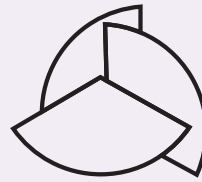




An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh
Central Statistics Office



Northern Ireland
**Statistics &
Research**
Agency

Census 2011

Ireland and Northern Ireland

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Foreword

This report presents for the first time comprehensive census of population results for both Ireland and Northern Ireland in a single publication, the result of close collaboration between the statistical services in both jurisdictions – the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). This publication draws together results from both censuses and explores both similarities and differences in the two populations as well as looking at how these populations have changed over time.

The timing of the censuses, just two weeks apart, on 27 March 2011 in Northern Ireland and 10 April 2011 in Ireland, offered a rare opportunity to present a detailed picture of the population of both jurisdictions at a single point in time. The publication presents analysis across a range of topics in areas such as demographics, households, ethnicity, place of birth, religion, health, unpaid care, housing and travel to work, school or college.

While the results from both censuses are broadly comparable on most topics, some important differences exist, notably in areas such as economic status (where different approaches have been used in the questionnaires) and education (where both the system of qualifications and the questions asked mean only high level comparisons have been possible). The approach taken in examining these, and indeed all topics, is outlined in detail in Appendices 3 and 4.

Extensive use is made of thematic maps throughout the report to illustrate the differences in the populations in different geographic areas across the island; Counties (and City Councils) have been used for Ireland while Local Government Districts (LGD) have been used for Northern Ireland. A section on cross-border travel is also included and presents results for the first time on persons commuting to work or study on either side of the border.

We trust that this publication will be of value to all government departments and agencies, as well as to the cross-border bodies established under the Belfast Agreement. The report should also prove valuable to anyone with an interest in the dynamics of population and social change in the two jurisdictions.

This report is published on the CSO and NISRA websites and is also available in hard copy from both organisations.



Pádraig Dalton
Director General
CSO



Norman Caven
Registrar General and Chief Executive
NISRA

12 June 2014

Introduction

'Census 2011 Ireland and Northern Ireland' has been jointly prepared by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) in Ireland and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA).

Censuses of Population have been conducted on the island of Ireland since 1841. Since 1946, Ireland has undertaken a census at five-yearly intervals, with the exceptions of 1976 and 2001. In Northern Ireland the census remains a decennial exercise, taking place every decade during the year ending in 1. For the first time in 2011 the censuses in both jurisdictions were conducted under EU regulation (*Regulation (EC) No. 763/2008*), which set out the topics to be covered in all Member States of the EU. Additionally, the timing of the 2011 Census in Northern Ireland on 27th March, and in Ireland two weeks later on 10th April, is the first time that censuses have been taken on both sides of the border in the same year since 1991.

The primary purpose of a census of population is to establish how many people there are in a country. The Northern Ireland census and subsequent mid-year population estimates are based on the usually resident population. Thus, people are recorded at the address where they are usually resident irrespective of where they are on census night. In Ireland, on the other hand, the main census results are reported on the de facto population, that is, persons are enumerated where they spend census night. A limited number of additional questions are included about the usual residents at each address who were temporarily absent on census night, thereby enabling key demographic statistics to be produced on a usually resident basis. The main demographic results included in this publication in relation to Ireland are based on the de facto population, however some results are based on the usually resident population and are indicated as such in the relevant titles and text. In practice the difference between these de facto and usually resident measures is not significant.

The report aims to present a broad, comprehensive picture of the population of Ireland and Northern Ireland, comparing not just the demographic characteristics, but also exploring themes such as housing, ethnicity, place of birth, household structures, health, unpaid carers, economic status, industry and occupation of work, education, language and travel to and from work, school and college. Some remarkable similarities can be found in the populations of Ireland and Northern Ireland, while areas of strong dissimilarity are also present; for example, Northern Ireland has an older population than Ireland, while a larger proportion of Ireland's population was born elsewhere.

The information in the report is sourced mainly from the census, although some data from other statistical sources are also included, particularly in relation to historical data. The information in this report is by and large presented graphically or in small snapshot tables, accompanied by brief commentary. The results of the 2011 censuses in Ireland and Northern Ireland have been extensively published and are available to view and download on the websites of the CSO (www.cso.ie/census) and NISRA (www.nisra.gov.uk/census and www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk) respectively.

Definitions and Conventions

Background Notes

This report is accompanied by background notes which should be read in conjunction with the text and which are set out in Appendix 1.

Sources

Appendix 2 shows the sources of the data used in the publication, referencing the published tables of census results on the CSO and NISRA websites where available. In addition, the online version of the publication contains links to spreadsheets with the data underlying each table, graph and map.

Rounding of figures

Numbers in the text greater than 1,000 are rounded to the nearest 100. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Percentages

Percentages are displayed with two significant figures except for values less than 1 where one significant figure is shown and for values between 9.5 and 9.9 which are rounded up to 10.

Geographic Areas

The main geographic areas used in this publication are Counties and City Councils for Ireland and Local Government Districts (LGD) for Northern Ireland. Further detailed data on additional geographic areas ranging right down to local level are published on the CSO (www.cso.ie/census) and NISRA (www.nisra.gov.uk/census and www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk) websites and further thematic maps based on the census data for Small Areas are available from AIRO on the All Island Atlas available at www.airo.ie.

Population - Distribution and change

Population of the island of Ireland

In 2011 the population of the island of Ireland stood at 6.4 million persons. This comprised populations of 4.6 million in Ireland, accounting for 72 per cent of the total, and 1.8 million in Northern Ireland, representing the remaining 28 per cent of the total population of the island. ([Table 1](#))

Looking back over the past century the share of the island's population in Northern Ireland increased from 28 per cent in 1901 to a peak of 34 per cent in 1971, generally declining slowly thereafter to 28 per cent in 2011. ([Figure 1](#))

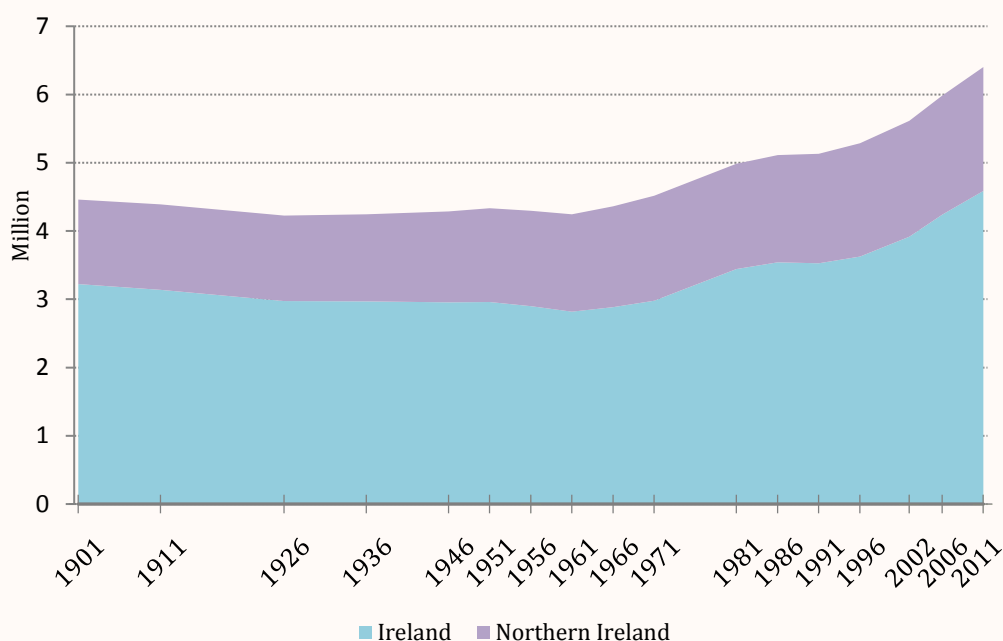
This has come about as a result of stronger population growth in Ireland, particularly over the last decade. Since 2002 the population in Ireland has grown by 17 per cent, two and a half times the rate of growth in Northern Ireland (6.9) per cent.

Table 1 Population 1901-2011

Year	Island of Ireland	Ireland		Northern Ireland	
		Population (thousands)	% of Total	Population (thousands)	% of Total
1901	4,459	3,222	72.3	1,237	27.7
1911	4,391	3,140	71.5	1,251	28.5
1926	4,226	2,972	70.3	1,254	29.7
1936	4,244	2,968	69.9	1,276	30.1
1946	4,288	2,955	68.9	1,333	31.1
1951	4,333	2,961	68.3	1,373	31.7
1956	4,295	2,898	67.5	1,397	32.5
1961	4,246	2,818	66.4	1,427	33.6
1966	4,362	2,884	66.1	1,478	33.9
1971	4,519	2,978	65.9	1,540	34.1
1981	4,986	3,443	69.1	1,543	30.9
1986	5,114	3,541	69.2	1,574	30.8
1991	5,133	3,526	68.7	1,607	31.3
1996	5,288	3,626	68.6	1,662	31.4
2002	5,615	3,917	69.8	1,698	30.2
2006	5,983	4,240	70.9	1,743	29.1
2011	6,403	4,588	71.7	1,814	28.3

2011 Census-based mid-year estimates used for Northern Ireland

Figure 1 Population 1901-2011



The population of the island of Ireland was 6.4 million in 2011.

Census 2011

Population - Distribution and change

Population change

[Figure 2](#) shows the changing patterns of intercensal population growth in both jurisdictions over the past sixty years. Ireland experienced population decline of 4.8 per cent between 1951 and 1961, compared with 4.0 per cent growth in Northern Ireland. While Ireland's population increased by 5.7 per cent during the sixties, population growth in Northern Ireland was higher, at 7.9 per cent. The seventies saw a reversal of this pattern when unusually high levels of inward migration at the end of the decade saw double digit population growth of 16 per cent in Ireland, while Northern Ireland's population level was static.

Since then, population growth in Ireland has exceeded that in Northern Ireland, apart from a brief period of net outward migration from Ireland during the late 1980s. ([Table 2](#))

The population of Ireland has grown faster than that of Northern Ireland over the past 6 decades.

Census 2011

Figure 2 Intercensal population change 1951-2011

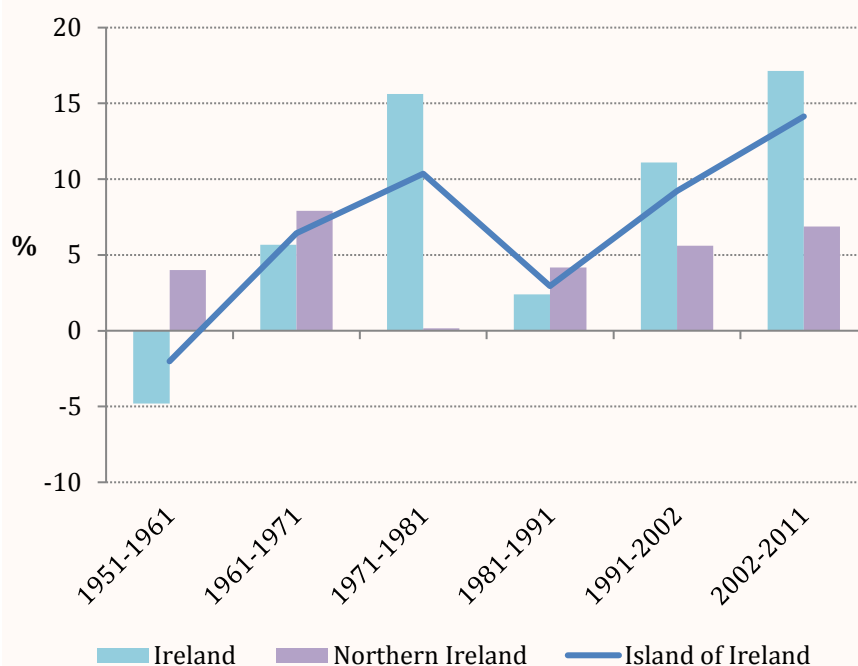


Table 2 Intercensal population change 1951-2011

Thousands

Intercensal period	Population at start of intercensal period	Population at end of intercensal period	Population change	Population change %
Island of Ireland				
1951-1961	4,333.2	4,245.7	-87.5	-2.0
1961-1971	4,245.7	4,518.6	272.9	6.4
1971-1981	4,518.6	4,986.4	467.8	10.4
1981-1991	4,986.4	5,133.0	146.6	2.9
1991-2002	5,133.0	5,614.7	481.7	9.4
2002-2011	5,614.7	6,402.6	787.8	14.0
Ireland				
1951-1961	2,960.6	2,818.3	-142.3	-4.8
1961-1971	2,818.3	2,978.2	159.9	5.7
1971-1981	2,978.2	3,443.4	465.2	15.6
1981-1991	3,443.4	3,525.7	82.3	2.4
1991-2002	3,525.7	3,917.2	391.5	11.1
2002-2011	3,917.2	4,588.3	671.0	17.1
Northern Ireland				
1951-1961	1,372.6	1,427.4	54.8	4.0
1961-1971	1,427.4	1,540.4	113.0	7.9
1971-1981	1,540.4	1,543.0	2.6	0.2
1981-1991	1,543.0	1,607.3	64.3	4.2
1991-2002	1,607.3	1,697.5	90.2	5.6
2002-2011	1,697.5	1,814.3	116.8	6.9

2011 Census-based mid-year estimates used for Northern Ireland

Table 3 Population by sex (thousands) and sex ratio (males per 1,000 females)

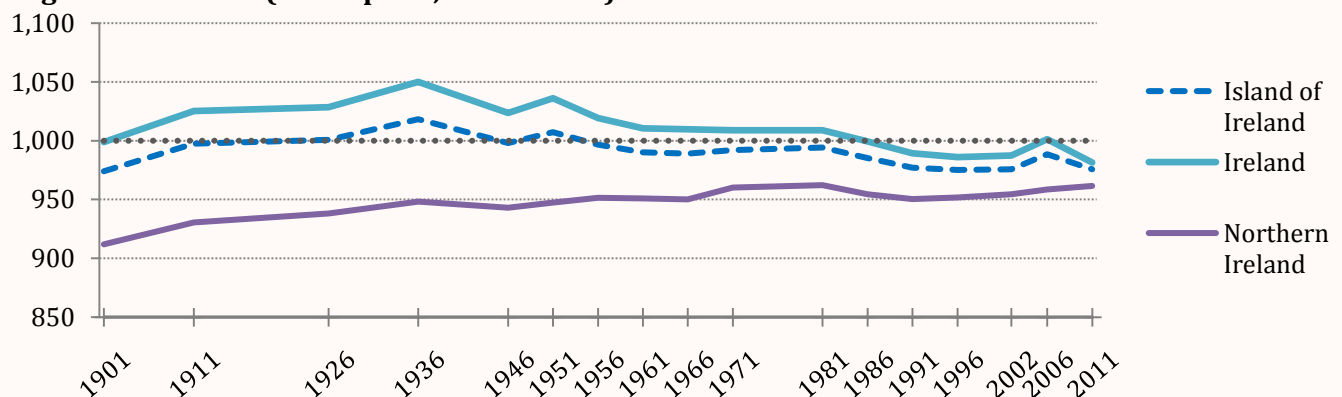
	Island of Ireland			Ireland			Northern Ireland		
	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Male	Female	Sex ratio
1901	2,200	2,259	974	1,610	1,612	999	590	647	912
1911	2,193	2,198	997	1,590	1,550	1,025	603	648	931
1926	2,114	2,112	1,001	1,507	1,465	1,029	607	647	938
1936	2,141	2,103	1,018	1,520	1,448	1,050	621	655	948
1946	2,142	2,146	998	1,495	1,460	1,024	647	686	943
1951	2,174	2,159	1,007	1,507	1,454	1,036	668	705	948
1956	2,144	2,151	997	1,463	1,435	1,019	681	716	951
1961	2,112	2,133	990	1,417	1,402	1,011	696	732	951
1966	2,169	2,193	989	1,449	1,435	1,010	720	758	950
1971	2,250	2,268	992	1,496	1,482	1,009	755	786	960
1981	2,486	2,500	994	1,729	1,714	1,009	757	786	962
1986	2,538	2,576	985	1,770	1,771	999	768	805	954
1991	2,537	2,596	977	1,753	1,772	989	783	824	950
1996	2,611	2,677	975	1,800	1,826	986	810	851	952
2002	2,775	2,840	977	1,946	1,971	987	829	869	954
2006	2,974	3,009	989	2,121	2,119	1,001	853	890	959
2011	3,162	3,241	976	2,273	2,316	981	889	925	961

2011 Census-based mid-year estimates used for Northern Ireland

[Table 3](#) shows the population by sex for both Ireland and Northern Ireland and the changing patterns in the numbers of males and females over the past 110 years. During periods of high outward migration the population of males typically falls relative to that of females and accordingly larger decreases in the number of males (6.0 per cent) compared with females (3.6 per cent) were recorded in Ireland throughout the 1950s. During this period, however, the numbers of males and females living in Northern Ireland grew at similar rates (4.2 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively).

[Figure 3](#) shows the ratio of males to females since 1901. The contrast in the sex ratio for the two jurisdictions over the period is stark, with more females than males in Northern Ireland throughout while in Ireland the reverse was found until the last quarter of a century. Over time, these ratios have been tending towards convergence. For instance, since 1951, the proportion of males per 1,000 females in Ireland has fallen from 1,036 to 981, while the equivalent ratio in Northern Ireland has risen from 948 to 961. In Ireland 1986 was the first census to report more females than males and this trend has generally held since. In Northern Ireland the ratio of males to females has not exceeded 962 in the period since 1901.

Figure 3 Sex ratio (males per 1,000 females) 1901-2011



Population

Population change by area

[Map 1](#) shows the change in the population of each administrative area over the two decades from 1991 to 2011. [See Glossary in Appendix 1 for description of areas used in maps.] The highest areas of population growth were in Counties Fingal (79 per cent), Meath (75 per cent) and Kildare (71 per cent). Overall, growth rates were lower in Northern Ireland (13 per cent) than in Ireland (30 per cent).

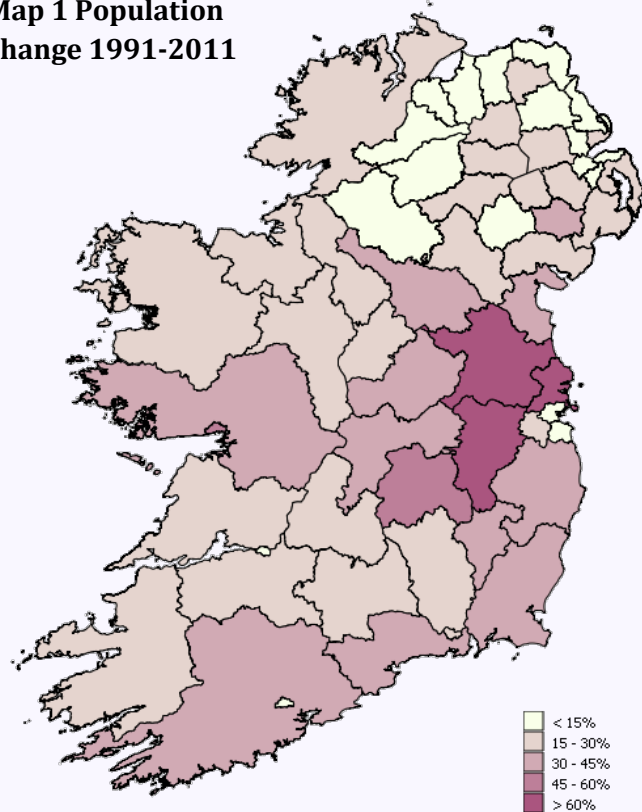
More generally the areas of lowest growth over the period were in the western and north-eastern coastal areas in Northern Ireland and in the larger urban areas of Dublin City and South Dublin. Belfast (at -4.1 per cent) and Cork City (at -6.3 per cent) were the only areas to experience a decline in population over the two decades.

Sex ratio by area

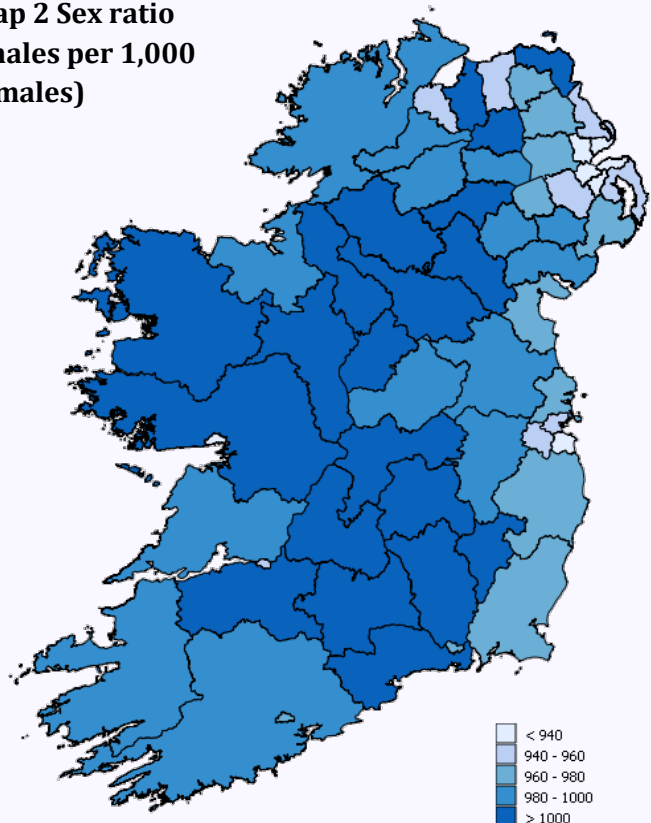
[Map 2](#) shows the sex ratio in each administrative area in 2011. While the overall sex ratio for Northern Ireland (961) and Ireland (981) shows fewer males than females, the map shows that the sex ratio differed significantly across the island.

Males outnumbered females in large areas of the west, the midlands and border areas. The areas with the lowest sex ratios were concentrated in urban areas and along the east coast of the island, with the lowest rates found in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (915), Castlereagh (922), Newtownabbey (927), North Down (928) and Belfast (928).

Map 1 Population change 1991-2011



Map 2 Sex ratio (males per 1,000 females)



Population - Density

Population size by area

In 2011 Dublin City had the largest population with 527,600, followed by Cork County (399,800), Belfast (280,900), Fingal (274,000) and South Dublin (265,200). The areas with the smallest populations were Moyle (17,100), Ballymoney (31,300) and Leitrim (31,800).

Population density

In 2011 the population density of Northern Ireland was 134 persons per square kilometre; double that of Ireland (67). Overall population density for the island as a whole stood at 78 persons per sq. km, an increase of 25 per cent since 1991. However, strong population growth in Ireland has seen the population density increase by 30 per cent since 1991 while slower population growth in Northern Ireland has resulted in a 13 per cent rise over that period. [Figure 4](#) shows the change in population density between 1991 and 2011.

[Table 4](#) shows the population density in administrative areas and clearly illustrates, as might be expected, that the most densely populated areas were in the cities and surrounding areas, topped by Dublin (4,526), Cork (3,090) and Belfast (2,567).

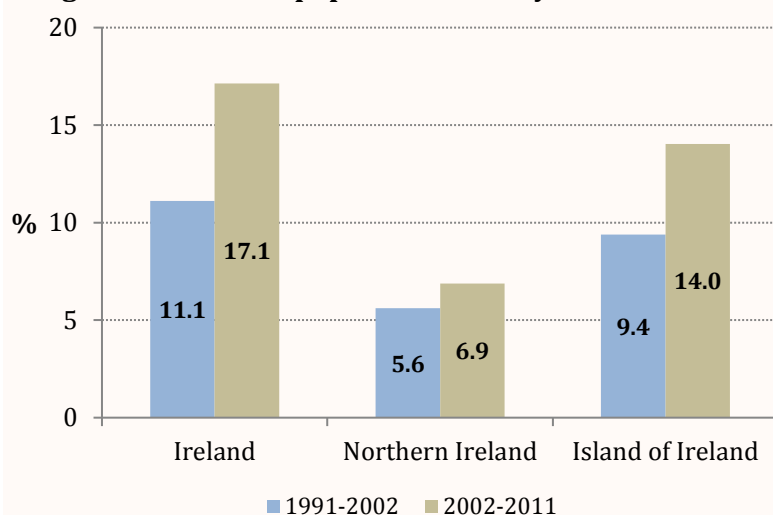
Although Northern Ireland was more densely populated, there was greater variation within Ireland in terms of population density. Seven of the eight most densely populated areas on the island were city council areas in Ireland, while most of the least densely populated areas, including Roscommon (26), Mayo (24) and Leitrim (21), were also in Ireland.

Table 4 Population density by area 2011

Area	Population	Density
Dublin City	527,612	4,525.8
Cork City	119,230	3,089.7
Belfast	280,922	2,567.4
Limerick City	57,106	2,012.2
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	206,261	1,632.1
Galway City	75,529	1,510.6
Waterford City	46,732	1,218.6
South Dublin	265,205	1,189.3
North Down	79,245	982.0
Castlereagh	67,418	793.4
Fingal	273,991	598.5
Newtownabbey	85,019	566.2
Carrickfergus	39,102	482.9
Craigavon	93,334	334.8
Derry	108,261	285.3
Lisburn	120,486	272.6
Ards	78,047	206.9
Louth	122,897	149.2
Antrim	53,632	127.5
Kildare	210,312	124.2
Coleraine	58,959	122.1
Newry and Mourne	100,003	111.5
Down	69,934	108.6
Banbridge	48,333	107.0
Ballymena	64,127	101.8
Larne	32,136	95.9
Armagh	59,651	89.3
Magherafelt	45,132	80.1
Meath	184,135	79.0
Dungannon	58,100	75.3
Ballymoney	31,276	74.9
Cookstown	37,098	72.3
Wicklow	136,640	68.3
Wexford	145,320	61.8
Carlow	54,612	61.0
Limavady	33,610	57.4
Cork County	399,802	54.0
Limerick County	134,703	50.7
Westmeath	86,164	49.1
Monaghan	60,483	47.5
Laois	80,559	46.9
Strabane	39,930	46.5
Kilkenny	95,419	46.3
Omagh	51,495	45.6
Cavan	73,183	39.4
South Tipperary	88,432	39.2
Offaly	76,687	38.4
Longford	39,000	37.5
Waterford County	67,063	37.3
Clare	117,196	37.1
Sligo	65,393	36.5
Fermanagh	62,006	36.1
North Tipperary	70,322	35.3
Moyle	17,062	34.5
Donegal	161,137	33.8
Kerry	145,502	31.1
Galway County	175,124	30.2
Roscommon	64,065	26.2
Mayo	130,638	24.4
Leitrim	31,798	21.2

2011 Census-based mid-year estimates used for Northern Ireland

Figure 4 Growth in population density 1991-2011



Age

The population pyramid in [Figure 5](#) shows the age structure of both countries.

In Ireland, the particularly high birth rate in 1979 - 1981 (32 and 33 year olds in 2011) are clearly evident, as is the decline in births over the subsequent fifteen years. The recent recovery in births is also well illustrated.

In Northern Ireland, the picture is more varied. Births rose above 30,000 for a sustained period from the late 1950s until the early 1970s, peaking in 1964 with 34,300 births. They then started to fall, reaching a low of 21,400 in 2002. Recent years show a recovery in births, in line with trends in Ireland and Great Britain.

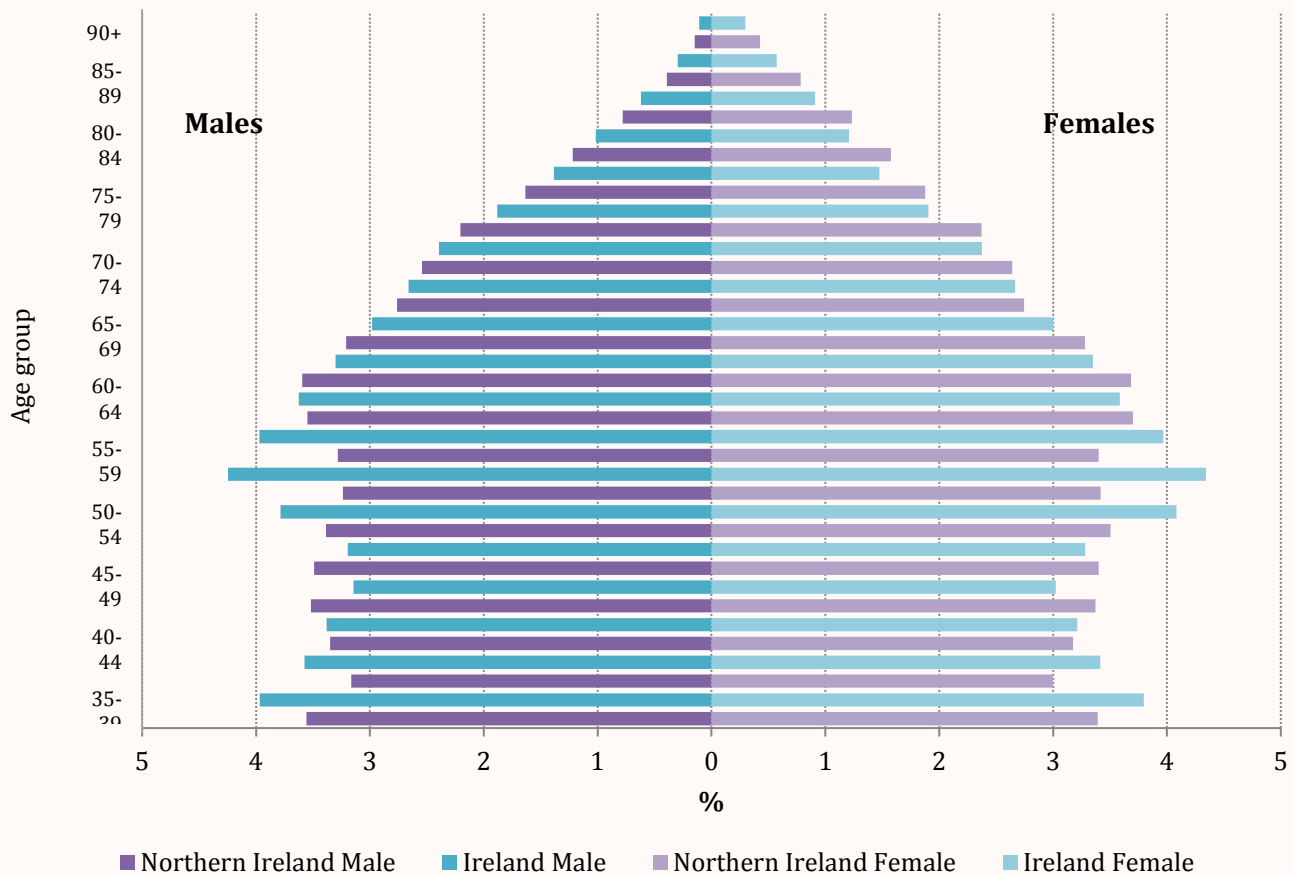
The pyramid shape from age 40 and over reflects the effects of mortality on the population while the presence of disproportionately more older people in Northern Ireland than in Ireland can be seen.

In the older age groups greater female life expectancy is evident in the population of both jurisdictions with proportionally more females than males aged 65 and over. Males in this age group accounted for 6.4 per cent of the population in Northern Ireland, compared with females at 8.3 per cent, while the corresponding figures for Ireland were 5.3 per cent and 6.4 per cent for males and females respectively.

In 2011, young people accounted for a greater share of the population in Ireland while there were disproportionately more older people in Northern Ireland.

Census 2011

Figure 5 Population pyramid 2011



Median age

The median age is the age about which half of the population is younger and half is older. In 2011 the median age of the population of Ireland was 34, the lowest of any EU Member State. The median age in Northern Ireland, while higher at 37, was also considerably lower than the EU average of 41.

[Map 3](#) presents the different median ages across the island in 2011 and illustrates the older population in Northern Ireland. The highest median age can be seen in eastern areas of Northern Ireland, in particular in Ards, Castlereagh, Larne and North Down at 41. The lowest median age of 31 was found in Galway City.

[Figure 6](#) charts the change in median age from 1926 to 2011. While the divergence between Ireland and Northern Ireland is clearly illustrated, the median ages show similar trajectories in both jurisdictions with the populations ageing from 1971 onwards for women, and from 1981 onwards for men, reflecting the respective improvements in life expectancy for both sexes.

Map 3 Median age by administrative area

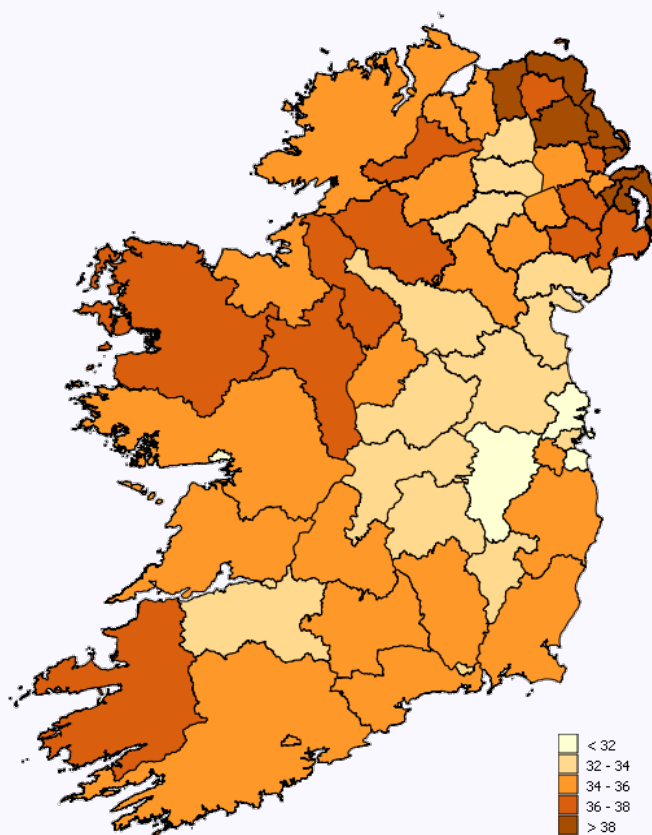
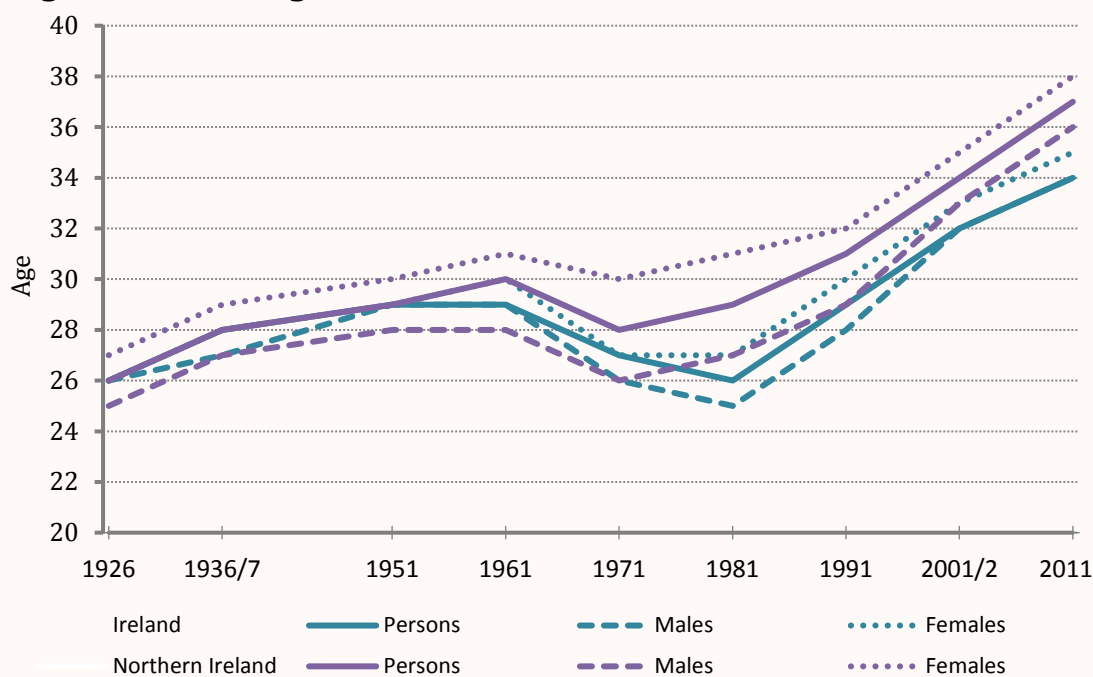


Figure 6 Median age 1926-2011



The median age in Northern Ireland was 37 years, compared with 34 years in Ireland.

Census 2011

Age

Age dependency

[Figure 7](#), which presents the share of the population of people in young, working age and older age groups in 2011, shows that Northern Ireland had proportionately more older people and Ireland had proportionately more young people.

Age dependency ratios are used to give an indication of the age structure of the population, with young (0-14 years) and older people (65 years and over) expressed as a percentage of the population of working age (15-64). In 2011, the dependency ratios for Northern Ireland and Ireland were 52 and 49 per cent respectively. This compares with the EU average of 49 per cent.

[Figure 8](#) shows trends in dependency ratios over the period since 1926, charting the young and older elements which made up the overall dependency ratio. It is interesting to note the fall in the overall rate between 1971 and 2002, mainly driven by a fall in young dependency ratios over the period, while older dependency ratios continued to gradually increase. Although overall dependency has levelled off in Ireland over the last decade, reflecting a recent increase in the birth rate, it has continued to decline in Northern Ireland, where the reduction in young dependency continues to exceed the growth in the older population.

In 2011, 34 per cent of the population of Northern Ireland were dependents, compared with 33 per cent of those in Ireland.

Census 2011

Figure 7 Young and older share of total population 2011

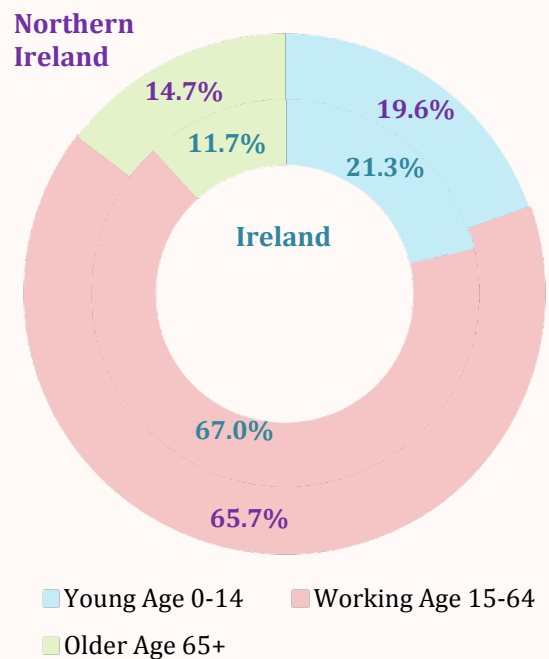
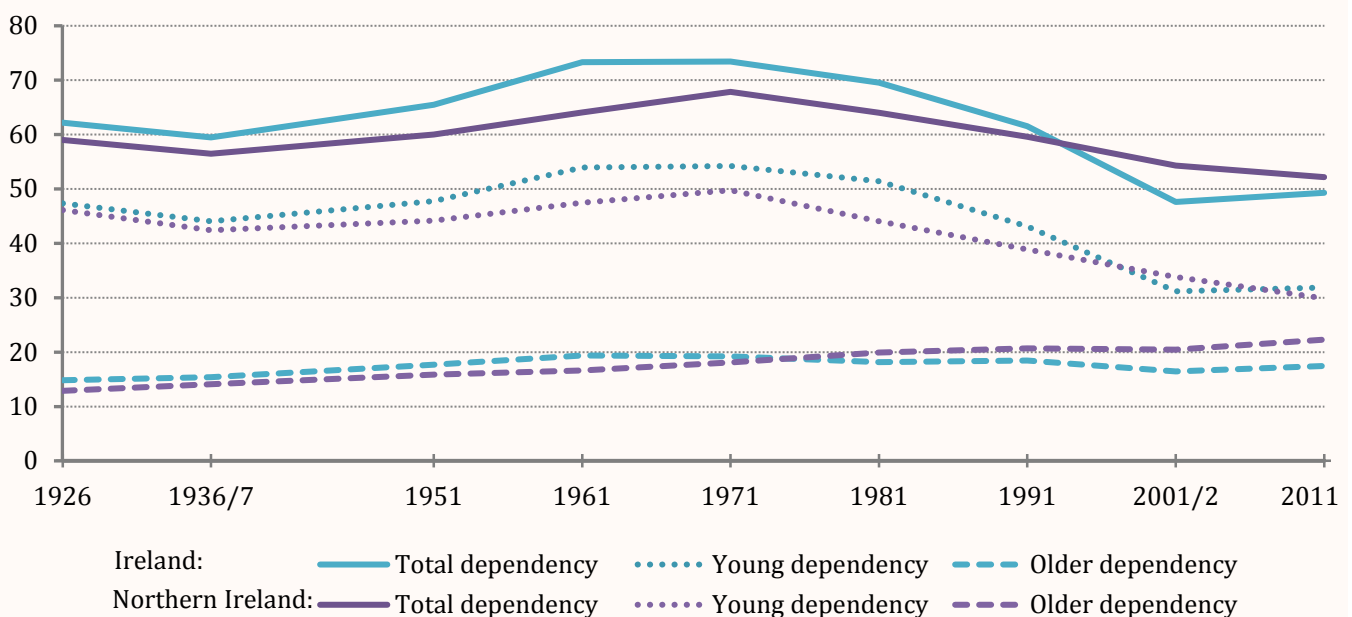


Figure 8 Dependency 1926-2011



Dependency by area

Age dependency varied greatly across different areas depending on the age structure. [Map 4](#) shows the age dependency by geographical area in 2011 and illustrates that dependency was highest in rural areas, particularly in the north west of Ireland, reaching a peak of 57 per cent in Leitrim, and lowest in the cities and surrounding areas.

[Table 5](#) shows the areas with the highest and lowest rates of young, older and overall dependency. It is interesting to note the range of both young and older dependency across different areas. Young dependency is lowest in the cities and highest in those counties which have experienced most population growth over the last decade. Older dependency was highest in the east of Northern Ireland and lowest in the Dublin commuter belt and in Galway City, where, for the latter, low levels of both young and older dependency contribute to the lowest overall dependency rate of 35 per cent.

Map 4 Age dependency

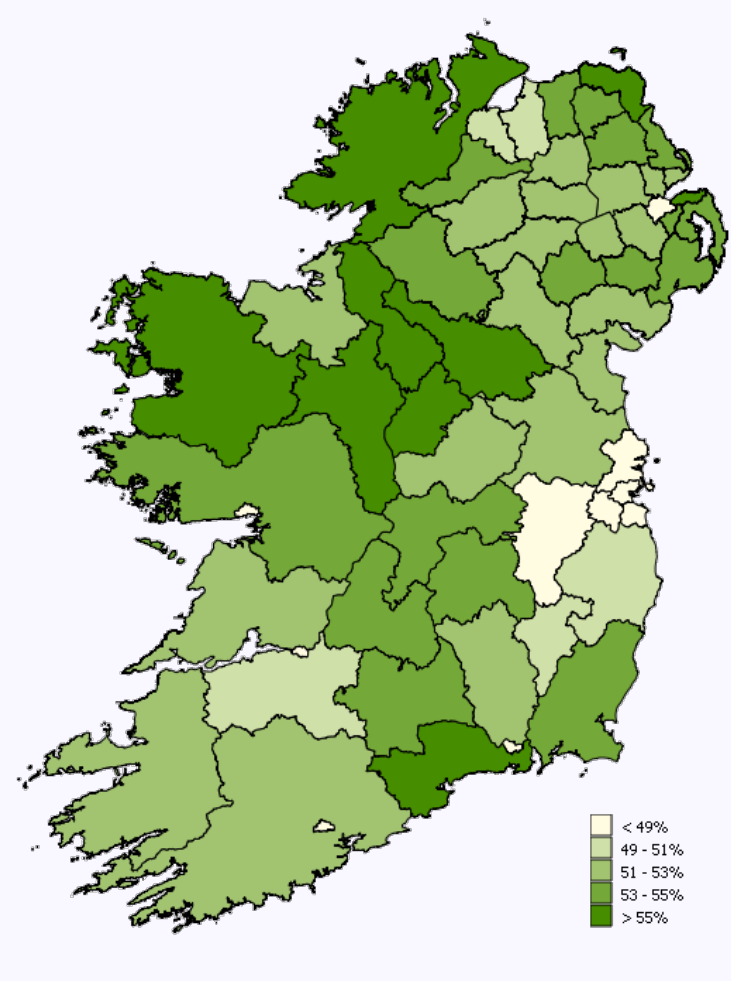


Table 5 Areas with the highest and lowest dependency

Total Dependency (%)	Young dependency (%)	Older Dependency (%)
Highest		
Leitrim 57.3	Meath 38.3	North Down 28.7
Donegal 56.9	Laois 37.9	Castlereagh 27.2
Moyle 56.4	Cavan 36.6	Moyle 27.0
Mayo 55.9	Kildare 36.3	Ards 26.5
Roscommon 55.9	Longford 36.1	Larne 26.5
Lowest		
Fingal 46.0	Belfast 26.0	Meath 13.5
Limerick City 45.1	Limerick City 26.0	South Dublin 12.7
Cork City 42.3	Galway City 22.3	Galway City 12.6
Dublin City 38.4	Dublin City 21.0	Kildare 11.7
Galway City 34.9	Cork City 20.9	Fingal 10.6
Ireland 49.3	Ireland 31.9	Ireland 17.4
Northern Ireland 52.2	Northern Ireland 29.9	Northern Ireland 22.3

2011 Census-based mid-year estimates used for Northern Ireland

In 2011, overall dependency was highest in rural areas; with older dependency highest in the east of Northern Ireland and young dependency highest in Ireland.

Census 2011

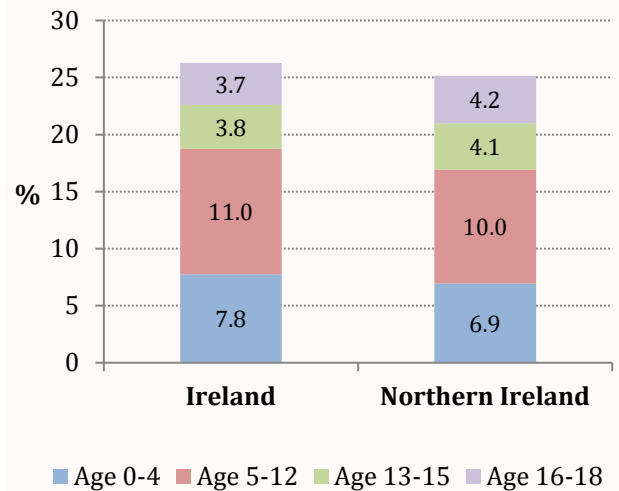
Young people (Aged 0-18 years)

[Figure 9](#) illustrates young people in broad education stages as a proportion of the total population. It shows that children in the pre-primary or primary age groups (aged up to 12) represented a larger proportion of the population of Ireland (19 per cent) than of that of Northern Ireland (17 per cent), reflecting the higher birth rates in Ireland, particularly in recent years.

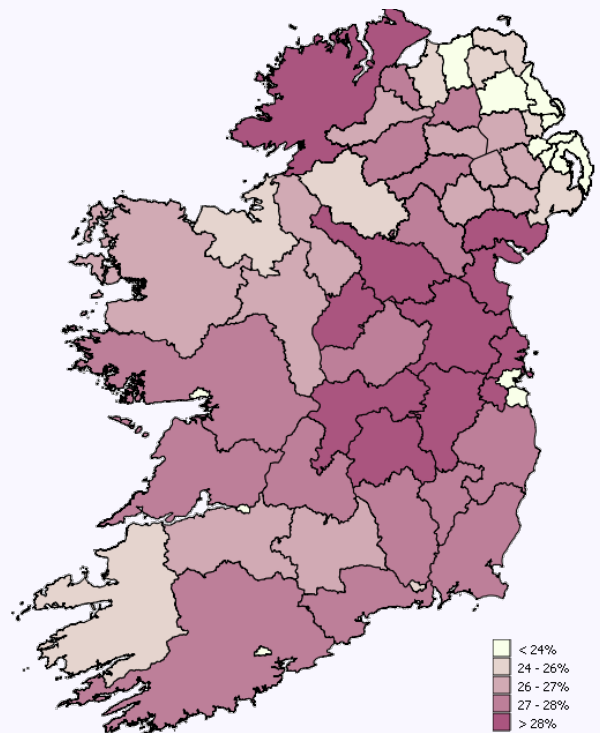
[Map 5](#) shows that these age groups had a greater share of the total population in the Dublin commuter belt and in areas where population growth has been strongest in recent years. Conversely there were lower proportions of young people in other city areas and in the north and east of Northern Ireland.

[Figure 10](#) shows the absolute and percentage change in the school age population in both jurisdictions since 2002. The high number of births in recent years in Ireland is reflected in the increase of just under 80,000 (28 per cent) among children aged 0-4. While Northern Ireland has also seen an increase in this age group, it has been more modest at 12 per cent. Northern Ireland has seen a fall in its primary school aged population of 9.1 per cent, in sharp contrast to the rise of 16 per cent experienced in Ireland; while both jurisdictions have seen declines in the secondary school age groups.

Figure 9 Young age groups as a percentage of the population



Map 5 Young people as a percentage of total population



In 2011, young people aged 18 and under made up 25 per cent of the total population of Northern Ireland, compared with 26 per cent of that of Ireland.

Census 2011

Figure 10 Change in young age groups 2002-2011

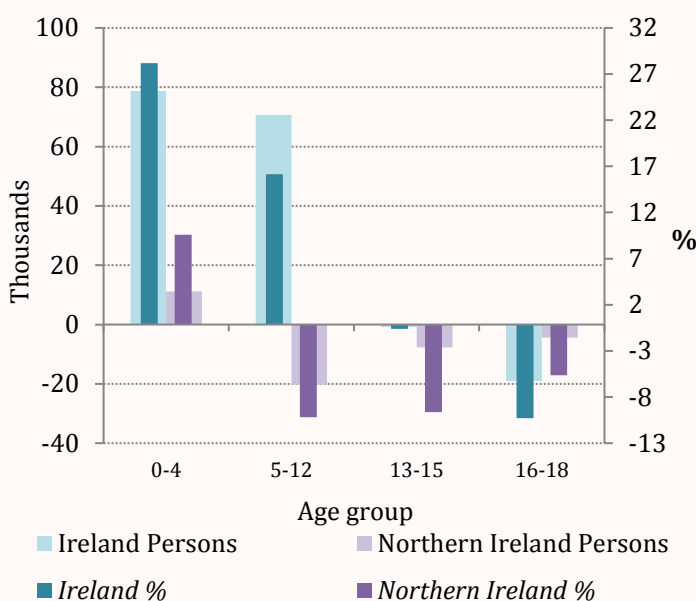
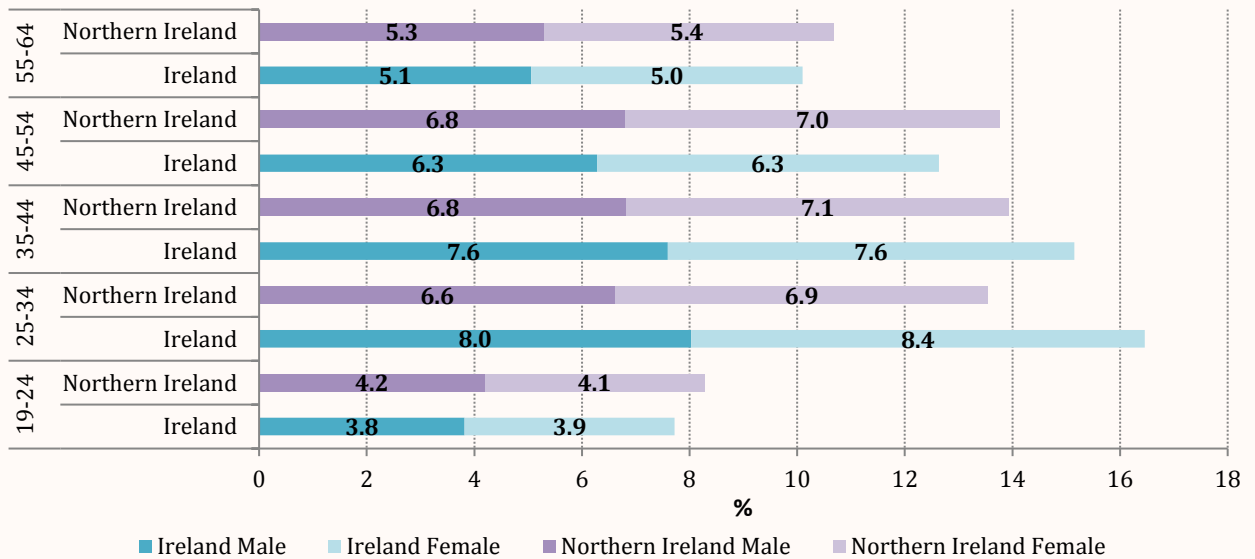


Figure 11 Working age groups as a percentage of total population



Working age groups (aged between 19 and 64 years) made up 60 per cent of the population in Northern Ireland, compared with 62 per cent in Ireland. [Figure 11](#) shows the make-up of these groups as a percentage of the total population in both jurisdictions. In Ireland, 25-34 year olds formed the largest working age group – primarily due to the 1980s baby boom and recent inward migration - and the share declined with increasing age. In Northern Ireland, the share was relatively even in each age group from 25-34 to 45-54.

[Figure 12](#) shows the change in these groups between 2002 and 2011. There was a decrease of 10 per cent in the 19-24 age group in Ireland, in contrast to an increase of 10 per cent in Northern Ireland. In Ireland, the group aged 55-64 increased by 32 per cent, while in Northern Ireland there were increases of 23 per cent and 16 per cent respectively in the 45-54 and 55-64 age groups.

In 2011, people in the working age groups made up 60 per cent of the total population of Northern Ireland, compared with 62 per cent of that of Ireland.

Census 2011

Figure 12 Change in working age populations 2002-2011



Older age groups (65 years and over)

Figure 13 shows males and females in each older age group as a share of the total population. Reflecting its older age structure, those aged 65 and over accounted for 15 per cent of Northern Ireland's population, compared with 12 per cent of that of Ireland.

At an overall level, females aged 65 and over accounted for 8.3 per cent of the total population of Northern Ireland while older men accounted for 6.4 per cent. In Ireland the equivalent gap was narrower, with 6.4 per cent for females and 5.3 per cent for males respectively.

Figure 14 shows females in five year age groups as a percentage of the total population in each jurisdiction. The greater life expectancy of females, leading to females accounting for a larger share of the population with increasing age, is well illustrated, particularly in Northern Ireland. The disparity between the sexes is particularly stark in the oldest age groups, with females in both jurisdictions accounting for around three-fifths of all those aged 80-84, rising to almost three-quarters of those aged 90 and over.

In 2011, people aged 65 and over made up 15 per cent of the total population of Northern Ireland compared with 12 per cent of that of Ireland.

Census 2011

Figure 13 Males and females in older age groups by share of total population

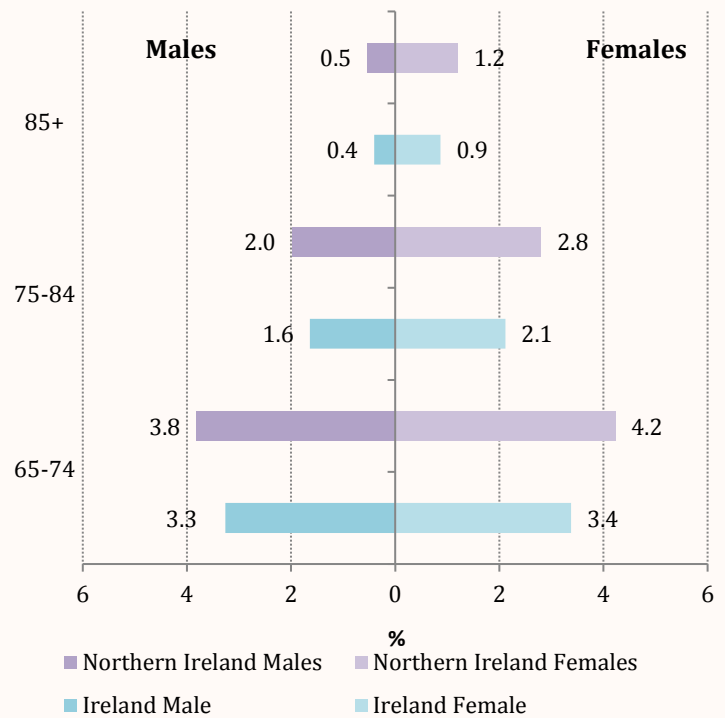
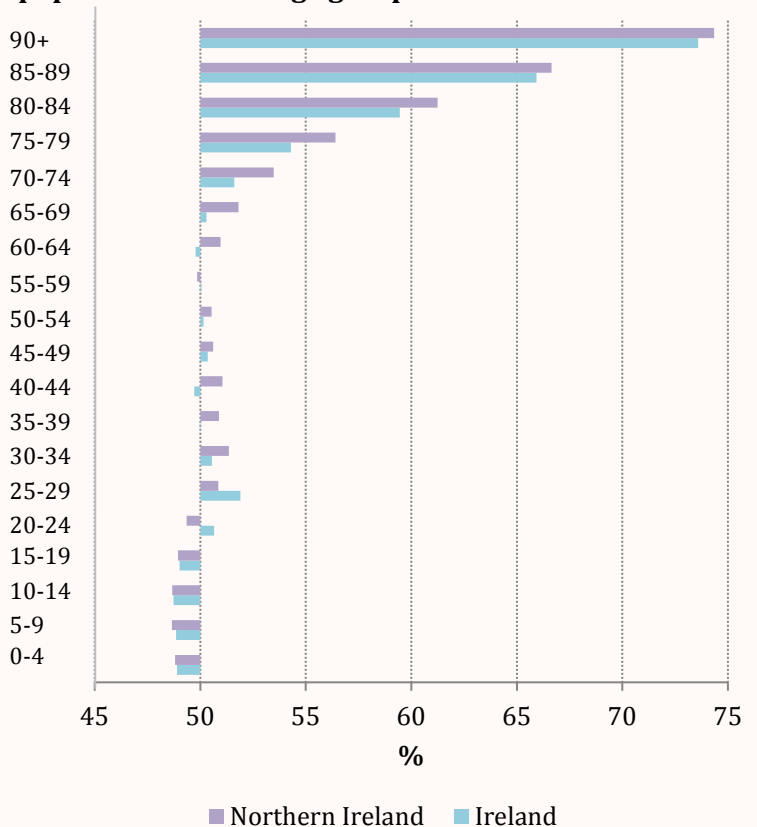


Figure 14 Females as a percentage of the population in each age group



Older age groups (65 years and over)

Older people by area

[Map 6](#) presents older age groups as a share of the total population by area in 2011. It shows that the highest proportions of older people were in Northern Ireland, including 18 per cent of the total population in North Down, the highest of any area. In Ireland, Cork City had the highest share of older people, at 15 per cent. The areas where older people made up the lowest share of the population were in the Dublin commuter belt and Galway City, with the lowest share recorded at 7.2 per cent in Fingal.

Growth in the older population

The older population is growing at a faster rate than other age groups. [Figure 15](#), which illustrates the growth in older age groups between 2002 and 2011, shows that, in both jurisdictions, the highest rate of growth was seen in the 85 and over age group; by 40 per cent in Ireland and 34 per cent in Northern Ireland. Over the same period, the 65-74 age group increased in size by 24 per cent in Ireland and by 18 per cent in Northern Ireland, while the 75-84 age group saw the lowest growth rates, with 16 per cent in Ireland and 11 per cent in Northern Ireland.

Between 2002 and 2011, the older population in Ireland grew by 23 per cent compared with a smaller 17 per cent increase in Northern Ireland.

Census 2011

Map 6 Older people as a percentage of total population

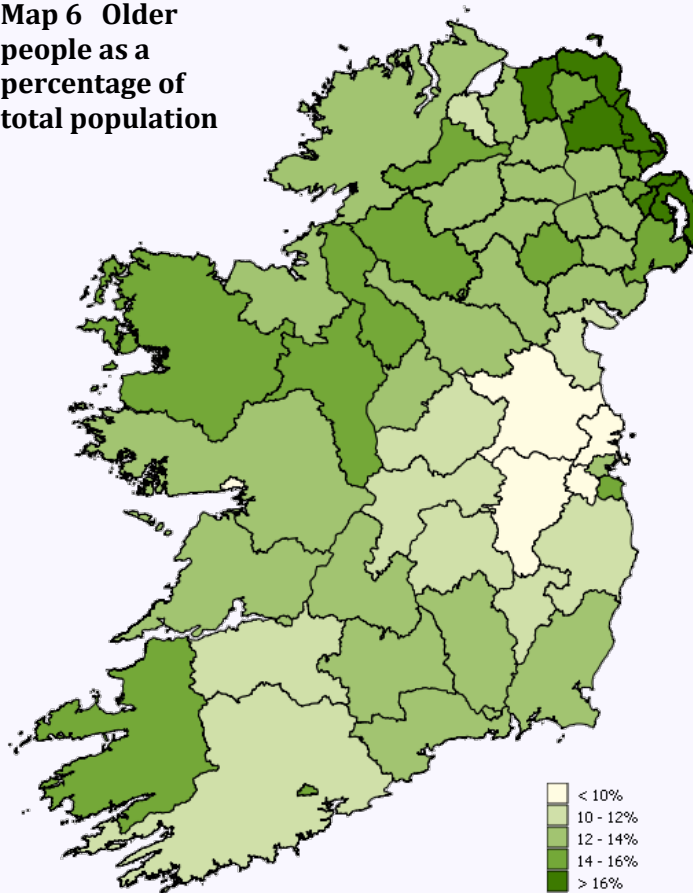
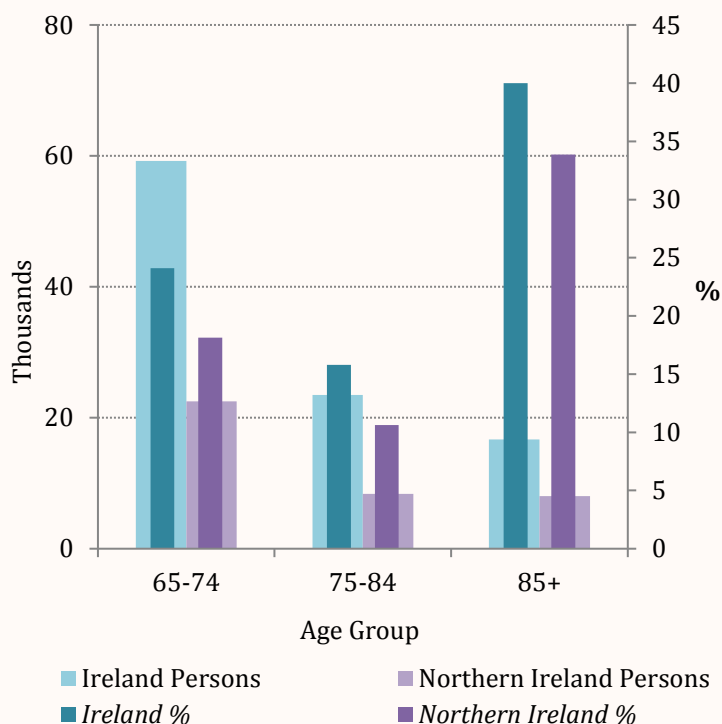


Figure 15 Change in older populations 2002-2011



Marital status

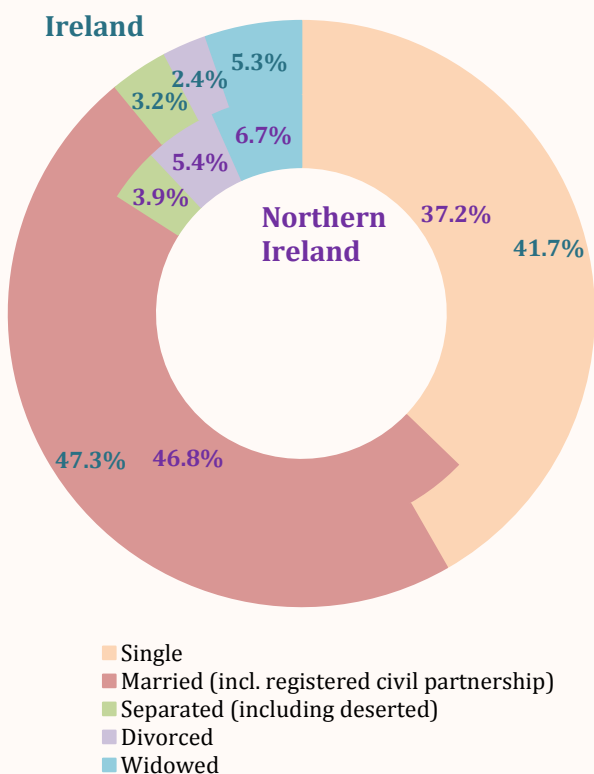
[Figure 16](#) shows the marital status of the population aged fifteen years and over in 2011. The majority of persons in both jurisdictions were either married or separated. The proportion of single people was higher in Ireland at 42 per cent, compared with 37 per cent in Northern Ireland. There was a higher proportion of widowed people in Northern Ireland (6.7 per cent) than in Ireland (5.3 per cent), reflecting the different age structures in each jurisdiction.

[Figure 17](#) looks at trends in marital status of the population aged fifteen years and over since 1961. Stemming from a gradual decline of 4.8 percentage points in Northern Ireland and an increase of 3.1 percentage points in Ireland over the fifty year period, it shows the marriage (including separated) rates of the two jurisdictions converging at 51 per cent in 2011. The proportion of widowed people in Ireland declined from 8.9 per cent in 1961 to 5.3 per cent in 2011, while there was a smaller decrease in Northern Ireland from 8.2 per cent to 6.7 per cent over the same period, possibly due to increased life expectancy of males and different age profiles in the two jurisdictions.

Among the population aged 15 and over, the proportion of divorcees has increased over the past 20 years, to 5.4 and 2.4 per cent in Northern Ireland and Ireland respectively.

Note: Figures for Northern Ireland for 2011 include current and former registered civil partnerships.

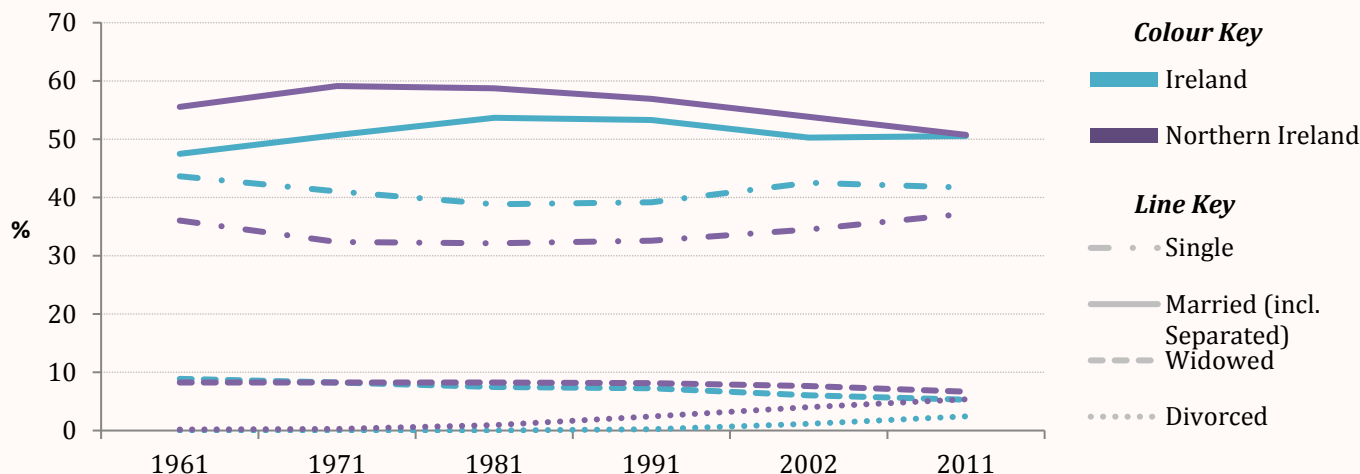
Figure 16 Persons aged 15 and over by marital status 2011



The proportion of persons aged 15 and over who were married or separated was 51 per cent in both Ireland and Northern Ireland in 2011.

Census 2011

Figure 17 Percentage of total population aged 15 and over by marital status 1961-2011



Change in marital status

The marital status of persons aged 15 and over in the period 1991-2011 is shown in [Table 6](#). [Figure 18](#) illustrates the change in marital status between the 2001/2 and 2011 censuses. Northern Ireland saw an increase of 20 per cent in the number of single people, nearly double that of population growth among all persons aged 15 and over (11 per cent), while in Ireland the increase in single people, at 15 per cent, was lower than population growth (17 per cent). The reverse was the case for married people, with Northern Ireland showing a 3.6 per cent increase compared with 18 per cent in Ireland.

The greatest proportionate change since 2001/2 has been amongst divorced persons, with an increase of 150 per cent in Ireland compared with 47 per cent in Northern Ireland.

Note: Figures for Northern Ireland for 2011 include current and former registered civil partnerships.

Figure 18 Change in marital status in Ireland (2002-11) and Northern Ireland (2001-11)

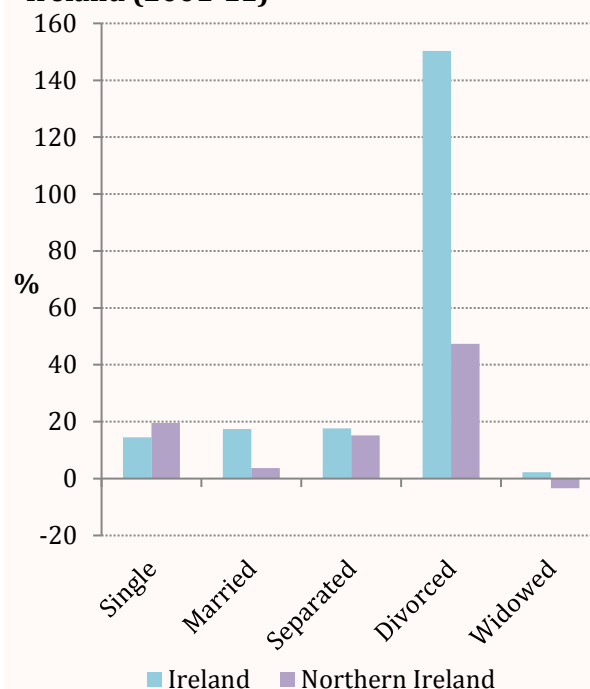


Table 6 Population aged 15 and over by marital status 1991-2011

Year	Total	Single	Married	Separated*	Divorced	Widowed
Ireland						
1991	2,585,145	1,012,871	1,329,428	49,040	6,103	187,703
2002	3,089,775	1,314,664	1,454,413	98,779	35,059	186,860
2011	3,608,662	1,505,035	1,708,604	116,194	87,770	191,059
Change						
1991-2002	504,630	301,793	124,985	49,739	28,956	-843
2002-2011	518,887	190,371	254,191	17,415	52,711	4,199
1991-2011	1,023,517	492,164	379,176	67,154	81,667	3,356
Percentage Change						
1991-2002	19.5	29.8	9.4	101.4	474.5	-0.4
2002-2011	16.8	14.5	17.5	17.6	150.3	2.2
1991-2011	39.6	48.6	28.5	136.9	1338.1	1.8
Northern Ireland						
1991	1,192,561	388,395	678,847	.....	28,596	96,723
2001	1,314,315	453,318	658,083	49,420	53,003	100,491
2011	1,456,160	542,013	682,074	56,911	78,074	97,088
Change						
1991-2001	121,754	64,923	-20,764	.....	24,407	3,768
2001-2011	141,845	88,695	23,991	7,491	25,071	-3,403
1991-2011	263,599	153,618	3,227	.....	49,478	365
Percentage Change						
1991-2001	10.2	16.7	-3.1	.....	85.4	3.9
2001-2011	10.8	19.6	3.6	15.2	47.3	-3.4
1991-2011	22.1	39.6	0.5	.....	173.0	0.4

The number of widowed people has increased by 2.2 per cent in Ireland since 2002 while Northern Ireland has witnessed a decrease of 3.4 per cent since 2001.

Census 2011

**The 1991 Married figure for Northern Ireland includes Separated*

Marital status

Separated and divorced

The share of separated and divorced persons in both jurisdictions has increased since the 2001 census in Northern Ireland and the 2002 census in Ireland as shown in [Figure 19](#). In Ireland in 2002, 98,800 persons were separated and 35,000 divorced, together accounting for 4.3 per cent of the total population in Ireland aged 15 and over. This proportion increased to 5.7 per cent by 2011 with a total of 87,800 divorced and 116,200 separated.

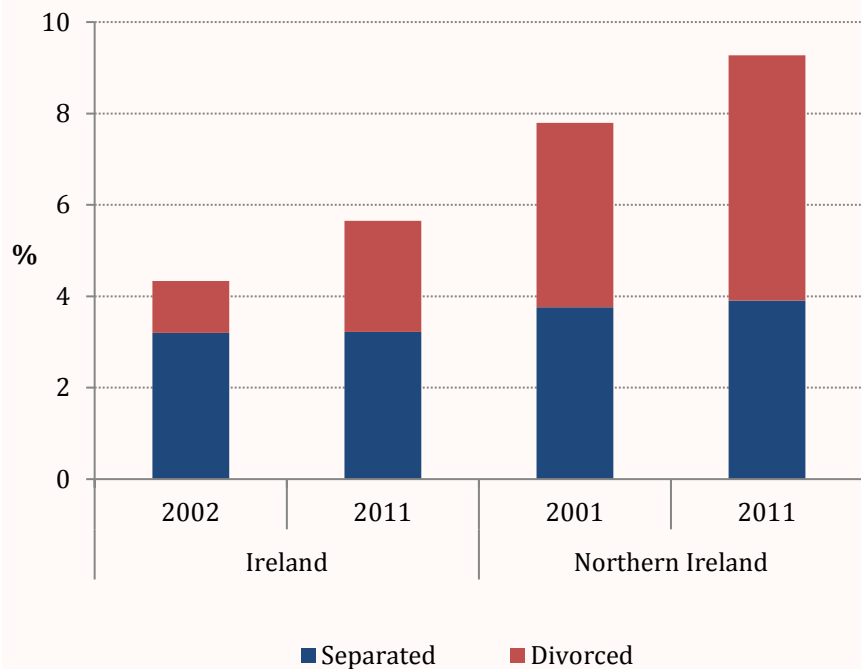
The comparable rate for Northern Ireland in 2011 was 9.3 per cent, up from 7.8 per cent in 2001, and consisting of 5.4 per cent divorced and 3.9 per cent separated.

[Map 7](#) shows the combined rates of separation and divorce across the island of Ireland in 2011. The highest rates were found in eastern and northern parts of Northern Ireland, particularly in the Belfast and Derry city council areas with 11 per cent. The lowest rates generally were along the western seaboard of Ireland, notably 4.7 per cent in both Galway and Limerick counties.

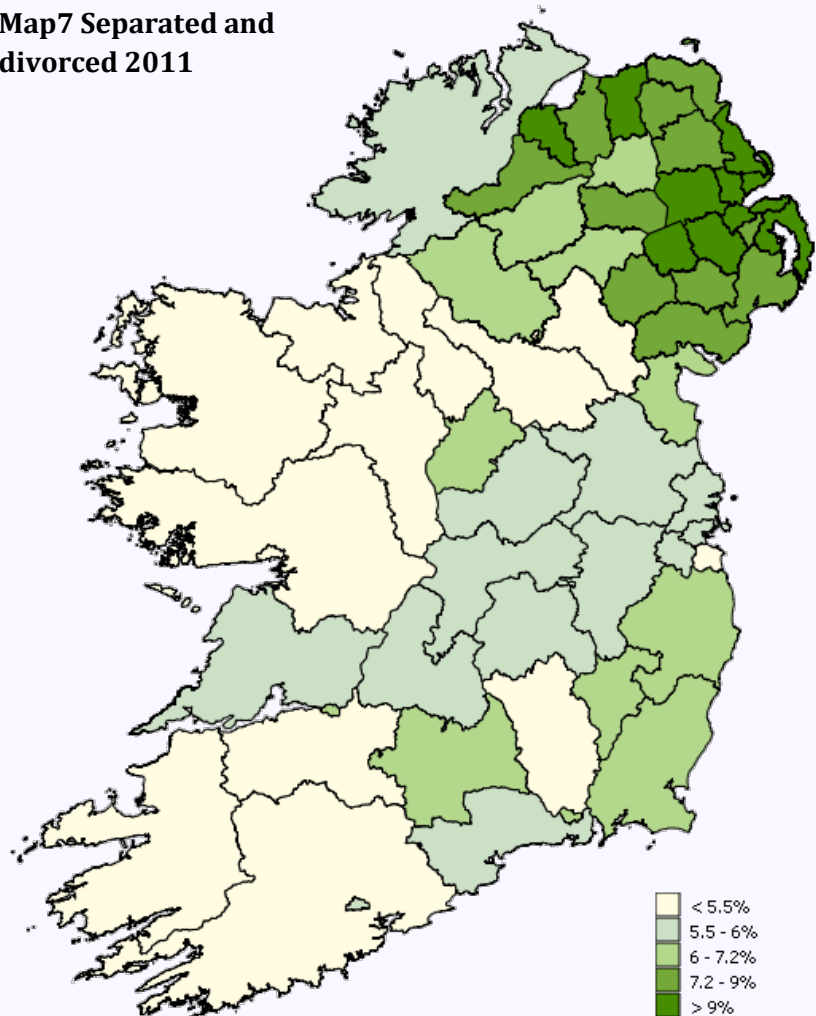
The separated or divorced status accounted for 9.3 per cent of people aged 15 years and over in Northern Ireland and 5.7 per cent in Ireland.

Census 2011

Figure 19 Separated and divorced persons as share of population aged 15 and over 2001/2-2011



Map 7 Separated and divorced 2011



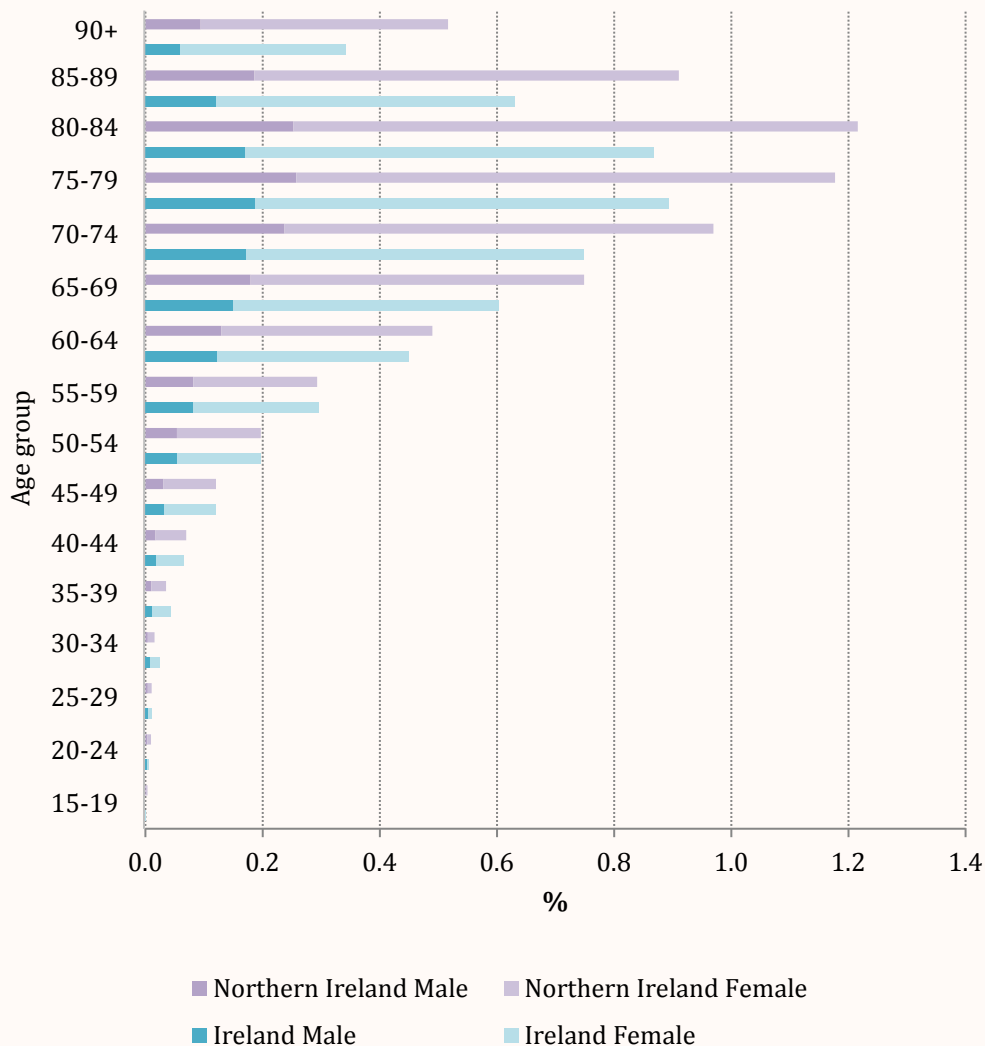
Widowed

[Figure 20](#) shows widowed people in each age group as a share of the population aged 15 years and over in Ireland and Northern Ireland, with a greater proportion of widowed people in most age groups in Northern Ireland.

In 2011, a total of 97,100 usual residents of Northern Ireland were widowed (6.7 per cent of the population aged 15 and over). The majority of these (89 per cent) were aged 60 and over, accounting for almost a quarter (24 per cent) of all people aged 60 and over. In Ireland, 191,000 people were widowed in 2011, accounting for a smaller proportion (5.3 per cent) of the total population aged 15 and over. Again the majority of these (86 per cent) were aged 60 and over, although they accounted for a lower overall share (22 per cent) of the 60 and over age group.

In both jurisdictions, the majority of widowed people were female, accounting for 77 per cent in both Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Figure 20 Widowed as a percentage of total population



Widowed people accounted for 5.3 per cent of the population of Ireland aged 15 and over and 6.7 per cent of that of Northern Ireland.

Census 2011

Households

Table 7 Households

	Island of Ireland	Ireland		Northern Ireland	
	No. of households	No. of households	% of total	No. of households	% of total
One person aged 65 and over	214,396	136,295	8.2	78,101	11.1
One person under age 65	374,018	255,705	15.5	118,313	16.8
One family aged 65 and over	130,462	83,636	5.1	46,826	6.7
Married couple with no children	230,003	157,735	9.5	72,268	10.3
Cohabiting couple with no children	92,765	72,212	4.4	20,553	2.9
Married couple with children	720,107	522,954	31.6	197,153	28.0
Cohabiting couple with children	72,957	54,911	3.3	18,046	2.6
Lone parent	279,670	179,440	10.8	100,230	14.3
All other household types	243,105	191,320	11.6	51,785	7.4
Total private households	2,357,483	1,654,208		703,275	

The 2011 Censuses showed that there were over 1.6 million private households in Ireland and over 700,000 in Northern Ireland. The composition of these households is shown in [Table 7](#).

The dominant type of household in both jurisdictions comprised married couples with children (of any age), accounting for 32 per cent of households in Ireland and 28 per cent of those in Northern Ireland as shown in [Figure 21](#).

Cohabiting couples were more prevalent in Ireland, accounting for 7.7 per cent of households compared with 5.5 per cent of those in Northern Ireland.

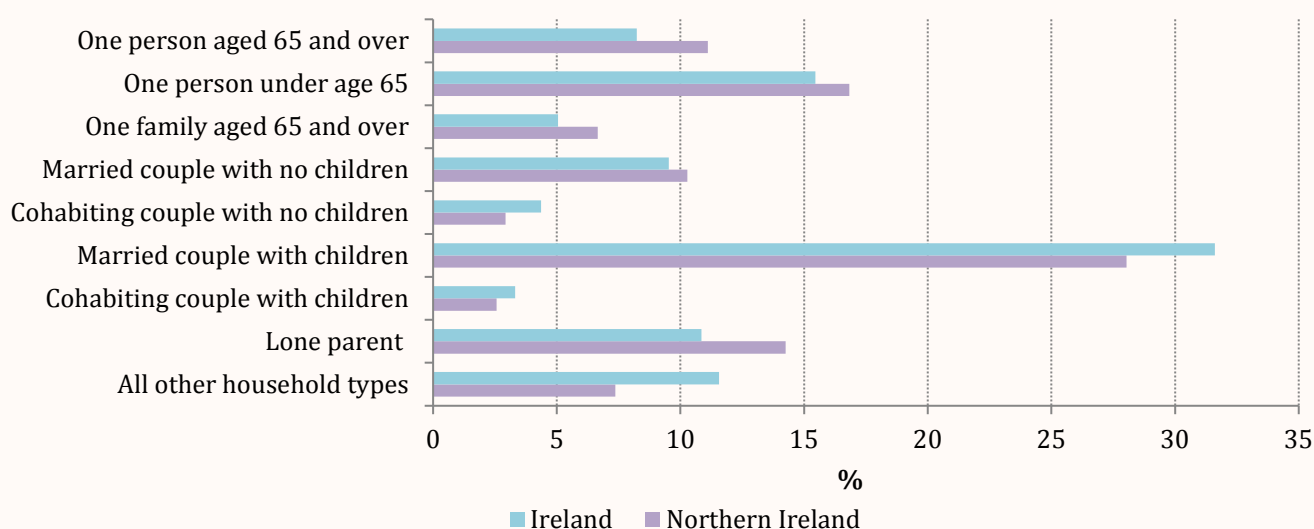
In Northern Ireland, 196,400 households contained one person only, representing 28 per cent of the total; in Ireland, the comparable figure was 392,000, or 24 per cent of all households.

There were 100,200 lone parent households in Northern Ireland, accounting for 14 per cent of the total, while in Ireland the figure was 179,400 households, or 11 per cent.

Families in which all members were aged 65 and over made up 5.1 per cent of households in Ireland and 6.7 per cent of those in Northern Ireland.

Census 2011

Figure 21 Type of household



Lone parents

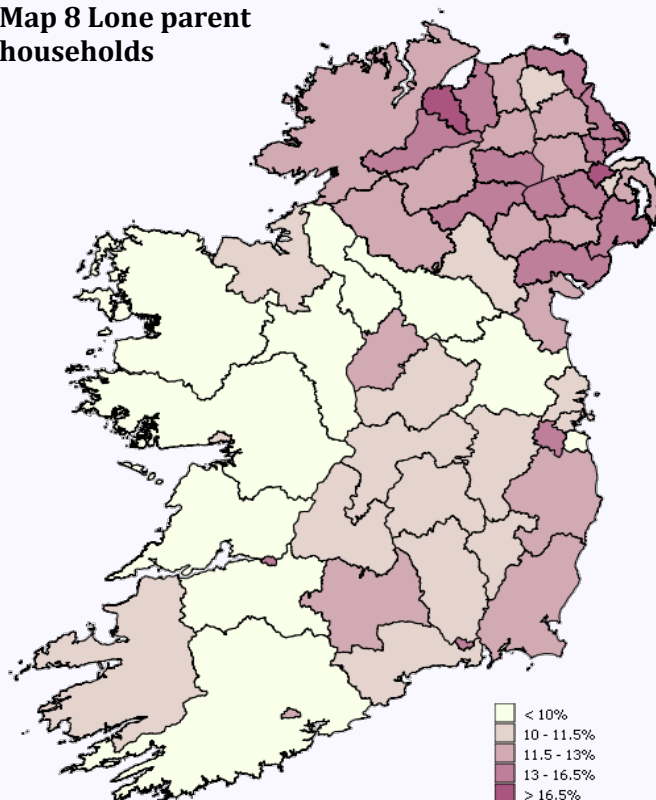
[Map 8](#) shows lone parent households as a proportion of all households in each county (Ireland) or Local Government District (Northern Ireland). It illustrates the higher prevalence of such households in Northern Ireland, where Derry had the highest rate, at 20 per cent, followed by Belfast (17 per cent), while North Down had the lowest rate (11 per cent).

In Ireland, the highest proportions of lone parent households were in South Dublin (14 per cent), Limerick City (14 per cent) and Waterford City (13 per cent), while the lowest proportion was in Leitrim, at 9.0 per cent.

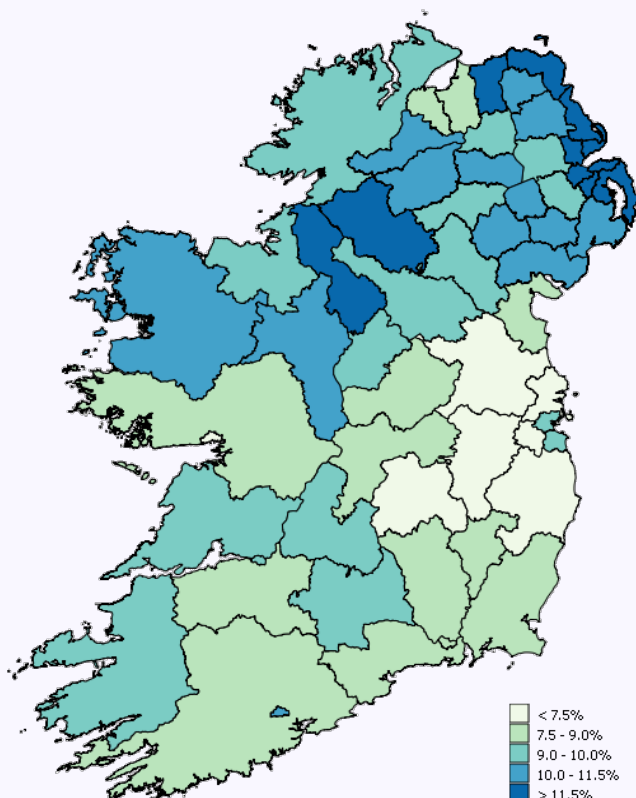
Lone parent households made up 30 per cent of all households with children in Northern Ireland and 24 per cent of those in Ireland.

Census 2011

Map 8 Lone parent households



Map 9 Proportion of one-person households comprising people aged 65 and over



Older people living alone

Of the 196,400 one-person households in Northern Ireland, 78,100 (40 per cent), comprised persons aged 65 and over; in Ireland, 35 per cent (136,300) of the 392,000 one-person households comprised persons aged 65 and over.

[Map 9](#) shows the geographical distribution of one-person households comprising people aged 65 and over as a proportion of all households. Castlereagh and North Down had the highest concentrations of such households in Northern Ireland (both 13 per cent). In Ireland, Leitrim (12 per cent) had the highest proportion of households in this category, while Kildare had the lowest (5.1 per cent).

The proportion of one-person households comprising people aged 65 and over was 40 per cent in Northern Ireland and 35 per cent in Ireland.

Census 2011

Households

Size of households

The average household size in 2011 was 2.73 persons in Ireland, compared with 2.54 in Northern Ireland. In Ireland, the largest average household sizes were concentrated in the Dublin commuter belt area, while the Magherafelt LGD had the largest average household size in Northern Ireland. Households were generally smaller in city areas as shown in [Map 10](#).

The change in the proportions of large versus small households between 1961 and 2011 is illustrated in [Figure 22](#). In Northern Ireland, households with 5 or more people accounted for one in ten households in 2011, compared with 29 per cent fifty years earlier. A similar pattern can be observed for Ireland, with the average household size shrinking; the proportion of households of 5 or more people fell from 35 per cent in 1961 to 13 per cent in 2011.

Map 10 Average household size

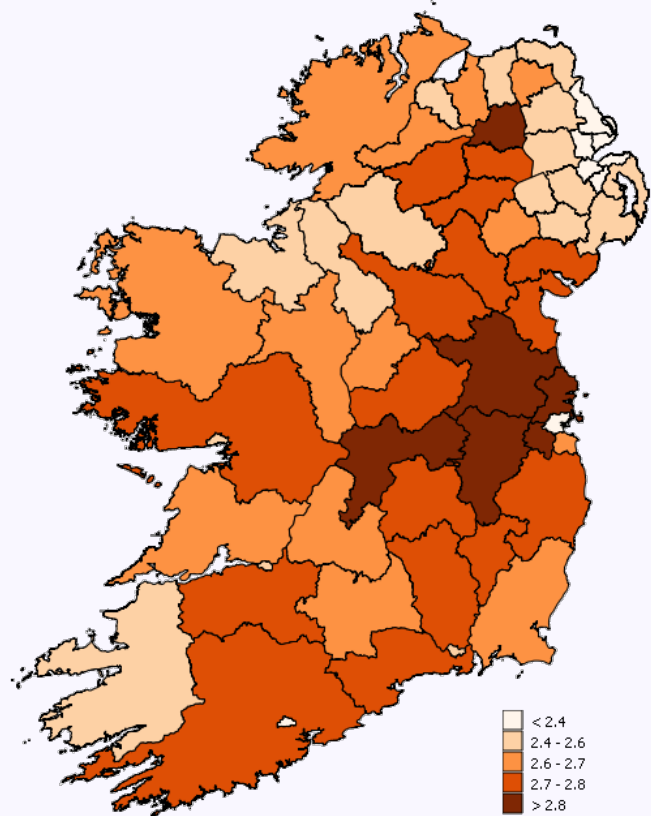
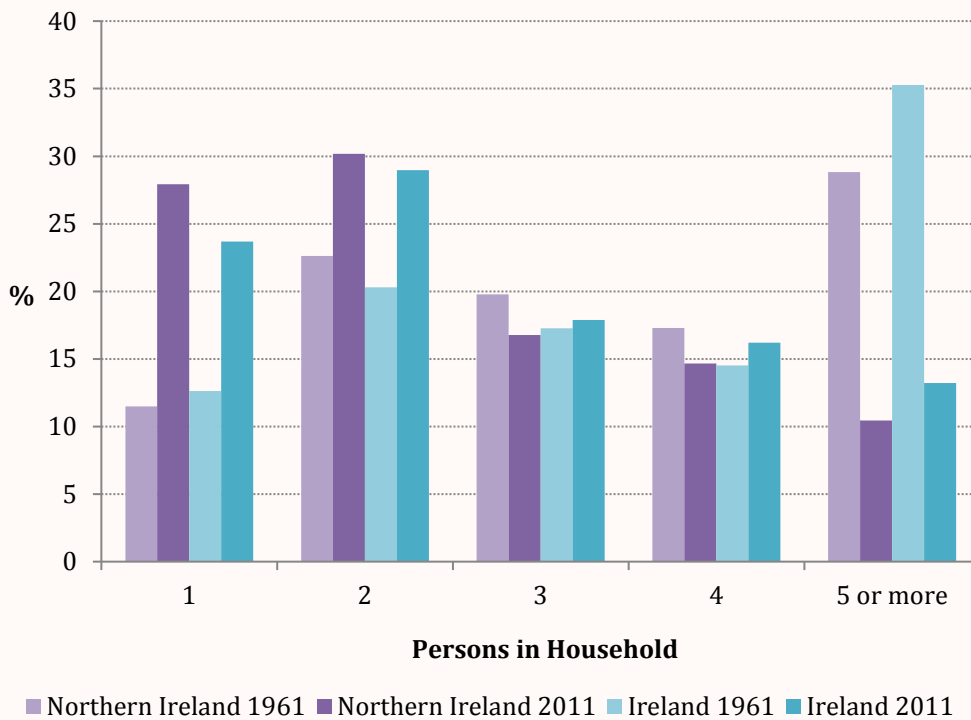


Figure 22 Distribution of household size 1961 and 2011



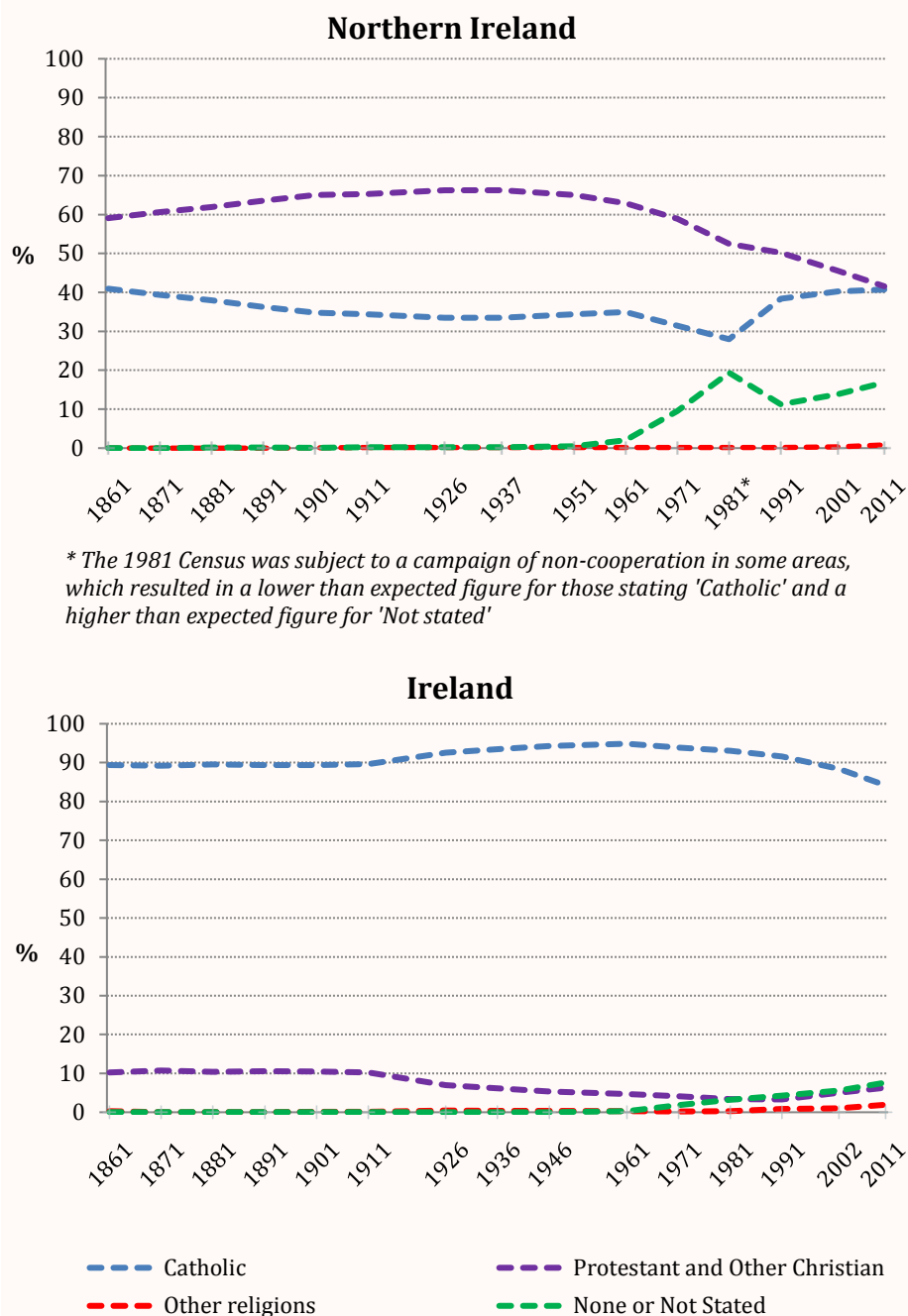
The average household size has fallen from 4.0 to 2.7 persons in Ireland and from 3.7 to 2.5 persons in Northern Ireland since 1961.

Census 2011

Figure 23 shows the percentage share of different religions in Northern Ireland and Ireland over the past 150 years. The changing patterns in the prevalence rates of the Protestant and Other Christian and Catholic religions in Northern Ireland over the period can be seen, as can the predominance of the Catholic religion in Ireland.

Looking at Northern Ireland, the proportion of the population who belonged to Protestant and Other Christian religions increased from around three-fifths in 1861 to around two-thirds during the first half of the twentieth century; conversely, over the same period, the Catholic share fell from around two-fifths to around a third. Since the 1960s, however, the proportions belonging to these religions have tended towards convergence, with that of Protestant and Other Christians steadily declining and that of Catholics generally increasing (with the notable exception of 1981, when the census was subject to a campaign of non-cooperation in some areas), reaching respectively 42 per cent and 41 per cent by 2011.

Figure 23 Religion 1861-2011



Over this period, however, their combined share of the usually resident population has fallen from almost 100 per cent to 82 percent, with the remainder in 2011 consisting of less than 1 per cent following other religions, 10 per cent with no religion and a further 6.8 per cent not stating their religion.

In Ireland, the picture was less mixed with the Catholic religion predominant throughout, albeit showing a slow decline in more recent years, to reach 84 per cent in 2011. The proportion belonging to Protestant and Other Christian religions, which accounted for a 10 per cent share up to 1911, has fallen by a third to 6.3 per cent in 2011. Meanwhile, Other Religions, which accounted for less than 1 per cent up to 1991, increased their share to 1.9 per cent by 2011, while those with no religion rose to 5.9 per cent, with a further 1.6 per cent not stating their religion.

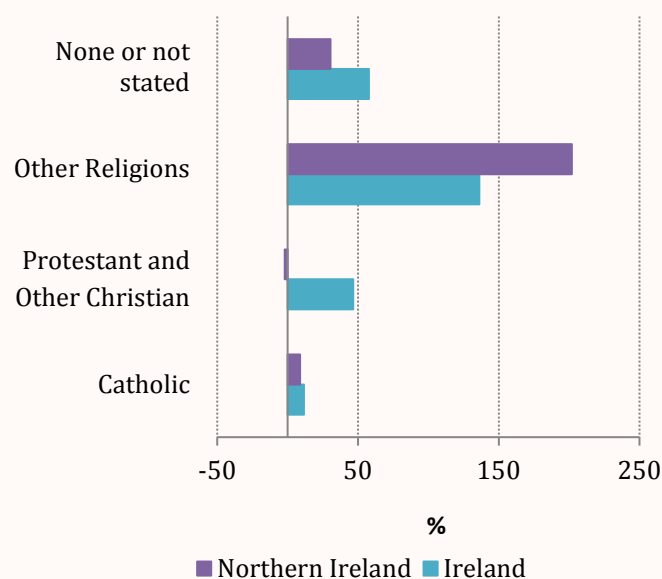
Religion

The greatest change among those belonging to a religion in Ireland over the past ten years has been the rapid rise in the numbers belonging to Other Religions, which have more than doubled, albeit from a low base, as illustrated in [Figure 24](#), with 121 per cent growth between 2002 and 2011. Over the same period, Northern Ireland also experienced treble-digit growth (202 per cent) in the proportion of people belonging to Other Religions (from 0.3 per cent to 0.8 per cent). The no religion category is examined on the next page.

Religion and age

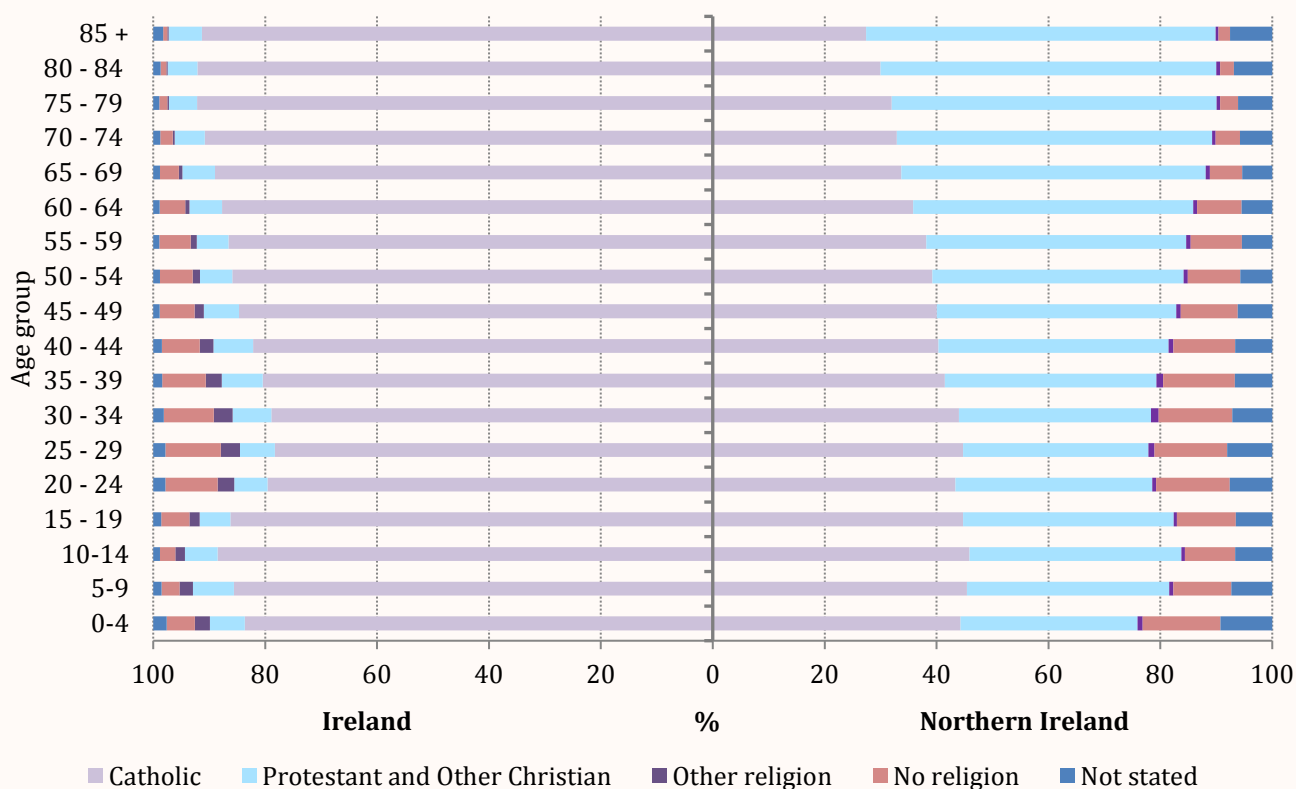
The age distribution of religion in 2011 ([Figure 25](#)) shows the increasing proportions of Catholics with age in Ireland, yet declining proportions in Northern Ireland. The proportions belonging to Protestant and Other Christian religions increase with age in Northern Ireland, while the age distribution of those with no religion is relatively young in both jurisdictions.

Figure 24 Change in religion 2001/2-2011



In Northern Ireland, among the oldest age groups, Protestants and Other Christians outnumber Catholics by around 2 to 1, whereas Catholics outnumber Protestants and Other Christians within each age group under 40.

Figure 25 Religion as a percentage of population in each age group



No religion

The higher incidence of no religion in Northern Ireland, at 10 per cent, compared with Ireland, at 5.9 per cent, and the varying age distribution of these groups, is illustrated in [Figure 26](#).

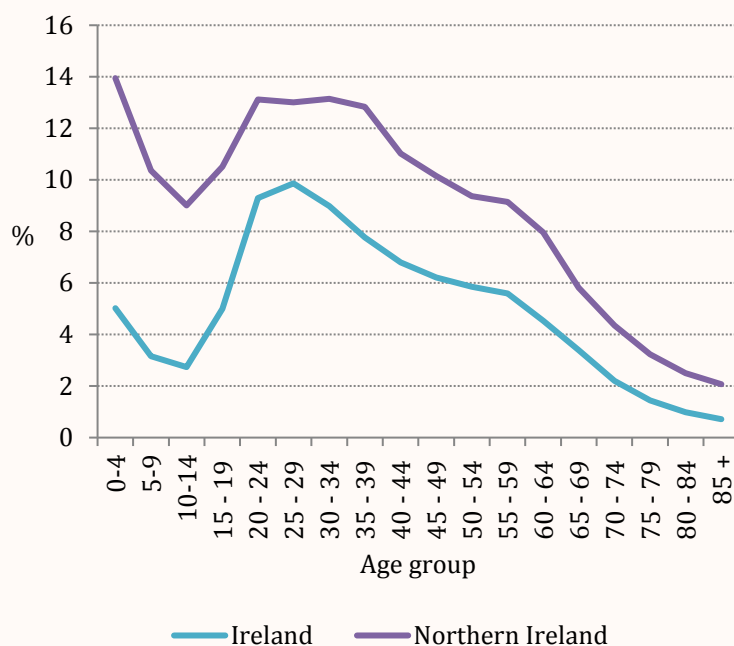
The age patterns were remarkably similar in both jurisdictions, with a high level of no religion amongst under 5 year olds, followed by a decline in the school-going years (5-14 age groups) and a subsequent rise among persons in the late teenage years and early twenties. The rates declined steadily from the early thirties onwards, and again more steeply in the older age groups.

[Map 11](#) displays the geographical distribution of people with no religion. The highest rates were found in the eastern areas of Northern Ireland, particularly in the areas adjacent to Belfast, with 21 per cent of people in North Down and 19 per cent in Carrickfergus indicating no religion. In Ireland, rates were highest in Dublin and Galway cities (11 and 10 per cent respectively), while the lowest prevalence of no religion was found in the midlands and north-west areas.

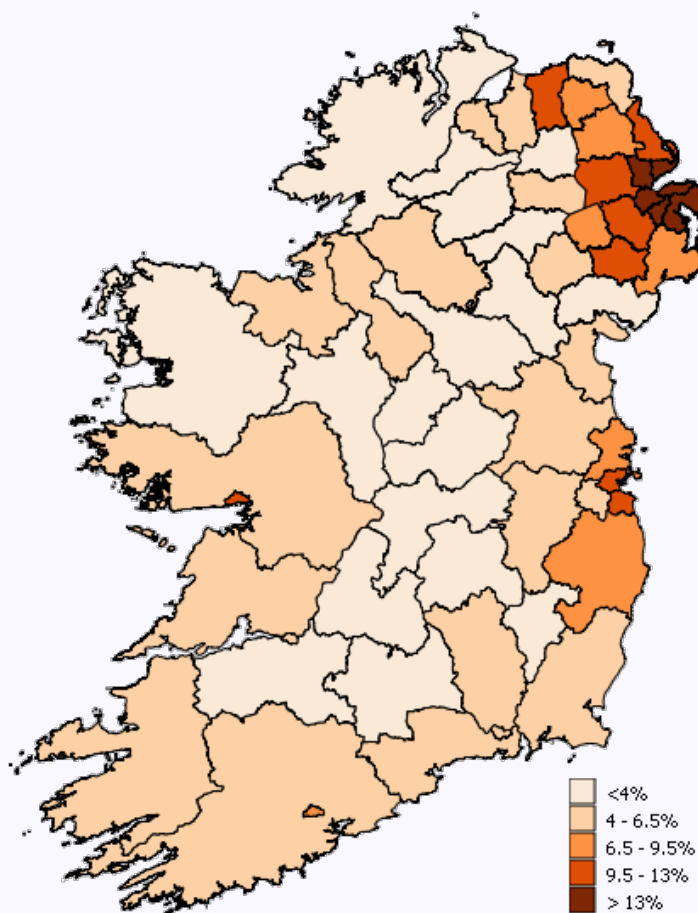
In Northern Ireland, although the prevalence of no religion was highest amongst the under fives (14 per cent), it was also relatively high between the ages of 20 and 39 (13 per cent); in Ireland it peaked among the 25-29 year old age group at 10 per cent.

Census 2011

Figure 26 No religion by age group

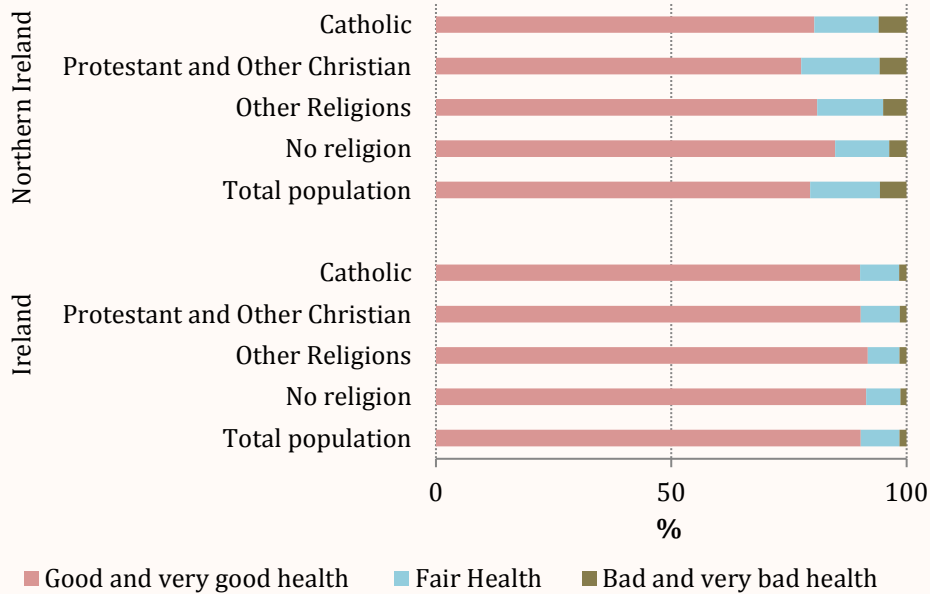


Map 11 No religion



Religion

Figure 27 General health by religion 2011



The average size of Protestant and Other Christian households in Ireland was larger (2.83 persons) than in Northern Ireland (2.42 persons), and larger than that of Catholic households in either jurisdiction (2.74 and 2.76 persons respectively).

Census 2011

Health

Figure 27 shows the self-perceived health for each main religious grouping compared with the total population. While general health will be examined later in this report, it is noted that in both jurisdictions, and probably linked to their younger age profile, people with no religion experienced the highest levels of good health.

Household size

Figure 28 shows the average household size for each main religious grouping. Overall, household sizes were higher in Ireland (2.73 persons) than in Northern Ireland (2.54 persons). In Northern Ireland Catholics had the largest average household size, at 2.76 persons, while in Ireland the largest households were found among those of Other Religions, at 2.95 persons.

This is further reflected in the proportion of households with five or more people shown in Figure 29. In Ireland, 17 per cent of Other Religion households had five or more persons. In Northern Ireland, 14 per cent of Catholic households had five or more persons, compared with 8.0 per cent of Protestant households.

Figure 28 Average household size by religion

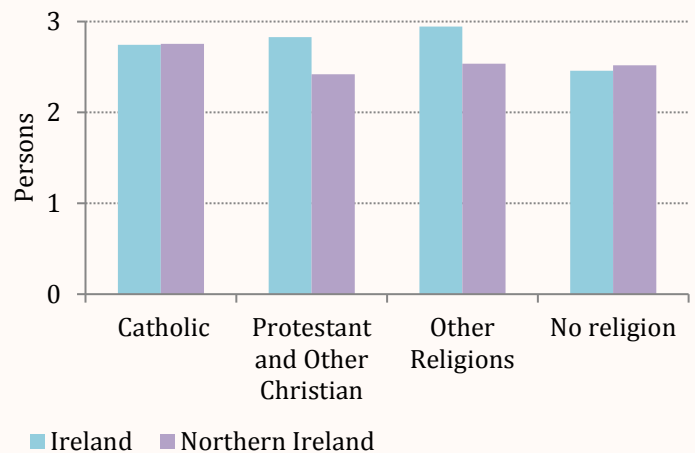
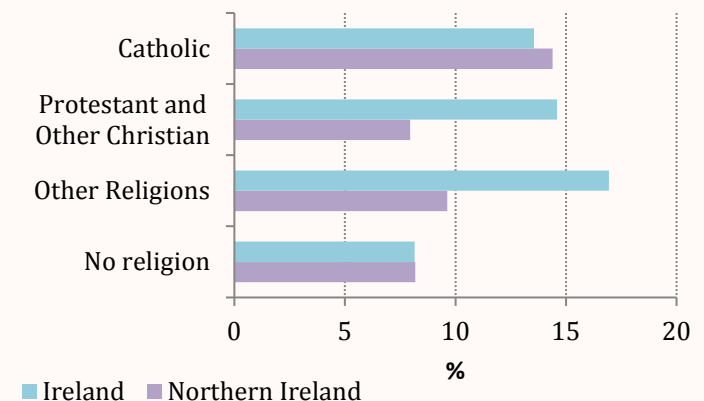


Figure 29 Percentage of households with 5 or more persons by religion



The majority of people living on the island of Ireland were of a White ethnic background, which accounted for 98 per cent of those usually resident in Northern Ireland and 94 per cent of those in Ireland.

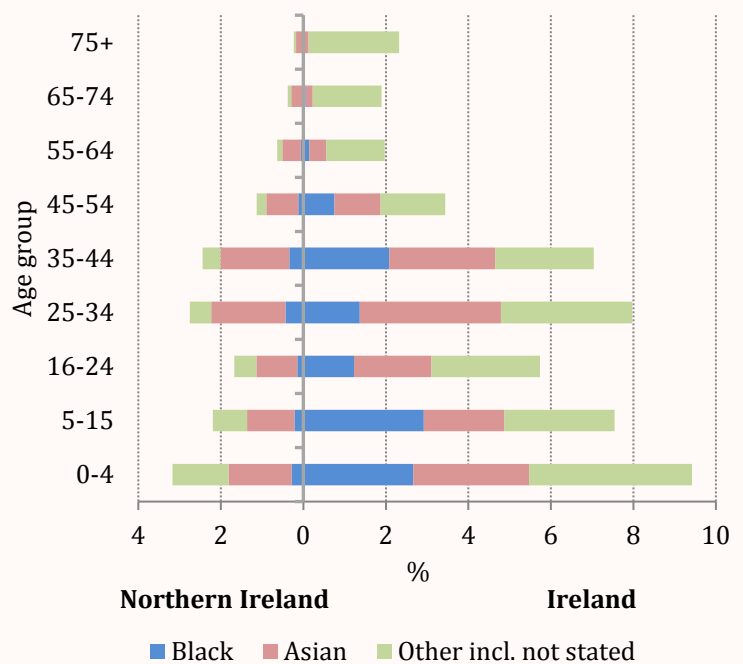
Figure 30 shows the non-white minority ethnic groups of Black, Asian and Other (this includes those of mixed ethnicity or who did not state their ethnic background but excludes Irish Travellers) as a proportion of each age group in both jurisdictions. The majority of people in these groups were in the 25 to 44 age group, reflecting the increase in inward migration in recent decades with associated high proportions of children, while, in contrast, only 2.1 per cent of those aged 65 and over in Ireland, and 0.3 per cent of those in Northern Ireland, were in these ethnic groups.

The geographical distribution of these minority ethnic groups as a percentage of the total population is shown in Map 12. The highest proportions of non-white ethnic groups were found in Galway City and the counties surrounding Dublin. In Fingal, non-white ethnic groups accounted for 9.2 per cent of all usual residents. The lower proportions of non-white ethnic groups across Northern Ireland can also be seen, with Belfast having the highest proportion (3.6 per cent).

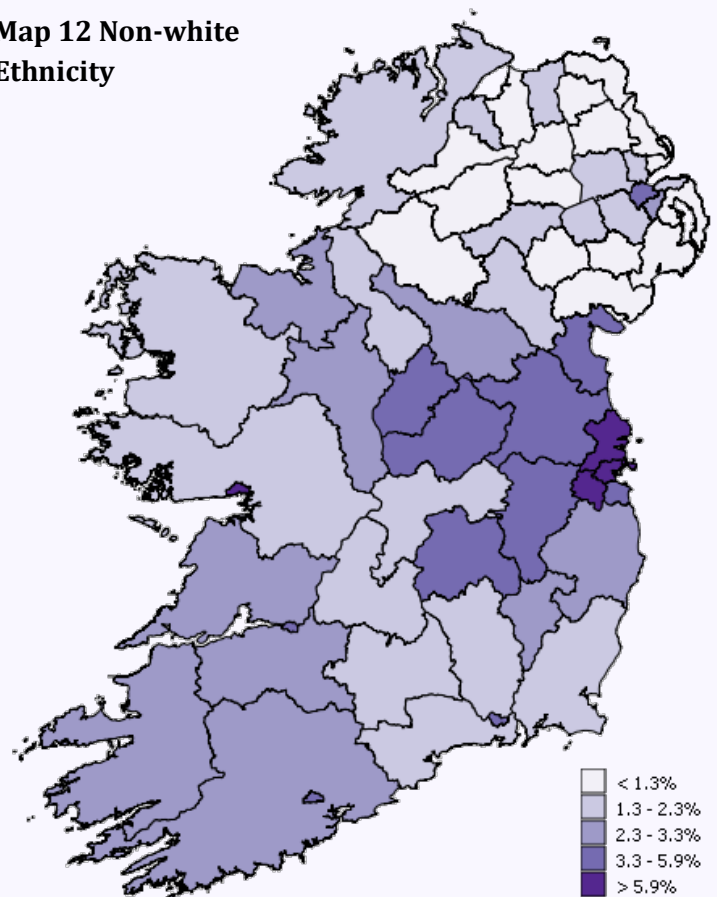
Non-white ethnic groups accounted for 1.7 per cent of the total population of Northern Ireland and 5.8 per cent of that of Ireland.

Census 2011

Figure 30 Non-white ethnic groups as a proportion of total population in each age group 2011



Map 12 Non-white Ethnicity



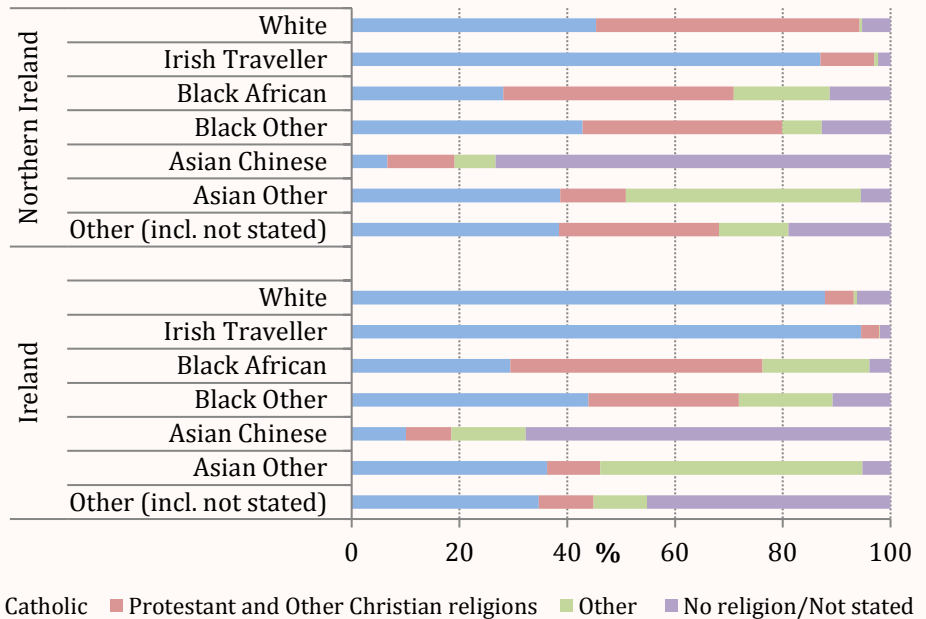
Ethnicity

Religion

Figure 31 shows the religions for the main ethnic groups. While the religions of the White ethnic groups are reflective of the main religions found in each jurisdiction, there is wide variation amongst other ethnic groups.

The greater prevalence of the Catholic religion among the Asian Other group compared with the Asian Chinese is notable in both jurisdictions, as is a similar pattern among the two Black ethnic groups. It is also interesting to note that there is a similar pattern of religious adherence amongst each ethnic group regardless of where they live.

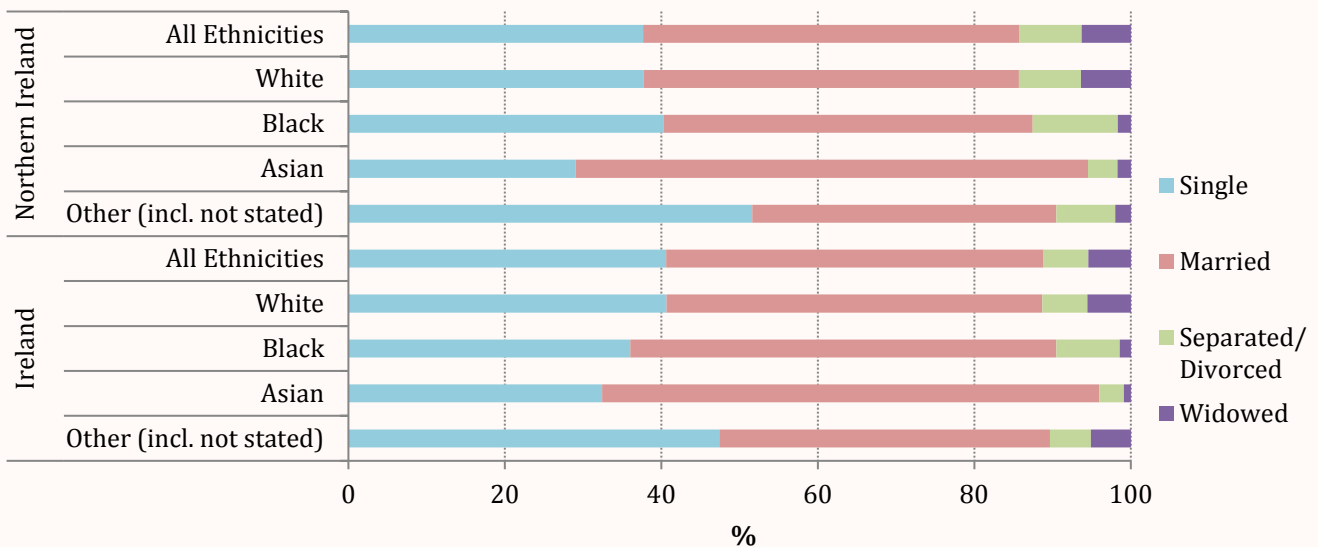
Figure 31 Religion of ethnic groups 2011



Marital status

When examined by ethnicity, the lowest combined rates of separation and divorce were found amongst Asian ethnic groups in both jurisdictions (Figure 32), with rates of 3.1 and 3.8 per cent in Ireland and Northern Ireland respectively; the highest rates were among those of Black ethnicity, at 8.1 and 11 per cent respectively. Those of Asian background were also most likely to be married, with rates of 64 per cent in Ireland and 65 per cent in Northern Ireland, compared with 48 per cent generally.

Figure 32 Persons aged 16 and over by marital status and ethnicity



* The figures for Northern Ireland are based on living arrangements of all usual residents aged 16 and over in households. Figures for Northern Ireland include current and former registered civil partnerships.

Irish Travellers

There were 1,300 Irish Travellers in Northern Ireland, accounting for 0.1 per cent of the population, compared with Ireland, where the population of 29,500 made up 0.7 per cent of usual residents. The age distribution of Irish Travellers in [Figure 33](#) was similar in both jurisdictions.

It is notable that the proportion of older Travellers was higher in Northern Ireland, with 6.4 per cent aged 65 and over compared with 2.5 per cent in Ireland; in both jurisdictions, however, older people accounted for a greater share of the overall population, at 12 per cent in Ireland and 15 per cent in Northern Ireland respectively.

Religion

[Figure 34](#) shows the religion profile for Irish Travellers in both jurisdictions. While predominantly Catholic, 3.4 per cent of Travellers in Ireland and 10 per cent of those in Northern Ireland belonged to the Protestant and Other Christian religions.

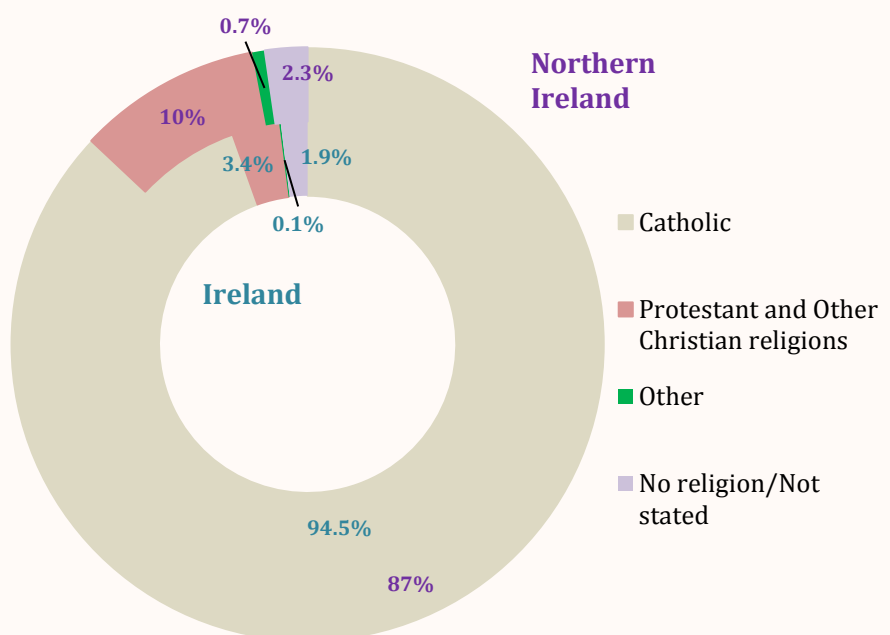
Figure 33 Age distribution of Irish Travellers



Lower life expectancy amongst Irish Travellers is reflected in the particularly low proportions in both jurisdictions aged 65 and over; this is lower in Ireland (2.5 per cent) than in Northern Ireland (6.4 per cent).

Census 2011

Figure 34 Religion of Irish Travellers



Ethnicity

Figure 35 shows the main ethnic groups according to their country of birth. The majority of those belonging to White ethnic groups were born in their country of usual residence of Ireland (86%) or Northern Ireland (90%). Almost all Irish Travellers in Ireland and 98 per cent of those in Northern Ireland were born in Ireland or the UK.

While the majority of those belonging to other ethnic groups originated outside of the EU, 34 per cent of those in Black ethnic groups in Ireland were born in the country, double the proportion of those of Asian ethnicity born there (17 per cent). The opposite could be found in Northern Ireland, with 21 per cent of those of Asian background born there compared with 15 per cent among Black ethnic groups. Those in the Other ethnic group category included people with mixed ethnicity and accordingly were more likely than any other non-white ethnic group to be born and living in the same jurisdiction.

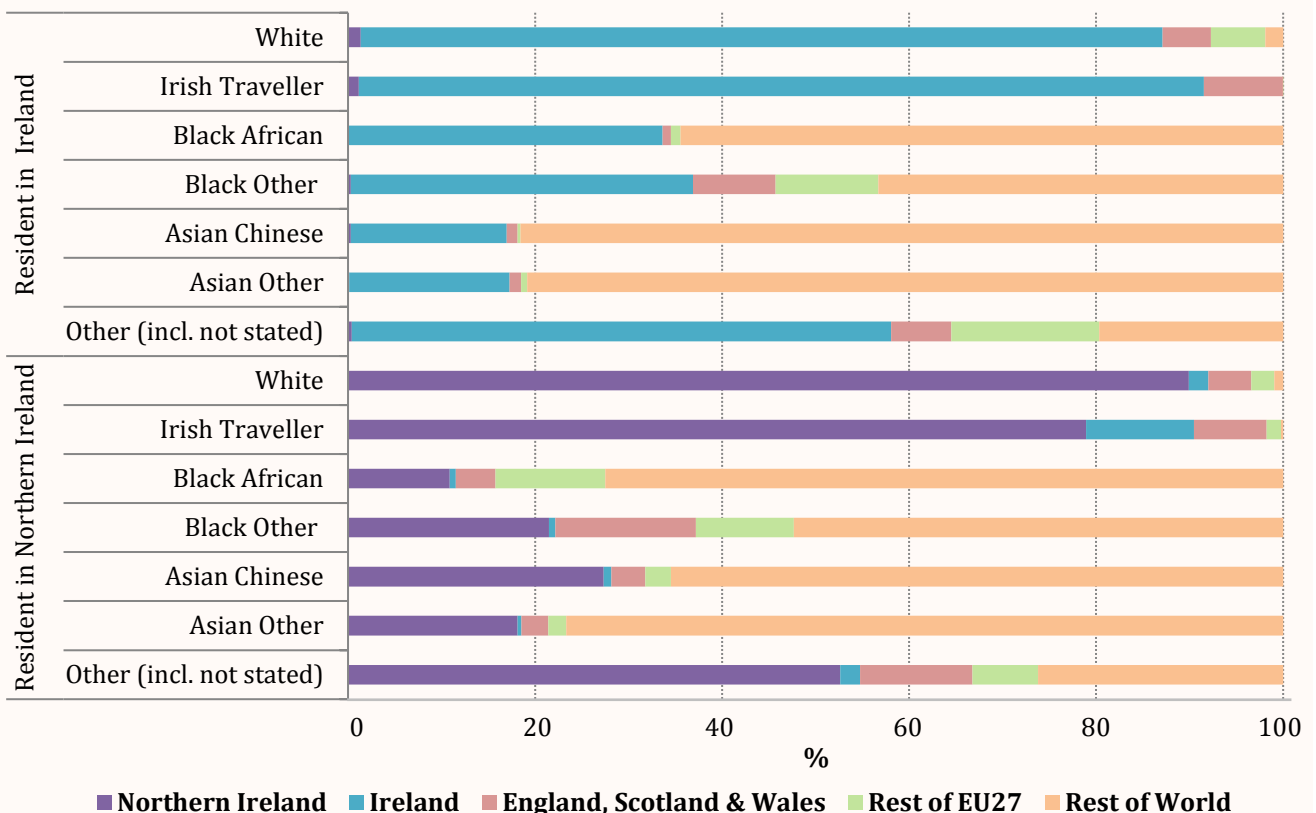
The Black ethnic groups had the highest proportions of people originating in other EU countries (including England, Scotland and Wales) with over a quarter of those of non-African Black backgrounds in Northern Ireland born elsewhere in the EU.

In Ireland, less than 1.0 per cent of persons of Asian ethnicity originated in the rest of the EU (excluding Great Britain); in excess of 80 per cent were born outside the EU.

One in three people in Black ethnic groups usually resident in Ireland were born in Ireland, more than double the equivalent figure for Northern Ireland (15 per cent).

Census 2011

Figure 35 Ethnicity of usual residents by place of birth



In Northern Ireland, 202,000 people, representing 11 per cent of usual residents, were born outside the jurisdiction, while the comparable figure for Ireland was 17 per cent, or 766,800 people.

Figure 36 shows the place of birth for these groups. In Northern Ireland, 41 per cent of those born elsewhere were born in England, Scotland or Wales, with a further 23 per cent originating in the rest of Europe. The corresponding figures for Ireland were 30 and 38 per cent respectively.

Residents of Ireland born in Northern Ireland and Northern Ireland residents born in Ireland are analysed in more detail on Page 38.

11 per cent of residents of Northern Ireland, and 17 per cent of residents of Ireland, were born elsewhere.

Census 2011

Map 13 Born outside country of usual residence

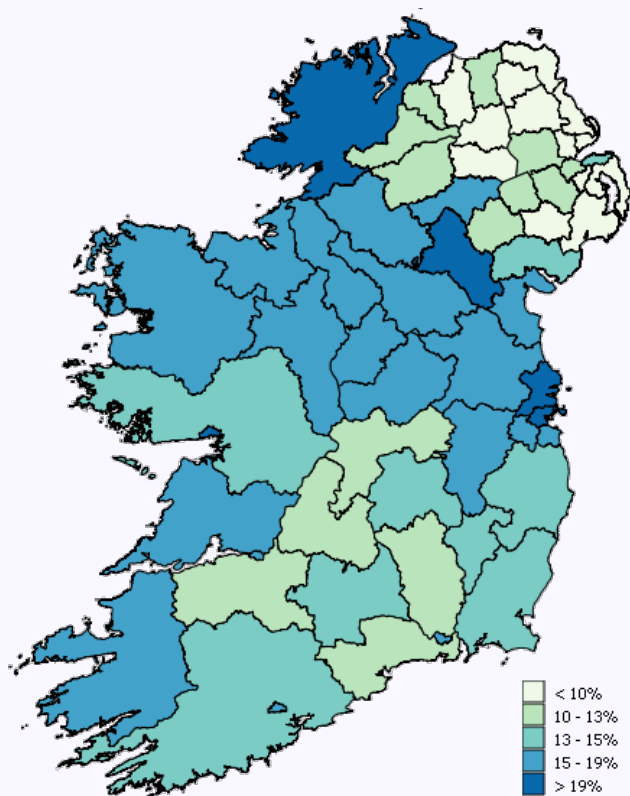
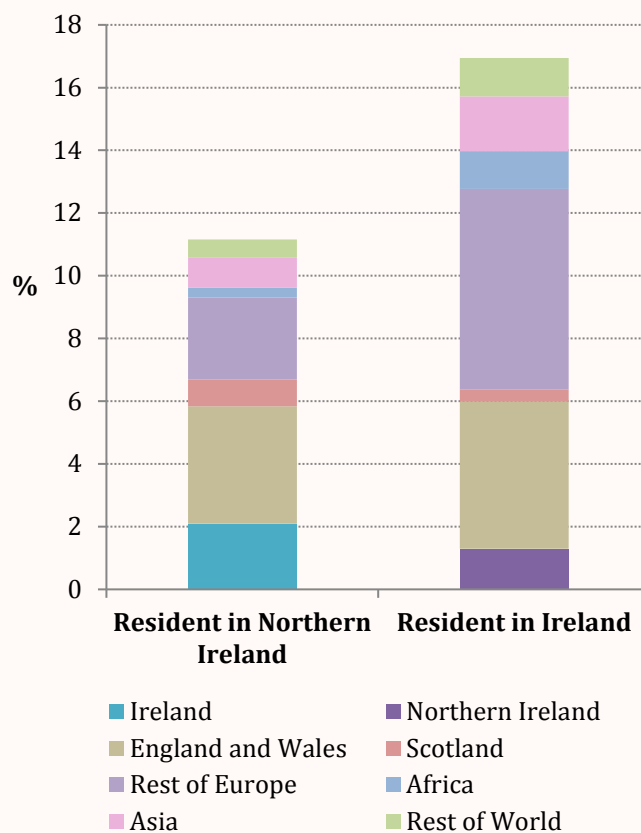


Figure 36 Birthplace where born outside country of usual residence.



Map 13 shows the geographical distribution of those born elsewhere. Galway City had the highest proportion of residents born elsewhere, with 25 per cent, followed by Fingal, Donegal, Dublin City and Monaghan, with more than one in five residents born outside Ireland. Donegal and Monaghan had particularly high numbers of residents born in Northern Ireland. In Ireland five counties (Kilkenny, Offaly, Limerick, Waterford and North Tipperary) shared the lowest rate for residents born elsewhere (13 per cent).

As the map clearly shows, the rates for residents born elsewhere were generally lower in districts across Northern Ireland, consistent with the lower overall rate. The highest rates were found in the LGDs of Fermanagh and Dungannon, where 16 per cent of residents were born outside Northern Ireland; the lowest rates were found in the Ballymoney and Magherafelt areas (around 7 per cent).

Birthplace

Of the total of 202,000 persons in Northern Ireland who were born elsewhere, 37,900 were born in Ireland, representing almost 1 in 5 of the total. In Ireland, in contrast, the 58,500 people born in Northern Ireland accounted for a lower proportion (around 8 per cent) of all those born elsewhere.

[Map 14](#) shows the distribution of the population born in the neighbouring jurisdiction, and clearly illustrates the high concentrations in the border areas, with rates declining with decreasing proximity.

Apart from Great Britain and the island of Ireland, the main place of origin of those born elsewhere was Poland, followed by Lithuania. The detail is presented in [Table 8](#). The United States, Latvia and Nigeria also featured strongly in Ireland, while India, the United States and Germany did so in Northern Ireland.

Map 14 Born in the neighbouring jurisdiction

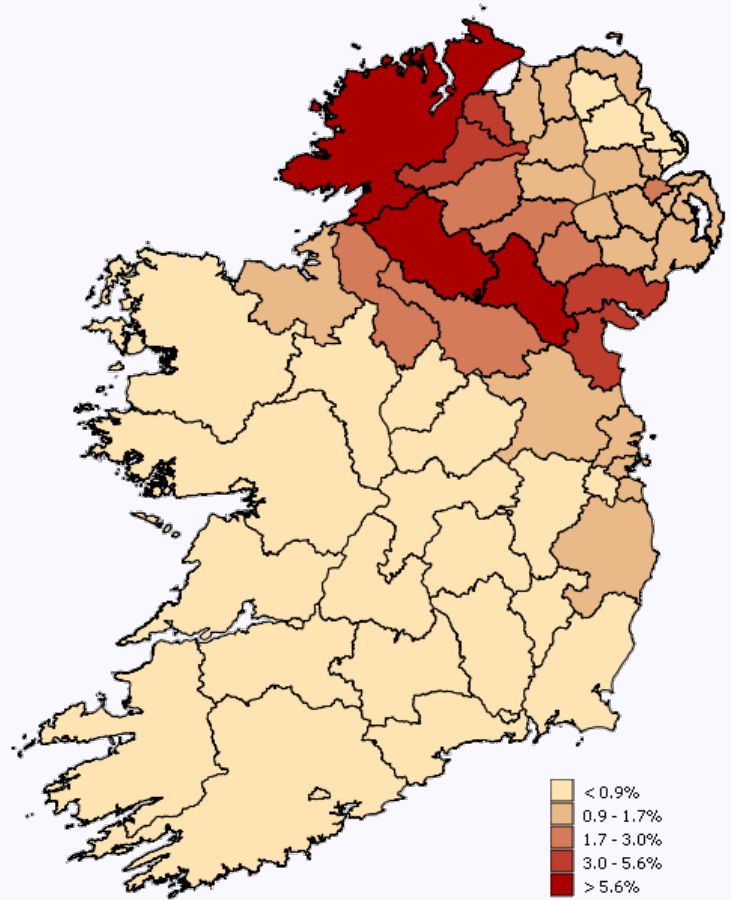


Table 8 Top birthplaces of usual residents

	Ireland		Northern Ireland		Per 1,000 Usual residents
	Persons	Per 1,000 Usual residents	Persons	Per 1,000 Usual residents	
Ireland	3,758,511	830.6	Northern Ireland	1,608,853	888.4
England and Wales	212,286	46.9	England and Wales	67,269	37.1
Poland	115,193	25.5	Ireland	37,872	20.9
Northern Ireland	58,470	12.9	Poland	19,658	10.9
Lithuania	34,847	7.7	Scotland	15,455	8.5
United States	27,726	6.1	Lithuania	7,341	4.1
Latvia	19,989	4.4	India	4,796	2.6
Nigeria	19,780	4.4	United States	4,251	2.3
Romania	17,995	4.0	Germany	3,908	2.2
Scotland	17,871	3.9	Philippines	2,947	1.6
India	17,856	3.9	Slovakia	2,681	1.5

1.3 per cent of residents of Ireland were born in Northern Ireland, while 2.1 per cent of Northern Ireland residents were born in Ireland.

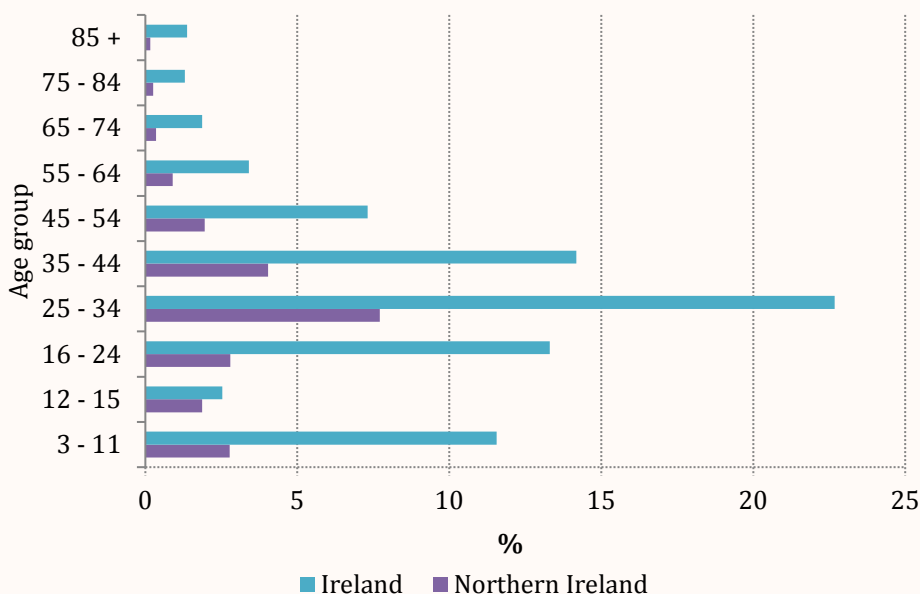
Census 2011

The Northern Ireland census asked respondents to indicate their ‘main language’, while the equivalent question in Ireland asked if the person spoke a language other than English or Irish at home, and if so what the language was. Because of these differences, comparisons should be treated with care.

In total, 495,700 (12 per cent) people in Ireland aged 3 and over indicated that they spoke a language other than English or Irish at home; over a quarter of those were born in Ireland. In Northern Ireland, the number whose main language was other than English or Irish was 50,400 (2.9 per cent).

The age distribution of this group is shown in [Figure 37](#). While the numbers in Ireland are significantly higher, the age profile for both jurisdictions shows the majority of foreign language speakers in the 25 to 44 year age groups, reflecting the general age profile of usual residents who were born outside the island of Ireland.

Figure 37 Proportion of usual residents aged 3 and over whose main language/language spoken at home was other than English or Irish



Main languages spoken

Other than English and Irish, the main languages spoken by usual residents of Ireland and Northern Ireland are shown in [Table 9](#). Polish tops the list in both jurisdictions, accounting for 35 per cent of residents of Northern Ireland whose main language was other than English or Irish and 23 per cent of those resident in Ireland. Other languages which featured strongly in both jurisdictions were Lithuanian, Russian, Chinese, Latvian and Portuguese.

Northern Ireland			Ireland		
	No.	%		No.	%
Polish	17,731	35.2	Polish	113,488	22.9
Lithuanian	6,250	12.4	French	55,512	11.2
Portuguese	2,293	4.6	Lithuanian	30,389	6.1
Slovak	2,257	4.5	German	26,802	5.4
Chinese	2,214	4.4	Russian	21,675	4.4
Tagalog/Filipino	1,895	3.8	Spanish	21,098	4.3
Latvian	1,273	2.5	Romanian	19,915	4.0
Russian	1,191	2.4	Chinese	14,817	3.0
Malayalam	1,174	2.3	Latvian	12,513	2.5
Hungarian	1,008	2.0	Portuguese	11,605	2.3

For Ireland, data refer to the language spoken at home.

Health

While a high proportion of the population in both Ireland and Northern Ireland enjoyed good health in 2011, the proportion of those who considered their health to be good or very good was considerably higher in Ireland, as shown in [Figure 38](#). In particular, 62 and 61 per cent of males and females respectively in Ireland considered they had very good health, compared with 49 and 47 per cent respectively in Northern Ireland.

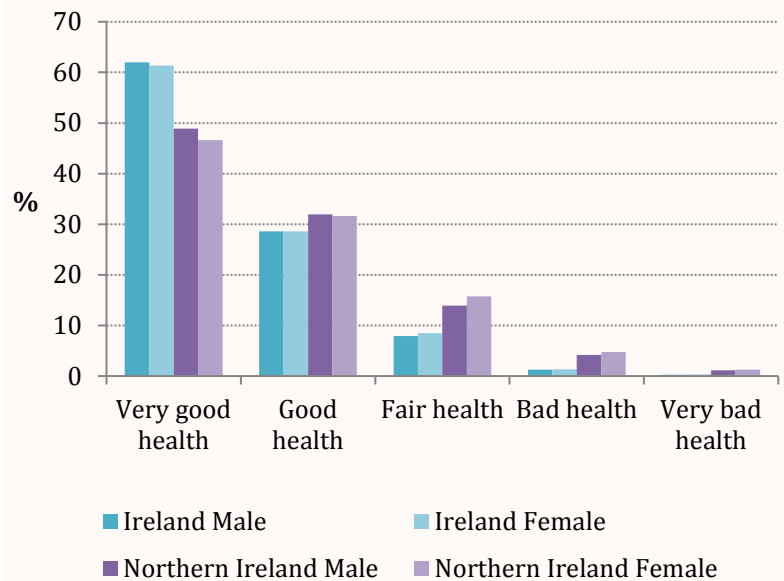
At the opposite end of the scale, a total of 102,100 (5.6 per cent) persons in Northern Ireland felt that their health was bad or very bad compared with 69,700 (1.6 per cent) in Ireland, indicating very different perceptions of poor health between the jurisdictions. Northern Ireland's results for perceived general health were, however, similar to the UK average.

The geographical spread of people with self-perceived bad or very bad health is shown in [Map 15](#), where the higher rates of poor health across Northern Ireland are apparent. Rates were highest in Belfast (8.1 per cent), Strabane (7.2 per cent) and Derry (6.9 per cent). Indeed, across both jurisdictions the highest rates of self-perceived bad health tended to be found in urban areas, with Dublin (2.1 per cent), Cork (2.2 per cent) and Limerick (2.7 per cent) cities having the highest perceived rates of poor health in Ireland.

In both jurisdictions, males were more likely than females to perceive their health as very good and less likely to perceive it as bad or very bad.

Census 2011

Figure 38 Self-perceived general health 2011



Map 15 Bad and very bad self-perceived general health

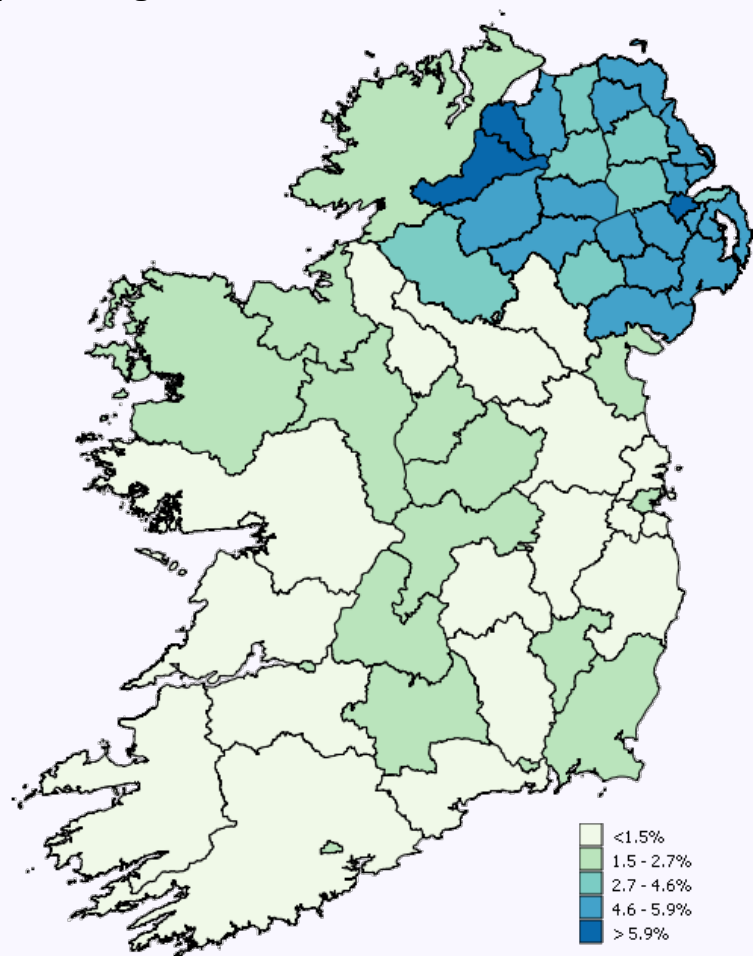
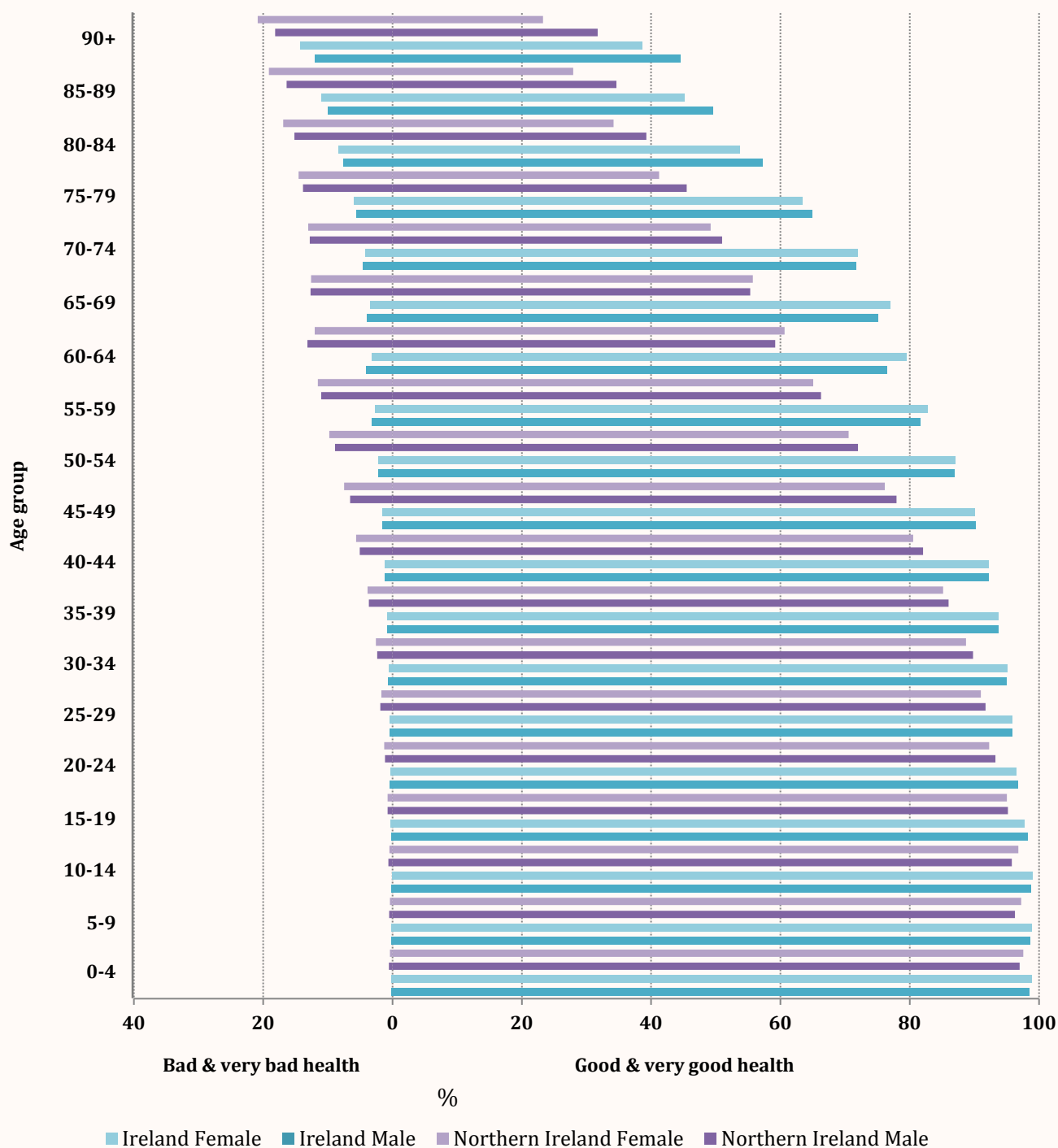


Figure 39 shows the proportions of self-perceived health of males and females at five-year age groups in Ireland and Northern Ireland and illustrates similar levels of good health in both jurisdictions up to age 30. Beyond that, males and females in Ireland had higher rates than those in Northern Ireland, with the gap in the rates steadily widening up to age 75, before gradually narrowing. For instance, by age 60, 8 out of 10 women in Ireland regarded their health as good or very good, compared with 6 out of 10 women in Northern Ireland.

Figure 39 Self-perceived general health by age group

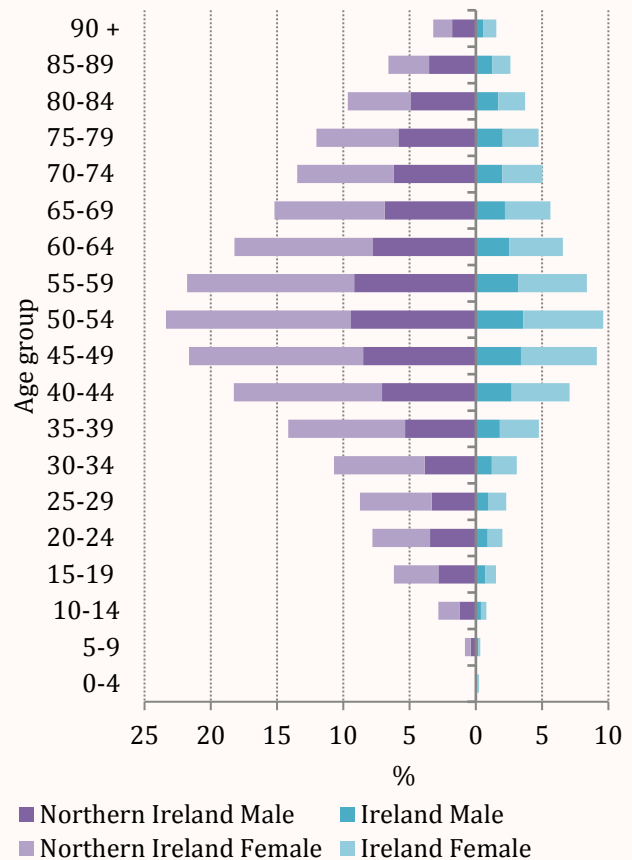


Unpaid carers

The 2011 Census showed that there were 214,000 people, accounting for 12 per cent of usual residents, providing unpaid care in Northern Ireland. This was three times the proportion found in Ireland across all age groups, where 4.1 per cent of usual residents, 187,100 persons, were carers. The higher proportion of carers in Northern Ireland may be related to a combination of the older age profile and higher prevalence of self-perceived bad health as discussed in the previous pages. In addition, differences in the phrasing of the census questions could also have contributed to different interpretations as to what constitutes unpaid care.

The age distributions of unpaid carers, shown in [Figure 40](#), were generally similar in both jurisdictions, with caring more prevalent in the middle years. Among those aged 50-54, for instance, more than one in five people in Northern Ireland (23 per cent) were carers, compared with 10 per cent in Ireland. In almost all age groups, with the exception of those aged 80 and over in Northern Ireland, females were more likely than males to provide unpaid care.

Figure 40 Unpaid carers as a percentage of usual residents in each age group



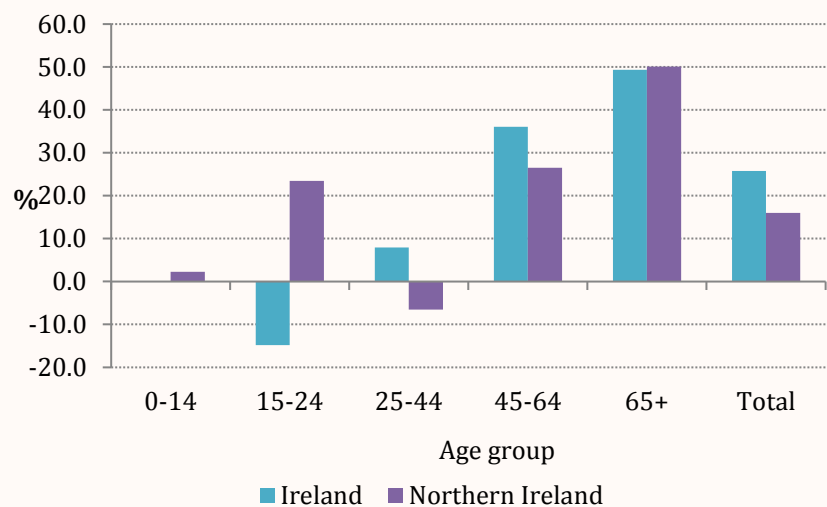
Change in unpaid carers

[Figure 41](#) shows the change over the decade to 2011, with the number of unpaid carers in Ireland increasing at a faster rate; growing by 23 per cent since the 2002 census, compared with 16 per cent growth in Northern Ireland since 2001. Much of the growth in both jurisdictions was in the 65 and over age group, among which the number of carers increased by 49 per cent in Ireland and 50 per cent in Northern Ireland, compared with overall growth in the population in this age group of 23 per cent and 18 per cent respectively.

Around half of carers, 52 per cent in Ireland and 47 per cent in Northern Ireland, were aged between 40 and 59.

Census 2011

Figure 41 Change in unpaid carers since 2001/2



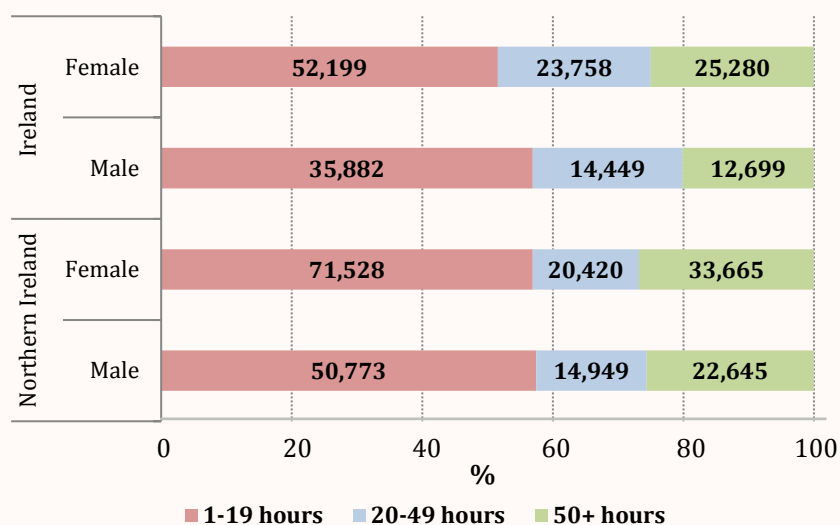
Hours spent providing unpaid care

The majority of carers in both jurisdictions provided between 1 and 19 hours care each week, as shown in [Figure 42](#). In Northern Ireland, a total of 122,300 persons fell into this category, accounting for 57 per cent of carers, while in Ireland 88,100 persons (54 per cent of those stating their hours) were in this group.

A further 35,400 persons (17 per cent) in Northern Ireland provided between 20 and 49 hours care per week, with a similar number, 38,200 (23 per cent), in Ireland.

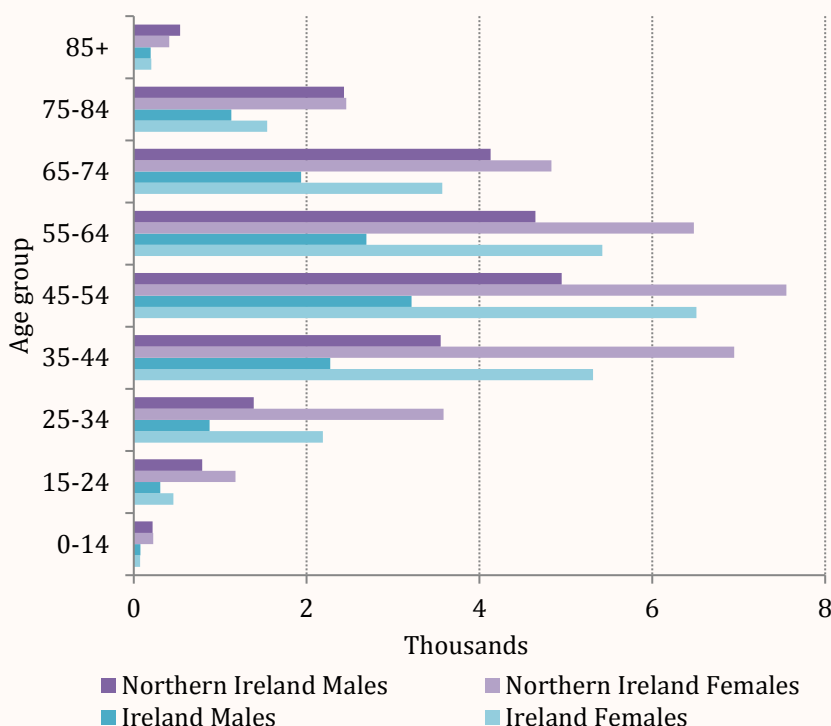
In Northern Ireland, there were 56,300 people (26 per cent) providing 50 or more hours of unpaid care per week (more than 7 hours per day), compared with 38,000 (23 per cent) in Ireland. The dominance of the middle aged groups in provision of this level of care is evident in [Figure 43](#), with more than two thirds (67 per cent) of this amount of care provided by those in the 35-64 age groups in Ireland and three-fifths (61 per cent) in Northern Ireland. Females were the primary providers of this amount of care, with two out of three (67 per cent) carers in this category female in Ireland and three-fifths (60 per cent) in Northern Ireland.

Figure 42 Hours of unpaid care provided



Ireland excludes 'Not stated'.

Figure 43 Carers who provided 50 or more unpaid hours per week



A total of 6.0 per cent of all females aged 45-54 in Northern Ireland provided 50 or more hours unpaid care per week, compared with 2.2 per cent of those in Ireland.

Census 2011

Unpaid carers

Young carers

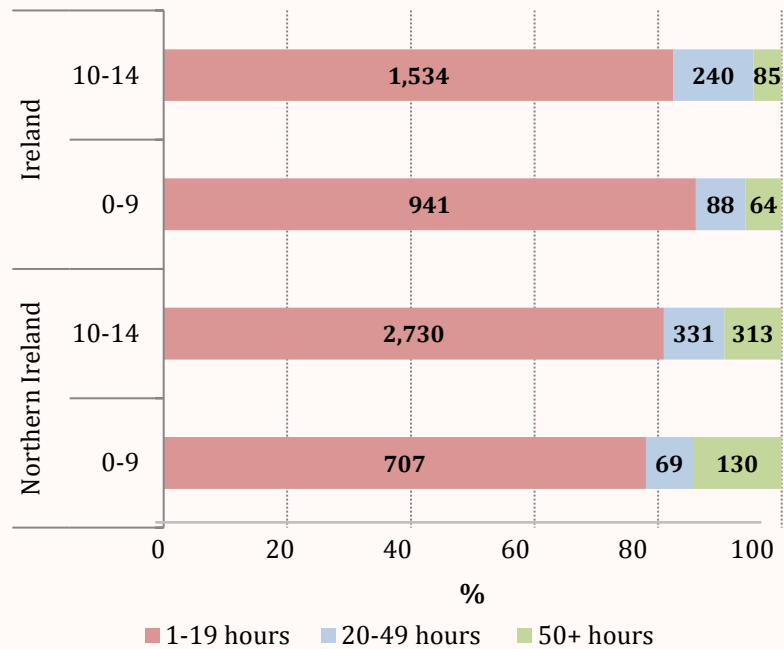
A total of 4,300 children aged less than 15 years (1.2 per cent of the age group) were acting as unpaid care providers in Northern Ireland, of which 906 were aged under 10, as shown in [Figure 44](#). In total, 443 children, or 10 per cent of those doing so, were providing at least 50 hours of care per week.

In Ireland, 4,200 unpaid carers were aged under 15 (0.4 per cent of the age group), with 1,800 (44 per cent) younger than age 10. In total, 149 children, or 3.5 per cent of those doing so, were providing 50 or more hours of care per week.

Health of unpaid carers

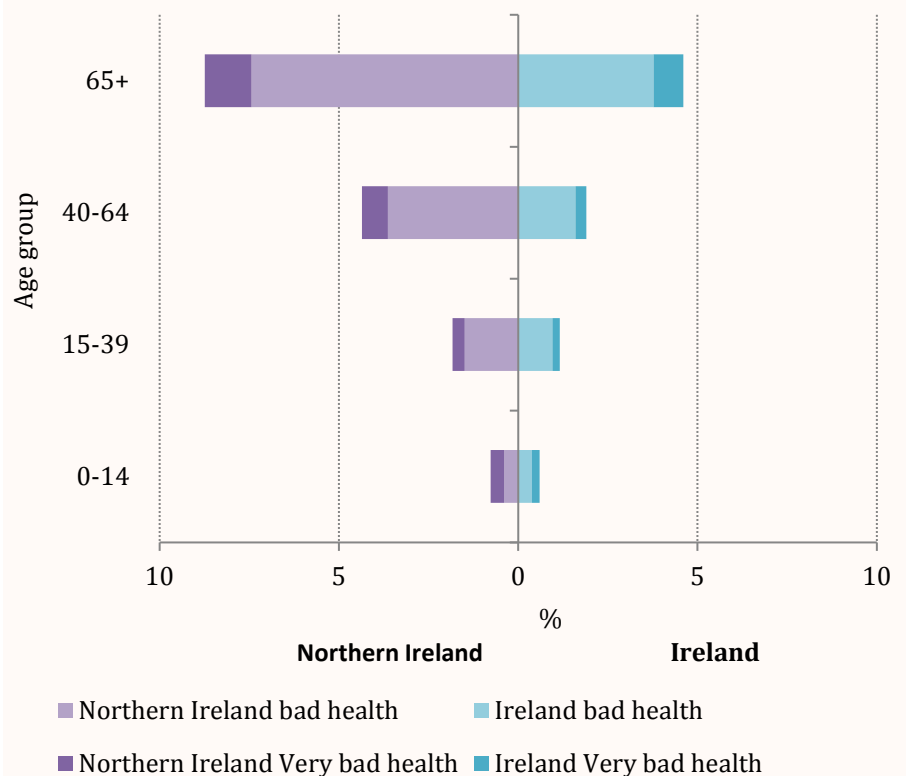
[Figure 45](#) shows the proportion of unpaid carers who had self-perceived bad health. In Northern Ireland 9,100 unpaid carers (4.3 per cent) perceived themselves to be in bad or very bad health, compared with 3,800 (2.0 per cent) in Ireland. The proportion of carers in poor health increased with age. At any given age, the proportion of carers perceiving their health to be bad or very bad was lower in Ireland than in Northern Ireland. For instance, in Ireland, 4.6 per cent of carers aged over 65 perceived themselves to be in poor health, while the figure in Northern Ireland was 8.7 per cent.

Figure 44 Hours of unpaid care by children aged under 15 years



Ireland excludes 'Not stated'.

Figure 45 Self-perceived general health of unpaid carers



In the 2011 censuses, the questions and methodologies used to compile data on economic status differed in several important aspects between the two jurisdictions. While the Irish census used the question on Principal Economic Status (PES), in Northern Ireland the International Labour Organisation (ILO) measure was used. Accordingly, comparisons of economic indicators between the two jurisdictions are difficult.

In order to make the comparisons between the two jurisdictions more meaningful, a special exercise has been undertaken to convert the Irish data from the PES based results to an ILO basis. The data in [Table 10](#) for Ireland are based on this exercise, which is described in Appendix 3.

Using this adapted ILO measure, it is estimated that the total labour force in Ireland in April 2011 was 2,261,300, of which 1,898,900 were at work and a further 362,400 were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 16 per cent. In Northern Ireland, there were 804,600 persons at work, and 65,200 unemployed, with an unemployment rate of 7.5 per cent.

Table 10 Persons aged 16-74 at work and unemployed*

	Ireland	Northern Ireland
Persons		
At work	1,898,888	804,571
Unemployed	362,398	65,196
Total labour force	2,261,286	869,767
Males		
At work	984,766	416,754
Unemployed	235,762	44,017
Total labour force	1,220,528	460,771
Females		
At work	914,122	387,817
Unemployed	126,636	21,179
Total labour force	1,040,758	408,996

* Unemployment measured on ILO basis.

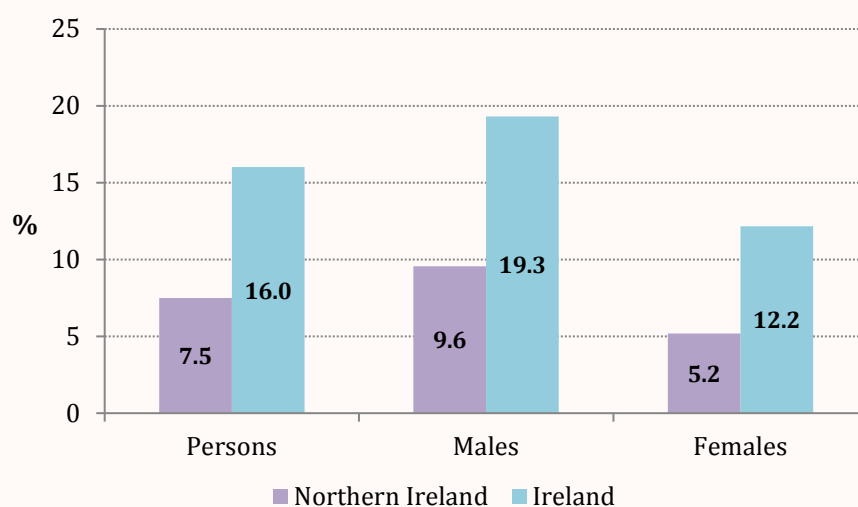
Northern Ireland figures for At work include all economically active full-time students.

[Figure 46](#) presents the rates of unemployment for males and females in both jurisdictions. In Northern Ireland, unemployment among males was 10 per cent, compared with the overall rate of 7.5 per cent, while in Ireland it was estimated at 19 per cent, compared with 16 per cent overall. Female unemployment was substantially lower in both jurisdictions, with a rate of 5.2 per cent in Northern Ireland and an estimated 12 per cent in Ireland.

There were an estimated 2,703,500 persons at work on the island of Ireland in 2011.

Census 2011

Figure 46 Unemployment rate* for persons aged 16-74



*Unemployment measured on ILO basis

Economic status

[Table 11](#) shows rates of unemployment by area in Ireland and Northern Ireland, giving the highest and lowest rates for both jurisdictions.

The highest rate in the table, 28 per cent in Limerick City, was more than five times that of the lowest, which was 4.7 per cent in Castlereagh. Other areas in Northern Ireland with very low rates were Newtownabbey, Antrim and North Down, while the highest rate (12 per cent) was in Derry. It is interesting to note that the lowest rates in Ireland were on a par with the highest in Northern Ireland.

Male unemployment

As illustrated on the previous page, rates of male unemployment exceeded those of females in both jurisdictions. [Map 16](#) shows rates of unemployment for males by Local Government District in Northern Ireland and county and city council areas in Ireland. The contrast between the two jurisdictions is stark.

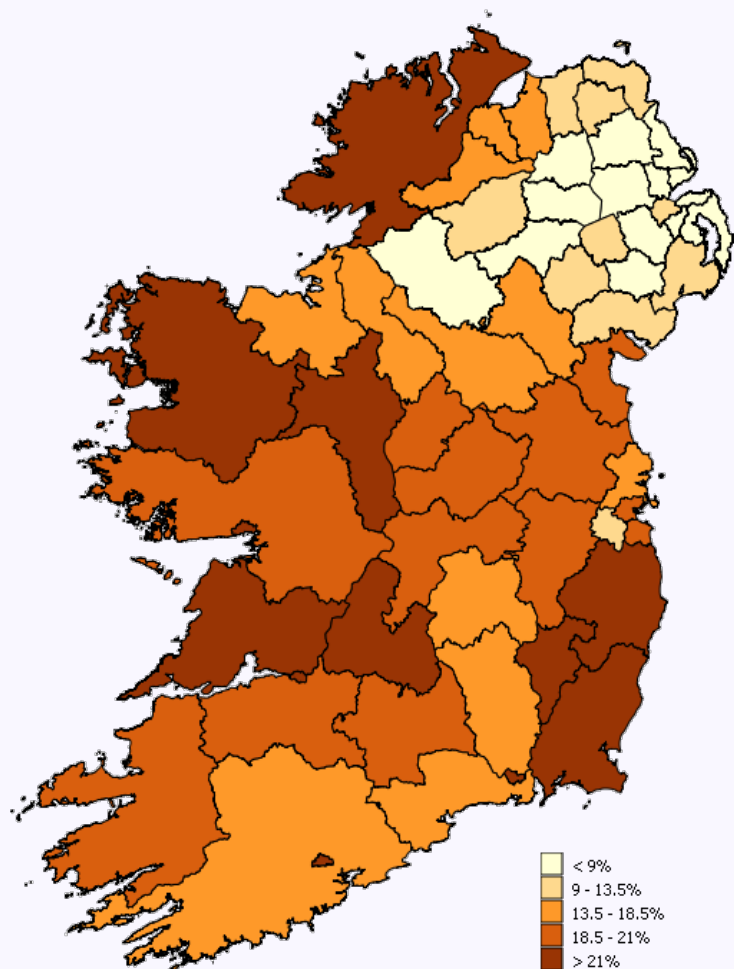
In Northern Ireland, the highest rates were found in the north-west LGDs of Derry (16 per cent), Limavady (14 per cent) and Strabane (14 per cent), with the lowest rates in Castlereagh (6.2 per cent) and North Down (6.7 per cent).

The darkest areas on the map all had rates above 21 per cent. The high rates in the South East of Ireland are evident as are those in western counties and the major cities outside Dublin. Limerick City had the highest rate of 32 per cent.

Table 11 Unemployment rates* for persons aged 16-74 by area

Northern Ireland		Ireland	
Highest rates			
Derry	12.4	Limerick City	27.8
Strabane	11.8	Clare	19.6
Limavady	11.3	North Tipperary	19.5
Moyle	9.9	Waterford City	19.0
Newry and Mourne	9.3	Wexford	18.9
Lowest rates			
Ballymena	5.8	Monaghan	13.0
North Down	5.5	Leitrim	12.9
Antrim	5.5	Cork County	12.5
Newtownabbey	5.5	Sligo	11.7
Castlereagh	4.7	South Dublin	11.3

Map 16 Unemployment rates for males aged 16-74



[Table 12](#) shows the numbers of people at work aged 16-74 in each of the main industrial sectors (see Appendix 1 for definitions), along with the share of overall employment. There are strong similarities between the two jurisdictions.

According to the Census 2011 results, the Wholesale and Retail sector employed the highest proportion of persons of all sectors in both Northern Ireland and Ireland, although rates in Northern Ireland (18 per cent) exceeded those in Ireland (15 per cent).

Human health and social work was the second most important sector, with 14 per cent of persons in Northern Ireland and 11 per cent in Ireland, followed by manufacturing, which accounted for 10 and 11 per cent respectively.

Maps 17 – 20 on Page 48 show the geographical importance, in terms of proportion employed, of a selection of industrial sectors across the island of Ireland.

[Map 17](#) shows the greater importance of agriculture in Ireland (4.9 per cent), compared with Northern Ireland (2.2 per cent), and illustrates the difference between the east and west of the island. [Map 18](#) shows employment in manufacturing and highlights its importance in areas such as Dungannon (20 per cent), Cookstown and Craigavon (both 16 per cent) in Northern Ireland and Waterford City and County (16 per cent) in Ireland. [Map 19](#) deals with construction, which accounted for 8.2 per cent of employment in Northern Ireland, compared with 4.9 per cent in Ireland, while [Map 20](#) presents the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector.

Taken together, the top three industrial sectors accounted for 36 per cent of workers in Ireland and 42 per cent of those in Northern Ireland.

Census 2011

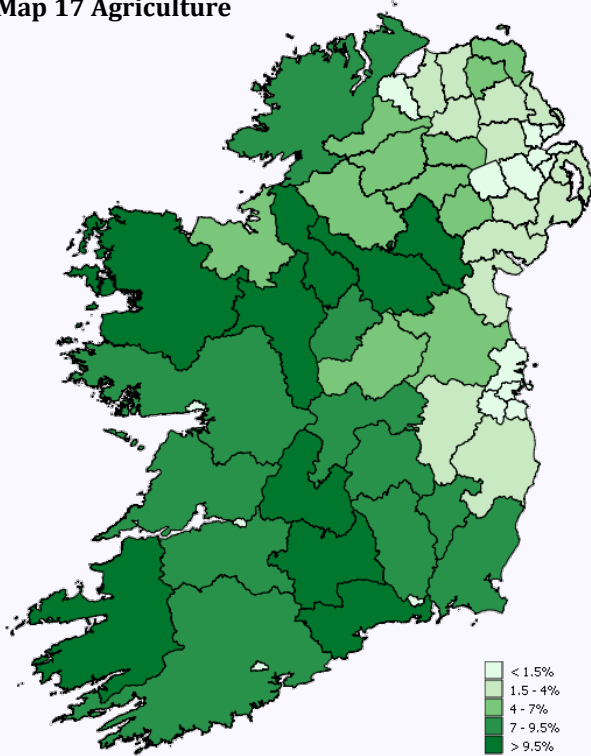
Table 12 Persons aged 16-74 at work by industry

	Ireland		Northern Ireland	
	No.	%	No.	%
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	87,250	4.9	17,822	2.2
B,C Manufacturing (incl. Mining and quarrying)	186,500	10.5	79,044	9.9
D,E Utilities (incl. Electricity, water, sewage and waste management)	20,321	1.1	9,300	1.2
F Construction	85,866	4.9	65,059	8.2
G Wholesale and retail trade	259,622	14.7	139,384	17.5
H Transport and storage	76,829	4.3	32,006	4.0
I Accommodation and food service activities	102,315	5.8	42,703	5.4
J Information and communication	66,787	3.8	20,267	2.5
K Financial and insurance activities	91,337	5.2	25,993	3.3
L Real estate activities	8,154	0.5	7,504	0.9
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	90,601	5.1	36,277	4.6
N Administrative and support service activities	59,844	3.4	32,447	4.1
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	111,454	6.3	63,422	8.0
P Education	163,247	9.2	74,569	9.4
Q Human health and social work activities	194,667	11.0	112,995	14.2
R,S Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	68,329	3.9	35,763	4.5
T,U Other incl. not stated	97,124	5.5	708	0.1
Total	1,770,247		795,263	

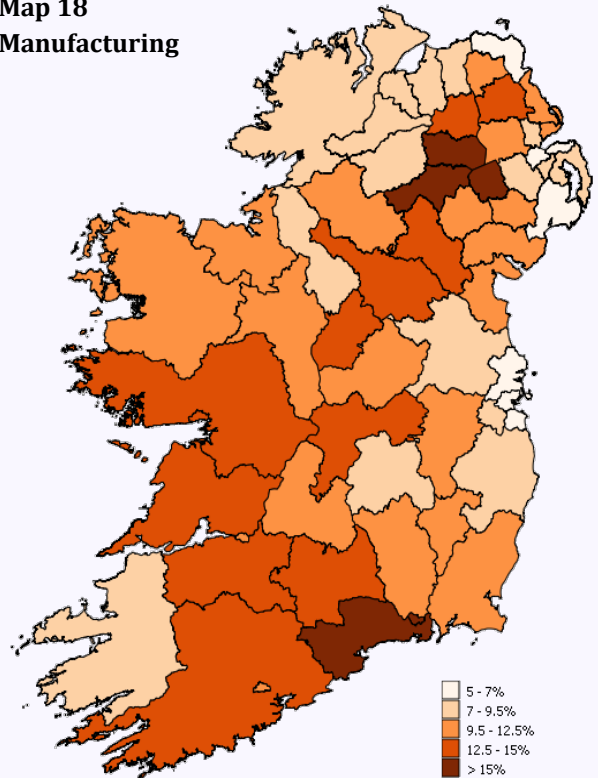
Industry

Employment among persons aged 16-74 in selected industrial sectors

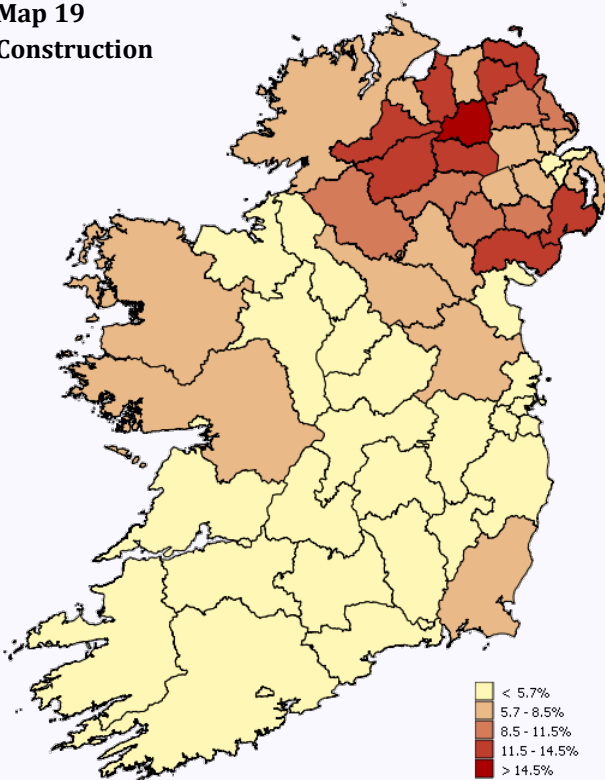
Map 17 Agriculture



Map 18 Manufacturing



Map 19 Construction



Map 20 Wholesale & Retail Trade

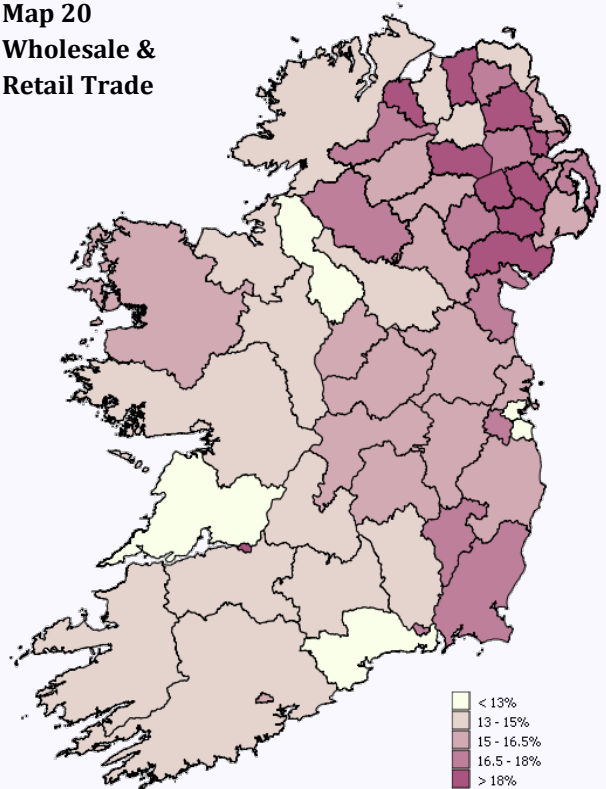


Figure 47 shows employment by industry and sex among usual residents aged 16-74 in both jurisdictions.

Females dominated the health and education sectors in both jurisdictions, accounting for 38 per cent of female employment in Northern Ireland, compared with 10 per cent for males, while in Ireland the figures were 33 and 8.4 per cent respectively.

In contrast, the manufacturing and construction sectors together accounted for 29 per cent of male employment in Northern Ireland, compared with 6.5 per cent for females, while in Ireland the gap was slightly less stark, with rates of 22 and 7.6 per cent respectively.

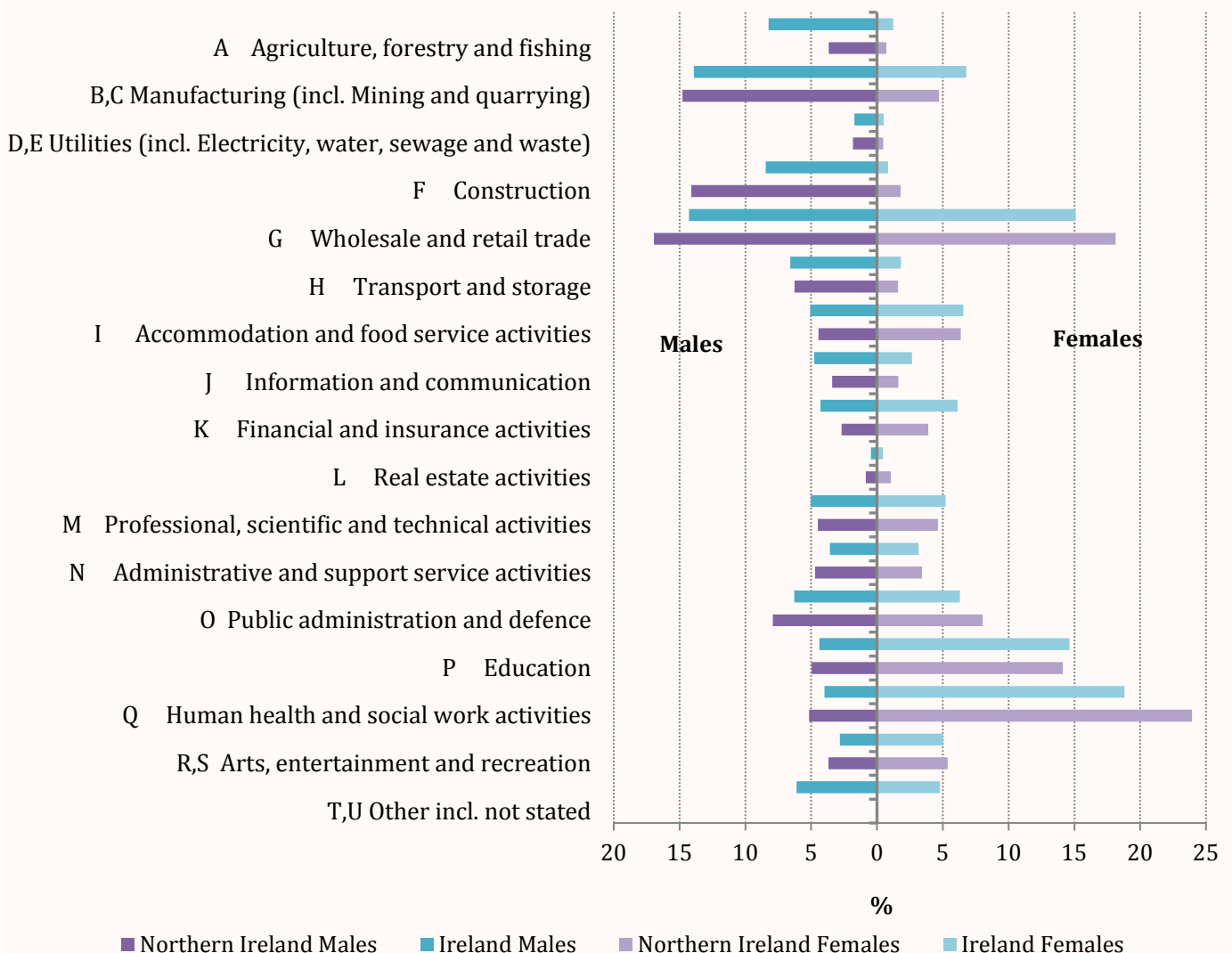
As illustrated in the graph, the wholesale and retail sector was equally important in terms of male and female employment, as were professional, scientific and technical activities and areas such as public administration.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for 8.2 per cent of male employment in Ireland and 1.2 per cent for females, compared with 3.7 per cent for males in Northern Ireland and 0.7 per cent for females.

14 per cent of working males aged 16-74 who were usually resident in Northern Ireland were employed in construction, compared with 8.4 per cent of those resident in Ireland.

Census 2011

Figure 47 Proportion of males and females aged 16-74 at work by industry



Occupation

Table 13 Persons aged 16-74 at work by occupation

	Ireland		Northern Ireland	
	No.	%	No.	%
Managers, directors and senior officials	154,616	8.7	63,900	8.0
Professional occupations	327,393	18.5	136,406	17.2
Associate professional and technical occupations	206,374	11.7	68,703	8.6
Administrative and secretarial occupations	203,234	11.5	111,841	14.1
Skilled trades occupations	257,786	14.6	111,502	14.0
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	127,833	7.2	73,837	9.3
Sales and customer service occupations	131,509	7.4	79,911	10.0
Process, plant and machine operatives	130,541	7.4	63,288	8.0
Elementary occupations	153,347	8.7	85,875	10.8
Not stated	77,614	4.4	-	-
Total	1,770,247		795,263	

Professional occupations formed the largest occupational group in both jurisdictions.

Census 2011

The 2011 census results show that professional occupations formed the largest occupation group in both jurisdictions (See [Table 13](#)), accounting for almost 1 in 5 workers aged 16-74 in Ireland (19 per cent) and 17 per cent of those in Northern Ireland. [Figure 48](#) presents the distribution of workers by broad occupation group and illustrates the strong similarities between the two jurisdictions, particularly among managers and directors, and those in skilled trades occupations.

In Northern Ireland, there were proportionally more workers in the administrative, sales, and caring and leisure occupations groups, while Ireland had proportionally more workers in the associate professional group.

It is worth noting that information on occupation is not available for 4.4 per cent of workers in Ireland (Northern Ireland has no not stated category), making some of the comparisons less straightforward.

Figure 48 Proportion at work by occupation

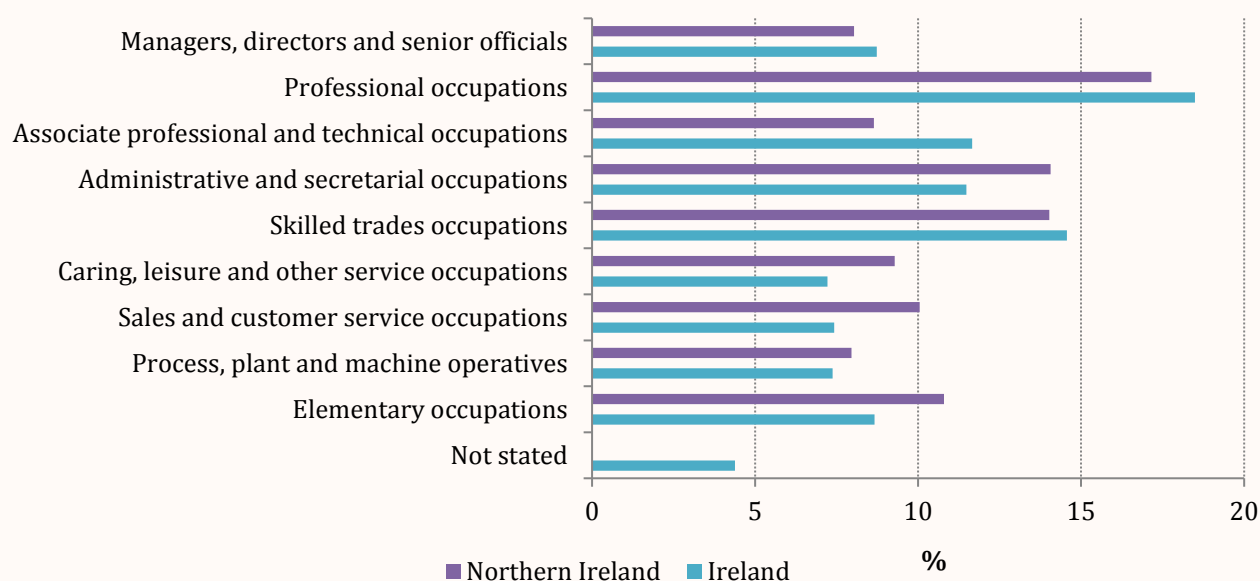
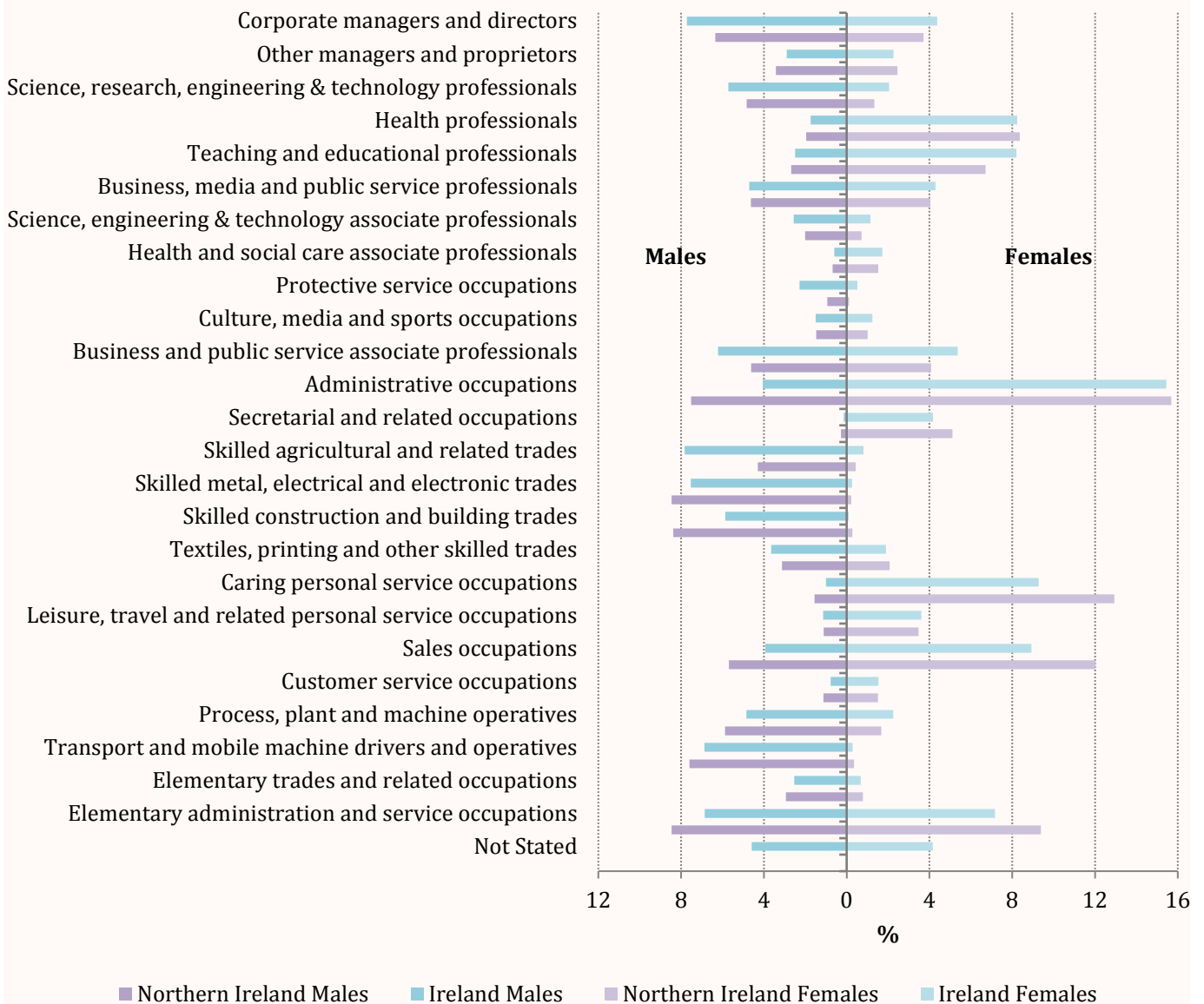


Figure 49 presents results on more detailed occupation groups, broken down by sex.

The administrative occupations group was the most important employer for females in both Northern Ireland and Ireland, followed by the caring occupations. For males, corporate managers and directors and skilled trades were the most important groups in Ireland, while in Northern Ireland skilled electrical and construction trades and elementary administration and service occupations were among the largest groups.

The strong gender segregation in some occupations can be seen equally in both jurisdictions, with secretarial occupations heavily dominated by females, while trades and plant operatives were almost exclusively male occupations. While both males and females were engaged in the managerial, health and education professional occupations, males were predominant in the managerial group, whereas females were more prevalent in the health and education occupations.

Figure 49 Proportion of males and females aged 16-74 at work by occupation



Education

Table 14 Highest level of education of usual residents aged 16 and over

	Ireland		Northern Ireland		
	No.	%	No.	%	
None (incl. not stated), primary, lower secondary	1,285,800	36.8	581,649	40.6	No qualification, level 1
Upper secondary & higher certificate	898,932	25.7	389,680	27.2	Level 2 and 3 (e.g. 5 or more GCSEs (grades A*-C), A Levels)
Apprenticeship	188,473	5.4	60,462	4.2	Apprenticeship
Vocational	299,055	8.6	61,205	4.3	Vocational, other
Third level (degree or higher)	822,512	23.5	338,544	23.6	Level 4 and above (degree or higher)
Total	3,494,772		1,431,540		

While the education and qualification systems that operate in both jurisdictions differ considerably, it is still useful to compare overall census results in this important area. [Table 14](#) presents the number of persons aged 16 and over who had attained broad levels of education and qualifications. See Appendix 4 for more details.

In Ireland, 37 per cent of people had been educated to at most lower secondary level; in Northern Ireland, which has an older population (lower levels of education are generally found among older people), the rate was slightly higher at 41 per cent. Those educated to level 2 and 3 in Northern Ireland, which generally equates to upper secondary level in Ireland, represented 27 per cent of persons, compared with 26 per cent in Ireland.

The percentage of persons educated to third level (degree or higher) stood at 24 per cent in both Ireland and Northern Ireland, and [Figure 50](#) presents these results by age. While Northern Ireland had a higher percentage of persons in the older age groups (age 50 and above) educated to third level, among those aged 20-34 the picture was reversed with higher rates seen in Ireland.

At the time of the 2011 censuses, just over 1.1 million (1,161,000) persons usually resident on the island of Ireland, almost one in 4 (24 per cent) of all persons aged 16 and over, had been educated to third level (degree or higher).

Census 2011

Figure 50 Third level (degree or higher)

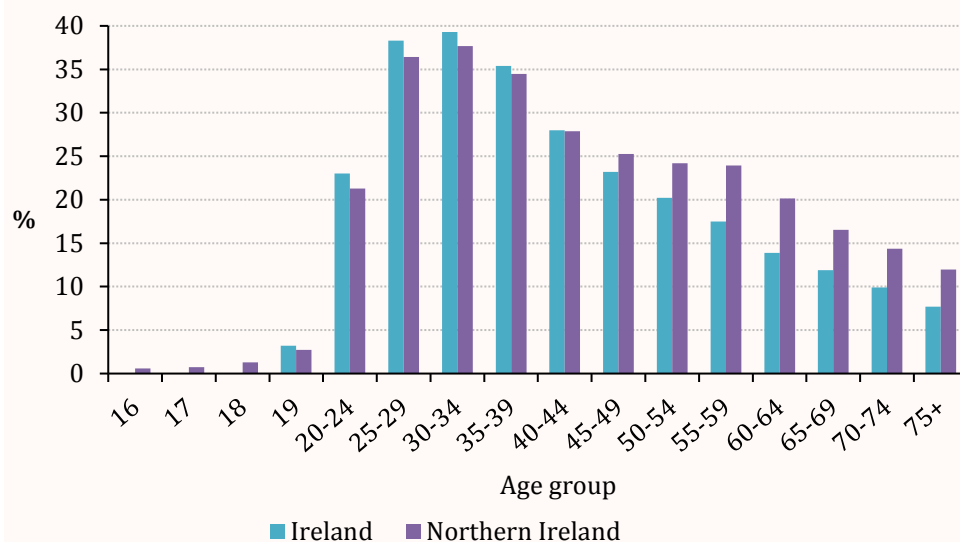
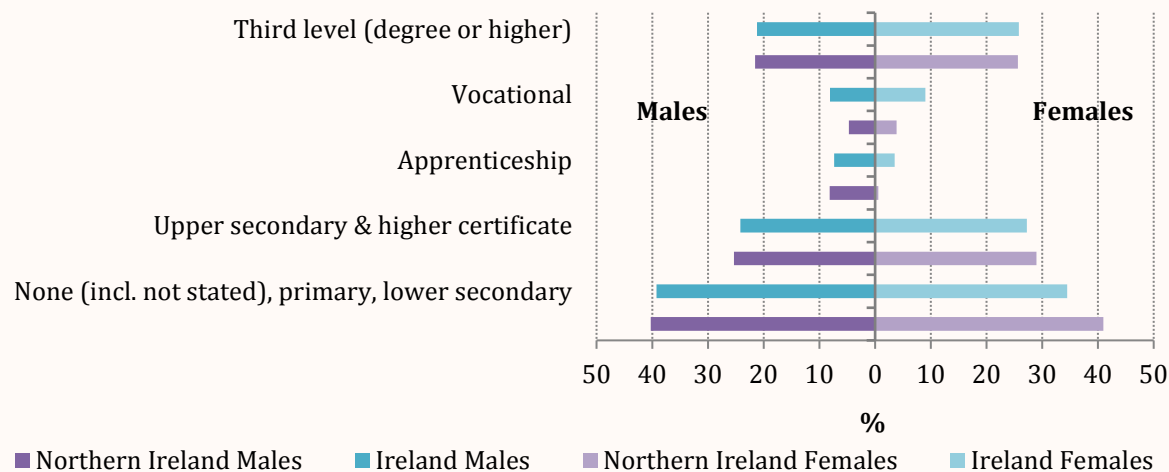


Figure 51 Proportion of males and females aged 16 and over by education level

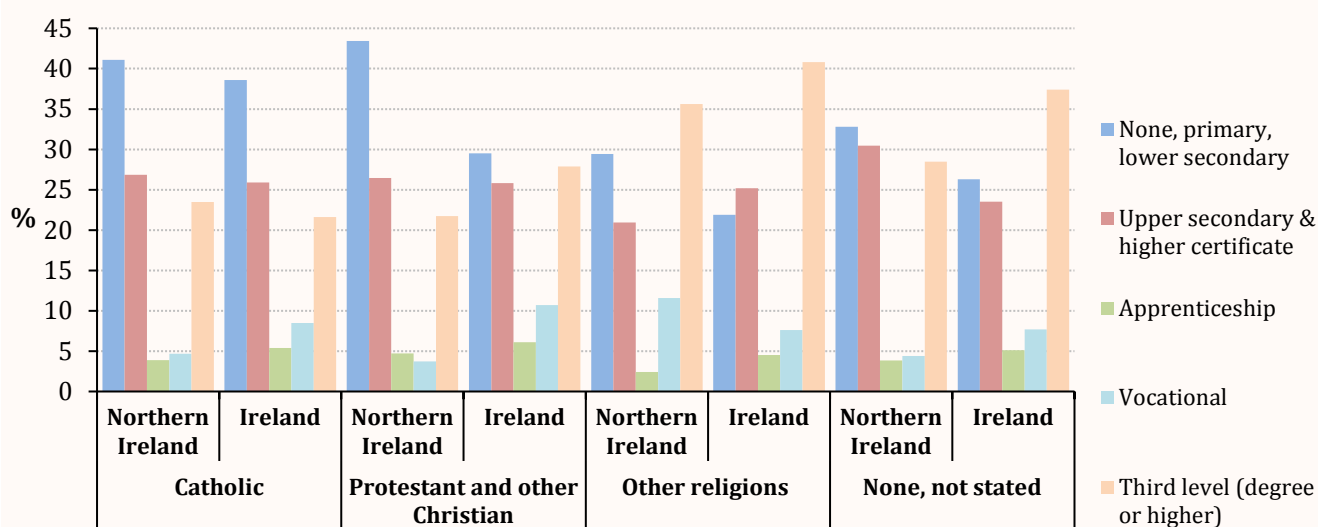


In Ireland, proportionally more males than females had been educated to at most lower secondary (39 per cent, compared with 35 per cent for females), while in Northern Ireland there was little difference (40 and 41 per cent respectively), as shown in [Figure 51](#). In both the upper secondary and third level categories, there were more females than males in both jurisdictions. Apprenticeships were dominated by males, with 0.6 per cent of females in this category in Northern Ireland and 3.5 per cent in Ireland.

[Figure 52](#) presents level of education by broad religious groups. Among Catholics, proportionally more had been educated to third level in Northern Ireland than in Ireland (24 per cent, compared with 22 per cent), while among Protestant and Other Christians the reverse could be found, with 28 per cent in Ireland educated to third level, compared with 22 per cent in Northern Ireland.

Those of Other religions tended to have higher levels of education and qualifications in both jurisdictions, with 36 per cent in Northern Ireland and 41 per cent in Ireland educated to third level. Similar results were found among those with no religion and in the not stated category. The younger age profile of each of these groups was a likely contributing factor.

Figure 52 Level of education by religion



Housing

As shown in [Table 15](#), the 2011 Censuses showed that there were around 2 million permanent housing units in Ireland, of which 85 per cent were houses or bungalows. Northern Ireland had around 747,000 dwelling units, of which 9 out of 10 were houses or bungalows.

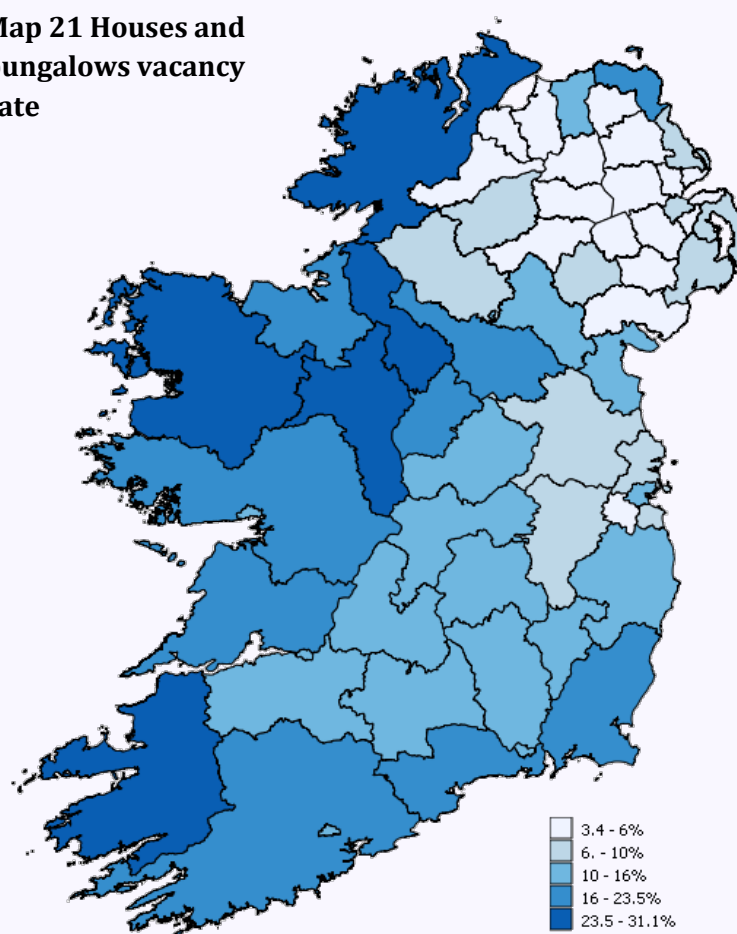
Vacancy

Around 300,000 dwellings in Ireland had no usual residents and accordingly were vacant at the time of the 2011 census, representing 15 per cent of the housing stock. This was considerably more than in Northern Ireland, where around 45,000 units were vacant at census time, accounting for 6.0 per cent of dwellings.

[Map 21](#) shows the proportion of vacant dwellings for each local government area in both jurisdictions. Vacancy rates were relatively high in all western counties and along the south and south-east coasts of Ireland – areas with a high proportion of holiday homes; rates were highest in Leitrim (31 per cent) and Donegal (29 per cent) and lowest in South Dublin at 5.5 per cent.

As clearly illustrated, the vacancy rate was generally lower across all areas of Northern Ireland, with the exception of the Causeway Coast, where vacancy rates of 18 and 14 per cent were found in Moyle and Coleraine LGDs respectively.

Map 21 Houses and bungalows vacancy rate



The vacancy rate for housing in Ireland in 2011 was 15 per cent compared with 6.0 per cent in Northern Ireland.

Census 2011

Table 15 Permanent housing stock *

Dwelling Type	Ireland	Northern Ireland
	Total permanent housing stock	1,994,845	746,856
<i>Of which :</i>		
House or bungalow	84.7%	90.1%
Flat, Apartment or bedsit	11.0%	9.9%
Not Stated	4.3%	-
<i>Occupancy Status:</i>		
By Usual residents	1,694,691	702,166
Vacant	300,154	44,690
% Vacant	15.0%	6.0%

** excludes caravans and shared dwellings*

Despite the increasing popularity of apartment living in both Northern Ireland and Ireland over the past decade, detached houses or bungalows remained the most common type of accommodation in both jurisdictions in 2011, as shown in [Figure 53](#). In Northern Ireland, they accounted for 38 per cent of households, housing 43 per cent of the population, while in Ireland 42 per cent of households and 46 per cent of the population lived in detached properties. Semi-detached and terraced housing were proportionally more common in Northern Ireland, with terraced properties in particular accounting for 25 per cent of dwellings, compared with 17 per cent of those in Ireland.

Apartments and flats accounted for 11 per cent of dwellings in Ireland, compared with 8.9 per cent of those in Northern Ireland.

[Map 22](#) shows the distribution of houses or bungalows, across the island with, as would be expected, higher concentrations away from the urban areas.

Map 22 Houses or bungalows as a proportion of all accommodation

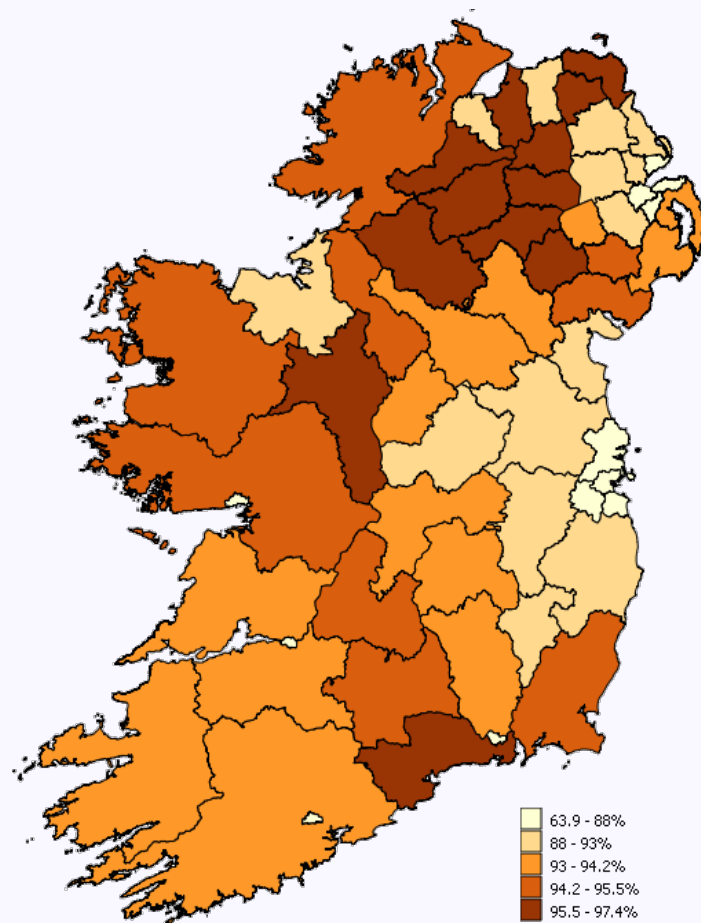
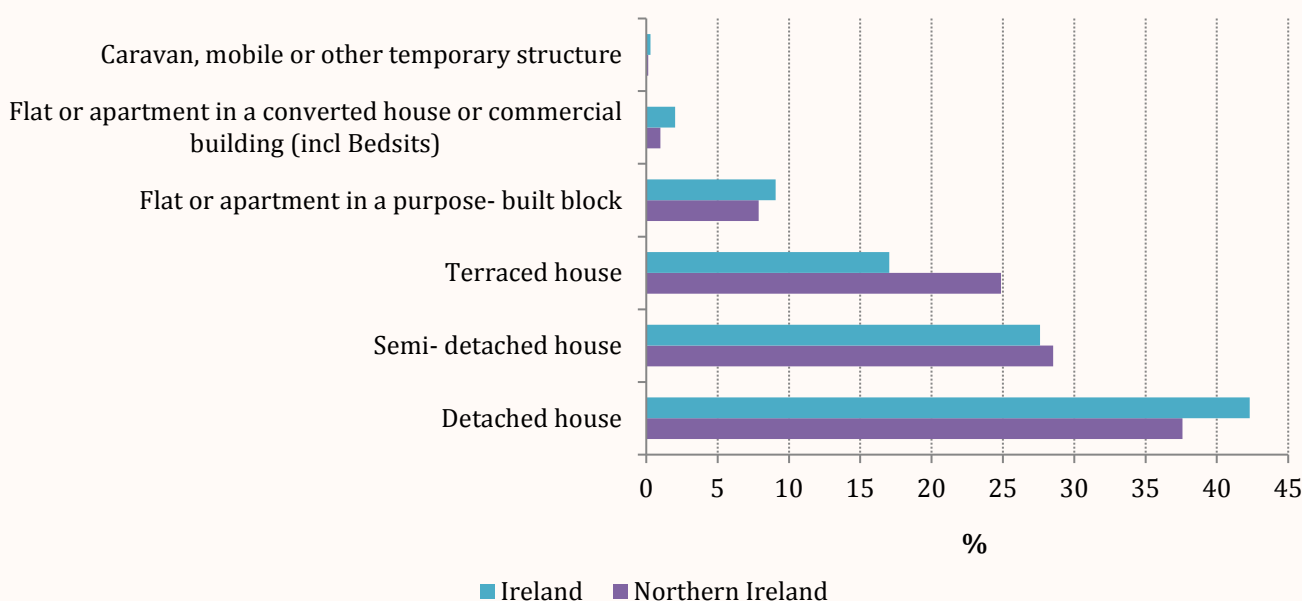
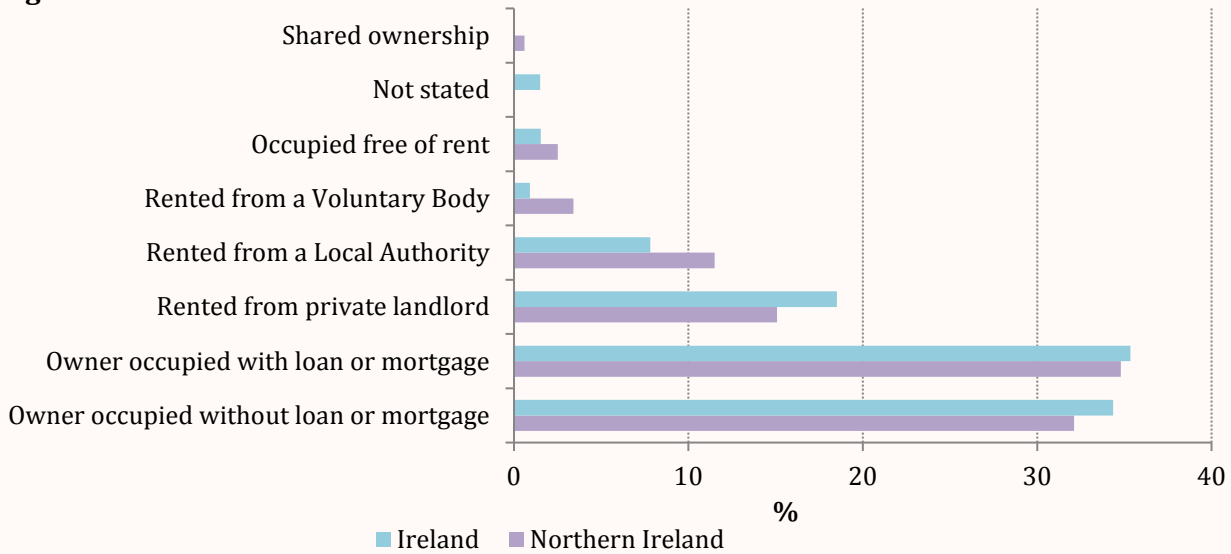


Figure 53 Private households by type of accommodation



Housing

Figure 54 Tenure



The 2011 Censuses showed that there were 1,649,400 private households occupied by usual residents in Ireland and 703,300 in Northern Ireland.

[Figure 54](#) shows the breakdown by tenure. In both jurisdictions, owner occupied with a loan or mortgage was the most dominant type of tenure, followed by owner occupied without a loan or mortgage. Together these represented two out of three homes in Northern Ireland (67 per cent) and 70 per cent of those in Ireland, with the highest levels of owner-occupied tenure in the West of Ireland.

The most striking difference between both jurisdictions was for non-private or social rented accommodation, which accounted for 15 per cent of dwellings in Northern Ireland, compared with 8.7 per cent in Ireland. [Map 23](#) shows the distribution of this group, which varied widely across the island from a high of 26 per cent in the Belfast LGD to a low of 4.7 per cent in County Galway.

In Northern Ireland 2.5 per cent of households lived rent free, compared with 1.5 per cent of those in Ireland.

In Ireland, 19 per cent of households were rented privately and 8.7 per cent non-privately, compared with 15 per cent for each of these tenure types in Northern Ireland.

Census 2011

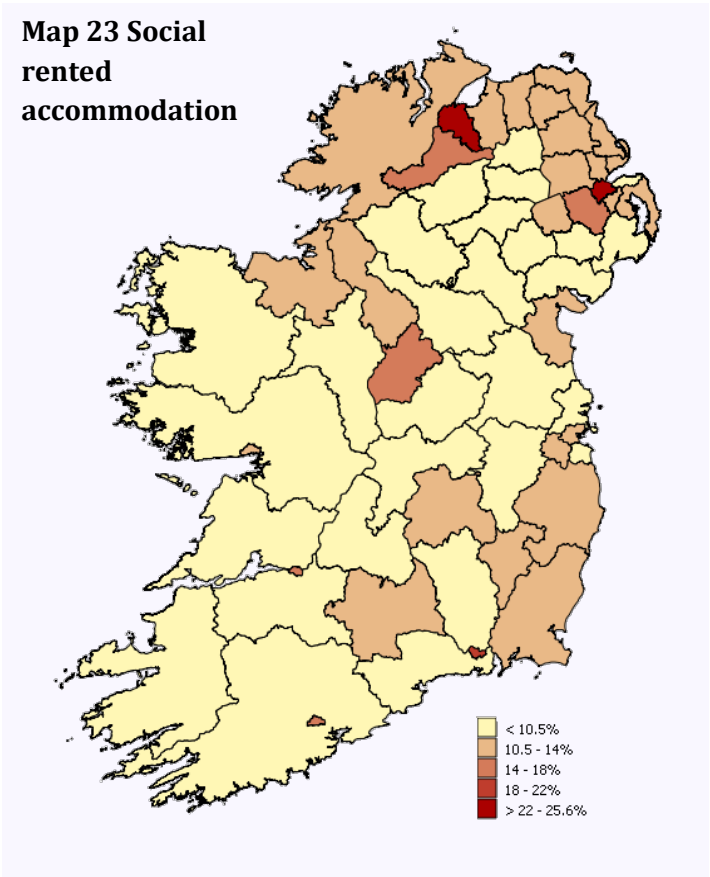
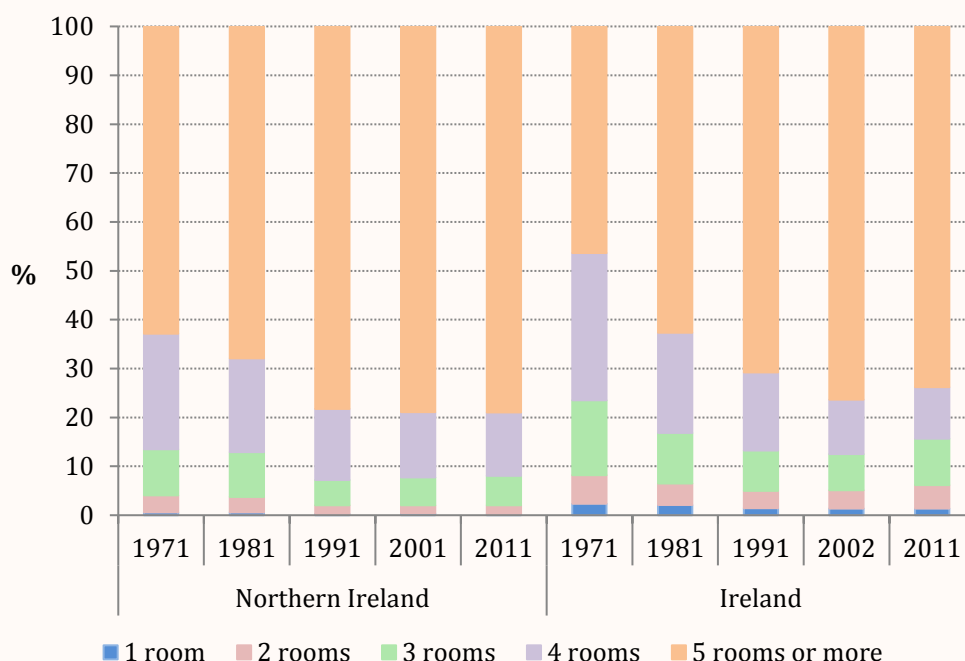


Figure 55 Households by number of rooms 1971-2011



Reflecting the increase in apartment living, housing units with 3 rooms or fewer accounted for increasing proportions of the housing stock since 1981; 16 per cent in Ireland and 8.1 per cent in Northern Ireland.

Census 2011

Figure 55 shows the distribution of households by number of rooms from 1971 to 2011. Over this period the proportion of households with five or more rooms increased from 63 per cent to 79 per cent in Northern Ireland and from 46 per cent to 74 per cent in Ireland.

The total number of housing units increased by 127 per cent in Ireland between 1971 and 2011, while Northern Ireland witnessed an increase of 65 per cent over the period. Reflecting the recent increase in apartment living, two and three room units experienced higher than average growth over the period 2001/2 to 2011; increasing by 65 per cent in Ireland and 19 per cent in Northern Ireland.

Central Heating

Figure 56 shows central heating by type of fuel in both jurisdictions. It should be noted that respondents in Northern Ireland could indicate multiple or mixed fuel use (accounting for 13 per cent of the total), while those in Ireland were asked for their main fuel only.

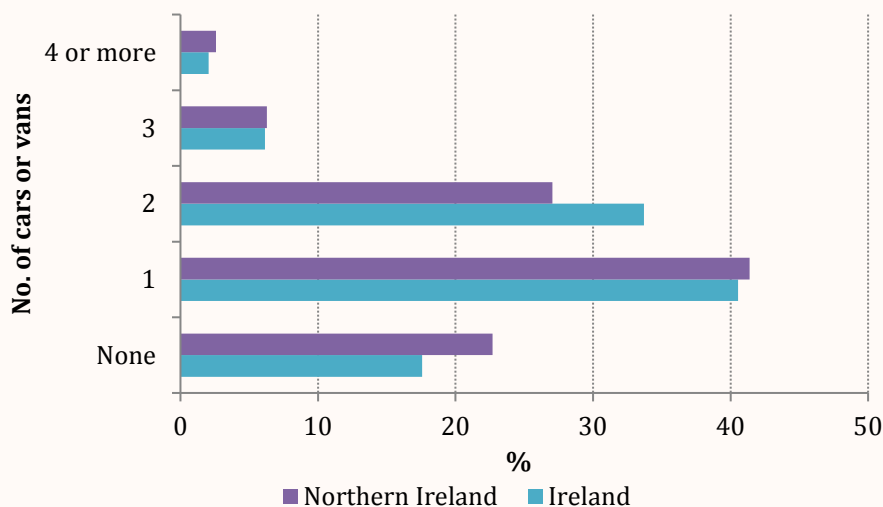
One third (33 per cent) of households in Ireland indicated gas as their main fuel, around double the proportion (17 per cent) solely using gas in Northern Ireland. The reverse picture can be seen for oil, with 43 per cent of households in Ireland indicating it as their main fuel and 62 per cent of those in Northern Ireland solely using oil.

Figure 56 Central heating



Transport and travel

Figure 57 Availability of cars or vans in households



In Ireland, households with access to more than one car or van (42 per cent) were more common than those with just one car or van available (41 per cent), while in Northern Ireland one car households were more prevalent (41 per cent) than multi-car households (36 per cent).

Census 2011

The availability of cars and vans in households is illustrated in [Figure 57](#), showing that 18 per cent of households in Ireland and 23 per cent of those in Northern Ireland did not have access to a car or van. In both jurisdictions just over two fifths of households had access to one car or van only, while a higher proportion of households in Ireland had access to two cars or vans (34 per cent) compared with Northern Ireland (27 per cent).

In total, 82 per cent of households in Ireland and 77 per cent in Northern Ireland had at least one car or van available. However, this varies across the different areas, as shown in [Map 24](#). In Ireland, Meath, at 90 per cent, had the highest proportion of households with access to at least one car or van, while Dublin City had the lowest rate of 62 per cent. In Northern Ireland, Belfast had the lowest rate, at 60 per cent, while Magherafelt and Banbridge had the highest rate of 86 per cent.

Map 24 Households with access to at least one car or van

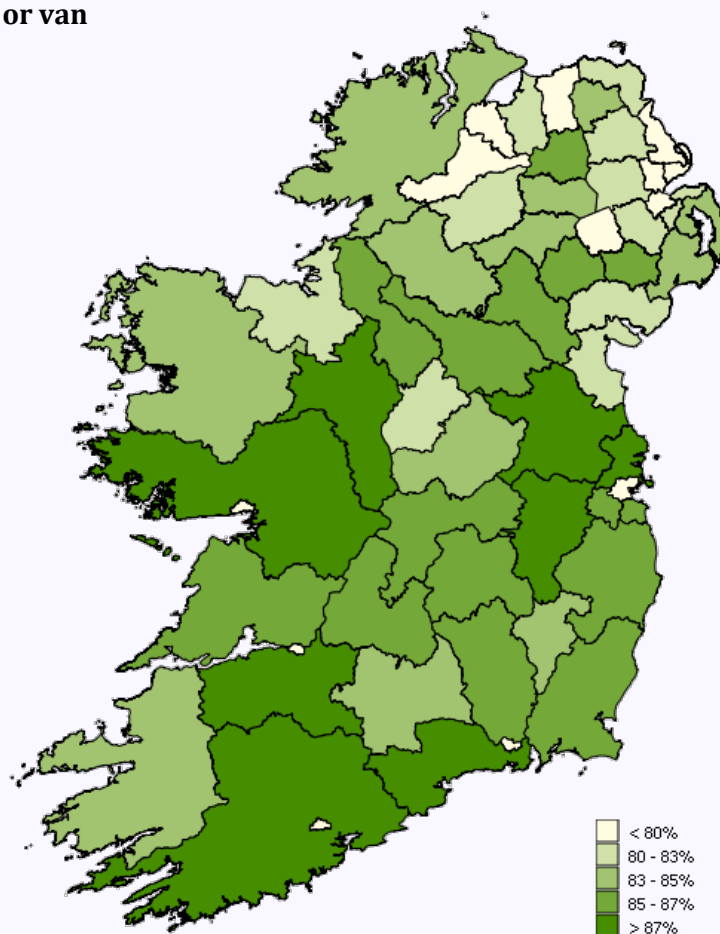


Table 16 Method of travel to work, school or college*

Ireland			Northern Ireland		
	No.	%		No.	%
On foot	414,938	14.9	On foot	126,820	11.3
Bicycle	61,177	2.2	Bicycle	7,561	0.7
Bus	288,562	10.3	Bus, minibus or coach	137,695	12.2
Train	70,976	2.5	Train	14,872	1.3
Motorcycle	9,312	0.3	Motorcycle or scooter	3,280	0.3
Car driver†	1,127,396	40.4	Car or van driver†	445,295	39.5
Car passenger†	508,338	18.2	Car or van passenger†	162,971	14.5
Van†	118,991	4.3	Van†	-	-
			Car or van pool, shared driving†	79,181	7.0
Car pool†	-	-	Taxi†	15,543	1.4
Taxi†	-	-	Other method	7,143	0.6
Other method	15,124	0.5	Work/study from home	125,985	11.2
Work/study from home	84,427	3.0	Not stated	-	-
Not stated	89,590	3.2	Not stated	-	-
Total	2,788,831		Total	1,126,346	

* Primary school age and over in full-time education or aged 16-74 in employment and currently working

† In Ireland, the census question distinguished between those travelling by car or van, whereas the equivalent question in Northern Ireland did not. However, unlike in Ireland, Northern Ireland's response options included 'car or van pool / shared driving' and 'taxi'.

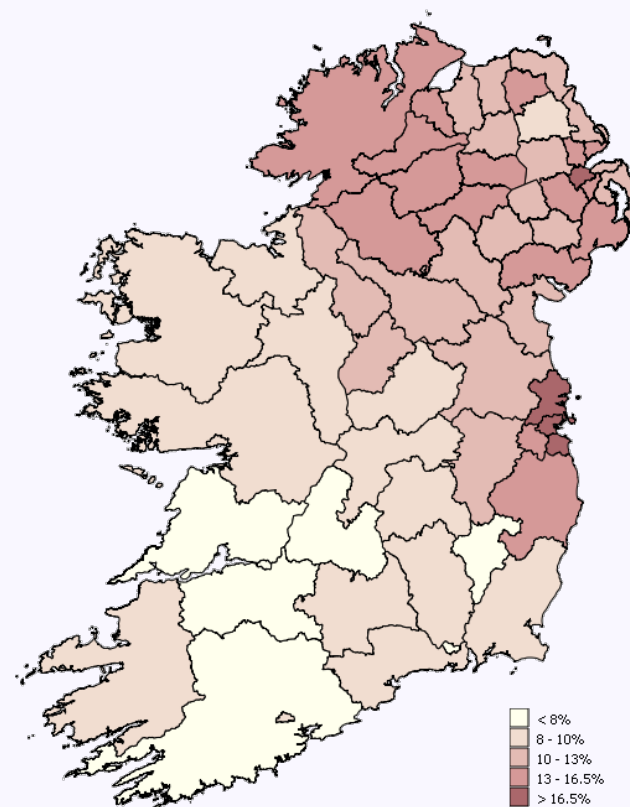
In Ireland 17 per cent of commuters walked or cycled to work, school or college compared with 12 per cent in Northern Ireland.

Census 2011

[Table 16](#), which illustrates the methods of travel used by persons commuting to work, school or college, shows car or van driving to be the most common method. When taken together, all forms of transport by car or van accounted for 63 per cent of commuters in Ireland and 62 per cent of those in Northern Ireland. Among commuters, Ireland had higher proportions of pedestrians (15 per cent) and cyclists (2.2 per cent) than in Northern Ireland (11 and 0.7 per cent respectively), while a greater proportion in Northern Ireland worked or studied mainly from or at home (11 per cent compared with 3.0 per cent in Ireland).

In total, bus and train commuters accounted for a slightly higher proportion of commuters in Northern Ireland (14 per cent) than in Ireland (13 per cent). [Map 25](#) shows that in Ireland proportions of bus and train users were highest in the Dublin area, where more than one in five commuters travelled by bus or train, and lowest in Carlow (6.2 per cent) and Waterford City (4.9 per cent). In Northern Ireland, Ballymena had the lowest proportion (9.4 per cent) and Belfast the highest (17 per cent).

Map 25 Percentage of commuters who travelled by bus or train

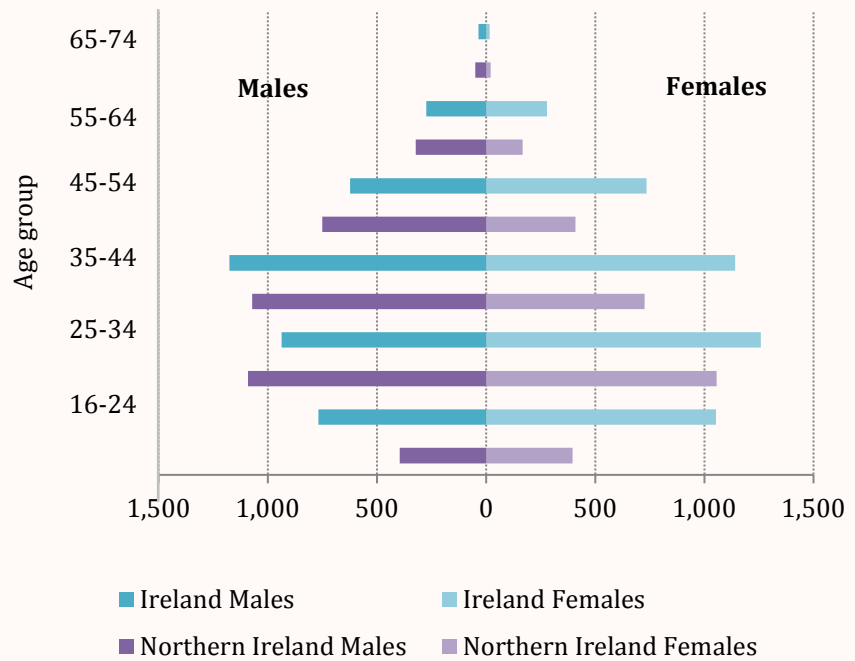


Transport and travel

For the first time, in the 2011 censuses, the place of work or study for persons who travelled from Ireland to Northern Ireland or from Northern Ireland to Ireland was coded to fine geographic level.

A total of 14,800 persons regularly commuted between the jurisdictions for work or study, with 6,500 travelling to Ireland from Northern Ireland and 8,300 travelling in the other direction. The characteristics of these people are examined in the following pages.

Figure 58 Cross-border commuters (work or study)



[Figure 58](#) presents the age and sex profile of these cross-border commuters and shows that the majority (57 per cent) of commuters travelling from Northern Ireland to Ireland were male, whereas commuters in the opposite direction were mainly female (54 per cent). The age profiles were similar, with the majority in the early working years; the largest cohort travelling to Ireland from Northern Ireland were males aged 25-34, while females in the same age group were the most likely to commute to Northern Ireland from Ireland.

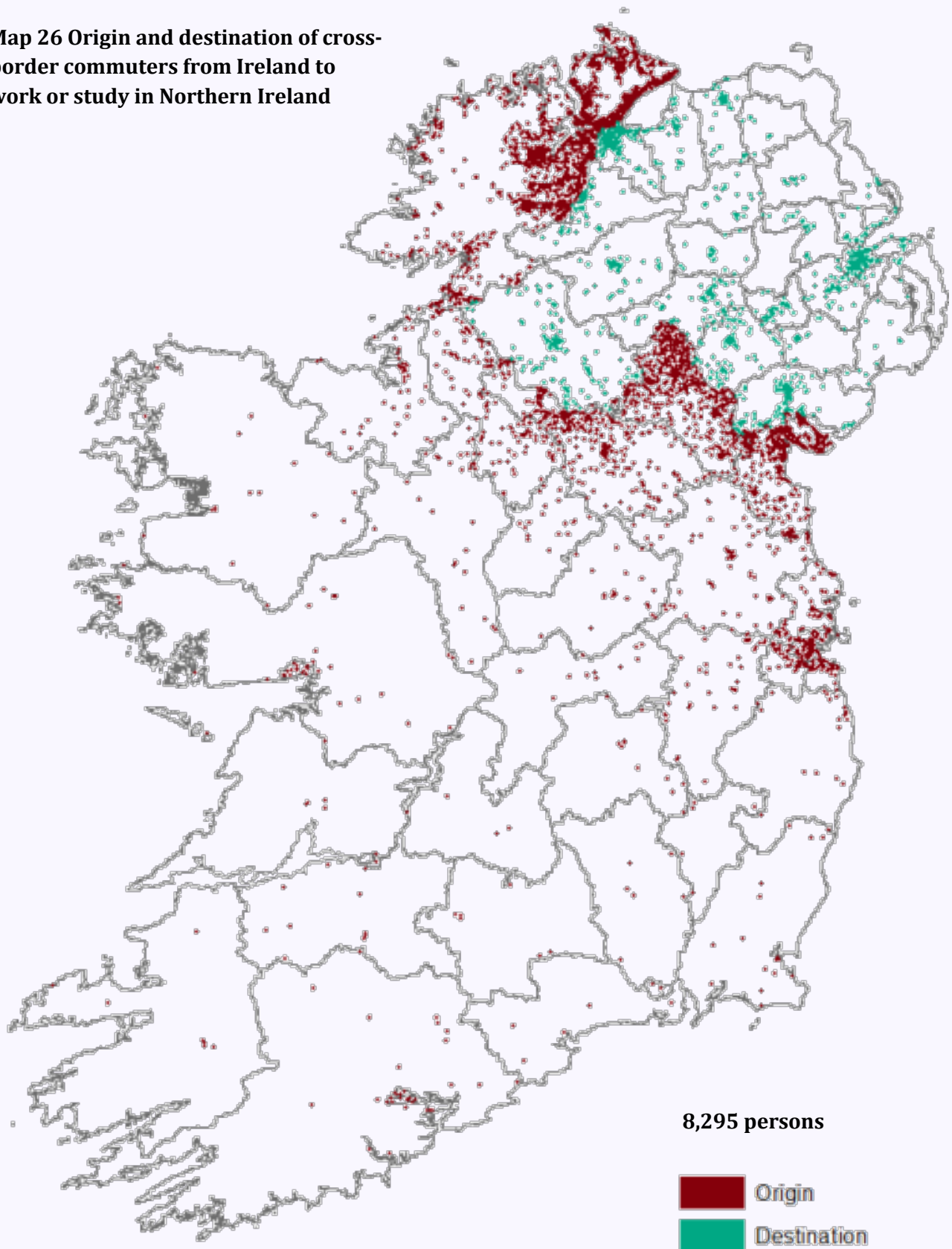
Map 26 on Page 61, which shows the origin and destination of cross-border commuters from Ireland to work or study in Northern Ireland, illustrates that the majority of those who commuted to Northern Ireland were resident in the border areas of Donegal, Cavan, Monaghan and Louth. Their destinations, corresponding to their places of work or study in Northern Ireland, were mainly concentrated in the Belfast and Derry LGDs, with further clusters in Newry, Armagh, Craigavon, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Omagh, Limavady, Strabane and Coleraine.

The corresponding data for commuters from Northern Ireland to work or study in Ireland are shown in Map 27 on Page 62. Again, while much of the activity is in border areas, the usual residence (or origin) of these commuters was more widely spread across Northern Ireland. The destination of these commuters is concentrated in Dublin, with further clusters in the towns of Letterkenny, Drogheda, Dundalk, Cavan and Monaghan.

Proportionally twice as many (0.4 per cent) Northern Ireland residents commuted to Ireland to work or study as commuted from Ireland to Northern Ireland (0.2 per cent).

Census 2011

Map 26 Origin and destination of cross-border commuters from Ireland to work or study in Northern Ireland



Transport and travel

Map 27 Origin and destination of cross-border commuters from Northern Ireland to work or study in Ireland

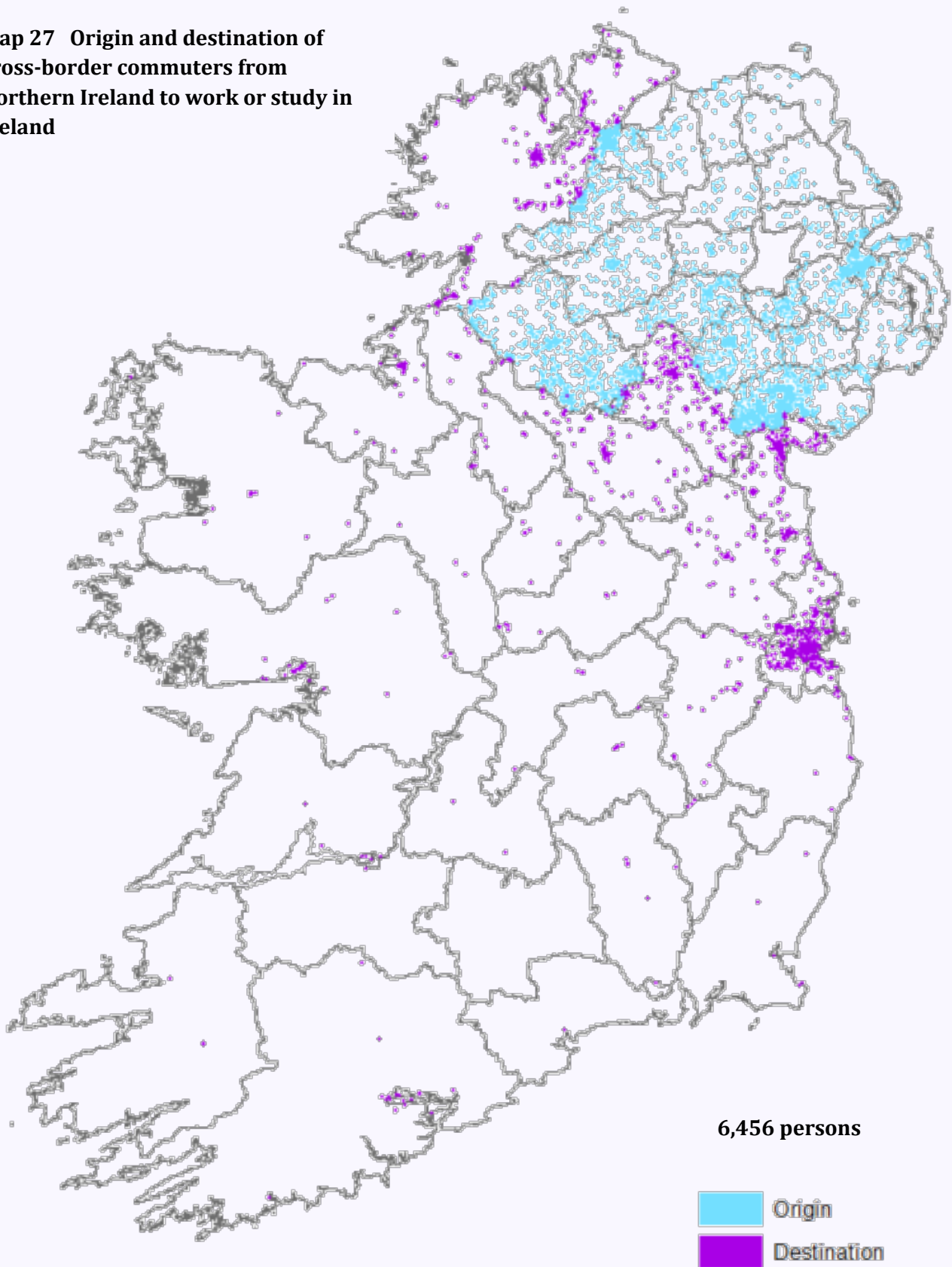
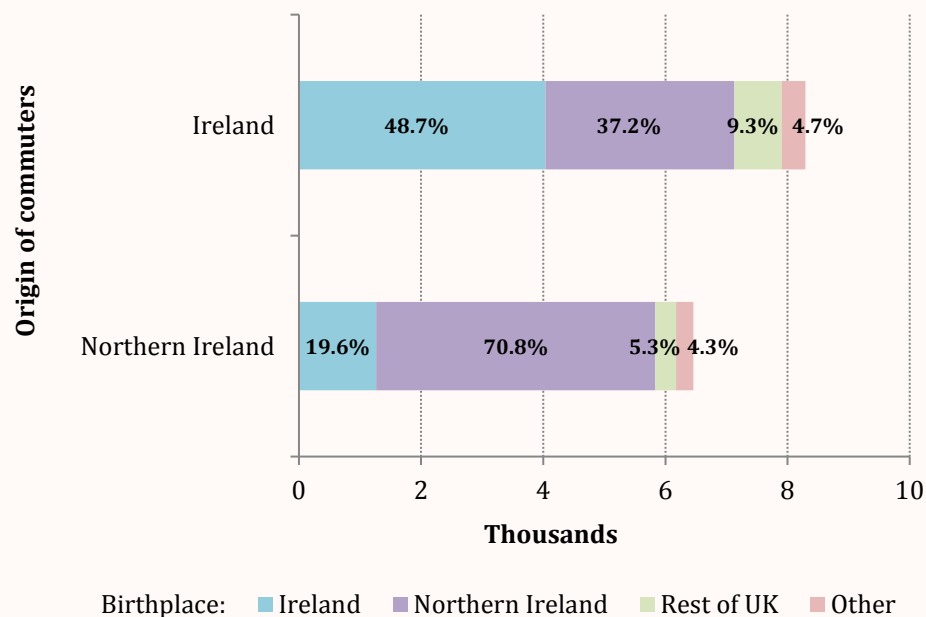


Figure 59 Birthplace of cross-border commuters (work or study)



A total of 37 per cent of those commuting from Ireland to Northern Ireland were born in Northern Ireland.

Census 2011

Place of birth

As shown in [Figure 59](#), of the 6,500 usual residents of Northern Ireland who commuted regularly to Ireland for work or study, 20 per cent (1,300) were born in Ireland; this compared with 2.1 per cent of the population generally. Of those who travelled from Ireland to work or study in Northern Ireland, 37 per cent (3,100 persons) were born in Northern Ireland, compared with 1.3 per cent of the population generally.

Religion

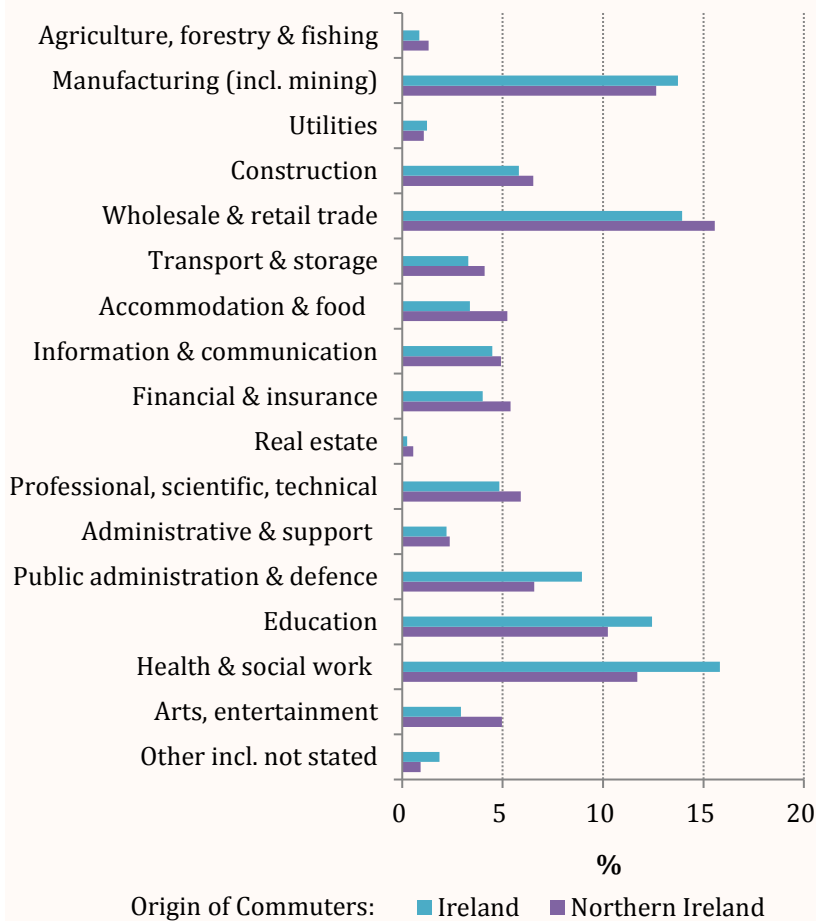
[Table 17](#) shows the religion of cross-border commuters. Of the 6,500 regular commuters to Ireland from Northern Ireland, 4,800 (74 per cent) were Catholics. This compared with 41 per cent of the Northern Ireland population generally. Among northbound commuters, 10 per cent belonged to the Protestant and other Christian religions category; this compared with 3.6 per cent of the population generally.

Table 17 Religion of cross-border commuters (work or study)

	Origin Northern Ireland		Origin Ireland	
	No.	%	No.	%
Catholic	4,776	74.0	6,891	83.1
Protestant and Other Christian	819	12.7	867	10.5
Other (incl. no religion and not stated)	861	13.3	537	6.5
Total	6,456		8,295	

Transport and travel

Figure 60 Industry of cross-border workers aged 16-74



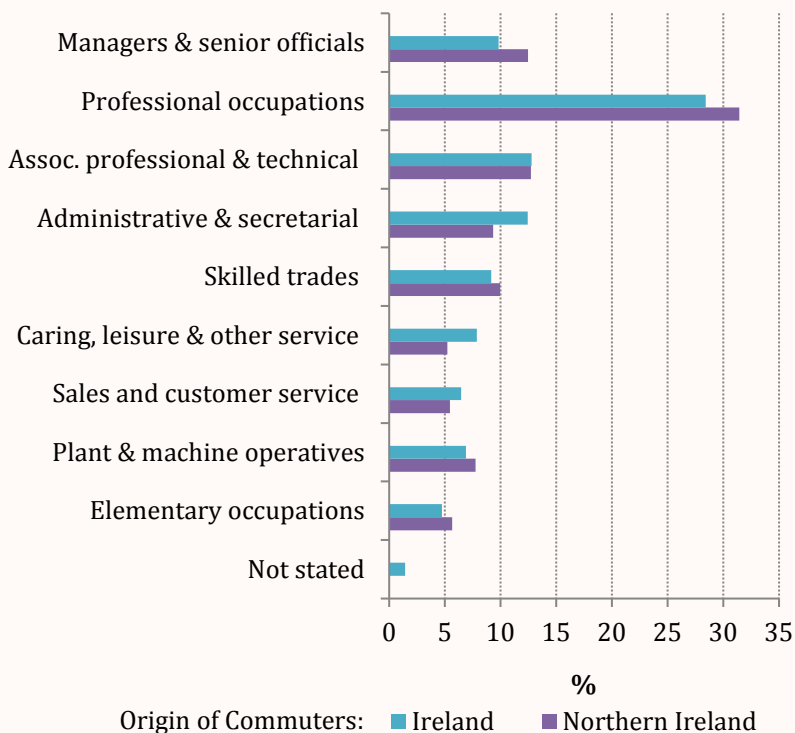
Industry

As illustrated in [Figure 60](#), the distributions of cross-border workers by industry were similar regardless of their direction of travel. In terms of employment, the most important industry for cross-border commuters was wholesale and retail, accounting for 16 per cent of persons travelling to Ireland from Northern Ireland and 14 per cent commuting in the opposite direction. Together, education and health services accounted for 28 per cent of those who commuted from Ireland to work in Northern Ireland and 22 per cent of those commuting to work in the opposite direction.

Occupation

Cross-border commuters were proportionally more likely than the general population to be working in managerial and professional roles. Together, managers, directors and professionals accounted for 44 per cent of workers in Ireland from Northern Ireland, and 38 per cent of those from Ireland commuting to work in Northern Ireland. Given the importance of the health and education industries for cross-border commuters, it is unsurprising that the professional occupations group was the most important category for both sets of workers. [Figure 61](#) presents the distributions by occupation and shows that, in general, a higher percentage of those travelling to Ireland from Northern Ireland to work could be found in managerial and professional roles, while among those commuting to Northern Ireland from Ireland there was a greater number in occupational groups requiring lower skill levels, including operatives and elementary trades.

Figure 61 Occupation of cross-border workers aged 16-74



Appendices

Appendix 1

Background Notes

Terms used in the report and their meaning

Section	Title	Background Notes
Population distribution and change	Historical census data	<p>Historically a census of population has been carried out every 10 years in both Ireland and Northern Ireland, although Ireland has carried out a census every 5 years from 1946 onwards. While a decennial census of population has generally been carried out in the same year in both Ireland and Northern Ireland, this has not been the case on a number of occasions (notably in 2001/2, when Ireland's census was postponed to 2002 due to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease and in 1936/7, when there was a gap of one year between the census in Ireland in 1936 and Northern Ireland in 1937).</p> <p>In this section of the report, for the purposes of making historical comparisons, the mid-year population estimates are used for Northern Ireland to compare with the population from each corresponding census in Ireland.</p>
	Population density	Population density (population per square kilometre) is calculated based on 2011 geographical areas.
	De facto and usually resident populations	<p>The Northern Ireland census and subsequent mid-year population estimates are based on the usually resident population, that is, people are recorded at the address where they are usually resident irrespective of where they are on census night.</p> <p>For Ireland the main census results are reported on the de facto population, that is, persons are enumerated where they spend census night with a limited number of additional questions about the usual residents at each address who were temporarily absent on census night, thereby enabling key demographic statistics to be produced on a usually resident basis. Although the main demographic results included in this publication for Ireland are based on the de facto population, some results are based on the usually resident population and are indicated as such in the relevant titles and text. In practice the difference between these de facto and usually resident measures is not significant.</p>
	Usual residence	<p>For Ireland a person is considered usually resident at an address if they have lived there for a continuous period of at least 12 months, or arrived recently with the intention of staying for at least 12 months, with a general guidance that it is where they spend most of their nightly rest. Further information can be found in the explanatory notes on the back (Page 24) of the census form.</p> <p>In the case of Northern Ireland, a usual resident is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.</p>

Section	Title	Background Notes
Age	Classification of age	Data are classified according to different age groups in the report depending on the particular analysis, with the relevant age groups referenced in the accompanying titles and text.
	Median age	This refers to the age at which half of the population is younger and half is older.
	Dependency	In accordance with World Bank methodology, dependency is defined for statistical purposes as people outside the working age of 15-64. The age range for the young population is 0-14, while older people are classed as those aged 65 and over. Dependency ratios are used to give an indication of the age structure of a population with young and older shown as a percentage of the population of working age. The total dependency ratio is the sum of the young and old ratios.
	Young people in broad education stages.	For the purpose of this analysis the population has been classified in age-groups generally seen in the education process in Ireland, namely 0-4 (pre-school), 5-12 (primary school), 13-15 (lower secondary) and 16-18 (upper secondary). This classification differs from classifications of young age groups used elsewhere in this report.
	Working age groups	For the purpose of this section of the report, working age groups have been defined as age 19-64, to cover the population from second level education up to the age of 64. This classification differs from classifications of working age used elsewhere in this report.
	Older age groups	Aged 65 years and over.
Marital Status	Marital status of persons aged 15 and over	The analysis of marital status in this section relates to persons aged 15 years and over. This may differ to data previously published for Northern Ireland, where marital status is generally reported in respect of persons aged 16 and over. In this respect, it has been assumed that all 15-year-olds in Northern Ireland were single.
	Married	This refers to persons who indicated that they were married (including re-married) and, in the case of the Northern Ireland census, it includes those in a registered same-sex civil partnership.
	Married (including separated)	This refers to persons who were married or separated (but still legally married). For Northern Ireland, this includes those who were in a registered same-sex civil partnership or separated from such a partnership. For the purpose of some analysis presented in this report, different groups have been presented together, for example, to facilitate analysis where different broader classifications were available for historical data in the two jurisdictions.
	Divorced	Divorce was introduced in Ireland in 1996. Data for the 1991 census included persons granted a divorce in another country. For Northern Ireland, this includes those formerly in a registered same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved.

Section	Title	Background Notes
Households	Household composition	The determination of household composition is based on responses to the question dealing with relationships within the household.
	Private household	<p>This comprised either one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping arrangements - that is, sharing at least one meal a day (Ireland), sharing cooking facilities (Northern Ireland) or sharing a living room or sitting room. The total number of usual residents includes all usual residents present on census night, along with usual residents temporarily absent (for less than 12 months) on census night but excluding visitors to the household on census night.</p> <p>While this category excludes persons enumerated in a communal establishment (hotels, hospitals, nursing homes etc.), staff of these establishments who occupied separate living accommodation on the premises were classified as private households. This latter group were not included in private households in Northern Ireland unless they were living in a completely separate building within the grounds of the communal establishment</p>
	Permanent private household	A private household occupying a permanent dwelling such as a house, flat or bed-sit.
	Temporary private household	A private household occupying a caravan, mobile home or other temporary dwelling.
	Lone parent households	<p>In Ireland, a household comprising one parent together with one or more usually resident never-married children.</p> <p>In Northern Ireland, a lone-parent household comprises a lone-parent family and no other person. A lone-parent family consists of a father or mother with his or her child(ren), where the parent does not have a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner in the household, and the child(ren) do not have a spouse, same-sex civil partner or child in the household. A lone grandparent with his or her grandchild(ren) is also considered a lone-parent family if there are no children in the intervening generation present in the household (note that children of the grandparent may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation).</p>
	Household size	Consists of the total number of usually resident persons in a household.
Religion	Classification of religions 1861-2011	Although historical religion figures are readily available in census reports, these have typically highlighted the figures for those belonging to the Catholic religion and the three main Protestant denominations, with most people belonging to Other Christian or Christian-related religions, for example, Baptist, Christian and Pentecostal, being included within Other Religions. In order to facilitate the production of an historical time series on as consistent a basis as possible, an exercise has been undertaken to apply the current approach to religion classification in Northern Ireland to the historical data. By combining Protestants with those

Section	Title	Background Notes																					
		<p>belonging to Other Christian or Christian-related religions, this approach has enabled the production of tabular output for the period 1861 to 2011 for: Catholic; Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian-related); Other Religions; and None or Not Stated.</p>																					
Ethnicity	Classification of ethnicity	<p>Each category is defined below according to the ethnic group selected in the relevant tick boxes or specified by respondents in response to the relevant question on the Census form.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="635 499 1458 1344"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="635 499 831 535">Category</th> <th data-bbox="831 499 1145 600">Ireland (Question 11 categories)</th> <th data-bbox="1145 499 1458 600">Northern Ireland (Question 16 categories)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 600 831 757">White</td> <td data-bbox="831 600 1145 757">White Irish, White Irish Traveller, Any other White background</td> <td data-bbox="1145 600 1458 757">White, Irish Traveller</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 757 831 813">Non-white</td> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="831 757 1458 813">All categories not included in 'White' above</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 813 831 936">Black</td> <td data-bbox="831 813 1145 936">African, Any other Black background</td> <td data-bbox="1145 813 1458 936">Black Caribbean, Black African, Black Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 936 831 1104">Asian</td> <td data-bbox="831 936 1145 1104">Chinese, Any other Asian background</td> <td data-bbox="1145 936 1458 1104">Chinese, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other Asian</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1104 831 1205">Mixed ethnicity</td> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="831 1104 1458 1205">Mixed ethnic group</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1205 831 1344">Other</td> <td data-bbox="831 1205 1145 1344">Any other not specified above including mixed ethnicity</td> <td data-bbox="1145 1205 1458 1344">Any other not specified above</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Ireland (Question 11 categories)	Northern Ireland (Question 16 categories)	White	White Irish, White Irish Traveller, Any other White background	White, Irish Traveller	Non-white	All categories not included in 'White' above		Black	African, Any other Black background	Black Caribbean, Black African, Black Other	Asian	Chinese, Any other Asian background	Chinese, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other Asian	Mixed ethnicity	Mixed ethnic group		Other	Any other not specified above including mixed ethnicity	Any other not specified above
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Birthplace	Classification of birthplace	<p>The following categories are used in this report:</p> <ul data-bbox="671 1429 1474 1742" style="list-style-type: none"> • Rest of Europe includes all European countries other than Ireland, Northern Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales. • Rest of World includes all countries other than in Europe, Africa and Asia. Includes North, South and Central America, Australia and Oceania. • The category 'born elsewhere' covers persons born outside of Ireland for usual residents of Ireland and persons born outside of Northern Ireland for usual residents of Northern Ireland. 																					
Language	Language other than English or Irish	<p>For Ireland the census question (Q.15) asked respondents if they spoke a language other than English or Irish at home and, if so, what that language was. In Northern Ireland the census question (Q19) asked respondents what their main language was.</p> <p>Data presented relate to persons aged 3 years and over whose main language/language spoken at home was other than English or Irish.</p>																					

Section	Title	Background Notes
Health	General health	<p>For Ireland data are based on the de facto population on census night, excluding 'not stated', that is, persons who did not respond to the question on general health.</p> <p>For Northern Ireland data are based on the usually resident population as defined earlier.</p>
Unpaid carers	Unpaid carers	<p>For Ireland question 22 asked respondents if they provided 'regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability'; it included problems due to old age while 'help' was defined as including help with basic tasks such as feeding or dressing. Carers allowance / benefit was not considered to be pay for the purpose of this question.</p> <p>For Northern Ireland question 25 asked respondents if they looked after or gave any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either long-term physical or mental ill-health, disability or problems related to old age (which had lasted or were expected to last for at least 12 months), excluding help provided as part of paid employment.</p>
	Young carers	Persons aged 14 years or younger who indicated that they provided unpaid care.
Economic status	Methodology	In the 2011 census the questions and methodologies used to compile data on economic status in Ireland and Northern Ireland differed in several important aspects. While in Ireland the question on Principal Economic Status (PES) was used, in Northern Ireland the International Labour Organisation (ILO) measure was used. In order to facilitate comparison between data collected using these different methodologies, a conversion exercise was undertaken to convert the data for Ireland to an ILO basis. A full explanation of this exercise is described in Appendix 3.
	At work	Under the ILO criteria, employment is defined as persons who worked in the week before the survey for one hour or more for payment or profit (including work on the family farm or business) including all persons who had a job but were not at work because of illness, holidays etc. during the period. The data include all persons in the 16 - 74 year age group who met these criteria.
	Unemployed	<p>Under the ILO criteria, unemployment is defined as persons who, in the week before the survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • were without work; • were available for work within the next two weeks; and • had taken specific steps in the preceding four weeks to find work. <p>The data include all persons in the 16 - 74 year age group who met these criteria.</p>
	Labour force	Persons at work or unemployed, as defined above.
	Unemployment rate	Unemployed as a proportion of the labour force.

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Industry	Industry	The term <i>industry</i> used for Census of Population purposes is synonymous with the term “sector of economic activity” and is not confined to manufacturing industry. For employees the basis of the industrial classification is the business or profession of their employer; in the case of self-employed persons it is the nature of their own business or profession. Further information on this and other related topics (including occupation), along with a detailed outlay of the complete classification systems used, can be found in Appendices 3 to 10 of the Census 2011 report “This is Ireland Part 2.”																																																						
	Classification of industry	<p>For Ireland the industry coding used in this publication is NACE REV2 which is comprised of 615 classes at 4-digit level.</p> <p>In Northern Ireland the industry categorisation is based on the UK Standard Industrial Classifications of Economic Activities (SIC2007) which corresponds to NACE REV 2 at four digit level and above.</p> <p>The following table outlines the headings used in this report and the corresponding 4-digit NACE codes:</p> <table data-bbox="635 904 1461 1659"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="660 904 783 936">Code No.</th> <th data-bbox="831 904 874 936"></th> <th data-bbox="906 904 1029 936">Industry</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 943 794 974">0190 - 0400</td> <td data-bbox="831 943 874 974">A</td> <td data-bbox="906 943 1310 974">Agriculture, forestry and fishing</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 976 794 1008">0500 - 3300</td> <td data-bbox="831 976 874 1008">B,C</td> <td data-bbox="906 976 1453 1008">Manufacturing (incl. Mining and quarrying)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1010 794 1041">3510 - 3800</td> <td data-bbox="831 1010 874 1041">D,E</td> <td data-bbox="906 1010 1453 1077">Utilities (incl. Electricity, water, sewage and waste management)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1079 794 1111">4110- 4390</td> <td data-bbox="831 1079 874 1111">F</td> <td data-bbox="906 1079 1070 1111">Construction</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1113 794 1144">4500 - 4795</td> <td data-bbox="831 1113 874 1144">G</td> <td data-bbox="906 1113 1241 1144">Wholesale and retail trade</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1146 794 1178">4932 - 5300</td> <td data-bbox="831 1146 874 1178">H</td> <td data-bbox="906 1146 1190 1178">Transport and storage</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1180 794 1211">5510 - 5630</td> <td data-bbox="831 1180 874 1211">I</td> <td data-bbox="906 1180 1449 1211">Accommodation and food service activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1214 794 1245">5810 - 6300</td> <td data-bbox="831 1214 874 1245">J</td> <td data-bbox="906 1214 1318 1245">Information and communication</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1247 794 1279">6400 - 6630</td> <td data-bbox="831 1247 874 1279">K</td> <td data-bbox="906 1247 1329 1279">Financial and insurance activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1281 794 1312">6800</td> <td data-bbox="831 1281 874 1312">L</td> <td data-bbox="906 1281 1166 1312">Real estate activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1314 794 1346">6910 - 7500</td> <td data-bbox="831 1314 874 1346">M</td> <td data-bbox="906 1314 1366 1382">Professional, scientific and technical activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1384 794 1415">7700 - 8200</td> <td data-bbox="831 1384 874 1415">N</td> <td data-bbox="906 1384 1469 1415">Administrative and support service activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1417 794 1449">8422 - 8490</td> <td data-bbox="831 1417 874 1449">O</td> <td data-bbox="906 1417 1350 1485">Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1487 794 1518">8510 - 8590</td> <td data-bbox="831 1487 874 1518">P</td> <td data-bbox="906 1487 1038 1518">Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1520 794 1552">8610 - 8800</td> <td data-bbox="831 1520 874 1552">Q</td> <td data-bbox="906 1520 1414 1552">Human health and social work activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1554 794 1585">9610 - 9609</td> <td data-bbox="831 1554 874 1585">R,S</td> <td data-bbox="906 1554 1358 1621">Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1624 794 1655">9700 - 9999</td> <td data-bbox="831 1624 874 1655">T,U</td> <td data-bbox="906 1624 1174 1655">Other incl. not stated</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code No.		Industry	0190 - 0400	A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0500 - 3300	B,C	Manufacturing (incl. Mining and quarrying)	3510 - 3800	D,E	Utilities (incl. Electricity, water, sewage and waste management)	4110- 4390	F	Construction	4500 - 4795	G	Wholesale and retail trade	4932 - 5300	H	Transport and storage	5510 - 5630	I	Accommodation and food service activities	5810 - 6300	J	Information and communication	6400 - 6630	K	Financial and insurance activities	6800	L	Real estate activities	6910 - 7500	M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	7700 - 8200	N	Administrative and support service activities	8422 - 8490	O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8510 - 8590	P	Education	8610 - 8800	Q	Human health and social work activities	9610 - 9609	R,S	Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	9700 - 9999	T,U	Other incl. not stated
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Occupation	Broad occupational group	Refers to the highest level (1 digit level of classification) in the SOC 2010 classification.
	At work	The data on occupations relate to all persons in the 16 - 74 year age group who were at work. The data for Ireland relate to 'persons working for payment or profit' in accordance with responses to census question on Principal Economic Status (Q. 27).
Education	Classifications used	The education and qualification systems that operate in Ireland and Northern Ireland vary considerably. Full details of the categories which are used in presenting the data in this section of the publication are set out in Appendix 4.
Housing	Permanent housing stock	The total number of permanent residential dwellings that were available for occupancy at the time of the census; this includes holiday homes, vacant houses or apartments and dwellings temporarily absent on Census night, but excludes communal establishments, temporary private households (for example, caravans and mobile homes) and dwellings categorised as derelict or under construction.
	Vacant dwellings	Refers to permanent housing units which were unoccupied by usual residents on census night. Dwellings under construction and derelict properties were excluded, as were dwellings where the usual residents were temporarily absent.
	Holiday homes	For Ireland, holiday homes are categorised as dwellings that are only occasionally occupied; while they are mainly found in rural areas this group can also include city apartments used for weekend breaks etc. Enumerators were instructed to consult with neighbours as to whether a dwelling was used as a holiday home. In Northern Ireland's outputs, no distinction has been made between holiday homes and other vacant properties.
	Vacancy rates	Vacant dwellings as a percentage of the total housing stock.
	Tenure	Refers to whether the accommodation is owned or rented and to the type of landlord of rented properties.
	Rented privately	Refers to accommodation rented from a private landlord.
	Non-private/ social rented	For Ireland this refers to properties rented from a Local Authority or Voluntary body. For Northern Ireland this refers to properties rented from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive, a housing association or a charitable trust.
	Central heating	For Ireland question H6 asked the main type of fuel used for central heating, asking respondents to select one option only. For Northern Ireland question H11 asked for the type of central heating, asking respondents to indicate all of the options that applied. The mixed category refers to accommodation where more than one type of central heating was selected on the census form. Accordingly the two sets of results are not directly comparable.

Section	Title	Background Notes
Travel to work, school & college	Cross-border commuters	For Ireland this category refers to persons who indicated that their place of work, school or study (Q34) was in Northern Ireland. For Northern Ireland (Q43) this category refers to persons who travelled to an address in Ireland for their main work or study.
Geography	County	For Ireland the layer of geography used for the maps is the Local Authority Administrative area. This corresponds to LAU-1 in the NUTS classification, of which there are 34 subdivisions corresponding to the 34 administrative counties and cities (County and City Councils).
	Local Government District (LGD)	For Northern Ireland the layer of geography used is the Local Government District (LGD); this also corresponds to LAU-1 in the NUTS classification, of which there are 26 subdivisions, corresponding to the 26 LGDs.
	Greater Dublin Area	This refers to Dublin city (as legally defined) together with its suburbs in the three adjacent counties of Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin.
	City	For Ireland this refers to the areas administered by Dublin, Cork, Galway, Limerick and Waterford City councils. For example, Dublin city refers to that area administered by Dublin city council and as such does not include some of the suburbs of the city which are located in the surrounding administrative areas of Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin. The differences in the geographic classification of Local Government District in Northern Ireland should be noted; in particular, this classification does not use city boundaries. Consequently, comparisons between city areas in Northern Ireland were not possible as part of this publication.
	Dublin commuter belt	Refers to the Greater Dublin Area (defined above) and the surrounding counties of Meath, Kildare and Wicklow.
	Maps	All maps in this release are © Ordnance Survey Ireland. All rights reserved. License number 01/05/001.

Appendix 2

Sources of Data

Page	Table, Figure, Map Reference	Source	
		Ireland	Northern Ireland
9	Figure 1 & Table 1 Population 1901-2011	Census 2011 Table CDD01	North & South: A Statistical Profile 2008, Table 1.1 Mid-Year Population Estimates (2011 Census-Based)
10	Figure 2 & Table 2 Intercensal population change 1951-2011	Census 2011 Table CDD01	North & South: A Statistical Profile 2008, Table 1.1 Mid-Year Population Estimates (2011 Census-Based)
11	Figure 3 Sex ratio (Males per 1,000 females) 1901-2011 Table 3 Population by gender and sex ratio (Males per 1,000 females)	Census 2011 Table CDD01	North & South: A Statistical Profile 2008, Table 1.1 Mid-Year Population Estimates (2011 Census-Based)
12	Map 1 Population Change 1991-2011 & Map 2 Sex ratio (Males per 1,000 females)	Census 2011 Table CD204	Home Population (1991 and 2011) by LGD by Sex (NISRA Website) Mid-Year Population Estimates (2011 Census-Based)
13	Figure 4 Growth in Population density 1991-2011 Table 4 Population density by area 2011	Census 2011 Tables CDD01 (population) & CD115 (2011 areas)	Mid-Year Population Estimates (2011 Census-Based)
14	Figure 5 Population Pyramid 2011	Census 2011 Table CD205	Mid-Year Population Estimates (2011 Census-Based)
15	Figure 6 Median Age 1926 – 2011 Map 3 Median Age	Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Statistics Bulletin: Census 2011 Population and Household Results for Northern Ireland, Table 3 Census 2011 – Table KS102NI

Page	Table, Figure, Map Reference	Source	
		Ireland	Northern Ireland
16	Figure 7 Young and older share of total population 2011	Census 2011 Table CD205	Mid-Year Population Estimates (2011 Census-Based)
	Figure 8 Dependency 1926-2011	Census 1926 – 2006 Single year of age tables	1951 Census Reports: Second Preliminary Report (Ages), Table 2 1961-2011 Mid-Year Population Estimates
17	Map 4 Age Dependency	Census 2011 Table CD207	Mid-Year Population Estimates (2011 Census-Based)
	Table 5 Areas with the highest and lowest dependency		
18	Figure 9 Young age groups as proportion of the population	2011 - Census 2011 Table CD205	Mid-Year Population Estimates (2011 Census-Based)
	Figure 10 Change in young age groups 2002-2011	2002 - Census 2002 Table 05. 'Persons, males and females classified by single year of age'.	
	Map 5 Young people as % of total population	Census 2011 Table CD207	
19	Figure 11 Working age groups as % of total population	2011 - Census 2011 Table CD205	Mid-Year Population Estimates (2011 Census-Based)
	Figure 12 Change in working age populations 2001/2 - 2011	2002 – Census 2002 Table 05. 'Persons, males and females classified by single year of age'	
20	Figure 13 Males and females in older age groups by share of total population	Census 2011 Table CD205	Mid-Year Population Estimates (2011 Census-Based)
	Figure 14 Females as a percentage of the population in each age group		

Page	Table, Figure, Map Reference	Source	
		Ireland	Northern Ireland
21	Map 6 Older people as % of total population Figure 15 Change in older populations 2002-2011	Census 2011 Table CD207 2011 - Census 2011 Table CD205 2002 – Census 2002 Table 05. ‘Persons, males and females classified by single year of age’	Mid-Year Population Estimates (2011 Census-Based)
22	Figure 16 persons aged 15 and over by marital status 2011 Figure 17 % of total population aged 15 and over by marital status 1961-2011	Census 2011 Table CD212 1961-1981 Census 2011 Table CD517 1991 & 2002 Volume2 Ages and Marital Status. Table 05. ‘Persons, males and females of each age group classified by detailed marital status’ Census 2011 Table CD518	Census 2011 – Tables KS103NI and QS103NI 1961 Census of Northern Ireland General Report Table 12 1971, 1981 and 1991 Census of Northern Ireland Summary Report, Table 5 Census 2001 – Tables KS04 and P1
23	Figure 18 Change in marital status in Ireland (2002-11) and Northern Ireland (2001-11) Table 6 Population aged 15 and over by marital status 1991-2011	2011 Census 2011 Table CD518 1991 & 2002 Volume2 Ages and marital Status. Table 05. ‘Persons, males and females of each age group classified by detailed marital status’	Census 2001 – Tables KS04 and P1 Census 2011 – Tables KS103NI and QS103NI 1991 Census of Northern Ireland Summary Report Table 5
24	Figure 19 Separated and divorced persons as share of population aged 15 and over 2001/2-2011 Map 7 Separated and Divorced 2011	2002 – Census 2002 - Volume 2 ‘Ages and marital status’ Table 02. ‘Persons, Males and females in each age group classified by detailed marital status’ Census 2011 Table CD518 2011 Census 2011 Table CD501	Census 2001 – Tables KS04 and KS103NI Census 2011 – Table DC1103NI

Page	Table, Figure, Map Reference	Source	
		Ireland	Northern Ireland
25	Figure 20 Widowed as % of total population	Census 2011 Table CD212	Census 2011 – Tables CT0002NI and QS103NI
26	Table 7 Households & Figure 21 Type of household.	Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 – Table KS105NI
27	Map 8 Lone parent households Map 9 Proportion of people aged 65 and over who were living alone.	Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 – Table KS105NI
28	Map 10 Average Household size Figure 22 Distribution of household size 1961 and 2011	Census 2011 Table CD502 Census 2011 Tables CD502 and CD503 Census 1961 – Volume 6 'Housing and social amenities' Table 10.	Usually Resident Population Households and Average Size (2011 Census-Based) Census 2011: Detailed Characteristics for Northern Ireland on Health, Religion and National Identity, Figure 2.21
29	Figure 23 Religion 1861-2011	Census of Ireland Reports 1861-1911 Census reports 1926-2002	Census of Ireland Reports 1861-1911 NI Census Reports 1926 – 2011
30	Figure 24 Change in Religion 2001/2-2011 Figure 25 Religion as percentage of population in each age group	Census 2011 (previously unpublished) Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2001 Table KS07c Census 2011 – Table QS218NI Census 2011 – Table DC2114NI
31	Figure 26 No religion by age group Map 11 No religion	Census 2011 (previously unpublished) Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 – Table DC2114NI Census 2011 – Table KS211NI
32	Figure 27 General health by religion 2011 Figure 28 Average household size by religion Figure 29 Percentage of households with 5 or more persons by religion	Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 – Tables DC2306NI and DC2420NI

Page	Table, Figure, Map Reference	Source	
		Ireland	Northern Ireland
33	Figure 30 Non-white ethnic groups as proportion of total population in each age group 2011	Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 – Table DC2101NI
	Map 12 Non-white ethnicity	Census 2011 Table CD703	Census 2011 – Table KS201NI
34	Figure 31 Religion of ethnic groups 2011	Census 2011 Table CD708	Census 2011 – Table DC2248NI
	Figure 32 Persons aged 16 and over by marital status and ethnicity	Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 – Table DC2104NI
35	Figure 33 Age distribution of Irish Travellers	Census 2011 previously unpublished	Census 2011 – Table DC2101NI
	Figure 34 Religion of Irish Travellers	Census 2011 Table CD708	Census 2011 – Table DC2248NI
36	Figure 35 Ethnicity of usual residents by place of birth	Census 2011 Table CD706	Census 2011 – Table DC2201NI
37	Figure 36 Birthplace where born outside country of usual residence	Census 2011 Table CDD22	Census 2011 – Table DC2201NI
	Map 13 Born outside country of usual residence	Census 2011 Table CDD23	Census 2011 – Table DC2107NI
38	Map 14 Born in the neighbouring jurisdiction	Census 2011 Table CDD23	Census 2011 – Table DC2107NI
	Table 8 Top 10 birthplaces of usual residents	Census 2011 Table CD614	Census 2011 – Table QS206NI
39	Figure 37 Proportion of usual residents aged 3 and over whose main language/language spoken was other than English or Irish Table 9 Main languages spoken other than English or Irish	Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 - Tables DC2111NI and KS207NI
40	Figure 38 General health 2011	Census 2011 Table CDS30	Census 2011 - Tables CT0046NI and QS302NI
	Map 15 Bad and very bad health		

Page	Table, Figure, Map Reference	Source	
		Ireland	Northern Ireland
41	Figure 39 General health by age group	Census 2011 Table CDS30	Census 2011 - Table CT0046NI
42	Figure 40 Unpaid carers as percentage of usual residents in each age group Figure 41 Change in unpaid carers since 2001/2	Census 2011 Table CDS24 (adjusted) Census 2002 Volume 10 Table 44	Census 2011 - Table DC3304NI Census 2001 - Table S025
43	Figure 42 Hours of unpaid care provided Figure 43 Carers who provided 50 or more unpaid hours per week	Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 - Table DC3304NI
44	Figure 44 Hours of unpaid care by children aged under 15 years Figure 45 Health of unpaid carers	Census 2011 (previously unpublished) Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 - Table DC3301NI
45	Table 10 Persons aged 16-74 at work and unemployed Figure 46 Unemployment rate for persons aged 16-74	Census 2011 (previously unpublished - see Appendix 3 for details).	Census 2011 - Tables KS601NI, KS602NI & KS603NI
46	Table 11 Unemployment rates for persons aged 16-74 by area Map 16 Unemployment rates for males aged 16-74	Census 2011 previously unpublished (see Appendix 3 for details).	Census 2011 - Tables KS601NI, KS602NI & KS603NI
47	Table 12 Persons aged 16-74 at work by industry	Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 - Table DC6106NI
48	Maps 17-20 Employment among persons aged 16-74 in selected industrial sectors	Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 - Table DC6106NI
49	Figure 47 Proportion of males and females aged 16-74 at work by industry	Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 - Table DC6106NI
50	Table 13 Persons aged 16-74 at work by occupation Figure 48 Proportion at work by occupation	Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 - Table DC6108NI

Page	Table, Figure, Map Reference	Source	
		Ireland	Northern Ireland
51	Figure 49 Proportion of males and females aged 16-74 at work by occupation	Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 - Table DC6108NI
52	Table 14 Highest level of education of usual residents aged 16 and over Figure 50 Third level (degree or higher)	Census 2011 (previously unpublished - see Appendix 4 for details)	Census 2011 - Table KS501NI Census 2011 - Table DC5101NI
53	Figure 51 Proportion of males and females aged 16 and over by education level Figure 52 Level of education by religion	Census 2011 (previously unpublished - see Appendix 4 for details)	Census 2011 - Table DC5101NI Census 2011 - Table DC2510NI
54	Map 21 Houses and bungalows vacancy rate Table 15 Permanent housing stock	Census 2011 Table (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 - Table DC4401NI
55	Map 22 Houses or bungalows as a proportion of all accommodation Figure 53 Private households by type of accommodation	Census 2011 Table CD405 Census 2011 Table CD404	Census 2011 - Table QS402NI
56	Figure 54 Tenure Map 23 Social rented accommodation	Census 2011 Table CD418	Census 2011 - Table QS405NI
57	Figure 55 Households by number of rooms 1971-2011 Figure 56 Central heating	Census 2011 Table CD410 Census 2011 Table CD427	Census 2011 - Table QS406NI Census 2001 Housing and Transport report Table S355 Census Housing and Household Composition reports – 1971 Table 7, 1981 Table 6 and 1991 Table 6 Census 2011 - Table KS404NI
58	Figure 57 Availability of cars or vans in households Map 24 Households with access to at least one car or van	Census 2011 Table CD001	Census 2011 - Table KS405NI Census 2011 Data

Page	Table, Figure, Map Reference	Source	
		Ireland	Northern Ireland
59	Table 16 Method of travel to work, school or college Map 25 Percentage who travelled by bus or train	Census 2011 Table CD004	Census 2011 - Table KS702NI
60	Figure 58 Cross-border commuters (work or study)	Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 - Table CT0023NI
61	Map 26 Origin and destination of cross-border commuters from Ireland to work or study in Northern Ireland	Census 2011 Data	Census 2011 Data
62	Map 27 Origin and destination of cross-border commuters from Northern Ireland to work or study in Ireland	Census 2011 Data	Census 2011 Data
63	Figure 59 Birthplace of cross-border commuters (work or study) Table 17 Religion of cross-border commuters (work or study)	Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 - Tables CT0024NI, KS204NI and CT0027NI
64	Figure 60 Industry of cross-border workers aged 16-74 Figure 61 Occupation of cross-border workers aged 16-74	Census 2011 (previously unpublished)	Census 2011 - Tables CT0021NI and CT0022NI

Notes:

- (1) Previously unpublished sources for Ireland signify that the data have not been previously published in the format or according to the classification used in this publication. In some cases additional tables of data in respect of the census in Ireland in 2011 have been prepared in order to facilitate comparisons with Northern Ireland published data, for example, where published data for Ireland were based on different age groups or classifications.
- (2) The data used to prepare each of the figures, tables and maps in this report are presented in spreadsheets which are available to view and download by clicking on the hyperlinks in the name of the relevant figure, map or table in the text of this report which is available online at www.cso.ie/ and www.nisra.gov.uk/census

Appendix 3

Unemployment – ILO and PES approaches

Different approaches were used in the measurement of unemployment in the censuses in Ireland and Northern Ireland in 2011. While the official measure of unemployment in Ireland is based on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition (whereby people must satisfy certain conditions before they are deemed to be unemployed), the census measure of unemployment was based on a question on Principal Economic Status (PES) (where respondents ticked one of a range of options to indicate whether they were at work, unemployed, a student, homemaker, retired etc. See census Question 27). In Northern Ireland, the ILO measure was used in the census.

In order to produce comparable census data for Ireland and Northern Ireland, the PES based measure of unemployment in Ireland has been adjusted to an ILO basis. The methodology mapped PES and ILO data from the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) and the 2002 census, both of which collected data using both approaches, and applied the changes in the QNHS distributions between 2002 and 2011 to the 2011 census data.

Specifically, a table of PES by ILO rates was extracted from the 2002 Quarter 2 and 2011 Quarter 2 QNHS data at Regional Authority level, for men and women (Note that in both years Quarter 2 data corresponded to the period in which the census was undertaken). A similar matrix was extracted from the 2002 census (when both ILO and PES measures were captured) at Electoral Division (ED) level. The changes in the QNHS distributions between 2002 and 2011 were applied to the relevant ED census 2002 distributions; giving 2011 ED based PES/ILO distributions. These were then applied to every Small Area (SA) within each ED to convert the PES data to an ILO basis. This was then summarised to County level.

Appendix 4

Education

The educational and qualification systems that operate in Ireland and Northern Ireland differ considerably, as did the census questions asked in both jurisdictions in 2011. In Ireland, the census question asked respondents to identify their highest level of education completed, while in Northern Ireland the question asked for qualifications held. In order to produce comparable census data for Ireland and Northern Ireland, a mapping exercise was carried out to identify comparable levels of educational qualification between the two sets of census data.

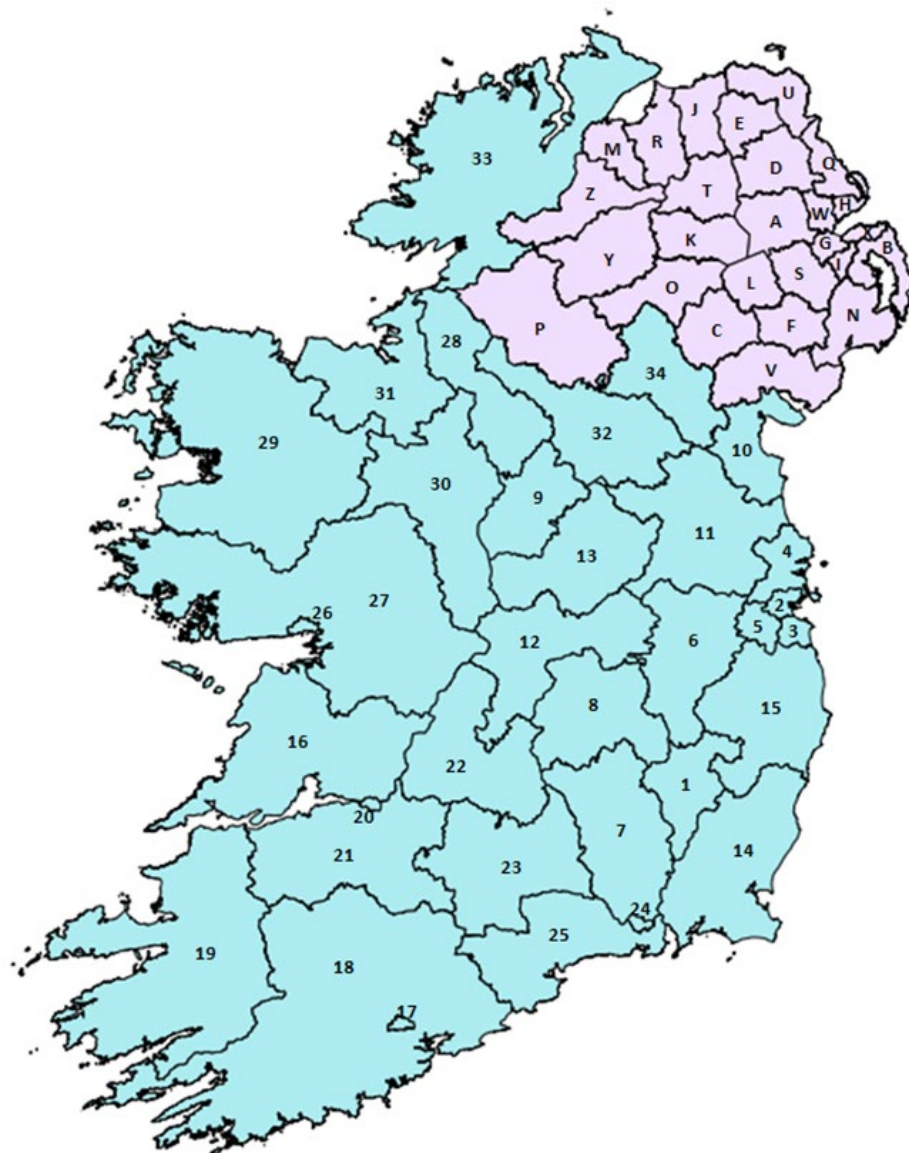
After consultation with NISRA and Department of Education and Skills, an exercise was carried out to compare the different levels of educational qualification in the two jurisdictions with reference to the data sought in the relevant census questions. Given the differences in the qualifications awarded, particularly at second level, it was possible to map the qualifications, and therefore the census results, at a high level only, as presented in the table below, which also references the qualification levels from the census questions which are included in each grouping.

Northern Ireland data were sourced from NISRA's 2011 Census Table DC5101NI 'Highest level of qualification by age by sex for all usual residents aged 16 and over' and data for Ireland were compiled in line with the classifications used in this report and the categories outlined in the table below.

Category	Ireland		Northern Ireland	
	Qualification level	Census Question 25 (Tick boxes)	Qualification level	Census Question 27 (Tick boxes)
None, Primary, Lower Secondary	No formal education/training, Primary, Lower secondary	1,2,3	No qualification, level 1	1,2,13
Upper Secondary	Upper Secondary, Higher Certificate	4,7	Level 2 and 3 (e.g. 5 or more GCSEs (grades A*-C), A Levels)	3,4,6,7
Vocational	Technical or Vocational	5	Vocational, other	11,12
Apprenticeship	Advanced certificate/ Completed Apprenticeship	6	Apprenticeship	5
Third level	Ordinary Bachelor Degree or National Diploma, Honours Bachelor Degree/Professional Qualification, Postgraduate Diploma or Degree, Doctorate.	8,9,10,11	Level 4 and above (degree or higher)	8,9,10

Appendix 5

Reference map



Northern Ireland Local Government District (LGD)	
A	Antrim
B	Ards
C	Armagh
D	Ballymena
E	Ballymoney
F	Banbridge
G	Belfast
H	Carrickfergus
I	Castlereagh
J	Coleraine
K	Cookstown
L	Craigavon
M	Derry
N	Down
O	Dungannon
P	Fermanagh
Q	Larne
R	Limavady
S	Lisburn
T	Magherafelt
U	Moyle
V	Newry and Mourne
W	Newtownabbey
X	North Down
Y	Omagh
Z	Strabane

Ireland

Local Authority Administrative Area

1	Carlow	13	Westmeath	25	Waterford County
2	Dublin City	14	Wexford	26	Galway City
3	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	15	Wicklow	27	Galway County
4	Fingal	16	Clare	28	Leitrim
5	South Dublin	17	Cork City	29	Mayo
6	Kildare	18	Cork County	30	Roscommon
7	Kilkenny	19	Kerry	31	Sligo
8	Laois	20	Limerick City	32	Cavan
9	Longford	21	Limerick County	33	Donegal
10	Louth	22	North Tipperary	34	Monaghan
11	Meath	23	South Tipperary		
12	Offaly	24	Waterford City		

Appendix 6

2011 Census forms

The attached extracts are taken from the census forms used in the 2011 Census in Ireland and Northern Ireland.

