

2007 Labour Force Survey Religion Report

March 2009

Labour Market



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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Introduction

This report presents information from the 2007 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 2007 results reported here refer to the calendar year that is from 1st January 2007 to 31st December 2007. 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 2004, 2005 and 2006 LFS reports 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:

www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/equalityresearch

CHAPTER 2

Community Characteristics

(Tables A2.1 – A2.25; Appendix A)

Key Points

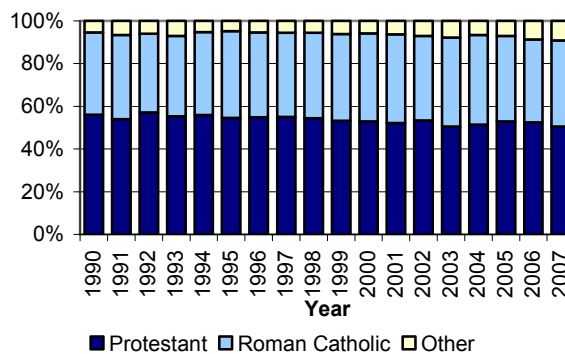
- In both 1990 and 2007 Roman Catholics accounted for approximately four out of every ten adults. Over the same period Protestant representation fell from 56% to 51% and other / non determined increased from 6% to 9%
- The Protestant population has an older age profile than the Roman Catholic population. Protestants account for approximately seven out of every ten people aged 60 and over, Roman Catholics account for three out of every ten people aged 60 and over
- Approximately one in five adults from either community has a disability
- Among households more Protestants are owner occupiers than Roman Catholics
- A higher proportion of Roman Catholics are full-time students compared to Protestants
- A higher proportion of Roman Catholic families have dependent children compared to Protestant families
- A higher proportion of Roman Catholic families are lone parent families with dependant child(ren) compared to Protestants

2.1 Population aged 16+

Figure 2.1 shows the composition of the total population aged 16+ for Protestants, Roman Catholics, and others. The proportion of Protestants has fallen from 56% in 1990 to 51% in 2007. The proportion of Roman Catholics has risen in the same period from 38% to 40%. The proportion of the population aged 16+

from the other/non determined group has risen between 1990 (6%) and 2007 (9%)

Figure 2.1 Population aged 16+



In terms of absolute numbers there was an increase of 43,000 Protestants between 1990 and 2007 (7%) and 107,000 Roman Catholics (24%). Those individuals classified as other / non determined increased by 61,000 (97%).

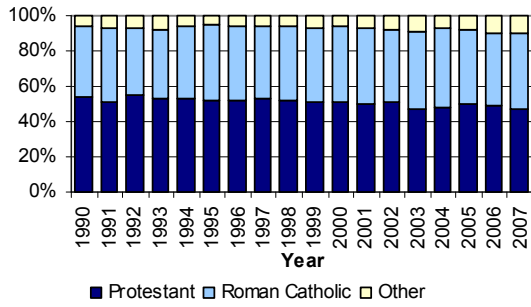
2.2 Working age population

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 2007.

In 1990 the religious composition of the population of working age was 54% Protestant, 41% Roman Catholic and 6% other / non determined. In 2007 the corresponding figures were 47%, 43% and 10%.

In terms of absolute numbers the period 1990 to 2007 saw an increase of 16,000 Protestants of working age (3%), an increase of 87,000 Roman Catholics (23%), and an increase of 56,000 other / non determined religion (106%).

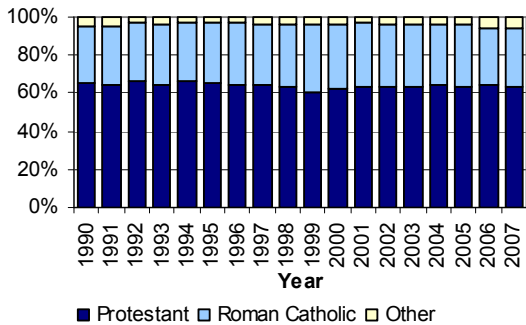
Figure 2.2 Working age population



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 2007. The proportion of Roman Catholics was 30% in 1990 and 31% in 2007. The proportion of the population aged 60+ from the other/non determined group was 5% in 1990 and 6% in 2007.

Figure 2.3 Population aged 60+

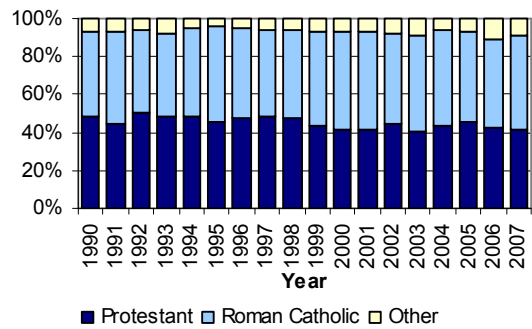


In terms of absolute numbers there was an increase of 35,000 Protestants aged 60+ between 1990 and 2007 (21%), 23,000 Roman Catholics (30%) and 8,000 individuals classified as other / non determined (73%).

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 42% in 2007. The proportion of Roman Catholics was 44% in 1990 and 50% in 2007. The proportion of the population aged 16 – 24 years from the other / non determined group was 7% in 1990 and 8% in 2007.

Figure 2.4 Population aged 16-24



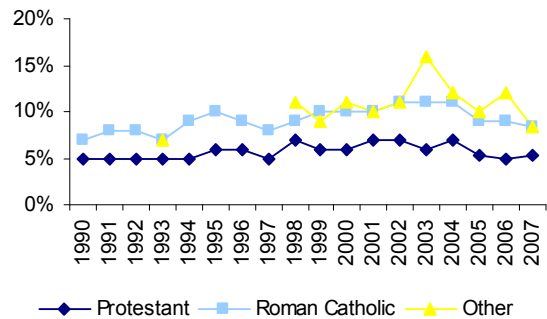
In terms of absolute numbers there was a decrease of 19,000 Protestants aged 16-24 between 1990 and 2007 (16%) and an increase of 11,000 Roman Catholics (10%). Those individuals classified as other / non determined increased by 4,000 (25%).

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 2007.

At the beginning of the period in question 5% of Protestants and 7% of Roman Catholics were full-time students. In 2007, 5% of the Protestant adult population and 8% of the Roman Catholic adult population were full-time students, as were 8% of individuals classified as other / non determined.

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



In terms of absolute numbers there has been an increase of 6,000 Protestant (20%) and 16,000 Roman Catholic (53%) full time students aged 16 years and over.

2.6 Proportion of the population of working age who are disabled

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

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

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

Figure 2.6 combines the three disability categories outlined above to show individuals with a disability and those without by religion in 2007.

One fifth (20%) of Roman Catholics and 18% of Protestants of working age had a disability.

Figure 2.6 Presence of disability by religion.

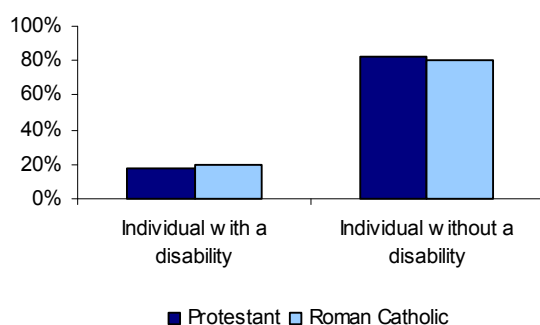
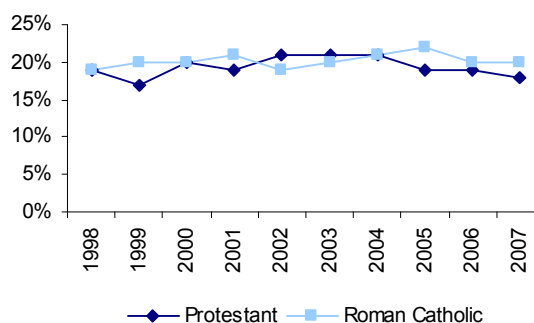


Figure 2.7 below shows the incidence of disability by religion over time.

The proportion of both of the main religious communities in NI that are disabled has remained fairly constant over the period 1990 to 2007 at approximately one in five adults of working age.

Figure 2.7 Incidence of disability over time by religion



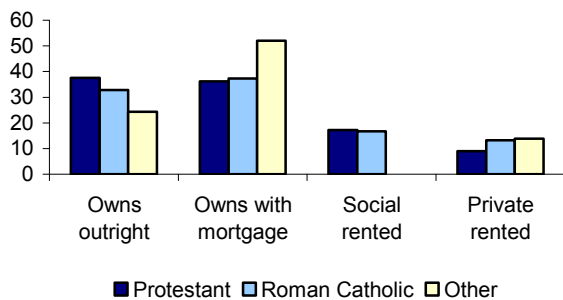
2.7 Housing tenure

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 2007. 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 2007 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. Seventy-six per cent of other / non determined households were owner occupiers.

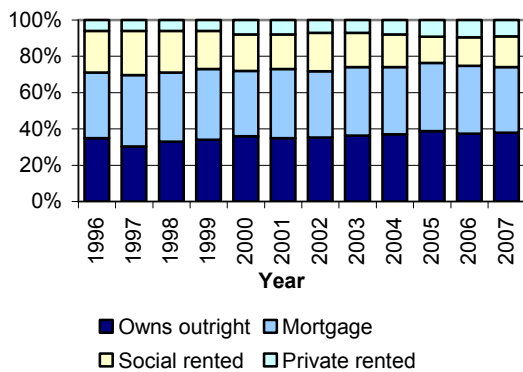
Seventeen per cent of both Protestant households and Roman Catholic households were social renters. Nine per cent of Protestant households rented privately as did 13% of Roman Catholic households and 14% of other / non determined households.

Figure 2.8 Housing tenure (all households)



Figures 2.9 and 2.10 illustrate how housing tenure has changed between 1996 and 2007 for Protestant and Roman Catholic households. Both communities have seen a reduction in social renting and an increase in owner occupation.

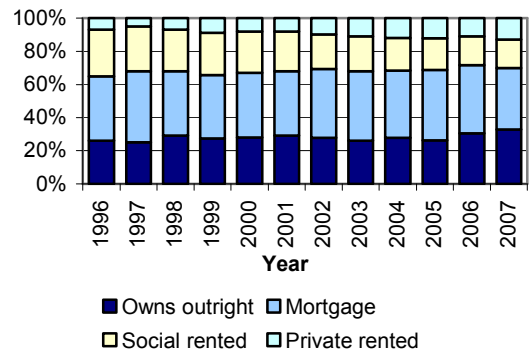
Figure 2.9 Housing tenure 1996-2007 (Protestant)



In 1996, 23% of Protestant households were social renters and in 2007 the comparable figure was 17%. For Roman Catholic households over the same period social renting has decreased from 28% to 17% of all households.

In 1996, 71% of Protestant households were owner occupiers in 2007 the comparable figure was 74%. For Roman Catholic households over the same period owner occupation has increased from 65% to 70%.

Figure 2.10 Housing tenure 1996-2007 (Roman Catholic)

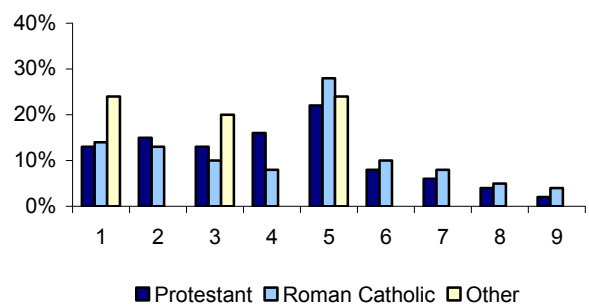


Amongst Protestant households private renting accounted for 6% of all households in 1996 and 9% in 2007. For Roman Catholic households in 1996 private renting accounted for 7% of household tenure and 13% in 2007.

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 28% of Roman Catholic families were couple with dependent child(ren) compared to 22% 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.

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

Eight per cent of Roman Catholic families were lone parents with dependent child(ren) compared to 6% of Protestants.

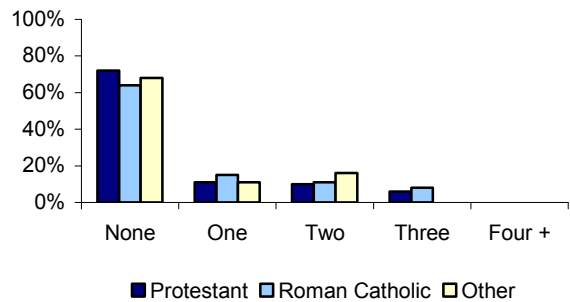
2.9 Number of dependent children

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

The majority of both Roman Catholic and Protestant households have no dependent children. Seventy-two per cent of Protestant households had no dependent child(ren) as did 64% of Roman Catholic households. However, Roman Catholic households more commonly have dependent children than Protestant households.

Approximately one fifth 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)

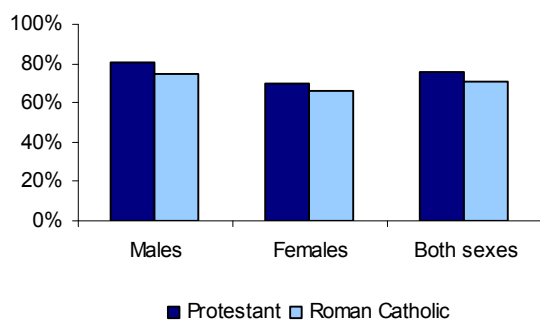
Key Points

- Over the period in question, the proportion of the economically active that was unemployed has declined
- 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 – 2007.
- 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 2007 three quarters of working age Protestants were economically active compared to 71% 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 2007 compared to three quarters of Roman Catholic males. Seventy per cent of Protestant females were economically active compared to 66% of Roman Catholic females.

3.3 Economic activity rates by age

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

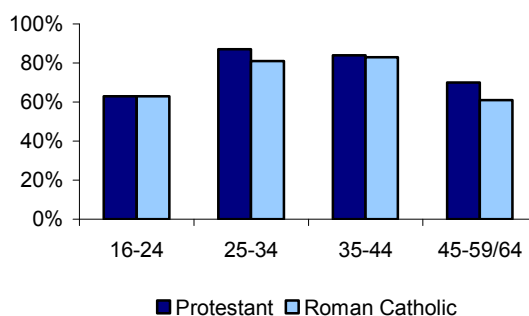
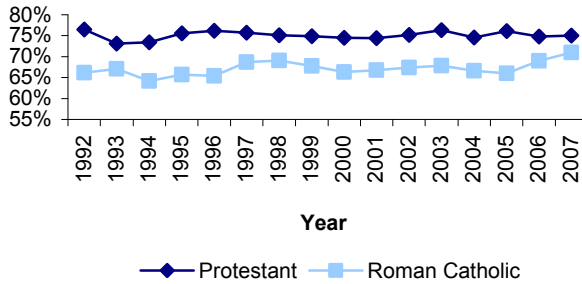


Figure 3.2 above shows the economic activity rates by age for the two main religious communities in NI. For the younger age group (16 – 24 years) 63% of both Protestants and Roman Catholics were economically active. At the opposite end of the age spectrum (45 years - pensionable age) 70% of Protestants were economically active compared to 61% of Roman Catholics.

3.4 Economic activity rates 1992 – 2007

The economic activity rates for both communities during the period 1992 to 2007 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 1992-2007 (working age)

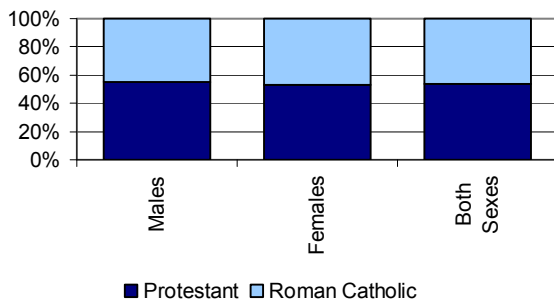


In 1992, 77% of Protestants were economically active as were 66% of Roman Catholics. In 2007 comparable figures were 75% of Protestants and 71% of Roman Catholics economically active.

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 2007. In terms of gender there was no significant difference from this overall pattern. Fifty-five per cent of economically active males were Protestant and 45% Roman Catholic. Similarly 53% of economically active females were Protestant and 47% Roman Catholic.

Figure 3.4 Religious composition of the economically active by gender



3.6 Religious composition of the economically active by age

Figure 3.5 Religious composition of the economically active by age

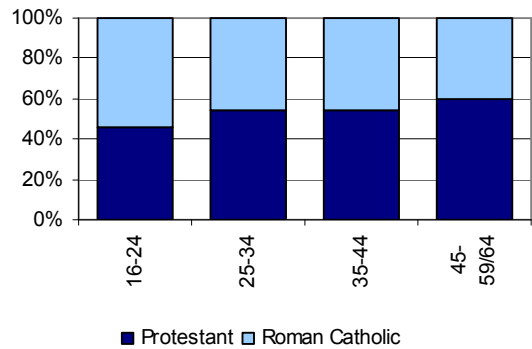


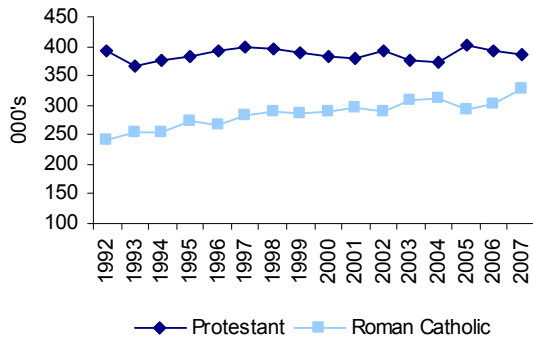
Figure 3.5 above shows the composition of the economically active by age. For the 16 – 24 years age group, 54% of the economically active were Roman Catholic and 46% Protestant. In the 25 – 34 and the 35 – 44 age groups 54% of the economically active were Protestant and 46% were Roman Catholic. The difference 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 - 2007

Figure 3.6 shows the numbers of economically active Protestants and Roman Catholics over the period 1992 to 2007. 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 385,000 in 2007.

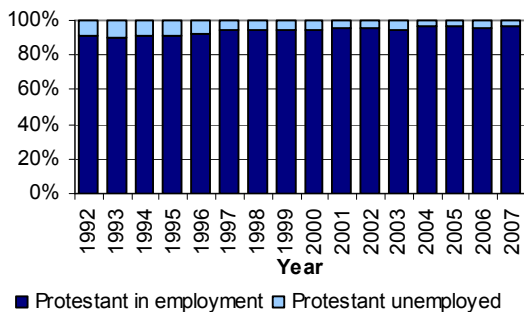
Figure 3.6 Numbers of economically active by religion 1992-2007 (working age)



3.8 Proportion of economically active in employment and unemployed 1992-2007

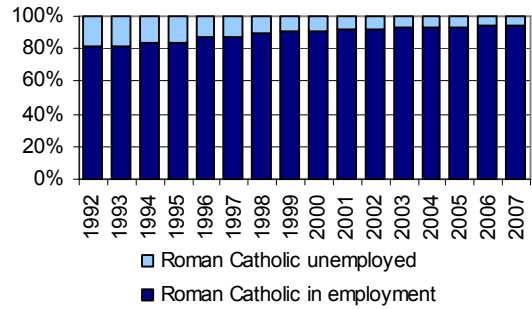
Figures 3.7 and 3.8 show the proportions of the economically active from both communities which were employed or unemployed over the period 1992-2007.

Figure 3.7 Proportion of the Protestant economically active in employment and unemployed 1992-2007



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 1992-2007



The proportion of economically active Protestants in employment increased by 6 percentage points compared to an increase of 12 percentage points for Roman Catholics. Conversely, the proportion of economically active Protestants unemployed decreased by 6 percentage points compared to a decrease of 12 percentage points for Roman Catholics.

CHAPTER 4

Working Age Economic Inactivity

(Tables A4.1 – A4.13; Appendix A)

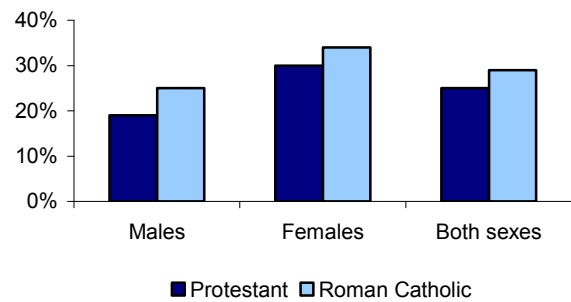
Key Points

- 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 the Protestant community

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 2007 one quarter of working age Protestants were economically inactive compared to approximately three in ten Roman Catholics (29%).

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 2007 compared to one in four Roman Catholic males. Thirty-four per cent of Roman Catholic females of working age were economically inactive compared to 30% of Protestant females.

4.3 Economic inactivity rates by age

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

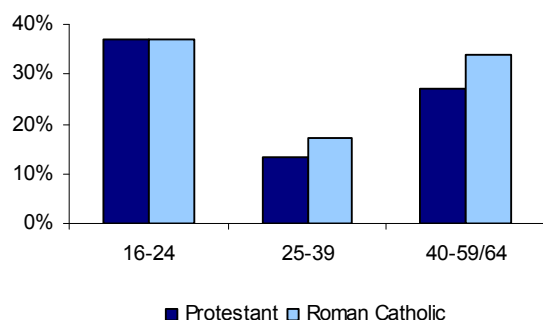


Figure 4.2 shows that in two of the three age brackets economic inactivity rates are highest for Roman Catholics.

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

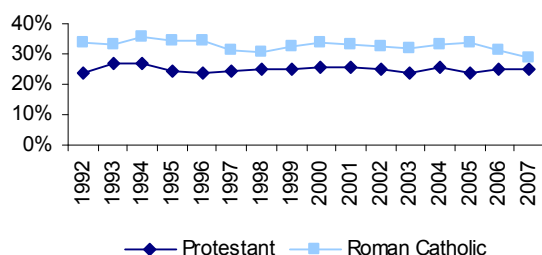
is to be expected. Thirty-seven per cent of both religious communities in this age bracket were economically inactive.

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 27% of Protestants.

4.4 Economic inactivity rates 1992 - 2007

The economic inactivity rates for both communities during the period 1992 to 2007 are shown in Figure 4.3. Roman Catholics have consistently had a higher rate of economic inactivity than Protestants throughout this period.

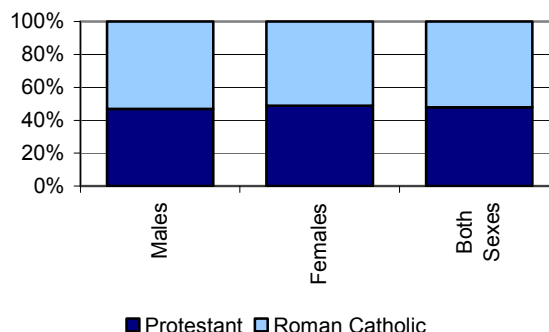
Figure 4.3 Economic inactivity rates by religion 1992 – 2007 (working age)



The level of economic inactivity between 1992 and 2007 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 2007 were 29% 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-two per cent of the economically inactive of working age were Roman Catholic in 2007, and 48% were Protestant.

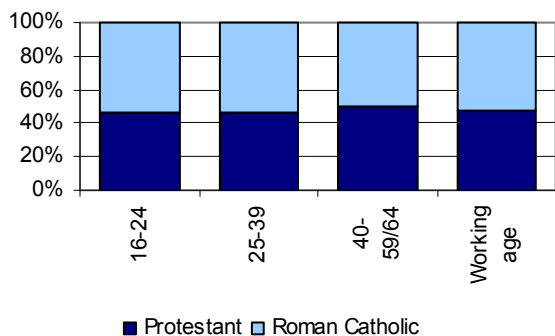
There is a higher representation of Roman Catholic males amongst the economically inactive. In this respect 53% of working age inactive males were Roman Catholic and 47% were Protestant.

For females, 51% of economically inactive females were Roman Catholic and 49% 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 the younger two 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, 53% of the economically inactive were Roman Catholic and 47% 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 50% Protestant and 50% Roman Catholic.

4.7 Reasons for economic inactivity

Figure 4.6 shows the reasons for inactivity for Protestants between 1992 and 2007. The proportion for those who are looking after the family/home has decreased from 40% in 1992 to 28% in 2007. The proportion of those who are sick or disabled has increased from 20% to 34% for the same period.

Figure 4.6 Reason for inactivity for Protestants 1992 – 2007 (working age)

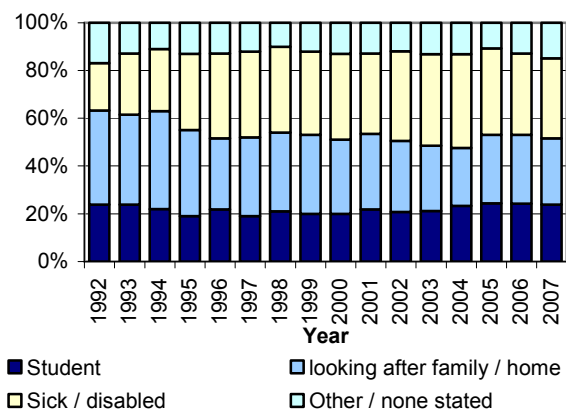
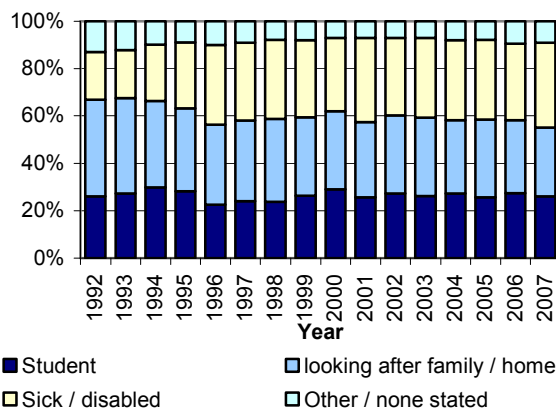


Figure 4.7 shows the reasons for inactivity for Roman Catholics between 1992 and 2007. The proportion of those who are looking after the family/home has decreased from 41% in 1992 to 29% in 2007. The proportion of those who are sick or disabled has increased from 20% to 36% for the same period.

Figure 4.7 Reason for inactivity for Roman Catholics 1992 – 2007 (working age)



In terms of absolute numbers for both communities, the number of economically inactive people citing sickness or disability as the main reason for their inactivity has approximately doubled between 1992 and 2007.

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.

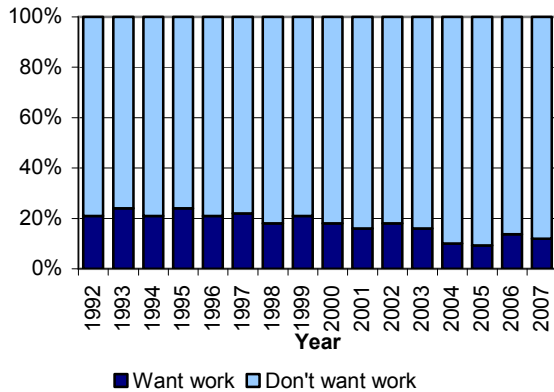
In 2007, 88% of inactive Protestants of working age did not want work and 12% were inactive and wanting working. For Roman Catholics comparable figures were 77% and 23%.

In terms of absolute numbers, in 2007 there were approximately twice as many inactive Roman Catholics of working age (31,000) that want work compared to Protestants (15,000)

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.

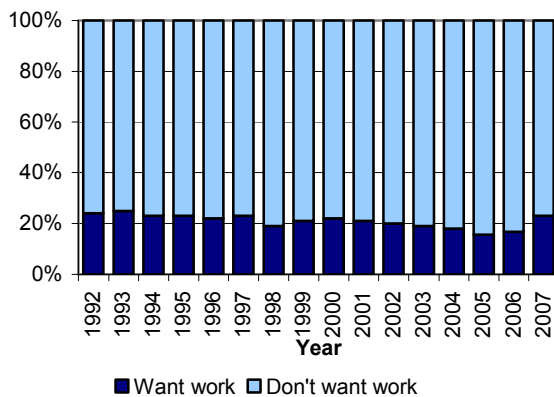
4.9 Type of inactivity over time

Figure 4.8 Type of inactivity for Protestants 1992 – 2007 (working age)



Figures 4.8 and 4.9 show that for Protestants the percentage of the economically inactive that do not want work has increased over the period 1992 – 2007 and conversely the proportion that want work has decreased. During the same period the percentage of the economically inactive Roman Catholics that do not want work has remained stable.

Figure 4.9 Type of inactivity for Roman Catholics 1992 – 2007 (working age)



In 1992, 21% of economically inactive Protestants wanted work as did 24% of economically inactive Roman Catholics. Comparable figures for 2007 were 12% and 23% respectively.

In 1992, 79% of economically inactive Protestants did not want work as did 76% of economically inactive Roman Catholics. Comparable figures for 2007 were 88% and 77% 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 - 2007
- The percentage point gap in unemployment rates between the two communities has decreased from 9% in 1992 to 2% in 2007
- The unemployment differential (ratio of unemployment rates) in 2007 was 1.7.
- Roman Catholics comprised approximately six out of every ten unemployed in 2007

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 gender⁴

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

⁴ 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

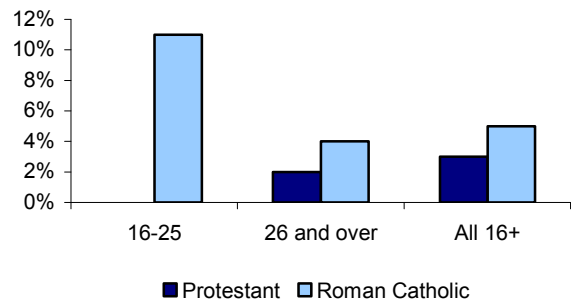


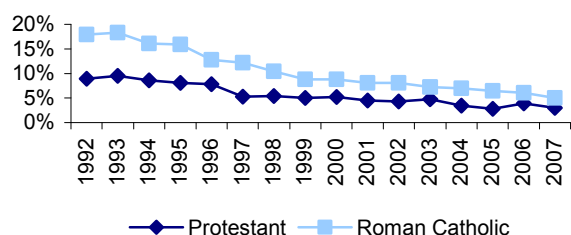
Figure 5.1 above shows the unemployment rates among those aged 16-25 and among those aged 26 years and over. Eleven per cent of economically active Roman Catholics aged 16 – 25 years were unemployed. The corresponding rate for Protestants was suppressed due to LFS release protocols.

Four per cent of economically active Roman Catholics aged 26 years and over were unemployed, compared to 2% of similarly aged Protestants.

5.4 Unemployment rates 1992 - 2007

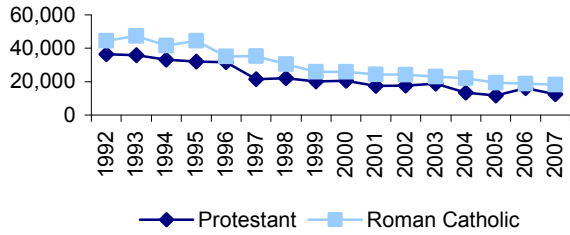
Figure 5.2 shows the unemployment rates for Protestants and Roman Catholics for the period 1992 to 2007. This shows that the Roman Catholic unemployment rate has consistently been higher than that of Protestants across this period. However rates have shown convergence in terms of the absolute difference between them during this time, from 9 percentage points in 1992 to 2 percentage points in 2007.

Figure 5.2 Unemployment rates by religion 1992-2007 (all economically active aged 16+)



5.5 Numbers of persons unemployed 1992 - 2007

Figure 5.3 Number of persons unemployed 1992-2007

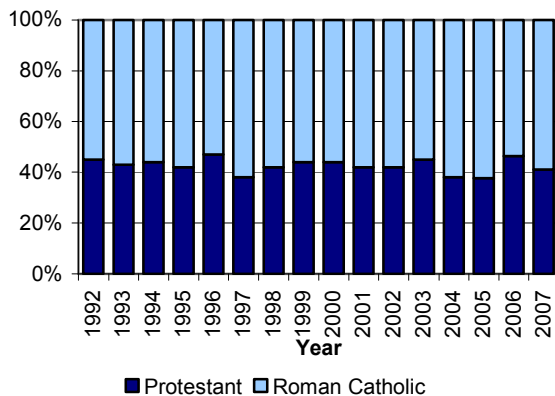


The numbers of persons unemployed has fallen significantly for both religious communities in Northern Ireland as shown in Figure 5.3 above. Between 1992 and 2007 there were 24,000 fewer Protestants unemployed and 27,000 fewer Roman Catholics.

5.6 Religious composition of the unemployed

In 2007 the composition of the unemployed was 41% Protestant and 59% Roman Catholic as shown in Figure 5.4. Comparable figures for 1992 were 45% and 55%

Figure 5.4 Religious composition of the unemployed 1992-2007



5.7 Proportion of unemployment that was long-term 1992 – 2007

Estimates for long-term unemployment can no longer be produced as the low numbers sampled falls 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 – 2007

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 differential

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

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

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

| Table 5.1 | |
|---|-----|
| Unemployment Differential (all economically active) | |
| Unemployment Differential ¹ | |
| RC Males ² | * |
| RC Females ³ | * |
| RC Both sexes | 1.7 |

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

²suppressed due to sample size constraints

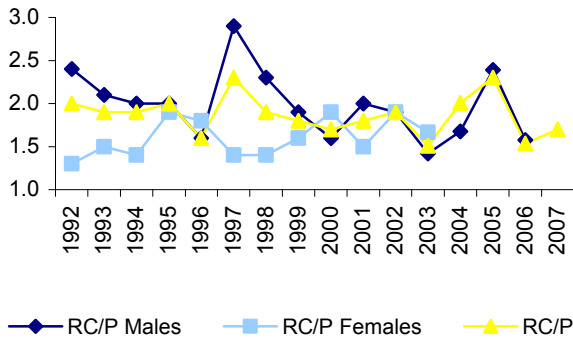
³suppressed due to sample size constraints

5.10 Unemployment differential 1992 – 2003/07

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 1992-2007 (all economically active aged 16+)



From 2004 to 2007 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 either gender for the same reason as above.

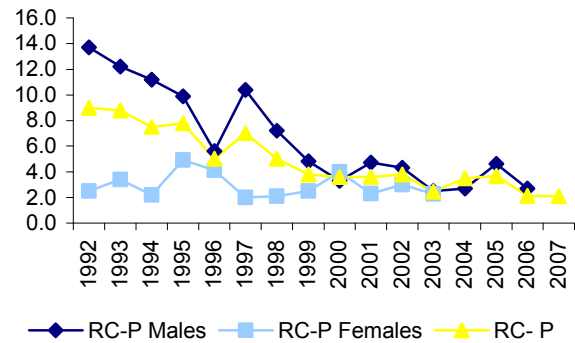
5.11 Unemployment gap

The differential in the unemployment rates of the two communities can also be expressed as 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 2 percentage points in 2007.

Figure 5.8 The unemployment gap 1992-2003/07 (all economically active aged 16+)



As with the unemployment differential, the unemployment gap for females is not a valid statistic from 2004 to 2007 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).

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 6% in 2007
- The religious composition of those in employment closely matches that of the economically active of working age
- Over the period 1992 – 2007 there has been an increase of approximately 115,000 Roman Catholics in employment and an increase of approximately 18,000 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 *'Sales and customer service occupations'* and overrepresented in *'Process, plant and machine operative occupations'*
- 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

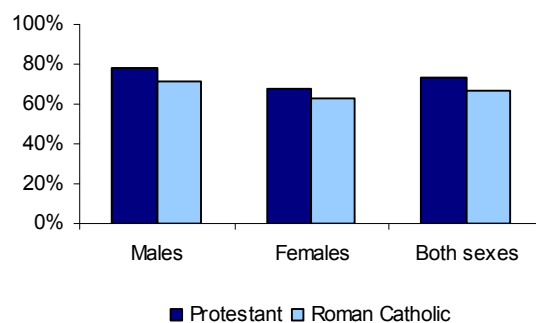
- Females are more likely to work part-time than males across both communities

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 (67%) 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, 78% of Protestants compared with 71% 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

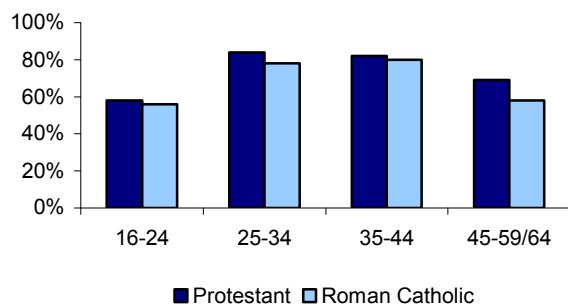


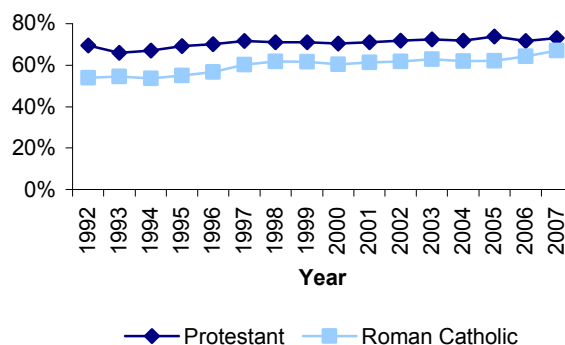
Figure 6.2 above shows that across all age groups the employment rate for Protestants was above that for Roman Catholics.

For the 16 – 24, 25 – 34 and 35 –44 year age brackets, the proportion of Protestants of working age in employment was two to six percentage points higher than that of Roman Catholics. The greatest difference was in the 45 – pensionable age bracket with 69% of Protestants and 58% of Roman Catholics in employment.

6.4 Proportion of each religion of working age in employment 1992-2007

A consistently higher, although converging, proportion of Protestants than Roman Catholics of working age have been in employment over the period 1992-2007 as shown in Figure 6.3. The difference between the two communities was 16 percentage points in 1992 and 6 percentage points in 2007.

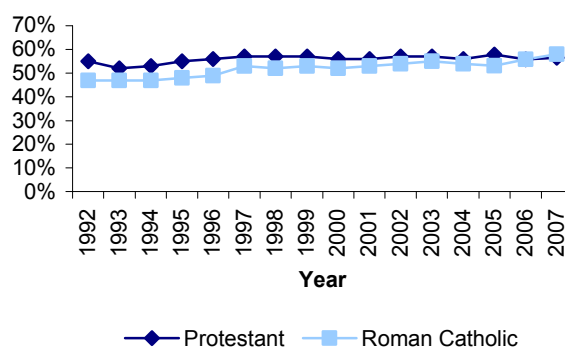
Figure 6.3 Proportion of working age in employment 1992-2007 (economically active and inactive of working age)



6.5 Proportion of each religion aged 16+ in employment 1992-2007

In 1992 a higher proportion of Protestants than Roman Catholics were in employment. In 2007 the employment rate for both communities had converged.

Figure 6.4 Proportion of the population aged 16+ in employment 1992-2007



In 1992, 55% of Protestants aged 16+ were in employment compared to 47% of Roman Catholics. Corresponding figures for 2007 were 58% and 59%. The rate of employment for Roman Catholics aged 16+ has increased by 11 percentage points between 1992 and 2007, compared with 2 percentage points for Protestants

6.6 Employment after state pension age

Numbers in employment after the state pension age are small. In 2007 there were 24,000 individuals aged over state pension age in employment, representing 3% of all persons aged 16+ in employment. The majority of these individuals, 63%, were Protestant.

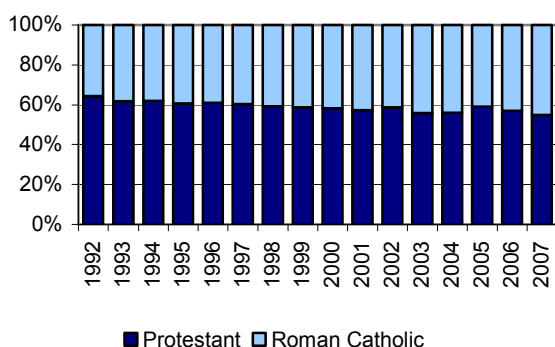
6.7 Religious composition of those in employment aged 16+

The religious composition of those in employment aged 16+ was 55% Protestant and 45% Roman Catholic. This composition was mirrored across genders.

6.8 Religious composition of those in employment 1992 - 2007 aged 16+

Figure 6.5 below shows the religious composition of those in employment over the period 1992 to 2007.

Figure 6.5 Religious composition of those in employment 1992-2007 (16+)

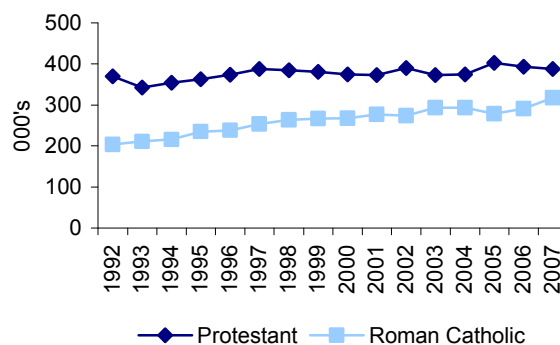


In 1992, 65% of those in employment were Protestant and 35% were Roman Catholic. By 2007 the Protestant representation had reduced to 55% and conversely the Roman Catholic representation had increased to 45%.

6.9 Numbers aged 16+ in employment 1992-2007

Figure 6.6 shows that over the period 1992 to 2007 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 115,000 or 57%) than Protestants (an increase of 18,000 or 5%).

Figure 6.6 Numbers in employment by religion 1992-2007 (age 16+)



6.10 Employment category

Twenty-three per cent of Roman Catholic males were self-employed as were 22% of Protestant males. Self-employment was less common for females from both religious communities. In this respect 7% of Protestant females and 5% of Roman Catholic females were self-employed.

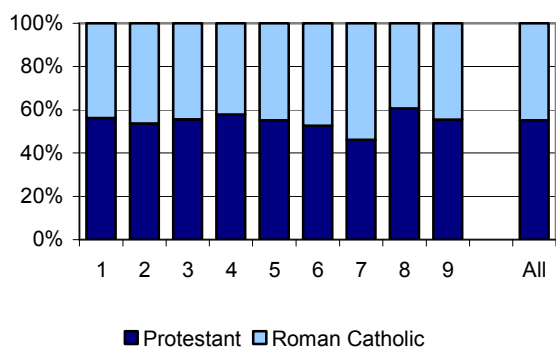
Across both genders 84% of Protestants were employees and 15% were self-employed. For Roman Catholics, 83% were employees and 15% were self-employed.

6.11 Religious composition of the nine major occupational groups⁵ - all in employment.

Roman Catholic representation was highest in 'Sales and customer service occupations' (54%). Protestant representation was highest in 'Process, plant and machine operative occupations' (61%).

⁵ 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 groups⁶ all in employment

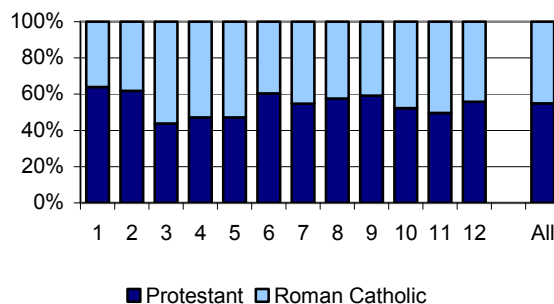
The distribution of the two communities across the various occupational groups shows little difference for both genders combined.

In terms of gender and religion, the greatest differences exist in the 'Process plant and machine operatives' group for males with 14% of Roman Catholic males were employed in the 'Process plant and machine operatives' group compared to 17% of Protestant males.

Among females, a higher proportion of Protestants (24%) than Roman Catholics (20%) worked in 'Administrative and secretarial occupations'

6.13 Religious composition of the major industrial sectors⁶

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 'Construction' sector. This sector comprised 56% Roman Catholic and 44% Protestant workers.

The religious composition of those persons employed in the 'Agriculture, hunting and forestry' sector was 64% Protestant and 36% 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' and 'Health and Social Work' sectors and a higher proportion of employed Protestants in the 'Manufacturing' sector. In this respect 14% of employed Roman

Catholics worked in the *'Construction'* sector compared to 9% of Protestants, 16% of Roman Catholics and 13% of Protestants worked in *'Health and Social Work'* and 14% of Protestants worked in the *'Manufacturing'* sector compared to 11% of Roman Catholics.

Among males, a higher proportion of employed Protestants (14%) 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'*.

One fifth of employed Protestants were in the *'Manufacturing'* sector compared to 16% of Roman Catholics

Among females, a higher proportion of Roman Catholics (27%) than Protestants (24%) were employed in the *'Health and Social Work'* sector. Eight per cent of employed female Protestants were in the *'Manufacturing'* sector compared to 5% of Roman Catholics

6.15 Size of workplace

Small (1-10 employees) workplaces were predominantly Protestant. Six out of ten persons employed in small workplaces were Protestant.

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

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

Sixty-four per cent of Protestants were employed in the private sector compared to 63% of Roman Catholics. Thirty-six 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-two per cent of Protestant males and 75% of Roman Catholic males

were employed in the private sector. Fifty-five per cent of Protestant females were employed in the private sector as were 52% 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 55% of employees in the private sector and 55% in the public sector.

Fifty-six per cent of all males in the private sector were Protestants and 44% were Roman Catholics. Fifty-five per cent of all females in the private sector were Protestants and 45% were Roman Catholics.

Sixty per cent of all males in the public sector were Protestants and 40% were Roman Catholics. Fifty-two per cent of all females in the public sector were Protestants and 48% were Roman Catholics.

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

Twenty-two per cent of Protestant males were in managerial positions as were 18% of Roman Catholic males. Sixteen per cent of Roman Catholic females were in managerial positions compared to 14% of Protestant females.

6.19 Composition of managerial and supervisory positions of employees by religion

Protestants represent 56% of employees in managerial positions and 51% of employees in foreman or supervisory positions. Roman Catholic representation was highest for females in foreman or supervisory positions (53%) and lowest for males in managerial positions (39%).

6.20 Working pattern of employees

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

There is little difference in the incidence of part-time working between the two main religious communities. In this respect 20% of Protestant employees worked part-time as did 22% of Roman Catholic employees in 2007.

It is noticeable for both religions that a higher percentage of female employees (39% of Protestant females, 38% of Roman Catholic females) work part-time than male employees (5% of Protestant males, 8% of Roman Catholic males).

6.21 Religious composition of part-time employees

For both sexes the religious composition of part-time employees was 52% Protestant and 48% Roman Catholic.

Fifty-seven per cent of male part-time employees were Roman Catholic and 43% were Protestant. For female part-time employees, 54% were Protestant and 46% were Roman Catholic.

6.22 Religious composition of part-time employees 1992-2007

Figure 6.9 shows the religious composition of male part-time employees 1992 - 2007. The religious composition of male part-time employees has varied over the period 1992 - 2007.

Figure 6.9 Religious composition of male part-time employees 1992- 2007

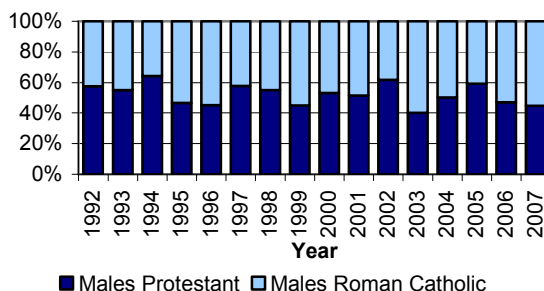
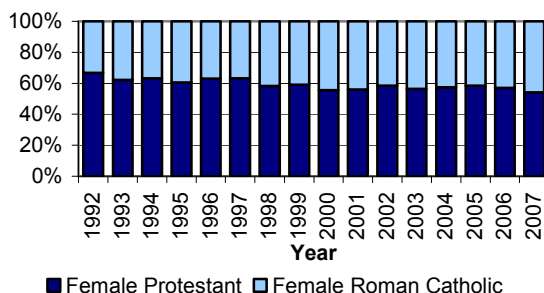


Figure 6.10 shows the religious composition of female part-time employees 1992- 2007. In 1992, 67% of female part-time employees were Protestant and 33% were Roman Catholic. In 2007 the percentage of Protestants had decreased to 54% and conversely the percentage of Roman Catholics had increased to 46%.

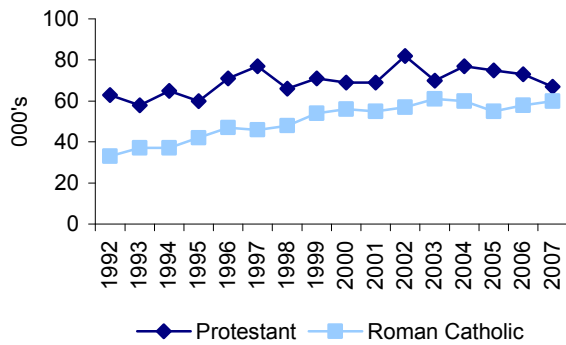
Figure 6.10 Religious composition of female part-time employees 1992- 2007



6.23 Number of part-time employees by religion 1992-2007

Figure 6.11 shows the numbers of part-time employees by religion over the period 1992 to 2007. 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 11,000 or 17% compared with an increase of 34,000 Roman Catholics (103%).

Figure 6.11 Number of part-time employees by religion 1992- 2007

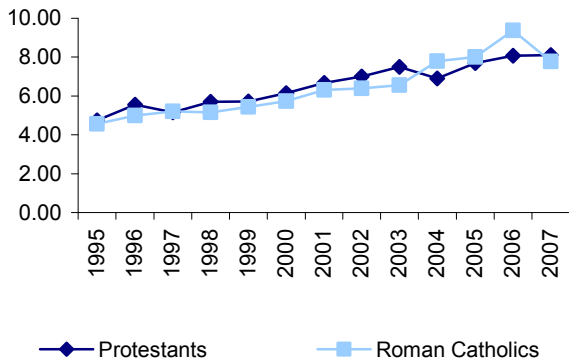


6.24 Median Hourly Wage Rates 1995 - 2007⁶

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

In 2007 the Protestant median hourly wage rate was £8.11 compared with £7.78 for Roman Catholics.

Figure 6.12 Median hourly wage rates 1995 – 2007 (£/hour)

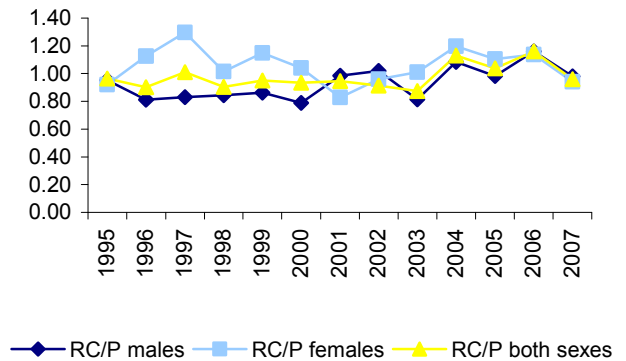


NB: data at Spring of relevant year

6.25 Median hourly wage rate differential 1995 - 2007

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 2007 the wage rate differential is shown in Figure 6.13 below.

Figure 6.13 Median hourly wage rate differential (ratio of rates) 1995 – 2007



NB: data at Spring of relevant year

In 1995 and 2007 the wage rate differential was 0.96, in other words the Roman Catholic median wage rate was 96% that of Protestants.

⁶ Data for this section of the report is derived from Spring Quarter LFS datasets for the years 1995 to 2005 and April – June LFS datasets for the years 2006 and 2007

CHAPTER 7

Training and qualifications

(Tables A7.1 – A7.10; Appendix A)

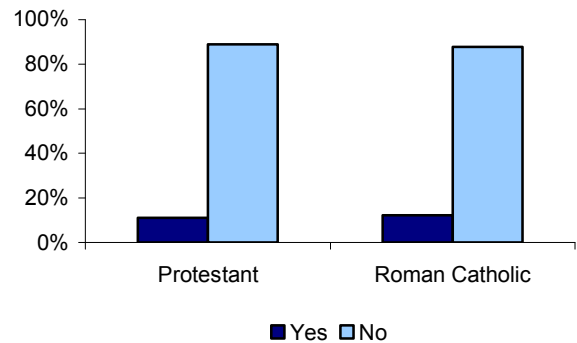
Key Points

- The incidence of job-related training is similar across both communities
- Thirty-one per cent of economically active Roman Catholics of working age had higher level qualifications compared to 26% of Protestants. The difference in the incidence of higher level qualifications was more pronounced between females from the two religious communities than between males
- There was no difference in the proportion of economically active Protestants and Roman Catholics of working age who had no qualifications
- 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, there were similar proportions of Protestant employees (11%) and Roman Catholic employees (12%) who had received job related training.

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



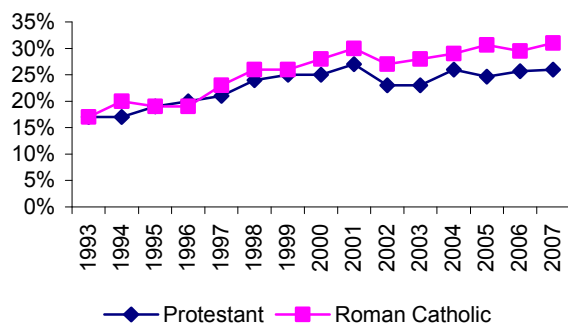
Between Roman Catholic males and females there was no difference in the incidence of job related training (12%). Twelve per cent of Protestant females had received job related training compared with Protestant males (10%).

7.2 Highest level of qualification

Thirty-one per cent of economically active Roman Catholics of working age, and 26% of similar Protestants had higher level qualifications (i.e. above A-Level). Seventeen 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 2007. The percentage of Roman Catholics with higher qualifications has increased from 17% to 31% and the percentage of Protestants with higher qualifications has increased from 17% to 26% over the period in question.

Figure 7.2 Proportion with higher qualifications, 1993 to 2007 (all economically active of working age)



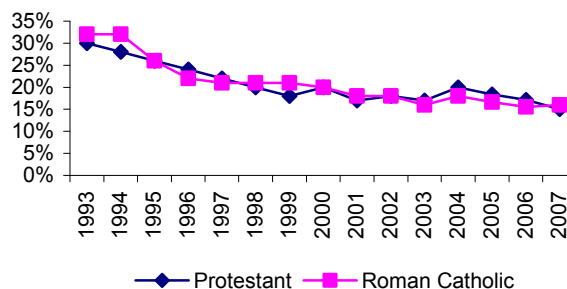
NB: Figures for 1996 are the averages of the four quarterly LFS surveys as the annual dataset for 1996 contained missing qualifications data

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 2007. 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 2007 (all economically active of working age)

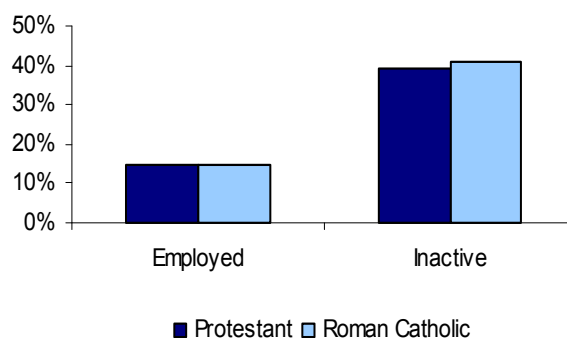


NB: Figures for 1996 are the averages of the four quarterly LFS surveys as the annual dataset for 1996 contained missing qualifications data

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

The level of no formal qualifications between the two communities was similar for the inactive population of working age and employed population of working age.

Forty-one per cent of economically inactive Roman Catholics of working age and 39% of Protestants had no formal qualifications. The same proportion of

employed Protestants and Roman Catholics of working age (15%) had no formal qualifications.

CHAPTER 8

Geographical Analyses

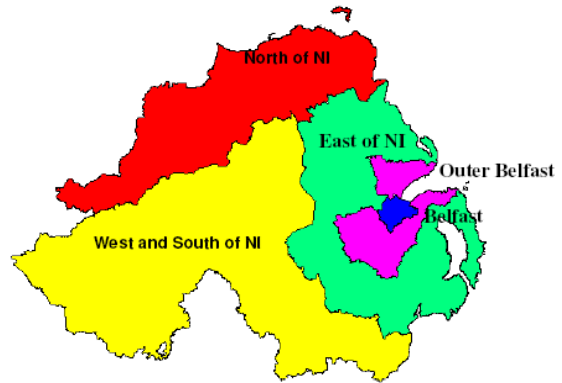
(Tables A8.1 – A8.14; Appendix A)

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 levels 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 and Outer Belfast.
- Roman Catholic working age economic activity was highest in Outer Belfast.
- The lowest level of working age employment for Roman Catholics was in the North of NI and for Protestants in Belfast.

8.1 Population aged 16+

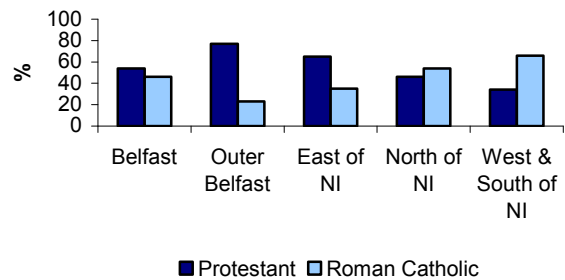
The following geographical analyses are based on the five NUTS 3⁷ regions of NI, comprised of: Belfast; Outer Belfast; East of NI; North of NI; and West & South of NI.



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 2007. Approximately three out of four individuals (77%) in this region were Protestant. The East region

⁷ 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.

also showed a large majority of Protestants (65%).

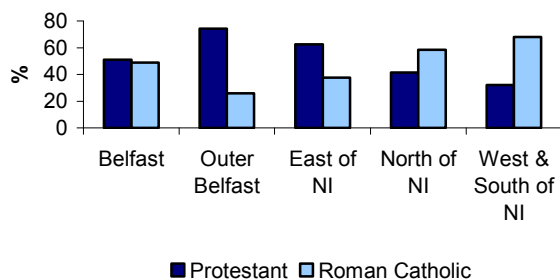
The population in the Belfast region was 54% Protestant and 46% Roman Catholic.

The West & South of NI had the largest Roman catholic majority (65%). The majority of the population aged 16+ in the North of NI was Roman Catholic (54%).

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

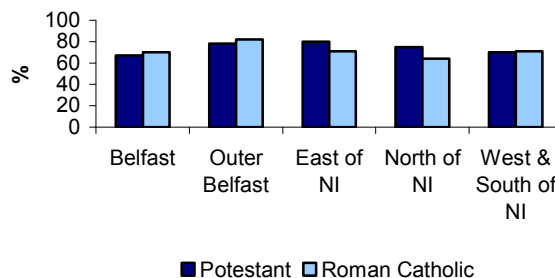


The distribution of individuals of working age mirrors that of individuals aged 16+. Protestant majorities were found in Outer Belfast (74%) and the East of NI (62%). Roman Catholic majorities were found in the North of NI (58%) and the West & South of NI (68%). In the Belfast area 51% were Protestant and 49% were Roman Catholic.

8.3 Economic activity rates

Protestants had higher economic activity levels than Roman Catholics in the East of NI and the North of NI. Roman Catholics had higher economic activity levels than Protestants in Belfast and Outer Belfast. In the West and South of NI the Protestant and Roman Catholic economic activity rates were similar. (Figure 8.3 below)

Figure 8.3 Working age economic activity rates.



A working age economic activity rate of 80% was found for Protestants in the East of NI. In Outer Belfast 78% of working age Protestants were economically active. This compared to 75% working age Protestants in the North of NI who were economically active.

The lowest rate of economic activity for Protestants was found in Belfast where 67% of the working age population were economically active. In the West and South of NI 70% of working age Protestants were economically active

The highest working age economic activity rate for Roman Catholics was in Outer Belfast (82%).

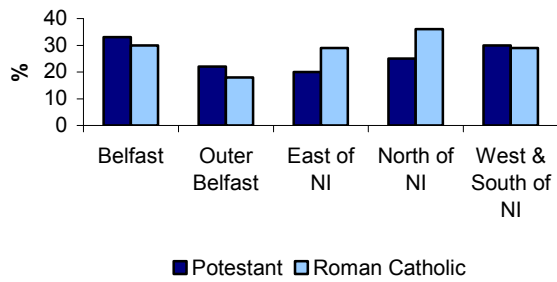
Approximately seven in ten Roman Catholics of working age were economically active in the East of NI (71%), the West & South of NI (71%) and Belfast (70%).

The lowest economic activity rate for Roman Catholics were found 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.



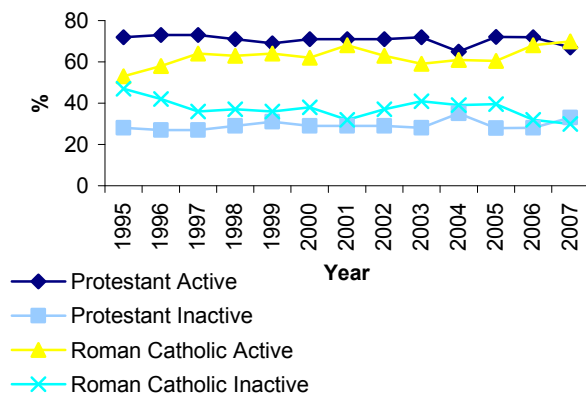
The highest rates of inactivity for Protestants were in Belfast (33%) and the West & South of NI (30%), although regional differences were marginal in some instances.

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

8.5 Economic activity and inactivity 1995 – 2007

Figure 8.5 shows the economic activity rates for working age Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Belfast region between 1995 and 2007.

Figure 8.5 Working age economic activity and inactivity rates 1995 – 2007 Belfast region.



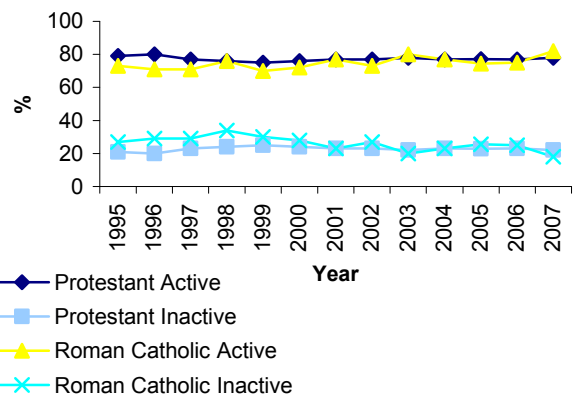
The economic activity rate for Protestants in the Belfast region was 72% in 1995. By 2007 the level of activity was 67%. The Protestant economically inactive rate was 28% in 1995 and 33% in 2007.

For Roman Catholics, in 1995 53% were economically active compared to 70% in 2007. In 1995, 47% of working age

Roman Catholics were economically inactive compared to 30% in 2007.

Figure 8.6 shows the economic activity and inactivity rates for working age Protestants and Roman Catholics in Outer Belfast region between 1995 and 2007.

Figure 8.6 Working age economic activity and inactivity rates 1995 – 2007 Outer Belfast region.

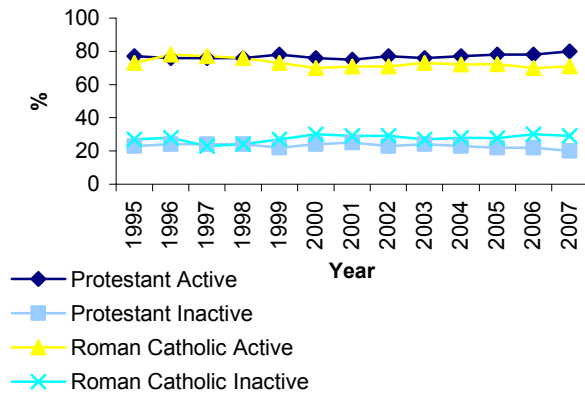


The economic activity rate for Protestants in the Outer Belfast region was 79% in 1995 and 78% in 2007. In 1995, 21% of Protestants were economically inactive. By 2007 the corresponding figure was 22%.

For Roman Catholics, in 1995, 73% were economically active by 2007 this level of activity was 82%. Conversely in 1995, 27% of working age Roman Catholics were economically inactive, the corresponding figure for 2007 was 18%.

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 2007.

Figure 8.7 Working age economic activity and inactivity rates 1995 – 2007 East of NI.

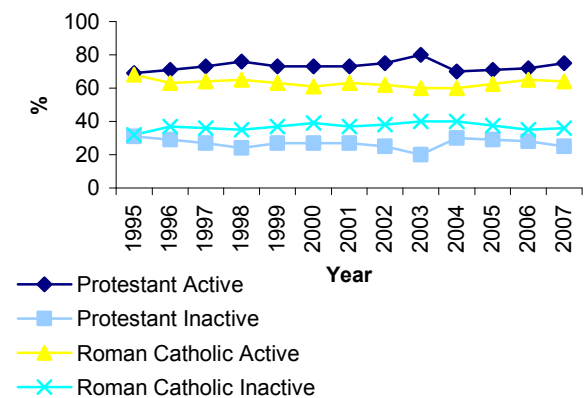


In 1995, the economic activity rate for Protestants in the East of NI was 77% in 2007 this level of activity was 80%. Conversely in 1995 23% of Protestants were inactive, the corresponding figure for 2007 was 20%.

For Roman Catholics in 1995, 73% were economically active with a similar level in 2007 (71%). Conversely in 1995, 27% of working age Roman Catholics were economically inactive with 29% in 2007.

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 2007.

Figure 8.8 Working age economic activity and inactivity rates 1995 – 2007 North of NI.



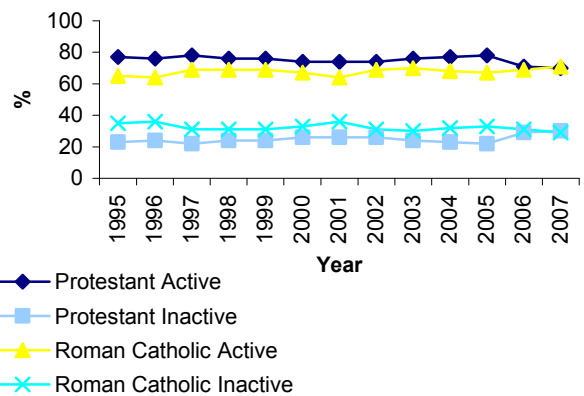
In 1995 the economic activity rate for Protestants in the North of NI was 69% and 75% in 2007. In 1995, 31% of

Protestants were economically inactive with 25% inactive in 2007.

For Roman Catholics, in 1995 68% were economically active by 2007 this level of activity was 64%. Conversely in 1995, 32% of working age Roman Catholics were economically inactive, the corresponding figure for 2007 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 2007.

Figure 8.9 Working age economic activity and inactivity rates 1995 – 2007 West & South of NI.



In 1995 the economic activity rate for Protestants in the West & South of NI was 77% and in 2007 it was 70%. In 1995 23% of Protestants were economically inactive in the West & South of NI and in 2007 it was 30%.

For Roman Catholics, in 1995, 65% were economically active by 2007 this level of activity was 71%. Conversely in 1995, 35% of working age Roman Catholics in the West & South of NI were economically inactive, the corresponding figure for 2007 was 29%.

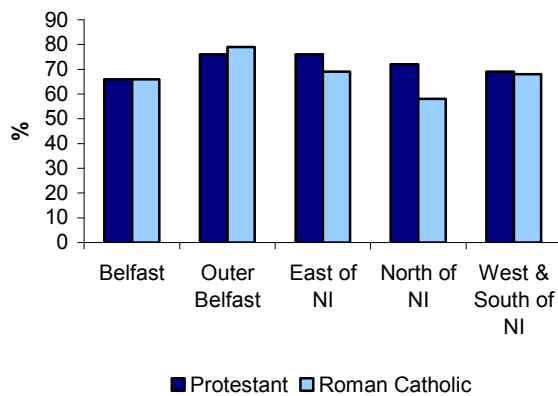
8.6 Working age employment rates

As shown in Figure 8.10 below, working age Protestants had a higher employment rate than Roman Catholics in two of the NUTS 3 regions with the difference being greatest in the North of NI (14 percentage points).

In the Outer Belfast region Roman Catholics have a higher employment rate than Protestants (3 percentage points differences).

In the Belfast and West & South of Northern Ireland the employment rates for both communities were similar.

Figure 8.10 Working age employment rates



The employment rate for Protestants was highest in the East of NI (76%) and in Outer Belfast (76%). The lowest employment rate for Protestants was in Belfast where 66% of working age were in employment.

The employment rate for Roman Catholics was highest in Outer Belfast, 79% and lowest in the North of NI (58%).

8.7 Working age employment rates 1995 - 2007

Figure 8.11 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Belfast region between 1995 and 2007.

In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in Belfast was 63% the corresponding figure for 2007 was 66%.

For Roman Catholics in 1995, 44% were in employment in the Belfast region and by 2007 this level of employment was 66%.

Figure 8.11 Working age employment rates 1995 – 2007 Belfast region

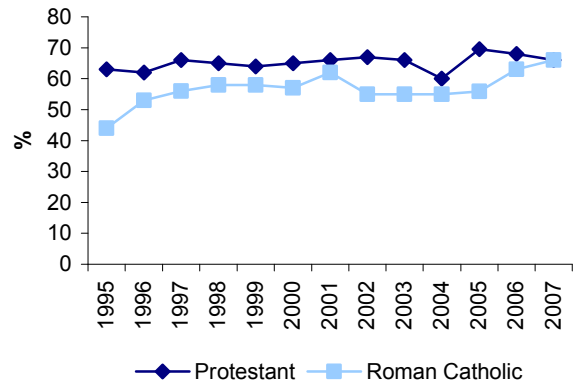
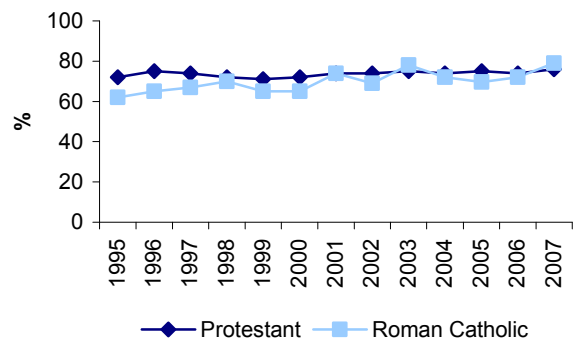


Figure 8.12 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Outer Belfast region between 1995 and 2007.

Figure 8.12 Working age employment rates 1995 – 2007 Outer Belfast region



In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in Outer Belfast was 72% the corresponding figure for 2007 was 76%.

For Roman Catholics in 1995, 62% were in employment in the Outer Belfast region by 2007 this level of employment was 79%.

Figure 8.13 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Roman Catholics in the East of NI between 1995 and 2007.

In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in the East of NI was 72% the corresponding figure for 2007 was 80%.

For Roman Catholics in 1995, 66% were in employment in the East of NI, by 2007 this level of employment was 71%.

Figure 8.13 Working age employment rates 1995 – 2007 the East of NI

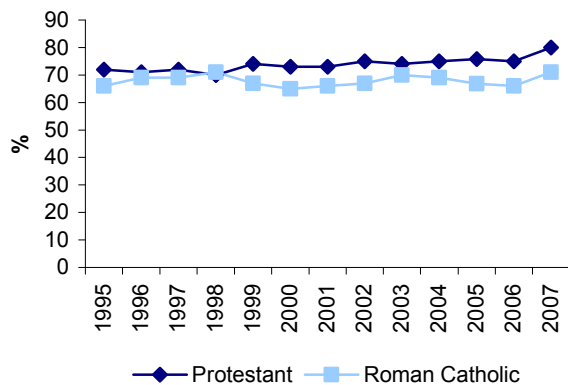
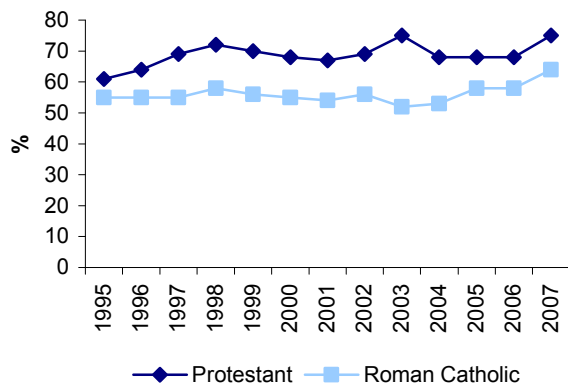


Figure 8.14 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and Roman Catholics in the North of NI between 1995 and 2007.

Figure 8.14 Working age employment rates 1995 – 2007 the North of NI



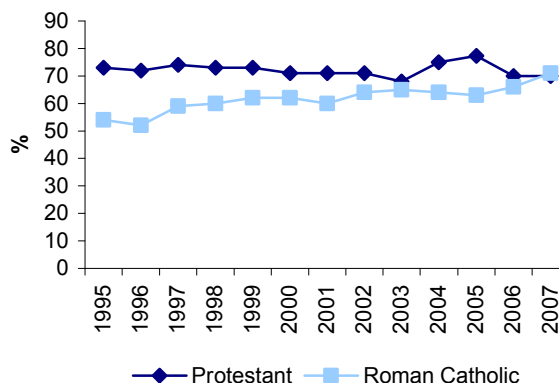
In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in the North of NI was 61% the corresponding figure for 2007 was 75%.

For Roman Catholics in 1995, 55% were in employment in the North of NI, by 2007 this level of employment was 64%.

Figure 8.15 shows the working age employment rate for Protestants and

Roman Catholics in the West & South of NI between 1995 and 2007.

Figure 8.15 Working age employment rates 1995 – 2007 the West & South of NI



In 1995 the employment rate for Protestants in the West & South of NI was 73%, the corresponding figure for 2007 was 70%.

For Roman Catholics in 1995, 54% were in employment in the West & South of NI by 2007 this level of employment was 71%.

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 2007

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 | 52 [57%] | 39 [43%] | 9 |
| 2007 | 51 [56%] | 40 [44%] | 9 |

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 |

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 | 124,000 |

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 |

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 |

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 |

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 |

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 |

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 | 8 |

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 |

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 |

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 | 35 | 36 | 23 | 6 |
| 1997 | 30 | 39 | 24 | 6 |
| 1998 | 33 | 38 | 23 | 6 |
| 1999 | 34 | 39 | 21 | 6 |
| 2000 | 36 | 36 | 20 | 8 |
| 2001 | 35 | 38 | 19 | 8 |
| 2002 | 35 | 36 | 21 | 7 |
| 2003 | 36 | 38 | 19 | 7 |
| 2004 | 37 | 37 | 18 | 8 |
| 2005 | 39 | 38 | 14 | 9 |
| 2006 | 37 | 37 | 16 | 9 |
| 2007 | 38 | 36 | 17 | 9 |

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

| | Outright | Mortgage | Social rented | Private rented |
|------|----------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1996 | 115,000 | 120,000 | 76,000 | 19,000 |
| 1997 | 101,000 | 130,000 | 81,000 | 21,000 |
| 1998 | 111,000 | 129,000 | 76,000 | 19,500 |
| 1999 | 116,000 | 130,000 | 71,500 | 20,000 |
| 2000 | 121,000 | 120,000 | 67,500 | 28,000 |
| 2001 | 123,000 | 136,000 | 69,000 | 27,000 |
| 2002 | 127,000 | 129,000 | 76,000 | 25,000 |
| 2003 | 127,000 | 133,000 | 66,000 | 24,000 |
| 2004 | 126,000 | 127,000 | 60,000 | 27,000 |
| 2005 | 140,000 | 136,000 | 52,000 | 33,000 |
| 2006 | 132,000 | 132,000 | 56,000 | 33,000 |
| 2007 | 133,000 | 129,000 | 61,000 | 32,000 |

Table A2.14

| Housing tenure (all households) - Catholic | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| | percentage | | | |
| | Owns outright | Mortgage | Social rented | Private rented |
| 1996 | 26 | 39 | 28 | 7 |
| 1997 | 25 | 43 | 27 | 5 |
| 1998 | 29 | 39 | 25 | 7 |
| 1999 | 28 | 39 | 26 | 9 |
| 2000 | 28 | 39 | 25 | 8 |
| 2001 | 29 | 39 | 24 | 8 |
| 2002 | 28 | 42 | 21 | 10 |
| 2003 | 26 | 42 | 21 | 11 |
| 2004 | 28 | 41 | 20 | 12 |
| 2005 | 26 | 43 | 19 | 12 |
| 2006 | 30 | 41 | 17 | 11 |
| 2007 | 33 | 37 | 17 | 13 |

Table A2.15

| Housing tenure (all households) - Catholic | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| | Outright | Mortgage | Social rented | Private rented |
| 1996 | 53,000 | 77,000 | 55,000 | 14,000 |
| 1997 | 51,000 | 87,000 | 55,000 | 11,000 |
| 1998 | 65,000 | 87,000 | 54,000 | 15,000 |
| 1999 | 63,000 | 88,000 | 59,000 | 18,000 |
| 2000 | 66,000 | 92,000 | 60,000 | 18,000 |
| 2001 | 71,000 | 95,000 | 58,000 | 20,000 |
| 2002 | 65,000 | 98,000 | 48,000 | 22,000 |
| 2003 | 62,000 | 100,000 | 50,000 | 27,000 |
| 2004 | 75,000 | 107,000 | 52,000 | 30,000 |
| 2005 | 68,000 | 110,000 | 49,000 | 31,000 |
| 2006 | 74,000 | 100,000 | 42,000 | 27,000 |
| 2007 | 86,000 | 98,000 | 44,000 | 35,000 |

Table A2.16

| Housing tenure (all households) - Other | | | | |
|--|------------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| | percentage | | | |
| | Outright | Mortgage | Social rented | Private rented |
| 1996 | * | 44 | * | * |
| 1997 | 26 | 44 | * | * |
| 1998 | 23 | 47 | * | * |
| 1999 | * | 48 | * | 23 |
| 2000 | 32 | 47 | * | * |
| 2001 | 23 | 43 | * | * |
| 2002 | 21 | 49 | * | 18 |
| 2003 | 27 | 43 | * | * |
| 2004 | 29 | 43 | * | * |
| 2005 | 24 | 45 | * | * |
| 2006 | 26 | 43 | * | 17 |
| 2007 | 24 | 52 | * | 14 |

Table A2.17

| Housing tenure (all households) - Other | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| | Outright | Mortgage | Social rented | Private rented |
| 1996 | * | 12,500 | * | * |
| 1997 | 10,000 | 17,000 | * | * |
| 1998 | 8,000 | 17,000 | * | * |
| 1999 | * | 20,000 | * | 10,000 |
| 2000 | 12,000 | 22,000 | * | * |
| 2001 | 11,000 | 20,000 | * | * |
| 2002 | 11,000 | 27,000 | * | 10,000 |
| 2003 | 13,500 | 21,000 | * | * |
| 2004 | 13,000 | 20,000 | * | * |
| 2005 | 11,000 | 22,000 | * | * |
| 2006 | 15,000 | 25,000 | * | 10,000 |
| 2007 | 15,000 | 32,000 | * | 9,000 |

Table A2.18

| Family type (all households) | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----|-------|
| | percentage | | |
| | P | RC | Other |
| Single | 13 | 14 | 24 |
| Single pensioner | 15 | 13 | * |
| Couple, no children | 13 | 10 | 20 |
| Couple pensioner | 16 | 8 | * |
| Couple, dependent children | 22 | 28 | 24 |
| Couple, non-dependent children | 8 | 10 | * |
| Lone parent, dep children | 6 | 8 | * |
| Lone parent, non-dep | 4 | 5 | * |
| Others | 2 | 4 | * |

Table A2.19

| Dependent children (all households) | | | |
|--|------------|----|-------|
| | percentage | | |
| | P | RC | Other |
| None | 72 | 64 | 68 |
| One | 11 | 15 | 11 |
| Two | 10 | 11 | 16 |
| Three | 6 | 8 | * |
| Four + | * | * | * |

Table A2.20

| Dependent children (all households) - Protestants | | | | | |
|--|------------|-----|-----|-------|--------|
| | percentage | | | | |
| | None | One | Two | Three | Four + |
| 1996 | 70 | 12 | 13 | 4 | * |
| 1997 | 66 | 13 | 13 | 7 | * |
| 1998 | 66 | 13 | 14 | 6 | * |
| 1999 | 69 | 12 | 15 | 4 | * |
| 2000 | 70 | 12 | 11 | 4 | * |
| 2001 | 72 | 11 | 12 | 5 | * |
| 2002 | 73 | 12 | 12 | 4 | * |
| 2003 | 69 | 13 | 13 | 4 | * |
| 2004 | 72 | 11 | 13 | 4 | * |
| 2005 | 72 | 12 | 11 | 4 | * |
| 2006 | 70 | 13 | 11 | 4 | * |
| 2007 | 72 | 11 | 10 | 6 | * |

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

| | None | One | Two | Three | Four + |
|------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1996 | 230,000 | 40,000 | 42,000 | 12,000 | * |
| 1997 | 219,000 | 42,000 | 44,000 | 22,000 | * |
| 1998 | 222,000 | 43,000 | 47,000 | 19,000 | * |
| 1999 | 229,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 | 14,000 | * |
| 2000 | 237,000 | 42,000 | 37,000 | 15,000 | * |
| 2001 | 253,000 | 39,000 | 43,000 | 17,000 | * |
| 2002 | 256,000 | 41,000 | 42,000 | 14,000 | * |
| 2003 | 240,000 | 46,000 | 44,000 | 14,000 | * |
| 2004 | 242,000 | 38,000 | 42,000 | 13,000 | * |
| 2005 | 260,000 | 42,000 | 39,000 | 13,000 | * |
| 2006 | 247,000 | 46,000 | 40,000 | 15,000 | * |
| 2007 | 255,000 | 39,000 | 36,000 | 20,000 | * |

Table A2.22**Dependent children (all households) - Catholics** percentage

| | None | One | Two | Three | Four + |
|------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|
| 1996 | 55 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 7 |
| 1997 | 53 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 7 |
| 1998 | 54 | 15 | 14 | 9 | 7 |
| 1999 | 57 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 4 |
| 2000 | 58 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 6 |
| 2001 | 56 | 17 | 15 | 8 | 4 |
| 2002 | 58 | 15 | 16 | 7 | 4 |
| 2003 | 58 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 5 |
| 2004 | 58 | 17 | 13 | 7 | 4 |
| 2005 | 59 | 18 | 14 | 7 | * |
| 2006 | 60 | 14 | 16 | 6 | 4 |
| 2007 | 64 | 15 | 11 | 8 | * |

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

| | None | One | Two | Three | Four + |
|------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1996 | 109,000 | 23,000 | 31,000 | 24,000 | 13,000 |
| 1997 | 107,000 | 28,000 | 31,000 | 22,000 | 15,000 |
| 1998 | 120,000 | 34,000 | 32,000 | 21,000 | 15,000 |
| 1999 | 130,000 | 35,000 | 29,000 | 23,000 | 10,000 |
| 2000 | 137,000 | 34,000 | 32,000 | 19,000 | 14,000 |
| 2001 | 138,000 | 41,000 | 38,000 | 19,000 | 10,000 |
| 2002 | 134,000 | 34,000 | 38,000 | 17,000 | 9,000 |
| 2003 | 138,000 | 35,000 | 37,000 | 18,000 | 11,000 |
| 2004 | 154,000 | 44,000 | 36,000 | 20,000 | 11,000 |
| 2005 | 151,000 | 46,000 | 37,000 | 17,000 | * |
| 2006 | 147,000 | 35,000 | 38,000 | 15,000 | 9,000 |
| 2007 | 168,000 | 39,000 | 29,000 | 20,000 | * |

Table A2.24**Dependent children (all households) - Other** percentage

| | None | One | Two | Three | Four + |
|------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|
| 1996 | 71 | * | * | * | * |
| 1997 | 61 | * | * | * | * |
| 1998 | 75 | * | * | * | * |
| 1999 | 60 | * | * | * | * |
| 2000 | 67 | 16 | 16 | * | * |
| 2001 | 65 | * | 19 | * | * |
| 2002 | 62 | 19 | 19 | * | * |
| 2003 | 67 | 17 | * | * | * |
| 2004 | 78 | 22 | * | * | * |
| 2005 | 69 | * | * | * | * |
| 2006 | 62 | 15 | 15 | * | * |
| 2007 | 68 | * | 16 | * | * |

Table A2.25**Number of households with dependent children - Other**

| | None | One | Two | Three | Four + |
|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1996 | 15,000 | * | * | * | * |
| 1997 | 20,000 | * | * | * | * |
| 1998 | 21,000 | * | * | * | * |
| 1999 | 24,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | * | * |
| 2000 | 29,000 | * | * | * | * |
| 2001 | 28,000 | * | 8,000 | * | * |
| 2002 | 32,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | * | * |
| 2003 | 31,000 | 8,000 | * | * | * |
| 2004 | 28,000 | 8,000 | * | * | * |
| 2005 | 33,000 | * | * | * | * |
| 2006 | 36,000 | 8,000 | 9,000 | * | * |
| 2007 | 42,000 | * | 10,000 | * | * |

Table A3.1**Economic activity rates by religion 1992-2007**

| | 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 | 66 |
| 2006 | 81 | 74 | 69 | 63 | 75 | 69 |
| 2007 | 81 | 75 | 70 | 66 | 75 | 71 |

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

| Age Group | Males | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|-------------|-------|----|---------|----|------------|----|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 16-24 | 69 | 68 | 58 | 57 | 63 | 63 |
| 25-34 | 92 | 90 | 82 | 74 | 87 | 81 |
| 35-44 | 92 | 87 | 77 | 78 | 84 | 83 |
| 45-59/64 | 75 | 64 | 63 | 57 | 70 | 61 |
| Working age | 81 | 75 | 70 | 66 | 75 | 71 |

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

| Age group | Males | | Females | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | P | RC | P | RC |
| | 16-24 | 33,000 | 42,000 | 29,000 |
| 25-34 | 48,000 | 40,000 | 42,000 | 38,000 |
| 35-44 | 52,000 | 45,000 | 50,000 | 42,000 |
| 45-59/64 | 81,000 | 48,000 | 50,000 | 40,000 |
| Working age | 214,000 | 175,000 | 171,000 | 151,000 |

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

| Age Group | Males | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|-------------|-------|----|---------|----|------------|----|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 16-24 | 44 | 56 | 48 | 52 | 46 | 54 |
| 25-34 | 55 | 45 | 53 | 47 | 54 | 46 |
| 35-44 | 54 | 46 | 54 | 46 | 54 | 46 |
| 45-59/64 | 63 | 37 | 56 | 44 | 60 | 40 |
| Working age | 55 | 45 | 53 | 47 | 54 | 46 |

Table A3.5**Proportion of economically active who are in employment and unemployed 1992 - 2007**

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

Table A3.6**Numbers of economically active who are in employment and unemployed 1992 - 2007**

| | 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 |

Table A4.1

Economic inactivity rates by age

| | Males | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|-------------|-------|----|---------|----|------------|----|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| Age group | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 16-24 | 31 | 32 | 42 | 43 | 37 | 37 |
| 25-39 | * | 10 | 20 | 23 | 13 | 17 |
| 40-59/64 | 22 | 31 | 33 | 38 | 27 | 34 |
| Working age | 19 | 25 | 30 | 34 | 25 | 29 |

Table A 4.2

Numbers economic inactive by age

| | Male | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|-------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|------------|---------|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 16-24 | 15,000 | 19,000 | 21,000 | 23,000 | 36,000 | 43,000 |
| 25-39 | * | 7,000 | 16,000 | 18,000 | 22,000 | 25,000 |
| 40-59/64 | 30,000 | 31,000 | 37,000 | 37,000 | 67,000 | 68,000 |
| Working age | 51,000 | 57,000 | 75,000 | 78,000 | 125,000 | 135,000 |

Table A4.3

Economic inactivity rates by religion 1992 - 2007

| | 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 |

Table A4.4

Number of economically inactive (working age)

| | Males | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|------|--------|--------|---------|--------|------------|---------|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| 1992 | 40,000 | 41,000 | 81,000 | 82,000 | 121,000 | 123,000 |
| 1993 | 43,000 | 39,000 | 92,000 | 85,000 | 135,000 | 124,000 |
| 1994 | 44,000 | 51,000 | 92,000 | 90,000 | 136,000 | 141,000 |
| 1995 | 42,000 | 51,000 | 81,000 | 92,000 | 123,000 | 143,000 |
| 1996 | 44,000 | 52,000 | 79,000 | 89,000 | 123,000 | 141,000 |
| 1997 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 82,000 | 83,000 | 128,000 | 129,000 |
| 1998 | 48,000 | 50,000 | 83,000 | 80,000 | 131,000 | 130,000 |
| 1999 | 52,000 | 49,000 | 79,000 | 88,000 | 131,000 | 137,000 |
| 2000 | 46,000 | 54,000 | 84,000 | 93,000 | 130,000 | 146,000 |
| 2001 | 52,000 | 53,000 | 78,000 | 94,000 | 129,000 | 147,000 |
| 2002 | 49,000 | 52,000 | 80,000 | 88,000 | 130,000 | 140,000 |
| 2003 | 45,000 | 51,000 | 71,000 | 95,000 | 116,000 | 147,000 |
| 2004 | 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 | 27,000 | 75,000 | 78,000 | 125,000 | 135,000 |

Table A4.5

Religious composition of the economically inactive

| | Males | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|-------------|-------|----|---------|----|------------|----|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| Age group | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 16-24 | 44 | 56 | 47 | 53 | 46 | 54 |
| 25-39 | * | 56 | 48 | 52 | 47 | 53 |
| 40-59/64 | 49 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Working age | 47 | 53 | 49 | 51 | 48 | 52 |

Table A4.6

Religious composition of the economically inactive (working age)

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

Table A4.7

Reasons for economic inactivity (working age)

| Reason | Males | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|----------------------------|-------|----|---------|----|------------|----|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| Student | 27 | 27 | 22 | 25 | 24 | 26 |
| Looking after family/home | * | * | 42 | 45 | 28 | 29 |
| Long term sick or disabled | 44 | 55 | 27 | 22 | 34 | 36 |
| Other reasons | 23 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 15 | 9 |

Table A4.8

Protestant Reasons for Inactivity (working age)

| | Student | looking after family / home | Sick / disabled | Other / none stated |
|------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1992 | 24 | 40 | 20 | 17 |
| 1993 | 24 | 38 | 26 | 13 |
| 1994 | 22 | 41 | 26 | 11 |
| 1995 | 19 | 36 | 32 | 13 |
| 1996 | 22 | 30 | 36 | 13 |
| 1997 | 19 | 33 | 36 | 12 |
| 1998 | 21 | 33 | 36 | 10 |
| 1999 | 20 | 33 | 35 | 12 |
| 2000 | 20 | 31 | 36 | 13 |
| 2001 | 22 | 32 | 34 | 13 |
| 2002 | 21 | 30 | 38 | 12 |
| 2003 | 21 | 27 | 38 | 13 |
| 2004 | 23 | 24 | 39 | 13 |
| 2005 | 24 | 29 | 36 | 11 |
| 2006 | 24 | 29 | 34 | 13 |
| 2007 | 24 | 28 | 34 | 15 |

Table A4.9

Protestant Reasons for Inactivity (working age)

| | Student | looking after family / home | Sick / disabled | Other / none stated | Total |
|------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1992 | 29,000 | 49,000 | 24,000 | 20,000 | 121,000 |
| 1993 | 32,000 | 51,000 | 35,000 | 17,000 | 135,000 |
| 1994 | 30,000 | 56,000 | 35,000 | 15,000 | 136,000 |
| 1995 | 24,000 | 44,000 | 39,000 | 16,000 | 123,000 |
| 1996 | 26,000 | 37,000 | 44,000 | 16,000 | 123,000 |
| 1997 | 25,000 | 42,000 | 46,000 | 15,000 | 128,000 |
| 1998 | 27,000 | 43,000 | 47,000 | 13,000 | 131,000 |
| 1999 | 26,000 | 43,000 | 45,000 | 16,000 | 131,000 |
| 2000 | 25,000 | 40,000 | 48,000 | 18,000 | 131,000 |
| 2001 | 28,000 | 41,000 | 44,000 | 16,000 | 130,000 |
| 2002 | 27,000 | 38,000 | 49,000 | 15,000 | 129,000 |
| 2003 | 24,000 | 32,000 | 45,000 | 15,000 | 116,000 |
| 2004 | 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 |

Table A4.10

Roman Catholic Reasons for Inactivity (working age)

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

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 |

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 |

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 |

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

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

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

| Age group | Both sexes | |
|-------------|------------|----|
| | P | RC |
| 16-25 | * | 11 |
| 26 and over | 2 | 4 |
| 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 | 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 |

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

| | Both sexes | |
|----------------|------------|--------|
| | P | RC |
| All unemployed | 12,000 | 18,000 |
| Long-term | * | 7,000 |

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

| | P | RC |
|--|---|-------|
| | Short-term unemployed (under 12 months) | 8,000 |
| Long-term unemployed (12 months or more) | * | 7,000 |

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 | 46 | 54 |
| 2007 | 41 | 59 |

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 |

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 |

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 | 63 | 61 | 53 | 50 | 58 |
| 25-34 | 87 | 85 | 80 | 72 | 84 | 78 |
| 35-44 | 89 | 84 | 75 | 76 | 82 | 80 |
| 45-59/64 | 74 | 61 | 62 | 56 | 69 | 58 |
| Working age | 78 | 71 | 68 | 63 | 73 | 67 |

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 |

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 |

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

| | Males | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|-------------------|-------|----|---------|----|------------|----|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Employees | 57 | 43 | 54 | 46 | 55 | 45 |
| Self Employed | 54 | 46 | 65 | 35 | 56 | 44 |
| All in employment | 56 | 44 | 54 | 46 | 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 |

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

| | Males | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|------|-------|-----|---------|-----|------------|-----|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| | 1992 | 208 | 110 | 162 | 94 | 370 |
| 1993 | 194 | 120 | 149 | 91 | 343 | 211 |
| 1994 | 200 | 117 | 153 | 99 | 354 | 216 |
| 1995 | 202 | 128 | 162 | 107 | 363 | 235 |
| 1996 | 204 | 134 | 169 | 105 | 374 | 238 |
| 1997 | 214 | 143 | 173 | 111 | 388 | 254 |
| 1998 | 217 | 144 | 168 | 120 | 385 | 264 |
| 1999 | 214 | 146 | 167 | 121 | 381 | 267 |
| 2000 | 211 | 149 | 164 | 119 | 375 | 268 |
| 2001 | 206 | 155 | 166 | 122 | 373 | 277 |
| 2002 | 213 | 154 | 177 | 119 | 390 | 274 |
| 2003 | 204 | 166 | 169 | 128 | 373 | 294 |
| 2004 | 207 | 161 | 167 | 133 | 375 | 294 |
| 2005 | 221 | 152 | 182 | 127 | 403 | 279 |
| 2006 | 213 | 156 | 180 | 134 | 393 | 291 |
| 2007 | 211 | 168 | 177 | 149 | 388 | 318 |

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 | 74 | 92 | 93 | 84 | 83 |
| Self-employed | 22 | 23 | 7 | 5 | 15 | 15 |
| 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 | | Employment |
|------------|---------------------|------|------------|
| | In employment | gap | |
| Males | 45.0 | 44.4 | 0.6 |
| Females | 46.9 | 46.4 | 0.5 |
| Both Sexes | 45.6 | 45.0 | 0.6 |

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 | 0.6 |
| 2006 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| 2007 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

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

| Occupational Group (SOC) | P | RC |
|--|----|----|
| | % | % |
| 1 Managers and Senior Officials | 56 | 44 |
| 2 Professional Occupations | 54 | 46 |
| 3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations | 56 | 44 |
| 4 Administrative and Secretarial Occupations | 58 | 42 |
| 5 Skilled Trade Occupations | 55 | 45 |
| 6 Personal Service Occupations | 53 | 47 |
| 7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations | 46 | 54 |
| 8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives | 61 | 39 |
| 9 Elementary Occupations | 56 | 44 |
| 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 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 |
| 2 Professional Occupations | 10 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 12 |
| 3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations | 11 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 12 |
| 4 Administrative and Secretarial Occupations | 4 | 5 | 24 | 20 | 13 | 12 |
| 5 Skilled Trade Occupations | 29 | 30 | * | * | 17 | 17 |
| 6 Personal Service Occupations | * | * | 15 | 14 | 7 | 8 |
| 7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations | 4 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 10 |
| 8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives | 17 | 14 | 4 | * | 11 | 9 |
| 9 Elementary Occupations | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 |

Table A6.12**Number in occupation (thousands)**

| | Males | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| Managers and Senior Officials | 29,000 | 21,000 | 14,000 | 12,000 | 43,000 | 34,000 |
| Professional Occupations | 22,000 | 16,000 | 21,000 | 21,000 | 43,000 | 37,000 |
| Associate Professional and Technical Occupations | 22,000 | 14,000 | 24,000 | 22,000 | 46,000 | 37,000 |
| Administrative and Secretarial Occupations | 9,000 | 8,000 | 42,000 | 29,000 | 51,000 | 37,000 |
| Skilled Trade Occupations | 62,000 | 50,000 | * | * | 66,000 | 53,000 |
| Personal Service Occupations | * | * | 26,000 | 21,000 | 28,000 | 25,000 |
| Customer Service Occupations | 8,000 | 11,000 | 18,000 | 19,000 | 26,000 | 30,000 |
| Process, Plant and Machine Operatives | 35,000 | 23,000 | 6,000 | * | 42,000 | 27,000 |
| Elementary Occupations | 21,000 | 16,000 | 21,000 | 17,000 | 41,000 | 33,000 |
| All in employment stating an occupation | 211,000 | 165,000 | 176,000 | 148,000 | 387,000 | 313,000 |

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 | 63 | 37 |
| D Manufacturing | 62 | 38 |
| F Construction | 44 | 56 |
| G Wholesale and Retail Trade | 57 | 43 |
| H Hotels and Restaurants | 47 | 53 |
| I Transport, Storage and Communication | 60 | 40 |
| J Financial Intermediation | 55 | 45 |
| K Real Estate, Renting and Business Service Activities | 58 | 42 |
| L Public Administration and Defence | 60 | 40 |
| M Education | 53 | 47 |
| N Health and Social Work | 50 | 50 |
| O Other Community, Social and Personal Service | 56 | 44 |
| All in employment stating industry | 55 | 45 |

¹ 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 | 7 | 5 | * | * | 4 | 3 |
| D Manufacturing | 20 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 14 | 11 |
| F Construction | 15 | 24 | * | * | 9 | 14 |
| G Wholesale and Retail Trade | 16 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 |
| H Hotels and Restaurants | * | * | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| I Transport, Storage and Communication | 5 | 5 | * | * | 4 | 3 |
| J Financial Intermediation | * | * | 5 | * | 3 | 3 |
| K Real Estate, Renting and Business Service Activities | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| L Public Administration and Defence | 14 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 |
| M Education | 3 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 9 |
| N Health and Social Work | 3 | 5 | 24 | 27 | 13 | 16 |
| O Other Community, Social and Personal Service | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |

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 | 15,000 | 8,000 | * | * | 16,000 | 9,000 |
| D Manufacturing | 42,000 | 27,000 | 14,000 | 7,000 | 56,000 | 34,000 |
| F Construction | 31,000 | 40,000 | * | * | 34,000 | 43,000 |
| G Wholesale and Retail Trade | 34,000 | 24,000 | 27,000 | 23,000 | 61,000 | 47,000 |
| H Hotels and Restaurants | * | * | 8,000 | 8,000 | 12,000 | 13,000 |
| I Transport, Storage and Communication | 12,000 | 8,000 | * | * | 16,000 | 10,000 |
| J Financial Intermediation | * | * | 9,000 | * | 12,000 | 10,000 |
| K Real Estate, Renting and Business Service Activities | 15,000 | 12,000 | 13,000 | 8,000 | 28,000 | 20,000 |
| L Public Administration and Defence | 29,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 18,000 | 49,000 | 33,000 |
| M Education | 7,000 | 7,000 | 26,000 | 23,000 | 33,000 | 30,000 |
| N Health and Social Work | 7,000 | 9,000 | 42,000 | 40,000 | 49,000 | 49,000 |
| O Other Community, Social and | 8,000 | * | 8,000 | 7,200 | 16,000 | 13,000 |

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 ¹ | Males | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----|---------|-----|------------|-----|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| Small (1-10 employed) | 61 | 39 | 57 | 43 | 59 | 41 |
| Medium (11-49 employed) | 55 | 45 | 53 | 47 | 54 | 46 |
| Large (50 or more employed) | 56 | 44 | 52 | 48 | 55 | 45 |

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

Table A 6.17

Number of employees in different sizes of workplace

| | Males | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------|------------|---------|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| | Small (1-10 employed) | 32,000 | 20,000 | 41,000 | 31,000 | 73,000 |
| Medium (11-49 employed) | 54,000 | 44,000 | 54,000 | 47,000 | 108,000 | 92,000 |
| Large (50 or more employed) | 77,000 | 60,000 | 66,000 | 61,000 | 143,000 | 121,000 |

Table A6.18

Proportion of Employees in the Private and Public Sector

| | Males | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-----|------------|-----|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| Private | 72 | 75 | 55 | 52 | 64 | 63 |
| Public | 28 | 25 | 45 | 48 | 36 | 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 | 56 | 44 | 55 | 45 | 55 | 45 |
| Public | 60 | 40 | 52 | 48 | 55 | 45 |

Table A6.20

Number of Employees in the Private and Public Sector

| | Males | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| | Private | 117,000 | 93,000 | 90,000 | 73,000 | 206,000 |
| Public | 46,000 | 31,000 | 73,000 | 66,000 | 118,000 | 97,000 |
| Total | 162,000 | 124,000 | 162,000 | 139,000 | 325,000 | 263,000 |

Table A6.21

Proportion of employees in managerial or supervising duties

| | Male | | Female | | Both Sexes | |
|---------------------------|------------|----|--------|----|------------|----|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| | Managerial | 22 | 18 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| Foreman or supervisor | 15 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 14 | 17 |
| Not manager or supervisor | 64 | 66 | 72 | 66 | 68 | 66 |

Table A6.22

Religious composition of employees in managerial or supervising duties

| | Male | | Female | | Both Sexes | |
|---------------------------|------------|----|--------|----|------------|----|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| | Managerial | 61 | 39 | 50 | 50 | 56 |
| Foreman or supervisor | 55 | 45 | 47 | 53 | 51 | 49 |
| Not manager or supervisor | 56 | 44 | 56 | 44 | 56 | 44 |
| Total | 56 | 44 | 53 | 47 | 55 | 45 |

Table A6.23

Number of employees in managerial or supervising duties

| | Male | | Female | | Both Sexes | |
|---------------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| | Managerial | 35,000 | 22,000 | 22,000 | 22,000 | 57,000 |
| Foreman or supervisor | 24,000 | 19,000 | 21,000 | 24,000 | 45,000 | 43,000 |
| Not manager or supervisor | 100,000 | 82,000 | 112,000 | 89,000 | 214,000 | 171,000 |
| Total | 161,000 | 123,000 | 155,000 | 135,000 | 316,000 | 258,000 |

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 | 95 | 92 | 61 | 62 | 80 | 78 |
| Part-time | 5 | 8 | 39 | 38 | 20 | 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 | 57 | 43 | 54 | 46 | 56 | 44 |
| Part time | 43 | 57 | 54 | 46 | 52 | 48 |
| Total | 56 | 44 | 54 | 46 | 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 | 150,000 | 102,000 | 89,000 | 299,000 | 239,000 |
| Part-time | 10,000 | 13,000 | 64,000 | 54,000 | 74,000 | 67,000 |
| Total | 207,000 | 163,000 | 166,000 | 143,000 | 373,000 | 306,000 |

Table A6.27**Religious composition of part-time employment
1992 -2007**

| | 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 |

Table A6.28**Number of part-time in employment 1992 -2007**

| | 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 |

Table A6.29**Median hourly rate**

| | Males | | Females | | Both sexes | |
|--------------|-------|------|---------|------|------------|------|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| Spring 1995 | 5.33 | 5.08 | 4.29 | 3.95 | 4.74 | 4.57 |
| Spring 1996 | 6.34 | 5.15 | 4.05 | 4.56 | 5.55 | 5.00 |
| Spring 1997 | 6.26 | 5.20 | 4.11 | 5.33 | 5.15 | 5.20 |
| Spring 1998 | 6.25 | 5.27 | 4.93 | 5.00 | 5.70 | 5.15 |
| Spring 1999 | 6.15 | 5.30 | 5.05 | 5.80 | 5.72 | 5.43 |
| Spring 2000 | 7.14 | 5.64 | 5.58 | 5.80 | 6.15 | 5.74 |
| Spring 2001 | 7.00 | 6.89 | 6.25 | 5.17 | 6.67 | 6.31 |
| Spring 2002 | 7.36 | 7.50 | 6.43 | 6.17 | 7.00 | 6.39 |
| Spring 2003 | 8.09 | 6.59 | 6.19 | 6.25 | 7.49 | 6.55 |
| Spring 2004 | 7.38 | 8.00 | 6.51 | 7.80 | 6.90 | 7.80 |
| Spring 2005 | 8.33 | 8.18 | 7.08 | 7.82 | 7.70 | 8.00 |
| 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 |

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

| | Full-Time | | Part-Time | |
|--------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| | P | RC | P | RC |
| Spring 1995 | 5.21 | 4.81 | 3.48 | 3.61 |
| Spring 1996 | 6.09 | 5.23 | 3.95 | 3.57 |
| Spring 1997 | 5.66 | 5.54 | 3.50 | 4.06 |
| Spring 1998 | 6.14 | 5.32 | 4.22 | 4.75 |
| Spring 1999 | 6.00 | 6.08 | 4.75 | 3.67 |
| Spring 2000 | 7.14 | 6.08 | 4.80 | 4.50 |
| Spring 2001 | 7.00 | 6.68 | 4.38 | 4.40 |
| Spring 2002 | 7.58 | 7.34 | 5.15 | 4.63 |
| Spring 2003 | 7.90 | 6.84 | 5.29 | 5.11 |
| Spring 2004 | 7.27 | 8.00 | 5.50 | 7.00 |
| Spring 2005 | 8.33 | 8.44 | 5.40 | 5.00 |
| Apr-Jun 2006 | 8.33 | 9.89 | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| Apr-Jun 2007 | 8.72 | 8.13 | 6.50 | 7.00 |

Table A7.1

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

| Participation in | Males | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|------------------|-------|-----|---------|-----|------------|-----|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| Yes | 12 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 12 |
| No | 88 | 88 | 90 | 88 | 89 | 88 |

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 | 19,000 | 15,000 | 16,000 | 17,000 | 35,000 |
| No | 142,000 | 108,000 | 139,000 | 118,000 | 281,000 | 226,000 |

Table A7.3

Highest level of qualification (economically active persons)
(working age)

| | Males | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|-------------------------|-------|-----|---------|-----|------------|-----|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| Higher | 21 | 24 | 32 | 39 | 26 | 31 |
| A-level (or equivalent) | 18 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 |
| GCSE (or equivalent) | 20 | 16 | 31 | 22 | 25 | 19 |
| Trade Apprenticeships | 17 | 15 | * | * | 10 | 8 |
| Other qualifications | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| No qualifications | 17 | 21 | 12 | 11 | 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.

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

Table A7.4

Highest level of qualification, economically active persons of working age (thousands)

| | Males | | Females | | Both Sexes | |
|-------------------------|--------|-----|---------|-----|------------|-----|
| | P | RC | P | RC | P | RC |
| | Higher | 45 | 41 | 55 | 59 | 100 |
| A-level (or equivalent) | 38 | 27 | 29 | 27 | 67 | 55 |
| GCSE (or equivalent) | 43 | 28 | 53 | 33 | 96 | 62 |
| Trade Apprenticeships | 36 | 26 | * | * | 37 | 37 |
| Other qualifications | 13 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 23 | 23 |
| No qualifications | 37 | 37 | 20 | 17 | 58 | 54 |
| Not stated | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Total | 214 | 175 | 171 | 151 | 385 | 327 |

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 |

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 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| 35-44 | 21 | 21 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| 45-59/64 | 24 | 34 | 21 | 18 | 23 | 28 |
| Working age | 17 | 21 | 12 | 11 | 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 | 8,000 | 10,000 | * | * | 11,000 | 15,000 |
| 35-44 | 11,000 | 10,000 | * | * | 17,000 | 15,000 |
| 45-59/64 | 19,000 | 16,000 | 11,000 | 7,000 | 30,000 | 24,000 |
| Working age | 37,000 | 37,000 | 20,000 | 17,000 | 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 |

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 | 15 |
| Unemployed | * | 36 |
| Inactive | 39 | 41 |

Table A7.10

Number with no formal qualification by labour market outcomes

| | Both Sexes | |
|------------|------------|--------|
| | P | RC |
| Employed | 54,000 | 47,000 |
| Unemployed | * | 6,000 |
| Inactive | 48,000 | 56,000 |

Table A8.1

**Religious composition of the population aged 16+
NUTS 3 regions**

| | P | | RC | |
|--------------------|----|--|----|--|
| | % | | % | |
| Belfast | 54 | | 46 | |
| Outer Belfast | 77 | | 23 | |
| East of NI | 65 | | 35 | |
| North of NI | 46 | | 54 | |
| West & south of NI | 34 | | 66 | |

Table A8.2

**Religious composition of the working age population
NUTS 3 regions**

| | P | | RC | |
|--------------------|----|--|----|--|
| | % | | % | |
| Belfast | 51 | | 49 | |
| Outer Belfast | 74 | | 26 | |
| East of NI | 62 | | 38 | |
| North of NI | 42 | | 58 | |
| West & south of NI | 32 | | 68 | |

Table A8.3

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

| | P | | RC | |
|--------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Active | Inactive | Active | Inactive |
| Belfast | 67 | 33 | 70 | 30 |
| Outer Belfast | 78 | 22 | 82 | 18 |
| East of NI | 80 | 20 | 71 | 29 |
| North of NI | 75 | 25 | 64 | 36 |
| West & South of NI | 70 | 30 | 71 | 29 |

Table A8.4

**Proportion of the working age population economically
active or inactive Belfast region 1995 - 2007**

| | 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 |

Table A8.5

**Proportion of the working age population economically
active or inactive Outer Belfast area 1995 - 2007**

| | 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 |

Table A8.6

**Proportion of the working age population economically
active or inactive East of NI 1995 - 2007**

| | 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 |

Table A8.7

**Proportion of the working age population economically
active or inactive North of NI 1995 - 2007**

| | 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 |

Table A8.8

Proportion of the working age population economically active or inactive West & South of NI 1995 - 2007

| | 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 |

Table A8.9

Proportion of the working age population in employment by NUTS3 region

| | P | RC |
|--------------------|----|----|
| | % | % |
| Belfast | 66 | 66 |
| Outer Belfast | 76 | 79 |
| East of NI | 76 | 69 |
| North of NI | 72 | 58 |
| West & South of NI | 69 | 68 |

Table A8.10

Proportion of the working age population in employment Belfast region 1995 - 2007

| | 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 |

Table A8.11

Proportion of the working age population in employment Outer Belfast region 1995 - 2007

| | 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 |

Table A8.12

Proportion of the working age population in employment East of NI 1995 - 2007

| | 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 | 80 | 71 |

Table A8.13

Proportion of the working age population in employment North of NI 1995 - 2007

| | 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 | 75 | 64 |

Table A8.14**Proportion of the working age population in
employment West & South of NI 1995 - 2007**

| | 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 | 70 | 71 |

APPENDIX B

Technical Notes

Sample

The sample of addresses for the 2007 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 2007 annual database that this report is based upon was constructed on a calendar basis i.e. respondents were interviewed over the period 1st January 2007 to 31st December 2007. 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 2007 LFS

A total of 7,096 interviews were achieved with respondents aged 16 or older across the four quarters in the 2007 annual dataset. Due to the fact that the 2007 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 2007 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 2007.

| Response rates in each quarter | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Jan-May | Apr-Jun | Jul-Sept | Oct-Dec |
| | 2007 | 2007 | 2007 | 2007 |
| Fully and partially responding households | 1,734 | 1,872 | 1,754 | 1,736 |
| Eligible sample | 2,288 | 2,483 | 2,358 | 2,333 |
| Response rate | 75.8% | 75.4% | 75.5% | 74.4% |

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, 2007 | | |
|--|--|---|
| Age Group | Percentage of respondents in age group | Percentage of estimated private household population in age group |
| Under 16 | 22.5 | 21.6 |
| 16 - 19 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| 20 - 24 | 5.8 | 7.5 |
| 25 - 29 | 5.8 | 6.6 |
| 30 - 34 | 6.2 | 6.5 |
| 35 - 39 | 6.6 | 7.3 |
| 40 - 44 | 7.6 | 7.4 |
| 45 - 49 | 7.1 | 6.8 |
| 50 - 54 | 6.5 | 6.0 |
| 55 - 59 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| 60 - 64 | 5.6 | 5.1 |
| 65+ | 14.6 | 13.8 |
| 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, 2006 and 2007 individual datasets have been revised. This means that there may be slight differences

between the values quoted in this report and previous reports.

Work is ongoing to update the 2004 individual dataset and the household quarterly datasets for the period 1992 – 2007. Supplementary data will be published in the future showing the revised figures as the revised datasets become available.

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 98% 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 who are at college in the survey reference week are classified, by convention, as part-time.

Sampling error

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

The following table shows the proportions obtained from the LFS religion 2007 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 78.5% and 83.0%'.

Confidence intervals for economic activity rates (Working age) 2007

| | Rate | Confidence Interval | Lower Limit | Upper Limit |
|---------------|-------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| P Males | 80.9% | +/-2.3 | 78.6% | 83.2% |
| RC Males | 75.4% | +/-2.7 | 72.7% | 78.1% |
| P Females | 69.6% | +/-2.8 | 66.8% | 72.4% |
| RC Females | 65.9% | +/-2.9 | 63.0% | 68.8% |
| P both sexes | 75.5% | +/-1.8 | 73.7% | 77.3% |
| RC both sexes | 70.7% | +/-2.0 | 68.7% | 72.7% |

Confidence intervals for unemployment rates (All ages 16+) 2007

| | Rate | Confidence Interval | Lower Limit | Upper Limit |
|---------------|------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| P Males | 3.6% | +/-1.2 | 2.4% | 4.8% |
| RC Males | 6.1% | +/-1.7 | 4.4% | 7.8% |
| P Females | * | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| RC Females | 4.7% | +/-1.6 | 3.1% | 6.3% |
| P both sexes | 3.1% | +/-0.8 | 2.3% | 3.9% |
| RC both sexes | 5.4% | +/-1.2 | 4.2% | 6.6% |

Confidence intervals for unemployment Differential (ratio of rates) 2007

| | Ratio | Confidence Interval | Lower Limit | Upper Limit |
|---------------|-------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| RC Males | * | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| RC Females | * | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| RC both sexes | 1.7 | +/-0.5 | 1.2 | 2.2 |

Confidence intervals for unemployment Differential (gap measure) 2007

| | | Confidence Interval | Lower Limit | Upper Limit |
|------------|------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Males | 2.5% | +/-2.1 | 0.4% | 4.6% |
| Females | * | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Both sexes | 2.3% | +/-1.4 | 0.9% | 3.7% |

Confidence intervals for religious composition of those in employment (16+) 2007

| | Rate | Confidence Interval | Lower Limit | Upper Limit |
|---------------|-------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| P Males | 55.6% | +/-2.4 | 53.2% | 58.0% |
| RC Males | 44.4% | +/-2.4 | 42.0% | 46.8% |
| P Females | 54.2% | +/-2.6 | 51.6% | 56.8% |
| RC Females | 45.8% | +/-2.6 | 43.2% | 48.4% |
| 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) 2007

| | Rate | Confidence Interval | Lower Limit | Upper Limit |
|---------------|-------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| P Males | 55.0% | +/-2.4 | 52.6% | 57.4% |
| RC Males | 45.0% | +/-2.4 | 42.6% | 47.4% |
| P Females | 53.1% | +/-2.7 | 50.4% | 55.8% |
| RC Females | 46.9% | +/-2.7 | 44.2% | 49.6% |
| P both sexes | 54.1% | +/-1.8 | 52.3% | 55.9% |
| RC both sexes | 45.9% | +/-1.8 | 44.1% | 47.7% |

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

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

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

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

Publication Threshold

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

Grossing to population totals

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

Regrossing

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

The full regrossing of LFS estimates have been calculated for several years covered in this report. However not all years have been regrossed and the reader should be

aware that some results published may differ from 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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