

2011 Labour Force Survey Religion Report: Statistics on Religious Communities and the Labour Market in Northern Ireland

March 2013



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Letters: Room DG/18, 1 Drummond Road, London, SW1V 2QQ

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Key points

- Between 1990 and 2011 Roman Catholic representation in the population aged 16 years and over increased from 38% to 40%. Over the same period Protestant representation fell from 56% to 49% and other / non determined increased from 6% to 11%
- The Protestant population has an older age profile than the Roman Catholic population. Protestants account for 62% of people aged 60 and over, Roman Catholics account for 29% people aged 60 and over
- Since 1992 the proportion of the economically active that were unemployed has declined
- The rate of economic activity was higher for Protestants than for Roman Catholics. The higher economic activity rate for Protestants has persisted over time
- The number of economically active Roman Catholics of working age has increased strongly over the period 1992 – 2011.
- The economic inactivity rate for Roman Catholics was higher than that for Protestants. The higher rate for Roman Catholics has persisted over time
- The main reason for economic inactivity for both Roman Catholics and Protestants was sickness / disability
- Unemployment rates and the numbers unemployed have decreased for both Roman Catholics and Protestants over the period 1992 - 2011
- The percentage point gap in unemployment rates between the two communities has decreased from 9% in 1992 to 2% in 2011
- A higher proportion of working age Protestants were in employment than Roman Catholics. This higher rate of employment for Protestants has persisted over time, although the percentage point difference has closed from 16% in 1992 to 5% in 2011
- Over the period 1992 – 2011 there has been an increase of approximately 123,000 Roman Catholics aged 16+ in employment and an increase of approximately 7,000 Protestants aged 16+ in employment.
- There was no significant difference in the proportion of economically active Protestants and Roman Catholics of working age who had higher level qualifications.
- A slightly higher proportion of economically active Protestants of working age had no qualifications (16%) compared to 14% of similar Roman Catholics
- The incidence of no formal qualifications increased with age for both Protestants and Roman Catholics
- The greatest difference in terms of economic activity rates and employment rates between Roman Catholics and Protestants was evident in the North of NI and the West & South of NI.
- The lowest rate of working age employment for Roman Catholics was in the North of NI and for Protestants in Belfast.

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Introduction

This report presents information from the 2011 Labour Force Survey (LFS) on the labour market characteristics of Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland.

The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment commissions the LFS in Northern Ireland. However, it is the NI Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) who actually carry out the survey and publish the results. In particular, the day-to-day management of the fieldwork, including data collection and database creation, rests with NISRA's Central Survey Unit (CSU).

From 1973 to 1983, the survey was conducted biennially in Northern Ireland changing to an annual survey from 1984 until 1994. Since December 1994 the LFS has been conducted on a quarterly basis initially based on the financial year. Since 2005 the LFS annual database moved to calendar quarters. The 2011 results reported here refer to the calendar year that is from 1st January 2011 to 31st December 2011. While the impact of this change is likely to be negligible it should be borne in mind when assessing the information in this report.

Full details of the sample coverage and definitions used within the LFS can be found in Appendix B. The definitions used conform to that of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Policy context of the LFS Religion report

Historically there has been a difference in the labour market outcomes between members of the two main religious communities in Northern Ireland. There have been higher rates of unemployment and economic inactivity in the Roman Catholic community compared to the Protestant community.

The reasons for the differences between the two communities were complex and beyond the scope of this publication. However, these issues were explored by DTZ Pieta (2005) on behalf of OFMDFM¹.

There have been a number of pieces of legislation passed relating to Fair Employment. In 1998 there were two pieces of legislation passed. The first was the Northern Ireland Act (1998). Section 75 of this requires public bodies to have due regard to promote equality between people on a number of grounds including religion.

The second piece of legislation was the Fair Employment and Treatment (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 which makes it unlawful to discriminate on the grounds of religious belief and/or political opinion in the field of employment. This was amended by the Fair Employment and Treatment Order (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 to take account of EU regulations.

The Equality Commission for Northern Ireland (ECNI) was established under the Northern Ireland Act (1998) to implement the Fair Employment legislation. It produces an annual Fair Employment Monitoring Report. However, the ECNI only monitors employers which employ ten or more employees. This means that employees of small businesses and individuals who are not in employment are excluded.

The LFS Religion Report was developed to monitor the labour market outcomes of the Roman Catholic and Protestant communities. By using the LFS this report is able to look at a wider labour market spectrum than the ECNI's Fair Employment Monitoring report.

¹ This was part of a four part report on Labour Market Dynamics which is available at http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/index/equality/equalityresearch/research-publications/esn-pubs/content_-_equality-newpage-7.htm#equality2005

Report format and coverage

Previous LFS Religion Reports from 2004 to 2010 can be accessed on the OFMDFM Equality Research Branch website².

A user review was completed in 2004/05 resulting in a new format for the 2004 LFS religion report published in 2006. This new format forms the basis of this report.

Working Age Definition Change

The ‘working age’ definition, used in the calculation of employment and economic inactivity rates, was changed in August 2010 to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both males and females. Previously these rates were based on upper age limits of 59 for females and 64 for males, reflecting the state pension ages in the UK. However, between 2010 and 2020, the state pension age for females is increasing (by one month every two months) from 60 to 65, thereby making a change to the definition necessary.

The change in definition followed a UK Wide public consultation on the issue and the approach being applied to Northern Ireland labour market statistics mirrors the approach that the Office for National Statistics (ONS) are applying to other UK regions.

Due to the definition change caution needs to be applied when interpreting trends over time. Figures for both definitions are given for 2010 in Appendix 1. This report uses the new definition only.

²<http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/index/equality/equalityresearch/research-publications/labour-force-religion-reports.htm>

Results

The majority of tables and graphs within this report refer only to those within the survey who could be categorised as either Roman Catholic or Protestant. Chapter 1 includes details of those whose religion was neither Roman Catholic nor Protestant or for whom no religion could be determined.

Tables included in the report can reflect percentage or population estimates. Percentage estimates are rounded to the nearest whole number. Population estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand and reflect the impacts of weights applied to the data to ensure that it reflects the age and sex distribution of the Northern Ireland population. Percentages and numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Where cell sizes are too small to allow meaningful analysis, the estimate is replaced by an asterisk (*) (a more detailed explanation is included in Appendix B).

Stated religion and Community background questions

Since the LFS started individuals were asked to state their religious denomination. This report is based on the responses to this stated religion question. The increase in the Other/ Non-determined raised issues regarding the how well the stated religion data reflects society. In an attempt to investigate this issue a question was asked concerning what religious community individuals of no stated religious denomination were brought up in. The 2011 report is the first report where the data is available for analysis. The community background data has not been incorporated into this report, but there has been some discussion regarding it in the Summary Quality Report. It is anticipated the LFS Religion Report will be revised from next year, so future reports will incorporate the community background data.

Further information

Further information and copies in alternative formats can be obtained by contacting:

Michael McNally
OFMDFM
Equality Research Branch
Castle Buildings
Stormont Estate
Belfast,
BT4 3SG
Telephoning: 02890 522091
E-mailing:
michael.mcnally@ofmdfmi.gov.uk

Publication available at:
<http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/index/equality/equalityresearch/research-publications/labour-force-religion-reports.htm>

CHAPTER 2

Community Characteristics

(Tables A2.1 – A2.25; Appendix A)

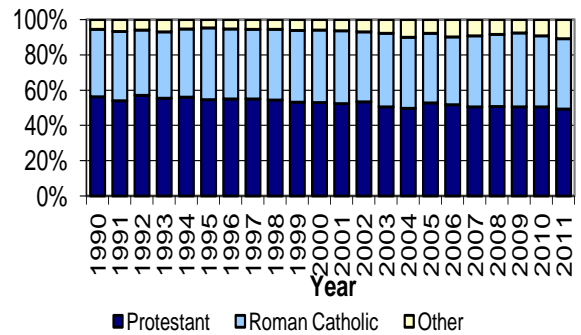
Key Points

- Between 1990 and 2011 Roman Catholic representation in the population aged 16 years and over increased from 38% to 40%. Over the same period Protestant representation fell from 56% to 49% and other / non determined increased from 6% to 11%
- The Protestant population has an older age profile than the Roman Catholic population. Protestants account for 62% of people aged 60 and over, Roman Catholics account for 29% people aged 60 and over
- 21% of Roman Catholics of working age has a disability compared to 20% of Protestants
- Among households more Protestants are owner occupiers than Roman Catholics
- A higher proportion of Roman Catholics are full-time students compared to Protestants
- A higher proportion of Roman Catholic families have dependent children compared to Protestant families
- A higher proportion of Roman Catholic families are lone parent families with dependent child(ren) compared to Protestants

2.1 Population aged 16+

Figure 2.1 shows the composition of the total population aged 16+ for Protestants, Roman Catholics, and others. The proportion of Protestants has fallen from 56% in 1990 to 49% in 2011. The proportion of Roman Catholics has risen in the same period from 38% to 40%. The proportion of the population aged 16+ from the other/non determined group has risen between 1990 (6%) and 2011 (11%)

Figure 2.1 Population aged 16+



In terms of absolute numbers there was an increase of 49,000 Protestants between 1990 and 2011 (8%) and 121,000 Roman Catholics (27%). Those individuals classified as other / non determined increased by 90,000 (145%).

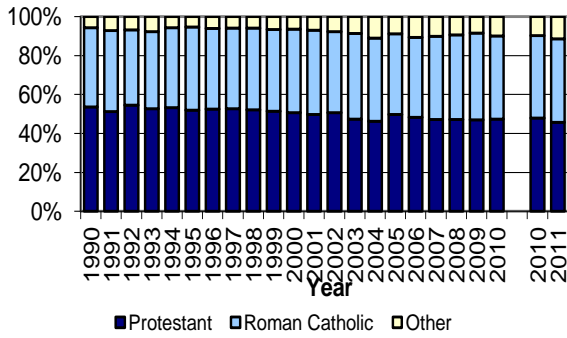
2.2 Working age population

The composition of the working age population is shown in Figure 2.2. For the period 1990 to 2009 the working age was defined as aged between 16 and 64 years for males and between 16 and 59 years for females. **From 2010 the working age definition was changed to those aged between 16 and 64 years for both males and females. For 2010 figures for both definitions are given in the trend graphs and Appendix A.**

The difference between the proportion of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the working age population has fallen from 13 percentage points in 1990 to 3 percentage points in 2011. In 1990 the religious composition of the population of working age was 54% Protestant, 41% Roman Catholic and 6% other / non determined. In 2011 the corresponding figures were 46%, 43% and 11%.

In terms of absolute numbers the period 1990 to 2011 saw an increase of 32,000 Protestants of working age (6%), an increase of 120,000 Roman Catholics (32%), and an increase of 80,000 other / non determined religion (150%).

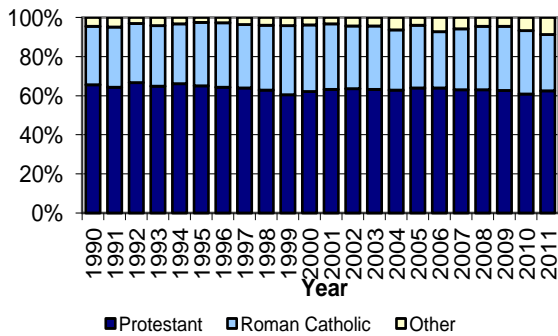
Figure 2.2 Working age population



2.3 Population aged 60+

Figure 2.3 shows the composition of the population aged 60+. The proportion of Protestants was 66% in 1990 and 62% in 2011. The proportion of Roman Catholics was 30% in 1990 and 29% in 2011. The proportion of the population aged 60+ from the other/non determined group was 5% in 1990 and 9% in 2011.

Figure 2.3 Population aged 60+

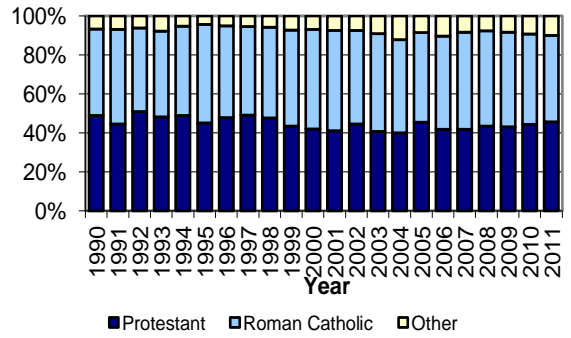


In terms of absolute numbers there was an increase of 49,000 Protestants aged 60+ between 1990 and 2011 (29%), 24,000 Roman Catholics (32%) and 19,000 individuals classified as other / non determined (164%).

2.4 Population aged 16-24

The composition of the population aged between 16 and 24 is shown in Figure 2.4. The proportion of Protestants was 49% in 1990 and 46% in 2011. The proportion of Roman Catholics was 44% in 1990 and 45% in 2011. The proportion of the population aged 16 – 24 years from the other / non determined group was 7% in 1990 and 10% in 2011.

Figure 2.4 Population aged 16-24

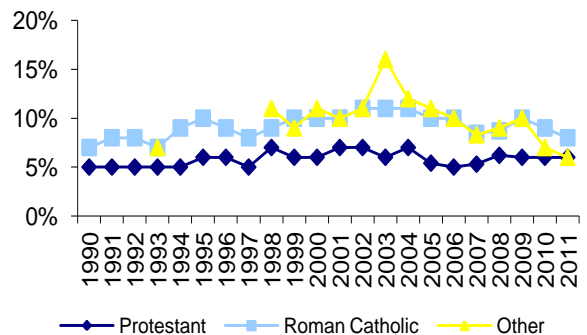


In terms of absolute numbers there was a decrease of 14,000 Protestants aged 16-24 between 1990 and 2011 (12%) and a decrease of 5,000 Roman Catholics (5%). Those individuals classified as other / non determined increased by 6,000 (40%).

2.5 Proportion of full-time students (16+)

Figure 2.5 below shows the proportion of the adult population that were full-time students over the period 1990 to 2011. At the beginning of the period in question 5% of Protestants and 7% of Roman Catholics were full-time students. In 2011, 6% of the Protestant adult population and 8% of the Roman Catholic adult population were full-time students, as were 6% of individuals classified as other / non determined.

Figure 2.5 Proportion of all full-time students (16+)



In terms of absolute numbers there has been an increase of 12,000 Protestant (40%) and 17,000 Roman Catholic (57%) full-time students aged 16 years and over.

2.6 Proportion of the population of working age who are disabled

Following the introduction into law of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995, in NI and the rest of the UK, the LFS recorded the presence of a disability in a categorisation compatible with the DDA. The categorisation is shown below:

- DDA disabled and work limiting disabled;
- DDA disabled only;
- Work limiting disabled only and
- Not disabled.

The categorisation above is available in annual datasets from 1998 onwards.

Figure 2.6 combines the three disability categories outlined above to show individuals with a disability and those without by religion in 2011.

One fifth (20%) of Protestants and 21% of Roman Catholics of working age had a disability.

Figure 2.6 Presence of disability by religion.

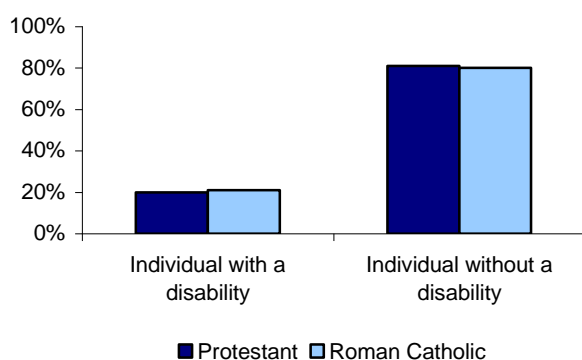
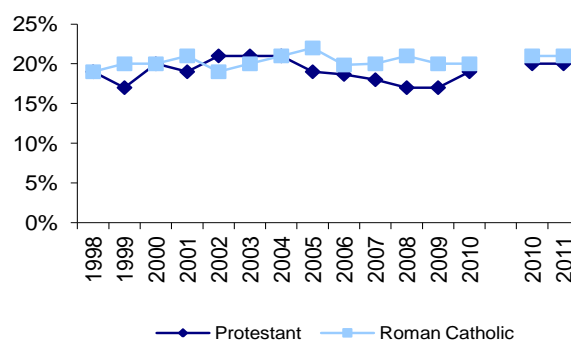


Figure 2.7 below shows the incidence of disability by religion over time.

The proportion of both of the main religious communities in NI that are disabled has remained fairly constant over the period 1990 to 2011 at approximately one in five adults of working age.

Figure 2.7 Incidence of disability over time by religion



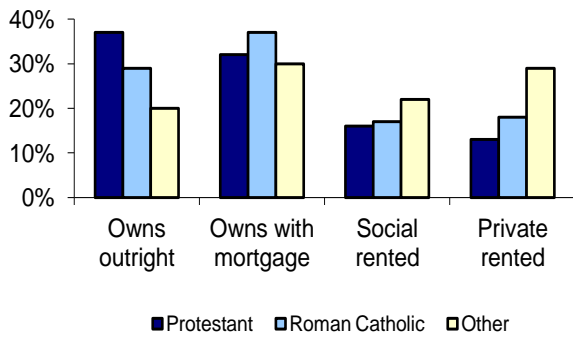
2.7 Housing tenure

The remainder of this chapter describes the household and family characteristics of the NI population in terms of its religious composition. This information is derived from the LFS household datasets from 1996 to 2011. As the name suggests these datasets refer to households rather than individuals and relate to April to June of the particular year in question.

Figure 2.8 below shows housing tenure by religion. The household is assigned a religion based on the religion of the household reference person. In 2011 Protestant households had a higher rate of owner occupation than Roman Catholic households (either owning outright or with a mortgage). Sixty-nine per cent of Protestant households were owner occupiers compared to 66% of Roman Catholic households. Fifty per cent of other / non determined households were owner occupiers.

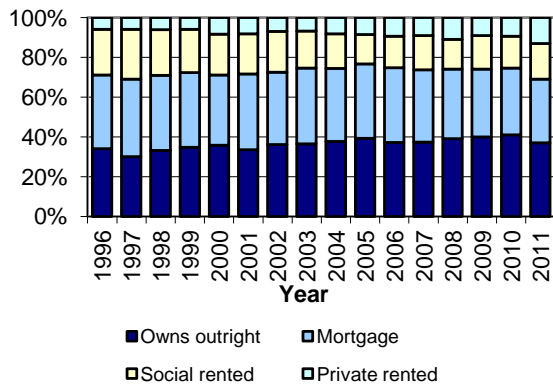
Eighteen per cent of Protestant households, 16% of Roman Catholic households and 22% of other / non determined households were social renters. Thirteen per cent of Protestant households rented privately as did 18% of Roman Catholic households and 29% of other / non determined households.

Figure 2.8 Housing tenure (all households)



Figures 2.9 and 2.10 illustrate how housing tenure has changed between 1996 and 2011 for Protestant and Roman Catholic households.

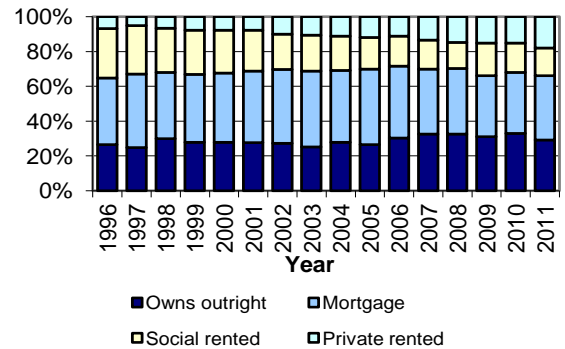
Figure 2.9 Housing tenure 1996-2011 (Protestant)



In 1996, 23% of Protestant households were social renters and in 2011 the comparable figure was 18%. For Roman Catholic households over the same period social renting has decreased from 28% to 16% of all households.

In 1996, 71% of Protestant households were owner occupiers in 2011 the comparable figure was 69%. The corresponding figures for Roman Catholic households who were owner occupiers were 64% in 1996 and 66% in 2011.

Figure 2.10 Housing tenure 1996-2011 (Roman Catholic)

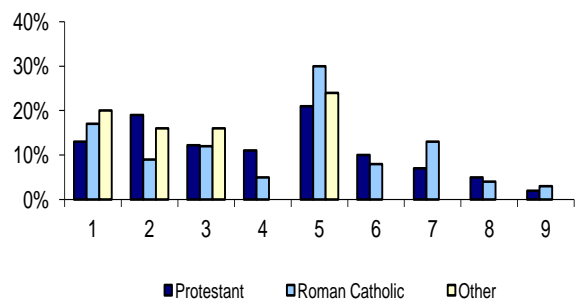


Amongst Protestant households private renting accounted for 6% of all households in 1996 and 13% in 2011. For Roman Catholic households in 1996 private renting accounted for 7% of household tenure and 18% in 2011.

2.8 Family type

Figure 2.11 below shows family type by religion of the household. A couple with dependent child(ren) is the most common family type based on the religion of the Household Reference Person for both Roman Catholic and Protestant households. In this respect 30% of Roman Catholic families were couple with dependent child(ren) compared to 21% of Protestants.

Figure 2.11 Family type (all households)



Key

- 1= Single
- 2= Single pensioner
- 3= Couple
- 4= Couple pensioner
- 5= Couple, dependent child(ren)
- 6= Couple, non dependent child(ren)
- 7= Lone parent, dependent child(ren)
- 8= Lone parent, non dependent child(ren)
- 9= Others

Pensioner families both couple and single person are more common in the Protestant community than the Roman Catholic community.

Eleven per cent of Protestant families were couple pensioners compared to 5% of Roman Catholic families.

Thirteen per cent of Roman Catholic families were lone parents with dependent child(ren) compared to 7% of Protestants.

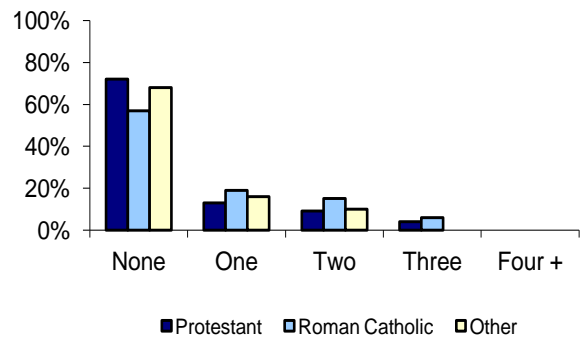
2.9 Number of dependent children

Figure 2.12 below shows the percentage of households by religion of the household and number of dependent children.

The majority of both Roman Catholic and Protestant households have no dependent children. Seventy-two per cent of Protestant households had no dependent child(ren) as did 57% of Roman Catholic households. However, Roman Catholic households more commonly have dependent children than Protestant households.

Approximately one quarter (24%) of Roman Catholic households had two or more dependent children compared to approximately 15% of Protestant households.

Figure 2.12 Percentage of households with dependent children (all households)



CHAPTER 3

Working Age (16-64) Economic Activity

(Tables A3.1 – A3.6; Appendix A)

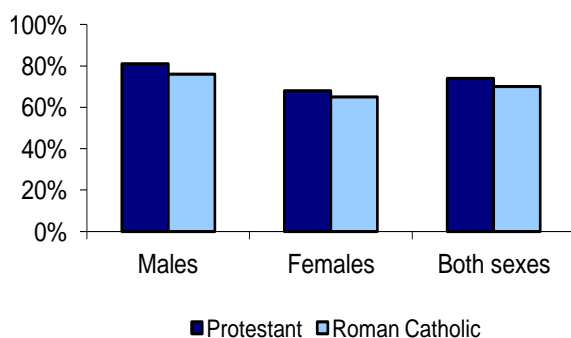
Key Points

- Since 1992 the proportion of the economically active that were unemployed has declined
- The rate of economic activity was higher for Protestants than for Roman Catholics. The higher economic activity rate for Protestants has persisted over time
- The number of economically active Roman Catholics of working age has increased strongly over the period 1992 – 2011.
- The economic activity rate for females was lower than that for males in both the Roman Catholic and Protestant communities.
- Roman Catholic females had the lowest economic activity rate.

3.1 Economic activity rates

An economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) expresses the number of economically active persons in a group as a percentage of the total in that group. The economically active comprise those persons in employment and those unemployed. Figure 3.1 shows that in 2011 74% of working age Protestants were economically active compared to 70% of Roman Catholics of working age.

Figure 3.1 Economic activity rates (working age)



3.2 Economic activity rates by gender

Eighty-one per cent of Protestant males were economically active in 2011 compared to 76% of Roman Catholic males. Sixty-eight per cent of Protestant females were economically active compared to 65% of Roman Catholic females.

3.3 Economic activity rates by age

Figure 3.2 Economic activity rates by age and religion (working age)

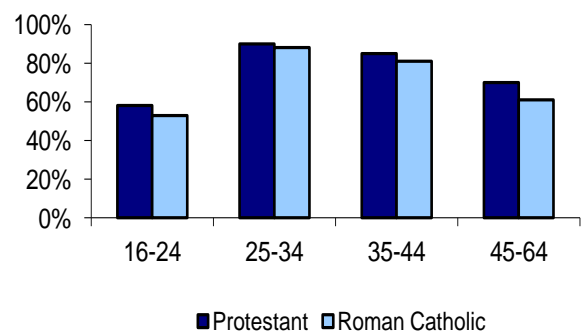
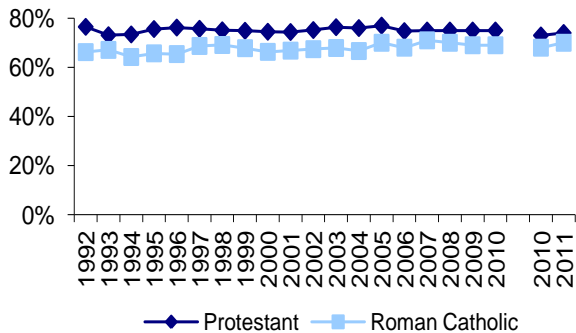


Figure 3.2 above shows the economic activity rates by age for the two main religious communities in NI. For the younger age group (16 – 24 years) 58% of Protestants and 53% of Roman Catholics were economically active. At the opposite end of the age spectrum (45 - 64 years) 70% of Protestants were economically active compared to 61% of Roman Catholics.

3.4 Economic activity rates 1992 – 2011

The economic activity rates for both communities during the period 1992 to 2011 are shown in Figure 3.3. Protestants have consistently had a higher rate of economic activity than Roman Catholics throughout this period.

Figure 3.3 Economic Activity rates by religion 1992-2011 (working age)

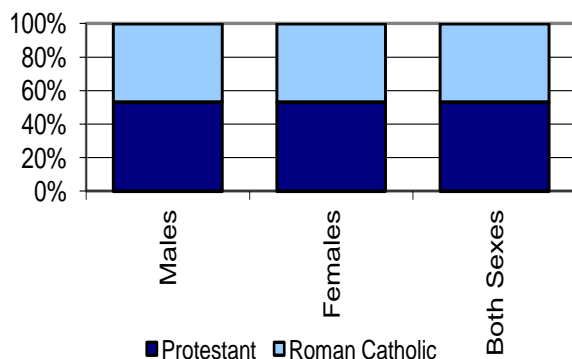


In 1992, 77% of Protestants were economically active as were 66% of Roman Catholics. In 2011 comparable figures were 74% of Protestants and 70% of Roman Catholics economically active.

3.5 Religious composition of the economically active by gender

The overall religious composition of the economically active population of working age was 53% Protestant and 47% Roman Catholic in 2011. In terms of gender there was no difference from this overall pattern. Fifty-three per cent of economically active males were Protestant and 47% Roman Catholic. Similarly 53% of economically active females were Protestant and 47% Roman Catholic.

Figure 3.4 Religious composition of the economically active by gender



3.6 Religious composition of the economically active by age

Figure 3.5 Religious composition of the economically active by age

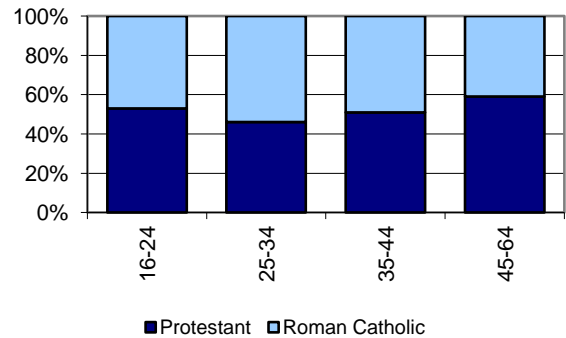


Figure 3.5 above shows the composition of the economically active by age. For the 16 – 24 years age group, 53% of the economically active were Protestant and 47% Roman Catholic. In the 25 – 34 age group, 46% of the economically active were Protestants and 54% were Roman Catholics. In the 35 – 44 age group 51% were Protestant and 49% were Roman Catholic. The difference in the religious composition of the economically active was most pronounced in the 45 - 64 years group where 59% of the economically active were Protestant and 41% Roman Catholic.

3.7 Numbers economically active 1992 - 2011

Figure 3.6 shows the numbers of economically active Protestants and Roman Catholics over the period 1992 to 2011. During this time the number of economically active individuals within the Roman Catholic community increased by 107,000 (44%). The number of economically active Protestants decreased by 1,000 (<1%) during this period.

Figure 3.6 Numbers of economically active by religion 1992-2011 (working age)

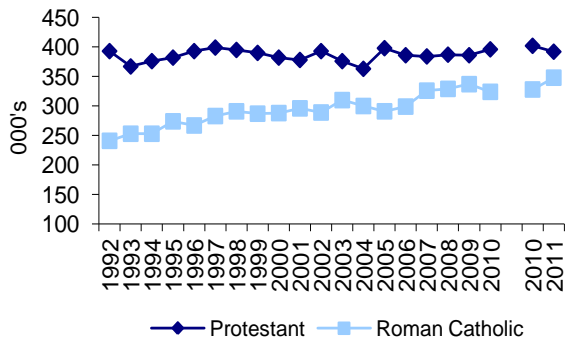
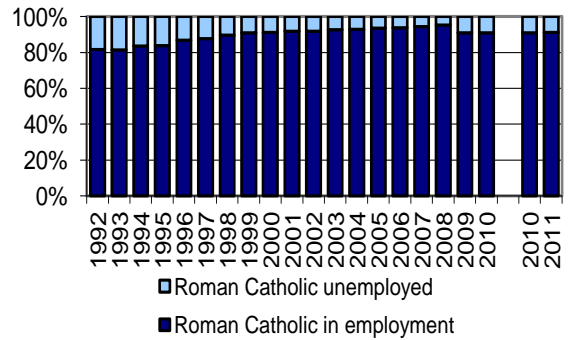


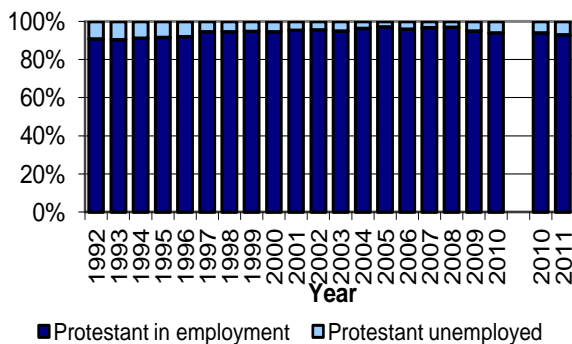
Figure 3.8 Proportion of economically active Roman Catholics of working age in employment and unemployed 1992-2011



3.8 Proportion of economically active in employment and unemployed 1992-2011

Figures 3.7 and 3.8 show the proportions of the economically active from both communities which were employed or unemployed over the period 1992-2011

Figure 3.7 Proportion of economically active Protestants of working age in employment and unemployed 1992-2011



During this time there has been an increase in the proportion of economically active Protestants and Roman Catholics of working age in employment and a decrease in the proportion unemployed, with the proportionate changes over time being greater for Roman Catholics.

The proportion of economically active Protestants in employment increased by 2 percentage points compared to an increase of 10 percentage points for Roman Catholics. Similarly, the proportion of economically active Protestants unemployed decreased by 2 percentage points compared to a decrease of 10 percentage points for Roman Catholics.

CHAPTER 4

Working Age (16-64) Economic Inactivity

(Tables A4.1 – A4.13; Appendix A)

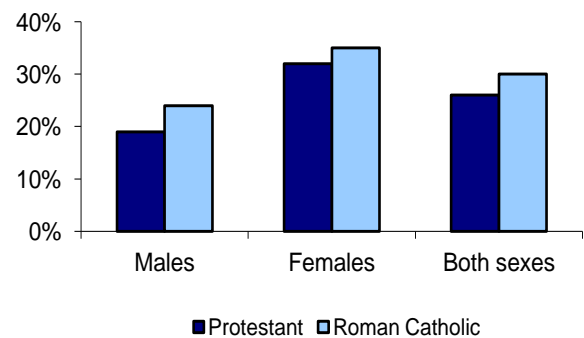
Key Points

- The economic inactivity rate for Roman Catholics was higher than that for Protestants. The higher rate for Roman Catholics has persisted over time
- Economic inactivity rates for females from both religious communities were higher than that for males
- Roman Catholic females had the highest economic inactivity rate.
- The main reason for economic inactivity for both Roman Catholics and Protestants was sickness / disability
- Over time, for both Roman Catholics and Protestants, caring responsibilities have decreased as a reason for economic inactivity, whereas sickness / disability has increased
- Over time the proportion of the economically inactive saying that they want work has declined for both Protestants and Roman Catholics

4.1 Economic inactivity rates

The working age economic inactivity rate expresses the number of economically inactive persons in a group as a percentage of the total in that group. The economically inactive comprise those persons that are not in employment or unemployed.

Figure 4.1 Economic inactivity rate (working age)



In 2011, 26% of working age Protestants were economically inactive compared to approximately 30% of Roman Catholics.

4.2 Economic inactivity rates by gender

Figure 4.1 above shows that economic inactivity rates are higher for both Roman Catholic males and females than their Protestant counterparts. Approximately one in five Protestant males of working age (19%) were economically inactive in 2011 compared to 24% of Roman Catholic males. Thirty-five per cent of Roman Catholic females of working age were economically inactive compared to 32% of Protestant females.

4.3 Economic inactivity rates by age

Figure 4.2 Economic inactivity rates by age and religion (working age)

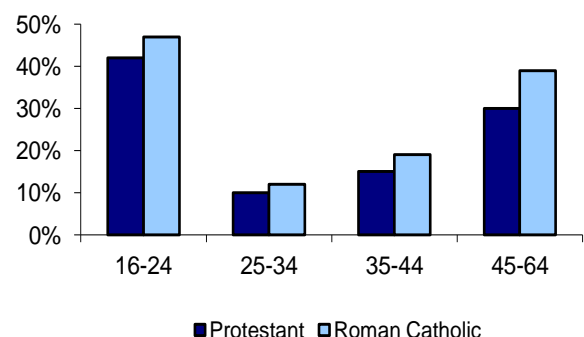


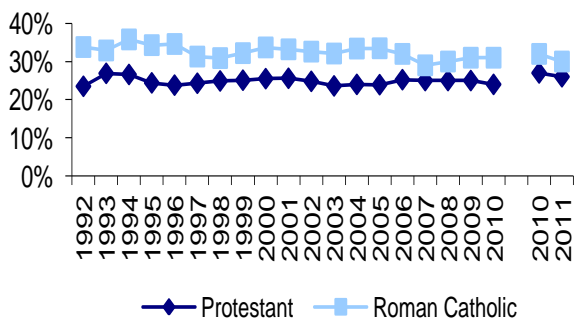
Figure 4.2 shows that in all four age brackets economic inactivity rates are highest for Roman Catholics.

Inactivity rates are highest for both religious communities in the age bracket 16 – 24 years. Forty-seven per cent of Roman Catholics in this age bracket were economically inactive as were 42% of Protestants. Economic inactivity rates decrease for both communities in the 25 – 34 years age bracket (12% for Roman Catholics and 10% for Protestants) and increase again as age increases. For the age bracket 35 – 44 years 19% of Roman Catholics and 15% of Protestants were economically inactive. Thirty-nine per cent of Roman Catholics aged 45 – 64 years were economically inactive as were 30% of Protestants.

4.4 Economic inactivity rates 1992 - 2011

The economic inactivity rates for both communities during the period 1992 to 2010 are shown in Figure 4.3. Roman Catholics have consistently had a higher rate of economic inactivity than Protestants throughout this period.

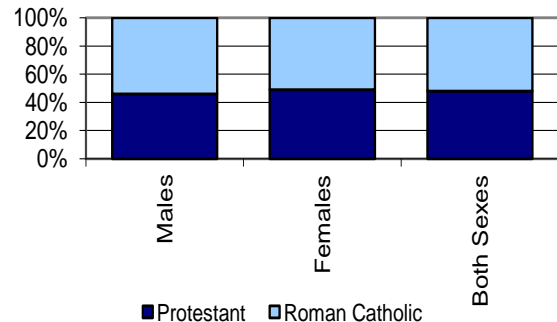
Figure 4.3 Economic inactivity rates by religion 1992 – 2011 (working age)



In 1992 the rate for Roman Catholics was 34% and for Protestants 24%, corresponding figures for 2011 were 30% and 26%.

4.5 Religious composition of the economically inactive by gender

Figure 4.4 Religious composition of the economically inactive by gender (working age)



Fifty-two per cent of the economically inactive of working age were Roman Catholic in 2011, and 48% were Protestant.

The representation of Roman Catholics in both genders was similar to the overall working age population. In this respect 51% of working age inactive females were Roman Catholic and 49% were Protestant.

For males, 54% of the economically inactive were Roman Catholic and 46% were Protestant.

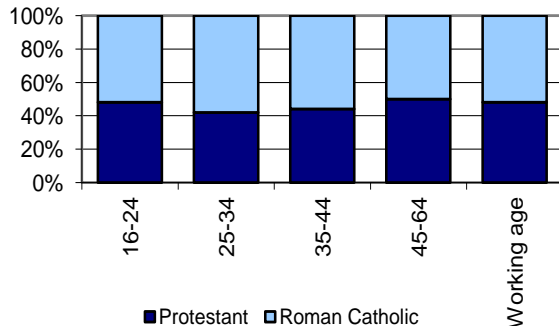
4.6 Religious composition of the economically inactive by age

Figure 4.5 shows the religious composition of the economically inactive by age. In three of the four age bands the representation of Roman Catholics amongst the economically inactive is higher than that of Protestants. For those persons aged 16 – 24 years and economically inactive, 52% were Roman Catholic and 48% were Protestant.

In the 25 – 34 years age band, 58% of the economically inactive were Roman Catholic and 42% Protestant. In the 35 – 44 years age band, 56% of the economically inactive were Roman Catholic and 44% Protestant.

In the 44 – 64 years age band, 50% of the economically inactive were Roman Catholic and 50% Protestant.

Figure 4.5 Religious composition of the economically inactive by age



4.7 Reasons for economic inactivity

Figure 4.6 shows the reasons for inactivity for Protestants between 1992 and 2011. The proportion for those who are looking after the family/home has decreased from 40% in 1992 to 21% in 2011. The proportion of those who are sick or disabled has increased from 20% to 30% over the same period.

Figure 4.6 Reason for inactivity for Protestants 1992 – 2011 (working age)

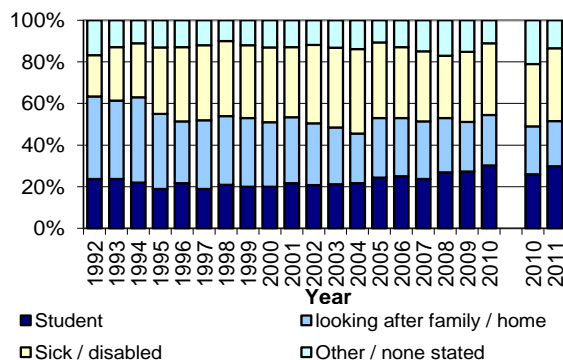
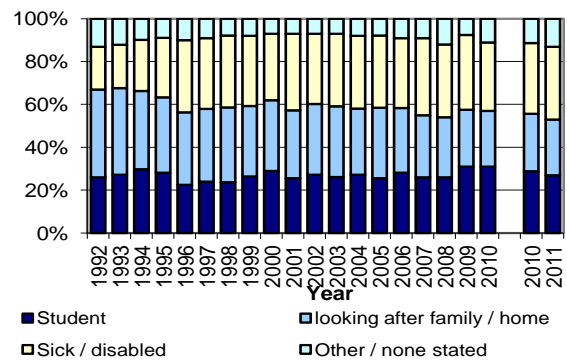


Figure 4.7 shows the reasons for inactivity for Roman Catholics between 1992 and 2011. The proportion of those who are looking after the family/home has decreased from 41% in 1992 to 26% in 2011. The proportion of those who are sick or disabled has increased from 20% to 34% over the same period.

Figure 4.7 Reason for inactivity for Roman Catholics 1992 – 2011 (working age)



Between 1992 and 2011 the number of Protestants economically inactive due to sickness or disability increased by 17,000 (71%) and the number of Roman Catholics by 27,000 (113%).

4.8 Type of inactivity

Economic inactivity can be split into two distinct categories³: those who say they want work; and those who do not want work.

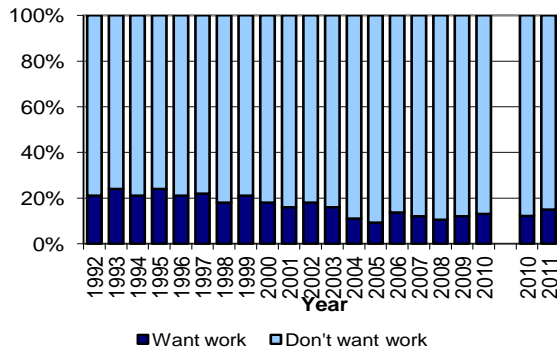
In 2011, 85% of inactive Protestants of working age did not want work and 15% were inactive and wanting work. For Roman Catholics comparable figures were 83% and 17%.

In terms of absolute numbers, in 2011 there were 26,000 inactive Roman Catholics of working age that want work compared to 21,000 Protestants.

³ Those persons who want work comprise those seeking but unavailable and those not seeking but would like. Those persons who do not want work comprise those who are not seeking and would not like work.

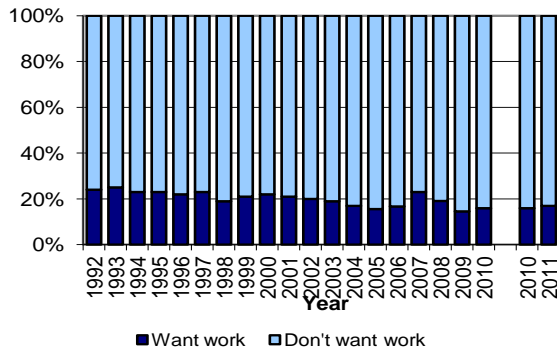
4.9 Type of inactivity over time

Figure 4.8 Type of inactivity for Protestants 1992 – 2011 (working age)



Figures 4.8 and 4.9 show that for both communities the percentage of the economically inactive that do not want work has increased over the period 1992 – 2011 and conversely the proportion that want work has decreased.

Figure 4.9 Type of inactivity for Roman Catholics 1992 – 2011 (working age)



In 1992, 21% of economically inactive Protestants wanted work as did 24% of economically inactive Roman Catholics. Comparable figures for 2011 were 15 % and 17% respectively.

In 1992, 79% of economically inactive Protestants did not want work as did 76% of economically inactive Roman Catholics. Comparable figures for 2011 were 85% and 83% respectively.

CHAPTER 5

Unemployment

(Tables A5.1 – A5.9; Appendix A)

Key Points

- Unemployment rates and the numbers unemployed have decreased for both Roman Catholics and Protestants over the period 1992 - 2011
- The percentage point gap in unemployment rates between the two communities has decreased from 9% in 1992 to 2% in 2011
- The unemployment differential (ratio of unemployment rates) in 2011 was 1.2
- Roman Catholics comprised 52% of unemployed people in 2011

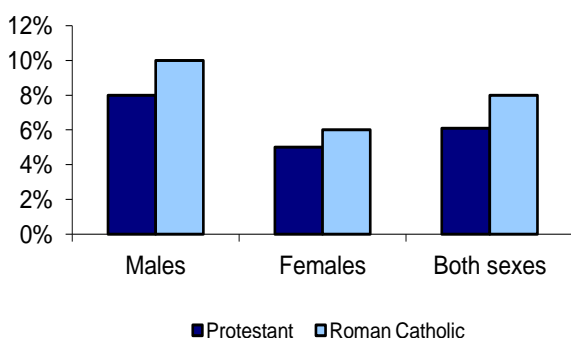
5.1 Unemployment rates

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of the economically active population aged 16 years and over that are classified as unemployed in the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Figure 5.1 shows the unemployment rates for the two communities. The overall Roman Catholic unemployment rate (8%) was higher than the corresponding rate for Protestants (6%).

5.2 Unemployment rates by gender

Figure 5.1 Unemployment rates by gender



Ten per cent of economically active Roman Catholic males were unemployed compared to 8% of economically active Protestants males. Six per cent of economically active Roman Catholic females were unemployed compared to 5% for economically active Protestant females.

5.3 Unemployment rates by age

Figure 5.2 Unemployment rates by age

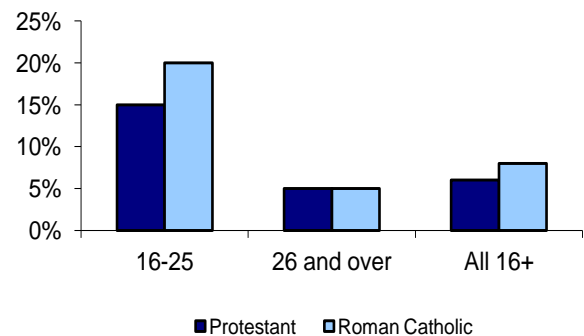


Figure 5.2 above shows the unemployment rates among those aged 16-25 and among those aged 26 years and over. Twenty per cent of economically active Roman Catholics aged 16 – 25 years were unemployed compared to 15% of similarly aged Protestants.

Five per cent of both economically active Roman Catholics and Protestants aged 26 years and over were unemployed.

5.4 Unemployment rates 1992 - 2011

Figure 5.3 shows the unemployment rates for Protestants and Roman Catholics for the period 1992 to 2011. This shows that the Roman Catholic unemployment rate has consistently been higher than that of Protestants across this period. However rates have shown convergence in terms of the absolute difference between them during this time, from 9 percentage points in 1992 to 2 percentage points in 2011.

Figure 5.3 Unemployment rates by religion 1992-2011 (all economically active aged 16+)

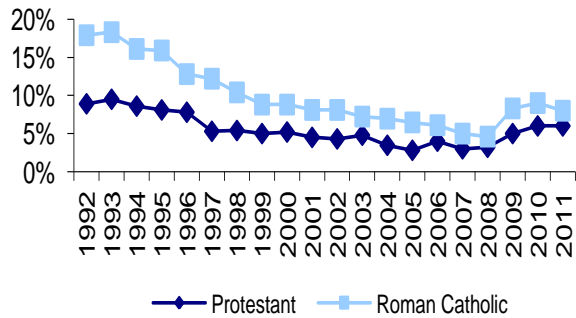
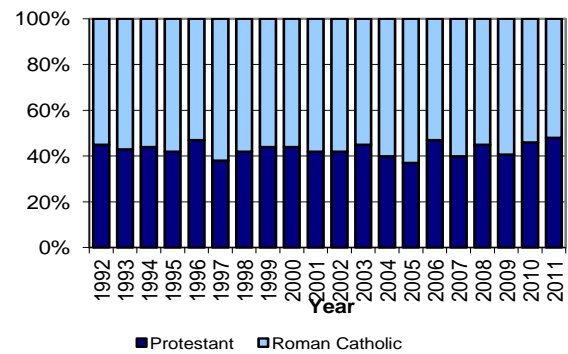


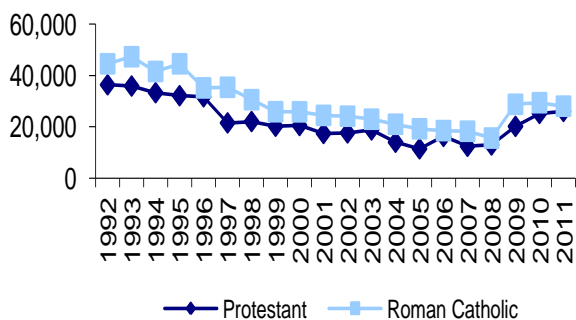
Figure 5.5 Religious composition of the unemployed 1992-2011



5.5 Numbers of persons unemployed 1992 – 2011

The numbers of persons unemployed has fallen significantly for both religious communities in Northern Ireland as shown in Figure 5.4 below. Between 1992 and 2011 there were 10,000 fewer Protestants unemployed and 17,000 fewer Roman Catholics.

Figure 5.4 Number of persons unemployed 1992-2011



5.6 Religious composition of the unemployed

In 2011 the composition of the unemployed was 48% Protestant and 52% Roman Catholic as shown in Figure 5.5. Comparable figures for 1992 were 45% and 55%

5.7 Unemployment differential

The comparative position of any two groups in terms of their unemployment rate can be expressed by their 'unemployment differential' as measured by the ratio of the unemployment rates of the two groups. The ratio is calculated by dividing the higher unemployment rate by the lower.

For example, to derive the unemployment differential between the two main communities the procedure would be to take the higher rate (historically the Roman Catholic unemployment rate) and divide it by the lower (historically the Protestant unemployment rate).

The unemployment differential between the two communities is shown in Table 5.1.

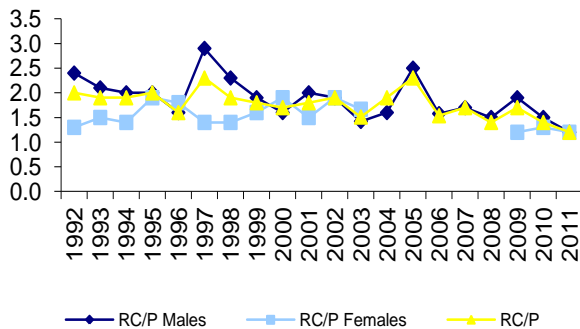
Table 5.1	
Unemployment Differential (all economically active)	
	Unemployment Differential ¹
RC Males	1.2
RC Females	1.2
RC Both sexes	1.2

¹Based on exact (i.e. unrounded percentages) Estimates of the standard error associated with these differentials are shown in Appendix B.

5.8 Unemployment differential 1992 – 2011

The unemployment differential between the two communities for both males and females is shown in Figure 5.6. The difference in the unemployment rates of the two communities when calculated in this way has typically been greater among males than among females. However, the confidence intervals associated with these estimates are relatively high, making it difficult to identify real changes over time (see Appendix B).

Figure 5.6 Unemployment differential 1992-2011 (all economically active aged 16+)



From 2004 to 2008 the unemployment differential for females could not be calculated as the estimates derived from the LFS could not be statistically differentiated. In other words when sampling error associated with the estimates from the LFS are taken into consideration we cannot be certain the difference in female unemployment rates reflect a 'real' difference (see Appendix B for more detail).

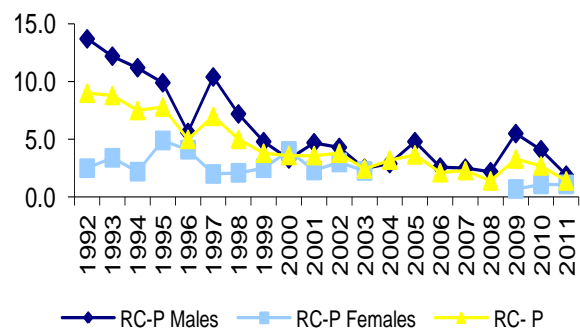
5.9 Unemployment gap

The differential in the unemployment rates of the two communities can also be expressed as a percentage point difference. It is calculated by subtracting the (historically lower) unemployment rate of Protestants from the (historically higher) unemployment rate of Roman Catholics.

The unemployment gap between the two communities for both male and females is shown in Figure 5.7. The male unemployment gap over the period has remained higher than that for females. Since 1992 the unemployment gap for both males and females has fallen.

The overall unemployment gap in 1992 was 9 percentage points compared with 2 percentage points in 2011.

Figure 5.7 The unemployment gap 1992-2011 (all economically active aged 16+)



As with the unemployment differential, the unemployment gap for females is not a valid statistic from 2004 to 2008.

The confidence intervals associated with these estimates are relatively high, making it difficult to identify real changes over time (see Appendix B).

CHAPTER 6

Employment

(Tables A6.1 – A6.30; Appendix A)

Key Points

- A higher proportion of working age Protestants were in employment than Roman Catholics. This higher rate of employment for Protestants has persisted over time, although the percentage point difference has closed from 16% in 1992 to 5% in 2011
- The religious composition of those in employment is similar to that of the population aged 16+
- Over the period 1992 – 2011 there has been an increase of approximately 123,000 Roman Catholics aged 16+ in employment and an increase of approximately 7,000 Protestants aged 16+ in employment.
- Levels of self-employment between the two communities were comparable. Self-employment was more common for males than for females in both communities
- The religious composition of the main occupational groups mirrors, in general, the religious composition of all those in employment although Protestants are underrepresented in *'professional occupations'* and *the elementary occupations'*.
- The religious composition of the 'Accommodation and Food Services' and the 'Public Admin and Defence' sectors show the largest variation from the overall employment composition, with a higher representation of Roman Catholics in the Accommodation and Food Services sector and a higher representation of Protestants in the Public Admin and Defence sector

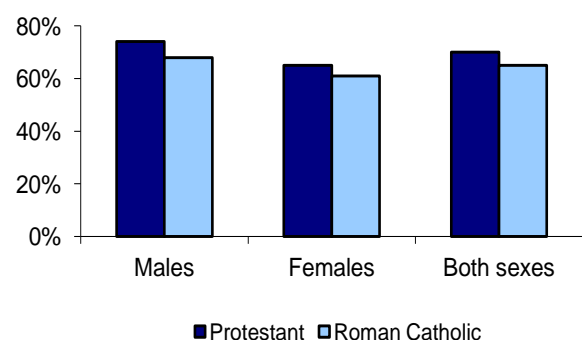
- Approximately two-thirds of both Protestants and Roman Catholics were employed the private sector and one-third were employed in the public sector
- Twenty-two per cent of Protestants and 25% of Roman Catholics who are in employment work part-time
- Females are more likely to work part-time than males across both communities

6.1 Proportion of each religion of working age in employment

The proportion in employment within a community depends on two factors:

- the extent to which individuals from that community, by choice or otherwise, are economically inactive; plus
- the extent to which those within that community who are economically active are unemployed.

Figure 6.1 Proportion of the working age in employment by gender



Overall, a higher proportion of Protestants (70%) than Roman Catholics (65%) of working age were in employment as shown in Figure 6.1 above.

6.2 Proportion of each religion of working age in employment by gender

Among males of working age, 74% of Protestants compared with 68% of Roman Catholics were in employment. For females of working age, a higher proportion of Protestants (65%) than Roman Catholics (61%) were in employment.

6.3 Proportion of each religion of working age in employment by age

Figure 6.2 Proportion of the working age in employment by age

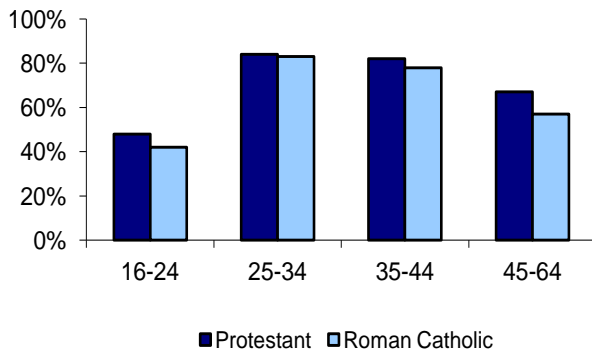


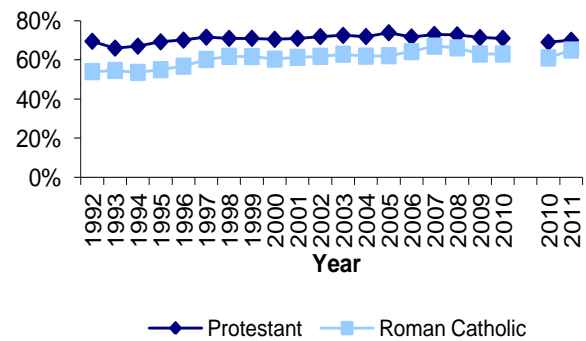
Figure 6.2 above shows that in all of the age groups the employment rate for Protestants was above that for Roman Catholics.

The difference in employment rates between the two communities was smallest in the 25-34 years age group (1 percentage point) and largest in the 45-64 years age group (10 percentage points)

6.4 Proportion of each religion of working age in employment 1992-2011

A consistently higher, although converging, proportion of Protestants than Roman Catholics of working age have been in employment over the period 1992-2011 as shown in Figure 6.3. The difference between the two communities was 16 percentage points in 1992 and 5 percentage points in 2011.

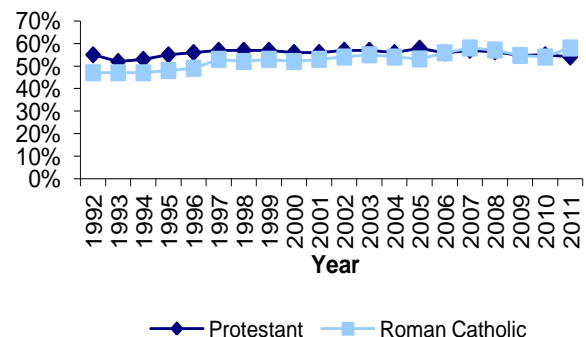
Figure 6.3 Proportion of working age population in employment 1992-2011



6.5 Proportion of each religion aged 16+ in employment 1992-2011

In 1992 a higher proportion of Protestants aged 16+ than Roman Catholics were in employment. In 2011 this had reversed with a higher proportion of Roman Catholics aged 16+ than were Protestants in employment.

Figure 6.4 Proportion of the population aged 16+ in employment 1992-2011



In 1992, 55% of Protestants aged 16+ were in employment compared to 47% of Roman Catholics. Corresponding figures for 2011 were 54% for Protestants and 58% for Roman Catholics.

6.6 Employment for those aged 65 years and over

In 2011 there were 16,000 individuals aged 65 and over in employment, representing 2% of all persons aged 16+ in employment. The majority of these individuals, 61%, were Protestant while 39% were Roman Catholic.

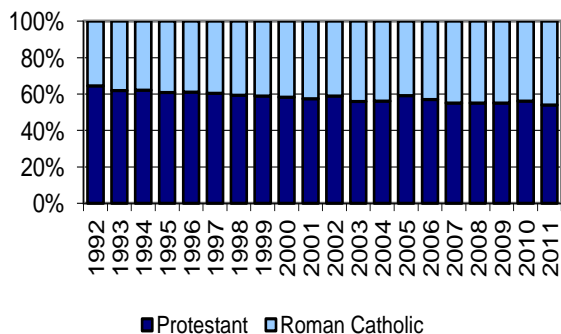
6.7 Religious composition of those in employment aged 16+

The religious composition of those in employment aged 16+ was 54% Protestant and 46% Roman Catholic. The religious composition of males in employment aged 16+ was 54% Protestant and 46% Roman Catholic. The religious composition of females in employment aged 16+ was 53% Protestant and 47% Roman Catholic

6.8 Religious composition of those in employment 1992 - 2011 aged 16+

Figure 6.5 below shows the religious composition of those in employment over the period 1992 to 2011.

Figure 6.5 Religious composition of those in employment 1992-2011 (16+)

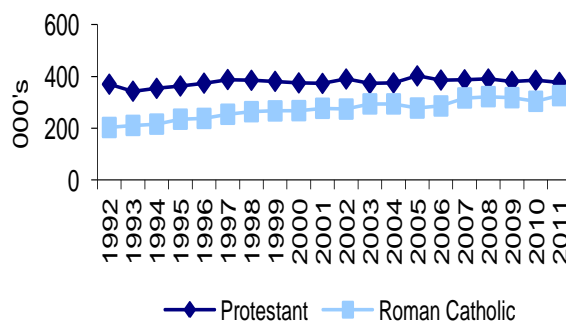


In 1992, 65% of those in employment were Protestant and 35% were Roman Catholic. By 2011 the Protestant representation had reduced to 54% and conversely the Roman Catholic representation had increased to 46%.

6.9 Numbers aged 16+ in employment 1992-2011

Figure 6.6 shows that over the period 1992 to 2011 the numbers of those in employment from both communities has increased. The rate of this increase has been more marked among Roman Catholics (an increase of 123,000 or 63%) than Protestants (an increase of 7,000 or 2%).

Figure 6.6 Numbers in employment by religion 1992-2011 (age 16+)



6.10 Employment category

Twenty-three per cent of Roman Catholic males and 20% of Protestant males were self-employed. Self-employment was less common for females from both religious communities. Seven per cent of Protestant females and 6% of Roman Catholic females were self-employed.

Across both genders 85% of Protestants were employees and 14% were self-employed. For Roman Catholics, 84% were employees and 15% were self-employed.

6.11 Religious composition of the nine major occupational groups^{4,5} - all in employment.

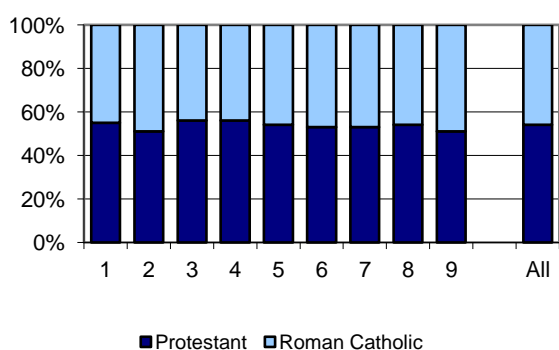
Roman Catholic representation was highest for employees in 'Elementary occupations', and 'Professional occupations'.

Protestant representation was highest for employees in 'Administrative and secretarial occupations',

⁴ Note in some instances a major occupational group / industry could not be attributed.

⁵ The classification used has been modified therefore a direct comparison cannot be made with last year's results

Figure 6.7 Religious composition by occupational group.



.Key:

- 1 Managers, Directors and senior officials
- 2 Professional occupations
- 3 Associate professional and technical occupations
- 4 Administrative and secretarial occupations
- 5 Skilled trade occupations
- 6 Caring, Leisure and Other Personal Service occupations
- 7 Sales and customer service occupations
- 8 Process, plant and machine operatives
- 9 Elementary occupations

6.12 Proportion of each religion in the nine major occupational groups⁵ all in employment

The distribution of the two communities across the various occupational groups shows little difference for both genders combined.

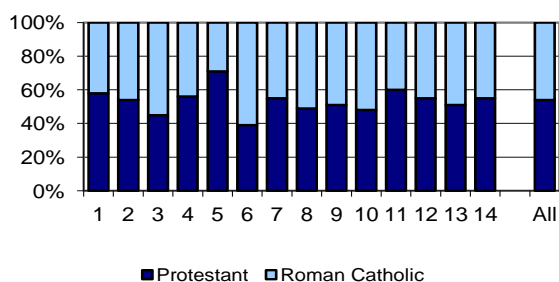
In terms of gender and religion, there were significant differences across the nine major occupational groups.

A higher proportion of males than females from both communities were employed in the 'Skilled Trades occupations' and the 'Managers, Directors and Senior Official occupations'.

A higher proportion of females from both communities were employed in 'Administrative and Secretarial occupations', 'Caring, Leisure and Other Service occupations', 'Professional occupations' and 'Sales and Customer Services occupations'.

6.13 Religious composition of the major industrial sectors⁵

Fig 6.8 Religious composition of the major industrial sectors



Key:

- 1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- 2 Manufacturing
- 3 Construction
- 4 Wholesale, retail trade and repair of vehicles
- 5 Transport and storage
- 6 Accommodation and food services
- 7 Information and communication
- 8 Finance and insurance activities
- 9 Professional, scientific and technical activities
- 10 Admin and support service
- 11 Public admin and defence
- 12 Education
- 13 Health and social work
- 14 Other service areas

Note: Other service activities industry was excluded from the graph as Roman Catholic estimates were suppressed due to low sample size

Figure 6.8 above shows the religious composition of industries which have been grouped using the Standard Industrial Classification. The highest representation of Roman Catholics was in the 'Accommodation and Food Services' sector. This sector comprised 61% Roman Catholic and 39% Protestant workers.

The religious composition of those persons employed in the 'Transport and Storage' sector was 71% Protestant and 29% Roman Catholic. This sector shows the highest composition of Protestants.

6.14 Proportion of employees of each religion in the major industrial sectors

The distribution of the two communities across the various major industrial sectors shows the greatest differences existed in the 'Construction' and 'Public administration and defence' sectors.

A higher proportion of employed Roman Catholics worked in the 'Construction' sector. Eleven per cent of employed Roman Catholics worked in this sector compared to 7% of Protestants.

A higher proportion of employed Protestants worked in the 'Public administration and defence' sector. Eleven per cent of Protestants worked in this sector compared to 8% of Roman Catholics

6.15 Size of workplace

Fifty-one percent of persons employed in small workplaces (1-10 employees) and 54% of persons employed in medium workplaces (11-49 employees) were Protestant.

In large workplaces (50 or more employees) 55% of those employed were Protestant and 45% Roman Catholic

6.16 Proportion of employees of each religion in private and public sectors

Sixty-six per cent of Protestants were employed in the private sector compared to 67% of Roman Catholics. Thirty-four per cent of Protestants and 33% of Roman Catholics were employed in the public sector.

For both communities male representation in the private sector was higher than female. Seventy-four per cent of Protestant males and 77% of Roman Catholic males were employed in the private sector. Fifty-eight per cent of both Protestant and Roman Catholic females were employed in the private sector.

6.17 Composition of the private and public sectors employees by religion

In terms of the religious composition of employees in the private and public sectors, Protestants represent 54% of employees in the private sector and 55% in the public sector.

Fifty-four per cent of all males in the private sector were Protestants and 46% were Roman Catholics. Fifty-three per cent of all females in the private sector were Protestants and 47% were Roman Catholics.

Fifty-eight per cent of all males in the public sector were Protestants and 42% were Roman Catholics. Fifty-four per cent of all females in the public sector were Protestants and 46% were Roman Catholics.

6.18 Proportion of employees of each religion in managerial or supervising duties

Twenty-three percent of both Protestant and Roman Catholic male employees were in managerial positions. Fourteen per cent of Protestant female employees were in managerial positions compared to 17% of Roman Catholic female employees.

6.19 Composition of managerial and supervisory positions of employees by religion

Protestants represent 51% of employees in managerial positions and 54% of employees in foreman or supervisory positions.

Roman Catholic representation was highest for females in managerial position (52%) and lowest for females in foreman or supervisory and managerial positions (44%).

6.20 Working pattern of employees

The breakdown of employees into full-time and part-time employment is based on the respondent's own description of their main employment rather than on the number of hours actually or usually worked.

There is little difference in the incidence of part-time working between the two main religious communities. In this respect 22% of Protestant employees and 25% of Roman Catholic employees worked part-time in 2011.

It is noticeable for both religions that a higher percentage of female employees (38% of Protestant females, 40% of Roman Catholic females) work part-time than male employees (7% of Protestant males, 10% of Roman Catholic males).

6.21 Religious composition of part-time employees

For both sexes the religious composition of part-time employees was 50% Protestant and 50% Roman Catholic.

Forty-four per cent of male part-time employees were Protestant and 56% were Roman Catholic. For female part-time employees, 52% were Protestant and 48% were Roman Catholic.

6.22 Religious composition of part-time employees 1992-2011

Figure 6.9 shows the religious composition of male part-time employees 1992 – 2011. In 1992 58% of male part-time employees were Protestant and 42% Roman Catholic. Corresponding figures for 2011 were 44% and 56% respectively.

Figure 6.9 Religious composition of male part-time employees 1992- 2011

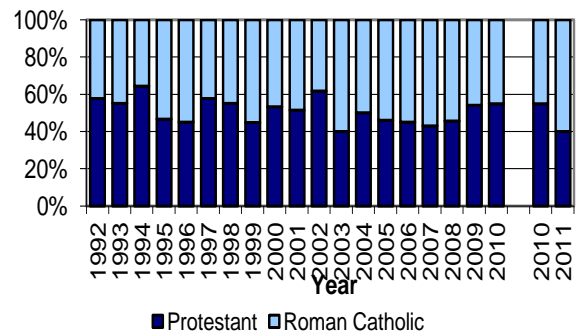
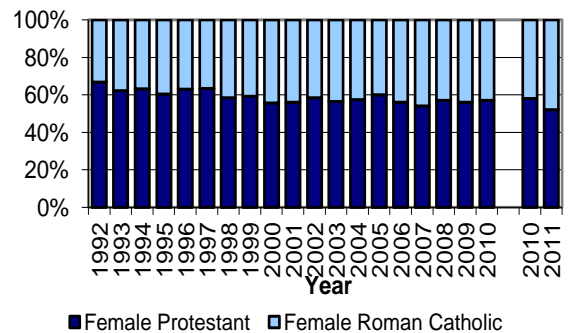


Figure 6.10 shows the religious composition of female part-time employees 1992- 2011. In 1992, 67% of female part-time employees were Protestant and 33% were Roman Catholic. In 2011 the percentage of Protestants had decreased to 52% and conversely the percentage of Roman Catholics had increased to 48%.

Figure 6.10 Religious composition of female part-time employees 1992- 2011



6.23 Number of part-time employees by religion 1992-2011

Figure 6.11 shows the numbers of part-time employees by religion over the period 1992 to 2011. During this time there has been an increase in the numbers of part-time employees from both communities, with the rate of increase being higher among Roman Catholics than Protestants. The number of part-time Protestant employees increased by 16,000 or 25% compared with an increase of 46,000 Roman Catholics (141%).

Figure 6.11 Number of part-time employees by religion 1992- 2011

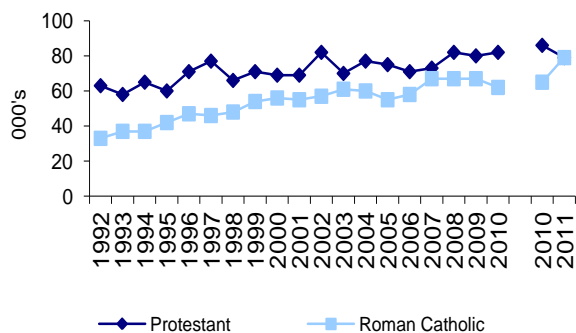
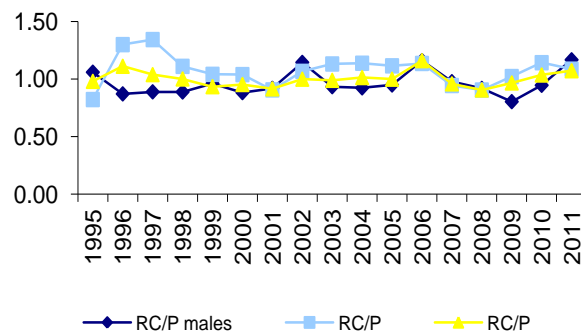


Figure 6.13 Median hourly wage rate differential (ratio of rates) 1995 – 2011

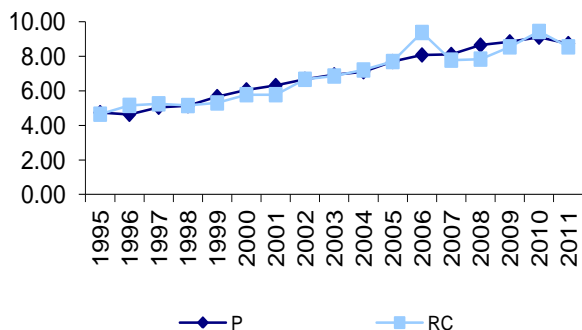


6.24 Median Hourly Wage Rates 1995 - 2011⁵

Figure 6.12 below shows the median hourly wage rates for the main religious communities in NI over time.

In 2011 the Protestant median hourly wage rate was £8.74 compared with £9.38 for Roman Catholics.

Figure 6.12 Median hourly wage rates 1995 – 2011 (£/hour)



NB: data at April – June of relevant year

6.25 Median hourly wage rate differential 1995 – 2010

As with the unemployment rates an hourly wage rate differential can be expressed as a ratio of rates (in this instance the Roman Catholic rate divided by the Protestant rate). For the period 1995 to 2011 the wage rate differential is shown in Figure 6.13 below.

⁶Data for this section of the report is derived from the April – June LFS datasets for the years 1995 and 2011

NB: data at April – June of relevant year

In 1995 the wage rate differential was 0.96, in other words the Roman Catholic median wage rate was 96% that of Protestants. In 2011 the wage differential was 1.07.

CHAPTER 7

Training and qualifications

(Tables A7.1 – A7.10; Appendix A)

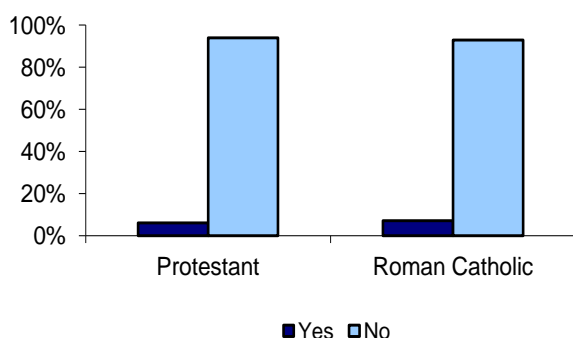
Key Points

- Six per cent of Protestant employees of working age and 7% of Roman Catholic employees of working age received job-related training in the last four weeks
- There was no significant difference in the proportion of economically active Protestants and Roman Catholics of working age who had higher level qualifications.
- A slightly higher proportion of economically active Protestants of working age had no qualifications (16%) compared to 14% of similar Roman Catholics
- The incidence of no formal qualifications increased with age for both Protestants and Roman Catholics

7.1 Training

The percentage of employees (excluding those on Government Training Schemes) who received job-related education/training in the previous four weeks is shown in Figure 7.1 below. Overall, the same proportion of Protestant employees (6%) had received job related training compared to Roman Catholic employees (7%).

Figure 7.1 Proportion of employees that received job related training in the past four weeks



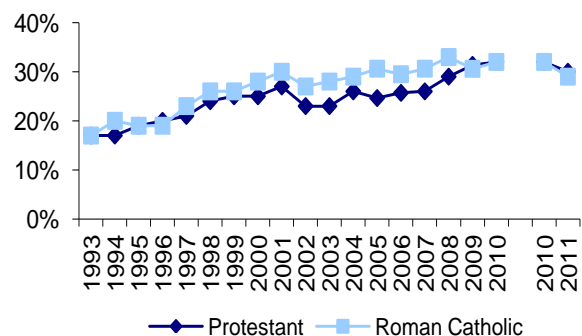
Between Protestant males and females there was no difference in the incidence of job related training (6%). Eight per cent of Roman Catholic males had received job related training compared to 7% of Roman Catholic females.

7.2 Highest level of qualification

Thirty per cent of Protestant economically active persons of working age had higher level qualifications (i.e. above A-Level) compared to 29% of Roman Catholic economically active persons of working age. Fifteen per cent of Protestant economically active persons of working age had A-level (or equivalent) as their highest level qualification compared to 18% of Roman Catholic economically active persons of working age.

Figure 7.2 shows the proportion of economically active Protestants and Roman Catholics of working age with higher qualifications over the period 1993 to 2011. In 1992, 17% of both Protestants and Roman Catholics had higher qualifications. In 2011 the proportion with higher qualifications had increased to 30% for Protestants and 29% for Roman Catholics.

Figure 7.2 Proportion with higher qualifications, 1993 to 2011 (all economically active of working age)



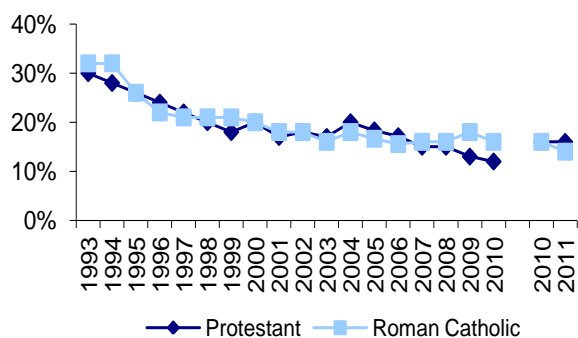
NB: Figures for 1996 are the averages of the four quarterly LFS surveys as the annual dataset for 1996 contained missing qualifications data

7.3 No formal qualifications, economically active population of working age.

Sixteen per cent of Protestants and 14% of Roman Catholics had no formal qualifications.

Figure 7.3 shows the proportion of Protestants and Roman Catholics with no qualifications over the period 1993 to 2011. The percentage of Roman Catholics with no qualifications has decreased from 32% to 14% and the percentage of Protestants with no qualifications has decreased from 30% to 16%.

Figure 7.3 Proportion with no qualifications, 1993 to 2011 (all economically active of working age)



NB: Figures for 1996 are the averages of the four quarterly LFS surveys as the annual dataset for 1996 contained missing qualifications data

7.4 No formal qualifications within labour market groups, working age population

The level of no formal qualifications was highest in the Roman Catholic economically inactive population of working age.

Forty-three per cent of economically inactive Roman Catholics of working age

and 41% of Protestants had no formal qualifications.

Fifteen per cent of employed Roman Catholics of working age and 14% of employed Protestants had no formal qualifications.

Thirty-four percent of unemployed Protestants of working age had no formal qualifications. The number of unemployed Roman Catholics of working age who had no formal qualifications fell below the release threshold.

Figure 7.4 shows the proportion of Protestants and Roman Catholics with no formal qualifications among the, employed, unemployed and the economically inactive working age population.

Figure 7.4 Proportion of working age people by labour market outcome with no qualifications



CHAPTER 8

Geographical Analyses

(Tables A8.1 – A8.14; Appendix A)

Key Points

- The greatest difference in terms of economic activity rates and employment rates between Roman Catholics and Protestants was evident in the North of NI and the West & South of NI.
- The lowest rate of working age economic activity for Roman Catholics was in Belfast and the North of NI. For Protestants Belfast had the lowest working age economic activity rate.
- The Roman Catholic working age economic activity rate was highest in Outer Belfast while for Protestants it was highest in the Outer Belfast and the West & South of NI.
- The lowest rate of working age employment for Roman Catholics was in the North of NI and for Protestants in Belfast.

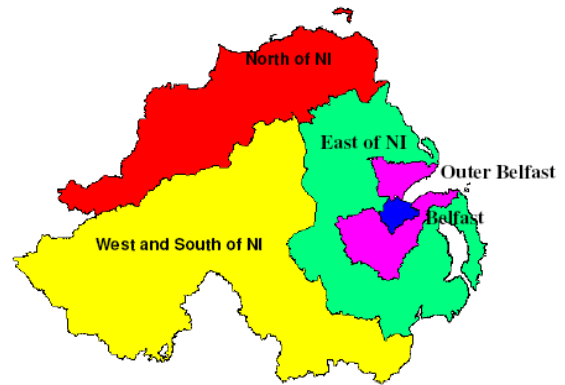
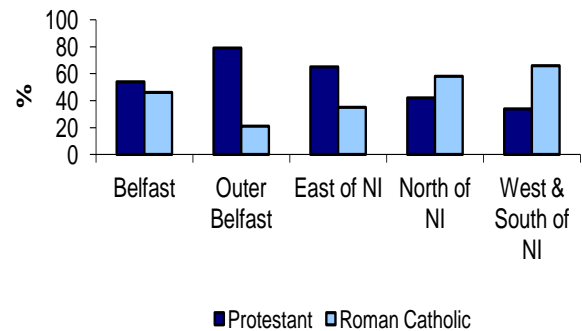


Figure 8.1 below shows the composition of the population aged 16+ for Protestants and Roman Catholics in each the five NUTS 3 regions.

Figure 8.1 Population aged 16+



8.1 Population aged 16+

The following geographical analyses are based on the five NUTS 3¹ regions of NI, comprised of: Belfast; Outer Belfast; East of NI; North of NI; and West & South of NI.

The Outer Belfast region had the largest proportion of Protestants aged 16+ across all regions in 2011. Seventy-nine per cent in this region were Protestant. The East region also showed a large majority of Protestants (65%).

The population in the Belfast region was 54% Protestant and 46% Roman Catholic.

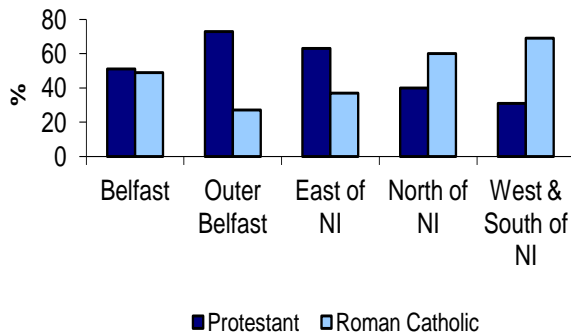
The West & South of NI had the largest Roman Catholic majority (66%). The majority of the population aged 16+ in the North of NI was Roman Catholic (58%).

¹ The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) was established by Eurostat more than 25 years ago in order to provide a single uniform breakdown of territorial units for the production of regional statistics for the European Union.

8.2 Working age (16 - 64) population

Figure 8.2 below shows the composition of the population of working age in each of the NUTS 3 regions.

Figure 8.2 Religious composition of the working age population

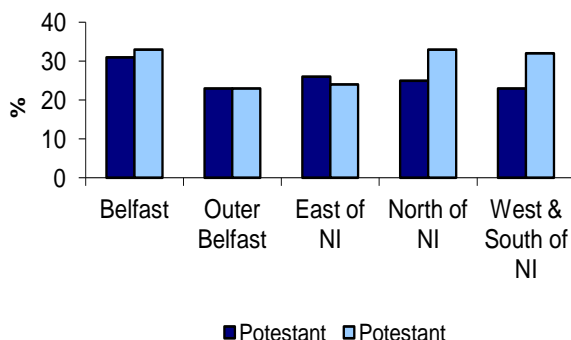


The distribution of individuals of working age mirrors that of individuals aged 16+. Protestant majorities were found in Outer Belfast (73%) and the East of NI (63%). Roman Catholic majorities were found in the West & South of NI (69%) and North of NI (60%). In the Belfast area 51% were Protestant and 49% were Roman Catholic.

8.3 Economic activity rates

Protestants had higher economic activity levels than Roman Catholics in three of the five NUTS 3 regions. The difference was greatest in the West & South of NI (9 percentage point difference) and lowest in Outer Belfast (0 percentage point difference).

Figure 8.3 Working age economic activity rates.



A working age economic activity rate of 77% was found for Protestants in Outer Belfast and the West & South of NI.

Seventy-five per cent Protestants of working age were economically active in North of NI, and 74% in the East of NI.

The lowest rate of economic activity for Protestants was found in Belfast where 69% of the working age population were economically active.

A working age economic activity rate of 77% was found for Roman Catholics in the Outer Belfast.

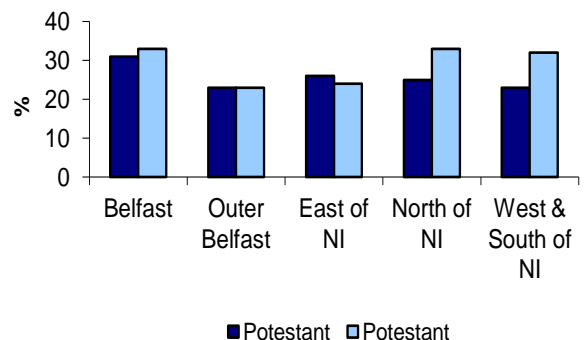
Seventy-six per cent of Roman Catholics of working age were economically active in the East of NI and 68% of Roman Catholics of working age were economically active in the West & South of NI.

The lowest rates of economic activity for Roman Catholics (67%) were found in both Belfast and the North of NI.

8.4 Working age economic inactivity rates

The pattern of working age economic inactivity rates across the NUTS 3 regions is shown in Figure 8.4 below.

Figure 8.4 Working age economic inactivity rates.

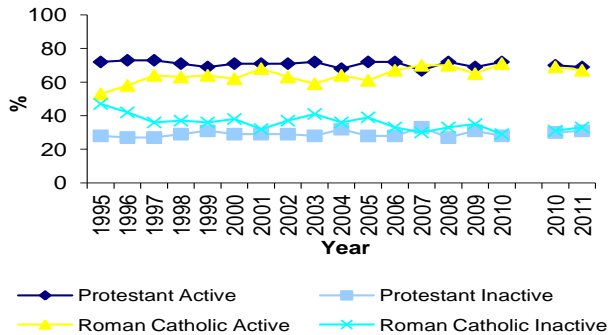


The highest rate of inactivity for Protestants was in Belfast (31%). The highest levels of inactivity amongst Roman Catholics were in both Belfast and the North of NI (33%).

8.5 Economic activity and inactivity 1995 – 2011

Figure 8.5 shows the economic activity and inactivity rates for working age Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Belfast region between 1995 and 2011.

Figure 8.5 Working age economic activity and inactivity rates 1995 – 2011 Belfast region.

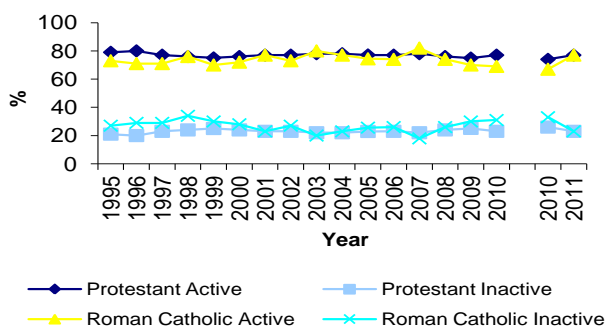


The economic activity rate for Protestants in the Belfast region was 72% in 1995. By 2011 the level of activity was 69%. The Protestant economically inactive rate was 28% in 1995 and 31% in 2011.

For Roman Catholics, in 1995 53% were economically active in Belfast compared to 67% in 2011. In 1995, 47% of working age Roman Catholics were economically inactive compared to 33% in 2011.

Figure 8.6 shows the economic activity and inactivity rates for working age Protestants and Roman Catholics in Outer Belfast region between 1995 and 2010.

Figure 8.6 Working age economic activity and inactivity rates 1995 – 2011 Outer Belfast region.

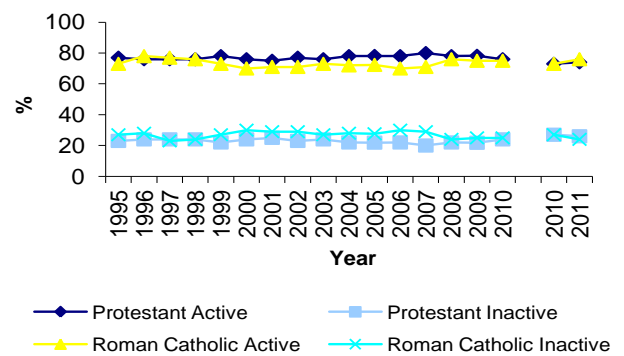


The economic activity rate for Protestants in the Outer Belfast region was 79% in 1995 and 77% in 2011. In 1995, 21% of Protestants were economically inactive. By 2011 the corresponding figure was 23%.

For Roman Catholics, in 1995, 73% were economically active by 2011 this level of activity was 77%. Conversely in 1995, 27% of working age Roman Catholics were economically inactive, the corresponding figure for 2011 was 23%.

Figure 8.7 shows the economic activity and inactivity rates for working age Protestants and Roman Catholics in the East of NI between 1995 and 2011.

Figure 8.7 Working age economic activity and inactivity rates 1995 – 2011 East of NI.

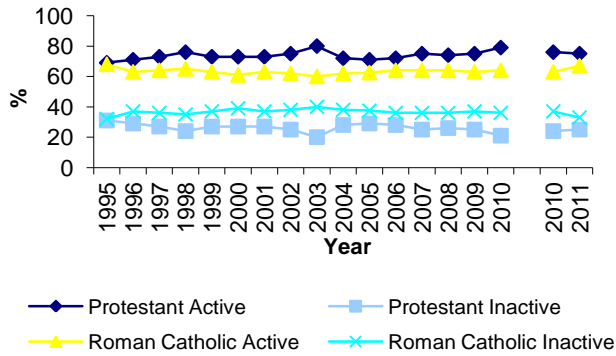


In 1995, the economic activity rate for Protestants in the East of NI was 77% in 2011 this level of activity was 74%. Conversely in 1995 23% of Protestants were inactive, the corresponding figure for 2011 was 26%.

For Roman Catholics in 1995, 73% were economically active compared to 76% in 2011. Conversely in 1995, 27% of working age Roman Catholics were economically inactive with 24% in 2011.

Figure 8.8 shows the economic activity and inactivity rates for working age Protestants and Roman Catholics in the North of NI between 1995 and 2011.

Figure 8.8 Working age economic activity and inactivity rates 1995 – 2011 North of NI.

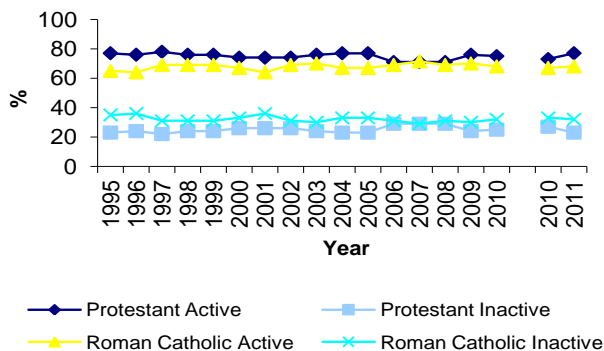


In 1995 the economic activity rate for Protestants in the North of NI was 69% and 75% in 2011. In 1995, 31% of Protestants were economically inactive with 25% inactive in 2011.

For Roman Catholics, in 1995 68% were economically active; by 2011 this level of activity was 67%. Conversely in 1995, 32% of working age Roman Catholics were economically inactive, the corresponding figure for 2011 was 33%.

Figure 8.9 shows the economic activity and inactivity rates for working age Protestants and Roman Catholics in the West & South of NI between 1995 and 2011.

Figure 8.9 Working age economic activity and inactivity rates 1995 – 2011 West & South of NI.



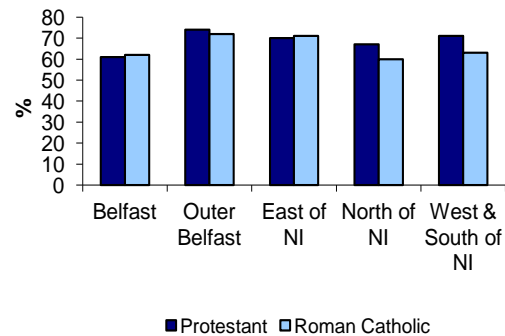
In 1995 the economic activity rate for Protestants in the West & South of NI was 77% and in 2011 it was 77%. In 1995 23% of Protestants were economically inactive in the West & South of NI and in 2010 it was 23%.

For Roman Catholics, in 1995, 65% were economically active by 2011 this level of activity was 68%. Conversely in 1995, 35% of working age Roman Catholics in the West & South of NI were economically inactive, the corresponding figure for 2011 was 32%.

8.6 Working age employment rates

As shown in Figure 8.10 below, working age Protestants had a higher employment rate than Roman Catholics in three of the five NUTS 3 regions with the difference being greatest in the North of NI (16 percentage points) and the smallest in the East of NI (1 percentage points).

Figure 8.10 Working age employment rates by NUTS 3 regions



The employment rate for Protestants was highest in Outer Belfast (74%). The lowest employment rate for Protestants was in Belfast where 61% of working age people were in employment.

The employment rate for Roman Catholics was highest in Outer Belfast (72%) and lowest in the North of NI (60%).

8.7 Working age employment rates 1995 - 2011

Figure 8.11 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Belfast region between 1995 and 2011

In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in Belfast was 63%. The corresponding figure for 2011 was 61%.

In 1995 the employment rate for Roman Catholics in Belfast was 44%. The corresponding figure for 2011 was 62%.

Figure 8.11 Working age employment rates 1995 – 2011 Belfast region

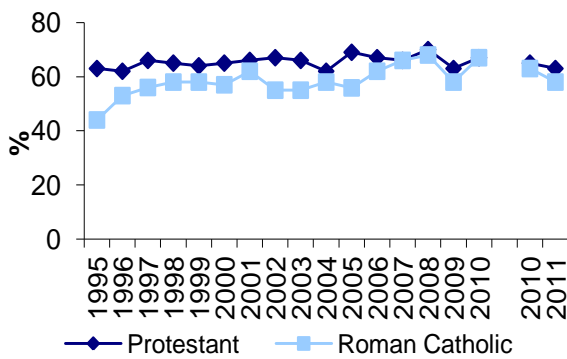
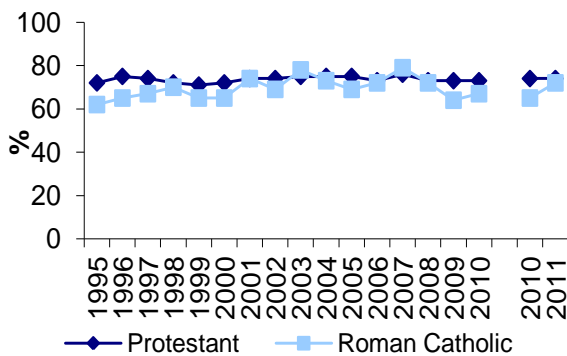


Figure 8.12 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Outer Belfast region between 1995 and 2011.

Figure 8.12 Working age employment rates 1995 – 2011 Outer Belfast region



In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in Outer Belfast was 72% the corresponding figure for 2011 was 74%.

In 1995 the employment rate for Roman Catholics in Outer Belfast was 62%. The corresponding figure for 2011 was 72%.

Figure 8.13 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Roman Catholics in the East of NI between 1995 and 2011.

In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in the East of NI was 72% the corresponding figure for 2011 was 70%.

In 1995 the employment rate for Roman Catholics in the East of NI was 66%. The corresponding figure for 2011 was 71%.

Figure 8.13 Working age employment rates 1995 – 2011 in the East of NI

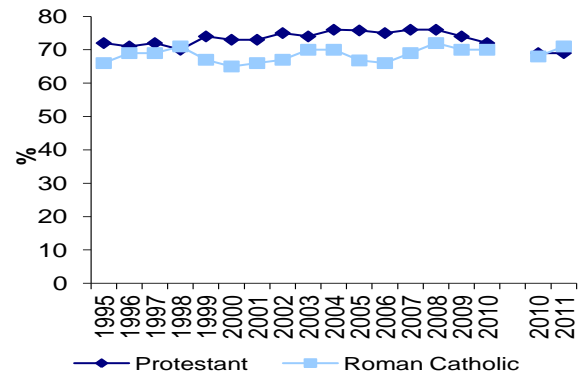
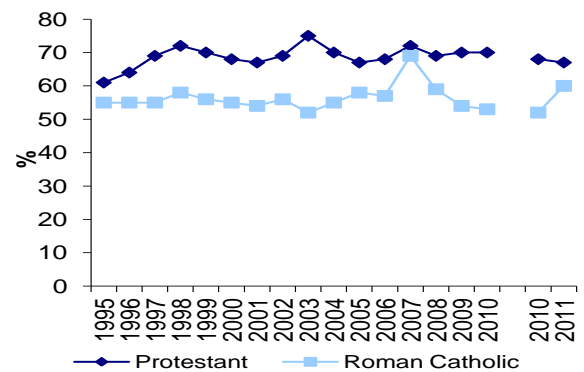


Figure 8.14 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Roman Catholics in the North of NI between 1995 and 2011.

Figure 8.14 Working age employment rates 1995 – 2011 in the North of NI

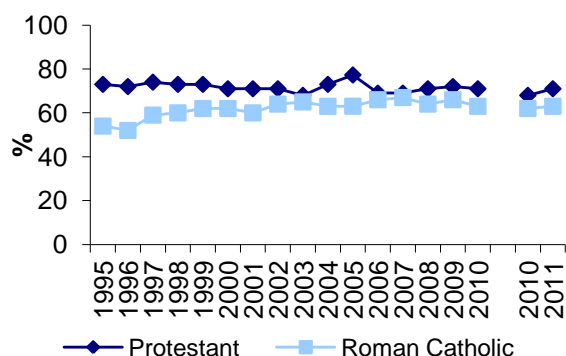


In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in the North of NI was 61% the corresponding figure for 2011 was 67%.

In 1995 the employment rate for Roman Catholics in the North of NI was 55%. The corresponding figure for 2011 was 60%.

Figure 8.15 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Roman Catholics in the West & South of NI between 1995 and 2011.

Figure 8.15 Working age employment rates 1995 – 2011 in the West & South of NI



In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in the West & South of NI was 73%; the corresponding figure for 2011 was 71%.

In 1995 the employment rate for Roman Catholics in the West & South of NI was 54%. The corresponding figure for 2011 was 63%.

8.8 Unemployment rates

Due to sample size constraints it is not possible to provide an analysis of unemployment by NUTS 3 region and religion.

APPENDIX A

Tabular Data

The tables in this appendix use the following conventions where applicable;

- P represents Protestant
- RC represents Roman Catholic
- The category 'Other' includes 'other religion', 'no denomination' and 'not stated/determined'
- Numbers in the relevant tables are rounded to the nearest thousand.
- Totals may not add to the sum of the constituent categories due to rounding.
- Percentages are based on actual numbers.
- The use of [] brackets reflect percentages where the total adds to 100% for Protestants and Roman Catholics only.
- * indicates a number or percentage based on a small sample size (less than 6,000 grossed for the annual individual datasets and 8000 for the household datasets) and will therefore not be released.
- tables relating to economic activity / inactivity relate to individuals of working age
- unless otherwise stated figures relate to 2010
- The religion of the household is based on the religion of the Household Reference Person.

Change in working age definition

The working age definition changed with effect from August 2010. A detailed explanation is given in appendix B (page 71).

Some of the tables give trends over time. The old working age definition is used for the period from 1990 to 2009. For 2010, the working age trend data tables show figures for both definitions. The new definition figures are highlighted in italic.

Table A2.1**Composition of population aged 16+**

	P	RC	Other / non determined
	%	%	%
1990	56 [59]	38 [41]	6
1991	54 [58]	39 [42]	7
1992	57 [61]	37 [39]	6
1993	55 [59]	38 [41]	7
1994	56 [59]	39 [41]	5
1995	55 [57]	41 [43]	5
1996	55 [58]	40 [42]	5
1997	55 [58]	40 [42]	6
1998	54 [58]	40 [42]	6
1999	53 [57]	41 [43]	6
2000	53 [56]	41 [44]	6
2001	52 [56]	42 [44]	6
2002	53 [57]	40 [43]	7
2003	51 [55]	42 [45]	8
2004	50 [55]	40 [45]	10
2005	53 [57]	39 [43]	8
2006	52 [56]	38 [44]	10
2007	51 [56]	40 [44]	9
2008	51 [55]	41 [45]	8
2009	50 [55]	42 [45]	8
2010	50 [56]	40 [44]	9
2011	49 [55]	40 [45]	11

Note: Figures in [] reflect percentages where the total adds to 100% for Protestants and Roman Catholics only

Table A2.2**Population aged 16+****Numbers**

	P	RC	Other
1990	643,000	440,000	63,000
1991	619,000	452,000	76,000
1992	671,000	434,000	71,000
1993	657,000	448,000	83,000
1994	671,000	465,000	63,000
1995	658,000	491,000	57,000
1996	669,000	484,000	66,000
1997	681,000	488,000	68,000
1998	680,000	501,000	70,000
1999	669,000	510,000	77,000
2000	666,000	520,000	74,000
2001	665,000	528,000	80,000
2002	685,000	509,000	90,000
2003	655,000	540,000	100,000
2004	647,000	525,000	132,000
2005	696,000	521,000	103,000
2006	692,000	514,000	131,000
2007	685,000	546,000	123,000
2008	693,000	562,000	114,000
2009	696,000	580,000	105,000
2010	703,000	563,000	128,000
2011	692,000	561,000	153,000

¹ Figures and percentages in italics refer to the new working age definition (16 -64 for both genders)

Table A2.3**Composition of the working age population**

	P	RC	Other / non determined
	%	%	%
1990	54 [57]	41 [43]	6
1991	51 [55]	42 [45]	7
1992	55 [59]	39 [41]	7
1993	53 [57]	40 [43]	8
1994	53 [57]	41 [43]	6
1995	52 [55]	43 [45]	5
1996	53 [56]	42 [44]	6
1997	53 [56]	41 [44]	6
1998	52 [55]	42 [45]	6
1999	51 [55]	42 [45]	7
2000	51 [54]	43 [46]	7
2001	50 [53]	43 [47]	7
2002	51 [55]	42 [45]	8
2003	47 [52]	44 [48]	9
2004	46 [52]	43 [48]	11
2005	50 [55]	42 [45]	9
2006	48 [54]	41 [46]	11
2007	47 [52]	43 [48]	10
2008	47 [52]	43 [48]	9
2009	47 [51]	45 [49]	8
2010	47 [53]	43 [47]	10
2010	<i>48 [53]</i>	<i>42 [47]</i>	<i>10</i>
2011 ¹	<i>46 [52]</i>	<i>43 [48]</i>	<i>11</i>

Note: Figures in [] reflect percentages where the total adds to 100% for Protestants and Roman Catholics only

Table A2.4**Working age population****Numbers**

	P	RC	Other
1990	495,000	375,000	53,000
1991	474,000	385,000	66,000
1992	514,000	364,000	63,000
1993	501,000	378,000	73,000
1994	512,000	394,000	55,000
1995	505,000	417,000	52,000
1996	516,000	408,000	59,000
1997	527,000	413,000	59,000
1998	525,000	422,000	59,000
1999	520,000	424,000	67,000
2000	513,000	434,000	66,000
2001	508,000	442,000	72,000
2002	522,000	429,000	79,000
2003	492,000	456,000	89,000
2004	481,000	446,000	115,000
2005	524,000	436,000	93,000
2006	516,000	438,000	113,000
2007	509,000	461,000	109,000
2008	514,000	473,000	100,000
2009	513,000	488,000	93,000
2010	521,000	470,000	110,000
2010	<i>550,000</i>	<i>486,000</i>	<i>113,000</i>
2011 ¹	<i>527,000</i>	<i>495,000</i>	<i>133,000</i>

Table A2.5**Composition of population aged 60+**

	P		RC		Other / non determined
	%		%		%
1990	66	[69]	30	[31]	5
1991	64	[68]	31	[32]	5
1992	67	[69]	30	[31]	3
1993	65	[68]	31	[32]	4
1994	66	[68]	31	[32]	3
1995	65	[67]	32	[33]	3
1996	64	[66]	33	[34]	3
1997	64	[66]	33	[34]	4
1998	63	[66]	33	[34]	4
1999	61	[63]	35	[37]	4
2000	62	[65]	34	[35]	4
2001	63	[65]	34	[35]	3
2002	64	[67]	32	[33]	4
2003	63	[66]	32	[34]	4
2004	63	[67]	31	[33]	6
2005	64	[67]	32	[33]	4
2006	64	[69]	29	[31]	7
2007	63	[67]	31	[33]	6
2008	63	[66]	32	[34]	5
2009	63	[66]	33	[34]	4
2010	61	[65]	32	[35]	7
2011	62	[68]	29	[32]	9

Note: Figures in [] reflect percentages where the total adds to 100% for Protestants and Roman Catholics only

Table A2.7**Composition of population aged 16-24**

	P		RC		Other / non determined
	%		%		%
1990	49	[52]	44	[48]	7
1991	45	[48]	49	[52]	7
1992	51	[54]	43	[46]	6
1993	48	[52]	44	[48]	8
1994	49	[52]	46	[48]	5
1995	45	[47]	51	[53]	4
1996	48	[50]	47	[50]	5
1997	49	[52]	46	[48]	6
1998	48	[51]	47	[49]	6
1999	43	[47]	49	[53]	7
2000	42	[45]	51	[55]	7
2001	41	[44]	52	[56]	7
2002	44	[48]	48	[52]	8
2003	41	[45]	50	[55]	9
2004	40	[46]	48	[54]	12
2005	45	[50]	46	[50]	8
2006	42	[47]	48	[53]	10
2007	42	[46]	50	[54]	8
2008	43	[47]	49	[53]	8
2009	43	[47]	49	[53]	8
2010	44	[49]	46	[51]	9
2011	46	[51]	45	[49]	10

Note: Figures in [] reflect percentages where the total adds to 100% for Protestants and Roman Catholics only

Table A2.6**Population aged 60+**

	Numbers		
	P	RC	Other / non determined
1990	166,000	76,000	11,000
1991	162,000	78,000	12,000
1992	178,000	80,000	8,000
1993	174,000	83,000	11,000
1994	178,000	82,000	9,000
1995	173,000	86,000	7,000
1996	173,000	88,000	8,000
1997	175,000	89,000	10,000
1998	175,000	91,000	11,000
1999	169,000	98,000	12,000
2000	176,000	96,000	11,000
2001	181,000	96,000	9,000
2002	185,000	93,000	13,000
2003	187,000	96,000	13,000
2004	189,000	92,000	19,000
2005	196,000	98,000	12,000
2006	199,000	90,000	23,000
2007	201,000	99,000	19,000
2008	205,000	105,000	15,000
2009	208,000	109,000	15,000
2010	206,000	109,000	23,000
2011	215,000	100,000	30,000

Table A2.8**Population aged 16-24**

	Numbers		
	P	RC	Other / non determined
1990	116,000	105,000	16,000
1991	104,000	113,000	16,000
1992	115,000	97,000	14,000
1993	108,000	98,000	18,000
1994	107,000	101,000	12,000
1995	99,000	111,000	10,000
1996	104,000	103,000	11,000
1997	102,000	94,000	11,000
1998	101,000	99,000	12,000
1999	91,000	103,000	15,000
2000	87,000	106,000	14,000
2001	87,000	108,000	16,000
2002	95,000	103,000	16,000
2003	89,000	110,000	20,000
2004	88,000	105,000	27,000
2005	102,000	103,000	19,000
2006	95,000	109,000	24,000
2007	97,000	115,000	19,000
2008	100,000	113,000	18,000
2009	98,000	112,000	19,000
2010	101,000	105,000	21,000
2011	102,000	100,000	22,000

Table A2.9**Proportion of full-time students (16+)**

	P %	RC %	Other / non determined %
1990	5	7	*
1991	5	8	*
1992	5	8	*
1993	5	7	7
1994	5	9	*
1995	6	10	*
1996	6	9	*
1997	5	8	*
1998	7	9	11
1999	6	10	9
2000	6	10	11
2001	7	10	10
2002	7	11	11
2003	6	11	16
2004	7	11	12
2005	5	10	11
2006	5	9	12
2007	5	8	12
2008	6	9	9
2009	6	10	10
2010	6	9	7
2011	6	8	6

Table A2.10**Number of full-time students (16+)**

	P	RC	Other / non determined
1990	30,000	30,000	*
1991	29,000	37,000	*
1992	31,000	34,000	*
1993	34,000	33,000	6,000
1994	36,000	43,000	*
1995	32,000	43,000	*
1996	33,000	35,000	*
1997	28,000	33,000	*
1998	37,000	39,000	6,000
1999	35,000	44,000	6,000
2000	31,000	53,000	6,000
2001	36,000	46,000	8,000
2002	37,000	49,000	9,000
2003	31,000	51,000	10,000
2004	33,000	51,000	15,000
2005	38,000	46,000	11,000
2006	38,000	49,000	13,000
2007	36,000	46,000	10,000
2008	42,000	48,000	10,000
2009	42,000	58,000	11,000
2010	44,000	51,000	10,000
2011	42,000	47,000	10,000

Table A2.11**Incidence of disability for the population of working age**

	P		RC	
	Individual with a disability %	Individual without a disability %	Individual with a disability %	Individual without a disability %
1998	19	81	19	81
1999	17	83	20	80
2000	20	80	20	80
2001	19	81	21	79
2002	21	79	19	81
2003	21	79	20	80
2004	21	79	21	79
2005	19	81	22	78
2006	19	81	20	80
2007	18	82	20	80
2008	17	83	21	79
2009	17	83	20	80
2010	19	81	20	80
2010	20	80	21	79
2011 ¹	20	80	21	79

Note: Those individuals with a disability comprise; those classified as disabled under the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) only; those classified as DDA disabled and work limiting disabled; and those classified as work limiting disabled only.

Table A2.12**Housing tenure (all households) - Protestant**

	percentage			
	Owns outright %	Mortgage %	Social rented %	Private rented %
1996	34	37	23	6
1997	30	39	25	6
1998	33	38	23	6
1999	35	38	22	6
2000	36	35	20	8
2001	33	38	20	8
2002	36	36	21	7
2003	36	38	19	7
2004	38	37	17	8
2005	39	38	15	9
2006	37	38	16	9
2007	37	36	17	9
2008	39	35	15	11
2009	40	34	17	9
2010	41	34	16	9
2011	37	32	18	13

¹ Figures and percentages in italics refer to the new working age definition (16 -64 for both genders)

Table A2.13

	Housing tenure (all households) - Protestant			Numbers
	Outright	Mortgage	Social rented	Private rented
1996	110,000	121,000	77,000	19,000
1997	101,000	131,000	83,000	20,000
1998	112,000	127,000	77,000	21,000
1999	119,000	129,000	74,000	20,000
2000	121,000	119,000	69,000	28,000
2001	122,000	136,000	72,000	29,000
2002	127,000	128,000	73,000	24,000
2003	127,000	133,000	65,000	24,000
2004	127,000	124,000	59,000	28,000
2005	144,000	137,000	54,000	31,000
2006	132,000	134,000	56,000	34,000
2007	133,000	130,000	61,000	32,000
2008	142,000	130,000	55,000	42,000
2009	145,000	124,000	61,000	33,000
2010	141,000	116,000	55,000	32,000
2011	136,000	117,000	64,000	47,000

Table A2.14

	Housing tenure (all households) - Catholic			
	Owns outright %	Mortgage %	Social rented %	Private rented %
1996	26	38	28	7
1997	25	42	28	5
1998	30	38	26	7
1999	28	39	25	8
2000	28	40	25	8
2001	28	41	24	8
2002	27	42	20	10
2003	25	44	21	11
2004	28	41	20	11
2005	26	43	18	12
2006	30	41	17	11
2007	33	37	17	13
2008	32	38	15	15
2009	31	35	19	15
2010	33	35	17	15
2011	29	37	16	18

Table A2.15

	Housing tenure (all households) - Catholic			Numbers
	Outright	Mortgage	Social rented	Private rented
1996	54,000	78,000	58,000	14,000
1997	51,000	86,000	57,000	11,000
1998	67,000	86,000	57,000	15,000
1999	63,000	88,000	58,000	18,000
2000	65,000	94,000	58,000	18,000
2001	67,000	99,000	57,000	19,000
2002	64,000	101,000	48,000	24,000
2003	60,000	104,000	49,000	25,000
2004	74,000	110,000	52,000	30,000
2005	68,000	112,000	47,000	31,000
2006	75,000	102,000	42,000	28,000
2007	86,000	99,000	44,000	36,000
2008	87,000	101,000	40,000	40,000
2009	86,000	97,000	52,000	42,000
2010	97,000	104,000	50,000	45,000
2011	78,000	102,000	43,000	50,000

Table A2.16

	Housing tenure (all households) - Other			
	Outright %	Mortgage %	Social rented %	Private rented %
1996	*	42	*	*
1997	26	46	*	*
1998	22	50	*	*
1999	*	50	*	20
2000	27	47	*	*
2001	25	43	*	*
2002	20	47	16	18
2003	24	44	*	*
2004	29	45	*	*
2005	21	43	*	20
2006	26	44	*	17
2007	24	52	*	14
2008	27	39	15	19
2009	28	35	*	24
2010	29	39	*	20
2011	20	30	22	29

Table A2.17

	Housing tenure (all households) - Other		Numbers	
	Outright	Mortgage	Social rented	Private rented
1996	*	13,000	*	*
1997	10,000	17,000	*	*
1998	8,000	19,000	*	*
1999	*	21,000	*	8,000
2000	13,000	23,000	*	*
2001	11,000	18,000	*	*
2002	10,000	25,000	8,000	9,000
2003	12,000	21,000	*	*
2004	13,000	21,000	*	*
2005	10,000	20,000	*	9,000
2006	15,000	25,000	*	10,000
2007	15,000	32,000	*	9,000
2008	16,000	23,000	9,000	11,000
2009	17,000	21,000	*	14,000
2010	18,000	24,000	*	12,000
2011	17,000	26,000	18,000	25,000

Table A2.18**Family type (all households)**

	P %	RC %	Other %
Single	13	17	20
Single pensioner	19	9	16
Couple, no children	12	12	16
Couple pensioner	11	5	*
Couple, dependent children	21	30	24
Couple, non-dependent children	10	8	*
Lone parent, dep children	7	13	*
Lone parent, non-dep	5	4	*
Others	2	3	*

Table A2.19**Dependent children (all households)**

	P %	RC %	Other %
None	72	57	68
One	13	19	16
Two	9	15	10
Three	4	6	*
Four +	*	*	*

Table A2.20**Dependent children (all households) - Protestants**

	None %	One %	Two %	Three %	Four + %
1996	69	12	13	4	*
1997	65	13	13	6	*
1998	68	12	13	5	*
1999	69	12	14	4	*
2000	70	13	11	5	*
2001	72	11	12	4	*
2002	71	12	12	4	*
2003	69	13	14	4	*
2004	72	12	12	3	*
2005	73	11	11	3	*
2006	70	13	11	4	*
2007	72	11	10	6	*
2008	71	12	12	4	*
2009	73	11	11	4	*
2010	71	12	11	5	*
2011	72	13	9	4	*

Table A2.21**Number of households with dependent children- Protestants**

	None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1996	230,000	41,000	42,000	13,000	*
1997	217,000	44,000	45,000	21,000	*
1998	229,000	42,000	45,000	17,000	*
1999	235,000	41,000	46,000	14,000	*
2000	237,000	43,000	37,000	15,000	*
2001	258,000	39,000	42,000	15,000	*
2002	251,000	42,000	41,000	14,000	*
2003	239,000	44,000	47,000	13,000	*
2004	243,000	39,000	40,000	11,000	*
2005	267,000	41,000	40,000	12,000	*
2006	249,000	46,000	40,000	15,000	*
2007	256,000	39,000	37,000	20,000	*
2008	261,000	43,000	43,000	16,000	*
2009	266,000	40,000	40,000	15,000	*
2010	247,000	40,000	37,000	18,000	*
2011	264,000	46,000	34,000	16,000	*

Table A2.22

Dependent children (all households) - Catholics					
	percentage				
	None	One	Two	Three	Four +
	%	%	%	%	%
1996	54	12	15	12	7
1997	53	14	15	11	8
1998	56	15	13	10	7
1999	57	15	13	10	5
2000	57	16	13	8	6
2001	55	17	17	8	4
2002	57	15	16	8	4
2003	57	15	16	8	5
2004	60	16	13	7	4
2005	59	16	15	6	*
2006	60	14	15	6	4
2007	64	15	11	8	*
2008	64	14	13	6	*
2009	64	14	12	7	3
2010	64	17	12	5	*
2011	57	19	15	6	*

Table A2.23

Number of households with dependent children- Catholics					
	None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1996	113,000	26,000	31,000	25,000	15,000
1997	108,000	28,000	30,000	22,000	15,000
1998	125,000	34,000	30,000	21,000	15,000
1999	129,000	33,000	31,000	23,000	11,000
2000	133,000	37,000	31,000	20,000	14,000
2001	132,000	40,000	40,000	19,000	10,000
2002	136,000	35,000	39,000	18,000	10,000
2003	136,000	36,000	37,000	18,000	11,000
2004	160,000	43,000	36,000	19,000	10,000
2005	153,000	42,000	39,000	17,000	*
2006	149,000	36,000	38,000	15,000	9,000
2007	170,000	40,000	29,000	20,000	*
2008	173,000	37,000	35,000	17,000	*
2009	177,000	39,000	34,000	19,000	9,000
2010	188,000	51,000	35,000	15,000	*
2011	156,000	52,000	41,000	17,000	*

Table A2.24

Dependent children (all households) - Other					
	None	One	Two	Three	Four +
	%	%	%	%	%
1996	54	*	*	*	*
1997	53	*	*	*	*
1998	59	*	*	*	*
1999	54	*	21	*	*
2000	65	*	*	*	*
2001	58	*	*	*	*
2002	58	21	17	*	*
2003	62	*	*	*	*
2004	56	20	*	*	*
2005	70	*	*	*	*
2006	62	15	15	*	*
2007	69	*	16	*	*
2008	68	*	18	*	*
2009	69	14	*	*	*
2010	63	17	15	*	*
2011	68	16	10	*	*

Table A2.25

Number of households with dependent children - Other					
	None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1996	17,000	*	*	*	*
1997	19,000	*	*	*	*
1998	22,000	*	*	*	*
1999	23,000	*	9,000	*	*
2000	31,000	*	*	*	*
2001	24,000	*	*	*	*
2002	31,000	11,000	9,000	*	*
2003	29,000	*	*	*	*
2004	26,000	9,000	*	*	*
2005	33,000	*	*	*	*
2006	36,000	8,000	9,000	*	*
2007	43,000	*	10,000	*	*
2008	40,000	*	11,000	*	*
2009	41,000	8,000	*	*	*
2010	39,000	11,000	9,000	*	*
2011	58,000	14,000	9,000	*	*

Table A3.1**Economic activity rates by religion 1992-2011**

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1992	85	77	68	55	77	66
1993	83	80	63	54	73	67
1994	83	75	63	53	73	64
1995	84	76	67	56	76	66
1996	84	75	68	56	76	65
1997	83	78	68	58	76	69
1998	82	77	67	62	75	69
1999	81	77	68	59	75	68
2000	82	75	66	58	75	66
2001	80	76	68	58	74	67
2002	82	76	69	58	75	67
2003	82	78	70	58	76	68
2004	81	76	69	58	76	67
2005	81	75	71	58	76	67
2006	81	73	68	63	75	68
2007	81	75	70	66	75	71
2008	81	75	69	64	75	70
2009	79	75	71	63	75	69
2010	80	75	71	63	76	69
2010	80	75	66	61	73	68
2011 ¹	81	76	68	65	74	70

Table A3.2**Economic activity rates by age group**

Age Group	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	%	%	%	%	%	%
16-24	66	56	51	50	58	53
25-34	94	95	86	81	90	88
35-44	90	87	80	76	85	81
45-64	78	69	62	54	70	61
Working age	81	76	68	65	74	70

Table A3.3**Numbers economically active by age group**

Age group	Males		Females	
	P	RC	P	RC
16-24	33,000	28,000	27,000	25,000
25-34	46,000	57,000	44,000	47,000
35-44	49,000	42,000	41,000	45,000
45-64	83,000	57,000	70,000	47,000
Working age	210,000	184,000	182,000	164,000

Table A3.4**Religious composition of the economically active**

Age Group	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	%	%	%	%	%	%
16-24	54	46	52	48	53	47
25-34	45	55	48	52	46	54
35-44	54	46	48	52	51	49
45-64	59	41	60	40	59	41
Working age	53	47	53	47	53	47

Table A3.5**Proportion of economically active who are in employment and unemployed 1992 - 2011**

	P		RC	
	In employment	Unemployed	In employment	Unemployed
	%	%	%	%
1992	91	9	82	18
1993	90	10	81	19
1994	91	9	84	16
1995	92	8	84	16
1996	92	8	87	13
1997	95	5	88	12
1998	95	5	90	10
1999	95	5	91	9
2000	95	5	91	9
2001	95	5	92	8
2002	96	4	92	8
2003	95	5	93	7
2004	96	4	93	7
2005	97	3	93	7
2006	96	4	94	6
2007	97	3	94	6
2008	97	3	95	5
2009	95	5	91	9
2010	94	6	91	9
2010	94	6	91	9
2011 ¹	93	7	92	8

¹ Figures and percentages in italics refer to the new working age definition (16 -64 for both genders)

Table A3.6**Numbers of economically active who are in employment and unemployed 1992 - 2011**

	P		RC	
	In employment	Unemployed	In employment	Unemployed
1992	357,000	36,000	197,000	44,000
1993	331,000	35,000	206,000	47,000
1994	343,000	33,000	211,000	42,000
1995	349,000	32,000	229,000	45,000
1996	362,000	31,000	232,000	35,000
1997	377,000	21,000	248,000	35,000
1998	373,000	22,000	261,000	31,000
1999	370,000	20,000	261,000	26,000
2000	362,000	20,000	262,000	26,000
2001	361,000	17,000	271,000	24,000
2002	376,000	17,000	265,000	24,000
2003	357,000	19,000	287,000	23,000
2004	349,000	14,000	279,000	21,000
2005	387,000	11,000	272,000	19,000
2006	369,000	16,000	280,000	19,000
2007	372,000	12,000	308,000	18,000
2008	374,000	13,000	313,000	16,000
2009	367,000	20,000	308,000	29,000
2010	371,000	25,000	295,000	29,000
<i>2010</i>	<i>377,000</i>	<i>25,000</i>	<i>299,000</i>	<i>29,000</i>
<i>2011¹</i>	<i>367,000</i>	<i>26,000</i>	<i>320,000</i>	<i>28,000</i>

¹ Figures and percentages in italics refer to the new working age definition (16 -64 for both genders)

Table A4.1

Economic inactivity rates by age

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
Age group	%	%	%	%	%	%
16-24	34	44	49	50	42	47
25-34	*	*	14	19	10	12
35-44	*	13	20	24	15	19
45-64	22	31	38	46	30	39
Working age	19	24	32	35	26	30

Table A 4.2

Numbers economic inactive by age

	Male		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
Age group						
16-24	17,000	22,000	26,000	24,000	43,000	47,000
25-34	*	*	7,000	11,000	10,000	14,000
35-44	*	6,000	11,000	14,000	16,000	20,000
45-64	23,000	26,000	42,000	40,000	65,000	66,000
Working age	49,000	57,000	86,000	90,000	135,000	147,000

Table A4.3

Economic inactivity rates by religion 1992 - 2011

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1992	15	23	32	45	24	34
1993	17	20	38	46	27	33
1994	17	25	37	47	27	36
1995	16	24	33	44	24	34
1996	17	25	32	44	24	35
1997	17	22	32	42	24	31
1998	18	24	33	39	25	31
1999	19	23	32	41	25	32
2000	18	25	34	42	26	34
2001	20	24	32	42	26	33
2002	18	24	31	42	25	33
2003	18	22	30	42	24	32
2004	19	24	31	42	24	33
2005	19	25	29	42	24	33
2006	19	27	32	37	25	32
2007	19	25	30	34	25	29
2008	19	25	31	36	25	30
2009	21	25	29	37	25	31
2010	20	25	29	37	24	31
2010	20	25	34	39	37	32
2011 ¹	19	24	32	35	26	30

¹ Figures and percentages in italics refer to the new working age definition (16 -64 for both genders)

Table A4.4

Number of economically inactive (working age)

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
1992	40,000	41,000	81,000	82,000	121,000	123,000
1993	43,000	39,000	92,000	85,000	135,000	124,000
1994	44,000	51,000	92,000	90,000	136,000	141,000
1995	42,000	51,000	81,000	92,000	123,000	143,000
1996	44,000	52,000	79,000	89,000	123,000	141,000
1997	46,000	46,000	82,000	83,000	128,000	129,000
1998	48,000	50,000	83,000	80,000	131,000	130,000
1999	52,000	49,000	79,000	88,000	131,000	137,000
2000	46,000	54,000	84,000	93,000	130,000	146,000
2001	52,000	53,000	78,000	94,000	129,000	147,000
2002	49,000	52,000	80,000	88,000	130,000	140,000
2003	45,000	51,000	71,000	95,000	116,000	147,000
2004	49,000	52,000	69,000	93,000	118,000	146,000
2005	52,000	54,000	73,000	91,000	126,000	145,000
2006	51,000	59,000	79,000	79,000	130,000	139,000
2007	51,000	57,000	74,000	78,000	125,000	135,000
2008	52,000	58,000	74,000	86,000	127,000	144,000
2009	56,000	62,000	71,000	90,000	127,000	152,000
2010	54,000	59,000	71,000	87,000	125,000	145,000
2010	54,000	98,000	94,000	99,000	148,000	158,000
2011 ¹	49,000	57,000	86,000	90,000	135,000	147,000

Table A4.5

Religious composition of the economically inactive

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
Age group	%	%	%	%	%	%
16-24	43	57	51	49	48	52
25-34	*	*	40	60	42	58
35-44	*	54	43	57	44	56
45-64	47	53	51	49	50	50
Working age	46	54	49	51	48	52

Table A4.6

Religious composition of the economically inactive (working age)

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1992	49	51	50	50	50	51
1993	52	48	52	48	52	48
1994	47	53	50	50	49	51
1995	46	55	47	53	46	54
1996	46	54	47	53	47	54
1997	50	50	50	50	50	50
1998	49	51	51	49	50	50
1999	52	49	47	53	49	51
2000	47	54	48	52	47	53
2001	49	51	46	54	47	53
2002	49	51	48	52	48	52
2003	47	53	43	57	44	56
2004	48	52	42	58	45	55
2005	49	51	45	55	46	54
2006	46	54	50	50	48	52
2007	47	53	49	51	48	52
2008	47	53	47	53	47	53
2009	47	53	44	56	46	54
2010	48	52	46	54	46	54
2010	48	52	49	51	48	52
2011 ¹	46	54	49	51	48	52

Table A4.7

Reasons for economic inactivity (working age)

Reason	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Student	34	36	26	22	29	27
Looking after family/home	*	*	30	39	21	26
Long term sick or disabled	46	43	21	29	30	34
Other reasons	13	16	23	10	20	13

¹ Figures and percentages in italics refer to the new working age definition (16 -64 for both genders)

Table A4.8

Protestant Reasons for Inactivity (working age)

	Student	looking after family / home		Sick / disabled	Other / none stated
		%	%		
	%	%	%	%	%
1992	24	40	20	17	
1993	24	38	26	13	
1994	22	41	26	11	
1995	19	36	32	13	
1996	22	30	36	13	
1997	19	33	36	12	
1998	21	33	36	10	
1999	20	33	35	12	
2000	20	31	36	13	
2001	22	32	34	13	
2002	21	30	38	12	
2003	21	27	38	13	
2004	22	24	41	14	
2005	24	29	36	11	
2006	25	28	34	13	
2007	24	28	34	15	
2008	27	26	30	17	
2009	27	24	34	15	
2010	30	24	34	11	
2010	26	23	30	21	
2011 ¹	29	21	34	13	

Table A4.9

Protestant Reasons for Inactivity (working age)

	Protestant Reasons for Inactivity (working age)				Numbers
	Student	looking after family / home	Sick / disabled	Other / none stated	Total
1992	29,000	49,000	24,000	20,000	121,000
1993	32,000	51,000	35,000	17,000	135,000
1994	30,000	56,000	35,000	15,000	136,000
1995	24,000	44,000	39,000	16,000	123,000
1996	26,000	37,000	44,000	16,000	123,000
1997	25,000	42,000	46,000	15,000	128,000
1998	27,000	43,000	47,000	13,000	131,000
1999	26,000	43,000	45,000	16,000	131,000
2000	25,000	40,000	48,000	18,000	131,000
2001	28,000	41,000	44,000	16,000	130,000
2002	27,000	38,000	49,000	15,000	129,000
2003	24,000	32,000	45,000	15,000	116,000
2004	26,000	28,000	48,000	16,000	118,000
2005	31,000	36,000	46,000	14,000	126,000
2006	32,000	37,000	44,000	17,000	130,000
2007	29,000	35,000	42,000	19,000	125,000
2008	34,000	34,000	38,000	21,000	127,000
2009	35,000	30,000	43,000	19,000	127,000
2010	38,000	30,000	42,000	14,000	125,000
2010	38,000	33,000	45,000	32,000	148,000
2011 ¹	39,000	28,000	41,000	26,000	135,000

Table A4.10

Roman Catholic Reasons for Inactivity (working age)

	looking after family / home Sick / disabled Other / none stated			
	Student %	%	%	%
1992	26	41	20	13
1993	27	40	20	12
1994	30	37	24	10
1995	28	35	28	9
1996	23	34	34	10
1997	24	34	33	9
1998	24	35	34	8
1999	27	33	33	8
2000	29	33	31	7
2001	26	32	36	7
2002	27	33	33	7
2003	26	33	34	7
2004	27	31	34	8
2005	26	33	34	8
2006	28	30	32	9
2007	26	29	36	9
2008	26	28	34	12
2009	31	27	35	8
2010	31	26	32	11
2010	28	26	32	11
2011 ¹	27	26	34	13

Table A4.11

Roman Catholic Reasons for Inactivity (working age) Numbers

	looking after family / home Sick / disabled Other / none stated				Total
	Student	%	%	%	
1992	32,000	51,000	24,000	16,000	123,000
1993	34,000	50,000	25,000	15,000	124,000
1994	42,000	52,000	34,000	13,000	141,000
1995	40,000	51,000	39,000	13,000	143,000
1996	32,000	48,000	48,000	13,000	141,000
1997	31,000	44,000	43,000	11,000	129,000
1998	31,000	45,000	44,000	10,000	130,000
1999	36,000	45,000	45,000	10,000	137,000
2000	43,000	48,000	46,000	10,000	146,000
2001	38,000	47,000	52,000	10,000	147,000
2002	38,000	46,000	46,000	9,000	140,000
2003	38,000	48,000	49,000	10,000	147,000
2004	39,000	45,000	50,000	11,000	146,000
2005	38,000	48,000	50,000	12,000	148,000
2006	39,000	42,000	45,000	13,000	139,000
2007	35,000	39,000	49,000	12,000	135,000
2008	37,000	40,000	49,000	17,000	144,000
2009	47,000	40,000	53,000	12,000	152,000
2010	45,000	38,000	47,000	15,000	145,000
2010	45,000	40,000	50,000	23,000	158,000
2011 ¹	40,000	38,000	51,000	19,000	147,000

Table A4.12

Composition of inactive: Want to work/don't want to work

	Protestant		Catholic	
	Want work	Don't want work	Want work	Don't want work
		(%)		(%)
1992	21	79	24	76
1993	24	76	25	75
1994	21	79	23	77
1995	24	76	23	77
1996	21	79	22	78
1997	22	78	23	77
1998	18	82	19	81
1999	21	79	21	79
2000	18	82	22	78
2001	16	84	21	79
2002	18	82	20	80
2003	16	84	19	81
2004	11	89	17	83
2005	9	91	16	84
2006	14	86	17	83
2007	12	88	23	77
2008	10	90	19	81
2009	12	88	15	85
2010	13	87	16	84
2010	12	87	16	84
2011 ¹	15	85	17	83

Table A4.13

Number of inactive: Want to work/don't want to work

	Protestant		Catholic	
	Want work	Don't want work	Want work	Don't want work
1992	26,000	95,000	30,000	93,000
1993	32,000	103,000	31,000	94,000
1994	28,000	108,000	32,000	109,000
1995	30,000	93,000	33,000	110,000
1996	25,000	97,000	31,000	110,000
1997	28,000	100,000	29,000	100,000
1998	24,000	107,000	25,000	105,000
1999	28,000	103,000	29,000	108,000
2000	24,000	107,000	32,000	114,000
2001	21,000	109,000	31,000	116,000
2002	23,000	106,000	28,000	112,000
2003	19,000	98,000	27,000	119,000
2004	14,000	104,000	25,000	120,000
2005	11,000	114,000	23,000	122,000
2006	18,000	112,000	23,000	116,000
2007	15,000	110,000	31,000	104,000
2008	13,000	114,000	27,000	116,000
2009	15,000	112,000	22,000	130,000
2010	16,000	108,000	23,000	122,000
2010	17,000	131,000	25,000	133,000
2011 ¹	21,000	114,000	26,000	122,000

¹ Figures and percentages in italics refer to the new working age definition (16 -64 for both genders)

Table A5.1**Unemployment rates by gender**

	Both sexes	
	P	RC
	%	%
Males	8	10
Females	5	6
Both	6	8

Table A5.2**Unemployment rates by age**

Age group	Both sexes	
	P	RC
	%	%
16-25	15	20
26 and over	5	5
All 16+	6	8

Table A5.3**Unemployment rates**

percentage

	Both sexes	
	P	RC
	%	%
1992	9	18
1993	10	18
1994	9	16
1995	8	16
1996	8	13
1997	5	12
1998	5	10
1999	5	9
2000	5	9
2001	5	8
2002	4	8
2003	5	7
2004	4	7
2005	3	6
2006	4	6
2007	3	5
2008	3	5
2009	5	8
2010	6	9
2011	6	8

Table A5.4**Numbers unemployed by religion**

	Both sexes	
	P	RC
1992	36,000	45,000
1993	36,000	47,000
1994	33,000	42,000
1995	32,000	45,000
1996	32,000	35,000
1997	21,000	35,000
1998	22,000	31,000
1999	20,000	26,000
2000	20,000	26,000
2001	17,000	24,000
2002	18,000	24,000
2003	19,000	23,000
2004	14,000	21,000
2005	11,000	19,000
2006	16,000	19,000
2007	12,000	18,000
2008	13,000	16,000
2009	20,000	29,000
2010	25,000	29,000
2011	26,000	28,000

Table A5.5**Number unemployed by religion**

	Both sexes	
	P	RC
short-term unemployed	16,000	12,000
Long-term unemployed	10,000	16,000
All unemployed	26,000	28,000

Table A5.6**Religious composition of unemployed by Length of time**

	P	RC
	%	%
Short-term unemployed (under 12 months)	57	43
Long-term unemployed (12 months or more)	39	61
All unemployed	48	52

Table A5.7		
Religious composition of the unemployed		
	Both sexes	
	P	RC
1992	45	55
1993	43	57
1994	44	56
1995	42	58
1996	47	53
1997	38	62
1998	42	58
1999	44	56
2000	44	56
2001	42	58
2002	42	58
2003	45	55
2004	40	60
2005	37	63
2006	47	53
2007	40	60
2008	46	54
2009	41	59
2010	46	54
2011	48	52

Table A5.8			
Unemployment differential			
	Ratio (RC/P)		
	Roman Catholic		
	Males	Females	Both sexes
1992	2.4	1.3	2.0
1993	2.1	1.5	1.9
1994	2.0	1.4	1.9
1995	2.0	1.9	2.0
1996	1.6	1.8	1.6
1997	2.9	1.4	2.3
1998	2.3	1.4	1.9
1999	1.9	1.6	1.8
2000	1.6	1.9	1.7
2001	2.0	1.5	1.8
2002	1.9	1.9	1.9
2003	1.4	1.7	1.5
2004	1.6	*	1.9
2005	2.5	*	2.3
2006	1.6	*	1.5
2007	1.7	*	1.7
2008	1.5	*	1.4
2009	1.9	1.2	1.7
2010	1.5	1.3	1.4
2011	1.2	1.2	1.2

Indicates the ratio between the Roman Catholic and Protestant unemployment rates

Table A5.9			
Unemployment gap		Percentage point difference	
	Roman Catholic		
	Males	Females	Both sexes
1992	13.7	2.5	9.0
1993	12.2	3.4	8.8
1994	11.2	2.2	7.5
1995	9.9	4.9	7.8
1996	5.6	4.1	5.0
1997	10.4	2.0	7.0
1998	7.2	2.1	5.0
1999	4.8	2.5	3.8
2000	3.3	4.0	3.6
2001	4.7	2.3	3.6
2002	4.3	3.0	3.8
2003	2.5	2.3	2.4
2004	2.9	*	3.2
2005	4.8	*	3.7
2006	2.6	*	2.1
2007	2.5	*	2.3
2008	2.2	*	1.4
2009	5.5	0.7	3.3
2010	4.1	1.1	2.7
2011	1.9	1.1	1.4

This indicates the percentage point difference in the Roman Catholic unemployment rate and Protestant unemployment rate

Table A6.1**Proportion of the working age in employment
(economically active and inactive of working age)**

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
Age Group	%	%	%	%	%	%
16-24	52	41	44	43	48	42
25-34	86	88	82	76	84	83
35-44	87	82	77	74	82	78
45-64	73	63	61	52	67	57
Working age	74	68	65	61	70	65

Table A6.2**Proportion of the working age in employment by religion**

	Both sexes	
	P	RC
	%	%
1992	70	54
1993	66	55
1994	67	54
1995	69	55
1996	70	57
1997	72	60
1998	71	62
1999	71	62
2000	71	60
2001	71	61
2002	72	62
2003	73	63
2004	72	62
2005	74	62
2006	72	64
2007	73	67
2008	73	66
2009	71	63
2010	71	63
<i>2010</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>2011</i> ¹	<i>70</i>	<i>65</i>

Table A6.3**Proportion of the population (16+) in employment**

	Both sexes	
	P	RC
	%	%
1992	55	47
1993	52	47
1994	53	47
1995	55	48
1996	56	49
1997	57	52
1998	57	53
1999	57	52
2000	56	52
2001	56	53
2002	57	54
2003	57	55
2004	56	54
2005	58	53
2006	56	56
2007	57	58
2008	56	57
2009	55	55
2010	55	54
2011	54	58

Table A6.4**Religious composition of those in employment, 16+**

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employees	55	45	53	47	54	46
Self Employed	51	49	54	46	52	48
All in employment	54	46	53	47	54	46

Including those on Government Training Schemes
Including a small number of unpaid family workers

¹ Figures and percentages in italics refer to the new working age definition (16 -64 for both genders)

Table A6.5**Religious composition of those in employment (aged 16+)**

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1992	65	35	63	37	65	35
1993	62	38	62	38	62	38
1994	63	37	61	39	62	38
1995	61	39	60	40	61	39
1996	60	40	62	38	61	39
1997	60	40	61	39	60	40
1998	60	40	58	42	59	41
1999	59	41	58	42	59	41
2000	59	41	58	42	58	42
2001	57	43	58	42	57	43
2002	58	42	60	40	59	41
2003	55	45	57	43	56	44
2004	56	44	56	44	56	44
2005	59	41	59	41	59	41
2006	58	42	57	43	57	43
2007	56	44	54	46	55	45
2008	57	43	53	47	55	45
2009	55	45	54	46	55	45
2010	57	43	55	45	56	44
2011	54	46	53	47	54	46

Table A6.6**Number of those in employment (aged 16+) thousands**

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	1992	208	110	162	94	370
1993	194	120	149	91	343	211
1994	200	117	153	99	354	216
1995	202	128	162	107	363	235
1996	204	134	169	105	374	238
1997	214	143	173	111	388	254
1998	217	144	168	120	385	264
1999	214	146	167	121	381	267
2000	211	149	164	119	375	268
2001	206	155	166	122	373	277
2002	213	154	177	119	390	274
2003	204	166	169	128	373	294
2004	207	161	167	133	375	294
2005	221	152	181	126	402	278
2006	209	154	177	132	386	286
2007	211	168	177	149	387	318
2008	217	165	174	156	390	322
2009	206	167	175	151	381	318
2010	209	158	176	147	385	304
2011	198	170	178	157	377	326

Table A6.7**Employment status of those in employment by religion (16+)**

	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All employees:	78	76	92	92	85	84
Self-employed	20	23	7	6	14	15
Govt. scheme	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unpaid family	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total in employment	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table A6.8**Employment gap (Roman Catholic Community) % points**

	Proportion of Roman Catholics among:		
	Economically active	In employment	Employment gap
Males	46.6	46.1	0.5
Females	47.0	46.7	0.3
Both Sexes	46.8	46.4	0.4

Table A6.9**Employment gap % points****Roman Catholic community economically active 16+**

	RC males	RC females
1992	3.8	0.6
1993	3.5	0.9
1994	3.2	0.6
1995	2.8	1.3
1996	1.5	1.0
1997	2.8	0.5
1998	2.0	0.5
1999	1.2	0.6
2000	0.9	1.0
2001	1.2	0.6
2002	1.1	0.8
2003	0.7	0.6
2004	0.9	1.0
2005	1.2	0.5
2006	0.7	0.4
2007	0.6	0.5
2008	0.5	0.2
2009	1.5	0.1
2010	1.1	0.7
2011	0.5	0.3

This indicates the percentage point difference in the Roman Catholic representation in the population in employment compared to the economically active population

Table A6.10**Religious composition of occupations (all in employment stating occupation)**

Occupational Group (SOC)	%	
	P	RC
1 Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	55	45
2 Professional Occupations	51	49
3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	56	44
4 Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	56	44
5 Skilled Trade Occupations	54	46
6 Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	53	47
7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations	53	47
8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	54	46
9 Elementary Occupations	51	49
All in employment stating an occupation	54	46

Table A6.11**Occupational Concentration (all in employment stating occupation)**

Occupational Group (SOC)	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P(%)	RC(%)	P(%)	RC(%)	P(%)	RC(%)
1 Managers, directors and Senior Officials	11	10	5	6	8	8
2 Professional Occupations	13	15	20	22	16	18
3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	11	11	9	7	10	9
4 Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	5	4	23	21	14	12
5 Skilled Trade Occupations	29	28	*	*	16	16
6 Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	*	*	17	15	9	9
7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations	6	6	13	12	9	9
8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	12	12	*	*	7	8
9 Elementary Occupations	11	11	10	12	10	12

Table A6.12**Number in occupation**

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
1 Managers, directors and Senior Officials	22,000	16,000	9,000	9,000	31,000	25,000
2 Professional Occupations	25,000	25,000	35,000	33,000	61,000	59,000
3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	21,000	19,000	16,000	11,000	37,000	30,000
4 Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	10,000	7,000	41,000	33,000	51,000	40,000
5 Skilled Trade Occupations	56,000	47,000	*	*	60,000	51,000
6 Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	*	*	30,000	24,000	34,000	29,000
Customer Service Occupations	11,000	10,000	22,000	19,000	33,000	29,000
8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	24,000	20,000	*	*	27,000	24,000
9 Elementary Occupations	21,000	18,000	18,000	19,000	39,000	37,000
All in employment stating an occupation	196,000	168,000	177,000	155,000	373,000	323,000

Table A6.13**Religious composition of major industrial sectors (all in employment stating industry)¹**

Industrial Classification (SIC 07)	P(%)	RC(%)
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	58	42
C Manufacturing	54	46
F Construction	45	55
G Wholesale, Retail and Repair of Vehicles	56	44
H Transport and Storage	71	29
I Accommodation and Food Services	39	61
J Information and Communication	55	45
K Finance and Insurance Activities	49	51
M Prof, Scientific and Technical activ.	51	49
N Admin and Support Services	48	52
O Public admin and Defence	60	40
P Education	55	45
Q Health and Social Work	51	49
S Other service activities	55	45
All in employment stating industry	54	46

¹ Compositional data have been omitted for the Mining and quarrying industry, the Electricity, gas, air cond supply industry, Water supply, sewage and waste industry, Real estate services industry, Arts, entertainment and recreation industry and Extra Territorial organizations, owing to the small numbers involved.

Table A6.14**Industrial classification concentration (all in employment stating industry)**

Industrial classification (SIC 07)	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	%	%	%	%	%	%
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7	5	*	*	4	3
C Manufacturing	18	15	5	6	11	11
F Construction	13	19	*	*	7	11
G Wholesale, Retail and Repair of Vehicles	17	14	17	17	17	15
H Transport and Storage	7	*	*	*	4	2
I Accommodation and Food Services	*	5	4	7	3	6
J Information and Communication	*	*	*	*	2	2
K Finance and Insurance Activities	*	*	4	*	3	3
M Prof, Scientific and Technical activ.	*	5	5	*	4	4
N Admin and Support Services	*	4	*	*	3	3
O Public admin and Defence	9	7	12	9	11	8
P Education	5	5	15	14	10	9
Q Health and Social Work	4	5	25	26	14	15
S Other service activities	*	*	4	*	3	3

Compositional data have been omitted for the Mining and quarrying industry, the Electricity, gas, air cond supply industry, Water supply, sewage and waste industry, Real estate services industry, Arts, entertainment and recreation industry and Extra Territorial organizations, owing to the small numbers involved

Table A 6.15**Numbers by industrial sector**

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13,000	9,000	*	*	14,000
C Manufacturing	34,000	26,000	8,000	10,000	43,000	36,000
F Construction	26,000	32,000	*	*	28,000	34,000
G Wholesale, Retail and Repair of Vehicles	33,000	23,000	31,000	26,000	64,000	49,000
H Transport and Storage	14,000	*	*	*	16,000	7,000
I Accommodation and Food Services	*	8,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	19,000
J Information and Communication	*	*	*	*	7,000	6,000
K Finance and Insurance Activities	*	*	7,000	*	10,000	10,000
M Prof, Scientific and Technical activ.	*	8,000	9,000	*	15,000	14,000
N Admin and Support Services	*	6,000	*	*	9,000	10,000
O Public admin and Defence	19,000	12,000	21,000	14,000	40,000	26,000
P Education	10,000	9,000	27,000	21,000	37,000	31,000
Q Health and Social Work	9,000	9,000	44,000	41,000	53,000	50,000
S Other service activities	*	*	7,000	*	10,000	8,000

Compositional data have been omitted for the Mining and quarrying industry, the Electricity, gas, air cond supply industry, Water supply, sewage and waste industry, Real

estate services industry, Arts, entertainment and recreation industry and Extra Territorial organizations, owing to the small numbers involved

Table A6.16**Religious composition of employees in different sizes of workplace**

Workplace size	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Small (1-10 employed)	51	49	52	48	51	49
Medium (11-49 employed)	54	46	54	46	54	46
Large (50 or more employed)	57	43	53	47	55	45

¹Size of workplace does not necessarily equate with the number working for an employer as the employer may have more than one workplace

Table A 6.17**Number of employees in different sizes of workplace**

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
Small (1-10 employed)	30,000	29,000	34,000	32,000	64,000	61,000
Medium (11-49 employed)	46,000	39,000	61,000	52,000	107,000	91,000
Large (50 or more employed)	78,000	59,000	67,000	60,000	145,000	119,000

Table A6.18**Proportion of Employees in the Private and Public Sector**

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Private	74	77	58	58	66	67
Public	26	23	42	42	34	33

Table A6.19**Religious composition of employees in the private and public sector, working age**

Employees	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Private	54	46	53	47	54	46
Public	58	42	54	46	55	45

Table A6.20**Number of Employees in the Private and Public Sector**

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
Private	114,000	98,000	95,000	83,000	209,000	181,000
Public	40,000	29,000	69,000	60,000	110,000	89,000
Total	154,000	127,000	165,000	140,000	319,000	270,000

Table A6.21

Proportion of employees in managerial or supervising duties

	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Managerial	23	23	14	17	18	20
Foreman or supervisor	11	12	15	14	13	13
Not manager or supervisor	66	66	71	70	69	68

Table A6.22

Religious composition of employees in managerial or supervising duties

	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Managerial	54	46	48	52	51	49
Foreman or supervisor	53	47	56	44	54	46
Not manager or supervisor	54	46	54	46	54	46
Total	54	46	53	47	54	46

Table A6.23

Number of employees in managerial or supervising duties

	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	Managerial	34,000	29,000	22,000	24,000	56,000
Foreman or supervisor	17,000	15,000	24,000	19,000	41,000	34,000
Not manager or supervisor	100,000	84,000	120,000	99,000	215,000	183,000
Total	151,000	128,000	161,000	143,000	312,000	270,000

Table A6.24

Working pattern of all in employment by religion and gender (working age)

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Full-time	93	90	62	60	78	75
Part-time	7	10	38	40	22	25

Table A6.25

Religious composition of employment by working pattern (working age)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Full time	55	45	54	46	54	46
Part time	44	56	52	48	50	50
Total	54	46	53	47	53	47

Table A6.26

Number in employment by working pattern

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	Full-time	178,000	148,000	108,000	92,000	286,000
Part-time	13,000	17,000	66,000	62,000	79,000	79,000
Total	191,000	165,000	173,000	154,000	365,000	319,000

Table A6.27

Religious composition of part-time employment 1992-2011

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1992	58	42	67	33	66	34
1993	55	45	62	38	61	39
1994	64	36	63	37	63	37
1995	47	53	60	40	59	41
1996	45	55	63	37	60	40
1997	58	42	63	37	62	38
1998	55	45	58	42	58	42
1999	45	55	59	41	57	43
2000	53	47	56	44	55	45
2001	51	49	56	44	55	45
2002	62	38	58	42	59	41
2003	40	60	56	44	54	46
2004	50	50	57	43	56	44
2005	46	54	60	40	58	42
2006	45	55	56	44	55	45
2007	43	57	54	46	52	48
2008	46	54	57	43	55	45
2009	47	53	56	44	54	46
2010	55	45	57	43	57	43
2010	55	45	58	42	57	43
2011 ¹	44	56	52	48	50	50

¹ Figures and percentages in italics refer to the new working age definition (16 -64 for both genders)

Table A6.28**Number of part-time in employment 1992 -2011**

	Both sexes	
	P	RC
1992	63,000	33,000
1993	58,000	37,000
1994	65,000	37,000
1995	60,000	42,000
1996	71,000	47,000
1997	77,000	46,000
1998	66,000	48,000
1999	71,000	54,000
2000	69,000	56,000
2001	69,000	55,000
2002	82,000	57,000
2003	70,000	61,000
2004	77,000	60,000
2005	74,000	55,000
2006	71,000	58,000
2007	73,000	67,000
2008	82,000	67,000
2009	80,000	67,000
2010	82,000	62,000
<i>2010</i>	<i>86,000</i>	<i>65,000</i>
<i>2011¹</i>	<i>79,000</i>	<i>79,000</i>

Table A6.29**Median hourly rate (£), employees**

	Males		Females		Both sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
Apr-Jun 1995	5.30	5.62	4.68	3.85	4.74	4.65
Apr-Jun 1996	5.78	5.04	4.00	5.20	4.64	5.16
Apr-Jun 1997	5.90	5.25	4.13	5.55	5.05	5.25
Apr-Jun 1998	5.93	5.27	4.50	5.00	5.14	5.15
Apr-Jun 1999	6.06	5.83	5.05	5.26	5.67	5.30
Apr-Jun 2000	6.51	5.75	5.58	5.80	6.06	5.78
Apr-Jun 2001	6.86	6.31	6.00	5.44	6.31	5.78
Apr-Jun 2002	7.36	8.43	5.62	6.00	6.67	6.67
Apr-Jun 2003	7.80	7.29	5.92	6.70	6.93	6.86
Apr-Jun 2004	7.80	7.21	6.45	7.34	7.11	7.21
Apr-Jun 2005	8.33	7.91	6.58	7.34	7.70	7.70
Apr-Jun 2006	8.08	9.38	8.21	9.33	8.08	9.38
Apr-Jun 2007	8.18	8.00	7.78	7.35	8.11	7.78
Apr-Jun 2008	8.70	8.00	8.47	7.67	8.65	7.84
Apr-Jun 2009	9.32	7.50	8.47	8.66	8.84	8.55
Apr-Jun 2010	9.62	9.11	8.75	10.00	9.11	9.44
Apr-Jun 2011	9.35	10.92	7.96	8.65	8.74	9.38

Table A6.30**Median hourly rate (£) by Full-time/ Part-time employees**

	Full-Time		Part-Time	
	P	RC	P	RC
Apr-Jun 1995	5.30	4.92	3.93	3.63
Apr-Jun 1996	5.36	5.55	3.97	4.00
Apr-Jun 1997	5.78	6.00	3.67	4.00
Apr-Jun 1998	5.53	5.45	4.00	3.75
Apr-Jun 1999	5.92	6.00	4.43	4.59
Apr-Jun 2000	6.51	6.25	4.80	4.33
Apr-Jun 2001	6.73	6.31	4.59	4.61
Apr-Jun 2002	7.36	8.11	5.15	4.75
Apr-Jun 2003	7.33	7.29	5.61	5.42
Apr-Jun 2004	7.49	7.50	5.50	6.80
Apr-Jun 2005	8.33	8.23	5.00	5.00
Apr-Jun 2006	8.33	9.89	6.00	5.00
Apr-Jun 2007	8.72	8.13	6.50	7.00
Apr-Jun 2008	9.29	8.76	6.55	6.15
Apr-Jun 2009	9.32	9.05	7.00	6.50
Apr-Jun 2010	9.62	9.63	6.92	6.75
Apr-Jun 2011	9.21	10.27	7.50	7.19

¹ Figures and percentages in italics refer to the new working age definition (16 -64 for both genders)

Table A7.1**Job-related training/education in last four weeks (employees)
(Working age)**

Participation in training	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Yes	6	8	6	7	6	7
No	94	92	94	93	94	93

Table A7.2**Job-related training/education in last four weeks (employees)
Working age**

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
Yes	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	19,000	20,000
No	142,000	117,000	151,000	133,000	293,000	250,000

Table A7.3**Highest level of qualification (economically active persons)
(working age)**

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Higher	27	24	33	35	30	29
A-level (or equivalent)	12	17	17	18	15	18
Trade Apprenticeships	13	12	*	*	7	7
GCSE (or equivalent)	18	18	27	25	22	21
Other qualifications	7	8	6	7	7	8
No qualifications	18	17	13	11	16	14
Not stated	4	3	*	*	4	3

Notes to table

- Higher level equals qualifications above A-level
- In LFS religion reports 1990-94 'Trade Apprenticeships' were not separately identified but fell into 'no qualifications' and to a lesser extent 'other qualifications' categories. This change was due to review of the LFS qualifications in 1995 which recommended that 'Trade Apprenticeships' be explicitly identified as broadly equivalent to 'A-Levels'. In this report Trade Apprenticeships have been included as a separate category to aid comparison with previous years.
- Other qualifications include CSE below grade 1, GCSE below grade C, BTEC first or general certificate, RSA, City & Guilds and YT/YTP certificates

Table A7.4**Highest level of qualification (economically active persons)
(working age)**

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
Higher	57,000	45,000	60,000	57,000	117,000	102,000
A-level (or equivalent)	26,000	32,000	32,000	29,000	57,000	61,000
Trade Apprenticeships	28,000	23,000	*	*	28,000	24,000
GCSE (or equivalent)	37,000	32,000	49,000	42,000	86,000	74,000
Other qualifications	15,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	27,000	27,000
No qualifications	38,000	31,000	23,000	17,000	61,000	48,000
Not stated	9,000	6,000	*	*	15,000	12,000
Total	210,000	184,000	182,000	164,000	392,000	348,000

Table A7.5**Proportion with higher qualifications economically
active persons of working age**

	Both sexes	
	P	RC
	(%)	(%)
1993	17	17
1994	17	20
1995	19	19
1996	20	19
1997	21	23
1998	24	26
1999	25	26
2000	25	28
2001	27	30
2002	23	27
2003	23	28
2004	26	29
2005	25	31
2006	26	29
2007	26	31
2008	29	33
2009	31	31
2010	32	32
2010	32	32
2011 ¹	30	29

Note figures for 1996 averaged over the four LFS quarterly surveys as annual dataset was in error

¹ Figures and percentages in italics refer to the new working age definition (16 -64 for both genders)

Table A7.6

Proportion with no formal qualifications, economically active of working age

Age Group	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
16-34	15	8	*	*	11	7
35-44	20	18	*	*	16	11
45-64	21	30	22	24	21	28
Working age	19	17	13	11	16	14

Table A7.7

Number with no formal qualifications, economically active of working age

Age Group	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	16-34	12,000	7,000	*	*	15,000
35-44	9,000	7,000	*	*	14,000	9,000
45-64	17,000	17,000	10,000	11,000	32,000	28,000
Working age	38,000	31,000	23,000	17,000	61,000	48,000

Table A7.8

Proportion with no qualifications, economically active persons of working age

	Both sexes	
	P (%)	RC (%)
1993	30	32
1994	28	32
1995	26	26
1996	24	22
1997	22	21
1998	20	21
1999	18	21
2000	20	20
2001	17	18
2002	18	18
2003	17	16
2004	20	18
2005	18	17
2006	17	16
2007	15	16
2008	15	16
2009	13	18
2010	12	16
2010	16	16
2011 ¹	16	14

Note Figures from 1996 represent the average of the Note figures for 1996 averaged over the four LFS quarterly surveys as annual dataset was in error

Table A7.9

Percentage with no formal qualification by labour market outcome, working age

	Both Sexes	
	P (%)	RC (%)
	Employed	15
Unemployed	34	*
Inactive	41	43

Table A7.10

Number with no formal qualification by labour market outcome, working age

	Both Sexes	
	P	RC
	Employed	53,000
Unemployed	8,000	*
Inactive	54,000	61,000

Table A8.1**Religious composition of the population aged 16+ NUTS 3 regions**

	P		RC	
	%		%	
Belfast	54		46	
Outer Belfast	79		21	
East of NI	65		35	
North of NI	42		58	
West & south of NI	34		66	

Table A8.2**Religious composition of the working age population NUTS 3 regions**

	P		RC	
	%		%	
Belfast	51		49	
Outer Belfast	73		27	
East of NI	63		37	
North of NI	40		60	
West & south of NI	31		69	

Table A8.3**Proportion of the working age population economically active or inactive NUTS 3 regions**

	P		RC	
	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive
Belfast	69	31	67	33
Outer Belfast	77	23	77	23
East of NI	74	26	76	24
North of NI	75	25	67	33
West & South of NI	77	23	68	32

Table A8.4**Proportion of the working age population economically active or inactive Belfast region 1995 - 2011**

	P		RC	
	Active (%)	Inactive (%)	Active (%)	Inactive (%)
1995	72	28	53	47
1996	73	27	58	42
1997	73	27	64	36
1998	71	29	63	37
1999	69	31	64	36
2000	71	29	62	38
2001	71	29	68	32
2002	71	29	63	37
2003	72	28	59	41
2004	68	32	65	35
2005	72	28	61	39
2006	72	28	37	33
2007	67	33	70	30
2008	72	28	70	32
2009	69	31	65	35
2010	72	28	71	29
2010	70	30	69	31
2011 ¹	69	31	67	33

Table A8.5**Proportion of the working age population economically active or inactive Outer Belfast area 1995 - 2011**

	P		RC	
	Active (%)	Inactive (%)	Active (%)	Inactive (%)
1995	79	21	73	27
1996	80	20	71	29
1997	77	23	71	29
1998	76	24	76	34
1999	75	25	70	30
2000	76	24	72	28
2001	77	23	77	23
2002	77	23	73	27
2003	78	22	80	20
2004	78	22	77	23
2005	77	23	74	26
2006	77	23	74	26
2007	78	22	82	18
2008	76	24	74	26
2009	75	25	70	30
2010	77	23	69	31
2010	74	26	67	33
2011 ¹	77	23	77	23

¹ Figures and percentages in italics refer to the new working age definition (16 -64 for both genders)

Table A8.6

Proportion of the working age population economically active or inactive East of NI 1995 - 2011

	Protestant		Roman Catholic	
	Active (%)	Inactive (%)	Active (%)	Inactive (%)
1995	77	23	73	27
1996	76	24	78	28
1997	76	24	77	23
1998	76	24	76	24
1999	78	22	73	27
2000	76	24	70	30
2001	75	25	71	29
2002	77	23	71	29
2003	76	24	73	27
2004	78	22	72	28
2005	78	22	72	28
2006	78	22	70	30
2007	80	20	71	29
2008	78	22	76	24
2009	78	22	75	25
2010	76	24	75	25
2010	73	27	73	27
2011 ¹	74	26	76	24

Table A8.7

Proportion of the working age population economically active or inactive North of NI 1995 - 2011

	Protestant		Roman Catholic	
	Active (%)	Inactive (%)	Active (%)	Inactive (%)
1995	69	31	68	32
1996	71	29	63	37
1997	73	27	64	36
1998	76	24	65	35
1999	73	27	63	37
2000	73	27	61	39
2001	73	27	63	37
2002	75	25	62	38
2003	80	20	60	40
2004	72	28	62	38
2005	71	29	63	37
2006	72	28	64	36
2007	75	25	64	36
2008	74	26	64	36
2009	75	25	63	37
2010	79	21	64	36
2010	76	24	63	37
2011 ¹	75	25	67	33

Table A8.8

Proportion of the working age population economically active or inactive West & South of NI 1995 - 2011

	P		RC	
	Active (%)	Inactive (%)	Active (%)	Inactive (%)
1995	77	23	65	35
1996	76	24	64	36
1997	78	22	69	31
1998	76	24	69	31
1999	76	24	69	31
2000	74	26	67	33
2001	74	26	64	36
2002	74	26	69	31
2003	76	24	70	30
2004	77	23	67	33
2005	77	23	67	33
2006	71	29	69	31
2007	71	30	71	29
2008	73	27	67	33
2009	76	24	70	30
2010	75	25	68	32
2010	73	27	67	33
2011 ¹	77	23	68	32

Table A8.9

Proportion of the working age population in employment by NUTS3 Region

	P	RC
	%	%
Belfast	61	62
Outer Belfast	74	72
East of NI	69	71
North of NI	67	60
West & South of NI	71	63

¹ Figures and percentages in italics refer to the new working age definition (16 -64 for both genders)

Table A8.10**Proportion of the working age population in employment Belfast region 1995 - 2011**

	P	RC
	%	%
1995	63	44
1996	62	53
1997	66	56
1998	65	58
1999	64	58
2000	65	57
2001	66	62
2002	67	55
2003	66	55
2004	62	58
2005	69	56
2006	67	62
2007	66	66
2008	70	68
2009	63	58
2010	67	67
<i>2010</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>2011¹</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>62</i>

Table A8.11**Proportion of the working age population in employment Outer Belfast region 1995 - 2011**

	P	RC
	%	%
1995	72	62
1996	75	65
1997	74	67
1998	72	70
1999	71	65
2000	72	65
2001	74	74
2002	74	69
2003	75	78
2004	75	73
2005	75	69
2006	73	72
2007	76	79
2008	73	72
2009	73	64
2010	73	67
<i>2010</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>65</i>
<i>2011¹</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>72</i>

Table A8.12**Proportion of the working age population in employment East of NI 1995 - 2011**

	P	RC
	%	%
1995	72	66
1996	71	69
1997	72	69
1998	70	71
1999	74	67
2000	73	65
2001	73	66
2002	75	67
2003	74	70
2004	76	70
2005	76	67
2006	75	66
2007	76	69
2008	76	72
2009	74	70
2010	72	70
<i>2010</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>68</i>
<i>2011¹</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>71</i>

Table A8.13**Proportion of the working age population in employment North of NI 1995 - 2011**

	P	RC
	%	%
1995	61	55
1996	64	55
1997	69	55
1998	72	58
1999	70	56
2000	68	55
2001	67	54
2002	69	56
2003	75	52
2004	70	55
2005	67	58
2006	68	57
2007	72	69
2008	69	59
2009	70	54
2010	70	53
<i>2010</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>2011¹</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>60</i>

¹ Figures and percentages in italics refer to the new working age definition (16 -64 for both genders)

Table A8.14**Proportion of the working age population in employment West & South of NI 1995 - 2011**

	P	RC
	%	%
1995	73	54
1996	72	52
1997	74	59
1998	73	60
1999	73	62
2000	71	62
2001	71	60
2002	71	64
2003	68	65
2004	73	63
2005	77	63
2006	69	66
2007	69	67
2008	71	64
2009	72	66
2010	71	63
2010	68	62
2011 ¹	71	63

APPENDIX B

Technical Notes

Sample

The sample of addresses for the 2011 LFS was chosen at random from the Rating Valuation list of domestic properties with an achieved sample of approximately 2,000 households. The sample was stratified by region to ensure proportional representation across Northern Ireland. The strata used were Belfast (District Council area), East of the Province and West of the Province. Within these strata a systematic random sample of addresses was chosen. The population covered was all persons resident in private households and young people living away from the parental home in a student hall of residence or similar institution during term time.

The LFS up to and including 2004 was based on seasonal quarters where, for example, the March – May months covered the Spring quarter, June - August was Summer and so forth. This has changed to calendar quarters where microdata will be available for January – March (Q1) , April – June (Q2), July – September (Q3) and October - December (Q4).

The 2011 annual database that this report is based upon was constructed on a calendar basis i.e. respondents were interviewed over the period 1st January 2011 to 31st December 2011. Each quarter's LFS sample is made up from five 'waves' each of approximately 400 responding households. Individuals in each wave were interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any one quarter those in one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second interview and so on, with one wave receiving their fifth and final interview.

The annual database is created by taking waves one and five from each of four consecutive quarters to give an annually representative sample. Over a period of four quarters, eight different waves are interviewed at least once. Selecting waves one and five allows the maximum

number of respondents over a one year period to be included. The resulting sample size is approximately 3,200 households where each household is only interviewed once.

At each address LFS interviewers collected information on the economic status and activity of all residents aged 16 and over during the week prior to the date of the interview (termed the reference week). In addition, at each address interviewers asked about the religious denomination of all persons aged 16 and over. Further details on the religious classification used are provided later in this appendix.

Some of the figures included are based on relatively few respondents. As a result, and in order to ensure that these small sample sizes are not misinterpreted, guidelines relating to suppression criteria have been put in place, based on a method adopted by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for the LFS at the UK level. The suppression criteria recommends that only figures based on a grossed estimate of 6,000 or more in the annual file, are deemed sufficiently reliable for release/publication. Several tables in this report consequently may have some results suppressed, as they fail to meet the 6,000 minimum requirement in the sample. For figures based on the household dataset the minimum release requirement is 8,000. This is due to the household dataset having a smaller sample size than the annual file.

Response rates in each quarter for the 2011 LFS

A total of 6,607 interviews were achieved with respondents aged 16 or older across the four quarters in the 2011 annual dataset. Due to the fact that the 2011 LFS religion report is comprised of two fifths of the households surveyed each calendar quarter, response rates relating specifically to the households included in the LFS religion report are not available.

Given that the annual 2011 dataset was constructed from the relevant respondents across four calendar quarters the response rates for each of these quarters are presented in the table below to give the reader an indication of the response rate for 2011.

Response rates in each quarter				
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec
	2011	2011	2011	2011
Fully and partially responding households	1,538	1,558	1,574	1,516
Eligible sample	2,036	2,145	2,030	2,017
Response rate	75.5%	72.6%	77.5%	75.2%

Results have been weighted on the basis of population estimates to correct for any differences in response rates among males and females and in the various age groups. The following table compares the age profile of LFS respondents with that of the estimated private household population used to weight the results to correct for any differential non-response by age group and sex.

Comparison by age group between LFS respondents & the Population, 2011		
Age Group	Percentage of respondents in age group	Percentage of estimated private household population in age group
Under 16	23.6	21.2
16 - 19	5.9	5.4
20 - 24	5.4	7.1
25 - 29	6.0	7.2
30 - 34	6.2	6.6
35 - 39	6.5	6.6
40 - 44	7.3	7.1
45 - 49	6.7	7.1
50 - 54	7.4	6.4
55 - 59	5.6	5.5
60 - 64	5.8	5.2
65+	13.7	14.7
All ages	100.0%	100.0%

Reweighting

The LFS weighting is regularly revised to take account of the mid-year population estimates. This means that there may be slight differences between the values quoted in this report and previous reports.

Background to the monitoring of Religion in the Labour Market

The difference in the labour market outcomes of Protestant and Catholics especially the unemployment rate has been a measure of inequality in Northern Ireland for decades

In 1998 there were two pieces of legislation passed. The first was the Northern Ireland Act (1998). Section 75 of this requires public bodies to have due regard to promote equality between people on a number of grounds including religion.

The second piece of legislation was the Fair Employment and Treatment (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 which makes it unlawful to discriminate on the grounds of religious belief and/or political opinion in the field of employment. This was amended by the Fair Employment and Treatment Order (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 take account of EU regulations.

The Equality Directorate Research Branch assumed responsibility for the production of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) Religion Report in 2003 on the basis that OFMDFM has responsibility for Fair Employment legislation. Previously, responsibility for production of the LFS Religion Report had rested with NISRA centrally.

Religious classification

Interviewers collected information on the religious denomination of residents aged 16 and over in each household. The categories coded were as follows:

- Roman Catholic
- Presbyterian
- Church of Ireland
- Methodist
- Other Protestant
- Other Religion
- No denomination
- Unwilling to answer.

'Other Protestant' was taken to include Baptist, Free Presbyterian, Unitarian, Congregational, Plymouth Brethren, Church of the Nazarene, Church of England, Pentecostal and Mormon.

'Other Religion' includes Jewish, Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist and others not elsewhere classified.

The term other/non determined is used throughout this report to represent non Protestant / Roman Catholic religions, respondents that did not specify a **religious denomination** and respondents that were unwilling to answer.

Those classed as 'Presbyterian', 'Church of Ireland', 'Methodist', and 'Other Protestant', were categorised as 'Protestant', for the purposes of this survey. The 'Protestant' category was therefore a composite of a number of different religious denominations and traditions with possibly differing labour market characteristics.

Religious denomination data was obtained for approximately 98% of those aged 16 and over in the responding households.

Potential change to the Religion question

Within this report, the data is primarily analysed in terms of those identified as Protestant or Roman Catholic. The religious community variable is derived from respondents' reaction to a question asking which, if any, religious denomination they belong to and is commonly referred to as the 'stated religion' question. In analysis for the LFS Religion Report, the responses are recoded to a three-way classification of: Roman Catholic; Protestant; Other/none.

What has been clear over time has been a slow but inexorable rise in the proportion of those surveyed who have responded to the stated religion question in terms of: not having a no affiliation to a religious denomination; refusing to answer the question; or having a religion other than a Christian one. For the working age population particularly, this has been reflected by a rise in the proportion who could not be assigned a Roman Catholic or Protestant religion from 6% of the sample in 1990 to 11% in 2011.

In terms of numbers grossed to population levels from the LFS, the number of people aged 16 years and over not classified as either Protestant or Roman Catholic has more than doubled from 63,000 in 1990 to 153,000 in 2011.

There are a number of concerns that have arisen as a result, or have been long-standing questions potentially exacerbated by the current situation including:

- a. The effective sample size for analysis of Protestant and Roman Catholic labour market outcomes has reduced over time particularly for working age people. This reduction in sample size for analysis, will impact on the levels of disaggregation possible with the data and the calculation of confidence limits around statistical estimates produced
- b. A concern that an increase in 'hidden religion' (for whatever reason) may result in a skewed comparative labour market picture in respect of Roman Catholics and Protestants whether in terms of trends over time or year-on-year comparisons
- c. A perennial debate about the extent to which a stated religion question is best suited in relation to the definitions deployed within the Fair Employment and Treatment Order (1998) and indeed predecessor legislation

An alternative approach to the religion classification is possible which should maintain the analytical integrity of the Religion Report and reduce the number of people not classified as Protestant or Roman Catholic.

A commonly used alternative approach to the stated religion question, and an approach which was deployed within the 2001 Census and within the NI Social Attitude Surveys before and NI Life and Times Surveys since, has been to also ask respondents what, if any religious denomination, they were brought up in. This is commonly referred to as the Community Background question.

From 2011 the NI Labour Force Survey asked individuals who had not stated a religious denomination a Community Background question (see the summary quality report for further information). An analysis is currently underway to determine the effect that the potential change may have on the Religion Report.

Definitions

Working Age

The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of employment and economic inactivity rates, was changed in August 2010 to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women. Previously these rates were based on upper age limits of 59 for women and 64 for men, reflecting the state pension ages in the UK. However, between 2010 and 2020, the state pension age for women is increasing (by one month every two months) from 60 to 65, thereby making a change to the definition necessary.

The change in definition followed a UK Wide public consultation on the issue and the approach being applied to Northern Ireland labour market statistics mirrors the approach that the Office for National Statistics (ONS) are applying to other UK regions.

Economically Active

An economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) expresses the number of economically active persons as a percentage of all those economically active or inactive. The economically active includes all those aged 16 or over who are in paid employment, (both employees and the self-employed), those on Government training or work schemes, those doing unpaid family work and also all those classed as unemployed and seeking work.

Unemployment

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

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

Unemployment gap

The difference in the unemployment rates of the two communities can be expressed as a percentage. It is calculated by subtracting the unemployment rate of Protestants from the unemployment rate of Catholics.

Unemployment differential (ratio of rates)

The difference in the unemployment rates of the two communities can be expressed as a ratio. It is calculated by dividing the unemployment rate of Roman Catholics by that of Protestants.

In Employment

In employment refers to those aged 16 and over who did some paid work in the reference week (either as an employee or self-employed); those who had a job which they were temporarily away from (on holiday for example); those participating in government training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work.

Employment Gap

The extent of Roman Catholic under-representation in employment is commonly expressed in terms of an 'employment gap'- the shortfall between the proportion of the economically active population who are Roman Catholic and the proportion of those in employment who are Roman Catholic.

Economically Inactive

People aged 16 and over who are not in employment and are not unemployed are classified as economically inactive.

Full-time/Part-time

The classification of employees, self-employed, those on government work-related training programmes and unpaid family workers in their main job as full-time or part-time is on the basis of self-assessment. People on Government supported training and employment programmes who are at college in the survey reference week are classified, by convention, as part-time.

Sampling error

Because the LFS is a sample survey, results are subject to sampling error, i.e. the actual proportion of the population in private households with a particular characteristic may differ from the proportion of the LFS sample with that characteristic. Accordingly, although percentages in tables are rounded, they should not be regarded as having this degree of accuracy.

The following table shows the proportions obtained from the LFS religion 2011 survey for some key LFS variables and indicates their sampling accuracy. The confidence intervals represent the ranges either side of the LFS proportions which are 95% certain to include the true values of the quantities estimated e.g. the 95% confidence interval for economic activity for Protestant males is interpreted as follows:

'We can be 95% certain that the true level of economic activity for Protestant males is between 78.7% and 83.7%'.

Confidence intervals for economic activity rates (Working age) 2011

	Rate	Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
P Males	81.2%	+/- 2.5	78.7%	83.7%
RC Males	76.2%	+/- 2.8	73.4%	79.0%
P Females	68.0%	+/- 2.9	65.1%	70.9%
RC Females	64.6%	+/- 3.0	61.6%	67.6%
P both sexes	74.5%	+/- 1.9	72.6%	76.4%
RC both sexes	70.3%	+/- 2.1	68.2%	72.4%

Confidence intervals for unemployment rates (All ages 16+) 2011

	Rate	Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
P Males	8.1%	+/- 1.9	6.2%	10.0%
RC Males	10.0%	+/- 2.3	7.7%	12.3%
P Females	4.5%	+/- 1.5	3.0%	6.0%
RC Females	5.6%	+/- 1.8	3.8%	7.4%
P both sexes	6.5%	+/- 1.3	5.2%	7.8%
RC both sexes	7.9%	+/- 1.5	6.4%	9.4%

Confidence intervals for unemployment Differential (ratio of rates) 2011

	Ratio	Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
RC Males	1.23	+/- 0.41	0.82	1.64
RC Females	1.23	+/- 0.57	0.66	1.80
RC both sexes	1.23	+/- 0.33	0.90	1.56

Confidence intervals for unemployment Differential (gap measure) 2011

		Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Males	1.9%	+/- 3.0	-1.1%	4.9%
Females	1.1%	+/- 2.3	-1.2%	3.4%
Both sexes	1.4%	+/- 1.9	-0.5%	3.3%

Confidence intervals for religious composition of the economically active (Working age) 2011

	Rate	Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
P Males	53.3%	+/- 2.6	50.7%	55.9%
RC Males	46.7%	+/- 2.6	44.1%	49.3%
P Females	52.6%	+/- 2.7	49.9%	55.3%
RC Females	47.4%	+/- 2.7	44.7%	50.1%
P both sexes	53.0%	+/- 1.9	51.1%	54.9%
RC both sexes	47.0%	+/- 1.9	45.1%	48.9%

Sampling error needs consideration in relation to differences in survey estimates between the two communities.

For example, when overall (both male and female) unemployment rates for Protestants and Roman Catholics and the subsequent derivation of the unemployment differential measures (ratio and gap) are considered and the confidence intervals of the survey estimates do not overlap, we can be fairly certain that the differences reflect a 'real' difference.

However, if these unemployment-related estimates overlap we can be less certain that the differences reflect a 'real' difference.

However, in considering in the round, whilst confidence intervals may result in overlapping estimates and for these estimates to overlap over time, weight should also be given to the stability of any inter-relationship and trends in this inter-relationship over time.

Publication Threshold

It is the nature of sampling variability that the smaller the group whose size is being estimated, the (proportionately) less precise that estimate is. LFS estimates of fewer than 6,000 (based on annual individual datasets) or 8,000 or under (based on quarterly household datasets) are not published in this report as they are likely to be unreliable.

Grossing to population totals

Most of the results presented in this report are expressed in terms of percentages, following the grossing of sample numbers to population levels. Each individual participating in the survey is given a weight or "grossing factor" which is related to that person's age and sex. In this way the final grossed results give the population total for Northern Ireland and reflect the distributions by sex and age shown by the population figures.

Regrossing

Some of the earlier LFS estimates have been based on data that has not been regrossed to the latest Census of Employment population totals. The effect of this re-grossing process is expected to be relatively minor, nevertheless it should be noted that this will have some effect on the estimates of change over time and figures in this report may not replicate figures in previous LFS Religion reports.

The full regrossing of LFS estimates have been calculated for several years covered in this report. However not all years have been regrossed and the reader should be aware that some results published may differ from previously LFS publications

The impact on the headline employment and unemployment rates as a result of the re-weighting is negligible over the entire period and effects on levels are also extremely small.

Summary Quality Report

A Summary Quality Report which provides additional technical information about this report can be found at <http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/index/equality/equalityresearch/research-publications/labour-force-religion-reports.htm>.

Contact details:

Michael McNally

OFMDFM

Equality Research Branch

Castle Buildings

Stormont Estate

Belfast,

BT4 3SG

Telephoning: 02890 522091

E-mailing: michael.mcnally@ofmdfmi.gov.uk

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