cropping purposes had remained relatively stable between 2001 and 2012. The total agricultural area in Northern Ireland was 991.0 thousand hectares in 2012, which is 8% less than it was in 2003. According to the provisional results of the Hired and Paid Family Labour Survey of farm Business in Northern Ireland, the average earnings of a male, full-time agricultural worker were £316.85 per week in 2012.

Education

Before 2010/11, the number of pupils attending schools in Northern Ireland had been falling steadily. However between 2010/11 and 2012/13 the number increased from 321,717 to 324,255. The number of schools has also been falling and stood at 1,199 in 2012/13.

Crime

In 2012/13 there were 100,389 notifiable offences recorded by police in Northern Ireland, with a detection rate of 26.4%. The most common offence was theft offences which accounted for 35% of all offences. The second most common offence was violence against the person which accounted for 30% of offences.

Technical Notes

Table 2

*Mid-year population estimates at Northern Ireland level for the period 2001-2011 have now been revised to take into account the 2011 Census and as such, rates may differ† slightly from previously published figures. (†differing rates in bold).

Note: Rates, using the revised population estimates for the period 2001-2011, are provisional.

Table 3

* Sample size too small to provide a reliable estimate.

Figures are based on a sample survey and are subject to sampling error.

Data prior to 2002 are based on 2009 mid-year population estimates.

Data from 2002 - 2009 are based on 2010 mid-year population estimates.

Data from 2010 onwards are based on 2011 mid-year population estimates.

In Employment

There are two ways of looking at employment: the number of people in employment or the number of jobs. These two concepts represent different things as one person can have more than one job. The LFS counts the number of people in employment.

The LFS defines employment as those people aged 16 and over who did at least one hour's paid work in the reference week (either as an employee or self-employed); those who had a job which they were temporarily away from (on holiday for example); those participating in government training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work.

Employees

The division between employees and self-employed is based on survey respondents' own assessment of their employment status.

Unemployment

The LFS measure of unemployment refers to people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. This definition of unemployment is in accordance with that adopted by the 14th International Conference of Labour Statisticians and promulgated by the International Labour Organisation in 1987.

Economically Active

People aged 16 and over who are either in employment or unemployed.

Table 4

Other Industries include Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining and quarrying; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; and Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

Figures are rounded to the nearest 10 and may not sum due to rounding.

Table 5

1992 - 2012 counts are annual averages.

Claimant Court figures are derived from records of claimants held at Social Security Offices (SSOs). The term 'claimants' in the claimant count is used to include those who claim Jobseeker's Allowance and national insurance credits. The figures include severely disabled claimants, but exclude students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. The rate is the number of people expressed as a percentage of working age population.

Table 6

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) provides a wide range of information on earnings and hours worked. Historically, this information was gained through the New Earnings Survey (NES). Please note, in 2004, the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) replaced the New Earnings Survey (NES). To improve coverage and hence make the survey more representative, supplementary information has been collected since 2004 on businesses not registered for VAT and for people who changed or started new jobs between the sample selection and the survey reference period. The improvements caused a discontinuity between 2004 and previous years when no supplementary data was collected. There are two sets of results for the 2004 ASHE; the headline results including the supplementary information and the results that exclude this information. Since 2006, the Office for National Statistics has introduced a small number of methodological changes to the sample design, to improve the quality of the results. Results since 2006 are therefore also discontinuous with earlier results. Again, there are two sets of results for the 2006 ASHE; the first set not reflecting the methodological changes and the second set consistent with the new methodological changes. Table 6 displays both sets of results, which relate to full-time employees on adult rates with no loss of pay.

The original 1990 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC90) was revised (SOC 2000) to incorporate the rapid change in the structure of jobs that had taken place over the previous ten years. A further change in occupational classification (SOC 2010) was implemented in 2011 for ASHE. Results for 2011 onwards are therefore not directly comparable with earlier results.

Table 7

Changes to state pension age were introduced on 6 April 2010. This included a gradual rise in women's state pension age. For men the state pension age is 65. For women born on or before 5 April 1950 the State Pension age is 60. State pension age for women born between 6 April 1950 and 5 April 1955 will be between 60 and 65 depending on their date of birth. State pension age for women born on or after 6 April 1955 but before 6 April 1959 will be 65. Figures from May 2010 onwards will reflect this change.

The total number of recipients of State Pension (excluding graduated and non contributory pension) as a percentage of the population over pension age (60 for women/65 for men). Figures at September for all years except 2001 and 2007 which are at March.

The total number of live Pension Credit claims as a percentage of the population aged 60 or over. Figures at last Friday in May for all years. The minimum qualifying age for Pension Credit for both men and women is gradually increasing in line with the equalization of state pension age.

Total number of recipients of Attendance Allowance as a percentage of the population aged 65 and over. (Recipients at 31 March for 2000, 2002 and 2003. 2001 and 2004-2011 are at 31 May).

The average number of Housing Benefit recipients as a percentage of all households (1991 Census for 2000; 2001 Census for 2001 to 2003; Demography & Methodology

Branch (DMB) estimated the figures for 2004 onwards). The 2001 and 2011 figures are based on recipients at September, 2004 onwards at August.

The total number of recipients of Disability Living Allowance as a percentage of the total population. Recipients at 31 May.

The total number of live Income Support claims as a percentage of the population aged 16 or over up until 2003 and 16-59 from 2004 onwards. Claimants at last Friday in May for all years.

From November 2003, Income Support figures are severely affected by the introduction of Pension Credit, which replaced Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG) on 6 October 2003.

Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) was introduced on 27 October 2008. ESA, an integrated contributory and income-related allowance, replaced Incapacity Benefit (IB) and Income Support paid on the grounds of incapacity.

The total number of recipients of Incapacity Benefit as a percentage of the population of working age. Figures for 2011 are at February.

Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance as a percentage of the population of working age. Figures at second Thursday in May.

The total number of recipient families of Child Benefit as a percentage of all households. December for all years except 2000 and 2001 (which are taken at September) and 2003 (which is taken at August). Population data taken from 1991 Census for 2000; 2001 Census for 2001 onwards. Child Benefit is now administered by HMRC.

The total number of recipient Lone Parents on Child Benefit as a percentage of all households. December for all years except 2000 and 2001 (which are taken at September) and 2003 (which is taken at August). Population data taken from 1991 Census for 2000; 2001 Census for 2001 onwards. Child Benefit is now administered by HMRC.

Total number of recipients at May, the 2003 figure as at February, as a percentage of all households (1991 Census for 2000; 2001 Census for 2001 onwards). Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC) replaced Family Credit from October 1999 and is now administered by the HMRC.

WFTC was replaced in April 2003 by the Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit. WFTC awards that terminated from 2 December 2002 were automatically extended to 6 April 2003 with no need for a renewal application. This had the effect of artificially increasing the number of families in receipt of WFTC.

Population figures are based on relevant mid-year estimates for each year. Usually the year previous to the benefit data eg 2008 figures use the 2007 mid-year estimates. The benefit caseloads incorporate the changing state pension age for women. However, during the transitional period the relevant populations have not been updated. The limitation of this approach is that the working/pension age population will not/will include women who, under the change in state pension age, are now classified as working age.

Table 8

The Northern Ireland Index of Production is a quarterly survey of approximately 650 companies and is designed to provide a general measure of change in real terms in the output of the Manufacturing, Water supply, sewerage & waste management, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and Mining & quarrying Industries. The Northern Ireland Index of Production is annually chain-linked using GVA estimates derived from regional accounts. Figures are referenced 2009=100 in line with the UK Index of Production. Where appropriate indices reported are adjusted for seasonality.

Table 9

The NI Index of Services (IOS) is a quarterly survey of almost 2,000 companies designed to provide the most up to date measure of change in the overall Services sector; Wholesale and retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Accommodation and food service activities; Business services and finance; Transport, storage and communication; and Other services sub sectors. The turnover is weighted to reflect the relative share of the regional (GVA) estimate, published annually by ONS, and figures are referenced 2009=100 in line with the UK Index of Services. The Northern Ireland Index of Services is annually chain-linked. All indices reported are adjusted for seasonality.

On 5 August 2011 the United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Table 10

'Rough grazing' excludes common rough grazing (for example, 36,845 hectares in 2012). 'Other land' includes set aside and land not used for agriculture.

Table 11

'Average earnings (Stg£ per hour)' refers to gross wage before deduction of tax and national insurance, and including the value of perks. 'Average earning (Stg£ per week)' excludes labour used on capital projects. Figures for 2012 are provisional.

Table 12

The 1994 split for owner occupied, private rented and other stock has been estimated.

Tenure data from 1995 onwards relate solely to properties liable for a rates charge, and are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

'Split hereditaments' where the domestic portion is less than the commercial portion i.e. flats above shops have been included from 2010. As a result, figures from 2010 onwards are not directly comparable with those from previous years. At 31 March 2012, there were 2,890 occupied split hereditaments (as defined above) in Northern Ireland.

From 2002 stock totals are published in financial year format and not December of the previous year ie. figures for December 2001 have been replaced by March 2002 figures. Figures from 2002 are as of 31st March.

Figures for years prior to 2002 are not directly comparable to those for later years due to a revision in calculation methodology.

Figures from LPS up to 2009 are for properties where a valuation had been started. Figures from 2010 onwards are for all properties which are, in practice, domestic but with some having pending valuations and no current effective valuation. This new definition is a truer picture of the number of vacant domestic properties. Therefore stock figures from 2010 onwards are not directly comparable to previous years.

Table 13

'First level' includes nursery schools and preparatory departments of grammar schools. 'Secondary level' includes special schools. Teacher numbers include full time teachers only. Prior to 2003/04, the figures for nursery, primary, secondary (non-grammar), and special schools were extracted from the computerised teachers' payroll system, whilst the figures for grammar schools were obtained from a statistical return completed by the schools. Now each nursery, primary, secondary (non-grammar), grammar and special school is sent a list of teachers from the

computerised teachers' payroll system, and asked to mark any amendments. This change was introduced from 2003/04 for nursery, primary, secondary (non-grammar) and special schools, from 2005/06 for controlled grammar schools and from 2007/08 for voluntary grammar schools. Teacher data since 2003/04 is not comparable with previous years.

Figures revised to exclude children in non funded preschool places in preparatory departments.

Table 14

Figures are recorded according to the National Crime Recording Standard, which was introduced on 1 April 2002.

From 1 April 2005, breaches of orders have been counted as offences within the recorded crime statistics in Northern Ireland under the Home Office Counting Rules.

In April 2006 PSNI adopted a higher evidential standard in respect of non sanction detections (those where no further action is taken by the police, mainly due to the victim not wanting formal action taken by the police or due to no prosecution being directed). This change was introduced in order to bring these detection types more closely into line with police services in England and Wales where they have been applying the Crown Prosecution Service evidential test since 2002. In Northern Ireland the equivalent standard only became relevant to PSNI detections with the establishment of the Public Prosecution Service (PPS) in June 2005. While this has had the effect of reducing the overall detection rate, sanction detections (those where a formal sanction is taken against an offender by means of charge, summons, caution or where the offence is taken into consideration at court) remain unaffected.

The Home Office significantly restricted the detection types available to the police from 1 April 2007 which meant that virtually all detections resulting in 'no further police action' (ie non sanction detections) could no longer be claimed as a valid detection. These detection types accounted for 4 percentage point of the PSNI detection rate in 2006/07 but only accounted for less than 0.1 of a percentage point in 2007/08 following this latest restriction. This means that the PSNI overall detection rate and its sanction detection rate are now virtually one and the same. This same change also applied to all police services in England and Wales from 1 April 2007.

Detections (or clearances) are, broadly speaking, those crimes that have been 'cleared up' by the police. Crimes are counted as 'cleared or detected' in accordance with strict counting rules issued by the Home Office. They are counted on the basis of crimes rather than offenders. For example, if six offenders are involved in a robbery and are all arrested and charged, then this counts as one detection (ie the robbery is deemed to be 'detected'). Alternatively, if only one of the six is identified and charged while the other five remain unidentified and at large, this also means that the robbery can still be deemed as 'detected'.

The following methods of detection involve a formal sanction:

Charging or issuing a summons to an offender;

Issuing a caution to the offender;

Having the offence accepted for consideration in court;

The offender is a juvenile who is dealt with by means of an informed warning or restorative caution.

In addition, for the most serious offence types (indictable only) a non sanction detection can be claimed if:

The Public Prosecution Service (PPS) directs no prosecution, or

The case cannot proceed because the offender has died.

'Indictable only' offences are the most serious types of offences and are those which must be tried in the Crown Court. Instances of these non sanction detections are rare and they are few in number each year.

Rate per 1,000 population are based on revised Mid year Estimates taking into account the 2011 Census results.

Table 1 Male and female population at each Census since 1841

Number

Census year	Males	Females	Total
1841	799,711	849,234	1,648,945
1851	697,887	744,630	1,442,517
1861	667,935	728,518	1,396,453
1871	647,285	711,905	1,359,190
1881	620,839	683,977	1,304,816
1891	590,352	645,704	1,236,056
1901	589,955	646,997	1,236,952
1911	602,539	647,992	1,250,531
1926	608,088	648,473	1,256,561
1937	623,154	656,591	1,279,745
1951	667,819	703,102	1,370,921
1961	694,224	730,818	1,425,042
1966	723,884	760,891	1,484,775
1971	754,676	781,389	1,536,065
1981	725,217	756,742	1,481,959
1991	769,071	808,765	1,577,836
2001	821,449	863,818	1,685,267
2011	887,323	923,540	1,810,863

Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

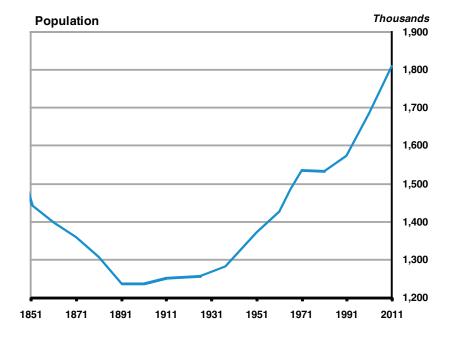


Table 2 Population, marriages, births, deaths and infant mortality

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Numbers									
Estimated mid-year population	1,704,900	1,714,000	1,727,700	1,743,100	1,761,700	1,779,200	1,793,300	1,804,800	1,814,300
Marriages	7,757	8,328	8,140	8,259	8,687	8,510	7,931	8,156	8,366
Live births	21,648	22,318	22,328	23,272	24,451	25,631	24,910	25,315	25,273
Births outside marriage	7,439	7,703	8,108	8,832	9,261	9,966	9,902	10,231	10,591
Deaths	14,462	14,354	14,224	14,532	14,649	14,907	14,413	14,457	14,204
Infant deaths	115	122	140	121	123	123	130	146	110
Neonatal deaths	87	83	111	90	81	95	97	116	88
Rates									
Marriages per 1,000 population	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.6
Births per 1,000 population	12.7	13.0	12.9	13.4	13.9	14.4	13.9	14.0	13.9
Percentage of births outside marriage	34.4	34.5	36.3	38.0	37.9	38.9	39.8	40.4	41.9
Deaths per 1,000 population	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.0	8.0	7.8
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	5.3	5.5	6.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.2	5.8	4.4
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	4.0	3.7	5.0	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.6	3.5

Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Table 3 Labourforce in Quarter 1 (January-March) of each year

Thousands

										Triousarius		
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Malaa												
Males												
Employees	301	323	291	301	312	322	322	304	308	319	334	321
Self-employed	81	85	93	101	96	96	95	96	101	94	81 *	83
Government schemes	*	9	9	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	*	*
Total in employment	389	419	395	409	416	425	427	405	414	420	421	413
Unemployed	31	24	29	25	24	20	26	35	42	42	39	49
Total economically active	419	443	424	434	441	446	452	440	456	462	460	462
Females												
Employees	290	306	302	312	321	333	332	331	332	337	352	353
Self-employed	20	19	18	20	22	23	22	18	25	28	25	22
Government schemes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total in employment	316	331	325	338	348	359	361	350	360	368	381	381
Unemployed	15	17	10	11	9	13	12	16	15	19	18	21
Total economically active	331	348	335	349	357	372	373	366	375	387	399	402
All Persons												
Employees	592	629	593	613	633	655	655	635	640	656	686	674
Self-employed	101	104	110	121	118	119	117	113	125	122	106	104
Government schemes	9	13	12	9	11	8	12	*	*	*	9	13
Total in employment	704	751	720	747	765	785	788	756	774	787	802	794
Unemployed	46	41	39	36	33	33	38	51	58	62	58	69
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	750	791	759	783	798	818	826	806	831	849	859	864

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Finance and Personnel, Northern Ireland

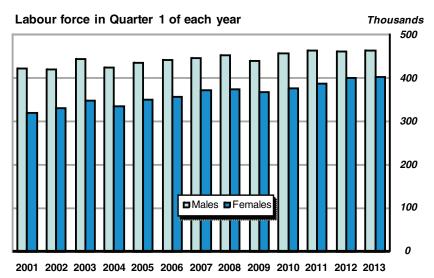


Table 4 Employee jobs at June of each year

Number

Standard industrial										
classification	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Males										
Manufacturing	67,280	66,070	65,170	65,420	65,940	65,640	58,820	57,220	57,860	59,190
Construction	32,310	32,820	34,190	37,360	39,440	39,530	33,300	31,670	28,740	27,090
Services	208,190	212,380	217,780	222,490	227,400	234,150	230,120	232,130	230,270	227,920
Other industries	19,700	19,540	18,530	18,150	18,330	17,560	17,080	16,940	17,470	17,650
Total	327,470	330,810	335,670	343,420	351,110	356,880	339,320	337,960	334,340	331,850
Females										
Manufacturing	21,720	20,010	18,910	18,140	18,140	17,740	16,540	15,910	15,690	16,220
Construction	4,050	4,370	4,560	4,940	5,270	5,330	4,910	4,530	4,040	4,260
Services	316,630	321,960	332,620	336,260	342,510	349,370	346,160	346,230	339,830	337,580
Other industries	2,740	2,750	2,590	2,680	2,570	2,810	2,830	2,680	2,790	2,970
Total	345,140	349,090	358,680	362,020	368,480	375,260	370,440	369,350	362,350	361,030
Persons										
Manufacturing	88,990	86,080	84,080	83,560	84,070	83,390	75,360	73,130	73,560	75,410
Construction	36,360	37,180	38,750	42,300	44,710	44,860	38,210	36,200	32,780	31,350
Services	524,810	534,340	550,400	558,750	569,910	583,520	576,280	578,360	570,110	565,500
Other industries	22,440	22,290	21,130	20,830	20,890	20,370	19,910	19,620	20,260	20,620
ALL PERSONS	672,610	679,900	694,350	705,440	719,590	732,140	709,760	707,310	696,710	692,880

Source: Quarterly Employment Survey, Department of Finance & Personnel, Northern Ireland

Table 5 Seasonally adjusted claimant count unemployed

	Numbers u	inemployed	Rates (% of the workforce)			
Period	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1995	68,550	19,275	87,825	13.6	3.8	8.6
1996	64,883	18,875	83,758	12.7	3.6	8.1
1997	49,908	13,500	63,408	9.7	2.6	6.1
1998	44,833	12,608	57,442	8.6	2.4	5.5
1999	39,317	11,425	50,742	7.6	2.2	4.8
2000	32,008	10,058	42,067	6.1	1.9	4.0
2001	29,958	9,517	39,475	5.7	1.8	3.7
2002	27,817	8,617	36,433	5.2	1.6	3.4
2003	26,400	8,175	34,575	4.9	1.5	3.2
2004	23,467	7,350	30,817	4.3	1.3	2.8
2005	21,675	6,917	28,592	3.9	1.2	2.6
2006	20,908	6,967	27,875	3.8	1.2	2.5
2007	18,367	6,008	24,375	3.3	1.1	2.1
2008	21,592	6,233	27,825	3.8	1.1	2.4
2009	38,417	10,592	49,008	6.7	1.8	4.3
2010	42,917	13,808	56,725	7.5	2.4	4.9
2011	43,067	16,758	59,825	7.5	2.9	5.2
2012	44,608	18,333	62,942	7.7	3.2	5.4
Jan 2013	46,000	18,900	64,900	8.0	3.3	5.6
Feb 2013	45,900	18,800	64,700	8.0	3.2	5.6
Mar 2013	45,700	18,800	64,500	7.9	3.2	5.6

Source: Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland

Table 6 Average (mean) gross weekly earnings of full-time employees on adult rates, by sex and occupation group

Stg£

					Stg£					
		Ma	ale			Fem	ale			
Occupation group	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012		
Managers and senior officials	764.5	748.7	871.5	809.1	547.0	548.7	566.4	608.9		
Corporate managers	775.9	763.9	876.8	838.6	564.3	569.4	582.2	641.7		
Managers and proprietors in agriculture and services	664.9	621.1	829.4	610.9	441.5	398.6	508.8	471.4		
Professional occupations	740.1	774.5	782.8	787.5	671.4	692.8	675.8	704.1		
Science and technology professionals	635.6	653.5	695.9	712.2	569.8	527.1	643.9	756.8		
Health professionals		1,561.8				1,035.9	669.2	686.0		
Teaching and research professionals	779.2	798.0	841.6	812.1	665.9	692.2	721.7	747.5		
Business and public service professionals	685.1	703.4	732.5	723.5	618.6	635.3	622.4	636.4		
Associate professional and technical occupations	648.2	628.3	652.7	639.5	534.9	535.7	511.2	541.3		
Science and technology associate professionals	500.7	486.1	476.8	465.2	416.9	429.6	409.7	459.9		
Health and social welfare associate professionals	583.8	552.2	509.7	422.3	564.4	550.3	493.1	542.6		
Protective service occupations	827.7	808.4	851.3	848.7	703.2	677.2	693.1	724.3		
Culture, media and sports occupations	524.9	556.1	*	560.0	434.7	515.8	449.2	426.1		
Business and public service associate professionals	609.2	581.0	618.1	606.4	474.5	500.0	506.4	527.4		
Administrative and secretarial occupations	402.6	395.4	409.2	405.9	355.5	365.1	384.1	389.1		
Administrative occupations	406.3	398.4	406.8	406.5	357.6	365.3	385.4	389.7		
Secretarial and related occupations	301.4	305.3	*	*	346.8	364.0	379.0	386.8		
Skilled trade occupations	447.6	438.8	455.8	455.4	331.1	335.4	348.4	332.1		
Skilled agricultural trades	338.6	322.0	295.9	322.8	*	*	*	*		
Skilled metal and electrical trades	489.2	475.9	494.0	492.4	*	446.3	480.4	483.9		
Skilled construction and building trades	443.1	442.8	445.6	458.1	*	*	*	*		
Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	366.8	372.8	398.6	379.1	318.5	304.4	298.1	283.5		
Personal service occupations	372.8	337.8	382.1	345.7	330.4	327.4	344.4	341.6		
Caring personal service occupations	359.3	301.2	353.7	324.3	335.5	335.4	351.7	348.6		
Leisure and other personal service occupations	384.2	361.9	409.2	360.4	298.1	276.9	302.4	296.1		
Sales and customer service occupations	308.5	303.9	331.3	331.6	264.3	270.7	288.0	296.7		
Sales occupations	317.5	308.8	334.5	334.6	263.4	265.7	279.6	264.7		
Customer service occupations	274.4	281.6	318.3	320.9	269.4	292.9	320.1	389.1		
Process, plant and machine operatives	391.8	403.4	412.1	409.1	326.0	326.7	335.6	326.0		
Process, plant and machine operatives	375.2	396.9	394.9	399.1	319.9	320.2	327.9	327.7		
Transport and mobile machines drivers and operatives	413.2	411.6	434.7	424.0	*	*	444.4	*		
Elementary occupations	337.4	341.2	325.4	351.9	277.1	275.8	270.6	271.6		
Elementary trades, plant and storage related occupations	330.4	355.6	331.4	348.1	263.6	284.7	310.6	297.1		
Elementary administration and service occupations	345.2	324.3	322.1	353.5	280.2	274.3	266.0	265.7		
All occupations	543.6	537.1	557.9	560.1	460.6	469.9	480.4	502.2		
Skill level 1	337.4	341.2	325.4	351.9	277.1	275.8	270.6	271.6		
Skill level 2	383.4	384.4	394.8	391.4	336.5	341.5	355.3	357.9		
Skill level 3	550.6	526.4	551.1	541.7	516.3	508.7	493.9	513.4		
Skill level 4	756.3	769.4	814.6	805.4	632.5	648.0	659.6	693.5		

Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Table 7 Recipients of social security benefits as percentage of relevant population

Type of benefit	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Retirement Pension	91.1	92.2	91.2	92.1	92.8	92.6	91.9	92	93.2	96.7	97.0	96.6	95.7	93.9
Pension Credit	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.9	30.1	29.3	29.3	28.9	28.9	28.6	27.9	30.5
Attendance Allowance	29.6	29.7	29.4	29.1	28.7	28.1	27.6	26.5	26.4	25.0	23.9	22.8	21.7	21.4
Housing Benefit	26	24	20.1	20	20.2	19.3	19.6	19.5	19.3	18.9	20.5	21.7	22.1	23.3
Disability Living Allowance	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.5
Income Support	13.1	13.3	13.6	13.5	13.7	10	10	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.7	6.6
Incapacity Benefit	7	6.9	6.8	6.8	7	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.2	4.7	3.9
Jobseeker's Allowance (all claimants)	5	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.5
Child Benefit	42.7	42.1	35.2	35.6	36.1	35.3	34.8	n/a						
Child Benefit Lone Parent	6.8	n/a												
Family Credit/Working Families Tax Credit	5.7	7.1	7.1	7.6	8.4	n/a								

Source: Department for Social Development, Department of Social Security, Northern Ireland

Table 8 Output of the production industries

Base year 2009=100

Standard industrial classification	Weights	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Production industries	1,000	106.7	110.1	117.1	116.6	100.0	102.1	107.0	105.6
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	75.7	92.2	91.5	93.6	94.5	100.0	98.2	96.2	93.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	50.8	95.8	92.6	90.7	100.3	100.0	101.0	101.9	102.8
Mining and quarrying	23.2	99.0	112.2	128.1	109.4	100.0	107.7	91.3	89.0
Manufacturing	850.3	110.7	114.0	121.3	121.4	100.0	102.4	109.5	106.2
Food products, beverages and tobacco products	141.2	92.6	96.6	91.7	95.6	100.0	95.0	99.6	96.4
Textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products	34.2	150.1	147.0	134.9	108.7	100.0	108.2	115.1	108.4
Chemicals, chemical and basic pharmaceutical products	52.8	83.7	88.5	94.2	94.6	100.0	108.6	110.2	115.5
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	145.2	101.9	103.9	127.5	125.5	100.0	97.9	102.0	103.4
Engineering and allied industries	243.6	125.9	131.9	137.3	143.8	100.0	107.3	122.0	123.9
Other manufacturing	233.2	123.5	127.1	140.7	129.2	100.0	100.8	102.2	96.6

Source: Northern Ireland Index of Production, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland

Table 9 Output of the service industries (experimental)

Base year 2009=100

Standard industrial classification	Weights	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
All service industries	1,000	89	96	102	109	109	104	100	99	96	97
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; accomodation and food service activitites	351	93	96	101	104	105	102	100	100	100	107
Transport, storage and communication	121	81	85	90	96	101	104	100	105	106	106
Business services and finance	346	102	112	122	133	130	113	100	95	81	70
Other services	181	73	79	85	90	88	92	100	97	112	124

Source: Northern Ireland Index of Services, NISRA, 18 April 2012

Table 10 Areas of crops, grass, rough grazing and other land

Thousand hectares

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000	2011	2012				
Oats	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9				
Wheat	8.6	8.4	8.7	9.2	12.1	10.1	10.9	11.6	9.4				
Barley													
Winter	4.5	4.0	4.6	4.7	6.1	5.1	6.8	6.8	5.3				
Spring	22.5	21.7	18.2	18.1	19.5	21.6	17.6	17.2	20.2				
Mixed corn	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3				
Potatoes	5.7	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.2				
Arable crop silage	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.7				
Other field crops	4.0	4.5	5.2	6.0	6.6	6.9	6.1	5.4	5.2				
All agricultural crops	50.7	48.5	46.8	48.2	55.4	54.8	52.6	51.4	50.1				
Fruit	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5				
Vegetables	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3				
Other horticultural crops	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				
All horticultural crops	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9				
Grass													
Under five years old	141.8	135.6	126.5	122.1	117.2	120.8	118.4	129.7	133.9				
Five years old and over	696.7	675.8	677.2	671.9	672.4	669.9	661.6	647.4	646.0				
All grass	838.5	811.4	803.7	794.0	789.6	790.7	780.0	777.1	779.8				
All crops and grass	892.3	862.9	853.5	845.2	848.0	848.4	835.5	831.5	832.8				
Rough grazing	151.2	148.6	151.3	146.5	147.1	141.9	140.5	140.9	138.8				
Woods and plantations	8.2	8.6	9.6	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.2	10.8	11.0				
Other land	11.0	9.4	14.1	12.9	12.4	7.3	7.8	8.2	8.3				
TOTAL AREA OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS	1,062.8	1,029.5	1,028.5	1,014.5	1,017.4	1,008.0	994.0	991.4	991.0				

Source: Agricultural Census, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Northern Ireland

Table 11 Earnings and hours of agricultural workers

Full-time paid male workers	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Average weekly hours	42.85	41.92	41.45	41.99	40.74	41.74	39.90	40.64	40.02	41.40	40.99
Average earnings (Stg£ per hour)	5.33	5.56	5.99	6.17	6.30	6.90	6.87	7.50	7.40	7.48	7.73
Average earnings (Stg£ per week)	228.39	233.08	248.29	259.08	256.66	288.01	274.11	304.80	296.15	309.67	316.85

Source: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Northern Ireland

Table 12 Total occupied housing stock by tenure

Thousands and percentages

Year	r Owner occupied		Northern Ireland Housing Executive		Housing associations		Private rented and other		Total occupied stock	
		%		%		%		%		
1992	363.5	66.2	155.5	28.3	10.5	1.9	19.5	3.6	549.0	
1993	374.5	67.1	153.0	27.4	11.5	2.1	19.5	3.5	558.5	
1994	390.0	68.5	147.5	25.9	12.0	2.1	20.0	3.5	569.5	
1995	389.0	68.6	144.5	25.5	13.0	2.3	20.5	3.6	567.0	
1996	399.0	69.5	139.5	24.3	14.0	2.4	22.0	3.8	574.5	
1997	412.0	70.3	135.0	23.0	14.5	2.5	24.5	4.2	586.0	
1998	424.5	71.4	130.5	21.9	15.0	2.5	26.0	4.4	596.0	
1999	429.5	71.5	124.0	20.6	16.5	2.8	30.5	5.1	601.0	
2000	442.5	72.6	118.0	19.4	18.1	3.0	30.8	5.1	609.5	
2002	453.2	72.0	113.4	18.0	18.9	3.0	44.0	7.0	629.5	
2003	461.0	72.4	105.8	16.6	19.6	3.1	50.5	7.9	636.9	
2004	471.9	73.2	94.6	14.7	20.5	3.2	57.5	8.9	644.4	
2005	478.2	72.4	96.6	14.6	21.1	3.2	64.7	9.8	660.6	
2006	477.8	71.9	93.6	14.1	21.7	3.3	71.3	10.7	664.3	
2007	487.9	73.3	91.0	13.7	22.3	3.4	64.2	9.6	665.3	
2008	487.0	71.8	90.0	13.3	24.4	3.6	77.1	11.4	678.5	
2009	483.9	70.1	89.7	13.0	26.3	3.8	90.6	13.1	690.5	
2010	483.6	69.3	89.3	12.8	26.8	3.8	98.6	14.1	698.3	
2011	479.2	67.5	89.1	12.6	28.3	4.0	113.3	16.0	709.9	
2012	488.1	67.8	88.3	12.3	29.1	4.0	114.8	15.9	720.3	

Source: Department for Social Development; Northern Ireland Housing Association; and Land & Property Services

Total occupied housing stock by tenure, 2012

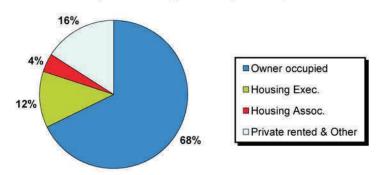


Table 13 Schools, pupils and teachers

Number

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Schools											
First level	1,017	1,011	1,011	1,003	995	983	971	964	961	951	944
Second level	282	280	277	275	273	269	265	260	258	257	255
Total	1,299	1,291	1,288	1,278	1,268	1,252	1,236	1,224	1,219	1,208	1,199
Pupils											
First level	183,040	180,356	178,054	176,065	174,183	172,422	170,650	169,553	169,284	170,657	173,944
Second level	160,626	160,228	158,118	156,439	154,322	152,553	152,584	152,202	152,360	151,296	150,311
Total	343,697	340,633	336,237	332,560	328,559	325,047	323,264	321,830	321,717	322,019	324,255
Teachers											
First level	8,094	8,011	7,896	7,602	7,328	7,253	7,525	7,410	7,396	7,367	7,240
Second level	10,792	10,783	10,725	10,550	10,346	10,155	10,331	10,187	10,141	9,909	9,499
Total	18,886	18,794	18,621	18,152	17,674	17,408	17,856	17,597	17,537	17,276	16,739

Source: Department of Education, Northern Ireland

Table 14 Notifiable offences recorded by the police by offence type, rates per 1,000 population and detection rates

Numbers and percentages

	20010-11		2011	-12	2012-13	
	Recorded	% Detected	Recorded	% Detected	Recorded	% Detected
VICTIM-based crime						
Violence against the person	29,327	38.6	30,445	35.6	30,305	33.0
Homicide	28	85.7	24	79.2	20	85.0
Violence with injury	15,221	37.0	15,600	34.3	14,853	33.4
Violence without injury	14,078	40.2	14,821	37.0	15,432	32.5
Sexual offences	1,928	21.7	1,828	26.6	1,932	20.6
Rape	550	14.4	553	18.1	533	15.0
Other sexual offences	1,378	24.7	1,275	30.4	1,399	22.7
Robbery	1,306	19.9	1,221	20.6	1,014	21.3
Robbery of personal property	827	15.1	801	17.2	711	16.0
Robbery of business property	479	28.2	420	27.1	303	33.7
Theft offences	38,472	18.4	37,270	17.0	35,611	17.7
Burglary	11,849	11.1	10,580	12.6	9,581	11.8
Domestic burglary	7,081	9.7	6,650	12.0	5,945	11.2
Non-domestic burglary	4,768	13.2	3,930	13.7	3,636	12.9
Theft from the person	530	9.1	609	4.3	661	6.1
Vehicle offences	6,933	15.4	6,017	17.2	5,339	20.1
Bicycle theft	1,027	3.5	1,058	4.0	1,073	3.3
Shoplifting	6,371	54.9	6,201	45.1	5,890	49.5
All other theft offences	11,762	9.6	12,805	8.7	13,067	8.4
Criminal damage	24,483	12.5	22,758	12.8	20,959	12.7
Other crimes against society						
Drug offences	3,485	83.0	3,780	76.8	4,378	80.5
Trafficking of drugs	762	75.5	846	75.8	890	81.3
Possession of drugs	2,723	85.1	2,934	77.1	3,488	80.3
Possession of weapons offences	741	72.9	714	69.7	651	67.9
Public order offences	1,682	63.2	1,679	57.4	1,517	64.1
Miscellaneous crimes against society	2,252	66.5	2,314	63.9	2,191	62.6
Other fraud (NFIB)	1,364	39.9	1,380	35.4	1,831	34.1
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME – ALL OFFENCES	105,040	27.3	103,389	26.3	100,389	26.4
Rate per 1,000 population	58.2		57.0		55.3	

Source: Police Service of Northern Ireland