

# 2012 Labour Force Survey Northern Ireland Religion Report

*January 2014*



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# Key points

## Chapter 2: Community Characteristics

Between 1990 and 2012 the proportion of the population aged 16 and over who were classified as Protestant decreased by nine percentage points from 56% to 47%, while the proportion of Catholics increased by four percentage points from 38% to 42%. Over this period, the proportion of the population classified as other/non-determined has almost doubled (from 6% to 11%).

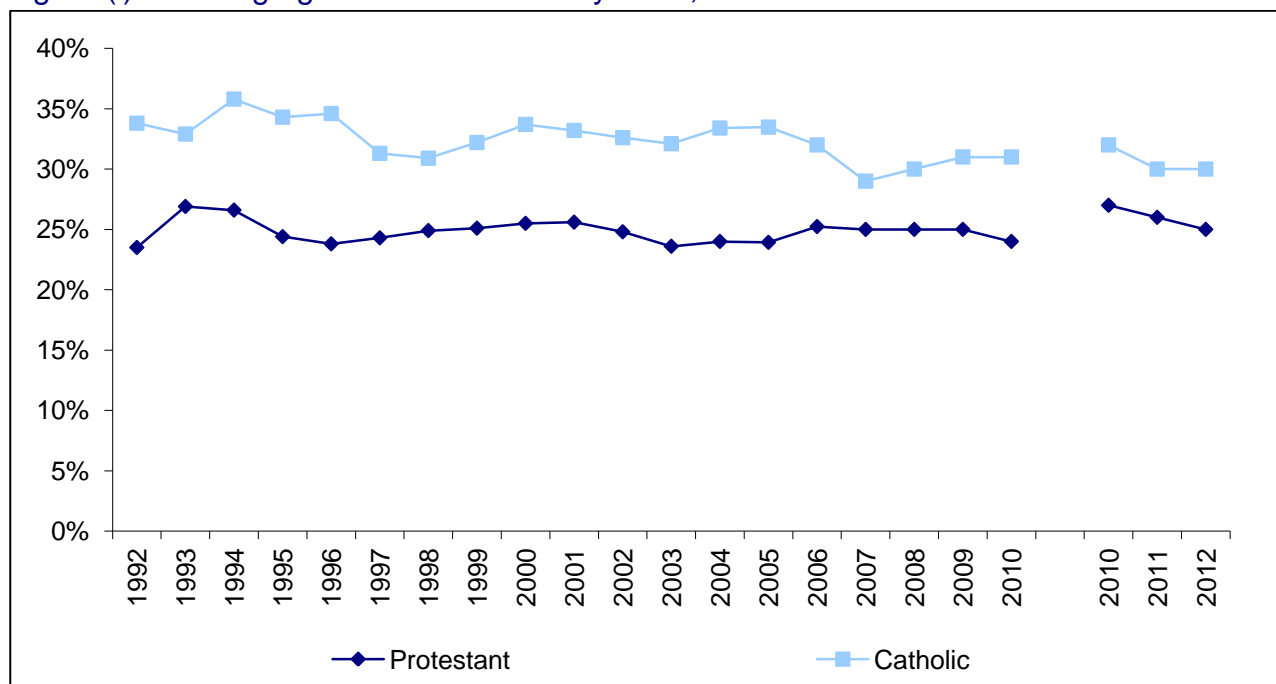
## Chapter 3: Working Age Economic Activity

Between 1992 and 2012, there has consistently been a higher level of working age economic activity among the Protestant community compared to the Catholic community, although there has been something of a convergence in recent years. In 1992, 77% of working age Protestants were economically active, compared to 66% of working age Catholics – an 11 percentage point difference. By 2012, 75% of working age Protestants were economically active compared to 70% of working age Catholics – a five percentage point difference.

## Chapter 4: Working Age<sup>1</sup> Economic Inactivity

Between 1992 and 2012, Catholics have consistently experienced higher rates of working age economic inactivity than Protestants. However, the percentage point difference between the inactivity rates of Catholics and Protestants has halved from 10 to five over this period. In 1992, 34% of working age Catholics were economically inactive compared to 24% of working age Protestants, while in 2012 the corresponding figures were 30% and 25% (See Figure (i)).

Figure (i): Working age economic inactivity rates, 1992–2012



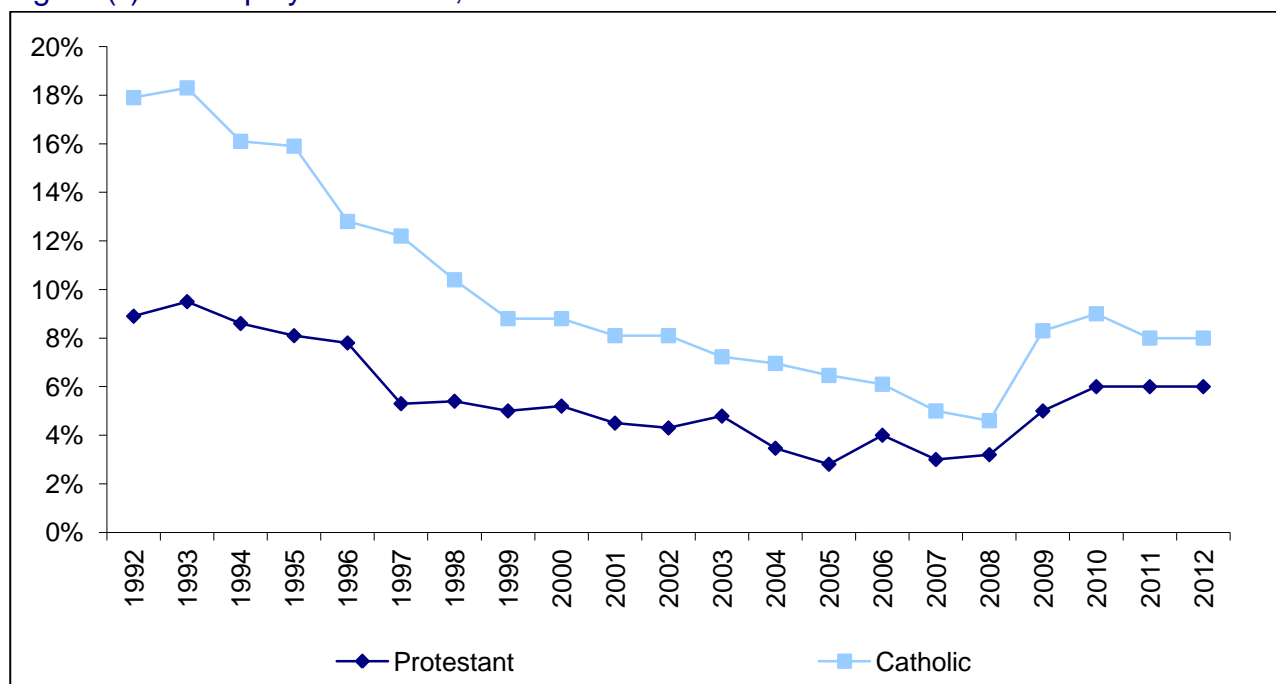
<sup>1</sup> Please note that the 'working age' definition was changed in August 2010 – see paragraph 2.2 and Appendix B for details. Figures for both definitions for 2010 are given in the relevant charts in this chapter

## Chapter 5: Unemployment

Between 1992 and 2012 Catholics have consistently experienced higher rates of unemployment than Protestants. Again, however, there has been a convergence in terms of the absolute difference between the rates for the two communities – in 1992 the unemployment rate was 9% for Protestants and 18% for Catholics. By 2012 these rates had decreased to 6% and 8%, respectively (See Figure (ii)).

The numbers unemployed for both communities have also fallen over this period (from 36,000 to 25,000 for Protestants and from 45,000 to 28,000 for Catholics). Unemployment rates and the number unemployed have risen for both communities since 2008, however.

Figure (ii): Unemployment rates, 1992-2012



## Chapter 6: Employment

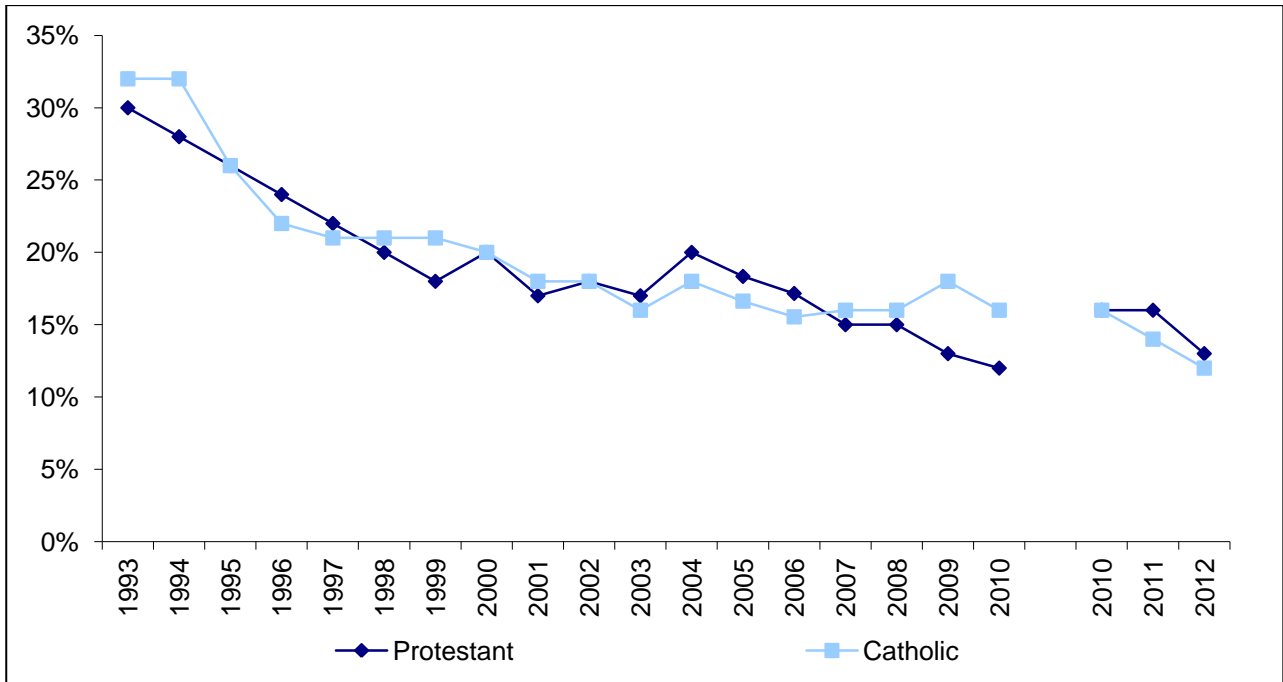
A consistently higher proportion of working age Protestants have been in employment compared to their Catholic counterparts between 1992 and 2012. This difference has decreased over time, however – in 1992 the difference was 16 percentage points (70% for Protestants and 54% for Catholics) and this had decreased to five percentage points by 2012 (70% for Protestants and 65% for Catholics).

## Chapter 7: Training and Qualifications

The proportion of both working age economically active Protestants and Catholics with higher qualifications (i.e. above A-level) has increased between 1993 and 2012. In 1993, 17% of both Protestants and Catholics had higher qualifications. By 2012 the proportion with higher qualifications had increased to 30% for Protestants and more than doubled to 35% for Catholics.

Over the same period, the percentage of working age economically active Catholics with no qualifications has decreased from 32% to 12%, and the percentage of working age economically active Protestants with no qualifications has decreased from 30% to 13% (See Figure (iii)).

Figure (iii): Proportion of economically active working age employees with no qualifications, 1993 to 2012

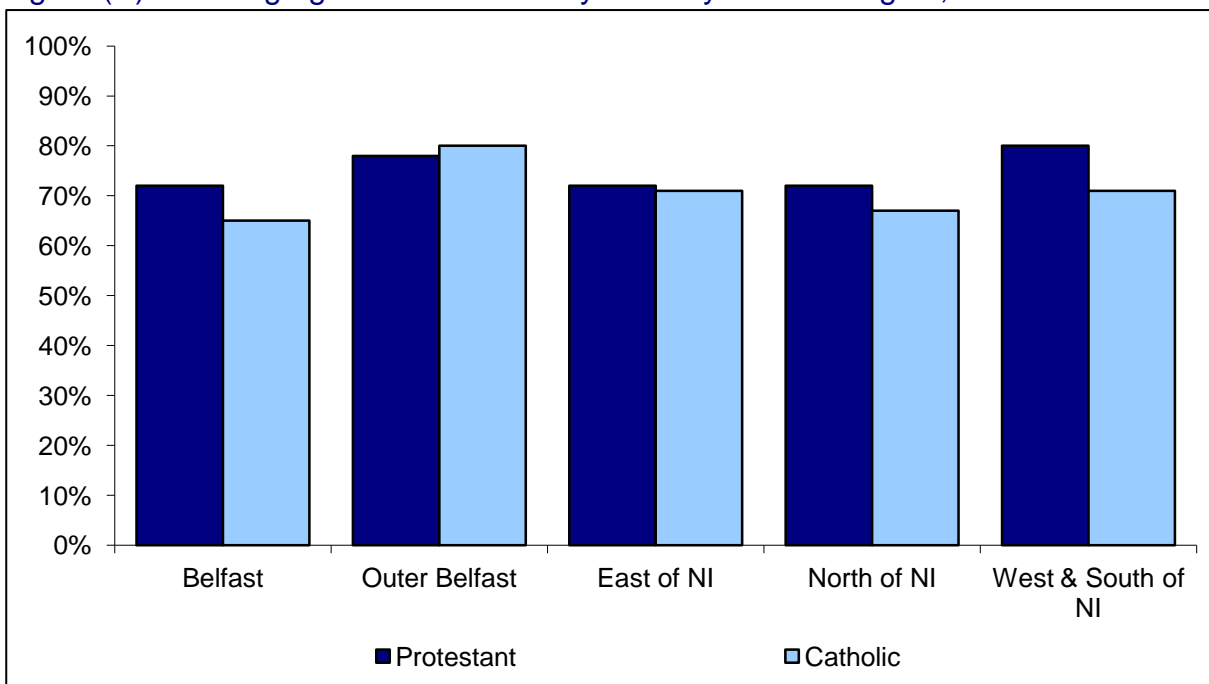


NB: Figures for 1996 are the averages of the four quarterly LFS surveys as the annual dataset for 1996 contained missing qualifications data

### Chapter 8: Geographical Analysis

For each of the five NUTS 3 regions of Northern Ireland, with the exception of Outer Belfast, working age economic activity (See Figure (iv)) and employment rates were higher, and working age economic inactivity rates were lower, among the Protestant community than the Catholic community.

Figure (iv): Working age economic activity rates by NUTS 3 region, 2012





# **CHAPTER 1**

## **Introduction**

## Introduction

This report presents information from the 2012 Labour Force Survey (LFS) on the labour market characteristics of Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland.

The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment commissions the LFS in Northern Ireland. The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), an agency of the Department of Finance and Personnel, carries out the survey and publishes 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 2012 results reported here refer to the calendar year from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2012. 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).

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. Please see Appendix B for more detail.

## 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. The Catholic community has generally experienced higher levels of unemployment and economic inactivity than the Protestant community.<sup>2</sup>

The reasons for these differences are complex and beyond the scope of this publication. However, these issues were explored by, among others, DTZ Piedad (2005) on behalf of OFMDFM.<sup>3</sup>

There have been a number of pieces of legislation passed relating to Fair Employment in Northern Ireland. Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act (1998) requires public bodies to have due regard to promote equality of opportunity between people on a number of grounds, including religion.

The Fair Employment Acts 1976 and 1989, which outlawed discrimination in employment on grounds of religious belief and political opinion, were repealed and their provisions re-enacted, brought together and added to in the Fair Employment and Treatment (Northern Ireland) Order 1998, which came into operation in March 1999.<sup>4</sup> This was subsequently amended by the Fair Employment and Treatment Order (Amendment) Regulations (Northern

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<sup>2</sup> See Tables A4.3 and A5.3 in Appendix A and, for example, R.D. Osborne and I. Shuttleworth, *Fair Employment in Northern Ireland: a Generation on*, Belfast: The Blackstaff Press, 2004, p.15

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/index/equality/equalityresearch/research-publications/esn-pubs/content_-_equality-newpage-7.htm#equality2005))

<sup>4</sup> Equality Commission for Northern Ireland, *Fair Employment in Northern Ireland: Code of Practice*, p.2 ([http://www.equalityni.org/archive/pdf/FECofFINA\\_Lwebversion@09.07.pdf](http://www.equalityni.org/archive/pdf/FECofFINA_Lwebversion@09.07.pdf))

Ireland) 2003 to take account of EU regulations.

The Equality Commission for Northern Ireland (ECNI) was established under the Northern Ireland Act (1998) and this body is responsible for promoting awareness of and enforcing anti-discrimination law, including the Fair Employment Legislation. The Commission produces an annual Fair Employment Monitoring Report. However, the ECNI does not monitor the self-employed, those on government training schemes, school teachers and those working in private sector concerns with 10 or less employees.<sup>5</sup> By using the LFS this report is thus able to look at a wider labour market spectrum than the ECNI's Fair Employment Monitoring report.

### Report format and coverage

Previous LFS Religion Reports from 2004 to 2011 can be accessed on the OFMDFM Equality Research Branch website.<sup>6</sup>

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

It is anticipated that the format of the report will change for the 2013 edition and this may be informed by user consultation.

### 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 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 2018, the state pension age for women is increasing 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 A and in the charts throughout the report.

### Results

The majority of tables and graphs within this report refer only to those within the survey who could be categorised as either Catholic or Protestant. Chapter 1 includes details of those whose religion was neither 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 impact 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).

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<sup>5</sup> Equality Commission for Northern Ireland, Monitoring Report No.21, A profile of the Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce: Summary of Monitoring Returns 2010, p.3 (<http://www.equalityni.org/archive/pdf/MonitoringReport%202010.pdf>)

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/index/equality-and-strategy/pfg-economics-statistics/equalityresearch/research-publications/labour-force-religion-reports.htm>

## **Stated religion and community background questions**

Since the LFS started, individuals have been asked to state their religious denomination. This report is based on the responses to this stated religion question. The increase in those classified as 'other/non-determined' has raised questions regarding how well the stated religion data reflects society. In an attempt to investigate this issue, a further question was asked concerning the religious community in which individuals of no stated religious denomination were brought up. This community background data has not been incorporated into this report, as further analysis and consultation is required in order to determine how best to do this. It is anticipated that future editions of the Religion Report will incorporate this data.

### **Further information**

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

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Publication available at:

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

# CHAPTER 2

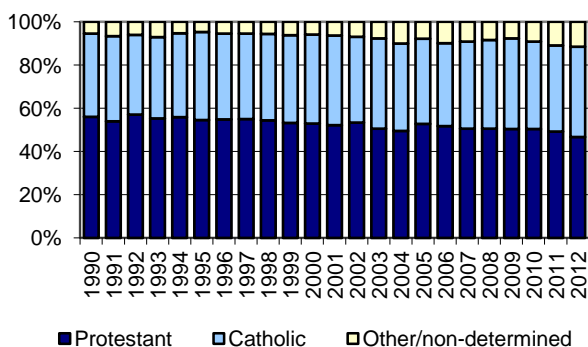
## Community Characteristics

(Tables A2.1 – A2.25; Appendix A)

## 2.1 Population aged 16+

Figure 2.1 shows the religious composition of the population aged 16 and over of Northern Ireland between 1990 and 2012. Between 2011 and 2012, the proportion of Protestants fell by two percentage points (from 49% to 47%), while the proportion of Catholics increased by two percentage points (from 40% to 42%). This is consistent with longer term trends – the proportion of Protestants has fallen by nine percentage points, from 56%, between 1990 and 2012, while the proportion of Catholics has increased by four percentage points, from 38%, over the same period. The proportion of the population classified as other/non-determined has almost doubled (from 6% to 11%) over this period.<sup>7</sup>

Figure 2.1: Composition of the population aged 16+, 1990-2012



Between 1990 and 2012 the number of Protestants increased by 19,000 or 3% to 662,000, while the number of Catholics increased by 153,000 or 35% to 593,000 over the same period. Over period the number of people aged 16 and over classified as other/non-determined has more than doubled from 63,000 to 162,000 (See Table A2.2 in Appendix A).

By way of providing context to the figures obtained in the LFS sample, according to the 2011 Census there were 618,000 Protestants aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland, compared to 567,000 Catholics, and 247,000 who would be considered

<sup>7</sup> See Appendix B for definitions of 'Protestant' and 'other/non-determined.'

other/non-determined.<sup>8</sup> Thus, in 2011 43% of those aged 16 and over were Protestant, 40% were Catholic and 17% were other/non-determined.

## 2.2 Working age population

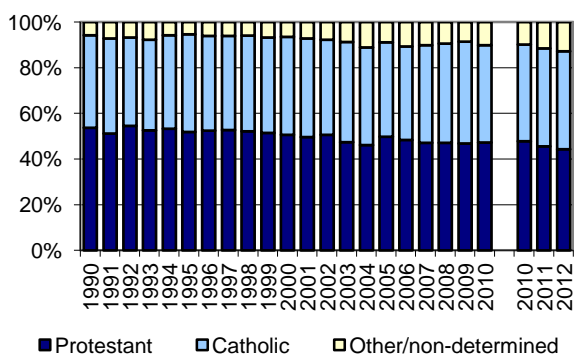
The composition of the working age population between 1990 and 2012 is shown in Figure 2.2. For the period 1990 to 2009 males between the ages of 16 and 64 and females between the ages of 16 and 59 were defined to be of working age. **From 2010 the working age definition was changed to those aged between 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 Catholics in the working age population has fallen from 13 percentage points in 1990 to one percentage point in 2012. In 1990 the religious composition of the population of working age was 54% Protestant, 41% Catholic and 6% other/non-determined. In 2012 the corresponding figures were 44%, 43% and 13%.

Over this period, the number of Protestants of working age increased by 4% (from 495,000 to 514,000), the number of working age Catholics increased by almost a third (from 375,000 to 497,000), and the number of those classified as other/non-determined more than doubled (from 53,000 to 147,000).

<sup>8</sup> Calculations based on NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011, Table DC2116NI: Religion by Age. Please note that the 'Protestant' figures include those classified as 'Presbyterian Church in Ireland', 'Church of Ireland', 'Methodist Church in Ireland' and 'Other Christian'. 'Other/non-determined' includes 'Other religions', 'No religion' and 'Not stated'.

Figure 2.2: Composition of the working age population, 1990-2012



According to the 2011 Census there were 467,000 Protestants of working age, compared to 482,000 Catholics and 218,000 who would be considered other/non-determined.<sup>9</sup> Thus in 2011, 40% of the working age were Protestant, 41% were Catholic and 19% were other/non-determined.

### 2.3 Population aged 60+

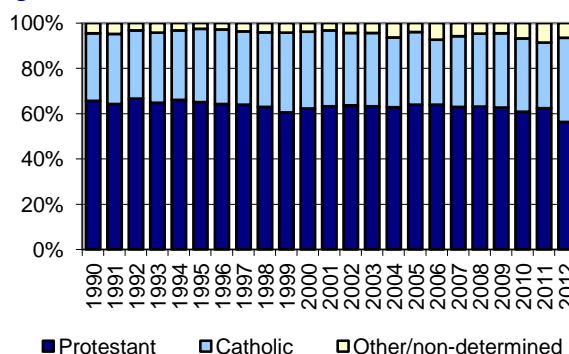
Figure 2.3 shows the composition of the population aged 60+ between 1990 and 2012. Between 2011 and 2012 the proportion of Protestants fell by six percentage points (from 62% to 56%), the proportion of Catholics increased by eight percentage points (from 29% to 37%), and the proportion of those classified as other/non-determined decreased by two percentage points (from 9% to 7%). Such a large swing in the religious composition of the population of this age group may be due to sampling error and as such year on year changes should be observed with caution and longer term trends should also be considered.

In 1990, 66% of the population aged 60 and over were Protestant (compared to 62% in 2011 and 56% in 2012), 30% were Catholic (compared to 29% in 2011 and 37% in 2012), and 5% were

<sup>9</sup> Calculations based on NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011, Table DC2116NI: Religion by Age. Please note that the 'Protestant' figures include those classified as 'Presbyterian Church in Ireland', 'Church of Ireland', 'Methodist Church in Ireland' and 'Other Christian'. 'Other/non-determined' includes 'Other religions', 'No religion' and 'Not stated'.

other/non-determined (compared to 9% in 2011 and 7% in 2012). As a result, the proportion of the population aged 60 and over that are Protestant appears to be slowly decreasing, while the proportion who are Catholics has remained relatively constant, with the exception of 2012. These changes have been offset by a rise in the number in this age group who are classified as 'other/non-determined'.

Figure 2.3: Composition of the population aged 60+, 1990-2012



There were 166,000 Protestants aged 60 and over in 1990 and this had increased to 197,000 by 2012 (215,000 in 2011). The number of Catholics in this age group increased from 76,000 in 1990 to 131,000 in 2012 (100,000 in 2011). The 11,000 aged 60 and over classified as 'other/non-determined' in 1990 had more than doubled to 23,000 by 2012 (30,000 in 2011).

To provide context to the figures obtained in the LFS sample, Census figures from 2011 show that among those aged 60 and over, 55% (198,000) were Protestant, 33% (118,000) were Catholic, and 12% (42,000) would be considered other/non-determined.<sup>10</sup>

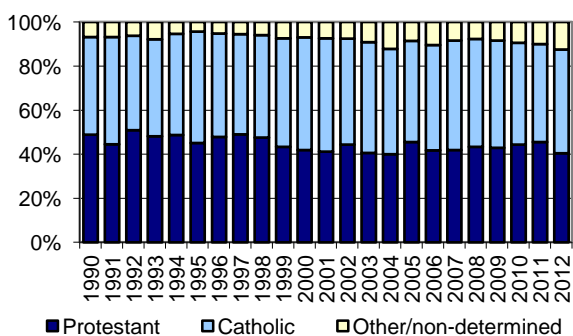
<sup>10</sup> Calculations based on NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011, Table DC2116NI: Religion by Age. Please note that the 'Protestant' figures include those classified as 'Presbyterian Church in Ireland', 'Church of Ireland', 'Methodist Church in Ireland' and 'Other Christian'. 'Other/non-determined' includes 'Other religions', 'No religion' and 'Not stated'.

## 2.4 Population aged 16-24

The composition of the population aged 16 to 24 between 1990 and 2012 is shown in Figure 2.4. Between 2011 and 2012 the proportion of Protestants decreased by six percentage points (from 46% to 40%), the proportion of Catholics increased by two percentage points (from 45% to 47%), and the proportion of those classified as other/non-determined increased by two percentage points (from 10% to 12%). Again, the reader should also consider the longer term trends.

The proportion of this aged group who classify themselves as Protestant has decreased between 1990 and 2012 (from 49% to 40%), while the proportion of Catholics increased slightly (from 44% to 47%), and the proportion classified as 'other/non-determined' has increased from 7% to 12%.

Figure 2.4: Composition of the population aged 16-24, 1990-2012



Between 1990 and 2012, the number of Protestants in this age group has decreased by 27,000 (23%) to 89,000. The number of Catholics has also decreased over this period, albeit to a lesser extent, from 105,000 to 104,000 (1%), while the number of those classified as other/non-determined has increased by three quarters, from 16,000 to 28,000.

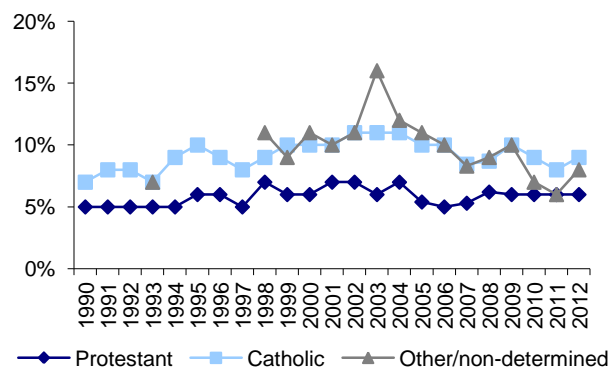
According to the 2011 Census, 36% of those aged 16 to 24 were Protestant (82,000), 44% were Catholic (100,000)

and 20% were other/non-determined (45,000).<sup>11</sup>

## 2.5 Proportion of full-time students (16+)

Figure 2.5 shows the proportion of the population aged 16 and over who were full-time students over the period 1990 to 2012. At the beginning of the period, 5% of Protestants and 7% of Catholics were full-time students. In 2012, 6% of Protestants, 9% of Catholics, and 8% of those classified as other/non-determined were full-time students.

Figure 2.5: Proportion of full-time students (16+), 1990-2012



Between 1990 and 2012 there were increases in the number of both Protestants (30,000 to 42,000 or 40%) and Catholics (30,000 to 51,000 or 70%) aged 16 and over who were full-time students.

## 2.6 Proportion of the working age population who are disabled

LFS working age respondents are asked questions to identify whether they have a current disability covered by the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995, a work-limiting disability (which affects either the kind or amount of paid work they can do), or both. The categorisation for this

<sup>11</sup> Calculations based on NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011, Table DC2116NI: Religion by Age. Please note that the 'Protestant' figures include those classified as 'Presbyterian Church in Ireland', 'Church of Ireland', 'Methodist Church in Ireland' and 'Other Christian'. 'Other/non-determined' includes 'Other religions', 'No religion' and 'Not stated'



question is as follows and is available in annual datasets from 1998 onwards:

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

Figure 2.6 combines the three disability categories outlined above to show individuals with a disability and those without by religion in 2012.

Nineteen per cent of Protestants and one fifth (20%) of Catholics of working age had a disability in 2012.

Figure 2.6: Incidence of disability among the working age population, 2012

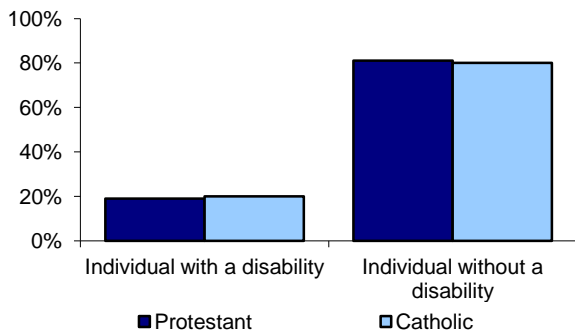
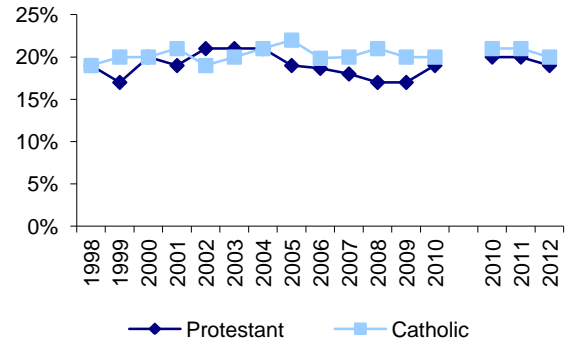


Figure 2.7 below shows the incidence of disability by religion over time. Please note the discontinuity in 2010 due to the change in the definition of the working age population. This is a feature of any time series chart which involves the working age.

The proportion of the working age from both of the main religious communities in NI that are disabled has remained fairly constant over the period 1990 to 2012 at approximately one in five adults of working age.

Figure 2.7: Incidence of disability among the working age population, 1998-2012

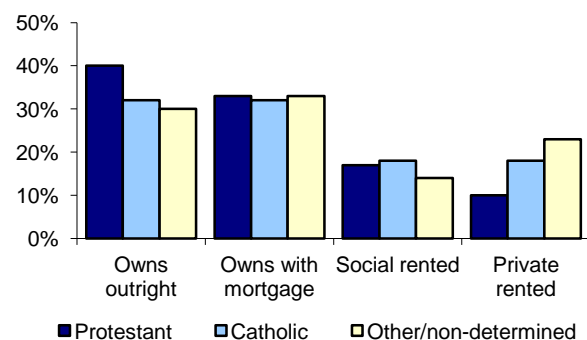


## 2.7 Housing tenure

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 2012. 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 (HRP). In 2012 Protestant households had a higher rate of owner occupation (either owning outright or with a mortgage) than Catholic households - 73% of Protestant households were owner occupiers compared to 64% of Catholic households. Of those classified as other/non-determined, 63% were owner occupiers.

Figure 2.8: Housing tenure (all households), 2012



Figures 2.9 and 2.10 illustrate how housing tenure has changed between 1996 and 2012 for Protestant and

Catholic households. For both communities, the picture is one of generally stable levels of owner-occupancy, as well as a shift from public rented to private rented tenures.

In 1996, 71% of Protestant households were owner occupied, compared to 73% in 2012. Sixty-four per cent of Catholic households were owner occupied in 1996 – the same proportion as in 2012.

The proportion of households that were socially rented has decreased for both the Protestant and Catholic communities. In 1996, 23% of Protestant households and 28% of Catholic households were socially rented; the corresponding figures for 2012 were 17% and 18%.

In contrast, the proportion of households that were privately rented has increased among both communities. In 1996, 6% of Protestant households were privately rented, compared with 10% in 2012. Over the same period, the proportion of privately rented Catholic households has increased from 7% to 18%.

Figure 2.9: Housing tenure (all households) - Protestant, 1996-2012

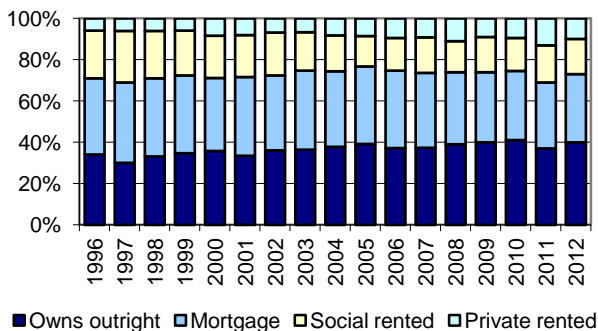
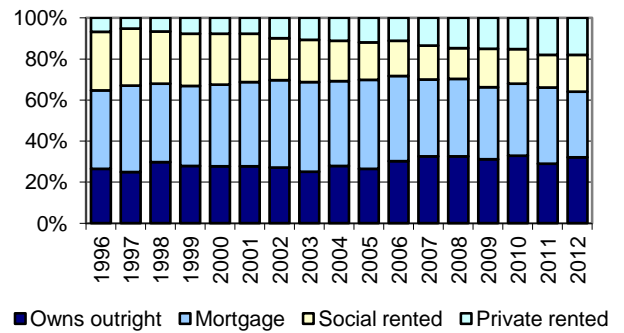


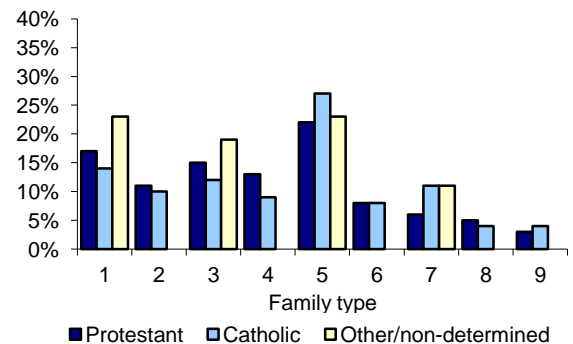
Figure 2.10: Housing tenure (all households) - Catholic, 1996-2012



## 2.8 Family type

Figure 2.11 below shows family type by religion of the HRP. A couple with dependent child(ren) was the most common family type among both communities in 2012; 22% of Protestant households and 27% of Catholic households consisted of this family type.

Figure 2.11: Family type (all households), 2012



### Key

- 1= Single, non-pensioner
- 2= Single pensioner
- 3= Non-pensioner couple, no children
- 4= Pensioner couple, no children
- 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

Protestants were more likely to live in 'single, non-pensioner', 'single, pensioner', 'non-pensioner couple, no children', 'pensioner couple, no children', and 'lone parent, non-dependent children' households (17%, 11%, 15% 13% and 5%, respectively) than Catholics (14%, 10%, 12%, 9% and 4%, respectively).

In contrast, 'couple, dependent child(ren)' and 'lone parent, dependent child(ren)' households were more common among the Catholic community (27% and 11% of households respectively) than among the Protestant community (22% and 6% of households respectively).

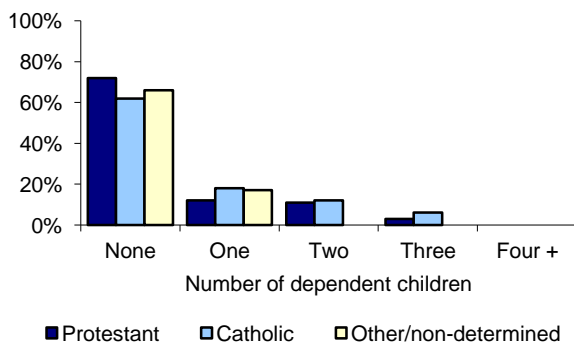
## 2.9 Number of dependent children

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

The majority of households among both communities had no dependent children. However, a higher proportion of Protestant households had no dependent children compared to Catholic households (72% v 62%), and this trend has persisted since 1996.

In contrast, Catholic households were more likely to have dependent children than Protestant households. In 2012, 18% of Catholic households had one dependent child, compared to 12% of Protestant households. Twelve per cent of Catholic households had two dependent children compared to 11% of Protestant households. In addition, Catholic households were twice as likely to have three dependent children as Protestant households (6% v 3%).

Figure 2.12: Percentage distribution of households by number of dependent children (all households), 2012



# CHAPTER 3

## Working Age Economic Activity

(Tables A3.1 – A3.6; Appendix A)

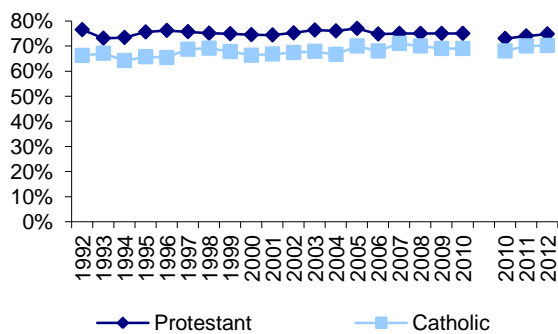
### 3.1 Economic activity rates

The economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) is the proportion of persons in any specific age group who are economically active, i.e. those who are in employment or unemployed.

### 3.2 Economic activity rates, 1992–2012

The working age economic activity rates for both communities during the period 1992 to 2012 are shown in Figure 3.1. Protestants have consistently had a higher rate of economic activity than Catholics throughout this period, although there has been something of a convergence. In 1992, 77% of Protestants were economically active, compared to 66% of Catholics – an 11 percentage point difference. By 2012 75% of working age Protestants were economically active compared to 70% of working age Catholics – a five percentage point difference.

Figure 3.1: Working age economic activity rates, 1992-2012

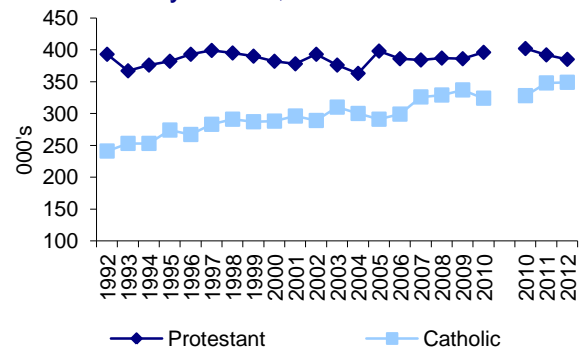


### 3.3 Numbers of economically active, 1992-2012

Figure 3.2 shows the numbers of working age economically active Protestants and Catholics over the period 1992 to 2012. The chart shows that the number of working age economically active Catholics has gradually increased over this period from 241,000 in 1992 to 349,000 in 2012 – an increase of 45%. In contrast there has been a slight decrease in the number of working age economically active Protestants over this

period, from 393,000 in 1992 to 385,000 in 2012 – a decrease of 2%.

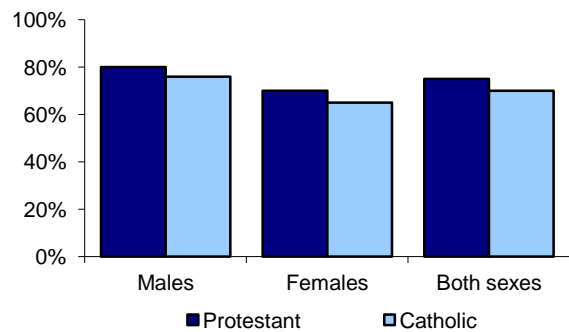
Figure 3.2: Numbers of working age economically active, 1992-2012



### 3.4 Economic activity rates by gender

Eighty per cent of Protestant males were economically active in 2012 compared to 76% of Catholic males. Seventy per cent of Protestant females were economically active compared to 65% of Catholic females during the same period (Figure 3.3).

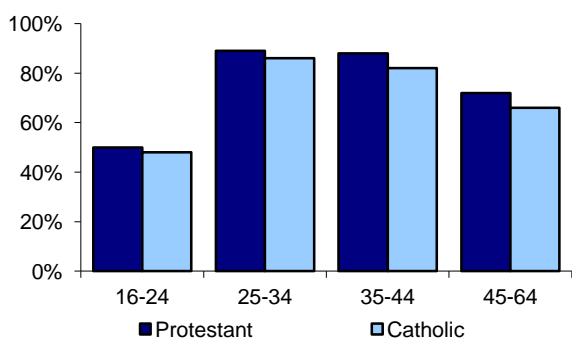
Figure 3.3: Working age economic activity rates by gender, 2012



### 3.5 Economic activity rates by age

Figure 3.4 shows the economic activity rates by age for the two main religious communities in Northern Ireland. For the youngest age group (16-24 years) 50% of Protestants and 48% of Catholics were economically active. At the opposite end of the age spectrum (45-64 years) 72% of Protestants were economically active compared to 66% of Catholics.

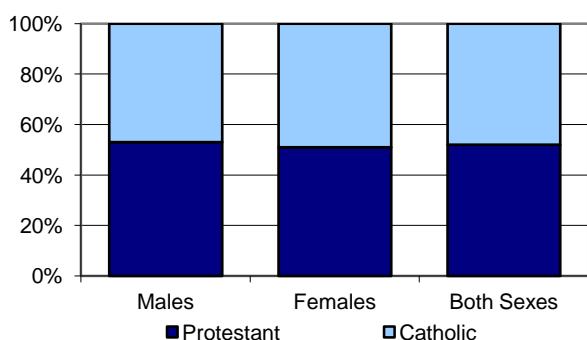
Figure 3.4: Economic activity rates by age group, 2012



### 3.6 Religious composition of the economically active by gender<sup>12</sup>

Taking into account responses from the two main religious communities only, the working age economically active population was 52% Protestant and 48% Catholic. Breaking this down by gender produced similar results; 53% of economically active working age males were Protestant and 47% were Catholic, while 51% of economically active working age females were Protestant and 49% were Catholic (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5: Religious composition of the working age economically active, 2012

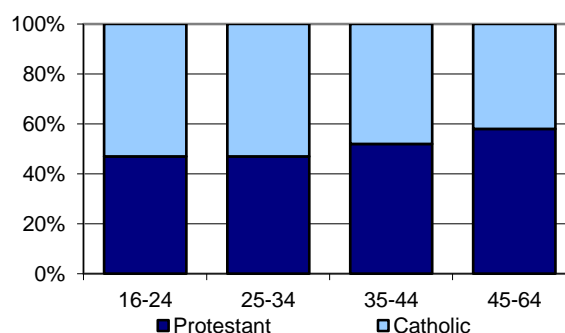


### 3.7 Religious composition of the economically active by age

Figure 3.6 shows the religious composition of the economically active by age, again taking into account responses from the two main religious communities only. The younger age groups had a

higher proportion of economically active Catholics than Protestants – 53% and 47% respectively for both the 16-24 and 25-34 age brackets. In contrast, 52% of those who were economically active and aged between 35 and 44 were Protestant and 48% were Catholic. The difference in the religious composition of the economically active was most pronounced for the 45-64 age group, where 58% of the economically active were Protestant and 42% were Catholic.

Figure 3.6: Religious composition of the economically active by age group, 2012



### 3.8 Proportion of economically active in employment and unemployed, 1992-2012

Figures 3.7 and 3.8 show the proportions of the working age economically active from both communities who were employed or unemployed over the period 1992-2012.

Taking the period as a whole, there has been a decrease in the proportions of working age economically active individuals who are unemployed for both Protestants (9% in 1992 to 7% in 2012) and Catholics (18% in 1992 to 8% in 2012). However, it is worth noting that for both religious communities the proportions of working age economically active who are unemployed have increased between 2008 and 2012 – from 3% to 7% for Protestants and from 5% to 8% for Catholics.

<sup>12</sup> Please note that the percentage break downs in sections 3.6 and 3.7 reflect the responses of respondents who indicated that they were Protestant or Catholic only – the other/non-determined category has been removed.

Figure 3.7: Proportion of working age economically active Protestants in employment or unemployed, 1992-2012



Figure 3.8: Proportion of working age economically active Catholics in employment or unemployed, 1992-2012



# CHAPTER 4

## Working Age Economic Inactivity

(Tables A4.1 – A4.13; Appendix A)



#### 4.1 Economic inactivity rates

The economic inactivity rate expresses the number of economically inactive persons in a group as a percentage of the total number in that group. The economically inactive comprise those persons who are neither in employment nor unemployment.

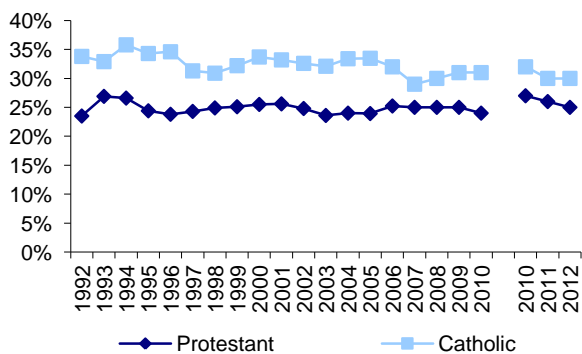
Economic inactivity can be split into two distinct categories<sup>13</sup>: those who say they want work; and those who do not want work.

#### 4.2 Economic inactivity rates, 1992-2012

The working age economic inactivity rates for both communities during the period 1992 to 2012 are shown in Figure 4.1.

Over this 21 year period, Catholics have consistently experienced higher rates of economic inactivity than Protestants. However, the percentage point difference between the inactivity rates of Catholics and Protestants has halved from 10 to five. In 1992, 34% of working age Catholics were economically inactive compared to 24% of working age Protestants, while in 2012 the corresponding figures were 30% and 25%.

Figure 4.1: Working age economic inactivity rates, 1992–2012

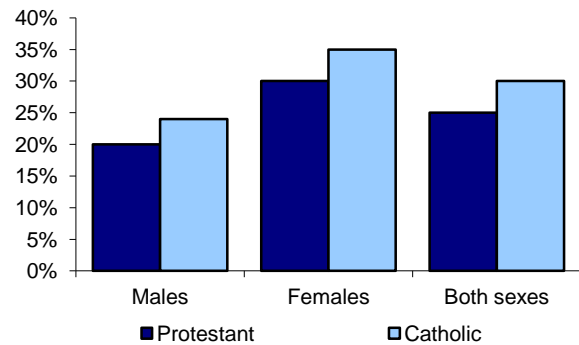


#### 4.3 Economic inactivity rates by gender

Figure 4.2 shows that working age economic inactivity rates were higher for

both Catholic males and females than their Protestant counterparts in 2012. One in five (20%) working age Protestant males were economically inactive compared to 24% of working age Catholic males. Economic inactivity rates were higher for working age females from both religious communities - 30% for Protestant females and 35% for Catholic females.

Figure 4.2: Working age economic inactivity rate by gender, 2012



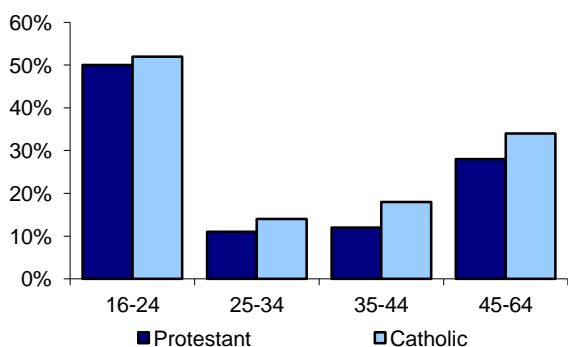
#### 4.4 Economic inactivity rates by age

Figure 4.3 shows that in all four age brackets, economic inactivity rates were higher among Catholics than Protestants in 2012.

For both religious communities economic inactivity rates were highest among those aged 16 to 24 – one in two (50%) Protestants and 52% of Catholics in this age group were economically inactive. Economically inactivity rates were lowest among the 25-34 age group for both Protestants (11%) and Catholics (14%). These rates increased slightly for the 35-44 age group – 12% for Protestants and 18% for Catholics – before increasing further for the those aged 45 to 64 – 28% for Protestants and 34% for Catholics.

<sup>13</sup> Those persons who want work comprise those seeking but unavailable and those not seeking but would like to work. Those persons who do not want work comprise those who are not seeking and would not like work.

Figure 4.3: Economic inactivity rates by age group, 2012

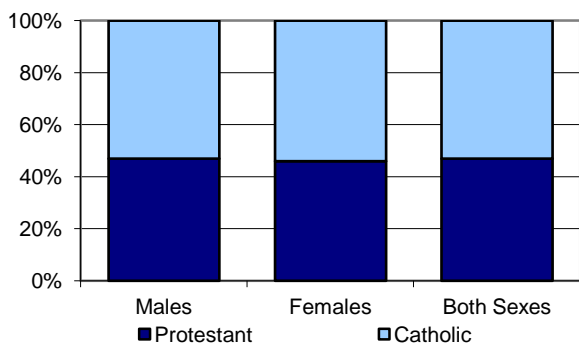


#### 4.5 Religious composition of the economically inactive by gender<sup>14</sup>

Taking into account respondents from the two main religious communities only, 53% of the working age economically inactive were Catholic in 2012, with 47% being Protestant (Figure 4.4).

Breaking this down by gender produced similar results; 53% of working age economically inactive males were Catholic and 47% were Protestant. For working age economically inactive females, 54% were Catholic and 46% Protestant.

Figure 4.4: Religious composition of the working age economically inactive, 2012



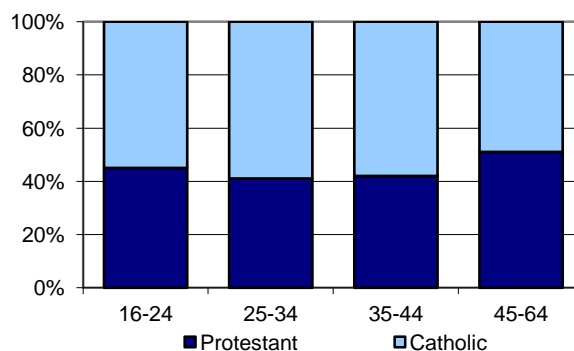
#### 4.6 Religious composition of the economically inactive by age

Figure 4.5 shows the religious composition of the economically inactive by age, again taking into account respondents from the two main religious communities only. In

three of the four age bands the representation of Catholics amongst the economically inactive was higher than that of Protestants in 2012.

Fifty-five per cent of the economically inactive aged 16 to 24 were Catholic and 45% were Protestant. Among the 25-44 years age band, 59% of the economically inactive were Catholic and 41% were Protestant. Among those aged 35 to 44, 58% of the economically inactive were Catholic and 42% were Protestant. The split of the economically inactive among those aged 45 to 64 was more even; 51% of these individuals were Protestant and 49% were Catholic.

Figure 4.5: Religious composition of the working age economically inactive by age group, 2012



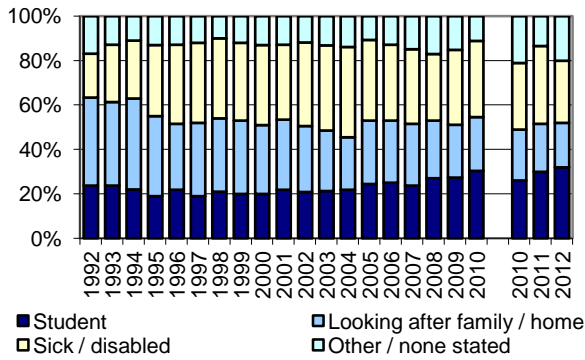
#### 4.7 Reasons for economic inactivity

Figure 4.6 shows the reasons for working age economic inactivity among Protestants between 1992 and 2012.

The proportion of working age Protestants who are inactive in order to look after the family/home has halved between 1992 and 2012, from 40% to 20%. Over period there have been increases in the proportions of the Protestant working age economically inactive who are students (24% in 1992 and 32% in 2012) and those who are sick/disabled (20% in 1992 and 28% in 2012).

<sup>14</sup> Please note that the percentage break downs in sections 4.5 and 4.6 reflect the responses of respondents who indicated that they were Protestant or Catholic only – the other/non-determined category has been removed.

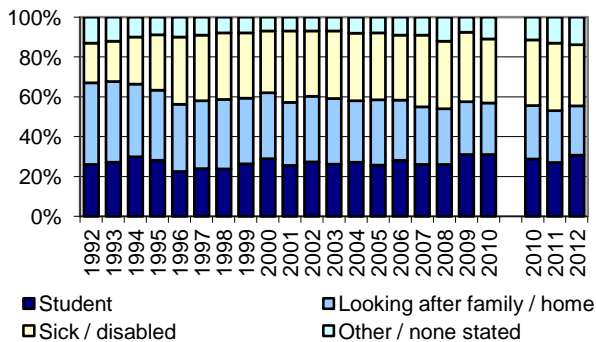
**Figure 4.6: Protestant reasons for working age economic inactivity, 1992-2012**



Similar patterns emerge when examining the changes in the reasons for working age economic inactivity among Catholics between 1992 and 2012 (Figure 4.7).

The proportion of working age economically inactive Catholics who look after the family/home has decreased from 41% in 1992 to 25% in 2012. Over the same period there have been increases in the proportions of the Catholic working age economically inactive who are students (26% in 1992 and 31% in 2012) and those who are sick/disabled (20% in 1992 and 31% in 2012).

**Figure 4.7: Catholic reasons for working age economic inactivity, 1992-2012**



#### 4.8 Type of inactivity

As mentioned previously, economic inactivity can be split into two distinct categories: those who say they want work; and those who do not want work.

In 2012, 87% of inactive Protestants of working age did not want work and 13% did want work. For Catholics comparable figures were 82% and 18%.

In terms of absolute numbers, in 2012 there were 27,000 inactive Catholics of working age who wanted work compared to 16,000 Protestants. In the same year, there were 121,000 Catholics and 113,000 Protestants who were of working age, economically inactive and did not want work.

#### 4.9 Type of inactivity, 1992-2012

Figures 4.8 and 4.9 show that for both main religious communities the percentage of the economically inactive that do not want work has increased over the period 1992 to 2012, while the proportion that want work has decreased over the same period.

In 1992, 21% of Protestants and 24% of Catholics who were of working age and economically inactive wanted work. Comparable figures for 2011 were 13% and 18%, respectively.

In 1992 79% of Protestants and 76% of Catholics who were of working age and economically inactive did not want work. These proportions had increased to 87% and 82% respectively by 2012.

**Figure 4.8: Composition of the working age economically inactive: Want work/don't want work (Protestants), 1992-2012**

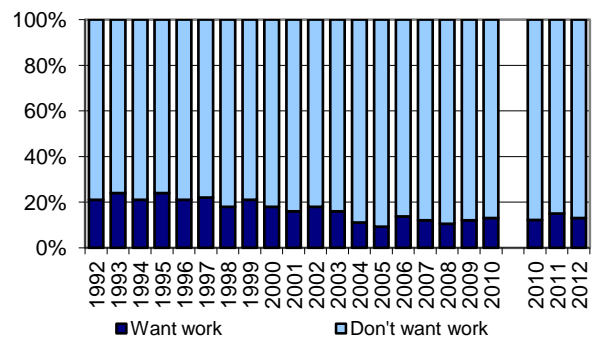
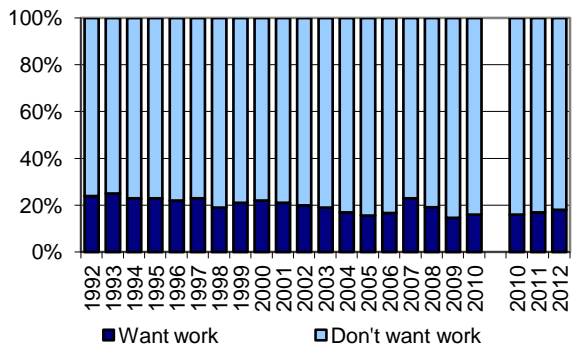


Figure 4.9: Composition of the working age economically inactive: Want to work/don't want to work (Catholics), 1992–2012



# CHAPTER 5

## Unemployment

(Tables A5.1 – A5.9; Appendix A)

## 5.1 Unemployment rates

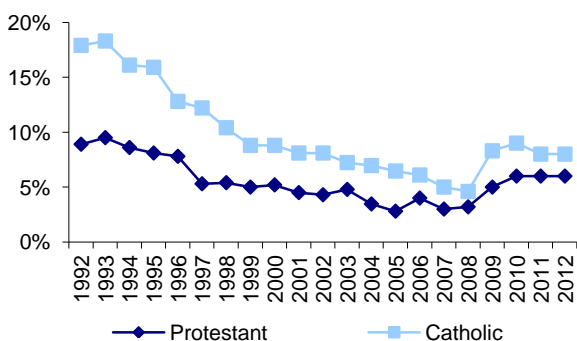
The International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of the economically active population aged 16 years and over who are classified as unemployed in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Those who are classified as unemployed are those people without a job who were available 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.

## 5.2 Unemployment rates, 1992-2012

Figure 5.1 shows the unemployment rates for Protestants and Catholics for the period 1992 to 2012. The chart shows that the unemployment rate for Catholics has been consistently higher than that for Protestants across the 21 year period.

The unemployment rate for both Protestants and Catholics has fallen, however, between 1992 and 2012; from 9% to 6% and from 18% to 8%, respectively. As a result there has been a convergence in terms of the absolute difference between the rates for the two religious communities, from nine percentage points in 1992 to two percentage points in 2012.

Figure 5.1: Unemployment rates, 1992-2012



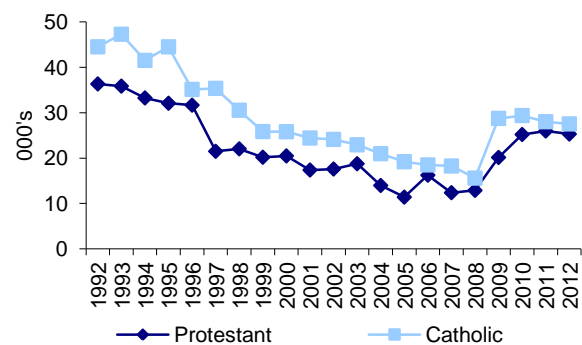
## 5.3 Numbers of persons unemployed, 1992-2012

The numbers of persons unemployed has fallen considerably for both religious

communities in Northern Ireland as shown in Figure 5.2 below. Between 1992 and 2012 the number of unemployed Protestants decreased by 11,000 (from 36,000 to 25,000), while the number of unemployed Catholics fell by 17,000 (from 45,000 to 28,000).

It is worth noting, however, that unemployment rates and the number unemployed have risen for both communities since 2008.

Figure 5.2: Numbers unemployed, 1992-2012



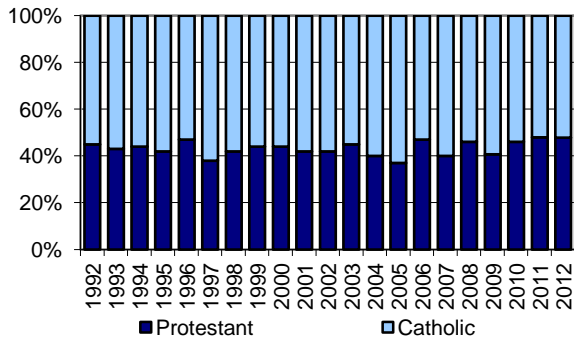
## 5.4 Religious composition of the unemployed, 1992-2012<sup>15</sup>

Figure 5.3 shows the religious composition of the unemployed between 1992 and 2012, again taking into account respondents from the two main religious communities only.

In 1992, 45% of the unemployed were Protestant and 55% were Catholic. In 2012 these proportions were 48% and 52%, respectively.

<sup>15</sup> Please note that the percentage break downs in section 5.4 reflect the responses of respondents who indicated that they were Protestant or Catholic only – the other/non-determined category has been removed.

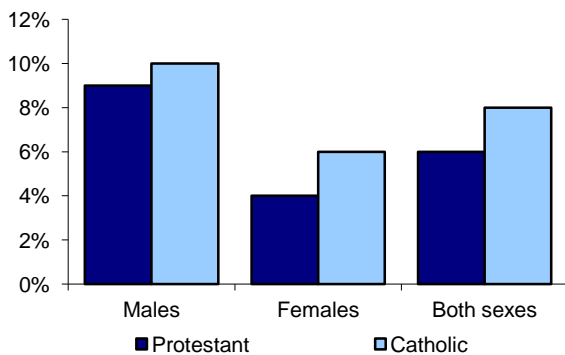
Figure 5.3: Religious composition of the unemployed, 1992-2012



### 5.5 Unemployment rates by gender

Figure 5.4 shows the unemployment rates for the two communities for 2012, broken down by gender. In 2012, 10% of economically active Catholic males were unemployed compared to 9% of economically active Protestant males. Six per cent of economically active Catholic females were unemployed in 2012 compared to 4% of economically active Protestant females.

Figure 5.4: Unemployment rates by gender, 2012

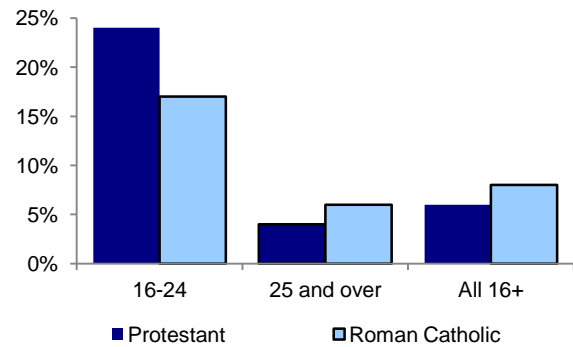


### 5.6 Unemployment rates by age

Figure 5.5 shows the unemployment rates among those aged 16-24 and those aged 25 and over. The unemployment rate was higher among Protestants aged 16 to 24 than among Catholics in the same age group (24% v 17%).<sup>16</sup> In contrast Catholics aged 25 and over were more likely than Protestants from the same age group to be unemployed (6% v 4%).

<sup>16</sup> Previous years' reports calculated these figures for the 16-25 and 26 and over age groups.

Figure 5.5: Unemployment rates by age group, 2012



### 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 in Northern Ireland the procedure would be to take the higher rate (historically the Catholic unemployment rate) and divide it by the lower (historically the Protestant unemployment rate).

The unemployment differential between the two communities for 2012 is shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Unemployment Differential (all economically active), 2012	
	Unemployment Differential <sup>1</sup>
C Males	1.1
C Females	1.4
C Both sexes	1.2

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

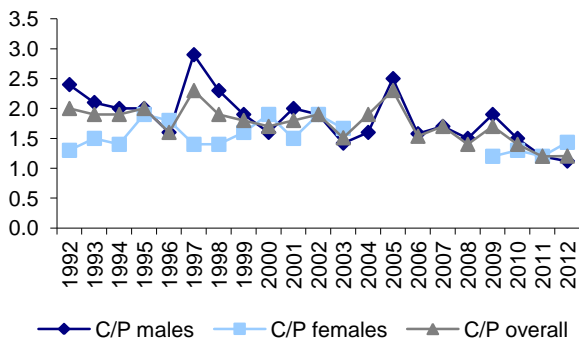
### 5.8 Unemployment differential, 1992-2012

The unemployment differential between the two communities, broken down by gender, for the period 1992 to 2012 is shown in Figure 5.6. Over this 21 year period the unemployment differential has typically been greater among males than females. However, this trend was reversed in 2012 as there was a higher unemployment differential among females

(1.4) than males (1.1) when calculated as outlined above. However, the confidence intervals associated with these estimates are relatively high, making it difficult to identify real changes over time (see Appendix B).

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 the sampling error associated with the estimates from the LFS are taken into consideration we cannot be certain the difference in female unemployment rates reflects a 'real' difference (see Appendix B for more detail).

Figure 5.6: Unemployment differential 1992-2012



## 5.9 Unemployment gap

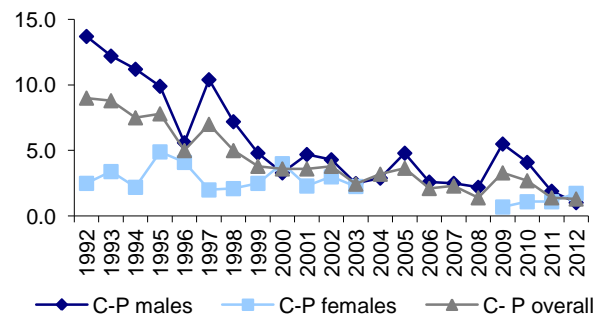
The differential in the unemployment rates of the two communities can also be expressed as a percentage point difference. This unemployment gap is calculated by subtracting the (historically lower) unemployment rate of Protestants from the (historically higher) unemployment rate of Catholics.

The unemployment gap between the two communities, broken down by gender, for the period 1992 to 2012 is shown in Figure 5.7. Over this 21 year period the unemployment gap has typically been higher among males than females. However, the opposite was true in 2012 as there was a higher unemployment gap among females (1.7 percentage points) than males (1.0 percentage points).

The unemployment gap for both males and females has fallen between 1992 and 2012 – from 13.7 to 1.0 percentage points and from 2.5 to 1.7 percentage points, respectively.

Overall the unemployment gap has fallen from 9.0 percentage points in 1992 to 1.3 percentage points in 2012.<sup>17</sup>

Figure 5.7: Unemployment gap, 1992-2012



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).

<sup>17</sup> The unemployment gap was based on the unrounded unemployment rates for the two communities and thus may differ from the percentage point differences outlined in section 5.4



# CHAPTER 6

## Employment

(Tables A6.1 – A6.30; Appendix A)

## 6.1 Proportion of working age in employment

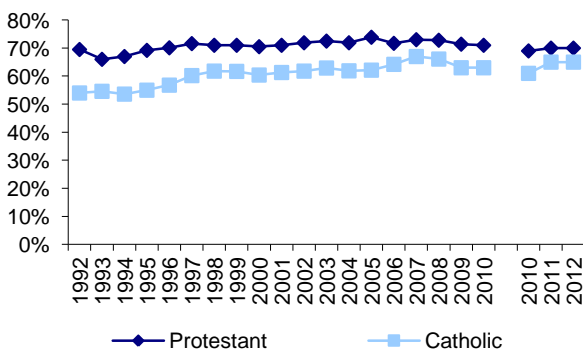
The proportion in employment within a community depends on two factors:

- 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.

## 6.2 Proportion of each religion of working age in employment, 1992-2012

A consistently higher proportion of Protestants than Catholics of working age have been in employment over the period 1992-2012, as shown in Figure 6.1. The difference between the two communities' working age employment rates has decreased over time, however – in 1992 the difference was 16 percentage points (70% for Protestants and 54% for Catholics) and this had decreased to five percentage points by 2012 (70% for Protestants and 65% for Catholics).

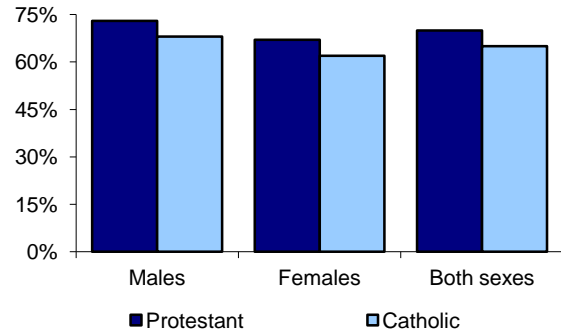
Figure 6.1: Proportion of working age population in employment, 1992-2012



## 6.3 Proportion of the working age in employment by gender

Figure 6.2 shows that a higher proportion of working age male Protestants (73%) were in employment compared to their Catholic counterparts (68%) in 2012. Similarly, a higher proportion of working age Protestant females (67%) were in employment compared to working age Catholic females (62%).

Figure 6.2: Proportion of the working age in employment by gender, 2012

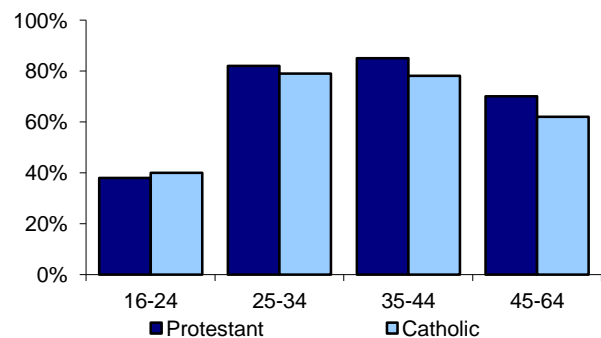


## 6.4 Proportion of working age in employment by age

Figure 6.3 shows that in all of the age groups apart from those aged 16 to 24 the employment rate for Protestants was higher than that for Catholics.

For those aged 25 to 34, 82% of Protestants and 79% of Catholics were in employment. For the 35-44 age group 85% of Protestants and 78% of Catholics were employed. The biggest gap between the employment rates of the two communities was among those aged 45 to 64 where 70% of Protestants and 62% of Catholics were in employment. In contrast, 40% of Catholics aged 16 to 24 were in employment compared to 38% of Protestants in the same age group.

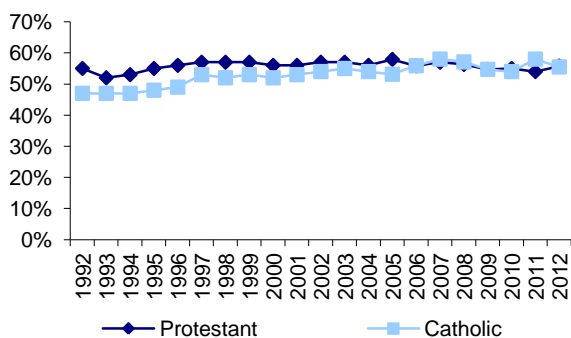
Figure 6.3: Proportion of the working age in employment by age group, 2012



## 6.5 Proportion of each religion aged 16+ in employment, 1992-2012

Figure 6.4 shows the employment rates for all Catholics and Protestants aged 16 and over, rather than only those of working age. In 1992 a higher proportion of Protestants (55%) than Catholics (47%) were in employment. By 2012 there was still a higher proportion of Protestants than Catholics in employment, but the difference was much smaller (56% and 55% respectively).

Figure 6.4: Proportion of the population aged 16+ in employment, 1992-2012

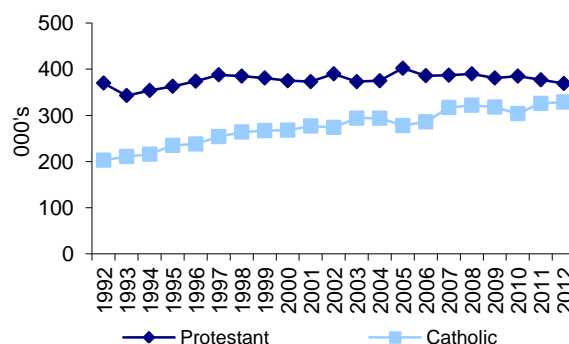


## 6.6 Numbers aged 16+ in employment, 1992-2012

Figure 6.5 shows that over the period 1992 to 2012 the number of those aged 16 and over in employment from the Protestant community stayed relatively stable. Indeed, in 1992 there were 370,000 Protestants aged 16 and over in employment, and this had decreased by just 1,000 to 369,000 by 2012 – a decrease of less than one per cent.

Conversely, there has been a steady increase in the numbers of Catholics in employment over the same period. In 1992, there were 203,000 Catholics aged 16 and over in employment and this had increased to 329,000 by 2012 – an increase of 62%.

Figure 6.5: Number of those aged 16+ in employment (thousands), 1992-2012



## 6.7 Religious composition of those aged 16+ in employment<sup>18</sup>

The religious composition of those aged 16 and over in employment was 53% Protestant and 47% Catholic in 2012, again taking into account respondents from the two main religious communities only. Similar patterns emerge when examining this split by gender; 53% of males aged 16 and over who were in employment were Protestant and 47% were Catholic, while 52% of females aged 16 and over who were in employment were Protestant and 48% were Catholic.

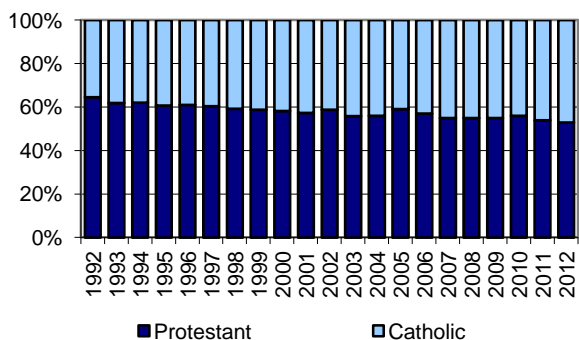
## 6.8 Religious composition of those aged 16+ in employment, 1992-2012

Figure 6.6 shows the religious composition of those in employment over the period 1992 to 2012, again taking into account respondents from the two main religious communities only.

In 1992, 65% of those aged 16 and over in employment were Protestant and 35% were Catholic. By 2012 the proportion of Protestants had decreased to 53%, while the proportion of Catholics had increased to 47%.

<sup>18</sup> Please note that the percentage break downs in sections 6.7, 6.8, 6.11, 6.13, 6.15, 6.17, 6.19, 6.21 and 6.22 reflect the responses of respondents who indicated that they were Protestant or Catholic only – the other/non-determined category has been removed.

Figure 6.6: Religious composition of those aged 16+ in employment, 1992-2012



### 6.9 Employment for those aged 65 years and over

In 2012 there were 17,000 individuals aged 65 and over in employment among the two main religious communities in Northern Ireland, representing 2% of all persons from these communities who were aged 16 and over in employment. The majority of these individuals, 57%, were Protestant, while 43% were Catholic.

### 6.10 Employment category

Eighty-five per cent of Protestants aged 16 and over in employment were employees, while 13% were self-employed in 2012. The corresponding figures for Catholics were 83% and 14% respectively.

For both religious communities, males were more likely to be self-employed than females – 19% of Protestant males and 22% of Catholic males in employment were self employed compared to 6% of both Protestant and Catholic females in employment.

### 6.11 Religious composition of the nine major occupational groups<sup>19</sup> - all in employment

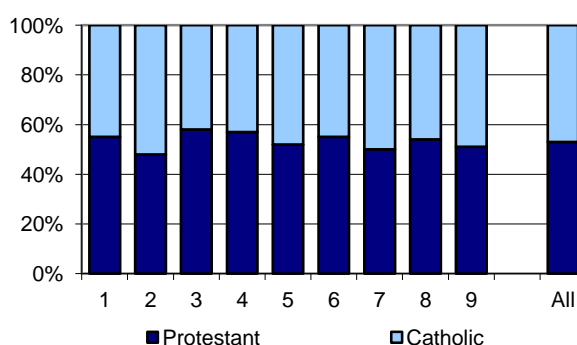
Figure 6.7 shows that for most of the major occupation groups for employees aged 16 and over in 2012, a higher proportion of Protestants than Catholics were employed (again taking into account respondents from the two main religious communities only). Protestant representation was

<sup>19</sup> Note in some instances a major occupational group / industry could not be attributed.

highest among ‘Associate professional and technical occupations’ (58% Protestant and 42% Catholic).

For ‘Sales and customer service occupations’, 50% of those employed were Protestant and 50% were Catholic. ‘Professional occupations’ was the only occupational group where there was a higher proportion of Catholics employed than Protestants (52% and 48%, respectively).

Figure 6.7: Religious composition of occupations (all aged 16+ in employment stating occupation), 2012



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 groups - all in employment

The distribution of the two communities across the various occupational groups showed little difference for both genders combined in 2012. The greatest difference was present in the ‘Professional occupations’ category where 20% of Catholics and 17% of Protestants aged 16 and over and in employment were employed.

A higher proportion of males than females from both communities were employed in the *'Managers, directors and senior officials'* category. Approximately one quarter of males for both communities (25% of Protestants and 27% of Catholics) were employed in *'Skilled trade occupations'*. In contrast, the numbers of females in each community employed in this area were not sufficient to meet the threshold for publication.

Conversely, females from both religious communities were more likely to be employed in the *'Professional occupations'*, *'Administrative and secretarial occupations'* and *'Sales and customer service occupations'* than males.

Almost one quarter of Catholic females (25%) were employed in *'Professional occupations'*, compared to less than one fifth (18%) of their Protestant counterparts. In contrast, there were a higher proportion of Protestant females than Catholic females employed in *'Administrative and secretarial occupations'* (21% and 18%, respectively) in 2012.

### 6.13 Religious composition of the major industrial sectors

Figure 6.8 above shows the religious composition of industries which have been grouped using the Standard Industrial Classification, again taking into account respondents aged 16 and over from the two main religious communities only.

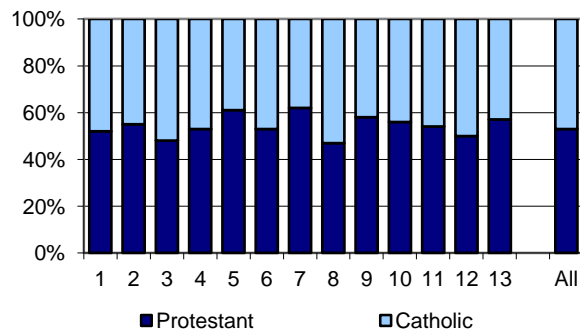
For 10 of the 13 industrial classifications displayed on the chart, there was a higher proportion of Protestants employed than Catholics. The sectors with the highest proportion of Protestants were *'Finance and insurance activities'* (62% Protestant and 38% Catholic) and *'Transport and storage'* (61% Protestant and 39% Catholic).

For *'Construction'* and *'Professional, scientific and technical activities'* there were higher proportions of Catholics employed than Protestants – 52% Catholic

and 48% Protestant, and 53% Catholic and 47% Protestant, respectively.

Fifty per cent of those working in the *'Health and social work'* sector were Protestant and 50% were Catholic.

Fig 6.8: Religious composition of major industrial sectors (all aged 16+ in employment stating industry), 2012



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 Finance and insurance activities
- 8 Professional, scientific and technical activities
- 9 Admin and support service
- 10 Public admin and defence
- 11 Education
- 12 Health and social work
- 13 Other service areas

Note: Data have been omitted for the *'Mining and quarrying'*, *'Electricity, gas, air cond supply'*, *'Water supply, sewage, waste'*, *'Information and communication'*, *'Real estate activities'*, *'Arts, entertainment and recreation'*, *'Households as employers'* and *'Extraterritorial organisations'* industries, owing to the small numbers.

### 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 showed little difference for both genders combined in 2012. The greatest differences existed in the *'Construction'* (9% Catholic and 7% Protestant) and *'Health and social work'* (17% Catholic and 15% Protestant) sectors.

For both communities, males were considerably more likely than females to be employed in the 'Manufacturing' and 'Construction' sectors (The numbers of females employed from each community in construction was not sufficient to meet the threshold for publication).

Conversely, females from both communities were considerably more likely than males to be employed in the 'Education' or 'Health and social work' sectors.

### **6.15 Size of workplace**

In 2012, 54% of individuals aged 16 and over who were employed in small (1-10 employees) and medium-sized workplaces (11-49 employees)<sup>20</sup> were Protestant and 46% were Catholic (again taking into account respondents from the two main religious communities only).

In large workplaces (50 or more employees), 53% of those employed were Protestant and 47% Catholic.

### **6.16 Proportion of employees aged 16+ of each religion in private and public sectors**

Among those aged 16 and over in employment, approximately two-thirds of both communities, 67% of Protestants and 66% of Catholics, were employed in the private sector in 2012. The remaining one third, 33% of Protestants and 34% of Catholics, were employed in the public sector.

For both communities male representation in the private sector was higher than female in 2012. Seventy-four per cent of Protestant males and 77% of Catholic males were employed in the private sector. Sixty per cent of Protestant females and 57% of Catholic females were employed in the private sector.

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<sup>20</sup> Please note this category includes individuals whose workplace size is classified as 'Don't know but under 25'.

### **6.17 Composition of private and public sectors employees by religion**

In 2012, 54% of individuals aged 16 and over in private sector employment were Protestant and 46% were Catholic, taking into account respondents from the two main religious communities only. The split in terms of public sector employment was similar – 53% Protestant and 47% Catholic.

Fifty-four per cent of both males and females in the private sector were Protestants and 46% were Catholics.

Fifty-eight per cent of males in the public sector were Protestants and 42% were Catholics. Among females, 50% of public sectors workers were Protestant and 50% were Catholic.

### **6.18 Proportion of working age employees of each religion in managerial or supervising duties**

In 2012, 19% of working age Protestants in employment were in a managerial position, with 13% in a foreman/supervisor role and 68% in neither a managerial or supervisory role – the proportions for Catholics were broadly similar (18%, 14% and 68%, respectively).

For both communities, males were more likely than females to be in a managerial position (23% v 14% for Protestants and 22% v 15% for Catholics).

A slightly higher proportion of Protestant males were in managerial positions in 2012, compared to Catholic males (23% v 22%). Conversely, a higher percentage of Catholic males were in a foreman or supervisor role than their Protestant counterparts (15% v 12%).

### **6.19 Composition of managerial and supervisory positions of working age employees by religion**

Protestants accounted for 54% of employees of working age in managerial positions in 2012, with Catholics accounting for the remaining 46% (again

taking into account respondents from the two main religious communities only).

Among those in foreman or supervisory roles, the proportional split among the two communities was relatively equal – Protestants accounted for 51% and Catholics 49%.

Fifty-three per cent of those who were not in a managerial or supervisory role were Protestant and 47% were Catholic.

### 6.20 Working pattern of working age 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.

In 2012, 24% of both Protestants and Catholics of working age in employment worked part-time and 76% worked full-time.

It is noticeable for both religions that a higher percentage of female employees (39% of Protestant females, 40% of Catholic females) worked part-time compared to male employees (11% of Protestant males, 9% of Catholic males).

### 6.21 Religious composition of working age employees by working pattern

In 2012, for both full-time and part-time working age employees, 53% were Protestant and 47% were Catholic (again taking into account respondents from the two main religious communities only).

Among full-time workers, the religious split for males (53% Protestant and 47% Catholic) and females (52% Protestant and 48% Catholic) was similar.

Among male part-time workers there were a higher proportion of Protestants (58%) than Catholics (42%), while among female part-time workers the split was fairly even (51% Protestant and 49% Catholic).

### 6.22 Religious composition of part-time employees of working age, 1992-2012

Figure 6.9 shows the religious composition of male part-time employees of working age between 1992 and 2012. In both 1992 and 2012, 58% of male part-time employees were Protestant and 42% Catholic. It is worth noting, however, that this proportional split has varied considerably over time. In 2011, for example, 44% of male part-time workers were Protestant and 56% were Catholic.

Figure 6.9: Religious composition of part time employment (working age males), 1992-2012

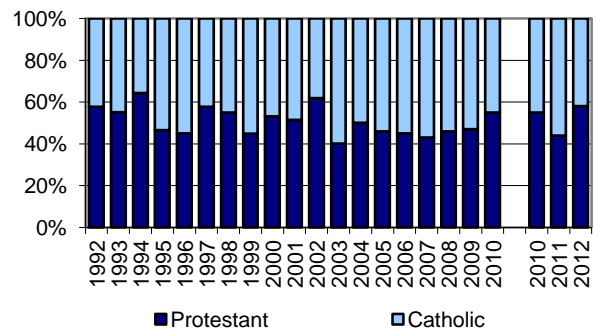
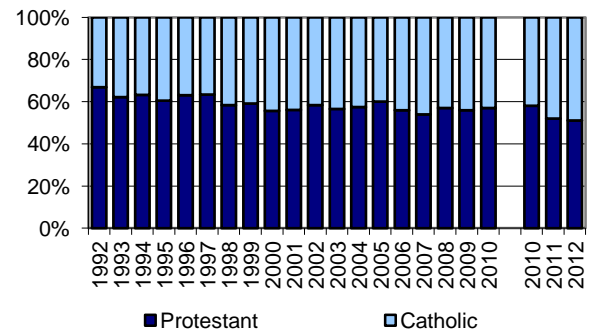


Figure 6.10 shows the religious composition of female part-time employees of working age between 1992 and 2012. In 1992, 67% of female part-time employees were Protestant and 33% were Catholic. In 2012 the percentage of Protestants had decreased to 51% and conversely the percentage of Catholics had increased to 49%.

Figure 6.10: Religious composition of part-time employment (working age females), 1992-2012

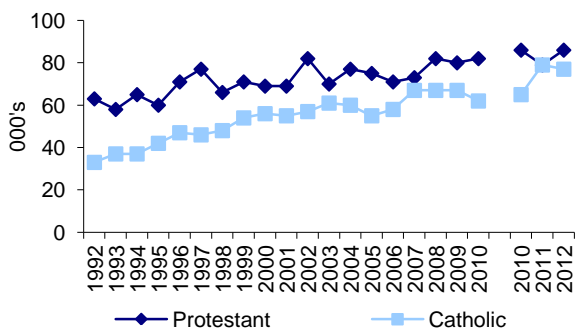


### 6.23 Number of part-time employees of working age by religion, 1992-2012

Figure 6.11 shows the number of part-time employees of working age broken down by religion over the period 1992 to 2012.

Over this period, there has been an increase in the numbers of part-time workers from both communities, with a higher increase among Catholics than Protestants. The number of part-time Protestant employees increased by 37%, from 63,000 to 86,000, while the number of Catholics working part-time has more than doubled from 33,000 to 77,000.

Figure 6.11: Number of part-time employees of working age, 1992-2012

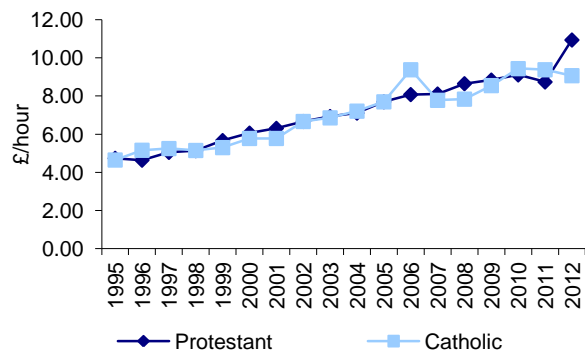


### 6.24 Median hourly wage rates for working age employees, 1995-2012<sup>21</sup>

Figure 6.12 below shows the median hourly wage rates for working age employees from the two main religious communities in NI over the period 1995-2012.

In 2012 the Protestant median hourly wage rate was £10.94 compared with £9.07 for Catholics.

Figure 6.12: Median hourly wage rates for working age employees, 1995-2012 (£/hour)



NB: data at April – June of relevant year

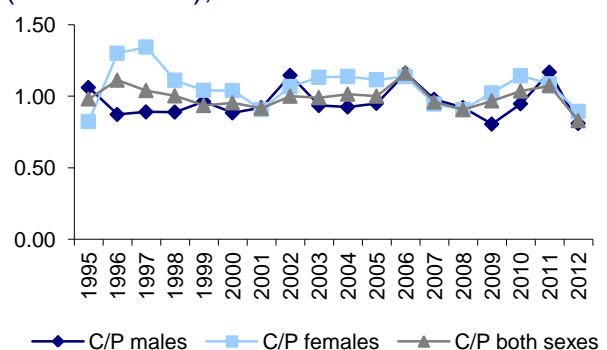
### 6.25 Median hourly wage rate differential for working age employees, 1995-2012

As with the unemployment rates, an hourly wage rate differential can be expressed as a ratio of rates (in this instance the Catholic rate divided by the Protestant rate). For the period 1995 to 2012 the wage rate differential is shown in Figure 6.13 below.

In 1995 the wage rate differential was 0.98, meaning that the Catholic median wage rate for working age employees was 98% that of Protestants. In 2012 the wage differential had decreased to 0.83.

It is important to bear in mind that this decreased differential may be due to a sampling issue which has inflated the median hourly rates for Protestants.

Figure 6.13: Median hourly wage rate differential for working age employees (ratio of rates), 1995-2012



NB: data at April – June of relevant year

<sup>21</sup> Data for this section of the report is derived from the April to June LFS dataset for the years 1995 to 2012.



# CHAPTER 7

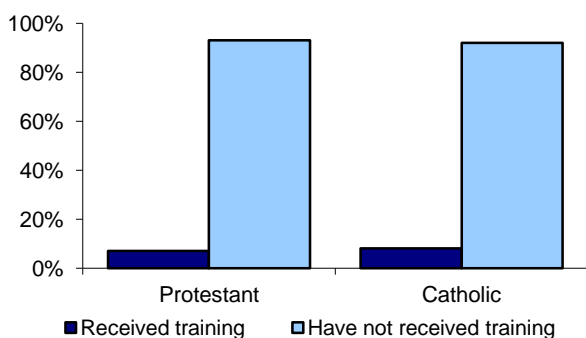
## Training and Qualifications

(Tables A7.1 – A7.10; Appendix A)

## 7.1 Training

The proportion of working age employees<sup>22</sup> who received job-related education/training in the previous four weeks is shown in Figure 7.1 below. Overall, a slightly higher proportion of Catholic (8%) employees had received job related training compared to their Protestant counterparts (7%).

Figure 7.1: Proportion of working age employees who have received job related training in the past four weeks, 2012



Seven per cent of both working age Protestant and Catholic male employees had received job related training in the previous four weeks. Among females, 9% of Catholics and 7% of Protestants had received training.

## 7.2 Highest level of qualification

Thirty per cent of economically active Protestants of working age had higher level qualifications (i.e. above A-level) in 2012. The corresponding figure for Catholics was 35%.

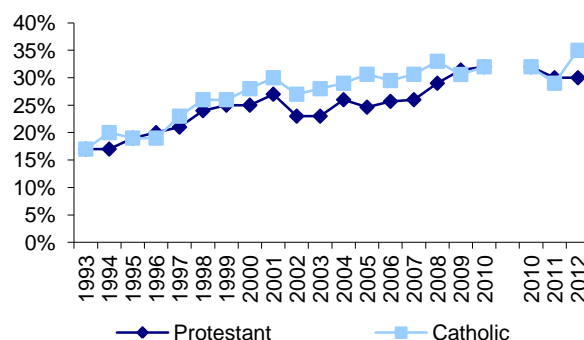
Relatively similar proportions of Protestants and Catholics had A-levels (or equivalent), Trade Apprenticeships or other qualifications as their highest level of qualification. A higher percentage of economically active working age Protestants had GCSE (or equivalent) as their highest level of qualifications than Catholics (23% v 19%).

Figure 7.2 shows the proportion of economically active Protestants and

Catholics of working age with higher qualifications over the period 1993 to 2012.

In 1993, 17% of both Protestants and Catholics had higher qualifications. By 2012 the proportion with higher qualifications had increased to 30% for Protestants and more than doubled to 35% for Catholics.

Figure 7.2: Proportion of economically active working age employees with higher qualifications, 1993-2012



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

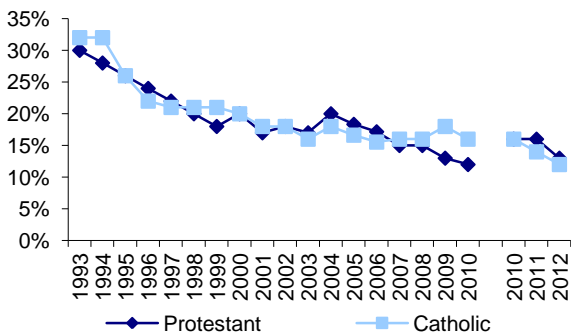
## 7.3 Proportion of the economically active working age population with no formal qualifications

Figure 7.3 shows the proportion of economically active Protestants and Catholics with no formal qualifications over the period 1993 to 2012.<sup>23</sup> Over this period, the percentage of economically active Catholics with no qualifications has decreased from 32% to 12% and the percentage of economically active Protestants with no qualifications has decreased from 30% to 13%.

<sup>23</sup> Please note: The percentages displayed in sections 7.3 and 7.4 express the number of individuals with no formal qualifications who meet the relevant criteria (e.g. economically active) as a proportion of all those who meet the criteria who responded to the LFS question on qualification level. Those who did not state their qualifications or did not have their qualifications recorded have been removed.

<sup>22</sup> See Appendix B for definition

Figure 7.3: Proportion of economically active working age employees with no qualifications, 1993-2012



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 Proportion of the working age population with no formal qualifications by labour market groups

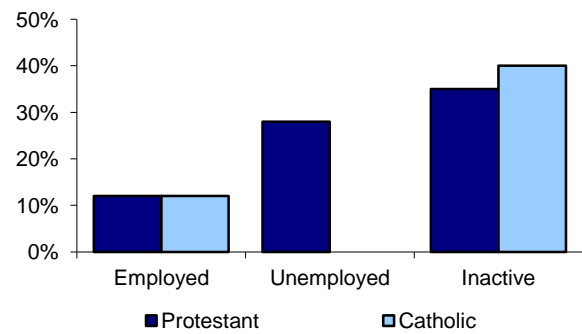
Figure 7.4 shows the proportions of the working age with no qualifications in 2012, broken down by three labour market groups – the employed, unemployed and economically inactive.

Among both religious communities, the proportion of the working age population with no qualifications was highest among the economically inactive – 35% of economically inactive Protestants of working age and 40% of economically inactive Catholics of working age had no formal qualifications.

Twenty-eight percent of unemployed Protestants of working age had no formal qualifications. The number of unemployed Catholics of working age who had no formal qualifications fell below the release threshold and as such is not displayed.

Among those who were employed 12% of both Protestants and Catholics of working age had no formal qualifications.

Figure 7.4: Proportion of working age population with no qualifications by labour market outcome, 2012



# CHAPTER 8

## Geographical Analysis

(Tables A8.1 – A8.14; Appendix A)

## 8.1 Population aged 16+ by NUTS 3 area

The following geographical analyses are based on the five NUTS 3<sup>24</sup> regions of Northern Ireland, comprised of: Belfast; Outer Belfast; East of NI; North of NI; and West & South of NI.

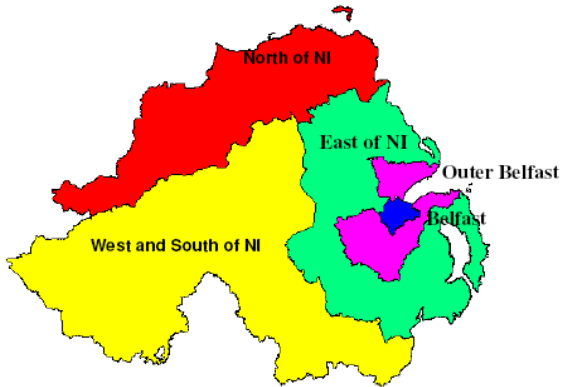


Figure 8.1 below shows the composition of the population aged 16 and over for Protestants and Catholics only in each of the five NUTS 3 regions for 2012.<sup>25</sup>

The Outer Belfast region had the largest proportion of Protestants aged 16 and over across all regions in 2012; 78% of the population was Protestant, with Catholics accounting for the remaining 22%. The East of NI also recorded a large majority of Protestants (64%).

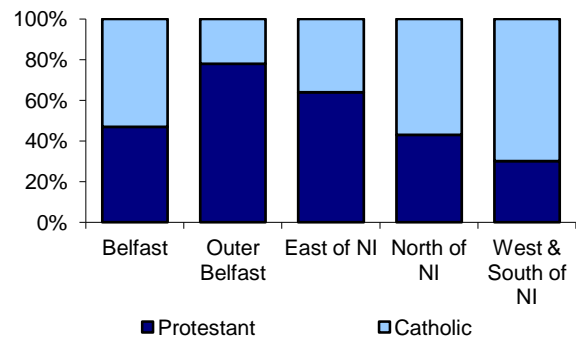
The other three NUTS 3 regions reported a majority of Catholics; in Belfast 53% of the population aged 16 and over were Catholic and 47% were Protestant, in the North of NI the split was 57% Catholic and 43% Protestant, and the population

<sup>24</sup> The Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) is a hierarchical system for dividing up the economic territory of the EU for the purpose of the collection, development and harmonisation of EU regional statistics. See : [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts\\_nomenclature/introduction](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/introduction)

<sup>25</sup> The analysis in this chapter considers the population of the Protestant and Catholic communities only - the population of the other/non-determined category has been removed.

of the West & South of NI was 70% Catholic and 30% Protestant.

Figure 8.1: Religious composition of the population aged 16+ by NUTS 3 region, 2012

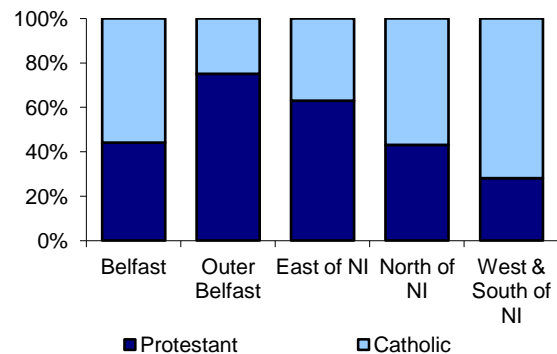


## 8.2 Working age population

Figure 8.2 shows the religious composition of the working age population for each of the NUTS 3 regions for 2012, again for Protestants and Catholics only.

The distribution by religion of working age individuals for the NUTS 3 areas is similar to that of all individuals aged 16 and over. Again, Protestant majorities were present in Outer Belfast (75%) and the East of NI (63%). Catholic majorities were again found in Belfast (56%), the North of NI (57%) and the West & South of NI (72%).

Figure 8.2: Religious composition of the working age population by NUTS 3 region, 2012



### 8.3 Economic activity rates

Figure 8.3 shows the working age economic activity rates, broken down by religion, across the NUTS 3 areas for 2012.

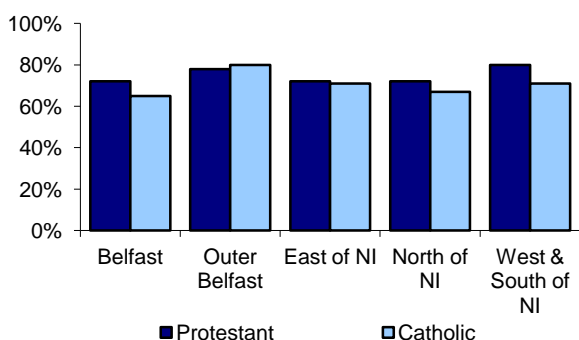
For each of the NUTS 3 areas, apart from Outer Belfast, working age economic activity rates were higher among the Protestant community than the Catholic community.

The greatest difference was found in the West & South of NI where 80% of working age Protestants were economically active compared to 71% of working age Catholics.

In Outer Belfast 80% of working age Catholics were economically active, compared to 78% of working age Protestants.

The lowest rate of economic activity among working age Protestants was recorded in Belfast, the East of NI and the North of NI (all 72%). For Catholics the lowest rate of working age economic activity was recorded in Belfast (65%).

Figure 8.3: Working age economic activity rates by NUTS 3 region, 2012



### 8.4 Working age economic inactivity rates

Figure 8.4 shows the working age economic inactivity rates, broken down by religion, across the NUTS 3 regions for 2012.

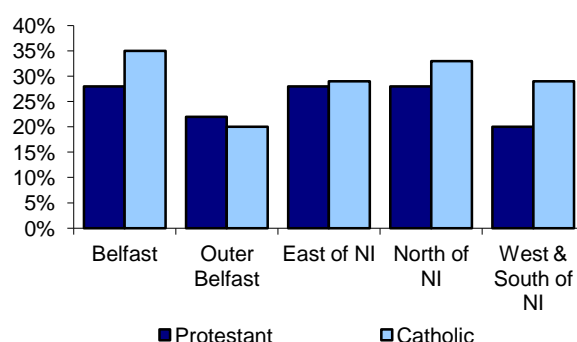
Working age inactivity rates were higher among Catholics than Protestants in each

of the NUTS 3 areas, with the exception of Outer Belfast.

The highest rate of economic inactivity among working age Protestants was found in Belfast, the East of NI and the North of NI (all 28%), with the lowest reported in the West & South of NI (20%).

The highest rate of economic inactivity among working age Catholics was found in Belfast (35%), with the lowest recorded in Outer Belfast (20%).

Figure 8.4: Working age economic inactivity rates by NUTS 3 region, 2012



### 8.5 Economic activity and inactivity by region, 1995–2012

Figure 8.5 shows the economic activity and inactivity rates for working age Protestants and Catholics in the Belfast region between 1995 and 2012.

The working age economic activity rate for Protestants in the Belfast region was 72% in 1995, and this has remained relatively similar over this period – indeed, in 2012 the working age economic activity rate for Protestants was also 72%. Similarly, the working age inactivity rate for Protestants in the Belfast region was 28% in both 1995 and 2012.

In 1995, 53% of working age Catholics in Belfast were economically active compared to 65% in 2012. The economic inactivity rates among Catholics in Belfast decreased from 47% in 1995 to 35% in 2012.

Figure 8.5: Working age economic activity and inactivity rates for Belfast, 1995-2012

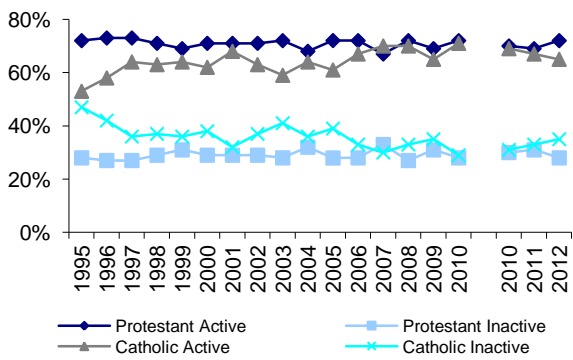


Figure 8.6 shows the economic activity and inactivity rates for working age Protestants and Catholics in the Outer Belfast region between 1995 and 2012.

There was little change in the economic activity rate for working age Protestants in the Outer Belfast region between 1995 (79%) and 2012 (78%). The economic inactivity rate among working age Protestants had increased by one percentage point over the same period (from 21% to 22%).

Over this period, the working age economic activity rate for Catholics in Outer Belfast increased by seven percentage points (from 73% in 1995 to 80% in 2012). The economic inactivity rate for Catholics decreased by seven percentage points over the same period (27% to 20%).

Figure 8.6: Working age economic activity and inactivity rates for Outer Belfast, 1995-2012

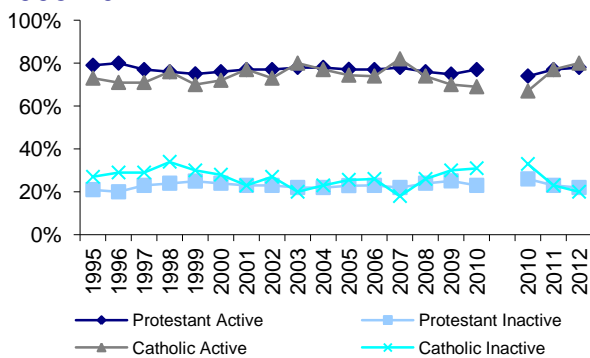


Figure 8.7 shows the economic activity and inactivity rates for working age Protestants and Catholics in the East of NI between 1995 and 2012.

In 1995 the economic activity rate for working age Protestants in the East of NI was 77%. By 2012 this had decreased to 72%. Conversely, in 1995 23% of working age Protestants were economically inactive, and this increased to 28% by 2012.

Seventy-three per cent of working age Catholics in the East of NI were economically active in 1995 and this had decreased slightly to 71% by 2012. The economic inactivity rate among Catholics increased from 27% to 29% over the same period.

Figure 8.7: Working age economic activity and inactivity rates for the East of NI, 1995-2012

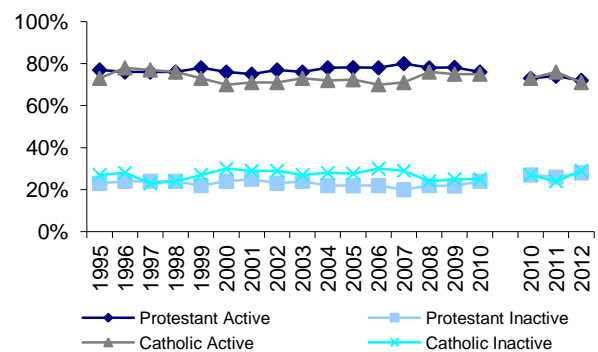


Figure 8.8 shows the economic activity and inactivity rates for working age Protestants and Catholics in the North of NI between 1995 and 2012.

In 1995 the economic activity rate for working age Protestants in the North of NI was 69%. By 2012 this had increased to 72%. Conversely, in 1995, 31% of working age Protestants were economically inactive, and this decreased to 28% by 2012.

Sixty-eight per cent of working age Catholics in the North of NI were economically active in 1995 and this had decreased slightly to 67% by 2012. The economic inactivity rate among Catholics

increased from 32% to 33% over the same period.

**Figure 8.8: Working age economic activity and inactivity rates for the North of NI, 1995-2012**

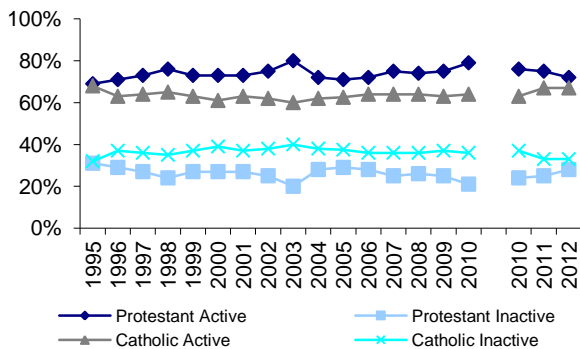
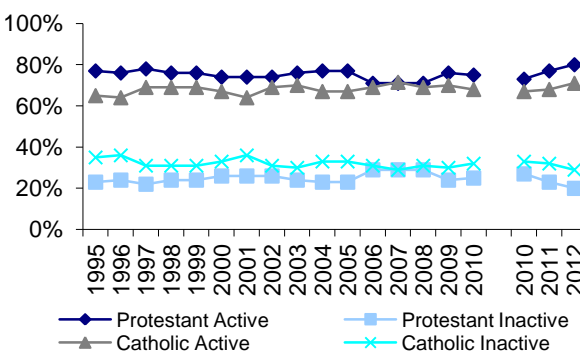


Figure 8.9 shows the economic activity and inactivity rates for working age Protestants and Catholics in the West & South of NI between 1995 and 2012.

In 1995 the economic activity rate for working age Protestants in the West & South of NI was 77%. This increased to 80% by 2012. Conversely, in 1995 23% of working age Protestants were economically inactive, and this decreased to 20% by 2012.

Sixty-five per cent of working age Catholics in the West & South of NI were economically active in 1995 and this had increased to 71% by 2012. The economic inactivity rate among Catholics decreased from 35% to 29% over the same period.

**Figure 8.9: Working age economic activity and inactivity rates for the West & South of NI, 1995-2012**



## 8.6 Working age employment rates

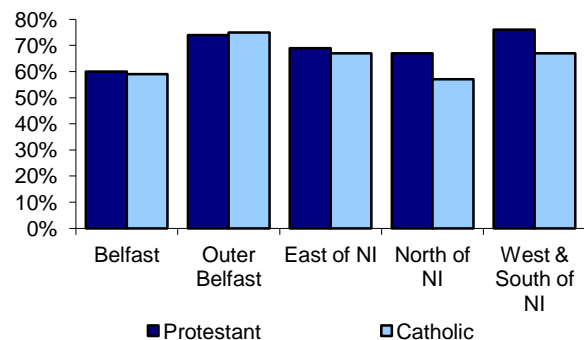
Figure 8.10 shows the working age employment rates, broken down by religion, across the NUTS 3 regions for 2012.

Working age employment rates were higher among Protestants than Catholics in each of the NUTS 3 areas, with the exception of Outer Belfast. The difference was greatest in the North of NI (10 percentage points) and the West & South of NI (nine percentage points).

The employment rate for working age Protestants was highest in the West & South of NI (76%) and lowest in Belfast (60%).

For Catholics, the working age employment rate was highest in Outer Belfast (75%) and lowest in the North of NI (57%).

**Figure 8.10: Working age employment rates by NUTS 3 regions, 2012**



## 8.7 Working age employment rates, 1995-2012

Figure 8.11 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Catholics in the Belfast region between 1995 and 2012.

In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in Belfast was 63% and this had decreased to 60% by 2012.

Forty-four per cent of working age Catholics in Belfast were in employment in 1995, and this had increased markedly to 59% by 2012.



Figure 8.11: Working age employment rates for Belfast, 1995–2012

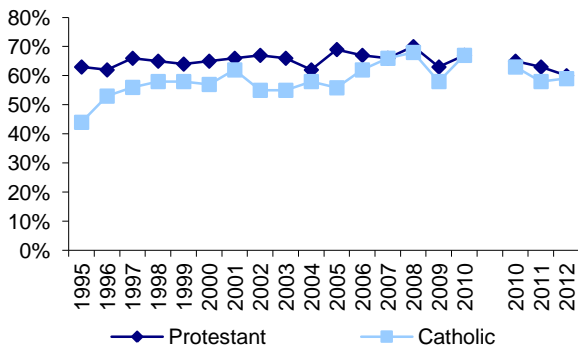


Figure 8.12 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Catholics in the Outer Belfast region between 1995 and 2012.

In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in Outer Belfast was 72% and this had increased to 74% by 2012.

Sixty-two per cent of working age Catholics in Outer Belfast were in employment in 1995, and this had increased markedly to 75% by 2012.

Figure 8.12: Working age employment rates for Outer Belfast, 1995–2012

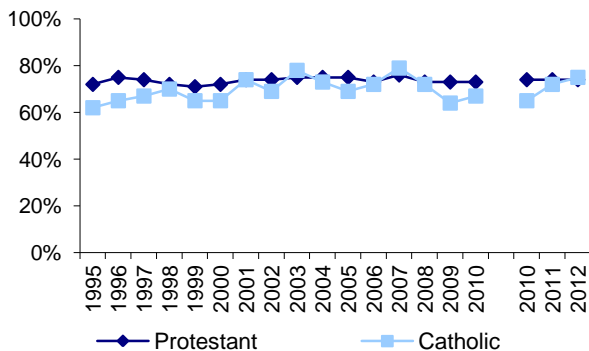


Figure 8.13 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Catholics in the East of NI between 1995 and 2012.

In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in the East of NI was 72% and this had decreased to 69% by 2012.

Sixty-six per cent of working age Catholics in the East of NI were in employment in 1995, and this had increased slightly to 67% by 2012.

Figure 8.13: Working age employment rates for the East of NI, 1995–2012

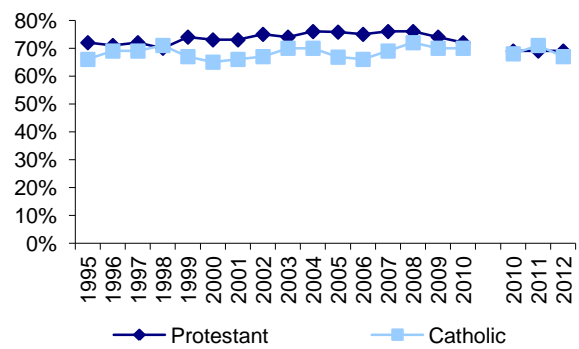


Figure 8.14 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Catholics in the North of NI between 1995 and 2012.

In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in the North of NI was 61% and this had increased to 67% by 2012.

Fifty-five per cent of working age Catholics in the North of NI were in employment in 1995, and this had increased slightly to 57% by 2012.

Figure 8.14: Working age employment rates for the North of NI, 1995–2012

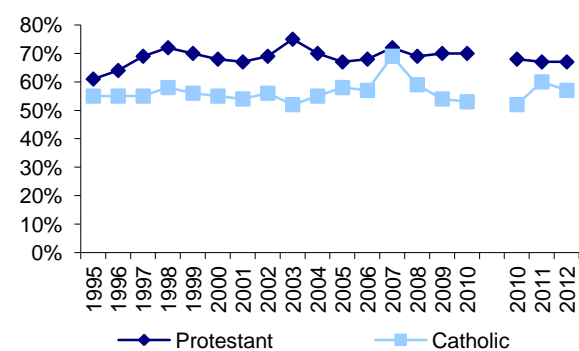
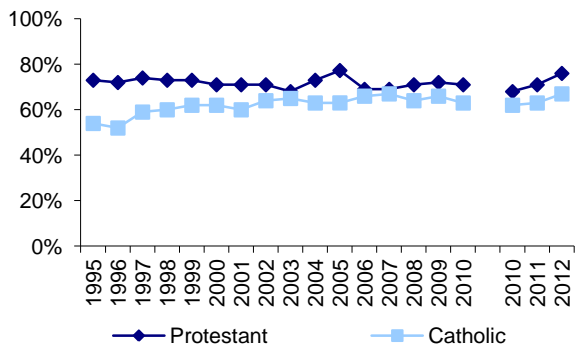


Figure 8.15 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Catholics in the West & South of NI between 1995 and 2012.

In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in the West & South of NI was 73% and this had increased to 76% by 2012.

Fifty-four per cent of working age Catholics in the West & South of NI were in employment in 1995, and this had increased to 67% by 2012.

Figure 8.15: Working age employment rates for the West & South of NI, 1995–2012



### 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
- C represents Catholic
- The category 'other/non-determined' 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 Catholics only.
- \* indicates a number or percentage based on a small sample size (less than 6,000 grossed for the annual individual datasets and 8,000 for the quarterly individual and household datasets) and will therefore not be released.
- Tables relating to economic activity /inactivity relate to individuals of working age, unless otherwise stated.
- unless otherwise stated figures relate to 2012.
- 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.

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 italics.

## Chapter 2

	P		C		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
2012	47	[53]	42	[47]	11

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

	P		C		Other
	Numbers		Numbers		Numbers
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
2012	662,000		593,000		162,000

**Table A2.3**  
Composition of the working age population, 1990-2012

	P		C		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	48	[53]	42	[47]	10
2011	46	[52]	43	[48]	11
2012	44	[51]	43	[49]	13

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

	P		C		Other
	Numbers		Numbers		Numbers
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		102,000
2009	513,000		488,000		93,000
2010	521,000		470,000		110,000
2010	550,000		486,000		113,000
2011	527,000		495,000		133,000
2012	514,000		497,000		147,000

<b>Table A2.5</b>					
<b>Composition of the population aged 60+, 1990-2012</b>					
	<b>P</b>		<b>C</b>		<b>Other / non determined</b>
	<b>%</b>		<b>%</b>		<b>%</b>
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
2012	56	[60]	37	[40]	7

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

<b>Table A2.6</b>			
<b>Population aged 60+, 1990-2012</b>			
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Numbers</b>
			<b>Other / non determined</b>
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
2012	197,000	131,000	23,000

<b>Table A2.7</b>					
<b>Composition of the population aged 16-24, 1990-2012</b>					
	<b>P</b>		<b>C</b>		<b>Other / non determined</b>
	<b>%</b>		<b>%</b>		<b>%</b>
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
2012	40	[46]	47	[54]	12

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

<b>Table A2.8</b>			
<b>Population aged 16-24, 1990-2012</b>			
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Numbers</b>
			<b>Other / non determined</b>
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
2012	89,000	104,000	28,000

	P %	C %	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
2012	6	9	8

	P	C	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
2012	42,000	51,000	14,000

	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	20	80	21	79
2012	19	81	20	80

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.

	Owens 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
2012	40	33	17	10

**Table A2.13**  
Housing tenure (all households) – Protestant, 1996-2012

	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
2012	138,000	116,000	59,000	35,000

**Table A2.14**  
Housing tenure (all households) – Catholic, 1996-2012

	Numbers			
	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
2012	32	32	18	18

**Table A2.15**  
Housing tenure (all households) – Catholic, 1996-2012

	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
2012	91,000	92,000	51,000	50,000

**Table A2.16**  
Housing tenure (all households) – Other/non-determined, 1996-2012

	Numbers			
	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
2012	30	33	14	23

**Table A2.17**  
Housing tenure (all households) – Other/non-determined, 1996-2012

	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
2012	28,000	32,000	14,000	21,000

**Table A2.18**  
Family type (all households), 2012

	P %	C %	Other %
Single, non-pensioner	17	14	23
Single, pensioner	11	10	*
Non-pensioner couple, no children	15	12	19
Pensioner couple, no children	13	9	*
Couple, dependent children	22	27	23
Couple, non-dependent children	8	8	*
Lone parent, dep children	6	11	11
Lone parent, non-dependent children	5	4	*
Others	3	4	*

**Table A2.19**  
Dependent children (all households), 2012

	P %	C %	Other %
None	72	62	66
One	12	18	17
Two	11	12	*
Three	3	6	*
Four +	*	*	*

Note: Dependent children are defined as those dependent children in the family who are aged under 19.

**Table A2.20**  
Dependent children (all households) – Protestants, 1996-2012

	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	*
2012	72	12	11	3	*

**Table A2.21**  
Number of households with dependent children- Protestants, 1996-2012

	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	*
2012	250,000	43,000	38,000	12,000	*

**Table A2.22**  
Dependent children (all households) – Catholics, 1996-2012

	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	*
2012	62	18	12	6	*

**Table A2.23**  
Number of households with dependent children- Catholics, 1996-2012

	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	*
2012	176,000	51,000	33,000	18,000	*

**Table A2.24**  
Dependent children (all households) – Other/non-determined, 1996-2012

	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	*	*
2012	66	17	*	*	*

**Table A2.25**  
Number of households with dependent children – Other/non-determined, 1996-2012

	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	*	*
2012	63,000	16,000	*	*	*



## Chapter 3

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	C	P	C	P	C
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
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	81	76	68	65	74	70
2012	80	76	70	65	75	70

Age Group	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	C	P	C	P	C
	%	%	%	%	%	%
16-24	58	51	42	45	50	48
25-34	94	90	83	82	89	86
35-44	94	86	82	79	88	82
45-64	77	74	68	58	72	66
Working age	80	76	70	65	75	70

Age group	Males		Females	
	P	C	P	C
	16-24	28,000	25,000	17,000
25-34	49,000	50,000	40,000	51,000
35-44	46,000	43,000	46,000	42,000
45-64	84,000	61,000	75,000	52,000
Working age	206,000	180,000	178,000	169,000

Age Group	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	C	P	C	P	C
	%	%	%	%	%	%
16-24	52	48	41	59	47	53
25-34	49	51	44	56	47	53
35-44	51	49	53	47	52	48
45-64	58	42	59	41	58	42
Working age	53	47	51	49	52	48

	P		C	
	In employment %	Unemployed %	In employment %	Unemployed %
	1992	91	9	82
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	93	7	92	8
2012	93	7	92	8

	P		C	
	In employment	Unemployed	In employment	Unemployed
	1992	357,000	36,000	197,000
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
2010	377,000	25,000	299,000	29,000
2011	367,000	26,000	320,000	28,000
2012	359,000	25,000	322,000	28,000

## Chapter 4

**Table A4.1**

**Working age economic inactivity rates, 1992-2012**

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)
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	27	32
2011	19	24	32	35	26	30
2012	20	24	30	35	25	30

**Table A4.2**

**Number of working age economically inactive, 1992-2012**

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	C	P	C	P	C
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	49,000	57,000	86,000	90,000	135,000	147,000
2012	52,000	58,000	77,000	90,000	129,000	148,000

**Table A4.3**

**Economic inactivity rates by age group, 2012**

Age group	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	C	P	C	P	C
16-24	42	49	58	55	50	52
25-34	*	*	17	18	11	14
35-44	*	14	18	21	12	18
45-64	23	26	32	42	28	34
Working age	20	24	30	35	25	30

<b>Table A4.4</b>						
<b>Numbers of economically inactive by age group, 2012</b>						
	Male		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	C	P	C	P	C
Age group						
16-24	21,000	24,000	24,000	30,000	44,000	54,000
25-34	*	*	8,000	11,000	11,000	16,000
35-44	*	7,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	18,000
45-64	26,000	22,000	35,000	38,000	61,000	60,000
Working age	52,000	58,000	77,000	90,000	129,000	148,000

<b>Table A4.5</b>						
<b>Religious composition of the economically inactive by age group, 2012</b>						
	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	C	P	C	P	C
Age group	%	%	%	%	%	%
16-24	46	54	44	56	45	55
25-34	35	65	43	57	41	59
35-44	30	70	47	53	42	58
45-64	54	46	48	52	51	49
Working age	47	53	46	54	47	53

<b>Table A4.6</b>						
<b>Religious composition of the working age economically inactive, 1992-2012</b>						
	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	C	P	C	P	C
	%	%	%	%	%	%
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	46	54	49	51	48	52
2012	47	53	46	54	47	53

<b>Table A4.7</b>						
<b>Reasons for working age economic inactivity, 2012</b>						
	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	C	P	C	P	C
Reason	%	%	%	%	%	%
Student	38	38	28	26	32	31
Looking after family/home	*	*	32	38	20	25
Long term sick or disabled	38	41	21	24	28	31
Other reasons	20	16	19	12	20	14

<b>Table A4.8</b>				
<b>Protestant reasons for working age economic inactivity, 1992-2012</b>				
	<b>Student</b>	<b>looking after family / home</b>	<b>Sick / disabled</b>	<b>Other / none stated</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
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	29	21	34	13
2012	32	20	28	20

<b>Table A4.9</b>					
<b>Protestant reasons for working age economic inactivity, 1992-2012</b>					
	<b>Student</b>	<b>looking after family / home</b>	<b>Sick / disabled</b>	<b>Other / none stated</b>	<b>Numbers</b>
					<b>Total</b>
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	13,000
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	39,000	28,000	41,000	26,000	135,000
2012	41,000	26,000	36,000	25,000	129,000

<b>Table A4.10</b>				
<b>Catholic reasons for working age economic inactivity, 1992-2012</b>				
	Student	looking after family / home	Sick / disabled	Other / none stated
	%	%	%	%
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	27	26	34	13
2012	31	25	31	14

<b>Table A4.11</b>					
<b>Catholic reasons for working age economic inactivity, 1992-2012</b>					
	Student	looking after family / home	Sick / disabled	Other / none stated	Numbers
					Total
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	40,000	38,000	51,000	19,000	147,000
2012	45,000	37,000	45,000	20,000	148,000

**Table A4.12****Composition of the economically inactive: Want work/don't want work, 1992-2012**

	P		C	
	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	15	85	17	83
2012	13	87	18	82

**Table A4.13****Number of economically inactive: Want to work/don't want to work, 1992-2012**

	P		C	
	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	21,000	114,000	26,000	122,000
2012	16,000	113,000	27,000	121,000

## Chapter 5

Table A5.1 Unemployment rates, 1992-2012		
	Both sexes	
	P %	C %
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	3	7
2005	3	6
2006	4	6
2007	3	5
2008	3	5
2009	5	8
2010	6	9
2011	6	8
2012	6	8

Table A5.2 Numbers unemployed, 1992-2012		
	Both sexes	
	P	C
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
2012	25,000	28,000

Table A5.3 Religious composition of the unemployed, 1992-2012		
	Both sexes	
	P %	C %
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	45	55
2009	41	59
2010	46	54
2011	48	52
2012	48	52

Table A5.4 Unemployment rates by gender, 2012		
	Both sexes	
	P %	C %
Males	9	10
Females	4	6
Both	6	8

Table A5.5 Unemployment rates by age group, 2012		
Age group	Both sexes	
	P %	C %
16-24	24	17
25 and over	4	6
All 16+	6	8

Table A5.6 Numbers unemployed (short-term or long-term), 2012		
	Both sexes	
	P	C
Short-term unemployed	15,000	14,000
Long-term unemployed	10,000	13,000
All unemployed	25,000	28,000

Note: The short-term unemployed are defined as those who have been unemployed for less than 12 months. The long-term unemployed are those who have been unemployed for 12 months or more.

Table A5.7 Religious composition of the unemployed (short-term or long-term), 2012		
	Both sexes	
	P %	RC %
Short-term unemployed	51	49
Long-term unemployed	43	57
All unemployed	48	52

Note: The short-term unemployed are defined as those who have been unemployed for less than 12 months. The long-term unemployed are those who have been unemployed for 12 months or more.

<b>Table A5.8</b>			
<b>Unemployment differential, 1992-2012</b>			<b>Ratio (C/P)</b>
	<b>Catholic</b>		
	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>
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
2012	1.1	1.4	1.2

Note: This indicates the ratio between the Catholic and Protestant unemployment rates

<b>Table A5.9</b>			
<b>Unemployment gap, 1992-2012</b>			<b>Percentage point difference</b>
	<b>Catholic</b>		
	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>
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
2012	1.0	1.7	1.3

Note: This indicates the percentage point difference in the Catholic unemployment rate and Protestant unemployment rate. This table is based on the unrounded percentage rate.



## Chapter 6

	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	60
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
2010	69	61
2011	70	65
2012	70	65

Age Group	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P %	C %	P %	C %	P %	C %
16-24	40	42	36	39	38	40
25-34	85	82	78	77	82	79
35-44	92	78	80	77	85	78
45-64	73	68	67	56	70	62
Working age	73	68	67	62	70	65

	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
2012	56	55

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)
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
2012	53	47	52	48	53	47

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	C	P	C	P	C
1992	208	110	162	94	370	203
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
2012	192	168	177	161	369	329

	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P %	C %	P %	C %	P %	C %
Employee	79	75	93	92	85	83
Self-employed	19	22	6	6	13	14
Govt. scheme	*	*	*	*	*	2
Unpaid family	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total in employment	100	100	100	100	100	100

<b>Table A6.7</b>						
<b>Religious composition of those aged 16+ in employment, 2012</b>						
	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	C	P	C	P	C
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employees	55	45	52	48	53	47
Self Employed	50	50	54	46	51	49
All in employment <sup>1</sup>	53	47	52	48	53	47

<sup>1</sup> Includes those on Government Employment and Training Programmes and those in unpaid family work

<b>Table A6.8</b>			
<b>Employment gap (Catholic Community), 2012</b>			<b>Percentage points</b>
<b>Proportion of Catholics among:</b>			
	Economically active (16+) <sup>1</sup>	Those in employment (16+)	Employment gap
Males	46.8	46.6	0.2
Females	48.2	47.7	0.5
Both Sexes	47.5	47.1	0.4

<sup>1</sup>This refers to the proportion of Catholics among the economically active aged 16 and over (not working age), taking into account responses from the two main communities only.

<b>Table A6.9</b>		
<b>Employment gap, 1992-2012</b>	<b>Percentage points</b>	
<b>Catholic community economically active 16+</b>	<b>C males</b>	<b>C females</b>
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
2012	0.2	0.5

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

<b>Table A6.10</b>		
<b>Religious composition of occupations (all aged 16 + in employment stating occupation), 2012</b>		
<b>Occupational Group (SOC)</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	%	%
1 Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	55	45
2 Professional Occupations	48	52
3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	58	42
4 Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	57	43
5 Skilled Trade Occupations	52	48
6 Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	55	45
7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations	50	50
8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	54	46
9 Elementary Occupations	51	49
All in employment stating an occupation	53	47

<b>Table A6.11</b>						
<b>Occupational concentration (all aged 16+ in employment stating occupation), 2012</b>						
<b>Occupational Group (SOC)</b>	<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>		<b>Both Sexes</b>	
	<b>P (%)</b>	<b>C (%)</b>	<b>P (%)</b>	<b>C (%)</b>	<b>P (%)</b>	<b>C (%)</b>
1 Managers, directors and Senior Officials	12	10	5	6	9	8
2 Professional Occupations	15	17	18	24	17	20
3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	10	10	11	8	11	9
4 Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	6	4	21	18	13	11
5 Skilled Trade Occupations	25	27	*	*	14	15
6 Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	*	*	18	16	10	9
7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations	5	5	12	14	8	9
8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	12	11	*	*	7	7
9 Elementary Occupations	11	12	10	10	11	11

<b>Table A6.12</b>						
<b>Number in occupation (aged 16+), 2012</b>						
	<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>		<b>Both Sexes</b>	
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>RC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
1 Managers, directors and Senior Officials	23,000	16,000	10,000	10,000	32,000	26,000
2 Professional Occupations	29,000	28,000	32,000	38,000	61,000	66,000
3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	19,000	16,000	19,000	12,000	39,000	28,000
4 Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	12,000	7,000	37,000	29,000	49,000	36,000
5 Skilled Trade Occupations	46,000	44,000	*	*	52,000	48,000
6 Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	*	*	32,000	25,000	37,000	30,000
7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations	9,000	8,000	22,000	22,000	30,000	31,000
8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	23,000	19,000	*	*	26,000	22,000
9 Elementary Occupations	21,000	20,000	17,000	17,000	39,000	37,000
All in employment stating an occupation	188,000	164,000	176,000	160,000	364,000	323,000

<b>Table A6.13</b>		
<b>Religious composition of major industrial sectors (all aged 16+ in employment stating industry)<sup>1</sup>, 2012</b>		
<b>Industrial Classification (SIC 07)</b>	<b>P(%)</b>	<b>C(%)</b>
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	52	48
C Manufacturing	55	45
F Construction	48	52
G Wholesale, Retail and Repair of Vehicles	53	47
H Transport and Storage	61	39
I Accommodation and Food Services	53	47
K Finance and Insurance Activities	62	38
M Prof, Scientific and Technical activ.	47	53
N Admin and Support Services	58	42
O Public admin and Defence	56	44
P Education	54	46
Q Health and Social Work	50	50
S Other service activities	57	43
All in employment stating industry	53	47

<sup>1</sup> Compositional data have been omitted for the 'Mining and quarrying', 'Electricity, gas, air cond supply', 'Water supply, sewage, waste', 'Information and communication', 'Real estate activities', 'Arts, entertainment and recreation', 'Households as employers' and 'Extraterritorial organisations' industries, owing to the small numbers involved.

<b>Table A6.14</b>						
<b>Industrial classification concentration (all aged 16+ in employment stating industry)<sup>1</sup>, 2012</b>						
<b>Industrial classification (SIC 07)</b>	<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>		<b>Both Sexes</b>	
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6	7	*	*	4	4
C Manufacturing	19	18	6	5	13	12
F Construction	13	16	*	*	7	9
G Wholesale, Retail and Repair of Vehicles	15	13	17	19	16	16
H Transport and Storage	6	4	*	*	4	3
I Accommodation and Food Services	*	4	5	*	4	4
J Information and Communication	*	*	*	*	*	2
K Finance and Insurance Activities	3	*	5	*	4	3
M Prof, Scientific and Technical activ.	4	5	4	5	4	5
N Admin and Support Services	4	*	*	*	3	3
O Public admin and Defence	10	7	10	11	10	9
P Education	5	6	15	13	10	10
Q Health and Social Work	4	6	27	28	15	17
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	*	*	*	*	*	2
S Other service activities	*	*	*	*	3	2

<sup>1</sup> Compositional data have been omitted for the 'Mining and quarrying', 'Electricity, gas, air cond supply', 'Water supply, sewage, waste', 'Real estate activities', 'Households as employers' and 'Extraterritorial organisations' industries, owing to the small numbers involved.

<b>Table A6.15</b>						
<b>Numbers aged 16+ in employment by industrial sector<sup>1</sup>, 2012</b>						
	<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>		<b>Both Sexes</b>	
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12,000	12,000	*	*	14,000	13,000
C Manufacturing	36,000	30,000	11,000	8,000	46,000	38,000
F Construction	24,000	26,000	*	*	25,000	28,000
G Wholesale, Retail and Repair of Vehicles	28,000	21,000	30,000	31,000	58,000	52,000
H Transport and Storage	11,000	7,000	*	*	13,000	9,000
I Accommodation and Food Services	*	7,000	9,000	*	14,000	12,000
J Information and Communication	*	*	*	*	*	7,000
K Finance and Insurance Activities	6,000	*	8,000	*	14,000	8,000
M Prof, Scientific and Technical activ.	7,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	14,000	15,000
N Admin and Support Services	7,000	*	*	*	11,000	8,000
O Public admin and Defence	20,000	11,000	17,000	18,000	37,000	29,000
P Education	10,000	10,000	26,000	21,000	37,000	31,000
Q Health and Social Work	8,000	10,000	47,000	44,000	55,000	54,000
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	*	*	*	*	*	6,000
S Other service activities	*	*	*	*	9,000	7,000

<sup>1</sup> Compositional data have been omitted for the 'Mining and quarrying', 'Electricity, gas, air cond supply', 'Water supply, sewage, waste', 'Real estate activities', 'Households as employers' and 'Extraterritorial organisations' industries, owing to the small numbers involved.

<b>Table A6.16</b>						
<b>Religious composition of employees aged 16+ in different sizes of workplace, 2012</b>						
<b>Workplace size</b>	<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>		<b>Both Sexes</b>	
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Small (1-10 employed)	57	43	51	49	54	46
Medium (11-49 employed) <sup>1</sup>	55	45	53	47	54	46
Large (50 or more employed)	54	46	52	48	53	47

<sup>1</sup> This category includes those in the 'Don't know but under 25' category.

<b>Table A6.17</b>						
<b>Number of employees aged 16+ in different sizes of workplace, 2012</b>						
	<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>		<b>Both Sexes</b>	
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
Small (1-10 employed)	32,000	25,000	34,000	32,000	66,000	57,000
Medium (11-49 employed) <sup>1</sup>	46,000	38,000	59,000	53,000	105,000	91,000
Large (50 or more employed)	70,000	60,000	67,000	62,000	137,000	122,000

<sup>1</sup> This category includes those in the 'Don't know but under 25' category.

<b>Table A6.18</b>						
<b>Proportion of employees aged 16+ in the private and public sectors, 2012</b>						
	<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>		<b>Both Sexes</b>	
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Private	74	77	60	57	67	66
Public	26	23	40	43	33	34

<b>Table A6.19</b>						
<b>Religious composition of employees aged 16+ in the private and public sectors, 2012</b>						
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)
Private	54	46	54	46	54	46
Public	58	42	50	50	53	47

<b>Table A6.20</b>						
<b>Number of employees aged 16+ in the private and public sectors, 2012</b>						
	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	C	P	C	P	C
Private	111,000	96,000	99,000	84,000	210,000	180,000
Public	39,000	29,000	65,000	64,000	104,000	93,000
Total	151,000	125,000	164,000	148,000	314,000	273,000

<b>Table A6.21</b>						
<b>Proportion of working age employees in managerial or supervising duties, 2012</b>						
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)
Managerial	23	22	14	15	19	18
Foreman or supervisor	12	15	15	14	13	14
Not manager or supervisor	65	64	71	71	68	68

<b>Table A6.22</b>						
<b>Religious composition of working age employees in managerial or supervising duties, 2012</b>						
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)
Managerial	56	44	51	49	54	46
Foreman or supervisor	50	50	53	47	51	49
Not manager or supervisor	55	45	52	48	53	47
Total	55	45	52	48	53	47

<b>Table A6.23</b>						
<b>Number of working age employees in managerial or supervising duties, 2012</b>						
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
Managerial	34,000	26,000	23,000	22,000	57,000	48,000
Foreman or supervisor	18,000	18,000	23,000	21,000	41,000	39,000
Not manager or supervisor	96,000	78,000	112,000	105,000	209,000	183,000
Total	149,000	123,000	158,000	147,000	307,000	270,000

<b>Table A6.24</b>						
<b>Working pattern of all in employment by religion and gender (working age), 2012</b>						
	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)
Full-time	89	91	61	60	76	76
Part-time	11	9	39	40	24	24

<b>Table A6.25</b>						
<b>Religious composition of employment by working pattern (working age), 2012</b>						
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)
Full time	53	47	52	48	53	47
Part time	58	42	51	49	53	47
Total	54	46	52	48	53	47

<b>Table A6.26</b>						
<b>Number in employment by working pattern (working age), 2012</b>						
	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	P	C	P	C	P	C
Full-time	166,000	145,000	104,000	95,000	271,000	240,000
Part-time	20,000	15,000	66,000	63,000	86,000	77,000
Total	186,000	160,000	170,000	158,000	357,000	317,000

<b>Table A6.27</b>						
<b>Religious composition of part-time employment (working age), 1992-2012</b>						
	<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>		<b>Both Sexes</b>	
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
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	44	56	52	48	50	50
201	58	42	51	49	53	47

<b>Table A6.28</b>		
<b>Numbers in part-time employment (working age), 1992-2012</b>		
	<b>Both sexes</b>	
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
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
2010	86,000	65,000
2011	79,000	79,000
2012	86,000	77,000

<b>Table A6.29</b>						
<b>Median hourly wage rates for working age employees (£/hour), 1995-2012</b>						
	<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>		<b>Both sexes</b>	
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
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
Apr-Jun 2012	11.53	9.33	9.89	8.83	10.94	9.07

<b>Table A6.30</b>				
<b>Median hourly wage rates for working age employees, full-time/art-time (£/hour), 1995-2012</b>				
	<b>Full-Time</b>		<b>Part-Time</b>	
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
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
Apr-Jun 2012	11.53	9.23	8.65	7.50

## Chapter 7

Participation in training	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)
Yes	7	7	7	9	7	8
No	93	93	93	91	93	92

Participation in training	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	C	P	C	P	C
Yes	10,000	9,000	11,000	14,000	21,000	23,000
No	139,000	114,000	147,000	134,000	286,000	248,000

Participation in training	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)	P (%)	C (%)
Higher <sup>1</sup>	27	28	34	43	30	35
A-level (or equivalent)	16	15	19	19	18	17
Trade Apprenticeships <sup>2</sup>	13	12	*	*	7	6
GCSE (or equivalent)	19	19	27	20	23	19
Other qualifications <sup>3</sup>	6	9	8	7	7	8
No qualifications	16	15	10	8	13	12
Not stated/missing	3	*	*	*	2	2

<sup>1</sup> Higher level qualifications correspond to all those above A level.

<sup>2</sup> In the LFS religion reports from 1990 to 1994 'Trade Apprenticeships' were not separately identified but fell into the 'no qualifications' and to a lesser extent 'other qualifications' categories. This change was due to a 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.

<sup>3</sup> Other qualifications include CSE below grade 1, GCSE below grade C, BTEC First or General certificate, City & Guilds foundation/Part 1 and YT/YTP certificate.

Participation in training	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	C	P	C	P	C
Higher	55,000	51,000	61,000	72,000	116,000	123,000
A-level (or equivalent)	34,000	27,000	35,000	33,000	68,000	60,000
Trade Apprenticeships	26,000	21,000	*	*	27,000	23,000
GCSE (or equivalent)	39,000	33,000	48,000	34,000	88,000	67,000
Other qualifications	13,000	16,000	14,000	12,000	27,000	28,000
No qualifications	33,000	28,000	17,000	14,000	50,000	42,000
Not stated	6,000	*	*	*	8,000	7,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>206,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>178,000</b>	<b>169,000</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>349,000</b>



<b>Table A7.5</b>		
<b>Proportion of economically active working age persons with higher qualifications, 1993-2012</b>		
<b>Both sexes</b>		
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
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	30	29
2012	30	35

Note: Figures from 1996 represent the average of the four quarterly LFS as the annual data was in error.

<b>Table A7.6</b>						
<b>Proportion of economically active working age persons with no formal qualifications by age group, 2012</b>						
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>		<b>Both Sexes</b>	
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
16-34	12	10	*	*	9	8
35-44	15	*	*	*	11	10
45-64	20	24	16	14	18	20
Working age	16	16	10	9	13	12

Please note: The percentages displayed in this table express the proportion of individuals within age group with no formal qualifications. Those who did not state their qualifications or did not have their qualifications recorded have been removed, however. This contrasts with Tables A7.3 and A7.5 and as such the figures may differ.

<b>Table A7.7</b>						
<b>Number of economically active working age persons with no formal qualifications by age group, 2012</b>						
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>		<b>Both Sexes</b>	
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
16-34	9,000	8,000	*	*	11,000	12,000
35-44	7,000	*	*	*	10,000	8,000
45-64	17,000	15,000	12,000	7,000	28,000	22,000
Working age	33,000	28,000	17,000	14,000	50,000	42,000

<b>Table A7.8</b>		
<b>Proportion of economically active working age persons with no qualifications, 1993-2012</b>		
<b>Both sexes</b>		
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
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	16	14
2012	13	12

Note: Figures from 1996 represent the average of the four quarterly LFS as the annual data was in error. The percentages displayed in this table express the proportion of individuals within age group with no formal qualifications. Those who did not state their qualifications or did not have their qualifications recorded have been removed, however. This contrasts with Tables A7.3 and A7.5 and as such the figures may differ.

<b>Table A7.9</b>		
<b>Proportion of working age population with no formal qualification by labour market outcome, 2012</b>		
<b>Both Sexes</b>		
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
Employed	12	12
Unemployed	28	*
Inactive	35	40

<b>Table A7.10</b>		
<b>Number of working age persons with no formal qualification by labour market outcome, 2012</b>		
<b>Both Sexes</b>		
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
Employed	43,000	37,000
Unemployed	7,000	*
Inactive	45,000	58,000

## Chapter 8

**Table A8.1**  
Religious composition of the population aged 16+ by NUTS 3 region, 2012

	P	C
	%	%
Belfast	47	53
Outer Belfast	78	22
East of NI	64	36
North of NI	43	57
West & South of NI	30	70

**Table A8.2**  
Religious composition of the working age population by NUTS 3 region, 2012

	P	C
	%	%
Belfast	44	56
Outer Belfast	75	25
East of NI	63	37
North of NI	43	57
West & South of NI	28	72

**Table A8.3**  
Working age economic activity and inactivity rates by NUTS 3 region, 2012

	P		C	
	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive
Belfast	72	28	65	35
Outer Belfast	78	22	80	20
East of NI	72	28	71	29
North of NI	72	28	67	33
West & South of NI	80	20	71	29

**Table A8.4**  
Working age economic activity and inactivity rates for Belfast, 1995-2012

	P		C	
	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	69	31	67	33
2012	72	28	65	35

**Table A8.5**  
Working age economic activity and inactivity rates for Outer Belfast, 1995-2012

	P		C	
	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	77	23	77	23
2012	78	22	80	20

**Table A8.6**  
Working age economic activity and inactivity rates for the East of NI, 1995-2012

	Protestant		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	74	26	76	24
2012	72	28	71	29

<b>Table A8.7</b>				
<b>Working age economic activity and inactivity rates for the North of NI, 1995-2012</b>				
	<b>Protestant</b>		<b>Catholic</b>	
	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	75	25	67	33
2012	72	28	67	33

<b>Table A8.8</b>				
<b>Working age economic activity and inactivity rates for the West &amp; South of NI, 1995-2012</b>				
	<b>P</b>		<b>C</b>	
	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	77	23	68	32
2012	80	20	71	29

<b>Table A8.9</b>		
<b>Working age employment rates by NUTS3 Region, 2012</b>		
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	%	%
Belfast	60	59
Outer Belfast	74	75
East of NI	69	67
North of NI	67	57
West & South of NI	76	67

<b>Table A8.10</b>		
<b>Working age employment rates for Belfast, 1995-2012</b>		
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	%	%
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
2010	65	63
2011	61	62
2012	60	59

<b>Table A8.11</b>		
<b>Working age employment rates for Outer Belfast, 1995-2012</b>		
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	%	%
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
2010	74	65
2011	74	72
2012	74	75

<b>Table A8.12</b>		
<b>Working age employment rates for East of NI, 1995-2012</b>		
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
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
2010	69	68
2011	70	71
2012	69	67

<b>Table A8.13</b>		
<b>Working age employment rates for North of NI, 1995-2012</b>		
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
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
2010	68	52
2011	67	60
2012	67	57

<b>Table A8.14</b>		
<b>Working age employment rates for West &amp; South of NI 1995-2012</b>		
	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
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	71	63
2012	76	67

# **APPENDIX B**

## **Technical Notes**

## Sample

The sample of addresses for the 2012 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 2012 annual database that this report is based upon was constructed on a calendar basis i.e. respondents were interviewed over the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2012. 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 were receiving their first interview, those in another 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 and other quarterly datasets, the minimum release requirement is 8,000. This is due to these datasets having a smaller sample size than the annual file.

### Response rates in each quarter for the 2012 LFS

A total of 6,211 interviews were achieved across the four quarters in the 2012 annual dataset. Due to the fact that the 2012 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 2012 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 2012.

Response rates in each quarter				
	Jan-Mar 2012	Apr-Jun 2012	Jul-Sep 2012	Oct-Dec 2012
Fully and partially responding households	1,500	1,607	1,548	1,556
Eligible sample	1,994	2,207	2,062	2,042
Response rate	75.2%	72.8%	75.1%	76.2%

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 population for 2012, using NISRA mid-year population estimates.

Comparison by age group between LFS respondents and the estimated population, 2012		
Age Group	Percentage of respondents in age group	Percentage of estimated population in age group
Under 16	22.5	21.0
16-19	5.7	5.4
20-24	5.8	6.8
25-29	6.0	6.9
30-34	6.1	6.7
35-39	6.6	6.5
40-44	7.4	7.1
45-49	7.6	7.3
50-54	7.0	6.6
55-59	5.8	5.6
60-64	5.9	5.1
65+	13.6	15.0
All ages	100.0	100.0

Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2012

## 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 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 made 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 Statistics and 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 religion of residents aged 16 and over in each household. The religious categories coded were as follows:

- 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 Muslim.



The term other/non-determined is used throughout this report to represent non Protestant/Catholic religions and respondents that did not specify a religion.

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

### **Potential change to the religion question**

Within the LFS Religion Report, the data is primarily analysed in terms of those identified as Protestant or Catholic. The religion variable is derived from respondents' reaction to a question asking which, if any, religion 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: Catholic; Protestant; Other/non-determined.

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 stating a religion; 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 Catholic or Protestant religion from 6% of the sample in 1990 to 13% in 2012.

In terms of numbers grossed to population levels from the LFS, the number of people of working age not classified as either Protestant or Catholic has more than doubled from 53,000 in 1990 to 147,000 in 2012.

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 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 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 Catholic.

A commonly used alternative approach to the stated religion question, and an approach which was deployed within the 2001 and 2011 Censuses as well as within the NI Social Attitude Surveys before and NI Life and Times Surveys since, has been to also ask respondents what, if any religion, 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 religion the Community Background question. An analysis is currently underway to determine the effect that the

potential change may have on the Religion Report and how this could be incorporated into future reports.

## **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 2018, the state pension age for women is increasing 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**

The economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) is the proportion of persons in any specific age group who are economically active. 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.

### **Economically Inactive**

The economic inactivity rate expresses the number of economically inactive persons in a group as a percentage of the total number in that group. The economically inactive comprise those persons who are neither in employment nor unemployment.

## **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 population aged 16 years and over 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 (historically lower) unemployment rate of Protestants from the (historically higher) 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 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 Catholic under-representation in employment is expressed in terms of an 'employment gap' - the shortfall between the proportion of the economically active population who are Catholic and the proportion of those in employment who are Catholic.

## 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 2012 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 working age Protestant males is interpreted as follows:

'We can be 95% certain that the true level of economic activity for working age Protestant males is between 77.2% and 82.4%'.

Confidence intervals for working age economic activity rates, 2012

	Rate	Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
P Males	79.8%	+/- 2.6%	77.2%	82.4%
C Males	75.5%	+/- 2.9%	72.6%	78.4%
P Females	69.8%	+/- 2.9%	66.9%	72.7%
RC Females	65.3%	+/- 3.0%	62.3%	68.3%
P both sexes	74.8%	+/- 1.9%	72.9%	76.7%
RC both sexes	70.2%	+/- 2.1%	68.1%	72.3%

Confidence intervals for religious composition of the working age economically active, 2012

	Rate	Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
P Males	53.4%	+/- 2.7%	50.7%	56.1%
C Males	46.6%	+/- 2.7%	43.9%	49.3%
P Females	51.3%	+/- 2.7%	48.6%	54.0%
C Females	48.7%	+/- 2.7%	46.0%	51.4%
P both sexes	52.4%	+/- 1.9%	50.5%	54.3%
C both sexes	47.6%	+/- 1.9%	45.7%	49.5%

Confidence intervals for unemployment rates (16+), 2012

	Rate	Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
P Males	8.5%	+/- 2.0%	6.5%	10.5%
C Males	9.6%	+/- 2.3%	7.3%	11.9%
P Females	4.0%	+/- 1.4%	2.6%	5.4%
C Females	5.7%	+/- 1.8%	3.9%	7.5%
P both sexes	6.4%	+/- 1.3%	5.1%	7.7%
C both sexes	7.7%	+/- 1.5%	6.2%	9.2%

Confidence intervals for unemployment differential (ratio of rates), 2012

	Ratio	Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
C Males	1.12	+/- 0.37	0.75	1.49
C Females	1.43	+/- 0.68	0.75	2.12
C both sexes	1.20	+/- 0.33	0.88	1.53

Confidence intervals for unemployment differential (gap measure), 2012

	Gap	Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Males	1.0%	+/- 3.0%	-2.0%	4.0%
Females	1.7%	+/- 2.3%	-0.6%	4.0%
Both sexes	1.3%	+/- 1.9%	-0.6%	3.2%

Confidence intervals for religious composition of those in employment (16+), 2012

	Rate	Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
P Males	53.4%	+/- 2.7%	50.7%	56.1%
C Males	46.6%	+/- 2.7%	43.9%	49.3%
P Females	52.3%	+/- 2.7%	49.6%	55.0%
C Females	47.7%	+/- 2.7%	45.0%	50.4%
P both sexes	52.9%	+/- 1.9%	51.0%	54.8%
C both sexes	47.1%	+/- 1.9%	45.2%	49.0%

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 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 under 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 previous 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, is being produced. It will be available by the end of February 2014 at

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

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