



2008 Labour Force Survey Religion Report

November 2009

Labour Market



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page Number</i>
<i>Chapter 1 Introduction</i>	2
<i>Chapter 2 Community Characteristics</i>	5
<i>Chapter 3 Working Age Economic Activity</i>	11
<i>Chapter 4 Working Age Economic Inactivity</i>	15
<i>Chapter 5 Unemployment</i>	20
<i>Chapter 6 Employment</i>	24
<i>Chapter 7 Training and Qualifications</i>	32
<i>Chapter 8 Geographical Analysis</i>	35
<i>Appendix A Tabular Data</i>	42
<i>Appendix B Technical Notes</i>	65

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Introduction

This report presents information from the 2008 Labour Force Survey (LFS) on the labour market characteristics of Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland.

The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI) is responsible for the conduct of the survey in Northern Ireland and produces a range of publications relating to the labour force and to the wider economy. The day-to-day management of the survey fieldwork, including data collection and database creation, is undertaken by the Central Survey Unit within NISRA. Analysis of the survey by religion was introduced in 1990 and is undertaken by statisticians of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA).

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 2008 results reported here refer to the calendar year that is from 1st January 2008 to 31st December 2008. 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).

Report format and coverage

Previous LFS Religion Reports can be accessed on the NISRA website¹. Interim update reports covering the 2002 and 2003 LFS and full LFS reports for the period 2004 to 2007 can be accessed on the OFMDFM Equality Directorate Research Branch website².

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

Results

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

Tables included in the report can reflect percentage or population estimates. Percentage estimates are rounded to the nearest whole number, Population estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand and reflect the impacts of weights applied to the data to ensure that it reflects the age and sex distribution of the Northern Ireland population.

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).

¹ www.nisra.gov.uk

² www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/equalityresearch

Further information

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

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Publication available at:

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CHAPTER 2

Community Characteristics

(Tables A2.1 – A2.25; Appendix A)

Key Points

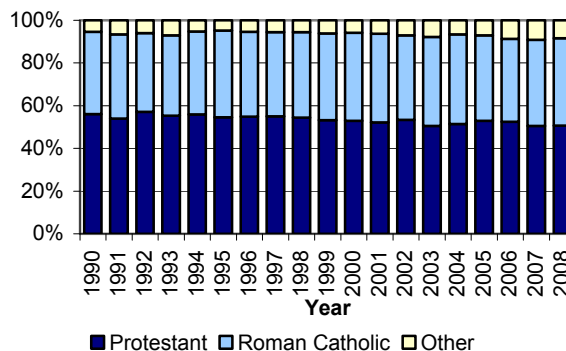
- In both 1990 and 2008 Roman Catholics accounted for approximately four out of every ten adults. Over the same period Protestant representation fell from 56% to 51% and other / non determined increased from 6% to 8%
- The Protestant population has an older age profile than the Roman Catholic population. Protestants account for approximately two thirds of people aged 60 and over, Roman Catholics account three out of ten and the remainder comprise those of other religions / non determined
- Approximately one in five Roman Catholics of working age has a disability compared to 17% of Protestants
- Among households more Protestants are owner occupiers than Roman Catholics although the difference has reduced over time
- A higher proportion of Roman Catholics are full-time students compared to Protestants
- A higher proportion of Roman Catholic families have dependent children compared to Protestant families
- The rate of lone parent households with dependent child(ren) amongst the Roman Catholic community is twice that in the Protestant community

2.1 Population aged 16+

Figure 2.1 shows the composition of the total population aged 16+ for Protestants, Roman Catholics, and others. The

proportion of Protestants has fallen from 56% in 1990 to 51% in 2008. The proportion of Roman Catholics has risen in the same period from 38% to 41%. The proportion of the population aged 16+ from the other/non determined group has risen between 1990 (6%) and 2008 (8%)

Figure 2.1 Population aged 16+



In terms of absolute numbers there was an increase of 52,000 Protestants between 1990 and 2008 (8%) and 120,000 Roman Catholics (27%). Those individuals classified as other / non determined increased by 53,000 (84%).

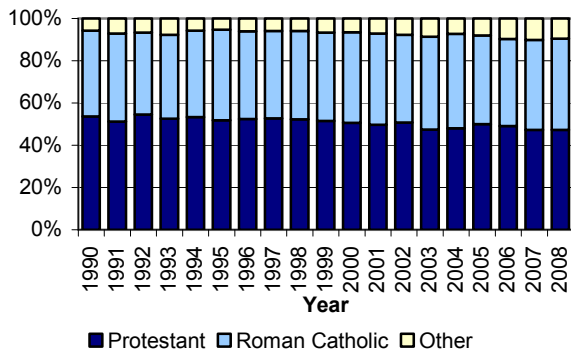
2.2 Working age population

The composition of the working age population is shown in Figure 2.2. Working age is defined as aged between 16 and 64 years for men and between 16 and 59 years for women. The difference between the proportion of Protestants in the working age population and the proportion of Roman Catholics in the working age population has fallen from 13% in 1990 to 4% in 2008.

In 1990 the religious composition of the population of working age was 54% Protestant, 41% Roman Catholic and 6% other / non determined. In 2008 the corresponding figures were 47%, 43% and 9%.

In terms of absolute numbers the period 1990 to 2008 saw an increase of 20,000 Protestants of working age (4%), an increase of 96,000 Roman Catholics (26%), and an increase of 50,000 other / non determined religion (94%).

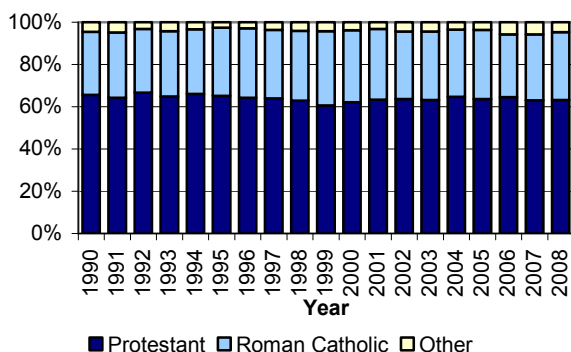
Figure 2.2 Working age population



2.3 Population aged 60+

Figure 2.3 shows the composition of the population aged 60+. The proportion of Protestants was 66% in 1990 and 63% in 2008. The proportion of Roman Catholics was 30% in 1990 and 32% in 2008. The proportion of the population aged 60+ from the other/non determined group was 5% in 1990 and 5% in 2008.

Figure 2.3 Population aged 60+

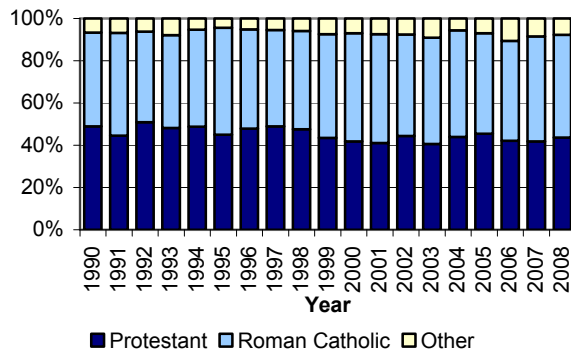


In terms of absolute numbers there was an increase of 40,000 Protestants aged 60+ between 1990 and 2008 (24%), 29,000 Roman Catholics (38%) and 4,000 individuals classified as other / non determined (36%).

2.4 Population aged 16-24

The composition of the population aged between 16 and 24 is shown in Figure 2.4. The proportion of Protestants was 49% in 1990 and 44% in 2008. The proportion of Roman Catholics was 44% in 1990 and 49% in 2008. The proportion of the population aged 16 – 24 years from the other / non determined group was 7% in 1990 and 8% in 2008.

Figure 2.4 Population aged 16-24



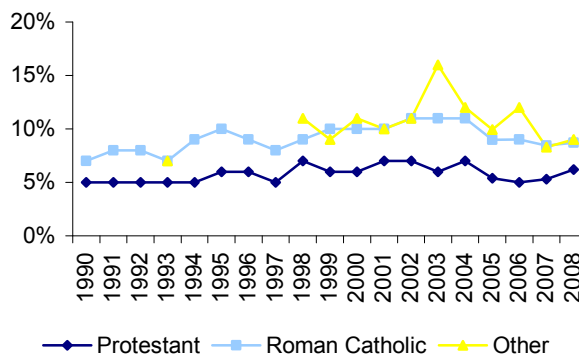
In terms of absolute numbers there was a decrease of 14,000 Protestants aged 16-24 between 1990 and 2008 (12%) and an increase of 8,000 Roman Catholics (8%). Those individuals classified as other / non determined increased by 2,000 (13%).

2.5 Proportion of full-time students (16+)

Figure 2.5 below shows the proportion of the adult population that were full-time students over the period 1990 to 2008.

At the beginning of the period in question 5% of Protestants and 7% of Roman Catholics were full-time students. In 2008, 6% of the Protestants and 9% of the Roman Catholic adult population were full-time students, as were 9% of individuals classified as other / non determined.

Figure 2.5 Proportion of adults that are full-time students (16+)



In terms of absolute numbers there has been an increase of 13,000 Protestant (43%) and 19,000 Roman Catholic (63%) full time students aged 16 years and over.

2.6 Proportion of the population of working age who are disabled

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

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

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

Figure 2.6 combines the three disability categories outlined above to show individuals with a disability and those without by religion in 2008.

Approximately one fifth (21%) of Roman Catholics and 17% of Protestants of working age had a disability.

Figure 2.6 Presence of disability by religion.

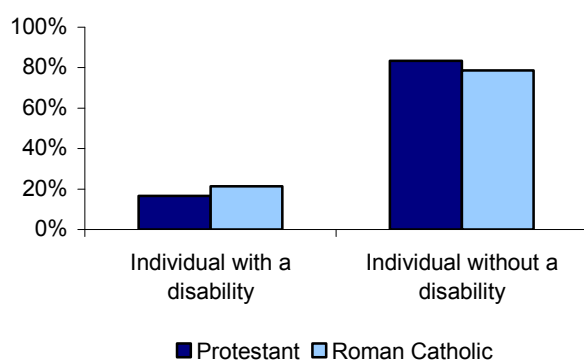
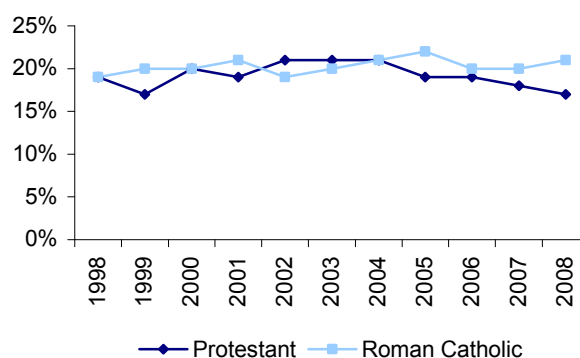


Figure 2.7 below shows the incidence of disability by religion over time.

The proportion of the main religious communities in NI that are disabled has remained fairly constant over the period 1990 to 2008 at approximately one in five adults of working age.

Figure 2.7 Incidence of disability over time by religion



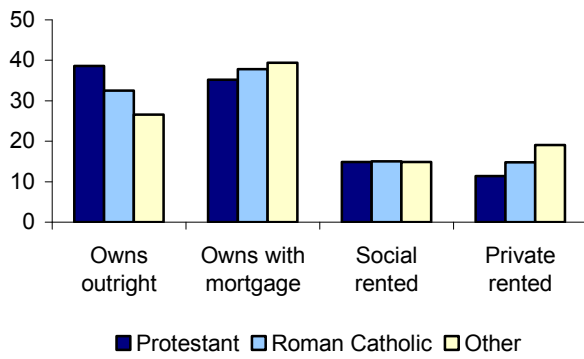
2.7 Housing tenure

The remainder of this chapter describes the household and family characteristics of the NI population in terms of its religious composition. This information is derived from the LFS household datasets from 1996 to 2008. As the name suggests these datasets refer to households rather than individuals and are at Spring of the particular year in question.

Figure 2.8 below shows housing tenure by religion. The household is assigned a religion based on the religion of the household reference person. In 2008 Protestant households had a higher rate of owner occupation than Roman Catholic households (either owning outright or with a mortgage). Seventy-four per cent of Protestant households were owner occupiers compared to 70% of Roman Catholic households. Two thirds of other / non determined households were owner occupiers.

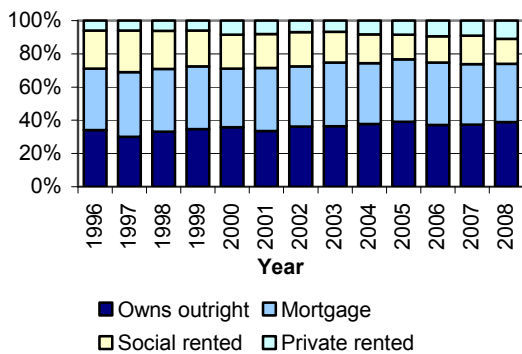
Fifteen per cent of Protestant, Roman Catholic and other households were social renters. Eleven per cent of Protestant households rented privately as did 15% of Roman Catholic households and 19% of other / non determined households.

Figure 2.8 Housing tenure (all households)



Figures 2.9 and 2.10 illustrate how housing tenure has changed between 1996 and 2008 for Protestant and Roman Catholic households. Both communities have seen a reduction in social renting and an increase in owner occupation.

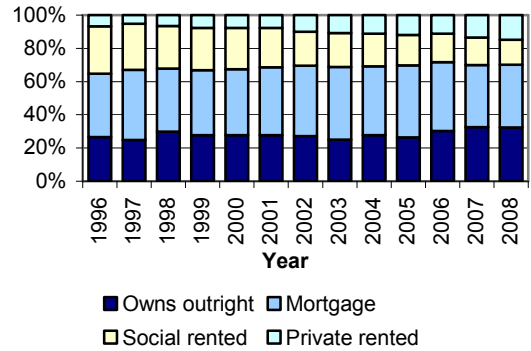
Figure 2.9 Housing tenure 1996-2008 (Protestant)



In 1996, 23% of Protestant households were social renters and in 2008 the comparable figure was 15%. For Roman Catholic households over the same period social renting has decreased from 28% to 15% of all households.

In 1996, 71% of Protestant households were owner occupiers in 2008 the comparable figure was 74%. For Roman Catholic households over the same period owner occupation has increased from 64% to 70%.

Figure 2.10 Housing tenure 1996-2008 (Roman Catholic)

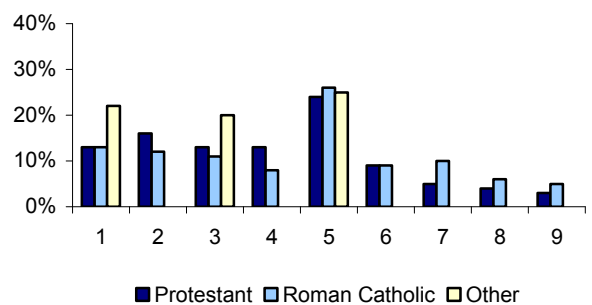


Amongst Protestant households private renting accounted for 6% of all households in 1996 and 11% in 2008. For Roman Catholic households in 1996 private renting accounted for 7% of household tenure and 15% in 2008.

2.8 Family type

Figure 2.11 below shows family type by religion of the household. A couple with dependent child(ren) is the most common family type for both Roman Catholic and Protestant households. In this respect 26% of Roman Catholic families were couple with dependent child(ren) compared to 24% of Protestants.

Figure 2.11 Family type (all households)



Key

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

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

Thirteen per cent of Protestant families were couple pensioners compared to 8% of Roman Catholics.

Ten per cent of Roman Catholic families were lone parents with dependent child(ren) compared to 5% of Protestants.

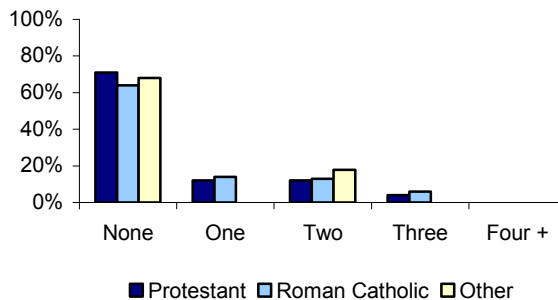
2.9 Number of dependent children

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

The majority of both Roman Catholic and Protestant households have no dependent children. Seventy-one per cent of Protestant households had no dependent child(ren) as did 64% of Roman Catholic households.

Roman Catholic households more commonly have dependent children than Protestant households. Furthermore Roman Catholic households that have dependent children have more children than their Protestant counterparts. In this respect approximately one fifth (22%) of Roman Catholic households had two or more dependent children compared to approximately 17% of Protestant households.

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



CHAPTER 3

Working Age Economic Activity

(Tables A3.1 – A3.7; Appendix A)

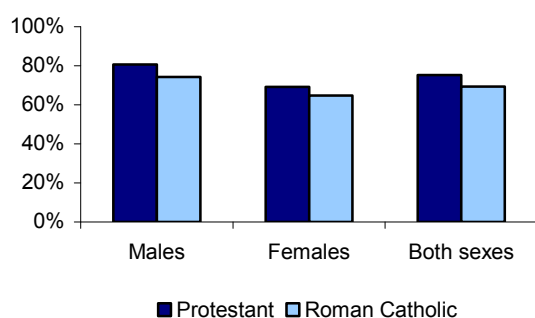
Key Points

- Over the period in question, the proportion of the economically active that was unemployed has declined for both communities
- The rate of economic activity was higher for Protestants than for Roman Catholics. The higher economic activity rate for Protestants has persisted over time
- The number of economically active Roman Catholics of working age has increased strongly over the period 1992 – 2008.
- The economic activity rate for females was lower than that for males in both the Roman Catholic and Protestant communities.
- Roman Catholic females had the lowest economic activity rate.

3.1 Economic activity rates

An economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) expresses the number of economically active persons in a group as a percentage of the total in that group. The economically active comprise those persons in employment and those unemployed. Figure 3.1 shows that in 2008 three quarters of working age Protestants were economically active compared to 69% of Roman Catholics of working age.

Figure 3.1 Economic activity rates (working age)



3.2 Economic activity rates by gender

Eighty-one per cent of Protestant males were economically active in 2008 compared to 74% of Roman Catholics. Sixty-nine per cent of Protestant females were economically active compared to 65% of Roman Catholic females.

3.3 Economic activity rates by age

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

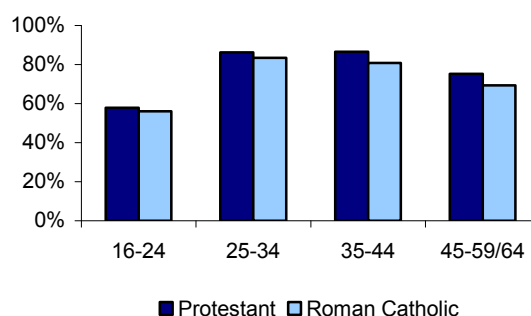
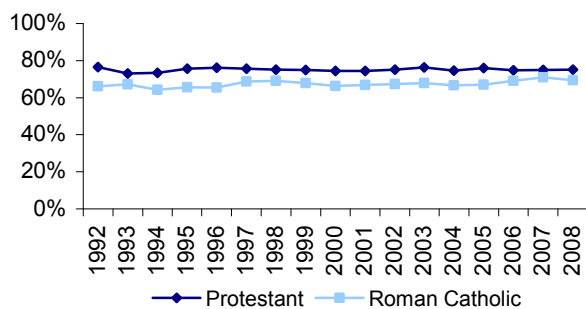


Figure 3.2 above shows the economic activity rates by age for the two main religious communities in NI. For the younger age group (16 – 24 years) 58% of Protestants and 56% of Roman Catholics were economically active. At the opposite end of the age spectrum (45 years - pensionable age) 71% of Protestants were economically active compared to 61% of Roman Catholics.

3.4 Economic activity rates 1992 – 2008

The economic activity rates for both communities during the period 1992 to 2008 are shown in Figure 3.3. Protestants have consistently had a higher rate of economic activity than Roman Catholics throughout this period.

Figure 3.3 Economic Activity rates by religion 1992-2008 (working age)

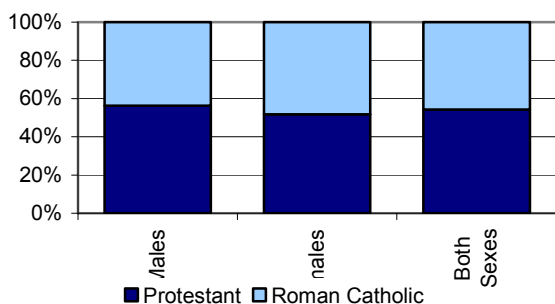


In 1992, 77% of Protestants were economically active as were 66% of Roman Catholics. In 2008 comparable figures were 75% of Protestants and 69% of Roman Catholics economically active.

3.5 Religious composition of the economically active by gender

The overall religious composition of the economically active population of working age was 54% Protestant and 46% Roman Catholic in 2008. In terms of gender 56% of economically active males were Protestant and 44% Roman Catholic. Similarly 52% of economically active females were Protestant and 48% Roman Catholic.

Figure 3.4 Religious composition of the economically active by gender



3.6 Religious composition of the economically active by age

Figure 3.5 Religious composition of the economically active by age

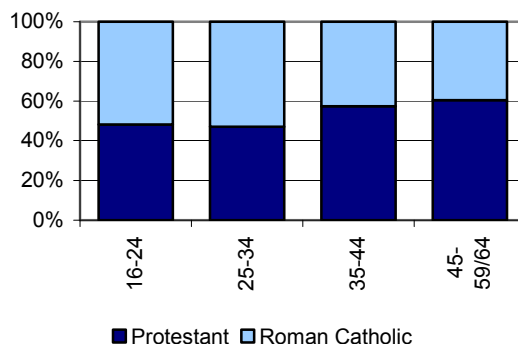


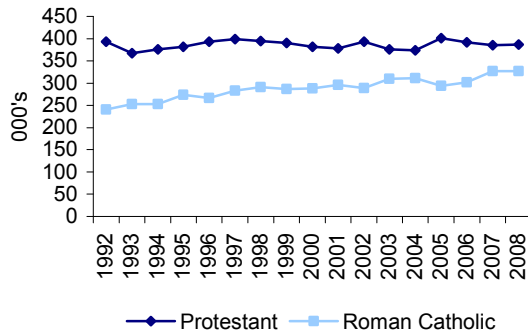
Figure 3.5 above shows the composition of the economically active by age. For the 16 – 24 years age group, 52% of the economically active were Roman Catholic and 48% Protestant. In the 25 – 34 age group 53% of the economically active were Roman Catholic and 47% Protestant. In the 35 – 44 age group 57% of the economically active were Protestant and 43% were Roman Catholic. The difference in the religious composition of the economically active was most pronounced in the 45 years – pensionable age group. Sixty per cent of the economically active aged 45 – pensionable age were Protestant and 40% Roman Catholic.

3.7 Numbers economically active 1992 - 2008

Figure 3.6 shows the numbers of economically active Protestants and Roman Catholics over the period 1992 to 2008. During this time there has been an increase in the numbers economically active within the Roman Catholic community. The number of economically active Roman Catholics increased by 86,000 (36%).

The number of economically active Protestants in 1992 of 393,000 compares with 388,000 in 2008. As Figure 3.6 shows the number of economically active individuals from each religion have converged over time.

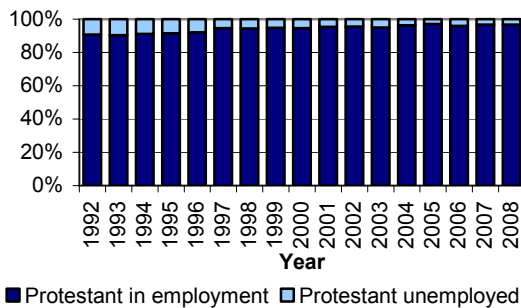
Figure 3.6 Numbers of economically active by religion 1992-2008 (working age)



3.8 Proportion of economically active in employment and unemployed 1992-2008

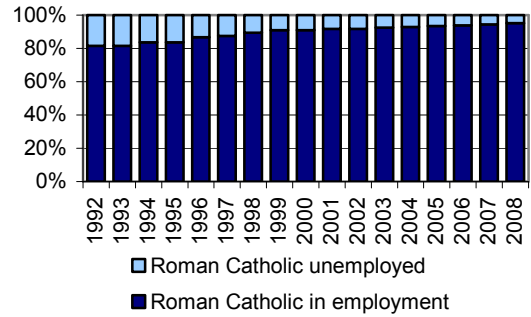
Figures 3.7 and 3.8 show the proportions of the economically active from both communities which were employed or unemployed over the period 1992-2008.

Figure 3.7 Proportion of the Protestant economically active in employment and unemployed 1992-2008



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

Figure 3.8 Proportion of the Roman Catholic economically active in employment and unemployed 1992-2008



The proportion of economically active Protestants in employment increased by 6 percentage points compared to an increase of 13 percentage points for Roman Catholics. Conversely, the proportion of economically active Protestants unemployed decreased by 6 percentage points compared to a decrease of 13 percentage points for Roman Catholics.

CHAPTER 4

Working Age Economic Inactivity

(Tables A4.1 – A4.13; Appendix A)

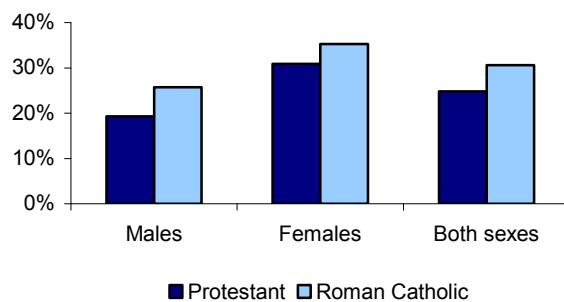
Key Points

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

4.1 Economic inactivity rates

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

Figure 4.1 Economic inactivity rate (working age)



In 2008 one quarter of working age Protestants were economically inactive compared to approximately three in ten Roman Catholics (31%).

4.2 Economic inactivity rates by gender

Figure 4.1 above shows that economic inactivity rates are higher for both Roman Catholic males and females than their Protestant counterparts. Approximately one in five Protestant males of working age (19%) were economically inactive in 2008 compared to approximately one in four (26%) of Roman Catholic males. Thirty-five per cent of Roman Catholic females of working age were economically inactive compared to 31% of Protestant females.

4.3 Economic inactivity rates by age

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

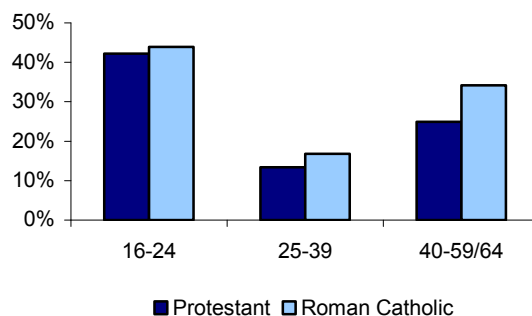


Figure 4.2 shows that in all three age brackets economic inactivity rates are highest for Roman Catholics.

Inactivity rates are highest for both religious communities in the age bracket 16 – 24 years. As this age group will include those in education after age 16 this is to be expected. Forty-four per cent of

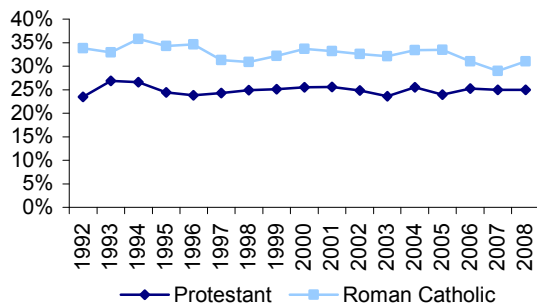
Roman Catholics and 42% of Protestants in this age bracket were economically inactive.

Economic inactivity rates decrease for both communities in the 25 – 39 years age bracket (17% for Roman Catholics and 13% for Protestants) and increase again as age increases. In this respect 34% of Roman Catholics aged 40 to pensionable age were economically inactive as were one quarter of Protestants.

4.4 Economic inactivity rates 1992 - 2008

The economic inactivity rates for both communities during the period 1992 to 2008 are shown in Figure 4.3. Roman Catholics have consistently had a higher rate of economic inactivity than Protestants throughout this period.

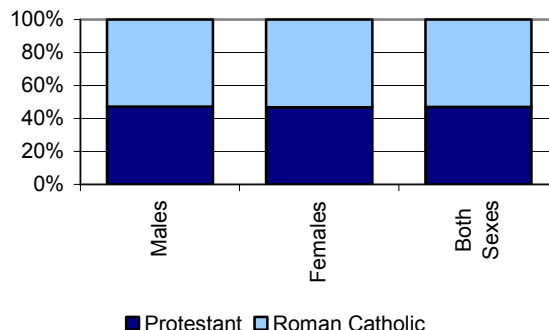
Figure 4.3 Economic inactivity rates by religion 1992 – 2008 (working age)



The level of economic inactivity between 1992 and 2008 has declined for Roman Catholics and remained stable for Protestants. In 1992 the rate for Roman Catholics was 34% and for Protestants 24%, corresponding figures for 2008 were 31% and 25%.

4.5 Religious composition of the economically inactive by gender

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



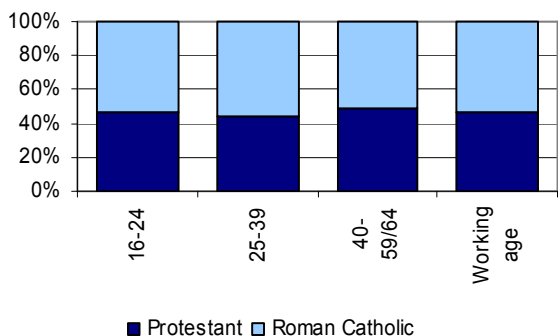
Fifty-three per cent of the economically inactive of working age were Roman Catholic in 2008, and 47% were Protestant.

In terms of gender there was no difference from this overall pattern. Fifty-three of both males and females were Roman Catholic and 47% were Protestant.

4.6 Religious composition of the economically inactive by age

Figure 4.5 shows the religious composition of the economically inactive by age. In all age bands the representation of Roman Catholics amongst the economically inactive is higher than that of Protestants. For those persons aged 16 – 24 years and economically inactive, 54% were Roman Catholic and 46% were Protestant. In the 25 – 39 years age band, 56% of the economically inactive were Roman Catholic and 44% Protestant.

Figure 4.5 Religious composition of the economically inactive by age



At the top end of the age spectrum, persons aged 40 years to pensionable age the composition in terms of religion was 52% Roman Catholic and 48% Protestant.

4.7 Reasons for economic inactivity

Figure 4.6 shows the reasons for economic inactivity for Protestants between 1992 and 2008. The proportion for those who are looking after the family/home has decreased from 40% in 1992 to 26% in 2008. The proportion of those who are sick or disabled has increased from 20% to 30% over the same period.

Figure 4.6 Reason for inactivity for Protestants 1992 – 2008 (working age)

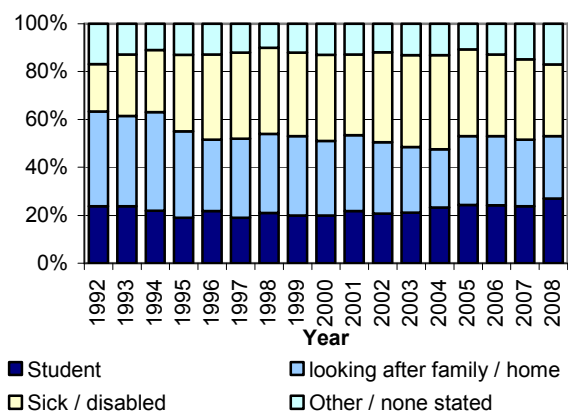
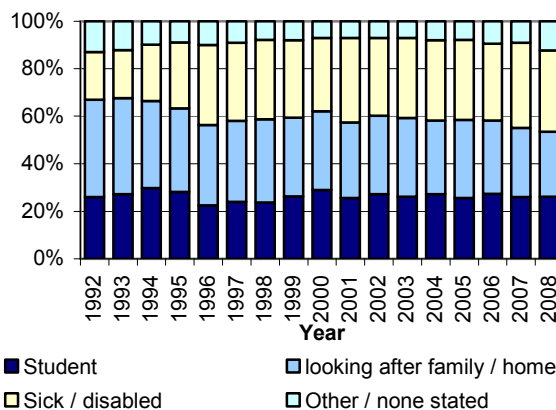


Figure 4.7 shows the reasons for economic inactivity for Roman Catholics between 1992 and 2008. The proportion of those who are looking after the family/home has decreased from 41% in 1992 to 27% in 2008. The proportion of those who are sick or disabled has increased from 20% to 34% over the same period.

Figure 4.7 Reason for inactivity for Roman Catholics 1992 – 2008 (working age)



In terms of absolute numbers the number of economically inactive people citing sickness or disability as the main reason for their inactivity has more than doubled for Roman Catholics and increased by approximately 60% for Protestants between 1992 and 2008.

4.8 Type of inactivity

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

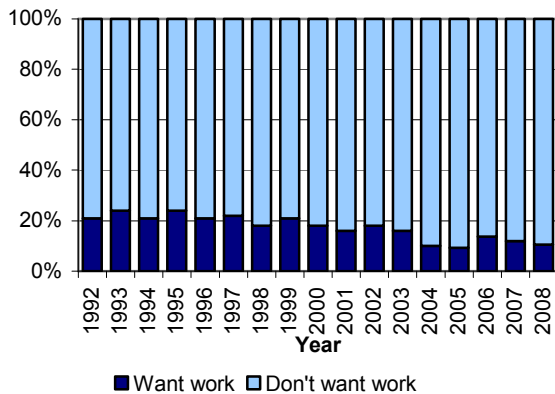
In 2008, 90% of inactive Protestants of working age did not want work and 10% were inactive and wanting working. For Roman Catholics comparable figures were 81% and 19%.

In terms of absolute numbers, in 2008 there were approximately twice as many inactive Roman Catholics of working age (28,000) that want work compared to Protestants (13,000)

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

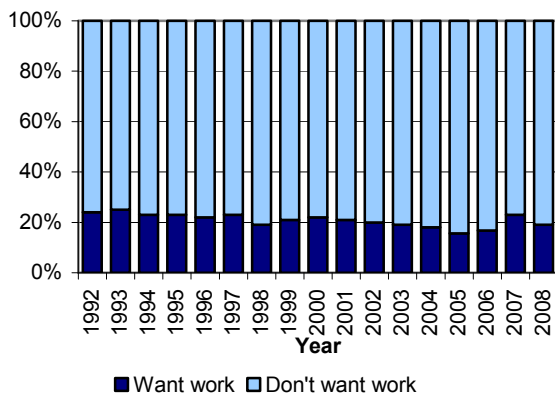
4.9 Type of inactivity over time

Figure 4.8 Type of inactivity for Protestants 1992 – 2008 (working age)



Figures 4.8 and 4.9 show that for both communities the percentage of the economically inactive that do not want work has increased over the period 1992 – 2008 and conversely the proportion that want work has decreased.

Figure 4.9 Type of inactivity for Roman Catholics 1992 – 2008 (working age)



In 1992, 21% of economically inactive Protestants wanted work as did 24% of economically inactive Roman Catholics. Comparable figures for 2008 were 10% and 19% respectively.

In 1992, 79% of economically inactive Protestants did not want work as did 76% of economically inactive Roman Catholics. Comparable figures for 2008 were 90% and 81% respectively.

CHAPTER 5

Unemployment

(Tables A5.1 – A5.9; Appendix A)

Key Points

- Unemployment rates and the numbers unemployed have decreased for both Roman Catholics and Protestants over the period 1992 - 2008
- The percentage point gap in unemployment rates between the two communities has decreased from 9% in 1992 to 1% in 2008⁴
- The unemployment differential (ratio of unemployment rates) in 2008 was 1.4⁴.
- Roman Catholics comprised 54% of the unemployed in 2008

5.1 Unemployment rates

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

Figure 5.1 shows the unemployment rates for the two communities. The Roman Catholic unemployment rate (5%) was higher than the corresponding rate for Protestants (3%).

5.2 Unemployment rates by gender⁵

Six per cent of Roman Catholic males were unemployed compared to 4% of Protestants males. The unemployment rate for females of both communities was suppressed due to release protocols, in other words due to the small numbers involved making the estimate unreliable.

⁴ The unemployment differential ratio of rates and gap measure are computed from unrounded unemployment rates for both communities

⁵ See technical appendix for a discussion on the interpretation of unemployment rates by gender.

5.3 Unemployment rates by age

Figure 5.1 Unemployment rates by age

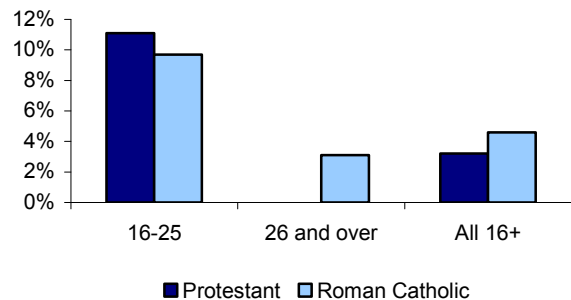


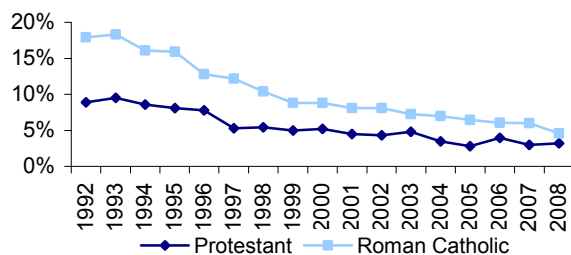
Figure 5.1 above shows the unemployment rates among those aged 16-25 and among those aged 26 years and over. Eleven per cent of economically active Protestants aged 16 – 25 years were unemployed compared to 10% of similarly aged Roman Catholics

Three per cent of economically active Roman Catholics aged 26 years and over were unemployed. The corresponding rate for Protestants was suppressed due to LFS release protocols.

5.4 Unemployment rates 1992 - 2008

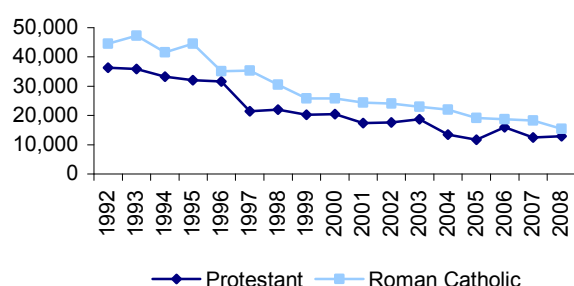
Figure 5.2 shows the unemployment rates for Protestants and Roman Catholics for the period 1992 to 2008. This shows that the Roman Catholic unemployment rate has consistently been higher than that of Protestants across this period. However rates have shown convergence in terms of the absolute difference between them during this time, from 9 percentage points in 1992 to 2 percentage points in 2008.

Figure 5.2 Unemployment rates by religion 1992-2008 (all economically active aged 16+)



5.5 Numbers of persons unemployed 1992 – 2008

Figure 5.3 Number of persons unemployed 1992-2008

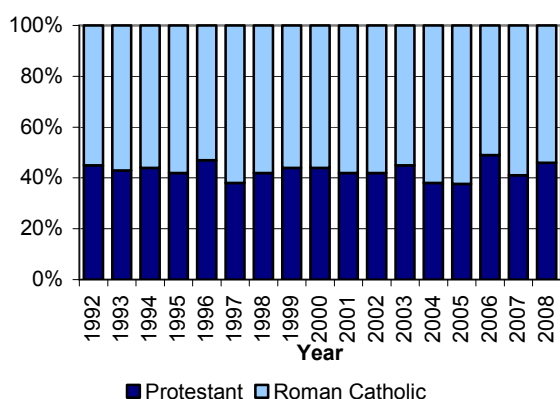


The numbers of persons unemployed has fallen significantly for both religious communities in Northern Ireland as shown in Figure 5.3 above. Between 1992 and 2008 there were 23,000 fewer Protestants unemployed and 30,000 fewer Roman Catholics.

5.6 Religious composition of the unemployed

In 2008 the composition of the unemployed was 46% Protestant and 54% Roman Catholic as shown in Figure 5.4. Comparable figures for 1992 were 45% and 55%

Figure 5.4 Religious composition of the unemployed 1992-2008



5.7 Proportion of unemployment that was long-term 1992 – 2008

Estimates for long-term unemployment can no longer be produced as estimates fall below the release threshold for publication.

The last year for which reliable figures could be produced was 2003.

5.8 The composition of the long-term unemployed 1992 – 2008

As with the estimates for long-term unemployment above, estimates for the composition of the long-term unemployed cannot be produced. The last year for which reliable figures could be produced was 2003.

5.9 Unemployment differential⁴

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

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

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

Table 5.1	
Unemployment Differential (all economically active)	
Unemployment Differential ¹	
RC Males	1.5
RC Females ²	*
RC Both sexes	1.4

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

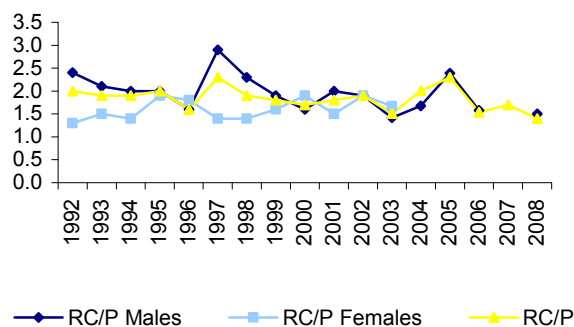
² suppressed due to sample size constraints

5.10 Unemployment differential 1992 – 2003/08

The unemployment differential between the two communities for both males and females is shown in Figure 5.7. The difference in the unemployment rates of the two communities when calculated in this way has typically been greater among males than among females. However, the

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

Figure 5.7 Unemployment differential 1992-2008 (all economically active aged 16+)



From 2004 to 2008 the unemployment differential for females could not be calculated as the estimates derived from the LFS could not be statistically differentiated. In other words when sampling error associated with the estimates from the LFS are taken into consideration we cannot be certain the difference in female unemployment rates reflect a 'real' difference (see Appendix B for more detail). For 2007 the unemployment differential could not be calculated for males for the same reason as above.

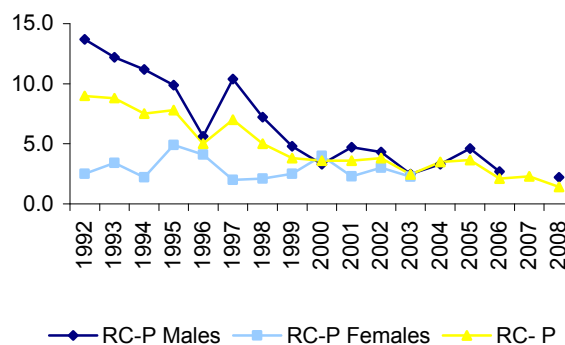
5.11 Unemployment gap⁴

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

The unemployment gap between the two communities for both male and females is shown in Figure 5.8. The male unemployment gap over the period has remained higher than that for females. Since 1992 the unemployment gap for both males and females has fallen.

The overall unemployment gap in 1992 was 9 percentage points compared with 1⁶ percentage point in 2009.

Figure 5.8 The unemployment gap 1992-2003/08 (all economically active aged 16+)



As with the unemployment differential, the unemployment gap for females is not a valid from 2004 to 2008 and for males in 2007.

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

⁶ The actual unemployment gap is 1.4% based on a Protestant rate of 3.2% and a Roman Catholic rate of 4.6%.

CHAPTER 6

Employment

(Tables A6.1 – A6.31; Appendix A)

Key Points

- A higher proportion of working age Protestants were in employment than Roman Catholics. This higher rate of employment for Protestants has persisted over time, although the percentage point difference has closed from 16% in 1992 to 7% in 2008
- The religious composition of those in employment closely matches that of the economically active of working age
- Over the period 1992 – 2008 there has been an increase of approximately 117,000 Roman Catholics in employment and an increase of approximately 21,000 Protestants aged 16+.
- Levels of self-employment between the two communities were comparable. Self-employment was more common for males than for females in both communities
- The religious composition of the main occupational groups mirrors, in general, the religious composition of all those in employment although Protestants are slightly underrepresented in '*Professional occupations*' and overrepresented in '*Managers and senior officials*'.
- The religious composition of the agriculture, hunting and forestry sector shows the largest variation from the overall employment composition, with a higher representation of Protestants
- Protestant and Roman Catholic representation in the private sector is higher than in the public sector
- Around one in five of both communities who are in employment work part-time

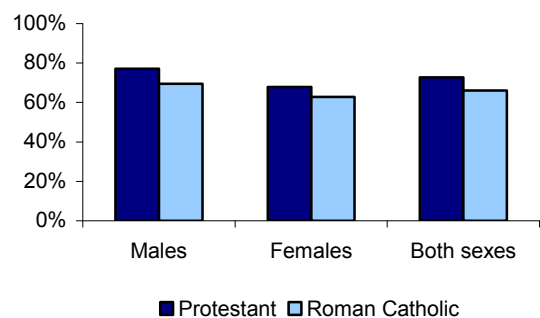
- Females are more likely to work part-time than males across both communities

6.1 Proportion of each religion of working age in employment

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

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

Figure 6.1 Proportion of the working age in employment by gender



Overall, a higher proportion of Protestants (73%) than Roman Catholics (66%) of working age were in employment as shown in Figure 6.1 above.

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

Among males of working age, 77% of Protestants compared with 70% of Roman Catholics were in employment. For females of working age, a higher proportion of Protestants (68%) than Roman Catholics (63%) were in employment.

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

Figure 6.2 Proportion of the working age in employment by age

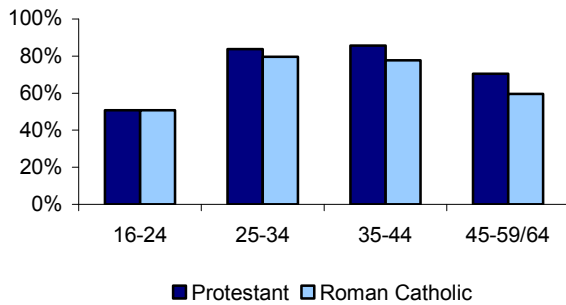


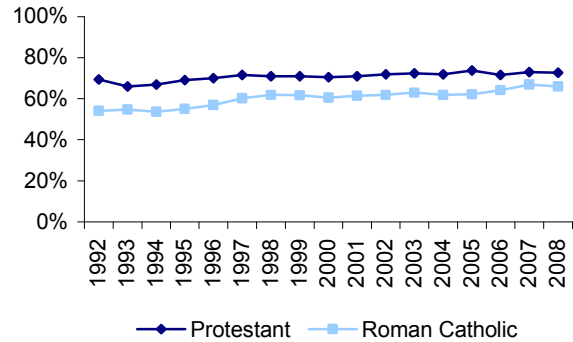
Figure 6.2 above shows that with the exception of the 16-24 year age group the employment rates for Protestants were above that for Roman Catholics.

For the 16-24 age bracket 51% of both communities were in employment. For the 25-34 and 35-44 year age brackets, the proportion of Protestants of working age in employment was four and eight percentage points higher respectively than that of Roman Catholics. The greatest difference was in the 45-pensionable age bracket with 70% of Protestants and 60% of Roman Catholics in employment.

6.4 Proportion of each religion of working age in employment 1992-2008

A consistently higher, although converging, proportion of Protestants than Roman Catholics of working age have been in employment over the period 1992-2008 as shown in Figure 6.3. The difference between the two communities was 16 percentage points in 1992 and 7 percentage points in 2008.

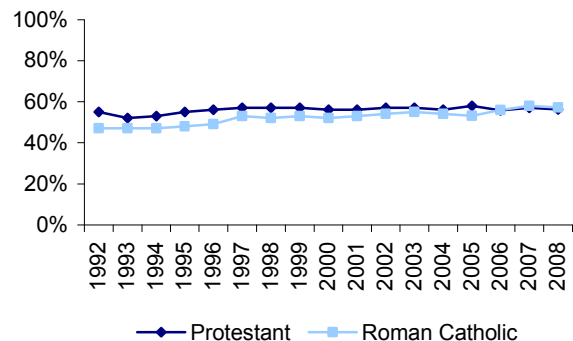
Figure 6.3 Proportion of working age in employment 1992-2008 (economically active and inactive of working age)



6.5 Proportion of each religion aged 16+ in employment 1992-2008

In 1992 a higher proportion of Protestants than Roman Catholics were in employment. However by 2006 the employment rates for both communities had converged and differences have been insignificant since.

Figure 6.4 Proportion of the population aged 16+ in employment 1992-2008



In 1992, 55% of Protestants aged 16+ were in employment compared to 47% of Roman Catholics. Corresponding figures for 2008 were 56% and 57%. The rate of employment for Roman Catholics aged 16+ has increased by 10 percentage points between 1992 and 2008, whereas that rate for Protestants has remained stable.

6.6 Employment after state pension age

Numbers in employment after the state pension age are small. In 2008 there were 25,000 individuals aged over state pension age in employment, representing 9% of all

persons aged 16+ in employment. The majority of these individuals, 66%, were Protestant.

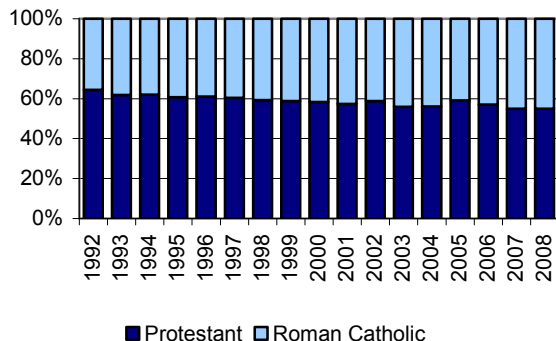
6.7 Religious composition of those in employment aged 16+

The religious composition of those in employment aged 16+ was 55% Protestant and 45% Roman Catholic. Fifty-seven per cent of males aged 16+ in employment were Protestant as were 53% of females corresponding figures for Roman Catholics were 43% and 47%.

6.8 Religious composition of those in employment 1992 - 2008 aged 16+

Figure 6.5 below shows the religious composition of those in employment over the period 1992 to 2008.

Figure 6.5 Religious composition of those in employment 1992-2008 (16+)



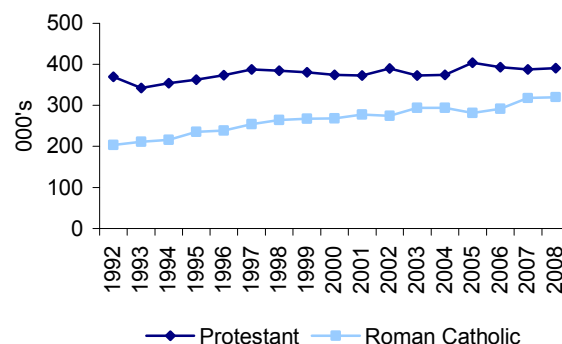
In 1992, 65% of those in employment were Protestant and 35% were Roman Catholic. By 2008 the Protestant representation had reduced to 55% and conversely the Roman Catholic representation had increased to 45%.

6.9 Numbers aged 16+ in employment 1992-2008

Figure 6.6 shows that over the period 1992 to 2008 the numbers of those in employment from both communities has increased. The rate of this increase has been more marked among Roman Catholics (an increase of 117,000 or 58%)

than Protestants (an increase of 21,000 or 6%).

Figure 6.6 Numbers in employment by religion 1992-2008 (age 16+)



6.10 Employment category

Twenty-four per cent of Roman Catholic males were self-employed as were 21% of Protestant males. Self-employment was less common for females from both religious communities. In this respect 7% of Protestant females and 4% of Roman Catholic females were self-employed.

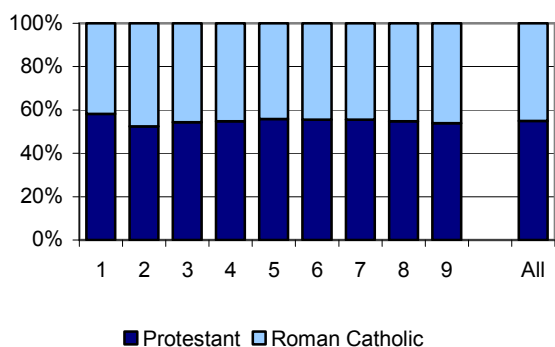
Across both genders 84% of Protestants were employees and 15% were self-employed. For Roman Catholics, 83% were employees and 14% were self-employed.

6.11 Religious composition of the nine major occupational groups⁷ - all in employment.

Roman Catholic representation was highest in 'professional occupations' (48%). Protestant representation was highest in 'managers and senior officials occupations' (58%).

⁷ Note in some instances a major occupational group / industry could not be attributed.

Figure 6.7. Religious composition by occupational group.



.Key:

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

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

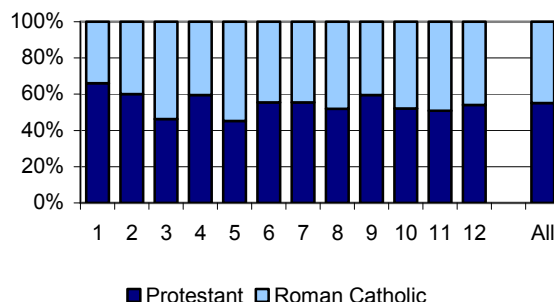
The distribution of the two communities across the various occupational groups shows little difference for both genders combined.

In terms of gender and religion, the greatest differences exist in the 'Associate professional and technical' group for males with 8% of Roman Catholic males were employed in the 'Associate professional and technical' group compared to 11% of Protestant males.

Among females, a higher proportion of Protestants (17%) than Roman Catholics (13%) worked in 'Personal Service occupations'. A higher proportion of Roman Catholics than Protestants worked in 'Associate professional and technical occupations' (17% and 13% respectively) and 'professional occupations' (15% and 11% respectively).

6.13 Religious composition of the major industrial sectors⁵

Fig 6.8 Religious composition of the major industrial sectors



Key:

- 1 Agriculture, hunting and forestry
- 2 Manufacturing
- 3 Construction
- 4 Wholesale and retail trade
- 5 Hotels and restaurants
- 6 Transport, storage and communication
- 7 Financial intermediation
- 8 Real estate, renting and business service activities
- 9 Public administration and defence
- 10 Education
- 11 Health and social work
- 12 Other community, social and personal service

Figure 6.8 above shows the religious composition of industries which have been grouped using the Standard Industrial Classification. The highest representation of Roman Catholics was in the 'Hotel and restaurant' sector. This sector comprised 55% Roman Catholic and 45% Protestant workers; Roman Catholic composition was equally as large (54%) in the 'Construction' sector.

The religious composition of those persons employed in the 'Agriculture, hunting and forestry' sector was 66% Protestant and 34% Roman Catholic. This sector shows the highest composition of Protestants.

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

The distribution of the two communities across the various major industrial sectors shows a higher proportion of employed Roman Catholics in the 'Construction' sector and a higher proportion of employed Protestants in the 'Wholesale and retail

trade and *Manufacturing* sectors. In this respect 12% of employed Roman Catholics worked in the *Construction* sector compared to 9% of Protestants, 17% of Protestants and 14% of Roman Catholics worked in *Wholesale and retail trade* and 13% of Protestants worked in the *Manufacturing* sector compared to 10% of Roman Catholics.

Among males, a higher proportion of employed Protestants (15%) than Roman Catholics (9%) were employed in *Public administration and defence* while a higher proportion of Roman Catholics (24%) than Protestants (15%) were employed in *Construction*.

Approximately one fifth (18%) of employed Protestant males were in the *Manufacturing* sector compared to 15% of Roman Catholics

Among females, a higher proportion of Protestants (18%) than Roman Catholics (15%) were employed in the *Wholesale and retail* sector.

6.15 Size of workplace

Approximately six out of ten (57%) persons employed in small workplaces (1-10 employees) were Protestant.

In large workplaces (50 or more employees) 54% of those employed were Protestant and 46% Roman Catholic

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

Sixty-five per cent of Protestants were employed in the private sector compared to 63% of Roman Catholics. Thirty-five per cent of Protestants and 37% of Roman Catholics were employed in the public sector.

For both communities male representation in the private sector was higher than female. Seventy-three per cent of Protestant males and 76% of Roman Catholic males were employed in the

private sector. Fifty-six per cent of Protestant females were employed in the private sector as were 53% of Roman Catholic females.

6.17 Composition of the private and public sectors employees by religion

In terms of the religious composition of employees in the private and public sectors, Protestants represent 56% of employees in the private sector and 54% in the public sector.

Fifty-eight per cent of all males in the private sector were Protestant and 42% were Roman Catholic. Fifty-three per cent of all females in the private sector were Protestant and 47% were Roman Catholic.

Sixty-one per cent of all males in the public sector were Protestants and 39% were Roman Catholics. Fifty-one per cent of all females in the public sector were Protestants and 49% were Roman Catholics.

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

Twenty-two percent of Protestant males were in managerial positions as were 18% of Roman Catholic males. Eighteen per cent of Protestant females were in managerial positions compared to 16% of Roman Catholic females.

6.19 Composition of managerial and supervisory positions of employees by religion

Protestants represent 59% of employees in managerial positions and 56% of employees in foreman or supervisory positions. Roman Catholic representation was highest for females in foreman or supervisory positions (50%) and lowest for males in managerial positions (36%).

6.20 Working pattern of employees

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

There is no difference in the incidence of part-time working between the two main religious communities. In this respect 22% of both Roman Catholic and Protestant employees worked part-time in 2008.

It is noticeable for both religions that a higher percentage of female employees (42% of Protestant females, 35% of Roman Catholic females) work part-time than male employees (6% of Protestant males, 10% of Roman Catholic males).

6.21 Religious composition of part-time employees

For both sexes the religious composition of part-time employees was 55% Protestant and 45% Roman Catholic.

Fifty-seven per cent of male part-time employees were Protestant and 43% were Roman Catholic. For female part-time employees, 52% were Protestant and 48% were Roman Catholic.

6.22 Religious composition of part-time employees 1992-2008

Figure 6.9 shows the religious composition of male part-time employees 1992 - 2008. The religious composition of male part-time employees has varied over the period 1992 - 2008.

In 1992, 58% of male part-time employees were Protestant and 42% were Roman Catholic. In 2008 the percentage of Protestants had decreased to 46% and conversely the percentage of Roman Catholics had increased to 54%.

Figure 6.9 Religious composition of male part-time employees 1992- 2008

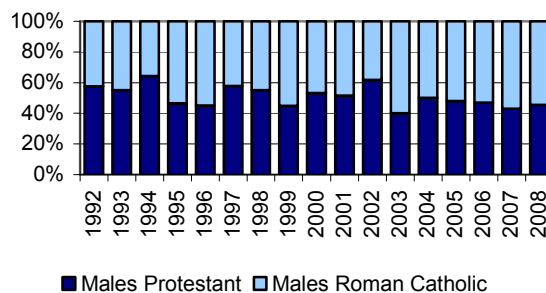
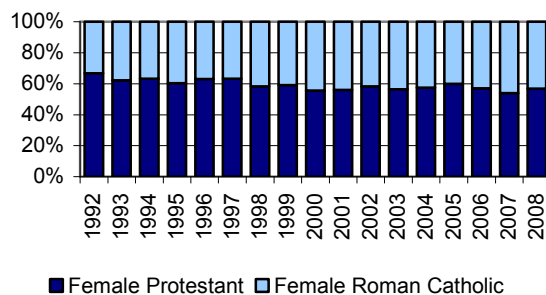


Figure 6.10 shows the religious composition of female part-time employees 1992- 2008. In 1992, 67% of female part-time employees were Protestant and 33% were Roman Catholic. In 2008 the percentage of Protestants had decreased to 57% and conversely the percentage of Roman Catholics had increased to 43%.

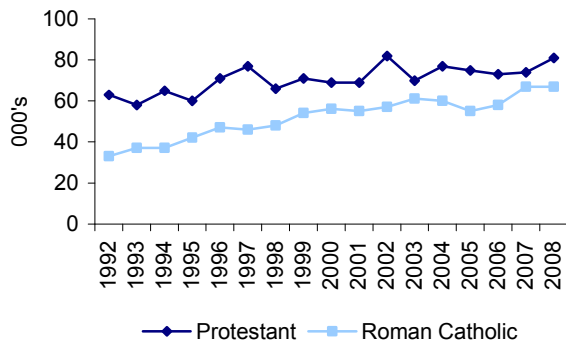
Figure 6.10 Religious composition of female part-time employees 1992- 2008



6.23 Number of part-time employees by religion 1992-2008

Figure 6.11 shows the numbers of part-time employees by religion over the period 1992 to 2008. During this time there has been an increase in the numbers of part-time employees from both communities, with the rate of increase being higher among Roman Catholics than Protestants. The number of part-time Protestant employees increased by 18,000 or 29% compared with an increase of 34,000 Roman Catholics (103%).

Figure 6.11 Number of part-time employees by religion 1992- 2008

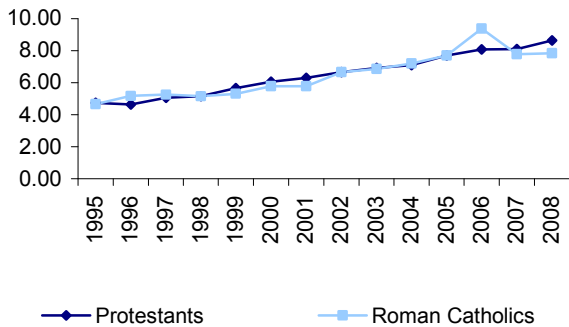


6.24 Median Hourly Wage Rates 1995 - 2008⁸

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

In 2008 the Protestant median hourly wage rate was £8.65 compared with £7.84 for Roman Catholics.

Figure 6.12 Median hourly wage rates 1995 – 2008 (£/hour)

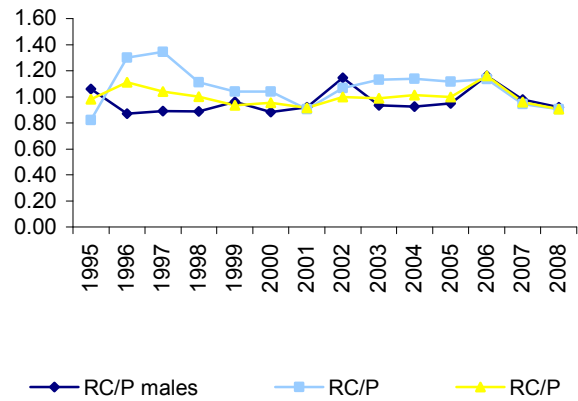


NB: data at April to June of relevant year

6.25 Median hourly wage rate differential 1995 - 2008

As with the unemployment rates an hourly wage rate differential can be expressed as a ratio of rates (in this instance the Roman Catholic rate divided by the Protestant rate). For the period 1995 to 2008 the wage rate differential is shown in Figure 6.13 below.

Figure 6.13 Median hourly wage rate differential (ratio of rates) 1995 – 2008



NB: data at Spring of relevant year

In 1995 and 2008 the wage rate differential was 0.91, in other words the Roman Catholic median wage rate was 91% that of Protestants.

⁸ Data for this section of previous reports was derived from Spring Quarter LFS datasets for the years 1995 to 2005. In this report 1995 to 2005 data was derived from April – June LFS datasets to align the data with changes applied from 2006.

CHAPTER 7

Training and qualifications

(Tables A7.1 – A7.10; Appendix A)

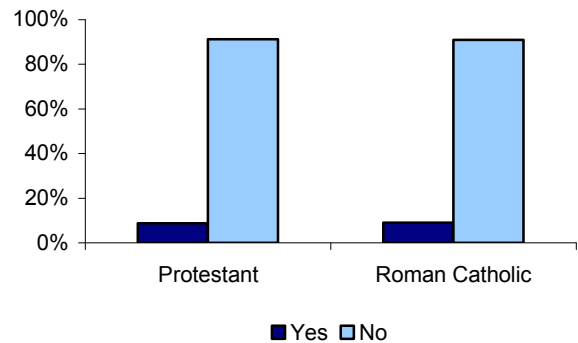
Key Points

- The incidence of job-related training is similar across both communities
- Thirty-three per cent of economically active Roman Catholics of working age had higher level qualifications compared to 29% of Protestants. The difference in the incidence of higher level qualifications was more pronounced between females from the two religious communities than between males
- The difference in the proportion of economically active Protestants and Roman Catholics of working age who had no qualifications is marginal
- The incidence of no formal qualifications increased with age for both Protestants and Roman Catholics

7.1 Training

The percentage of employees (excluding those on Government Training Schemes) who received job-related education/training in the previous four weeks is shown in Figure 7.1 below. Overall, 9% of both Protestant and Roman Catholic employees had received job related training.

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



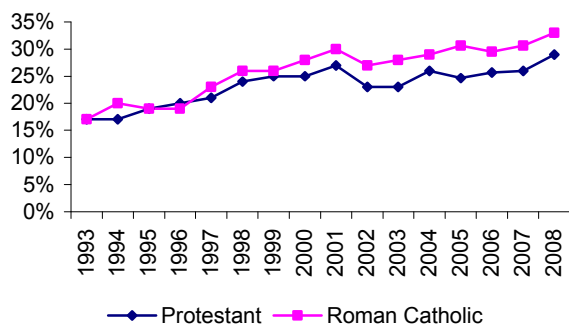
In both communities a higher proportion of females received job related training compared to males. Ten per cent of both Roman Catholic and Protestant females received job related training compared to 8% of both Roman Catholic and Protestant males.

7.2 Highest level of qualification

Thirty-three per cent of economically active Roman Catholics of working age, and 29% of similar Protestants had higher level qualifications (i.e. above A-Level). Eighteen per cent of both Protestant and Roman Catholic economically active persons of working age had A-level (or equivalent) as their highest level qualification.

Figure 7.2 shows the proportion of economically active Protestants and Roman Catholics of working age with higher qualifications over the period 1993 to 2008. The percentage of Roman Catholics with higher qualifications has increased from 17% to 33% and the percentage of Protestants with higher qualifications has increased from 17% to 29% over the period in question.

Figure 7.2 Proportion with higher qualifications, 1993 to 2008 (all economically active of working age)



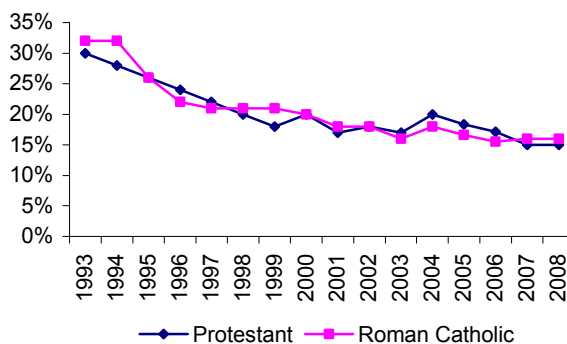
NB: Figures for 1996 are the averages of the four quarterly LFS surveys as the annual dataset for 1996 contained missing qualifications data

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

Sixteen per cent of Roman Catholics and 15% of Protestants had no formal qualifications. For both religious communities the level of no formal qualifications increased with age.

Figure 7.3 shows the proportion of Protestants and Roman Catholics with no qualifications over the period 1993 to 2008. The percentage of Roman Catholics with no qualifications has decreased from 32% to 16% and the percentage of Protestants with no qualifications has decreased from 30% to 15%.

Figure 7.3 Proportion with no qualifications, 1993 to 2008 (all economically active of working age)

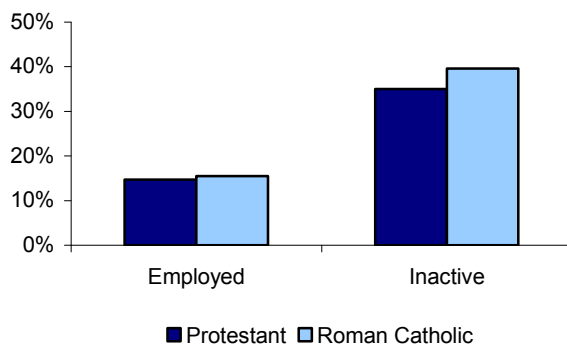


NB: Figures for 1996 are the averages of the four quarterly LFS surveys as the annual dataset for 1996 contained missing qualifications data

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

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

Figure 7.4 Proportion with no qualifications



NB: the figure for unemployed Protestants and Roman Catholics was suppressed due to release protocols

Forty per cent of economically inactive Roman Catholics of working age and 35% of Protestants had no formal qualifications. Sixteen per cent of employed Roman Catholics of working age and 15% Protestants had no formal qualifications.

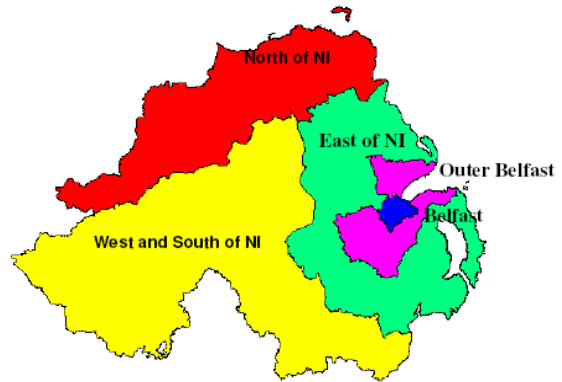
CHAPTER 8

Geographical Analyses

(Tables A8.1 – A8.14; Appendix A)

Key Points

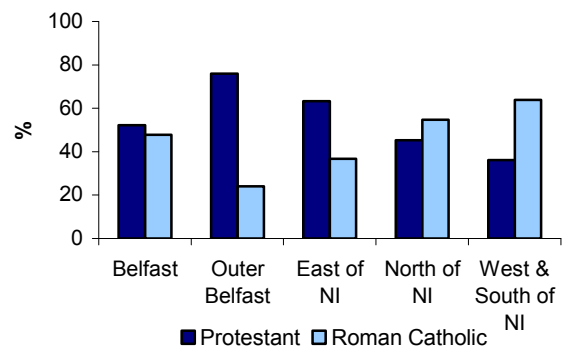
- The greatest difference in terms of economic activity rates and employment levels between Roman Catholics and Protestants was evident in the North of NI
- The lowest level of economic activity for Roman Catholics was in the North of NI. For Protestants Belfast had the lowest economic activity rates.
- Protestant working age economic activity was highest in the East of NI.
- Roman Catholic working age economic activity was highest in the East of NI.
- The lowest level of working age employment for Roman Catholics and Protestants was in the North of NI.



Source: LFS local area database: 2004. DETI, (2006)

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

Figure 8.1 Population aged 16+



The Outer Belfast region had the largest proportion of Protestants aged 16+ across all regions in 2008. Approximately three quarters of adults (76%) in this region were Protestant. The East region also showed a majority of Protestants (63%).

The population in the Belfast region was 52% Protestant and 48% Roman Catholic.

The West & South of NI had the largest Roman Catholic majority (64%). The majority of the population aged 16+ in the North of NI was Roman Catholic (55%).

8.1 Population aged 16+

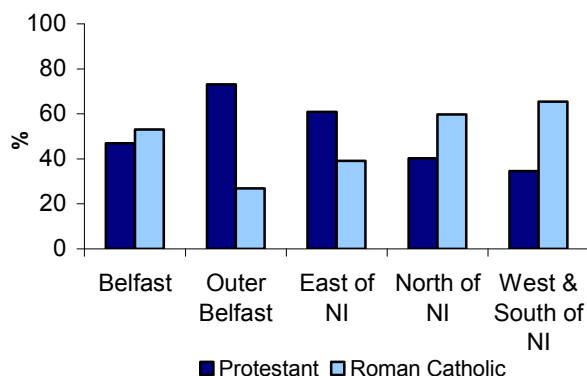
The following geographical analyses are based on the five NUTS 3⁹ regions of NI, comprised of: Belfast; Outer Belfast; East of NI; North of NI; and West & South of NI.

⁹ The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) was established by Eurostat more than 25 years ago in order to provide a single uniform breakdown of territorial units for the production of regional statistics for the European Union.

8.2 Working age population

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

Figure 8.2 Working age population

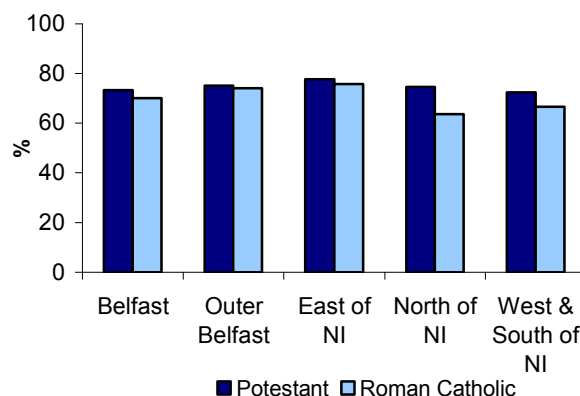


The distribution of individuals of working age mirrors that of individuals aged 16+. Protestant majorities were found in Outer Belfast (73%) and the East of NI (61%). Roman Catholic majorities were found in the North of NI (60%) and the West & South of NI (65%). In the Belfast area 53% were Roman Catholic and 47% were Protestant.

8.3 Economic activity rates

The general pattern of economic activity across NUTS 3 regions shows higher levels of economic activity for Protestants than for Roman Catholics. Differences in some instances were marginal. (Figure 8.3 below)

Figure 8.3 Working age economic activity rates.



A working age economic activity rate of 78% was found for Protestants in the East of NI. Three-quarters of working age Protestants were economically active in Outer Belfast and the North of NI.

The lowest rate of economic activity for Protestants was found in Belfast and in the West and South of NI where 73% of working age Protestants were economically active

The highest working age economic activity rate for Roman Catholics was in East of NI (76%).

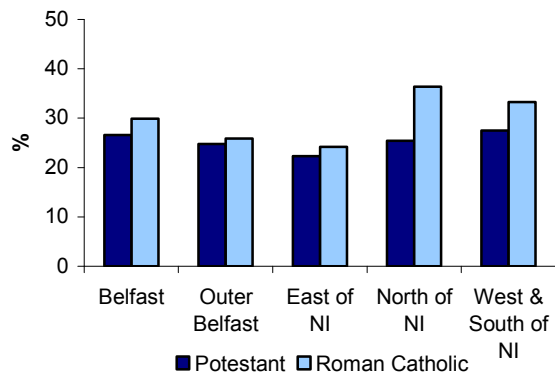
Seventy-four per cent of Roman Catholics of working age were economically active in Outer Belfast compared to 70% in Belfast and 67% in the West & South of NI.

The lowest economic activity rate for Roman Catholics was in the North of NI (64%)

8.4 Working age economic inactivity rates

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

Figure 8.4 Working age economic inactivity rates.



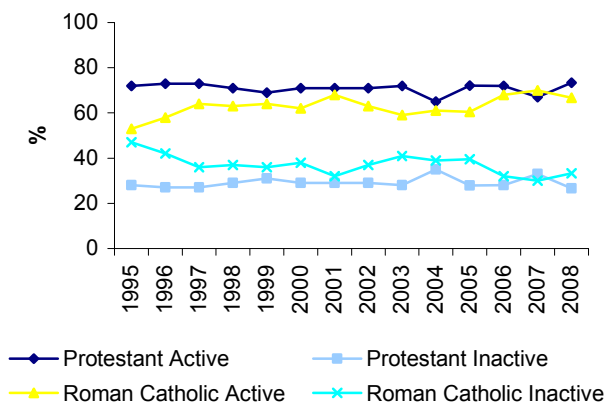
The highest rates of inactivity for Protestants were in Belfast and the West & South of NI (27% in both regions).

The highest level of inactivity amongst Roman Catholics of 36% was in the North of NI.

8.5 Economic activity and inactivity 1995 – 2008

Figure 8.5 shows the economic activity rates for working age Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Belfast region between 1995 and 2008.

Figure 8.5 Working age economic activity and inactivity rates 1995 – 2008 Belfast region.



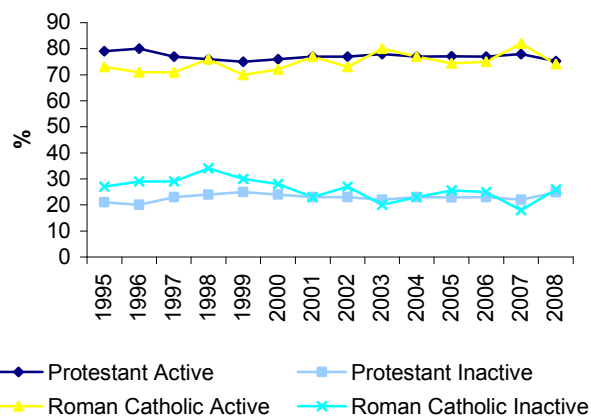
The economic activity rate for Protestants in the Belfast region was 72% in 1995. By 2008 the level of activity was 73%. The Protestant economically inactive rate was 28% in 1995 and 27% in 2008.

For Roman Catholics, in 1995 53% were economically active compared to 67% in

2008. In 1995, 47% of working age Roman Catholics were economically inactive compared to 33% in 2008.

Figure 8.6 shows the economic activity and inactivity rates for working age Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Outer Belfast region between 1995 and 2008.

Figure 8.6 Working age economic activity and inactivity rates 1995 – 2008 Outer Belfast region.

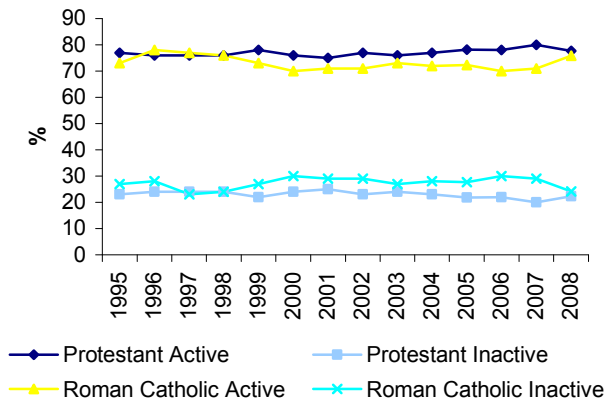


The economic activity rate for Protestants in the Outer Belfast region was 79% in 1995 and 75% in 2008. In 1995, 21% of Protestants were economically inactive. By 2008 the corresponding figure was 25%.

For Roman Catholics, in 1995, 73% were economically active by 2008 the level of activity was 74%. Conversely in 1995, 27% of working age Roman Catholics were economically inactive, the corresponding figure for 2008 was 26%.

Figure 8.7 shows the economic activity and inactivity rates for working age Protestants and Roman Catholics in the East of NI between 1995 and 2008.

Figure 8.7 Working age economic activity and inactivity rates 1995 – 2008 East of NI.

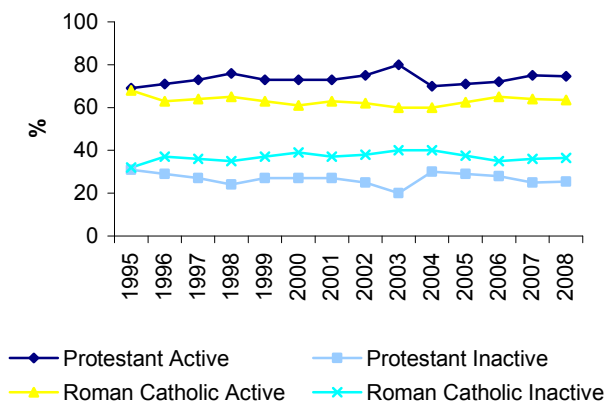


In 1995, the economic activity rate for Protestants in the East of NI was 77%. In 2008 the level of activity was 78%. Conversely in 1995 23% of Protestants were inactive, the corresponding figure for 2008 was 22%.

For Roman Catholics in 1995, 73% were economically active compared to 76% in 2008. Conversely in 1995, 27% of working age Roman Catholics were economically inactive with 24% in 2008.

Figure 8.8 shows the economic activity and inactivity rates for working age Protestants and Roman Catholics in the North of NI between 1995 and 2008.

Figure 8.8 Working age economic activity and inactivity rates 1995 – 2008 North of NI.



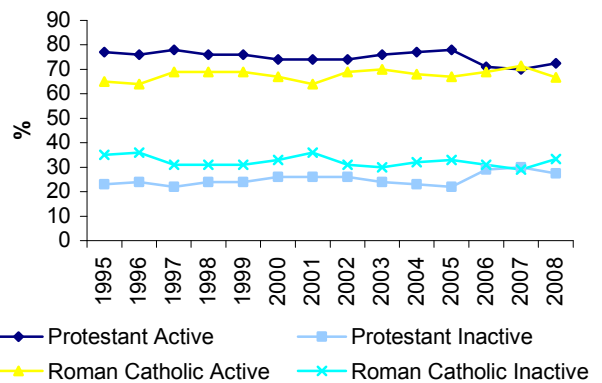
In 1995 the economic activity rate for Protestants in the North of NI was 69% and 75% in 2008. In 1995, 31% of

Protestants were economically inactive with 25% inactive in 2008.

For Roman Catholics, in 1995 68% were economically active by 2008 this level of activity was 64%. Conversely in 1995, 32% of working age Roman Catholics were economically inactive, the corresponding figure for 2008 was 36%.

Figure 8.9 shows the economic activity and inactivity rates for working age Protestants and Roman Catholics in the West & South of NI between 1995 and 2008.

Figure 8.9 Working age economic activity and inactivity rates 1995 – 2008 West & South of NI.



In 1995 the economic activity rate for Protestants in the West & South of NI was 77% and in 2008 it was 73%. In 1995 23% of Protestants were economically inactive in the West & South of NI and in 2008 it was 27%.

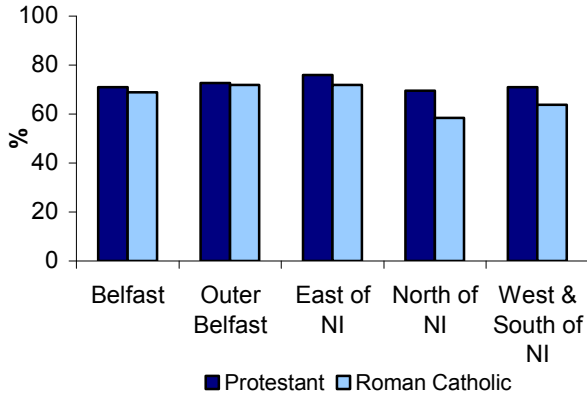
For Roman Catholics, in 1995, 65% were economically active by 2008 the level of activity was 67%. Conversely in 1995, 35% of working age Roman Catholics in the West & South of NI were economically inactive, the corresponding figure for 2008 was 33%.

8.6 Working age employment rates

As shown in Figure 8.10 below, working age Protestants had a higher employment rate than Roman Catholics across all 5 of the NUTS 3 regions although in some regions specifically Belfast and Outer

Belfast the differences were marginal. The greatest difference was in the North of NI (11 percentage points).

Figure 8.10 Working age employment rates



The employment rate for Protestants was highest in the East of NI (76%). The lowest employment rate for Protestants was in the North of NI where 69% of working age Protestants were in employment.

The employment rate for Roman Catholics was highest in Outer Belfast and the East of NI (72% in both regions) and lowest in the North of NI (58%).

8.7 Working age employment rates 1995 - 2008

Figure 8.11 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Belfast region between 1995 and 2008.

In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in Belfast was 63% the corresponding figure for 2008 was 71%.

For Roman Catholics in 1995, 44% were in employment in the Belfast region and by 2008 this level of employment was 69%.

Figure 8.11 Working age employment rates 1995 – 2008 Belfast region

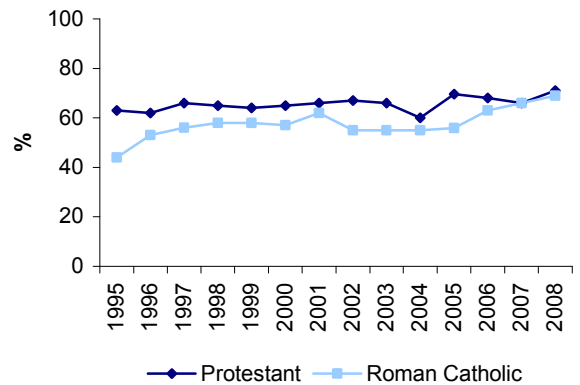
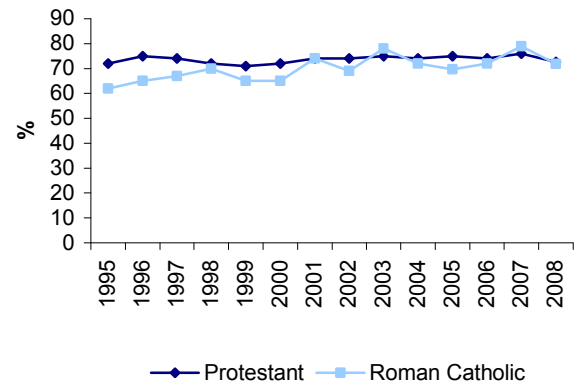


Figure 8.12 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Outer Belfast region between 1995 and 2008.

Figure 8.12 Working age employment rates 1995 – 2008 Outer Belfast region



In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in Outer Belfast was 72% the corresponding figure for 2008 was 73%.

For Roman Catholics in 1995, 62% were in employment in the Outer Belfast region by 2008 the level of employment was 72%.

Figure 8.13 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Roman Catholics in the East of NI between 1995 and 2008.

In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in the East of NI was 72% the corresponding figure for 2008 was 76%.

For Roman Catholics in 1995, 66% were in employment in the East of NI, by 2008 the level of employment was 72%.

Figure 8.13 Working age employment rates 1995 – 2008 the East of NI

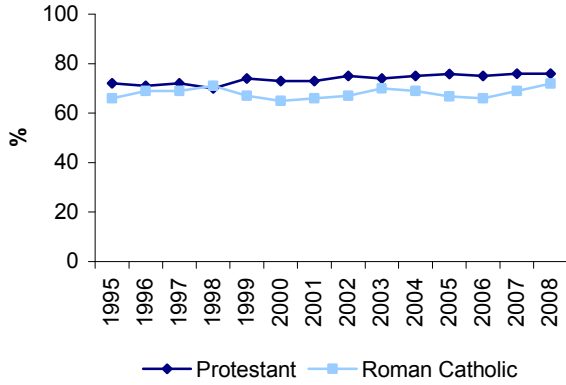
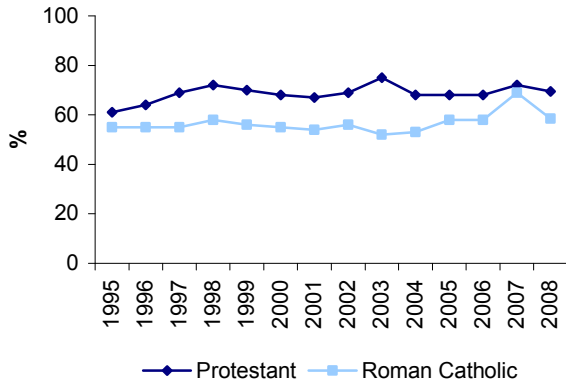


Figure 8.14 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Roman Catholics in the North of NI between 1995 and 2008.

Figure 8.14 Working age employment rates 1995 – 2008 the North of NI

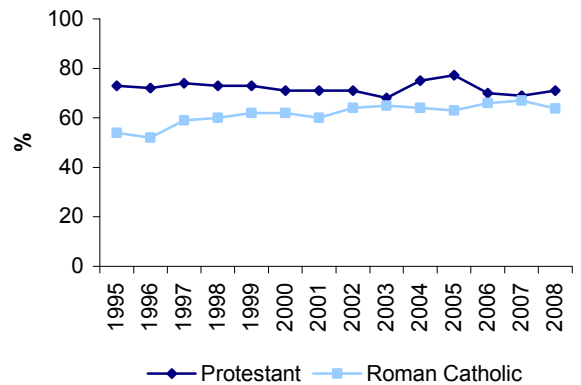


In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in the North of NI was 61% the corresponding figure for 2008 was 69%.

For Roman Catholics in 1995, 55% were in employment in the North of NI, by 2008 this level of employment was 58%.

Figure 8.15 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Roman Catholics in the West & South of NI between 1995 and 2008.

Figure 8.15 Working age employment rates 1995 – 2008 the West & South of NI



In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in the West & South of NI was 73%, the corresponding figure for 2008 was 71%.

For Roman Catholics in 1995, 54% were in employment in the West & South of NI by 2008 the level of employment was 64%.

8.8 Unemployment rates

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

APPENDIX A

Tabular Data

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

- P represents Protestant
- RC represents Roman Catholic
- The category 'Other' includes 'other religion', 'no denomination' and 'not stated/determined'
- Numbers in the relevant tables are rounded to the nearest thousand.
- Totals may not add to the sum of the constituent categories due to rounding.
- Percentages are based on actual numbers.
- The use of [] brackets reflect percentages where the total adds to 100% for Protestants and Roman Catholics only.
- * indicates a number or percentage based on a small sample size (less than 6,000 grossed for the annual individual datasets and 8000 for the household datasets) and will therefore not be released.
- tables relating to economic activity / inactivity relate to individuals of working age
- unless otherwise stated figures relate to 2008

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

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

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

	P	RC	Other
1990	643,000	440,000	63,000
1991	619,000	452,000	76,000
1992	671,000	434,000	71,000
1993	657,000	448,000	83,000
1994	671,000	465,000	63,000
1995	658,000	491,000	57,000
1996	669,000	484,000	66,000
1997	681,000	488,000	68,000
1998	680,000	501,000	70,000
1999	669,000	510,000	77,000
2000	666,000	520,000	74,000
2001	665,000	528,000	80,000
2002	685,000	509,000	90,000
2003	655,000	540,000	100,000
2004	671,000	549,000	85,000
2005	698,000	527,000	94,000
2006	702,000	519,000	117,000
2007	686,000	547,000	120,000
2008	695,000	560,000	116,000

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

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

Table A2.4**Working age population**

	P	RC	Other
1990	495,000	375,000	53,000
1991	474,000	385,000	66,000
1992	514,000	364,000	63,000
1993	501,000	378,000	73,000
1994	512,000	394,000	55,000
1995	505,000	417,000	52,000
1996	516,000	408,000	59,000
1997	527,000	413,000	59,000
1998	525,000	422,000	59,000
1999	520,000	424,000	67,000
2000	513,000	434,000	66,000
2001	508,000	442,000	72,000
2002	522,000	429,000	79,000
2003	492,000	456,000	89,000
2004	502,000	466,000	76,000
2005	527,000	441,000	85,000
2006	524,000	441,000	103,000
2007	511,000	462,000	109,000
2008	515,000	471,000	103,000

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

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

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

	P	RC	Other / non determined
1990	166,000	76,000	11,000
1991	162,000	78,000	12,000
1992	178,000	80,000	8,000
1993	174,000	83,000	11,000
1994	178,000	82,000	9,000
1995	173,000	86,000	7,000
1996	173,000	88,000	8,000
1997	175,000	89,000	10,000
1998	175,000	91,000	11,000
1999	169,000	98,000	12,000
2000	176,000	96,000	11,000
2001	181,000	96,000	9,000
2002	185,000	93,000	13,000
2003	187,000	96,000	13,000
2004	195,000	95,000	11,000
2005	195,000	100,000	11,000
2006	201,000	93,000	18,000
2007	201,000	99,000	19,000
2008	206,000	105,000	15,000

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

	P	RC	Other / non determined
1990	49 [52%]	44 [48%]	7
1991	45 [48%]	49 [52%]	7
1992	51 [54%]	43 [46%]	6
1993	48 [52%]	44 [48%]	8
1994	49 [52%]	46 [48%]	5
1995	45 [47%]	51 [53%]	4
1996	48 [50%]	47 [50%]	5
1997	49 [52%]	46 [48%]	6
1998	48 [51%]	47 [49%]	6
1999	43 [47%]	49 [53%]	7
2000	42 [45%]	51 [55%]	7
2001	41 [44%]	52 [56%]	7
2002	44 [48%]	48 [52%]	8
2003	41 [45%]	50 [55%]	9
2004	44 [47%]	50 [53%]	6
2005	45 [49%]	48 [51%]	7
2006	42 [47%]	47 [53%]	11
2007	42 [46%]	50 [54%]	8
2008	44 [47%]	49 [53%]	8

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

	P	RC	Other / non determined
1990	116,000	105,000	16,000
1991	104,000	113,000	16,000
1992	115,000	97,000	14,000
1993	108,000	98,000	18,000
1994	107,000	101,000	12,000
1995	99,000	111,000	10,000
1996	104,000	103,000	11,000
1997	102,000	94,000	11,000
1998	101,000	99,000	12,000
1999	91,000	103,000	15,000
2000	87,000	106,000	14,000
2001	87,000	108,000	16,000
2002	95,000	103,000	16,000
2003	89,000	110,000	20,000
2004	98,000	112,000	13,000
2005	101,000	106,000	16,000
2006	96,000	108,000	24,000
2007	97,000	116,000	20,000
2008	102,000	113,000	18,000

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

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

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

	P	RC	Other / non determined
1990	30,000	30,000	*
1991	29,000	37,000	*
1992	31,000	34,000	*
1993	34,000	33,000	6,000
1994	36,000	43,000	*
1995	32,000	43,000	*
1996	33,000	35,000	*
1997	28,000	33,000	*
1998	37,000	39,000	6,000
1999	35,000	44,000	6,000
2000	31,000	53,000	6,000
2001	36,000	46,000	8,000
2002	37,000	49,000	9,000
2003	31,000	51,000	10,000
2004	37,000	53,000	8,000
2005	37,000	47,000	9,000
2006	37,000	48,000	14,000
2007	36,000	46,000	10,000
2008	43,000	49,000	10,000

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

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

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

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

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

Table A2.13**Housing tenure (all households) - Protestant**

	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

Table A2.14

Housing tenure (all households) - Catholic				percentage
	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

Table A2.15

Housing tenure (all households) - Catholic				
	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

Table A2.16

Housing tenure (all households) - Other					percentage
	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	

Table A2.17

Housing tenure (all households) - Other				
	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

Table A2.18

Family type (all households)				percentage
	P	RC	Other	
Single	13	13	22	
Single pensioner	16	12	*	
Couple, no children	13	11	20	
Couple pensioner	13	8	*	
Couple, dependent children	24	26	25	
Couple, non-dependent children	9	9	*	
Lone parent, dep children	5	10	*	
Lone parent, non-dep	4	6	*	
Others	3	5	*	

Table A2.19

Dependent children (all households)				percentage
	P	RC	Other	
None	71	64	68	
One	12	14	*	
Two	12	13	18	
Three	4	6	*	
Four +	*	*	*	

Table A2.20

Dependent children (all households) - Protestants						percentage
	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	*	

Table A2.21

Number of households with dependent children- Protestants					
	None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1996	230,000	41,000	42,000	13,000	*
1997	217,000	44,000	45,000	21,000	*
1998	229,000	42,000	45,000	17,000	*
1999	235,000	41,000	46,000	14,000	*
2000	237,000	43,000	37,000	15,000	*
2001	258,000	39,000	42,000	15,000	*
2002	251,000	42,000	41,000	14,000	*
2003	239,000	44,000	47,000	13,000	*
2004	243,000	39,000	40,000	11,000	*
2005	267,000	41,000	40,000	12,000	*
2006	249,000	46,000	40,000	15,000	*
2007	256,000	39,000	37,000	20,000	*
2008	261,000	43,000	43,000	16,000	*

Table A2.22

Dependent children (all households) - Catholics					
	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	*

Table A2.23

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

Table A2.24

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

Table A2.25

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

Table A3.1**Economic activity rates by religion 1992-2008**

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

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

Age Group	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	%	%	%	%	%	%
16-24	64	62	51	51	58	56
25-34	93	91	78	77	86	83
35-44	93	86	81	76	87	81
45-59/64	76	65	66	56	71	61
Working age	81	74	69	65	75	69

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

Age group	Males		Females	
	P	RC	P	RC
16-24	34,000	34,000	25,000	29,000
25-34	47,000	45,000	35,000	48,000
35-44	57,000	42,000	54,000	40,000
45-59/64	82,000	50,000	53,000	38,000
Working age	220,000	171,000	167,000	156,000

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

Age Group	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	%	%	%	%	%	%
16-24	50	50	46	54	48	52
25-34	51	49	42	58	47	53
35-44	58	42	57	43	57	43
45-59/64	62	38	58	42	60	40
Working age	56	44	52	48	54	46

Table A3.5**Proportion of economically active who are in employment and unemployed 1992 - 2008**

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

Table A3.6**Numbers of economically active who are in employment and unemployed 1992 - 2008**

	P		RC	
	In employment	Unemployed	In employment	Unemployed
1992	357,000	36,000	197,000	44,000
1993	331,000	35,000	206,000	47,000
1994	343,000	33,000	211,000	42,000
1995	349,000	32,000	229,000	45,000
1996	362,000	31,000	232,000	35,000
1997	377,000	21,000	248,000	35,000
1998	373,000	22,000	261,000	31,000
1999	370,000	20,000	261,000	26,000
2000	362,000	20,000	262,000	26,000
2001	361,000	17,000	271,000	24,000
2002	376,000	17,000	265,000	24,000
2003	357,000	19,000	287,000	23,000
2004	361,000	13,000	289,000	22,000
2005	390,000	12,000	274,000	19,000
2006	376,000	16,000	284,000	19,000
2007	373,000	12,000	309,000	18,000
2008	375,000	13,000	312,000	15,000

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
Age group	%	%	%	%	%	%
16-24	36	38	49	49	42	44
25-39	6	11	21	22	13	17
40-59/64	21	30	30	39	25	34
Working age	19	26	31	35	25	31

	Male		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
Age group						
16-24	19,000	21,000	24,000	29,000	43,000	50,000
25-39	*	*	16,000	19,000	21,000	27,000
40-59/64	29,000	30,000	34,000	37,000	63,000	67,000
Working age	53,000	59,000	75,000	85,000	127,000	144,000

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

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
1992	40,000	41,000	81,000	82,000	121,000	123,000
1993	43,000	39,000	92,000	85,000	135,000	124,000
1994	44,000	51,000	92,000	90,000	136,000	141,000
1995	42,000	51,000	81,000	92,000	123,000	143,000
1996	44,000	52,000	79,000	89,000	123,000	141,000
1997	46,000	46,000	82,000	83,000	128,000	129,000
1998	48,000	50,000	83,000	80,000	131,000	130,000
1999	52,000	49,000	79,000	88,000	131,000	137,000
2000	46,000	54,000	84,000	93,000	130,000	146,000
2001	52,000	53,000	78,000	94,000	129,000	147,000
2002	49,000	52,000	80,000	88,000	130,000	140,000
2003	45,000	51,000	71,000	95,000	116,000	147,000
2004	55,000	57,000	73,000	98,000	128,000	155,000
2005	52,000	55,000	74,000	93,000	126,000	148,000
2006	51,000	59,000	80,000	79,000	131,000	138,000
2007	51,000	57,000	75,000	78,000	125,000	135,000
2008	53,000	59,000	75,000	85,000	127,000	144,000

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
Age group	%	%	%	%	%	%
16-24	47	53	46	54	46	54
25-39	39	61	46	54	44	56
40-59/64	49	51	48	52	48	52
Working age	47	53	47	53	47	53

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

Table A4.7

Reasons for economic inactivity (working age)

Reason	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
Student	28	29	26	24	27	26
Looking after family/home	5	7	43	41	26	27
Long term sick or disabled	41	48	20	24	30	35
Other reasons	26	17	13	11	17	12

Table A4.8

Protestant reasons for Inactivity (working age)

	Student	looking after family / home		
		Sick / disabled	Other / none stated	Total
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	23	24	39	13
2005	24	29	36	11
2006	24	29	34	13
2007	24	28	34	15
2008	27	26	30	17

Table A4.9

Protestant reasons for Inactivity (working age)

	Student	looking after family / home			Other / none stated	Total
		Sick / disabled	Other / none stated	Total		
1992	29,000	49,000	24,000	20,000	121,000	
1993	32,000	51,000	35,000	17,000	135,000	
1994	30,000	56,000	35,000	15,000	136,000	
1995	24,000	44,000	39,000	16,000	123,000	
1996	26,000	37,000	44,000	16,000	123,000	
1997	25,000	42,000	46,000	15,000	128,000	
1998	27,000	43,000	47,000	13,000	131,000	
1999	26,000	43,000	45,000	16,000	131,000	
2000	25,000	40,000	48,000	18,000	131,000	
2001	28,000	41,000	44,000	16,000	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	30,000	31,000	50,000	17,000	128,000	
2005	31,000	36,000	46,000	14,000	126,000	
2006	31,000	38,000	45,000	17,000	131,000	
2007	30,000	35,000	42,000	19,000	125,000	
2008	35,000	34,000	38,000	21,000	127,000	

Table A4.10

Roman Catholic reasons for Inactivity (working age)

	Student	looking after family / home		
		Sick / disabled	Other / none stated	Total
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	27	31	32	10
2007	26	29	36	9
2008	26	27	34	12

Table A4.11

Roman Catholic reasons for inactivity (working age)

	Student	looking after family / home	Sick / disabled	Other / none stated	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	42,000	48,000	53,000	12,000	155,000
2005	38,000	48,000	50,000	12,000	148,000
2006	38,000	43,000	45,000	13,000	138,000
2007	35,000	39,000	49,000	12,000	135,000
2008	38,000	39,000	49,000	18,000	144,000

Table A4.12

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

	Protestant		Catholic	
	Don't want		Don't want	
	Want work	work	Want work	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	10	90	18	82
2005	9	91	16	84
2006	14	86	17	83
2007	12	88	23	77
2008	10	90	19	81

Table A4.13

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

	Protestant		Catholic	
	Don't want		Don't want	
	Want work	work	Want work	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	12,000	116,000	28,000	128,000
2005	12,000	115,000	23,000	124,000
2006	18,000	113,000	23,000	115,000
2007	15,000	110,000	31,000	104,000
2008	13,000	114,000	28,000	117,000

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

Both sexes		
	P	RC
Males	4	6
Females	*	*
Both	3	5

Table A5.2**Unemployment rates (%) by age**

Both sexes		
Age group	P	RC
16-25	11	10
26 and over	*	3
All 16+	3	5

Table A5.3**Unemployment rates**

percentage

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

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

Both sexes		
	P	RC
1992	36,000	45,000
1993	36,000	47,000
1994	33,000	42,000
1995	32,000	45,000
1996	32,000	35,000
1997	21,000	35,000
1998	22,000	31,000
1999	20,000	26,000
2000	20,000	26,000
2001	17,000	24,000
2002	18,000	24,000
2003	19,000	23,000
2004	13,000	22,000
2005	12,000	19,000
2006	16,000	19,000
2007	12,000	18,000
2008	13,000	15,000

Table A5.5**Religious composition of unemployed**

Both sexes		
	P	RC
All unemployed	13,000	11,000
Long-term	*	*

Table A5.6**Length of time unemployed**

	P	RC
Short-term unemployed (under 12 months)	8,000	11,000
Long-term unemployed (12 months or more)	*	*

Table A5.7**Religious composition of the unemployed**

Both sexes		
	P	RC
1992	45	55
1993	43	57
1994	44	56
1995	42	58
1996	47	53
1997	38	62
1998	42	58
1999	44	56
2000	44	56
2001	42	58
2002	42	58
2003	45	55
2004	38	62
2005	38	62
2006	49	51
2007	41	59
2008	46	54

Table A5.8**Unemployment differential**

	Roman Catholic		
	Males	Females	Both sexes
1992	2.4	1.3	2.0
1993	2.1	1.5	1.9
1994	2.0	1.4	1.9
1995	2.0	1.9	2.0
1996	1.6	1.8	1.6
1997	2.9	1.4	2.3
1998	2.3	1.4	1.9
1999	1.9	1.6	1.8
2000	1.6	1.9	1.7
2001	2.0	1.5	1.8
2002	1.9	1.9	1.9
2003	1.4	1.7	1.5
2004	1.7	*	2.0
2005	2.4	*	2.3
2006	1.6	*	1.5
2007	*	*	1.7
2008	1.5	*	1.4

Table A5.9**Unemployment gap**

	Roman Catholic		
	Males	Females	Both sexes
1992	13.7	2.5	9.0
1993	12.2	3.4	8.8
1994	11.2	2.2	7.5
1995	9.9	4.9	7.8
1996	5.6	4.1	5.0
1997	10.4	2.0	7.0
1998	7.2	2.1	5.0
1999	4.8	2.5	3.8
2000	3.3	4.0	3.6
2001	4.7	2.3	3.6
2002	4.3	3.0	3.8
2003	2.5	2.3	2.4
2004	3.3	*	3.5
2005	4.6	*	3.7
2006	2.7	*	2.1
2007	*	*	2.3
2008	2.2	*	1.4

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

Age Group	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	16-24	52	54	49	47	51
25-34	90	85	76	76	84	80
35-44	92	82	80	74	86	78
45-59/64	74	63	65	56	70	60
Working age	77	70	68	63	73	66

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

	Both sexes	
	P	RC
1992	70	54
1993	66	55
1994	67	54
1995	69	55
1996	70	57
1997	72	60
1998	71	62
1999	71	62
2000	71	60
2001	71	61
2002	72	62
2003	73	63
2004	72	62
2005	74	62
2006	72	64
2007	73	67
2008	73	66

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

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

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

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employees	58	42	52	48	55	45
Self Employed	53	47	64	46	55	45
All in employment	57	43	53	47	55	45

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

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

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

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

thousands

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	1992	208	110	162	94	370
1993	194	120	149	91	343	211
1994	200	117	153	99	354	216
1995	202	128	162	107	363	235
1996	204	134	169	105	374	238
1997	214	143	173	111	388	254
1998	217	144	168	120	385	264
1999	214	146	167	121	381	267
2000	211	149	164	119	375	268
2001	206	155	166	122	373	277
2002	213	154	177	119	390	274
2003	204	166	169	128	373	294
2004	207	161	167	133	375	294
2005	222	153	182	128	404	281
2006	213	156	180	134	393	291
2007	211	168	177	148	388	318
2008	217	163	174	157	391	320

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

	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All employees:	77	73	92	93	84	83
Self-employed	21	24	7	4	15	14
Govt. scheme	*	*	*	*	*	2
Unpaid family	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total in employment	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

	Proportion of Roman Catholics among:		
	Economically active	In employment	Employment gap
Males	43.5	43.0	0.5
Females	47.6	47.4	0.2
Both Sexes	45.4	45.0	0.4

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

	RC males	RC females
1992	3.8	0.6
1993	3.5	0.9
1994	3.2	0.6
1995	2.8	1.3
1996	1.5	1
1997	2.8	0.5
1998	2	0.5
1999	1.2	0.6
2000	0.9	1
2001	1.2	0.6
2002	1.1	0.8
2003	0.7	0.6
2004	0.9	1
2005	1.2	0.5
2006	0.7	0.4
2007	0.6	0.5
2008	0.5	0.2

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

Occupational Group (SOC)	P	RC
	%	%
1 Managers and Senior Officials	58	42
2 Professional Occupations	52	48
3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	54	46
4 Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	55	45
5 Skilled Trade Occupations	56	44
6 Personal Service Occupations	56	44
7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations	56	44
8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	55	45
9 Elementary Occupations	54	46
All in employment stating an occupation	55	45

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

Occupational Group (SOC)	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P(%)	RC(%)	P(%)	RC(%)	P(%)	RC(%)
1 Managers and Senior Officials	13	12	9	8	12	10
2 Professional Occupations	12	10	11	15	11	13
3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	11	8	13	17	12	12
4 Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	6	5	21	20	13	13
5 Skilled Trade Occupations	28	30	*	*	17	16
6 Personal Service Occupations	*	*	17	13	8	8
7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations	5	5	11	10	8	7
8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	13	14	*	*	8	8
9 Elementary Occupations	11	12	12	13	12	12

Table A6.12

Number in occupation (thousands)

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
Managers and Senior Officials	28,000	19,000	16,000	13,000	44,000	32,000
Professional Occupations	25,000	17,000	19,000	24,000	44,000	40,000
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	24,000	13,000	22,000	26,000	46,000	39,000
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	10,000	9,000	36,000	31,000	48,000	40,000
Skilled Trade Occupations	59,000	49,000	*	*	65,000	51,000
Personal Service Occupations	*	*	29,000	20,000	32,000	25,000
Customer Service Occupations	10,000	8,600	19,000	15,000	29,000	24,000
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	28,000	22,000	*	*	31,000	26,000
Elementary Occupations	24,000	19,000	21,000	20,000	45,000	39,000
All in employment stating an occupation	214,000	161,000	172,000	154,000	385,000	315,000

Table A6.13

Religious composition of major industrial sectors
(all in employment stating industry)

Industrial Classification (SIC 92)	P(%)	RC(%)
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	66	34
D Manufacturing	60	40
F Construction	46	54
G Wholesale and Retail Trade	60	40
H Hotels and Restaurants	45	55
I Transport, Storage and Communication	55	45
J Financial Intermediation	55	45
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Service Activities	52	48
L Public Administration and Defence	59	41
M Education	52	48
N Health and Social Work	51	49
O Other Community, Social and Personal Service	54	46
All in employment stating industry	55	45

Compositional data have been omitted for the Fishing industry, the Mining and quarrying industry, the Electricity, gas and water supply industry, Private households with employed persons and Extra Territorial organizations, owing to the small numbers involved.

Table A6.14

Industrial classification concentration (all in employment stating industry)

Industrial classification (SIC 92)	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	%	%	%	%	%	%
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	6	*	*	*	4	3
D Manufacturing	18	15	6	*	13	10
F Construction	15	24	*	*	9	12
G Wholesale and Retail Trade	15	13	18	15	17	14
H Hotels and Restaurants	*	*	5	6	3	5
I Transport, Storage and Communication	6	6	*	*	4	4
J Financial Intermediation	*	*	*	*	3	3
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Service Activities	8	8	6	8	7	8
L Public Administration and Defence	15	9	13	14	14	12
M Education	*	*	14	14	8	9
N Health and Social Work	*	*	24	25	13	15
O Other Community, Social and Personal Service	4	*	5	*	4	5

Compositional data have been omitted for the Fishing industry, the Mining and quarrying industry, the Electricity, gas and water supply industry, Private households with employed persons and Extra Territorial organizations, owing to the small numbers involved.

Table A 6.15

Religious composition by industrial sector (thousands)

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	14,000	*	*	*	16,000	8,000
D Manufacturing	39,000	25,000	10,000	*	49,000	32,000
F Construction	32,000	38,000	*	*	34,000	39,000
G Wholesale and Retail Trade	33,000	21,000	31,000	22,000	64,000	43,000
H Hotels and Restaurants	*	*	8,000	9,000	12,000	15,000
I Transport, Storage and Communication	12,000	9,000	*	*	16,000	13,000
J Financial Intermediation	*	*	*	*	12,000	10,000
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Service Activities	17,000	12,000	11,000	10,000	27,000	25,000
L Public Administration and Defence	31,000	15,000	22,000	22,000	53,000	36,000
M Education	*	*	24,000	22,000	32,000	29,000
N Health and Social Work	*	*	41,000	39,000	49,000	47,000
O Other Community, Social and	9,000	*	8,000	*	17,000	15,000

Compositional data have been omitted for the Fishing industry, the Mining and quarrying industry, the Electricity, gas and water supply industry, Private households with employed persons and Extra Territorial organizations, owing to the small numbers involved.

Table A6.16

Religious composition of employees in different sizes of workplace

Workplace size	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Small (1-10 employed)	59	41	55	45	57	43
Medium (11-49 employed)	59	41	53	47	56	44
Large (50 or more employed)	58	42	50	50	54	46

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

Table A 6.17

Number of employees in different sizes of workplace

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	Small (1-10 employed)	34,000	23,000	38,000	31,000	71,000
Medium (11-49 employed)	57,000	40,000	56,000	49,000	114,000	89,000
Large (50 or more employed)	75,000	55,000	65,000	64,000	140,000	120,000

Table A6.18

Proportion of Employees in the Private and Public Sector

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Private	73	76	56	53	65	63
Public	27	24	44	47	35	37

Table A6.19

Religious composition of employees in the private and public sector, working age

Employees	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Private	58	42	53	47	56	44
Public	61	39	51	49	54	46

Table A6.20

Number of Employees in the Private and Public Sector

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	Private	122,000	90,000	89,000	78,000	211,000
Public	45,000	29,000	71,000	68,000	115,000	97,000
Total	167,000	119,000	159,000	146,000	326,000	265,000

Table A6.21

Proportion of employees in managerial or supervising duties

	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	Managerial	22	18	18	16	20
Foreman or supervisor	15	12	14	16	15	14
Not manager or supervisor	63	70	67	68	65	69

Table A6.22

Religious composition of employees in managerial or supervising duties

	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	Managerial	64	36	55	45	59
Foreman or supervisor	63	37	50	50	56	44
Not manager or supervisor	56	44	52	48	54	46
Total	58	42	52	48	55	45

Table A6.23

Number of employees in managerial or supervising duties

	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	Managerial	37,000	21,000	28,000	23,000	65,000
Foreman or supervisor	24,000	15,000	22,000	22,000	46,000	37,000
Not manager or supervisor	100,000	82,000	103,000	96,000	207,000	179,000
Total	165,000	118,000	153,000	142,000	318,000	259,000

Table A6.24

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

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Full-time	94	90	58	65	78	78
Part-time	6	10	42	35	22	22

Table A6.25

Religious composition of employment by working pattern, working age

	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Full time	58	42	49	51	55	45
Part time	46	54	57	43	55	45
Total	57	43	52	48	55	45

Table A6.26**Number in employment by working pattern**

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
Full-time	197,000	143,000	94,100	97,000	291,000	240,000
Part-time	10,000	15,000	69,000	52,000	81,000	67,000
Total	210,000	158,000	163,000	149,000	373,000	307,000

Table A6.27**Religious composition of part-time employment**

1992 -2008

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

Table A6.28**Number of part-time in employment 1992 -2008**

	Both sexes	
	P	RC
1992	63,000	33,000
1993	58,000	37,000
1994	65,000	37,000
1995	60,000	42,000
1996	71,000	47,000
1997	77,000	46,000
1998	66,000	48,000
1999	71,000	54,000
2000	69,000	56,000
2001	69,000	55,000
2002	82,000	57,000
2003	70,000	61,000
2004	77,000	60,000
2005	75,000	55,000
2006	73,000	58,000
2007	74,000	67,000
2008	81,000	67,000

Table A6.29**Median hourly rate**

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

Table A6.30**Median hourly rate by Full-time/ Part-time**

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

Table A7.1

Job-related training/education in last four weeks (employees)

(Working age)

Participation in training	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Yes	8	8	10	10	9	9
No	92	92	90	90	91	91

Table A7.2

Job-related training/education in last four weeks (employees)

Working age

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	Yes	13,000	9,400	15,000	14,000	28,000
No	152,000	109,000	138,000	128,000	290,000	236,000

Table A7.3

Highest level of qualification (economically active persons)

(working age)

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Higher	25	25	34	41	29	33
A-level (or equivalent)	17	18	19	17	18	18
GCSE (or equivalent)	20	11	28	22	23	17
Trade Apprenticeships	13	14	*	*	8	8
Other qualifications	6	6	5	7	6	6
No qualifications	18	22	11	10	15	16
Not stated	*	*	*	*	*	*

Notes to table

¹ Higher level equals qualifications above A-level

² In LFS religion reports 1990-94 'Trade Apprenticeships' were not separately identified but fell into 'no qualifications' and to a lesser extent 'other qualifications' categories. This change was due to review of the LFS qualifications in 1995 which recommended that 'Trade Apprenticeships' be explicitly identified as broadly equivalent to 'A-Levels'. In this report 'Trade Apprenticeships' have been included as a separate category to aid comparison with previous years.

³Other qualifications include CSE below grade 1, GCSE below grade C, BTEC first or general certificate, RSA, City & Guilds and YT/YTP certificates

Table A7.4

Highest level of qualification, economically active

persons of working age (thousands)

	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	Higher	54,000	44,000	57,000	64,000	111,000
A-level (or equivalent)	36,000	32,000	32,000	27,000	68,000	58,000
GCSE (or equivalent)	44,000	20,000	47,000	35,000	91,000	54,000
Trade Apprenticeships	30,000	24,000	*	*	31,000	25,000
Other qualifications	14,000	10,000	9,000	10,000	23,000	20,000
No qualifications	39,000	38,000	19,000	15,000	58,000	54,000
Not stated	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	220,000	171,000	167,000	156,000	387,000	327,000

Table A7.5

Proportion with higher qualifications economically active persons of working age

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

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

Table A7.6

Proportion with no formal qualifications, economically active of working age

Age Group	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
	%	%	%	%	%	%
16-34	11	14	*	*	9	10
35-44	16	24	*	*	11	17
45-59/64	25	35	24	*	25	37
Working age	18	22	11	10	15	16

Table A7.7

Number with no formal qualifications, economically active of working age

Age Group	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	P	RC	P	RC	P	RC
16-34	9,000	10,000	*	*	13,000	15,000
35-44	9,200	10,000	*	*	12,000	14,000
45-59/64	21,000	18,000	13,000	*	33,000	24,000
Working age	39,000	38,000	19,000	15,000	58,000	54,000

Table A7.8

Proportion with no qualifications, economically active persons of working age

	Both sexes	
	P	RC
1993	30	32
1994	28	32
1995	26	26
1996	24	22
1997	22	21
1998	20	21
1999	18	21
2000	20	20
2001	17	18
2002	18	18
2003	17	16
2004	20	18
2005	18	17
2006	17	16
2007	15	16
2008	15	16

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

Table A7.9

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

	Both Sexes	
	P	RC
Employed	15	16
Unemployed	*	*
Inactive	35	40

Table A7.10

Number with no formal qualification by labour market outcomes

	Both Sexes	
	P	RC
Employed	55,000	48,000
Unemployed	*	*
Inactive	45,000	57,000

Table A8.1		
Religious composition of the population aged 16+ NUTS 3 regions		
	P	RC
	%	%
Belfast	52	48
Outer Belfast	76	24
East of NI	63	37
North of NI	45	55
West & south of NI	36	64

Table A8.2		
Religious composition of the working age population NUTS 3 regions		
	P	RC
	%	%
Belfast	47	53
Outer Belfast	73	27
East of NI	61	39
North of NI	40	60
West & south of NI	35	65

Table A8.3				
Proportion of the working age population economically active or inactive NUTS 3 regions				
	P		RC	
	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive
Belfast	73	27	70	30
Outer Belfast	75	25	74	26
East of NI	78	22	76	24
North of NI	75	25	64	36
West & South of NI	73	27	67	33

Table A8.4				
Proportion of the working age population economically active or inactive Belfast region 1995 - 2008				
	P		RC	
	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive
1995	72	28	53	47
1996	73	27	58	42
1997	73	27	64	36
1998	71	29	63	37
1999	69	31	64	36
2000	71	29	62	38
2001	71	29	68	32
2002	71	29	63	37
2003	72	28	59	41
2004	65	35	61	39
2005	72	28	60	40
2006	72	28	68	32
2007	67	33	70	30
2008	73	27	67	33

Table A8.5				
Proportion of the working age population economically active or inactive Outer Belfast area 1995 - 2008				
	P		RC	
	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive
1995	79	21	73	27
1996	80	20	71	29
1997	77	23	71	29
1998	76	24	76	34
1999	75	25	70	30
2000	76	24	72	28
2001	77	23	77	23
2002	77	23	73	27
2003	78	22	80	20
2004	77	23	77	23
2005	77	23	74	26
2006	77	23	75	25
2007	78	22	82	18
2008	75	25	74	26

Table A8.6				
Proportion of the working age population economically active or inactive East of NI 1995 - 2008				
	Protestant		Roman Catholic	
	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive
1995	77	23	73	27
1996	76	24	78	28
1997	76	24	77	23
1998	76	24	76	24
1999	78	22	73	27
2000	76	24	70	30
2001	75	25	71	29
2002	77	23	71	29
2003	76	24	73	27
2004	77	23	72	28
2005	78	22	72	28
2006	78	22	70	30
2007	80	20	71	29
2008	78	22	76	24

Table A8.7				
Proportion of the working age population economically active or inactive North of NI 1995 - 2008				
	Protestant		Roman Catholic	
	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive
1995	69	31	68	32
1996	71	29	63	37
1997	73	27	64	36
1998	76	24	65	35
1999	73	27	63	37
2000	73	27	61	39
2001	73	27	63	37
2002	75	25	62	38
2003	80	20	60	40
2004	70	30	60	40
2005	71	29	63	37
2006	72	28	65	35
2007	75	25	64	36
2008	75	25	64	36

Table A8.8

Proportion of the working age population economically active or inactive West & South of NI 1995 - 2008

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

Table A8.9

Proportion of the working age population in employment by NUTS3 region

	P	RC
	%	%
Belfast	71	69
Outer Belfast	73	72
East of NI	76	72
North of NI	69	58
West & South of NI	71	64

Table A8.10

Proportion of the working age population in employment Belfast region 1995 - 2008

	P	RC
1995	63	44
1996	62	53
1997	66	56
1998	65	58
1999	64	58
2000	65	57
2001	66	62
2002	67	55
2003	66	55
2004	60	55
2005	69	56
2006	68	63
2007	66	66
2008	71	69

Table A8.11

Proportion of the working age population in employment Outer Belfast region 1995 - 2008

	P	RC
1995	72	62
1996	75	65
1997	74	67
1998	72	70
1999	71	65
2000	72	65
2001	74	74
2002	74	69
2003	75	78
2004	74	72
2005	75	70
2006	74	72
2007	76	79
2008	73	72

Table A8.12

Proportion of the working age population in employment East of NI 1995 - 2008

	P	RC
1995	72	66
1996	71	69
1997	72	69
1998	70	71
1999	74	67
2000	73	65
2001	73	66
2002	75	67
2003	74	70
2004	75	69
2005	76	67
2006	75	66
2007	76	69
2008	76	72

Table A8.13

Proportion of the working age population in employment North of NI 1995 - 2008

	P	RC
1995	61	55
1996	64	55
1997	69	55
1998	72	58
1999	70	56
2000	68	55
2001	67	54
2002	69	56
2003	75	52
2004	68	53
2005	68	58
2006	68	58
2007	72	69
2008	69	58

Table A8.14**Proportion of the working age population in
employment West & South of NI 1995 - 2008**

	P	RC
1995	73	54
1996	72	52
1997	74	59
1998	73	60
1999	73	62
2000	71	62
2001	71	60
2002	71	64
2003	68	65
2004	75	64
2005	77	63
2006	70	66
2007	69	67
2008	71	64

APPENDIX B

Technical Notes

Sample

The sample of addresses for the 2008 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 was previously 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 2008 annual database that this report is based upon was constructed on a calendar basis i.e. respondents were interviewed over the period 1st January 2008 to 31st December 2008. Each quarter's LFS sample is made up from five 'waves' each of approximately 400 responding households. Individuals in each wave were interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any one quarter those in one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second interview and so on, with one wave receiving their fifth and final interview.

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

period to be included. The resulting sample size is approximately 3,200 households where each household is only interviewed once.

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

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

Response rates in each quarter for the 2008 LFS

A total of 7,305 interviews were achieved with respondents aged 16 or older across the four quarters in the 2008 annual dataset. Due to the fact that the 2008 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 2008 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 2008.

Response rates in each quarter				
	Jan-May	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec
	2008	2008	2008	2008
Fully and partially responding households	1,825	1,886	1,800	1,794
Eligible sample	2,334	2,480	2,342	2,314
Response rate	78.2%	76.0%	76.9%	77.5%

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

Comparison by age group between LFS respondents & the Population, 2008		
Age Group	Percentage of respondents in age group	Percentage of estimated private household population in age group
Under 16	21.4	21.5
16 - 19	5.9	5.7
20 - 24	6.1	7.5
25 - 29	5.8	6.9
30 - 34	5.9	6.4
35 - 39	7.0	7.1
40 - 44	7.0	7.4
45 - 49	7.0	6.9
50 - 54	6.7	6.1
55 - 59	5.7	5.4
60 - 64	5.9	5.1
65+	15.6	14.0
All ages	100.0%	100.0%

Reweighting

The LFS weighting is currently being revised to take account of the mid-year population estimates. The weightings for the 2005 to 2008 individual and the 1995 to 2008 household datasets have been revised. This means that there may be

slight differences between the values quoted in this report and previous reports.

Religious classification

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

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

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

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

The term other/non determined is used throughout this report to represent non Protestant / Roman Catholic religions 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 survey. The 'Protestant' label was therefore a composite of a number of different religious denominations and traditions with possibly differing labour market characteristics.

Religion data was obtained for approximately 99% of those aged 16 and over in the responding households.

Definitions

Working Age

Working age is taken as ages 16 to 59 for females and 16 to 64 for males.

Economically Active

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

Unemployment

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

Unemployment rate

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

Unemployment gap

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

Unemployment differential (ratio of rates)

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

In Employment

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

Employment Gap

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

Economically Inactive

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

Full-time/Part-time

The classification of employees, self-employed, those on government work-related training programmes and unpaid family workers in their main job as full-time or part-time is on the basis of self-assessment. People on Government supported training and employment programmes that 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 2008 survey for some key LFS variables and indicates their sampling accuracy. The confidence intervals represent the ranges either side of the LFS proportions which are 95% certain to include the true values of the quantities estimated e.g. the 95% confidence interval for economic activity for Protestant males is interpreted as follows:

'We can be 95% certain that the true level of economic activity for Protestant males is between 78.4% and 83.0%'.

Confidence intervals for economic activity rates (Working age) 2008

	Rate	Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
P Males	80.7%	+/- 2.3	78.4%	83.0%
RC Males	74.3%	+/- 2.8	71.5%	77.1%
P Females	67.9%	+/- 2.9	65.0%	70.8%
RC Females	62.9%	+/- 3.0	59.9%	65.9%
P both sexes	75.2%	+/- 1.8	73.4%	77.0%
RC both sexes	69.4%	+/- 2.0	67.4%	71.4%

Confidence intervals for unemployment rates (All ages 16+) 2008

	Rate	Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
P Males	4.2%	+/- 1.3	2.9%	5.5%
RC Males	6.4%	+/- 1.8	4.6%	8.2%
P Females	*	*	*	*
RC Females	*	*	*	*
P both sexes	3.2%	+/- 0.8	2.4%	4.0%
RC both sexes	4.6%	+/- 1.1	3.5%	5.7%

Confidence intervals for unemployment Differential (ratio of rates) 2008

	Ratio	Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
RC Males	1.5	+/- 0.6	0.9	2.1
RC Females	*	n/a	n/a	n/a
RC both sexes	1.4	+/- 0.5	0.9	2.0

Confidence intervals for unemployment Differential (gap measure) 2008

		Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Males	2.2%	2.2	0.0%	4.4%
Females	*	n/a	n/a	n/a
Both sexes	1.4%	1.4	0.0%	2.8%

Confidence intervals for religious composition of those in employment (16+) 2008

	Rate	Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
P Males	57.0%	+/- 2.5	54.5%	59.5%
RC Males	43.0%	+/- 2.5	40.5%	45.5%
P Females	52.6%	+/- 2.6	50.0%	55.2%
RC Females	47.4%	+/- 2.6	44.8%	50.0%
P both sexes	55.0%	+/- 1.8	53.2%	56.8%
RC both sexes	45.0%	+/- 1.8	43.2%	46.8%

Confidence intervals for religious composition of the economically active (Working age) 2008

	Rate	Confidence Interval	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
P Males	56.5%	+/- 2.4	54.1%	58.9%
RC Males	43.5%	+/- 2.4	41.1%	45.9%
P Females	52.4%	+/- 2.6	49.8%	55.0%
RC Females	47.6%	+/- 2.6	45.0%	50.2%
P both sexes	54.6%	+/- 1.8	52.8%	56.4%
RC both sexes	45.4%	+/- 1.8	43.6%	47.2%

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

Statistical methods need to be applied to ensure, with an acceptable degree of certainty that observed differences in the point estimates reflect real differences within population

However, in considering in totality the picture presented, consideration should be given to differences that appear consistent over time regardless of the statistical validity of annual differences.

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

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

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

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