

# Health Intelligence briefing

## Minority ethnic groups – population update from the 2011 Census

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### Key points

- Overall, NI has seen an increase in both the population born outside the UK/ROI and the population of non-White ethnic background. The 2011 Census counted 80,760 individuals born outside the UK/ROI and 31,113 individuals of non-White ethnic background (4.5% and 1.72% of the total NI population, respectively). Nonetheless, a lower ME population was counted for both markers in NI than in Scotland (6.5%, 4%) and in England and Wales (12.7%, 14%).
- The composition of the ME community in NI still remains different to the composition of the BME communities in England and Wales and Scotland which may limit the transferability of research findings from Great Britain to NI. However, one similarity to the GB context that seems to have emerged in NI as well is the disadvantage of women of Pakistani and Bangladeshi background in relation to their economic position.
- Foreign-born and non-White ethnic individuals had a younger age profile, ie larger proportion aged 16-64, than the UK/ROI born and White ethnic group.
- Both Belfast and Southern HSCT area had the largest proportion of foreign born individuals (6.1% each), with clusters being the Dungannon, Craigavon, Belfast, Newry and Mourne, and Ballymena LGDs. Belfast HSCT area was also the most ethnically diverse (3.44%) location.

- Higher proportions of foreign born and ethnic minority people were qualified to degree level than their UK/ROI born and White counterparts, the exceptions being individuals from the Accession countries, the Bangladeshi and Black Other group (reporting a higher rate of other qualifications).
- Overall, economic activity and employment were higher among the foreign-born and non-White ethnic groups. However, unemployment disproportionately affected ethnic minority women and men in the Black ethnic group. Looking after the home/family was the more commonly identified status among women of non-White ethnic background. Pakistani and Bangladeshi women seemed to be particularly disadvantaged.
- In terms of occupation, those born in Other non-EU countries and those of Asian background were over-represented among the professional occupations, those born in the EU Accession countries and from the Black Other ethnic group were over-represented among process, plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations.
- Among all usual residents aged 3 and over, 50,376 individuals did not have English as a main language (excluding Irish speakers). Of these, over 14,000 people reported poor English proficiency (cannot speak it well or at all; 28.5%); this was particularly common among those who had Chinese, an Eastern European language or Portuguese as their main language. Not having English as a main language and lower English proficiency were disadvantageous for women in relation to economic activity, employment and unemployment.
- Both foreign-born and non-White ethnic people reported having higher rates of very good/good health and lower rates of long-term health problems/disability that limit day-to-day activities than the UK/ROI born and White population.

## Glossary

EU countries before 2004 accession:	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom <i>These are also referred to as <b>old EU member states/countries</b>.</i>
EU Accession countries 2004 onwards:	Several European countries joined the EU in 2004 – this includes the A8 countries (countries with low per capita income) and Malta and Republic of Cyprus (countries with a per capita income closer to the EU average). In 2008, Bulgaria and Romania also joined the EU (referred to as A2 countries). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A8 countries: Poland, Lithuania, Slovakia, Latvia, Czech, Estonia, Hungary, Slovenia</li> <li>• A2 countries: Bulgaria, Romania</li> </ul> <i>All together are referred to as <b>EU Accession countries</b>.</i>
Ethnic group	Definition of groups for NI Census can be found here: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/measuring-equality/equality/ethnic-nat-identity-religion/ethnic-group/index.html#1">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/measuring-equality/equality/ethnic-nat-identity-religion/ethnic-group/index.html#1</a>
Ethnic group – Mixed	White and Black Caribbean White and Black African White and Asian Any other Mixed / Multiple ethnic background, please describe
Ethnic group – Other	Arab Any other ethnic group, please describe
HSCT	Health and Social Care Trust
LGD	Local Government District

### **Access to the 2011 Census information**

The main source of data in this HIB is the 2011 Census and detailed information can be found at the NISRA website <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx> (searches can be restricted to Ethnicity, identity, religion and language in 'Subset').

A specific summary report *Detailed characteristics for Northern Ireland on ethnicity, country of birth and language* (NISRA, 2013a) can also be accessed on the website: [http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/2011\\_results\\_detailed\\_characteristics.html](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/2011_results_detailed_characteristics.html)

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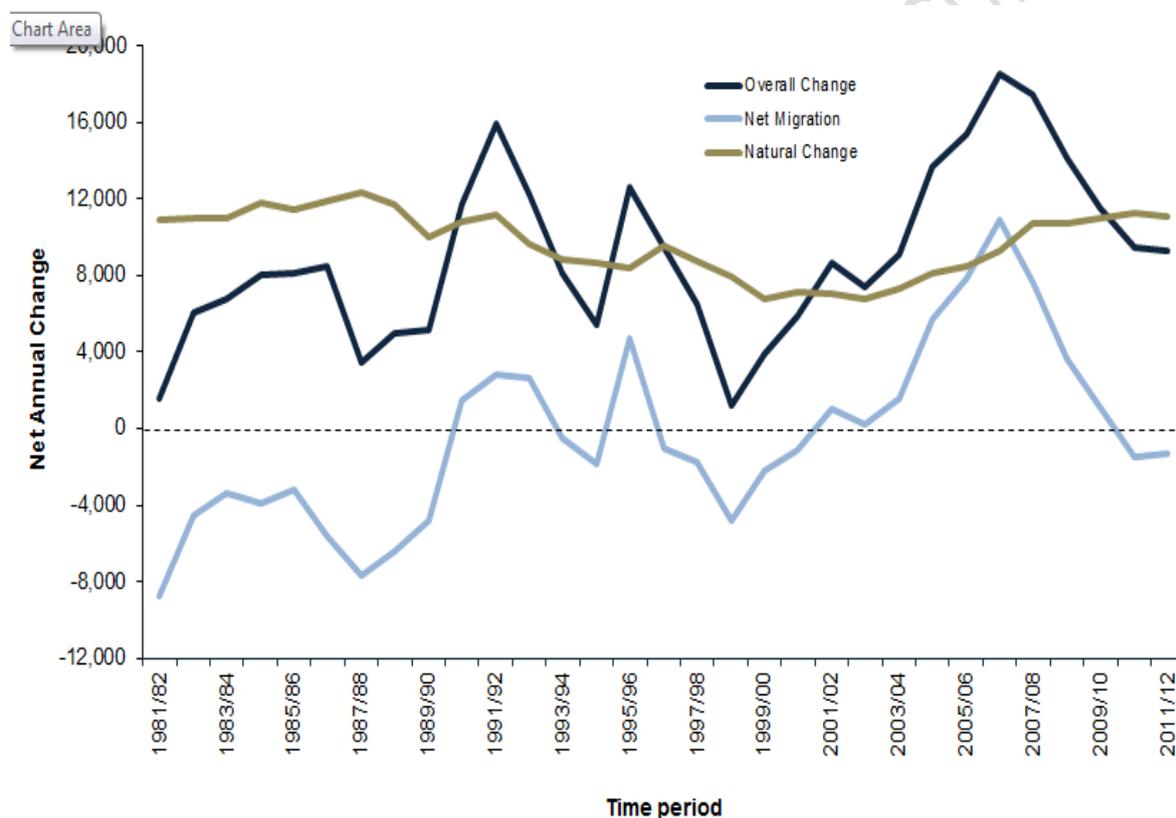
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## Introduction

The Public Health Agency (PHA) has a major role to play in reducing health and social wellbeing inequalities in Northern Ireland (NI) and minority ethnic (ME)/migrant communities have been identified as one of the more vulnerable groups in society. Any approach to protect and improve the health and social wellbeing of minority ethnic communities across Northern Ireland must be informed by a rounded understanding of the composition of these communities.

Since the early 2000s, NI had seen population growth which in recent years has again reversed to population loss (see Figure 1). The Annual Report 2012 by the Registrar General (NISRA, 2013b) shows that in the year to mid-2012, 23,300 individuals came to NI whilst 24,600 left NI, resulting in a net out-migration of 1,300 people.

Figure 1. Components of population change in NI: 1981/82 – 2011/12



Source: NISRA (2013b). Registrar General Northern Ireland Annual Report 2012

Inward migration has contributed to a greater diversity of people from different ethnic and national backgrounds. Over the main immigration period it had been difficult to develop an overall picture of the ME/migrant population, requiring reliance on various recording sources, none of them being comprehensive.

The 2011 Census (conducted on 27 May, 2011), which collected information on the resident population, provides an opportunity for a detailed exploration of the ME community, not just in terms of a population count but also in relation to a diverse range of socio-demographic and health-related measures.

In NI, the ethnic group measure primarily focuses on non-White people of Asian, Black, Mixed or Other origin, with the exception of Irish Travellers as an indigenous White minority ethnic group.<sup>1</sup> However, the broad White category does not differentiate sufficiently between the various White migrant groups that arrived in NI, particularly since 2004. Therefore, country of birth was also requested from residents completing the 2011 Census. This is particularly useful for first-generation migrants. Other measures to explore the multi-cultural composition of a population include first/main language, religion and national identity/passport held. Overall, the variety of indicators shows the complexity of the ethnic/migrant dimension.

***This briefing focuses on the published information on ME/migrant communities using the country of birth, ethnic group, and, to a lesser degree, main language measures of the 2011 Census*** that are available on the NISRA website

[http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/2011\\_results\\_detailed\\_characteristics.html](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/2011_results_detailed_characteristics.html).

Further detailed information such as breakdowns by smaller areas as well as by age groups and other characteristics can be accessed via this link. Due to the wealth of data available, only a summary of statistics is provided. Some variation in figures is possible as not all individuals completed all Census questions.

Please note that no statistics on Irish Travellers are reported here as a separate Briefing had been published and the population numbers in the Census appear to underestimate the true population size when compared to the findings from the All Ireland Traveller Health Study.

## Overall figures for NI and comparison to the 2001 Census

The 2011 Census counted an overall population of 1,810,863 people (887,323 males, 923,540 females) in NI; of these 80,760 (40,567 males, 40,193 females) were born outside the UK, ROI, Channel Islands and Isle of Man (referred to as born outside the UK/ROI or foreign-born hereafter). Those born outside the UK/ROI represent 4.5% of the overall population (4.6% of all males, 4.4% of all females). This reflects an increase in those born outside the UK/ROI compared to the 2001 Census when 30,559 were recorded as foreign-born, which represented 1.8% of the total population.

Table 1. Country of birth: changes from 2001 to 2011

Census year	NI total	Other EU countries		Elsewhere	
		N	%	N	%
2001	1,685,267	10,355	0.6	20,204	1.2
2011	1,810,863	45,290	2.5	35,331	2.0

Source: NISRA; 2001 Census figures

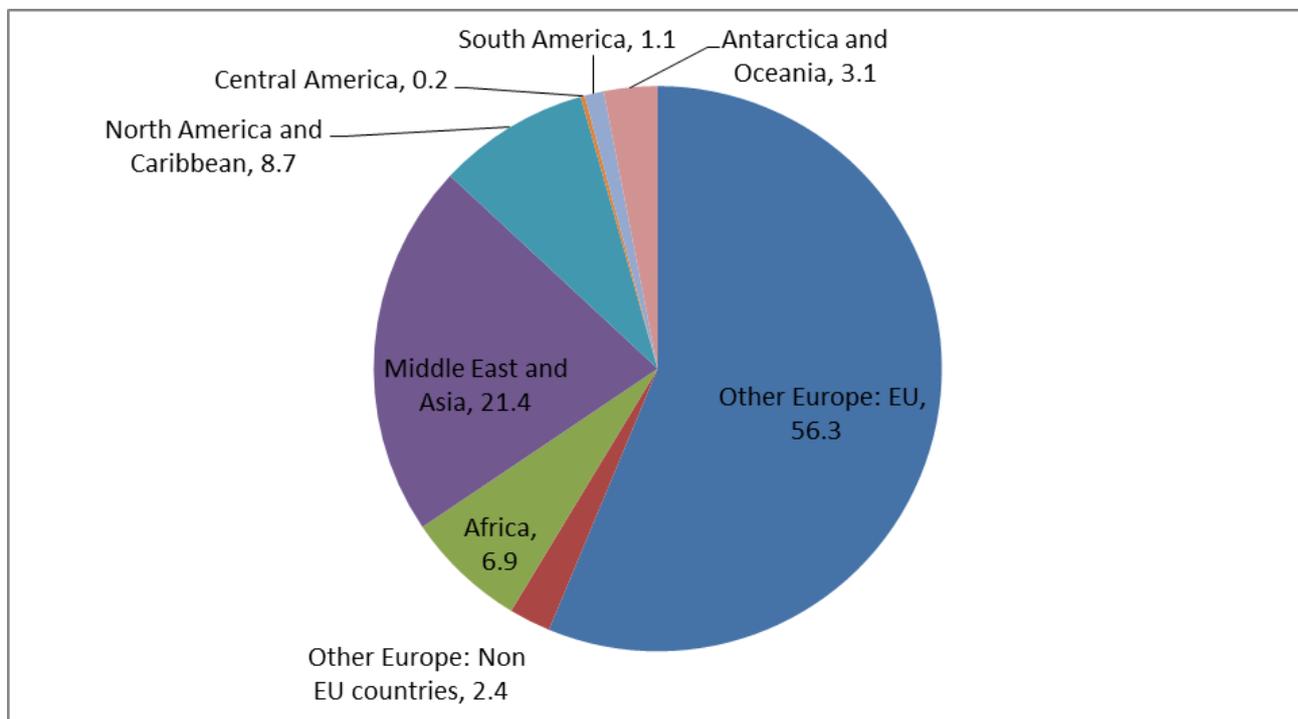
<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/2001%20Census%20Results/Key%20Statistics/KeyStatisticstoOutputAreaLevel.html>

Over half (45,429; 56.3%) of the foreign-born individuals in 2011 were born in an EU member state; this group had the largest increase which was more than four-fold since 2001 (see Table 1). The foreign-born population originating from all non-EU countries had nearly doubled since the 2001 Census, rising from 20,204 people to 35,331. The largest group

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/measuring-equality/equality/ethnic-nat-identity-religion/ethnic-group/index.html#1>

were 17,293 individuals born in the Middle East and Asia, followed by 6,999 from North America and Caribbean, 5,581 from Africa, 2,468 from Antarctica and Oceania, 1,917 from non-EU European countries, and fewer from South America (875) and Central America (194; for a very detailed break-down, highlighting selected countries, please see Table 6 further below). Figure 2 shows the distribution of country of birth by continents for all foreign-born individuals.

Figure 2: Proportion of country of birth by continent for foreign-born individuals



The 2011 Census also identified 31,113 individuals of non-White ethnic background, representing 1.72% of the population in NI. This was more than double the non-White ethnic population that was reported in the 2001 Census: 14,279 individuals representing 0.85% of the population. Within the non-White ethnic groups, people from Chinese (6,303), Indian (6,198), and mixed background (6,014) formed the largest groups in 2011. This pattern is similar to 2001, though figures were lower then.

Among the broad ethnic categories, the strongest increase was seen within the Black ethnic group, a three-fold increase since 2001. Using the more detailed ethnic groups, the by far largest increase was seen among Other Asians (almost 26-fold, primarily driven by those born in the Philippines see Table 6), followed by Black African and Indian individuals.

Table 2. Ethnic group: changes from 2001 to 2011

Ethnic group		2001 Census	2011 Census	Increase from 2001 to 2011 (fold)
<b>All usual residents</b>		<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>1,810,863</b>	
<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,670,988</b>	<b>1,779,750</b>	
<b>Asian</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,824</b>	<b>19,130</b>	<b>2.8</b>
	Chinese	4,145	6,303	1.5
	Indian	1,567	6,198	4.0
	Pakistani	666	1,091	1.6
	Bangladeshi	252	540	2.1
	Other Asian	194	4,998	25.8
<b>Black</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>3.2</b>
	Caribbean	255	372	1.5
	African	494	2,345	4.7
	Other	387	899	2.3
<b>Mixed</b>		<b>3,319</b>	<b>6,014</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Other</b>		<b>1,290</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Total non-white</b>		<b>14,279</b>	<b>31,113</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Total % non-white</b>		<b>0.85</b>	<b>1.72</b>	

Source: NISRA; 2001 Census figures

<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/2001%20Census%20Results/Key%20Statistics/KeyStatisticstoOutputAreaLevel.html>

### Comparing NI to Great Britain

The 2011 Census also permits a comparison of the BME/migrant population across the UK (Table 3). Despite the recent increases in the migrant community in NI, it still has the lowest non-UK/ROI born population: 4.5% versus 12.7% in England and Wales and 6.5% in Scotland. However, when focusing on those born in ROI, unsurprisingly, NI has the higher proportion.

Table 3. Country of birth across the UK countries: broad categories

	NI		England & Wales		Scotland	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,810,863</b>		<b>56,075,912</b>		<b>5,295,000</b>	
<b>Born in</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>UK</b>	1,692,270	93.5	48,570,902	86.6	4,900,000	93.0
<b>ROI</b>	37,833	2.1	407,357	0.7	23,000	0.5
<b>Non-UK/ROI</b>	<b>80,760</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>7,097,653</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>346,000</b>	<b>6.5</b>

Sources: ONS (2013), National Records of Scotland (2013)

There were differences between the UK regions regarding the top ten countries of birth, with the pattern in NI being quite different from Great Britain (GB, Table 4). NI showed more Eastern European countries and less so the familiar pattern of Asian or even African countries as known from the GB context. Those born in the Top 10 countries of birth make up nearly two-thirds (65%) of all non-UK/ROI born individuals in NI but only 44% in England in Wales and 54% in Scotland, suggesting greater diversity among foreign-born individuals in GB, particularly in England.

Table 4. Top 10 countries of birth by UK countries

	NI (N=1,810,863)		England & Wales (N=56,075,912)		Scotland (N=5,295,000)	
	Country	N	Country	N	Country	N
1.	Poland	19,658	India	694,148	Poland	55,000
2.	Lithuania	7,341	Poland	579,121	India	23,000
3.	India	4,796	Pakistan	482,137	Germany	22,000
4.	USA	4,251	Germany	273,564	Pakistan	20,000
5.	Germany	3,908	Bangladesh	211,500	USA	16,000
6.	Philippines	2,947	Nigeria	191,183	China	15,000
7.	Slovakia	2,681	South Africa	191,023	South Africa	11,000
8.	Canada	2,323	USA	177,185	Nigeria	9,000
9.	Latvia	2,297	Jamaica	160,095	Canada	9,000
10.	China	2,223	China	152,498	Australia	8,000

Note: the listings for England & Wales and Scotland were adjusted: ROI was removed (see Table 3) to allow for comparison with other NI analyses in this report that refer to non-UK/ROI; relevant figures are shown in Table 3

Source: National Records of Scotland (2013); England & Wales figures

[http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC2109EWR/view/2092957703?rows=c\\_sex&cols=c\\_cob](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC2109EWR/view/2092957703?rows=c_sex&cols=c_cob)

For example, Poland was the most frequently mentioned country of birth (though only second place in England and Wales; however, it ranked first when the 2001-2011 period was considered, ONS, 2013, p.19). While Polish-born individuals make up about 1% of the total population in each country, their proportion of the non-UK/ROI born individuals was the largest in NI (24%) compared to Scotland (19%) and England & Wales (8%).

In terms of ethnic group, NI has the smallest numbers and proportion of people from non-White ethnic background (Table 5): 1.72% in NI compare to 4% in Scotland and 14% in England and Wales. The discrepancy in proportion of the total population between NI and England and Wales is particularly large for Black ethnic people (0.19% versus 3.4%) but least so for Chinese people (0.35% versus 0.7%). Again, Table 5 shows that NI has a different composition of its population based on ethnic group compared to GB, particularly among the Asian groups (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi).

The starkest contrast can be drawn with London, the UK's most ethnically diverse location, where only 59.8% identified as belonging to the White ethnic group, whilst only 44.9% identified themselves as White British (ONS, 2012).

As both country of birth and ethnic group measures show that the composition of the minority ethnic/migrant population in NI is substantially different from that in GB, caution may need to be applied when drawing on findings based on BME communities in GB.

Table 5. Comparing ethnic group between the UK countries

	Population figures			Percentage of total population		
	NI	England & Wales	Scotland	% NI	% E&W	% Scotland
<b>All</b>	<b>1,810,863</b>	<b>56,075,912</b>	<b>5,295,000</b>			
<b>White total</b>	<b>1,779,750</b>	<b>48,209,395</b>	<b>5,084,000</b>	<b>98.28</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>96.0</b>
<b>Asian total</b>	<b>19,130</b>	<b>4,213,531</b>	<b>141,000</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Chinese	6,303	393,141	34,000	0.35	0.7	0.6
Indian	6,198	1,412,958	33,000	0.34	2.5	0.6
Pakistani	1,091	1,124,511	49,000	0.06	2.0	0.9
Bangladeshi	540	447,201	4,000	0.03	0.8	0.1
Other	4,998	835,720	21,000	0.28	1.5	0.4
<b>Black total</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>1,864,890</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
African	2,345	989,628	30,000	0.02	1.8	0.6
Caribbean	372	594,825	3,000	0.13	1.1	<0.1
Other	899	280,437	3,000	0.04	0.5	<0.1
<b>Mixed/multiple ethnic</b>	<b>6,014</b>	<b>1,224,400</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>563,696</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Arab		230,600	9,000		0.4	0.2
Other		333,096	5,000		0.6	0.1
<b>All non-White</b>	<b>31,113</b>	<b>7,866,517</b>	<b>211,000</b>	<b>1.72%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>

Source: England & Wales figures

[http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/LC2101EW/view/2092957703?rows=c\\_ethpuk11&cols=c\\_s\\_ex](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/LC2101EW/view/2092957703?rows=c_ethpuk11&cols=c_s_ex); percentage ONS (2012)

Scotland figures and percentage: National Records of Scotland (2013, p.12)

### ME/migrant population by HSCT area

There was also variation in which HSCT area specific foreign-born individuals settled (see Table 6). Overall, the highest proportion of those born outside UK/ROI settled in the Southern HSCT area (27.1%), followed by Belfast (26.2%), the Northern (21.3%), the South Eastern (14.5%) and Western (11.0%) HSCT areas. However, BHSCT and SHSCT have the highest proportion of foreign born individuals out of their respective populations (6.1% each), higher than the NI average of 4.5% (NHSCT 3.7%, SEHSCT 3.4%, WHSCT 3.0%). Table 6 provides more country-specific detail.

The high proportion of foreign-born individuals in the Southern HSC Trust area was driven by migrants from EU countries, particularly from A8 countries (one-third of Polish, two-thirds of Lithuanian, and half of the Latvian populations in NI, see Map 1), and from Portugal (two-thirds of all Portuguese in NI).

Those born in the Middle-East and Asia (40%), Africa (36%) and non-EU Europe (29%) were primarily living in Belfast, while those from South America lived in Belfast (29%) and the Southern HSCT area (29%). Migrants from Antarctica & Oceania settled mainly in the Belfast, Northern and South Eastern HSCT area (a quarter each).

Overall, Belfast had the most diverse foreign-born population and the largest share of most continents, except for EU-born individuals (20%), while the Western Trust area had the lowest share of migrants from most continents, except for those from Central America (18%), with the lowest being migrants from Africa and South America (7%).

Table 6. Country of birth by HSCT – intermediate detail

HSCT	NI	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western
<b>All usual residents</b>	<b>1,810,863</b>	<b>348,204</b>	<b>463,297</b>	<b>346,911</b>	<b>358,034</b>	<b>294,417</b>
<b>All foreign born</b>	<b>80,621</b>	<b>21,148</b>	<b>17,135</b>	<b>11,664</b>	<b>21,817</b>	<b>8,857</b>
<b>% between HSCTs</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>Other Europe:</b>	<b>47,207</b>	<b>9,486</b>	<b>10,447</b>	<b>5,639</b>	<b>16,376</b>	<b>5,259</b>
<b>EU countries:</b>	<b>45,290</b>	<b>8,919</b>	<b>10,040</b>	<b>5,257</b>	<b>15,968</b>	<b>5,106</b>
Germany	3,908	836	995	1,111	501	465
Latvia	2,297	159	391	311	1,133	303
Lithuania	7,341	336	856	669	4,840	640
Poland	19,658	4,547	4,610	1,748	6,389	2,364
Portugal	1,996	120	440	87	1,300	49
Romania	1,094	262	464	149	132	87
Slovakia	2,681	699	1,164	173	463	182
Other EU	6,315	1,960	1,120	1,009	1,210	1,016
<b>Non EU countries:</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>153</b>
Russia	349	105	71	48	98	27
Turkey	377	155	76	72	53	21
Other Non EU	1,191	307	260	262	257	105
<b>Africa:</b>	<b>5,581</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>396</b>
<b>North Africa:</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Central &amp; Western Africa:</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>48</b>
Nigeria	543	315	93	82	38	15
Other Central & Western Africa	565	164	103	108	157	33
<b>South &amp; Eastern Africa:</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>273</b>
Kenya	301	74	63	86	53	25
South Africa	1,847	482	464	479	262	160
Zambia	285	84	74	72	29	26
Zimbabwe	657	256	144	137	91	29
Other South & Eastern Africa	600	257	114	122	74	33
<b>Africa (not specified):</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Middle East &amp; Asia:</b>	<b>17,293</b>	<b>6,950</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>1,734</b>
<b>Middle East:</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>152</b>
Iran	282	95	55	39	17	76
Saudi Arabia	269	86	73	54	23	33
Other Middle East	520	240	77	95	65	43
<b>Eastern Asia:</b>	<b>4,498</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>356</b>
China	2,223	1,127	440	203	233	220
Hong Kong	1,906	650	478	412	253	113
Other Eastern Asia	369	155	110	40	41	23

HSCT	NI	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western
<b>Southern Asia:</b>	<b>6,042</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>724</b>
Bangladesh	360	165	26	125	30	14
India	4,796	2,013	980	702	479	622
Pakistan	620	192	163	80	120	65
Other Southern Asia	266	84	83	39	37	23
<b>South East Asia:</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>497</b>
Philippines	2,947	1,427	408	424	386	302
East Timor	894	1	28	0	848	17
Malaysia	705	392	120	91	57	45
Thailand	469	133	101	89	78	68
Singapore	274	67	67	81	28	31
Other South East Asia	336	109	45	49	99	34
<b>Central Asia:</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>North America &amp; Caribbean:</b>	<b>6,999</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,143</b>
Canada	2,323	632	561	599	340	191
United States of America	4,251	1,016	770	743	811	911
<b>Caribbean</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>
<i>Other N America &amp; Caribbean</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>14</i>
<b>Central America: Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>South America: Total</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Antarctica &amp; Oceania:</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>228</b>
Australia	1,750	465	461	377	276	171
New Zealand	584	149	158	143	79	55
Other Antarctica & Oceania	134	13	15	101	3	2
<b>Other</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

Note: This table excludes UK, ROI, other Ireland and Channel Islands as country of birth.

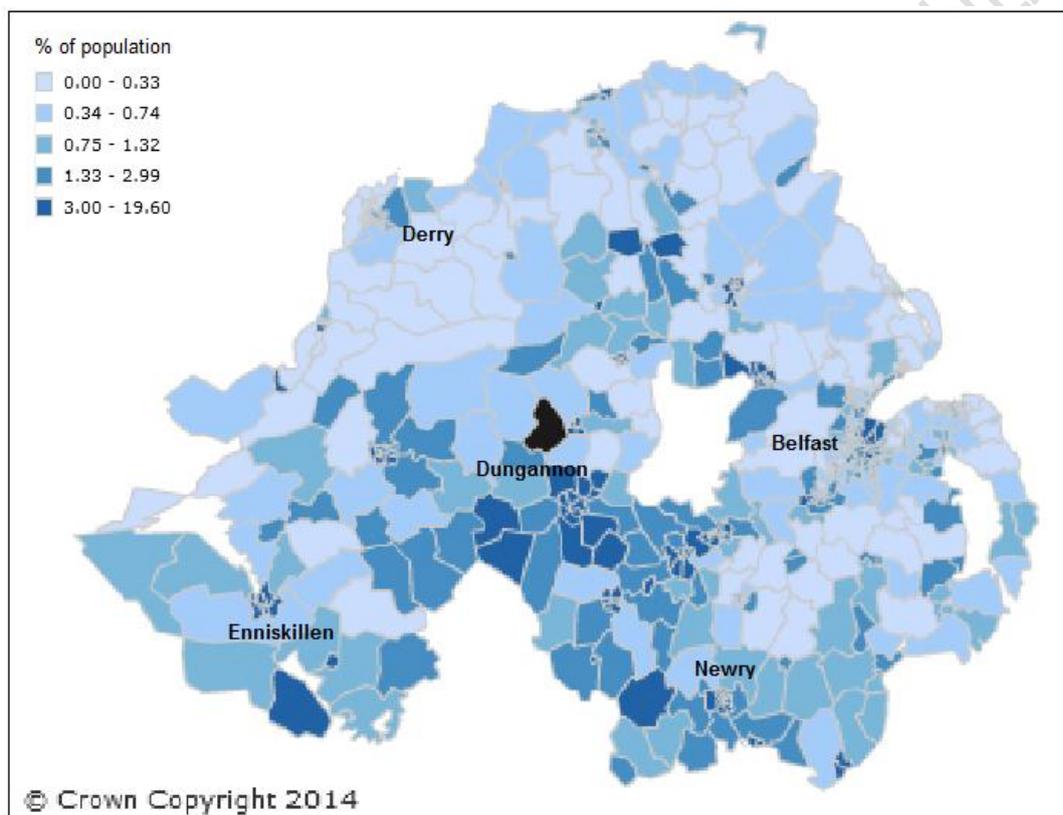
Migrants from specific countries of birth seemed to cluster in a few Local Government Districts (LGDs):

- **Poland:** Belfast (4,124), Craigavon (2,140), Newry & Mourne (1,902), Dungannon (1,396), Ballymena (1,094)
- **Lithuania:** Dungannon (1,923), Craigavon (1,094)
- **India:** Belfast (1,786)
- **Philippines:** Belfast (1,129)
- **China:** Belfast (1,029)
- **Portugal:** Craigavon (719), Dungannon (488)
- **East Timor:** Dungannon (699).

Based on the 2011 Census, Map 1 provides an even more detailed picture of the settlement (by wards) of migrants born in the EU Accession countries 2004 onwards. This suggests that migrants from EU Accession countries primarily settled in rural areas, particularly in the Southern HSCT area, refining the information provided in Table 6. As rural areas have smaller populations, the settlement of migrants from EU Accession countries disproportionately affected population composition in these areas. For example, England and Wales also reported a widely dispersed Polish population with some concentration in agricultural areas (ONS, 2013). In addition, some wards within Belfast also show a higher proportion of this migrant group. Detailed figures per ward area can be accessed via the interactive maps provided on NINIS:

<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/InteractiveMaps/Census%202011/Country%20of%20Birth%20KS204NI/atlas.html>

Map 1. Migration from EU Accession countries: proportion settled by ward in NI



Source: 2011 Census, NISRA interactive maps

<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/InteractiveMaps/Census%202011/Country%20of%20Birth%20KS204NI/atlas.html>

Table 7 presents the population data for ethnic group by HSCT. Belfast HSCT area had the largest proportion of non-White ethnic groups with 11,983 individuals, representing 3.44% of its total population, which reflects two to three times the non-White ethnic population compared to the other Trust areas. Belfast HSCT also had higher numbers across almost all ethnic groups, particularly Chinese, Indian, Other Asian, and Black African, except for Black Other who were more likely to live in Southern HSCT and South Eastern HSCT.

In contrast, the Western HSCT area had the lowest number and proportion of non-White ethnic groups overall (3,243 and 1.10%, respectively) and lowest numbers and proportions across most ethnic groups except for Indian, Black Caribbean and Other.

Table 7. Ethnic group overall and by HSCT

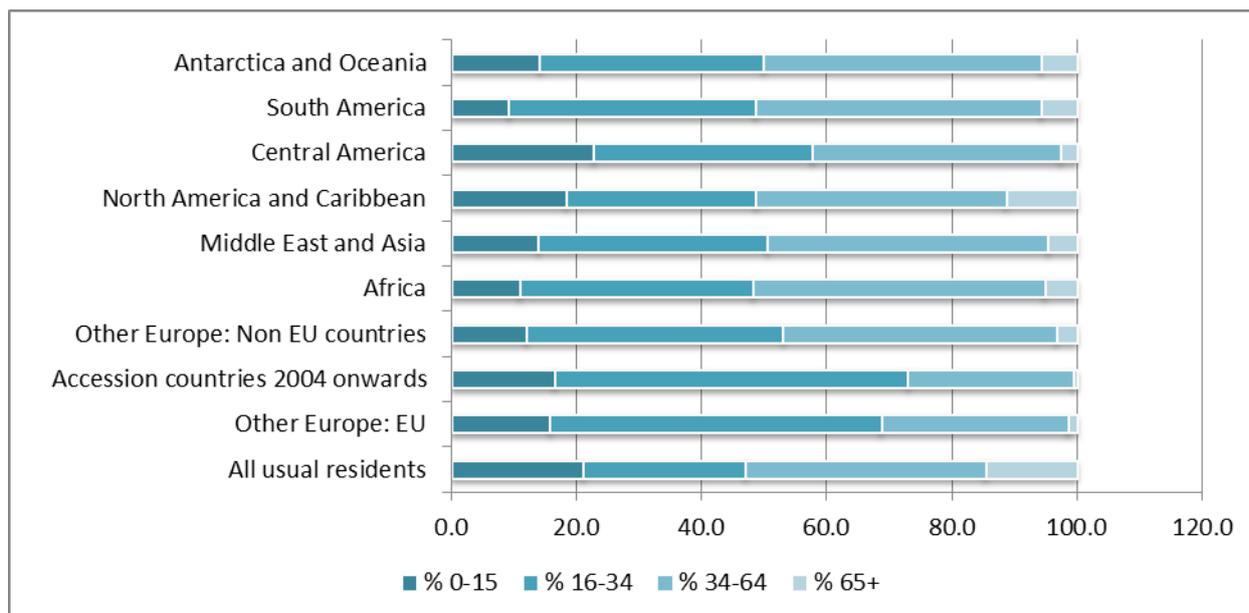
HSCT	Northern Ireland	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western
<b>All usual residents</b>	<b>1,810,863</b>	<b>348,204</b>	<b>463,297</b>	<b>346,911</b>	<b>358,034</b>	<b>294,417</b>
White	1,779,750	336,221	457,259	341,863	353,233	291,174
<b>All non-White</b>	<b>31,113</b>	<b>11,983</b>	<b>6,038</b>	<b>5,048</b>	<b>4,801</b>	<b>3,243</b>
Chinese	6,303	2,722	1,418	891	786	486
Indian	6,198	2,520	1,291	875	619	893
Pakistani	1,091	318	280	151	243	99
Bangladeshi	540	240	36	205	38	21
Other Asian	4,998	2,395	770	659	701	473
Black Caribbean	372	101	68	95	44	64
Black African	2,345	1,127	374	353	376	115
Black Other	899	156	114	208	363	58
Mixed	6,014	1,709	1,306	1,218	1,041	740
Other	2,353	695	381	393	590	294
<b>Percentage (%) of the total population per area</b>						
White	98.28	96.56	98.70	98.54	98.66	98.90
<b>All non-White</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.10</b>
Chinese	0.35	0.78	0.31	0.26	0.22	0.17
Indian	0.34	0.72	0.28	0.25	0.17	0.30
Pakistani	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.03
Bangladeshi	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.01
Other Asian	0.28	0.69	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.16
Black Caribbean	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02
Black African	0.13	0.32	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.04
Black Other	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.02
Mixed	0.33	0.49	0.28	0.35	0.29	0.25
Other	0.13	0.2	0.08	0.11	0.16	0.10

### Age structure of the ME community

In terms of broad age structure, overall those born outside the UK/ROI seemed to be younger than the whole population of usual residents (see Figure 3 and Table A2). This was mainly driven by migrants falling into the adult age range of 16-64. There was some variation by country of births, with those from EU Accession countries primarily falling into the younger adult age bracket (16-34) and all others being more frequently represented in the older adult age group (35-64; Table 8).

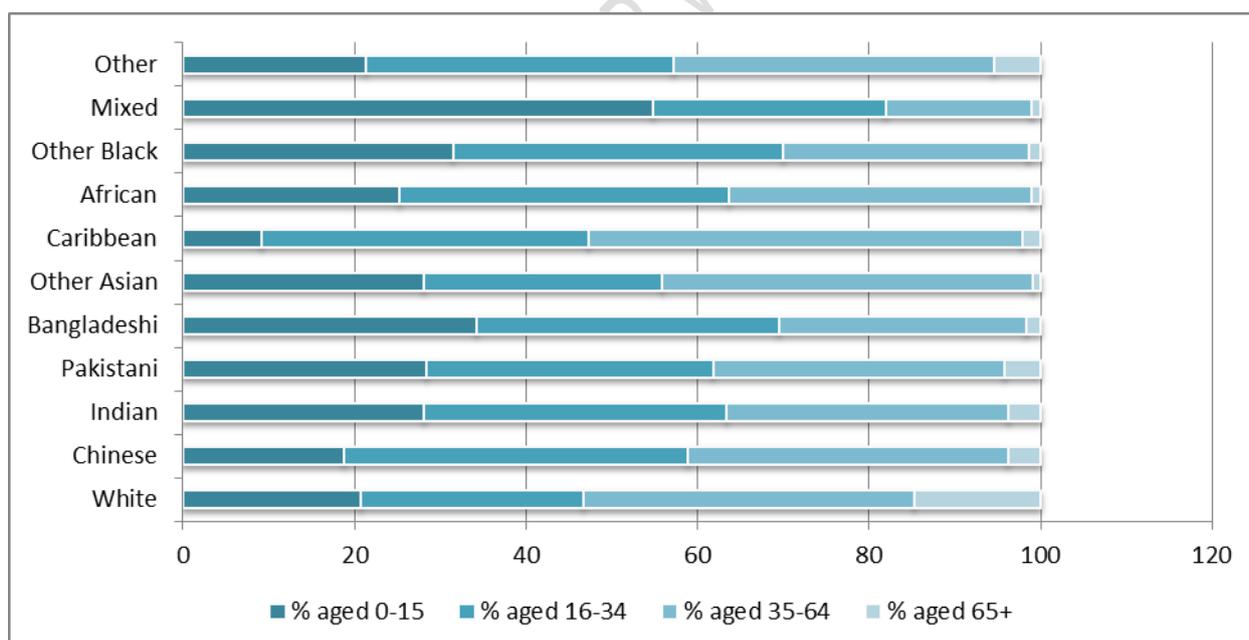
- **Aged 0-15:** 20.9% of all usual residents versus 15.0% of non-UK/ROI born migrants (range: 9.1% South America – 22.7% Central America)
- **Aged 16-34:** 26.0% of all usual residents versus 45.4% of non-UK/ROI born migrants (range: 30.5% North America and Caribbean – 56.6% EU Accession countries 2004)
- **Aged 35-64:** 38.4% of all usual residents versus 45.4% of non-UK/ROI born migrants (range: 26.5% EU Accession countries 2004 onwards – 46.7% Middle East and Asia)
- **Aged 65+:** 14.6% of all usual residents versus 3.4% of non-UK/ROI born migrants (range: 0.5% EU Accession countries 2004 – 11.4% North America and Caribbean)

Figure 3. Country of birth and age group: percentages (%)



Similarly, Figure 4 (Table A3) shows that non-White ethnic minorities have a younger age profile than the total White population.

Figure 4. Ethnic group and age group: percentages (%)



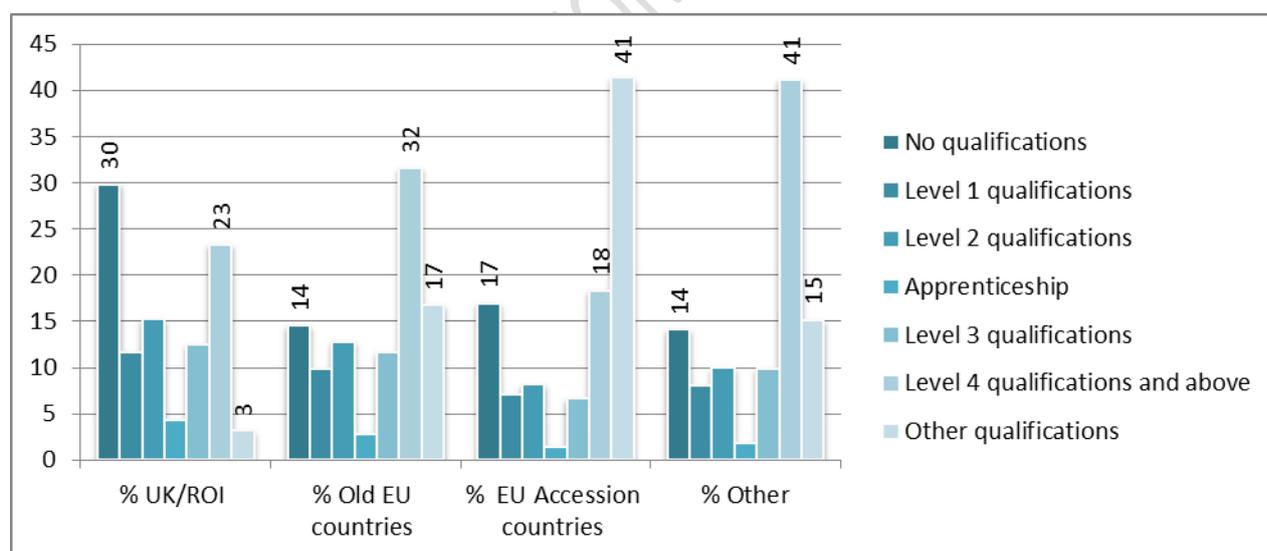
- **Aged 0-15:** About 1 in 5 White (21%) people fell into this age band, with the similar proportions among Other ethnic (21%) and Chinese (19%) people. However, this age band was lowest among Black Caribbean individuals (9%) and more prevalent in the other ethnic groups, ranging from 1 in 4 among Black Africans to over half of the Mixed group. Exploring the more detailed age breakdown (Table A3) shows that there were particularly high numbers among 0-4 year olds of Indian (almost half of all Asians aged 0-4) and of Mixed ethnic ( a quarter of the group) background.
- **Aged 16-34:** Just over one quarter of White people were of young adult age, while a higher proportion of people from Asian, African and Other ethnic background fell into it.

- **Aged 35-64:** About 2 in 5 White people were in the older adult age range which is roughly similar among Asian, African and Other ethnic groups. More people of Black Caribbean (50%) and Other Asian (43%) background but fewer of mixed ethnic background (17%) fell into this age band.
- **Aged 65+:** While in the White population 15% were aged 65 and older, only 3% of Asians, 1% of Africans, 1% of Mixed ethnic persons, and 5% of the Other ethnic group fell into this age band.

## Highest level of qualification achieved

Those 16 and over were asked to report on the highest level of qualification achieved (Figure 5; please see Appendix 2 for definition of qualification levels). Those born in the UK/ROI had the highest proportion of no qualifications (30%) and the lowest proportion of Level 4 or higher qualifications (23%)<sup>2</sup>, the latter being broadly equivalent to degree level or higher qualifications. In contrast, two in five people born outside the EU countries (ie in Other countries) and almost one third of those born in the old EU member states had a Level 4 or higher qualification. A large proportion (41%) among those from the EU Accession countries reported to have other qualifications (eg possibly due to not being able to identify the equivalent qualification in the UK system); 18% identified to be qualified at degree level or higher.

Figure 5. Proportion of highest qualification achieved by country of birth (%)



Note: Definition of qualification levels provided in Appendix 2

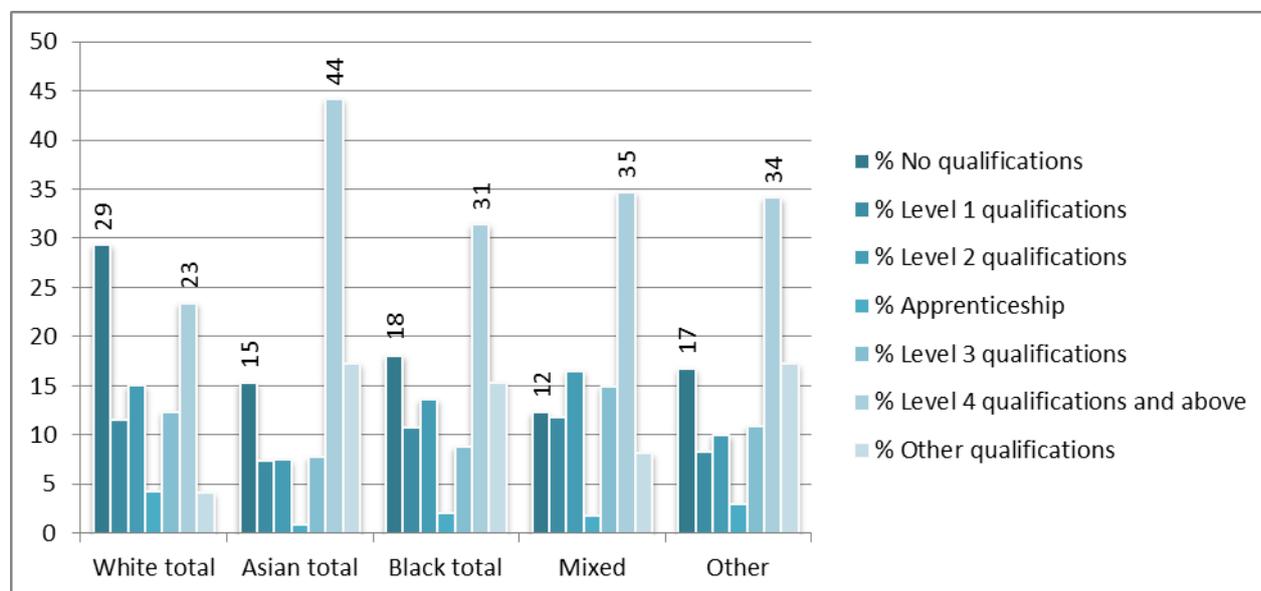
A similar picture emerged also for ethnic group (Figure 6). The White ethnic group showed the highest level of no qualifications (29%) and the lowest proportion of Level 4 or higher qualifications (23%). Individuals born in Asia had the highest proportion of degree level qualifications or higher (44%, varying between 19% among Bangladeshi and 62% among

<sup>2</sup> In fact, this high level of no qualifications was more common among the NI born (30%) and ROI-born (31%) individuals than among the GB born individuals (eg England born 20%). Both GB born (eg England: 29%) and ROI born (32%) individuals had higher proportion of Level 4+ qualifications than NI born people (23%; NISRA, 2013).

Indian individuals); the respective prevalence was 35% for the Mixed ethnic, 34% for Other ethnic, and 31% for the Black ethnic group.

Asian (17%) and Other ethnic (17%) persons, followed by Black (15%) individuals also reported higher levels of other qualifications than White (4%) and Mixed ethnic persons (8%).

Figure 6. Proportion of highest qualification achieved by broad ethnic group (%)



Note: Definition of qualification levels provided in Appendix 2

## Economic activity

Economic activity among all usual residents aged 16-74 was assessed in reference to the week prior to the Census day. Tables 8 and A4 show the economic activity for the whole population and by country of birth. Overall, individuals born outside the UK/ROI were more likely to be economically active than the NI population as a whole (at least three-quarters versus two-thirds), with those from the EU accession countries showing the highest proportion (85.4%). This pattern holds for both genders, yet the proportion is higher among males than females. In addition, employment is also higher among those born in EU Accession countries (77%), in EU countries prior to the 2004 expansion (65%), and Other countries (64%) than among all usual residents aged 16-74 (57%; NISRA, 2013). This high rate of economic activity and employment among migrants can be explained by their age structure (eg high proportion of working age adults, see Table A2) and their motivation to move to NI for work (eg Bell et al., 2009, Isal, 2013).

Apart from different employment forms (employee, self-employed, full- or part-time, working full-time students), one critical indicator among those economically active is unemployment. Among all economically active people, only those born in the old EU countries (ie those prior to the 2004 expansion) experienced a higher unemployment rate compared to the total population. However, there was a difference by gender. While all foreign-born males showed a lower or similar unemployment rate compared to all males, the unemployment rate among non-UK/ROI born females was higher than for all females.

Table 8. Economic activity by country of birth and gender: brief overview of key indicators

<i>All aged 16-74</i>	Total aged 16-74	Other EU*		Other countries
		prior to 2004 expansion	Accession countries	
	%	%	%	%
<b>All – N</b>	<b>1,313,420</b>	<b>8,176</b>	<b>29,801</b>	<b>29,701</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>74.1</b>
Unemployed	7.5	8.8	7.3	7.3
<b>Economically inactive</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>25.9</b>
Retired	12.9	4.2	0.7	4.6
Long-term sick/disabled	7.3	4.9	1.5	2.5
Looking after home/family	4.4	4.8	5.3	6.1
<b>Males – N</b>	<b>647,369</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>15,182</b>	<b>14,865</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>79.8</b>
Unemployed	9.6	9.0	6.6	7.4
<b>Economically inactive</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>
Retired	11.1	3.7	0.4	4.0
Long-term sick/disabled	7.4	4.9	1.4	2.5
Looking after home/family	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
<b>Females – N</b>	<b>666,051</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>14,619</b>	<b>14,836</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>68.3</b>
Unemployed	5.2	8.6	8.2	7.2
<b>Economically inactive</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>31.7</b>
Retired	14.7	4.7	0.9	5.3
Long-term sick/disabled	7.1	4.9	1.5	2.5
Looking after home/family	7.6	8.3	9.8	11.1

Note: employment status in week prior to Census day; proportion of unemployed based on the economically active population; the economically inactive categories are based on the population aged 16-74

\*non-UK, ROI, Channel Islands

Economic inactivity includes those who are retired, long-term sick or disabled, looking after the home or family, not working students, and other. A lower proportion of the foreign-born individuals than the population as a whole were retired (overall and by gender) which can be explained by the younger age structure of the migrant community in NI and, particularly for those from the EU accession countries, their more recent arrival. Similarly, individuals from EU Accession countries and other non-EU countries showed a lower proportion of long-term sickness/disability. As expected, females were more likely than males to look after the family/home. While there was no difference between the country of birth groups for males, females born outside the UK/ROI were more likely to be a homemaker. This proportion was largest for non-EU born women and may in part reflect involuntary economic inactivity due to legal conditions (only husband has a work permit), reasons for migration, labour market conditions, and cultural norms (Bagguley & Hussain, 2007; Buckner et al., 2007; Dale, 2008).

For example, in absolute numbers and due to being the largest foreign-born group, those born in EU Accession countries made up the largest group among the unemployed (N=1,956), with more females (n=950) affected by it than males (n=906; please see also rate in Table 8).

Table 9. Economic activity by ethnic group: selective indicators (percentages)

	All usual residents 16 to 74	White	Asian						Black			Mixed	Other	
		Total	Total	Chinese	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla-deshi	Other Asian	Total	Carib-bean	African	Other		
<b>All (N)</b>	<b>1,313,420</b>	<b>1,292,107</b>	<b>14,112</b>	<b>5,023</b>	<b>4,391</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>1,803</b>
<b>Active</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>71.7</b>
Unempl	7.5	7.5	5.3	6.4	4.6	7.6	6.2	4.4	16.9	11.9	19.0	13.5	9.8	10.2
<b>Inactive</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>28.3</b>
Retired	12.9	13.1	3.8	5.5	4.0	4.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.7	0.7	3.7	2.3	5.1
Home	4.4	4.4	6.3	6.1	5.1	11.7	16.2	5.7	6.2	5.7	6.9	4.4	4.8	4.7
Sick	7.3	7.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	3.1	2.0	1.0	2.5	3.6	2.0	3.3	3.2	4.0
<b>Male</b>	<b>647,369</b>	<b>636,131</b>	<b>7,224</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,143</b>
<b>Active</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>75.9</b>
Unempl	9.6	9.6	4.6	5.9	3.4	6.2	2.9	4.5	18.3	11.5	21.9	12.3	10.0	9.3
<b>Inactive</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>24.1</b>
Retired	11.1	11.3	3.6	5.1	3.8	4.2	1.4	0.9	1.4	2.6	0.4	3.1	2.9	5.2
Home	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	3.6	1.1	1.6	1.1	2.2	0.5	1.1	1.1
Sick	7.4	7.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	3.1	2.3	1.3	2.8	3.7	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.4
<b>Female</b>	<b>666,051</b>	<b>655,976</b>	<b>6,888</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>1,976</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>660</b>
<b>Active</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>64.4</b>
Unempl	5.2	5.1	6.1	7.1	6.3	11.0	16.4	4.3	14.5	12.4	14.5	16.3	9.5	12.0
<b>Inactive</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>35.6</b>
Retired	14.7	14.9	4.1	5.9	4.2	5.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.8	1.2	5.1	1.8	5.0
Home	7.6	7.6	11.8	11.7	10.4	27.0	37.4	9.2	12.7	11.8	12.9	12.6	8.1	10.9
Sick	7.1	7.2	1.3	1.7	1.0	3.1	1.5	0.8	2.1	3.5	1.4	3.5	3.2	5.2

Note: proportion of unemployed based on economically active population; proportion of retired and long-term sick/disabled based on total population; Unempl – unemployed, Home – looking after home/family, Sick – long-term sick/disabled

Exploring economic activity by ethnic group (Tables 9 and A5) provides a different perspective and partially explains the data for the 'Other' category within the country of birth measure. Economic activity was generally higher among the non-White groups than the total White population, except for the Chinese, Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities, primarily driven by the lower rate among the females from these communities. Both Indian and Other Asian males and females had the highest proportion of economic activity.

While, overall, Asian groups had an unemployment rate lower or similar to the total population, those of Black, Mixed and Other ethnic background experienced higher unemployment rates. There was some gender variation:

- Among men, compared to the White male population (9.6%), all Asian groups had a lower unemployment rate (range 2.9%-6.2%), while Black, particularly Black African, men had a higher unemployment rate (range 11.5%-21.9%).
- Among women, only Other Asian females (4.3%) had a lower unemployment rate than all white females (5.2%), with all other ME women having experienced higher unemployment rates (range 6.3%-16.3%).
- Unemployment was lower among women than men in the total White population and among the Black African group. In contrast, most Asian women (except for Other Asian), Other Black and Black Caribbean women and Other ethnic women experienced higher rates of unemployment than their male counterparts. This differential was particularly pronounced among Bangladeshi and Pakistani women, although in absolute terms the figures were small.

Among those economically inactive, the rate of retired and long-term sick/disabled individuals was lower among the non-White than the total White population, overall and for males and females. All non-White ethnic groups had a higher proportion of females looking after the home/family than in the total White population, with particularly high rates among Pakistani and Bangladeshi women.

Please note, for some ethnic groups (particularly Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Black Caribbean and Black Other) the baseline population figures were small, so some subcategories of economic (in)activity showed very few individuals (Table A5) and proportions could change substantially even if there is only a small shift in numbers. Another note-worthy observation is that among the Chinese population there was a large number of students (n=1,232) which made up more than half of all Asian students in NI (please see NS SeC data on NISRA's Census website).

## **Occupation**

There was variation in the occupation held by individuals by country of birth (Table 10 and A6). The distribution between the different occupations varied a little between the population in total and those born in the old EU countries or outside the EU, with one exception: professional occupations. Almost three in ten of those born in countries outside the EU worked in a professional occupation, while 20% of those born in the old EU countries and 17% of all usual residents aged 16-74 did.

In contrast, the difference in pattern of occupation was most marked for those born in the EU Accession countries compared with all usual residents and the other two country of birth groups. As the largest migrant group in employment, they were over-represented in elementary occupations (29%), among process, plant and machine operatives (23%), and among skilled trades occupations (18%) compared to the total population in employment (11%, 8%, and 14%, respectively). However, they were most under-represented among managers, directors and senior officials, professional occupations, associate professionals and technical occupations, and administrative and secretarial occupations. This pattern may have emerged from a complex interplay of various factors such as purposive recruitment by certain industries/sectors, recent migration, equivalence of qualifications, and English language proficiency (please see subsequent section on language) (eg Wallace et al., 2013).

Table 10. Occupation by country of birth

	Total aged 16-74	Other EU*		Other
		prior to 2004	Accession countries	
<b>All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment</b>	<b>795,263</b>	<b>5,577</b>	<b>23,483</b>	<b>20,123</b>
1 Managers, directors and senior officials	63,900	384	662	1,661
2 Professional occupations	136,406	1,125	1,418	5,882
3 Associate professional and technical occupations	68,703	602	999	1,730
4 Administrative and secretarial occupations	111,841	623	1,051	1,776
5 Skilled trades occupations	111,502	510	4,118	2,268
6 Caring, leisure and other service occupations	73,837	458	1,715	1,880
7 Sales and customer service occupations	79,911	626	1,530	1,566
8 Process, plant and machine operatives	63,288	565	5,280	1,094
9 Elementary occupations	85,875	684	6,710	2,266
<b>Percentages (%) within country of birth</b>				
1 Managers, directors and senior officials	8.0	6.9	2.8	8.3
2 Professional occupations	17.2	<b>20.2</b>	6.0	<b>29.2</b>
3 Associate professional and technical occupations	8.6	10.8	4.3	8.6
4 Administrative and secretarial occupations	14.1	11.2	4.5	8.8
5 Skilled trades occupations	14.0	9.1	<b>17.5</b>	11.3
6 Caring, leisure and other service occupations	9.3	8.2	7.3	9.3
7 Sales and customer service occupations	10.0	11.2	6.5	7.8
8 Process, plant and machine operatives	8.0	10.1	<b>22.5</b>	5.4
9 Elementary occupations	10.8	12.3	<b>28.6</b>	11.3

Note: \*non-UK, ROI, Channel Islands

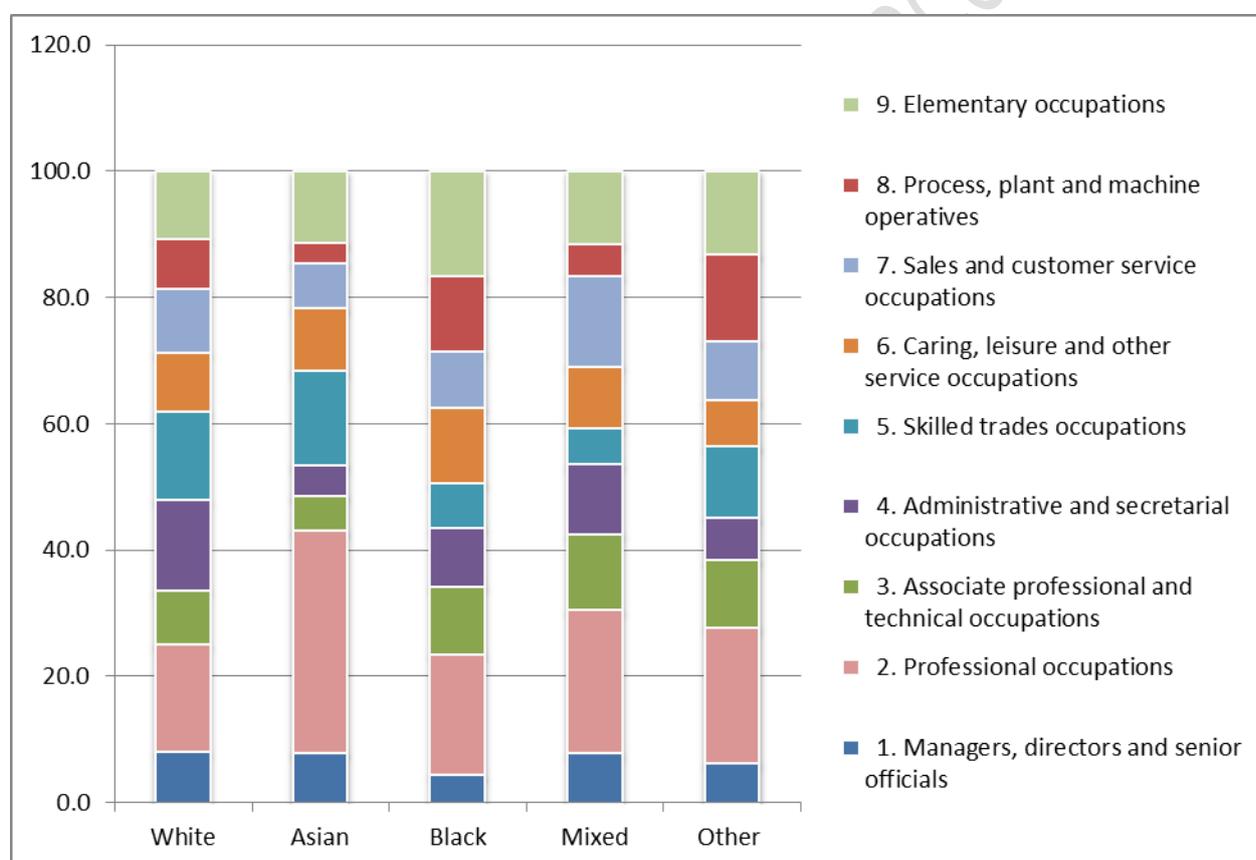
There were also notable differences in occupation by ethnic group with at times wide variation within the broad ethnic groups (Figure 7 and Table A7). Professional occupations were least often reported by the White ethnic group (17%) compared to over a third among Asians (35%). This high proportion among Asians was mainly driven by three specific ethnic groups: over half of Indians (52%), 37% of Other Asians, and 32% of Pakistani worked as professionals. Mixed (23%), Other ethnic (21%), and Black ethnic people (19%, particularly Black African 24%) also worked to a larger degree in professional occupations.

White (15%) and Asian (14%) people were more likely to work in skilled trade occupations; among the Asian subcategories these were particularly Bangladeshi (38%) and Chinese (32%) individuals. Fewer Other ethnic, Black and Mixed ethnic people worked in skilled trade occupations (11%, 7%, and 6%, respectively)

Administrative and clerical occupations were most often reported by the White ethnic group (14%), while sales and customer service occupations were most commonly reported among Mixed ethnic people (15%).

Other ethnic (14%) and Black ethnic people (12%, particularly Black Other 20%) were over-represented among process, plant and machine operatives. The Black ethnic group (17%) was over-represented in the elementary occupations, particularly Other Black individuals (24%). This was also the second most frequently mentioned occupational group among Bangladeshi (18%) and Black African (16%) individuals.

Figure 7. Occupation by broad ethnic group



### Main language and English proficiency

The 2011 Census also requested information on self-assessed English proficiency among usual residents aged 3 years and older (Table 11). There were 54,540 individuals whose main language was not English (this includes 4,164 Irish speakers). There were slightly fewer females (26,533) than males (28,007) aged 3 or older whose main language was not English. However, the proportion with poor English (cannot speak English or speak it well) was 26.5% among both genders.

Table 11. English proficiency among all usual residents whose main language is not English (aged 3+) by gender

HSCT	All usual residents: Aged 3+	Main language is not English (aged 3+)					
		All	Can speak English very well	Can speak English well	Cannot speak Engl. well	Cannot speak English	% Poor English
All	1,735,711	<b>54,540</b>	20,260	19,811	11,802	2,667	26.5
Males	849,028	<b>28,007</b>	9,918	10,664	6,105	1,320	26.5
Females	886,683	<b>26,533</b>	10,342	9,147	5,697	1,347	26.5

Note: The numbers for those whose main language is not English include 4,164 people whose main language is Irish, with 3,673 speaking English very well. Poor English is defined as those who cannot speak English well or cannot speak English.

The largest number of those whose main language was not English (aged 3+) lived in the Southern HSCT (17,086), followed by Belfast HSCT (14,433), Northern (11,097), Western (6,007), and South Eastern HSCT (5,917; Table A8). Among those whose main language was not English, the proportion who could not speak English well or at all varied by HSCT (Figure 8), with over a third (34%) of those in the SHCST reporting poor English and 18% in BHSCT.

Figure 8. English proficiency among those whose main language is not English (aged 3+) by HSCT

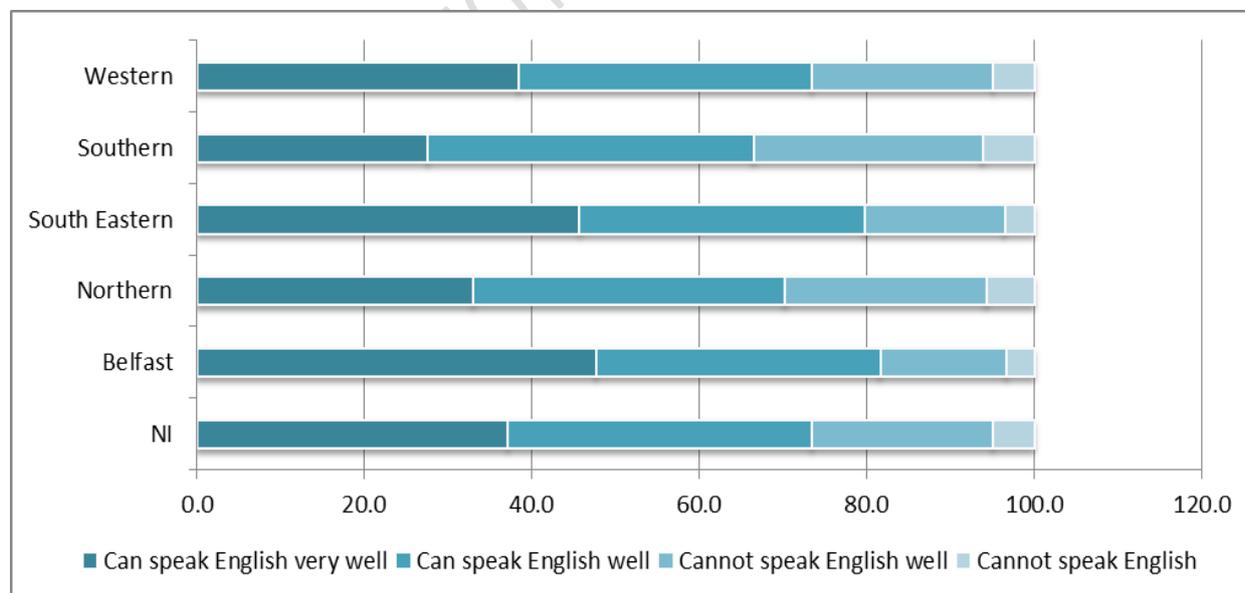


Table 12 shows English proficiency by main languages with more than 1,000 responses; here Irish speakers were excluded. Overall, there were over 14,000 individuals who reported they cannot speak English or cannot speak it well, representing over a quarter (28.5%) of the whole population for whom English is not the main language.

Table 12. English proficiency among all usual residents whose main language is not English (aged 3+): main languages with 1,000+ speakers

	All aged 3+	Polish	Lithuan.	Portug.	Slovak	Chinese	Tagalog/ Filipino	Latvian	Russian	Malayalam	Hungarian	Other
<b>All</b>	<b>50,376</b>	<b>17,731</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>13,090</b>
Can speak English very well	<b>16,587</b>	4,004	1,280	794	501	357	1,319	320	376	680	272	6,684
Can speak English well	<b>19,397</b>	7,640	2,599	891	947	1,003	551	586	411	405	414	3,950
Cannot speak English well	<b>11,760</b>	5,006	2,000	489	687	683	23	323	351	78	287	1,833
Cannot speak English	<b>2,632</b>	1,081	371	119	122	171	2	44	53	11	35	623
<i>% per proficiency level</i>												
Can speak English very well	<b>32.9</b>	22.6	20.5	34.6	22.2	16.1	<b>69.6</b>	25.1	31.6	<b>57.9</b>	27.0	51.1
Can speak English well	<b>38.5</b>	43.1	41.6	38.9	42.0	45.3	29.1	46.0	34.5	34.5	41.1	30.2
Cannot speak English well	<b>23.3</b>	28.2	32.0	21.3	30.4	30.8	1.2	25.4	29.5	6.6	28.5	14.0
Cannot speak English	<b>5.2</b>	6.1	5.9	5.2	5.4	7.7	0.1	3.5	4.5	0.9	3.5	4.8

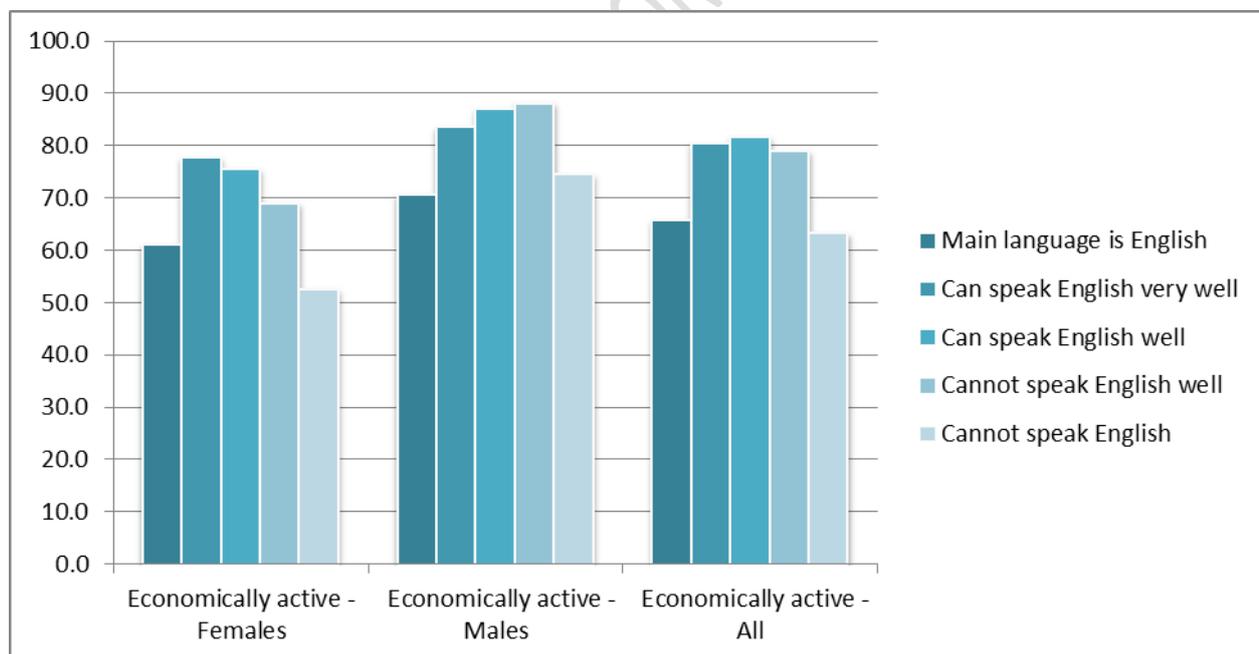
Note: This excludes those who reported Irish/Gaelic as their main language. Lithuan. – Lithuanian; Portug. – Portuguese; Malayalam is spoken in the Indian state of Kerala

These larger main languages identify primarily (Eastern) European languages, in line with the country of births figures. Among the three large Asian main languages, very few Tagalog/Filipino (1.3%) and Malayalam (7.5%) speakers could not speak English well or at all (these were from jurisdictions where English is among the official languages). The proportion of poor English proficiency was substantially higher among the European language speakers, ranging from 26.5% among Portuguese speakers to 37.9% among Lithuanian speakers (generally about one-third among Eastern Europeans). However, the highest proportion of poor English speakers was among the Chinese speakers (38.5%); for all other languages the average was fewer than one in five.

English language proficiency was related to economic activity. Figure 9 shows the proportion of economically active individuals among native English speakers and for the four proficiency levels among those whose main language is not English. Overall, the lowest levels of economic activity were reported by native English speakers and those who cannot speak English (66% and 63%, respectively), whilst it was around 4 in 5 among those non-native speakers who could speak it, very well, well, and not well.

There was some variation by gender, with declining English proficiency among women being related to a lower economic activity (78%, 76% and 69%) and only those not able to speak English (53%) having a lower rate than native English speakers (61%). Among males, however, native English speakers (71%) had the lowest rate of economic activity, followed by those who could not speak English (75%), while declining English proficiency seemed rather unrelated (or slightly inversely related) to economic activity (84%, 87%, 88%).

Figure 9. Economic activity and English proficiency: overall and by gender (%)

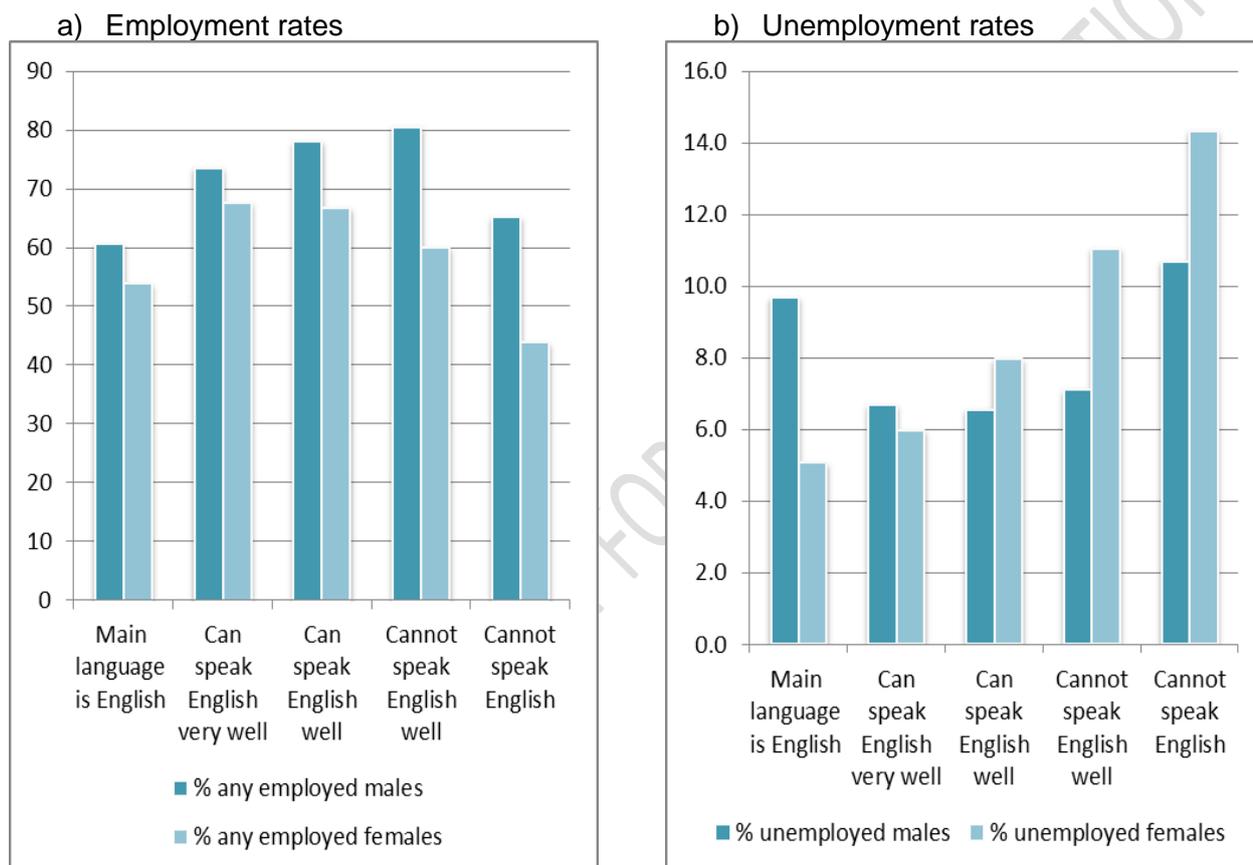


The pattern for employment followed that of economic activity, just at a lower level (Figure 10). Again, lack of English proficiency seemed to be more detrimental for females than males. The employment rate was lowest among native English speakers (61% for males and 53% for females) and those who could not speak English (65% and 44%, respectively). The unemployment rate (based on the economically active population) almost presents a mirror image to the male employment rate: those who could not speak English (11%) and native speakers (10%) had the

highest rate. In contrast, among females, those with English as the main language (5%) experienced the lowest unemployment rate whilst there was a linear increase in unemployment rate with decreasing English proficiency (6%, 8%, 11%, 14%). Thus, females who could not speak English had almost three times the level of unemployment than female native English speakers.

As a note of caution, it needs to be remembered that the proficiency levels are not equally distributed among the non-native English speakers; those who could not speak English were only about 1,000 individuals each among 23,000 males and 22,000 females of working age whose main language was not English.

Figure 10. Rates of employment and unemployment and English language proficiency (%)



Note: the four graduations of ability to speak English encompass all usual residents aged 16-74 whose main language is not English

Further detail on those whose main language was not English can be found in the by NISRA (2013a) published statistical bulletin on the 2011 Census.

## Perceived health

The 2011 Census questionnaire also asked how good or bad individuals thought their health was in general (Table 13 and A9). In the total population, about four in five stated their health was very good or good (79.5%), while 5.6% reported it to be bad or very bad; the remaining 14.9% reported their health was fair. Overall, more foreign-born individuals reported to have very good/good health (89.5%) and fewer had very bad/bad health (2.2%). There was some variation between the

different countries of births, with the most positive reports of health coming from those born in EU Accession countries (92.4%), Central America (91.2%), South America (90.4%) and Antarctica and Oceania (89.7%). The strongest contrast can be seen in among those born in Central America: over two-thirds stated to have very good health and no-one reported very bad health (please note the very small base population).

However, perceived general health needs to be considered with caution as it is a very subjective self-assessment and may reflect selective migration (only the healthiest migrated) as well as cultural bias of what makes good or bad health. More importantly, the ratings of perceived health reflect the younger age structure of migrants as the reporting of worse health increases with age (NISRA, 2013a).

Table 13. Self-assessed health by country of birth (continents)

	Total	Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad
	N	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All usual residents</b>	<b>1,810,863</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>
UK, ROI, Islands	1,730,103	47.6	31.5	15.2	4.6	1.2
<b>All foreign born</b>	<b>80,760</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Other Europe: EU</b>	45,429	48.4	42.4	7.3	1.6	0.4
Member countries prior to 2004 expansion	9,703	49.9	34.8	11.2	3.2	0.9
Accession countries 2004 onwards	35,720	48.0	44.4	6.2	1.1	0.3
<b>Other Europe: Non EU countries</b>	1,917	50.8	36.8	10.0	1.8	0.7
<b>Africa</b>	5,581	55.5	32.2	9.2	2.6	0.6
<b>Middle East and Asia</b>	17,293	52.6	36.4	9.1	1.5	0.4
<b>North America and Caribbean</b>	6,999	54.3	30.9	11.4	2.7	0.8
<b>Central America</b>	194	68.0	23.2	6.7	2.1	0.0
<b>South America</b>	875	57.5	32.9	7.0	2.1	0.6
<b>Antarctica and Oceania</b>	2,468	59.3	30.4	7.8	2.1	0.3

Note: Other excluded as only n=4

In terms of general health (Table 14), all non-White groups reported higher levels of very good or good health, ranging from 84.5% among Chinese to 95.1% among Other Asian individuals, compared to the White population (79.5%). Higher levels of very good health were reported by almost all non-White groups; the two exceptions – Chinese and Bangladeshi – showed lower levels than White ethnic people but were more evenly split between very good and good health.

The reverse pattern was shown for very bad or bad health which was more commonly reported by the White ethnic group (5.7%) and was lowest among all non-White ethnic groups (range from 0.7% among Other Asians to 4.5% among Other ethnic). However, those from Other ethnic background reported to have the highest proportion of very bad health (1.7% versus 1.2% for White ethnic).

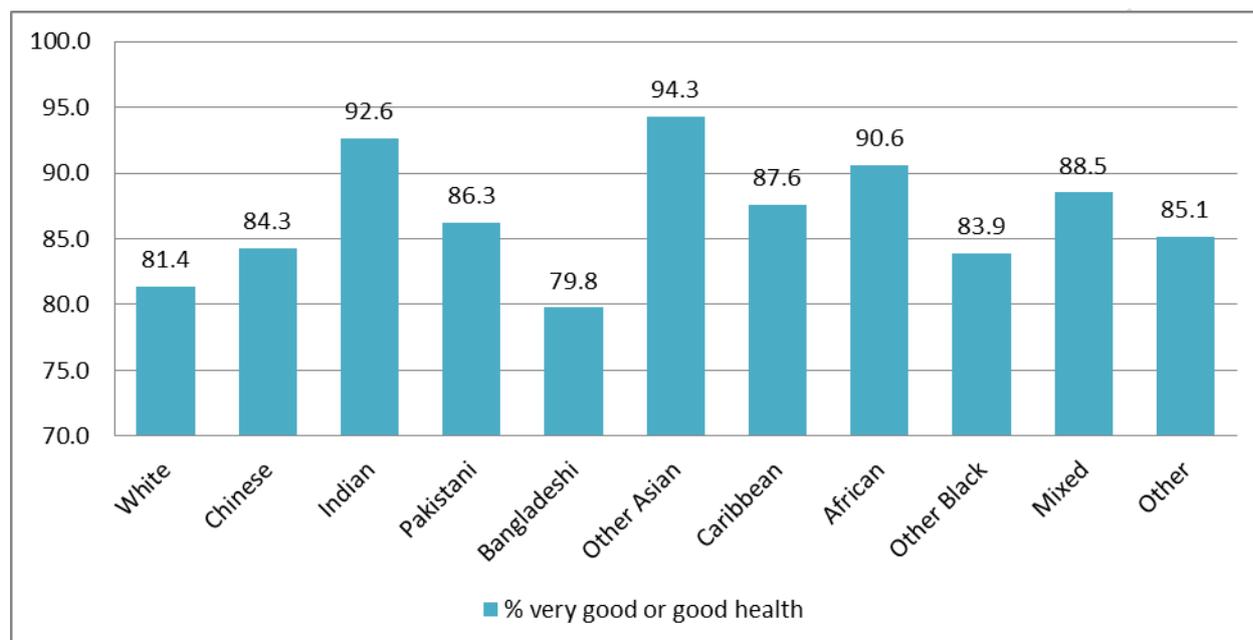
Table 14. Perceived health by ethnic group

Health	All usual residents	White	Asian						Black				Mixed	Other
		Total	Total	Chinese	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Total	Caribbean	African	Other		
<b>All</b>	<b>1,810,863</b>	<b>1,779,750</b>	<b>19,130</b>	<b>6,303</b>	<b>6,198</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>6,014</b>	<b>2,353</b>
Very good	864,187	846,303	10,496	2,639	3,649	617	224	3,367	2,116	202	1,447	467	4,007	1,265
Good	575,616	565,425	6,722	2,684	2,080	340	235	1,383	1,155	124	710	321	1,565	749
Fair	268,932	266,505	1,583	822	383	100	66	212	262	36	149	77	347	235
Bad	80,542	80,071	260	126	68	31	10	25	72	10	32	30	74	65
Very bad	21,586	21,446	69	32	18	3	5	11	11	0	7	4	21	39
<i>Percentage within ethnic group</i>														
Very good	47.7	47.6	54.9	41.9	58.9	56.6	41.5	67.4	58.5	54.3	61.7	51.9	66.6	53.8
Good	31.8	31.8	35.1	42.6	33.6	31.2	43.5	27.7	31.9	33.3	30.3	35.7	26.0	31.8
Fair	14.9	15.0	8.3	13.0	6.2	9.2	12.2	4.2	7.2	9.7	6.4	8.6	5.8	10.0
Bad	4.4	4.5	1.4	2.0	1.1	2.8	1.9	0.5	2.0	2.7	1.4	3.3	1.2	2.8
Very bad	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.7

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT

Focusing only on those of working age (16-64 years), Figure 11 shows a slightly different picture for perceived general health. Although Bangladeshi individuals reported the third lowest proportion of very good or good health when considering all ages, they had the lowest level (79%) among those of working age. In contrast, those from Other Asian, Indian and Black African background seemed to enjoy the best health.

Figure 11. Very good or good health among working age adults (16-64 years)



### Long-term health problems/disability

Overall, the pattern of having a long-term health problem or disability between UK/ROI born and foreign-born individuals was similar to that for general health (Table 15). Those born in the UK/ROI reported higher levels of their day to day activities being limited a lot (12%) or a little (9%) but less no limitation (79%) compared to all foreign-born individuals (4%, 5%, and 92%, respectively).

The highest rate of no limitation was reported by those born in EU countries (93%), especially those born in the EU Accession countries (95%) whilst the lowest rate was reported by those born in North America and Caribbean (84%). Conversely, those born in North America and Caribbean reported the highest level of being limited in day to day activities a lot (9%) and a little (8%) while those from the EU Accession countries reported the lowest levels (2% and 3%, respectively), followed by those born in the Middle East and Asia (3% and 4%, respectively).

Table 15. Long-term health problem or disability by country of birth - Day to day activities limited ...

	Total	Day to day activities limited ...			% day to day activities limited		
		A lot	A little	Not limited	A lot	A little	Not limited
	N	n	n	n	%	%	%
<b>All usual residents</b>	<b>1,810,863</b>	<b>215,232</b>	<b>159,414</b>	<b>1,436,217</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>79.3</b>
UK, ROI, Islands	1,730,103	212,085	155,754	1,362,264	12.3	9.0	78.7
All foreign born	80,760	3,147	3,660	73,953	3.9	4.5	91.6
Other Europe: EU	45,429	1,449	1,745	42,235	3.2	3.8	93.0
Old EU countries	9,703	686	601	8,416	7.1	6.2	86.7
Accession countries	35,720	763	1,144	33,813	2.1	3.2	94.7
Other Europe: Non EU countries	1,917	74	105	1,738	3.9	5.5	90.7
Africa	5,581	301	311	4,969	5.4	5.6	89.0
Middle East and Asia	17,293	533	748	16,012	3.1	4.3	92.6
North America & Caribbean	6,999	606	552	5,841	8.7	7.9	83.5
Central America	194	8	10	176	4.1	5.2	90.7
South America	875	39	45	791	4.5	5.1	90.4
Antarctica & Oceania	2,468	137	142	2,189	5.6	5.8	88.7
Other	4	0	2	2			

Similarly, overall, non-White ethnic groups showed lower rates of long-term health problems or disability than the White ethnic group (Table 16). While no limitation to their day to day activities was reported by four in five White ethnic people, this ranged from 86% among the Other ethnic group to 96% among Other Asians. Conversely, about one in eight (12%) White ethnic people reported a lot of limitation, while this ranged from less than 2% among Other Asians to 7% among the Other ethnic group.

There is also a reverse pattern in the proportions describing the two levels of limitation. In the White ethnic group fewer report a little limitation than a lot of limitation. In contrast, among most non-White ethnic groups, fewer people reported a lot of limitation than a little limitation (exceptions are Other ethnic and Other Black).

The lower prevalence of a long-term health problem or disability can be partially explained by the younger age structure among migrants and non-White ethnic groups. For example, those born in North America and Caribbean had the highest proportion of people aged 65 and older and the higher prevalence of a long-term health problem/disability, while the reverse relationship was found for those born in the EU Accession countries. As most foreign-born and ethnic groups arrived more recently, they may still benefit from the 'healthy migrant effect' (ie only the healthier individuals migrated), thus skewing the prevalence.

Table 16. Long-term health problem or disability by ethnic group and gender - Day to day activities limited ...

	All usual residents	White	Asian						Black			Mixed	Other	
		Total	Total	Chinese	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Total	Caribbean	African	Other		
<i>All</i>	1,810,863	1,779,750	19,130	6,303	6,198	1,091	540	4,998	3,616	372	2,345	899	6,014	2,353
A lot	215,232	214,192	531	206	166	63	23	73	121	17	65	39	219	169
Little	159,414	158,188	696	248	204	65	37	142	132	18	78	36	245	153
Not	1,436,217	1,407,370	17,903	5,849	5,828	963	480	4,783	3,363	337	2,202	824	5,550	2,031
<i>Males</i>														
<i>All</i>	887,323	871,195	9,754	3,266	3,326	626	318	2,218	2,036	218	1,279	539	2,919	1,419
A lot	98,689	98,130	272	108	91	26	14	33	78	11	38	29	118	91
Little	73,874	73,213	367	124	108	43	26	66	72	10	44	18	133	89
Not	714,760	699,852	9,115	3,034	3,127	557	278	2,119	1,886	197	1,197	492	2,668	1,239
<i>Fem.</i>														
<i>All</i>	923,540	908,555	9,376	3,037	2,872	465	222	2,780	1,580	154	1,066	360	3,095	934
A lot	116,543	116,062	259	98	75	37	9	40	43	6	27	10	101	78
Little	85,540	84,975	329	124	96	22	11	76	60	8	34	18	112	64
Not	721,457	707,518	8,788	2,815	2,701	406	202	2,664	1,477	140	1,005	332	2,882	792
<i>Percentages within ethnic group - All</i>														
A lot	11.9	12.0	2.8	3.3	2.7	5.8	4.3	1.5	3.3	4.6	2.8	4.3	3.6	7.2
Little	8.8	8.9	3.6	3.9	3.3	6.0	6.9	2.8	3.7	4.8	3.3	4.0	4.1	6.5
Not	79.3	79.1	93.6	92.8	94.0	88.3	88.9	95.7	93.0	90.6	93.9	91.7	92.3	86.3

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## Appendix 1

Table A1. Country of birth by age band: continents and selected countries

	All usual residents aged:				
	Total	0 to 15	16 to 34	35 to 64	65+
<b>All usual residents</b>	<b>1,810,863</b>	<b>379,323</b>	<b>471,572</b>	<b>696,248</b>	<b>263,720</b>
Born outside UK, ROI, Channel Islands & Isle of Man	<b>80,760</b>	<b>12,099</b>	<b>36,712</b>	<b>29,156</b>	<b>2,793</b>
<b>Other Europe: EU</b>	<b>45,429</b>	<b>7,142</b>	<b>24,063</b>	<b>13,560</b>	<b>664</b>
<i>Member countries prior to 2004 expansion</i>	9,703	1,288	3,848	4,086	481
Germany	3,908	406	1,616	1,712	174
Portugal	1,996	409	772	787	28
Other member countries prior to 2004 expansion	3,799	473	1,460	1,587	279
<i>Accession countries</i>	35,720	5,853	20,213	9,471	183
%		16.4%	56.6%	26.5%	0.5%
Poland	19,658	3,489	11,245	4,857	67
Lithuania	7,341	1,225	4,108	1,976	32
Slovakia	2,681	289	1,626	762	4
Latvia	2,297	412	1,214	663	8
Romania	1,094	168	664	252	10
Other Accession countries	2,649	270	1,356	961	62
<i>Europe (Not otherwise specified)</i>	6	1	2	3	0
<b>Other Europe: Non EU countries</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>62</b>
Turkey	377	18	199	153	7
Russia	349	53	124	160	12
Other Non EU	1,191	157	464	527	43
<b>Africa</b>	<b>5,581</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Central and Western Africa</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>26</b>
Nigeria	543	51	200	282	10
Other Central and Western Africa	565	60	246	243	16
<b>South and Eastern Africa</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>201</b>
South Africa	1,847	219	845	670	113
Zimbabwe	657	89	226	319	23
Kenya	301	34	65	181	21
Zambia	285	11	61	205	8
Other South and Eastern Africa	600	79	220	265	36
<b>Africa Not Otherwise Specified</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Middle East and Asia</b>	<b>17,293</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>6,350</b>	<b>7,776</b>	<b>790</b>
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>43</b>
Iran	282	22	81	164	15
Saudi Arabia	269	119	139	11	0
Other Middle East	520	100	180	212	28
<b>Eastern Asia</b>	<b>4,498</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>219</b>
China	2,223	135	1,154	871	63
Hong Kong	1,906	119	479	1,160	148
Other Eastern Asia	369	45	136	180	8

	All usual residents aged:				
	Total	0 to 15	16 to 34	35 to 64	65+
<b>Southern Asia</b>	<b>6,042</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>441</b>
India	4,796	765	1,865	1,793	373
Pakistan	620	74	221	284	41
Bangladesh	360	21	158	171	10
Other Southern Asia	266	42	100	107	17
<b>South East Asia</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>87</b>
Philippines	2,947	607	720	1,612	8
East Timor	894	69	499	323	3
Malaysia	705	51	299	312	43
Thailand	469	153	157	156	3
Singapore	274	15	22	224	13
Other South East Asia	336	32	113	174	17
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>North America and Caribbean</b>	<b>6,999</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>795</b>
United States of America	4,251	1,078	1,328	1,433	412
Canada	2,323	145	665	1,171	342
<b>Caribbean</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>33</b>
Other North American and Caribbean	111	24	30	49	8
<b>Central America</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>South America</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Antarctica and Oceania</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>142</b>
Australia	1,750	247	625	783	95
New Zealand	584	78	169	291	46
Other Antarctica and Oceania	134	22	88	23	1
<b>Other</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Table A2. Country of birth by age band: continents only

	% 0-15	%16-34	% 34-64	% 65+
<i>All usual residents</i>	20.9	26.0	38.4	14.6
Born outside UK, ROI, Channel Islands & Isle of Man	15.0	<b>45.4</b>	36.1	3.4
<i>Other Europe: EU</i>	15.7	<b>53.0</b>	29.8	1.5
<i>Accession countries 2004 onwards</i>	16.4	<b>56.6</b>	26.5	0.5
<i>Other Europe: Non EU countries</i>	11.9	<b>41.1</b>	<b>43.8</b>	3.2
Africa	10.8	37.3	<b>46.7</b>	5.1
Middle East and Asia	13.7	36.7	<b>45.0</b>	4.6
North America and Caribbean	18.2	30.5	<b>39.9</b>	11.4
Central America	22.7	35.1	<b>39.7</b>	2.6
South America	9.1	39.4	<b>45.7</b>	5.7
Antarctica and Oceania	14.1	35.7	<b>44.4</b>	5.8

Table A3. Ethnic groups by detailed age bands

	All usual residents	White	Asian						Black				Mixed	Other
		Total	Total	Chinese	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Total	Caribbean	African	Other		
<b>All</b>	<b>1,810,863</b>	<b>1,779,750</b>	<b>19,130</b>	<b>6,303</b>	<b>6,198</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>6,014</b>	<b>2,353</b>
0-4	124,382	120,441	1,903	382	857	119	62	483	356	10	205	141	1,503	179
5-7	67,662	65,819	965	222	354	65	44	280	179	7	117	55	597	102
8-9	43,625	42,666	508	131	180	32	23	142	77	1	58	18	320	54
10-11	45,453	44,477	530	130	157	29	20	194	91	9	51	31	300	55
12-15	98,201	96,390	919	317	196	65	36	305	205	7	160	38	575	112
16-17	51,440	50,643	434	222	71	38	12	91	78	5	54	19	236	49
18-19	50,181	49,400	450	255	68	26	10	91	67	7	43	17	220	44
20-24	126,013	123,783	1,384	806	227	65	36	250	186	24	105	57	478	182
25-29	124,099	121,119	1,834	689	726	85	51	283	497	61	315	121	365	284
30-34	119,839	116,109	2,552	557	1,091	150	81	673	561	45	384	132	332	285
35-39	122,260	118,633	2,524	540	814	106	56	1,008	504	43	348	113	342	257
40-44	131,848	129,275	1,730	540	476	97	48	569	350	65	211	74	299	194
45-54	248,578	245,765	1,944	856	485	105	44	454	298	61	193	44	285	286
55-64	193,562	192,327	874	414	262	63	8	127	121	19	76	26	98	142
65-74	145,600	145,053	386	144	171	36	5	30	35	3	20	12	46	80
75+	118,120	117,850	193	98	63	10	4	18	11	5	5	1	18	48
<b>Broad age bands</b>														
0-15	379,323	369,793	4,825	1,182	1,744	310	185	1,404	908	34	591	283	3,295	502
16-34	471,572	461,054	6,654	2,529	2,183	364	190	1,388	1,389	142	901	346	1,631	844
35-64	696,248	686,000	7,072	2,350	2,037	371	156	2,158	1,273	188	828	257	1,024	879
65+	263,720	262,903	579	242	234	46	9	48	46	8	25	13	64	128
<b>Percentages within ethnic group</b>														
0-15	20.9	20.8	25.2	18.8	28.1	28.4	34.3	28.1	25.1	9.1	25.2	31.5	54.8	21.3
16-34	26.0	25.9	34.8	40.1	35.2	33.4	35.2	27.8	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.5	27.1	35.9
35-64	38.4	38.5	37.0	37.3	32.9	34.0	28.9	43.2	35.2	50.5	35.3	28.6	17.0	37.4
65+	14.6	14.8	3.0	3.8	3.8	4.2	1.7	1.0	1.3	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	5.4

Table A4. Economic activity overall and by gender and country of birth: absolute figures

	All 16-74				Males 16-74				Females 16-74			
Economic	Total	EU		Other	Total	EU		Other	Total	EU		Other
		Old	Access.			Old	Access.			Old	Access.	
	<b>1,313,420</b>	<b>8,176</b>	<b>29,801</b>	<b>29,701</b>	<b>647,369</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>15,182</b>	<b>14,865</b>	<b>666,051</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>14,619</b>	<b>14,836</b>
<b>Activity</b>	<b>869,767</b>	<b>6,183</b>	<b>25,440</b>	<b>21,999</b>	<b>460,771</b>	<b>3,238</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>11,869</b>	<b>408,996</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>11,640</b>	<b>10,130</b>
Employee - Part-time	<b>172,138</b>	1,163	4,296	3,707	<b>33,409</b>	254	1,020	1,273	<b>138,729</b>	909	3,276	2,434
Employee - Full-time	<b>467,805</b>	3,603	17,373	12,880	<b>273,567</b>	2,212	10,839	7,494	<b>194,238</b>	1,391	6,534	5,386
Self-employed - Part-time	<b>26,759</b>	176	393	700	<b>14,446</b>	65	150	287	<b>12,313</b>	111	243	413
Self-employed - Full-time	<b>89,907</b>	379	803	1,850	<b>74,373</b>	258	552	1,336	<b>15,534</b>	121	251	514
Unemployed	<b>65,196</b>	544	1,856	1,615	<b>44,017</b>	290	906	881	<b>21,179</b>	254	950	734
Full-time student	<b>47,962</b>	318	719	1,247	<b>20,959</b>	159	333	598	<b>27,003</b>	159	386	649
<b>Inactivity</b>	<b>443,653</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>4,361</b>	<b>7,702</b>	<b>186,598</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>2,996</b>	<b>257,055</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>4,706</b>
Retired	<b>170,016</b>	346	195	1,375	<b>72,023</b>	150	66	588	<b>97,993</b>	196	129	787
Student (incl. FT students)	<b>81,158</b>	564	968	2,580	<b>40,578</b>	267	466	1,296	<b>40,580</b>	297	502	1,284
Looking after home/family	<b>58,398</b>	395	1,573	1,813	<b>7,654</b>	48	146	167	<b>50,744</b>	347	1,427	1,646
Long-term sick/disabled	<b>95,480</b>	400	439	755	<b>47,860</b>	196	218	378	<b>47,620</b>	204	221	377
Other	<b>38,601</b>	288	1,186	1,179	<b>18,483</b>	116	486	567	<b>20,118</b>	172	700	612

Table A5. Economic activity by ethnic group: absolute figures for selective indicators

	All usual residents 16 to 74	White	Asian						Black				Mixed	Other
		Total	Total	Chinese	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Total	Caribbean	African	Other		
<b>All (N)</b>	<b>1,313,420</b>	<b>1,292,107</b>	<b>14,112</b>	<b>5,023</b>	<b>4,391</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>1,803</b>
<b>Active</b>	<b>869,767</b>	<b>854,398</b>	<b>10,192</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>1,293</b>
Unempl	65,196	64,005	539	200	164	38	14	123	335	30	246	59	185	132
<b>Inactive</b>	<b>443,653</b>	<b>437,709</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>510</b>
Retired	170,016	169,273	543	276	175	36	5	51	45	9	13	23	63	92
Home	58,398	57,132	886	308	226	90	57	205	166	19	120	27	129	85
Sick	95,480	95,044	210	86	57	24	7	36	67	12	35	20	86	73
<b>Male</b>	<b>647,369</b>	<b>636,131</b>	<b>7,224</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,143</b>
<b>Active</b>	<b>460,771</b>	<b>452,164</b>	<b>5,589</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>868</b>
Unempl	44,017	43,361	257	103	71	22	5	56	227	17	172	38	91	81
<b>Inactive</b>	<b>186,598</b>	<b>183,967</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>275</b>
Retired	72,023	71,643	262	135	92	19	3	13	22	5	4	13	37	59
Home	7,654	7,525	76	28	20	4	8	16	26	2	22	2	14	13
Sick	47,860	47,616	121	46	37	14	5	19	44	7	24	13	40	39
<b>Female</b>	<b>666,051</b>	<b>655,976</b>	<b>6,888</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>1,976</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>660</b>
<b>Active</b>	<b>408,996</b>	<b>402,234</b>	<b>4,603</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>425</b>
Unempl	21,179	20,644	282	97	93	16	9	67	108	13	74	21	94	51
<b>Inactive</b>	<b>257,055</b>	<b>253,742</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>235</b>
Retired	97,993	97,630	281	141	83	17	2	38	23	4	9	10	26	33
Home	50,744	49,607	810	280	206	86	49	189	140	17	98	25	115	72
Sick	47,620	47,428	89	40	20	10	2	17	23	5	11	7	46	34

Note: Unempl – unemployed, Home – looking after home/family, Sick – long-term sick/disabled; the remaining individuals under economically inactive are students with the largest number being from the Chinese ethnic group

Table A6. Detailed occupation by country of birth

<i>All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>EU (non-UK, ROI, Channel Islands)</b>		<b>Other</b>
		<b>Old EU countries</b>	<b>Accession countries</b>	
<b>All</b>	<b>795,263</b>	<b>5,577</b>	<b>23,483</b>	<b>20,123</b>
1 Managers, directors and senior officials	63,900	384	662	1,661
11 Corporate managers and directors	40,385	208	343	742
12 Other managers and proprietors	23,515	176	319	919
2 Professional occupations	136,406	<b>1,125</b>	1,418	<b>5,882</b>
21 Science, research, engineering and technology professionals	25,028	293	432	1,361
22 Health professionals	40,059	272	396	<b>2,808</b>
23 Teaching and educational professionals	36,736	364	253	891
24 Business, media and public service professionals	34,583	196	337	822
3 Associate professional and technical occupations	68,703	602	999	1,730
31 Science, engineering and technology associate professionals	11,038	120	305	335
32 Health and social care associate professionals	8,679	57	130	216
33 Protective service occupations	4,331	53	23	137
34 Culture, media and sports occupations	9,981	115	218	365
35 Business and public service associate professionals	34,674	257	323	677
4 Administrative and secretarial occupations	111,841	623	1,051	1,776
41 Administrative occupations	91,074	529	879	1,471
42 Secretarial and related occupations	20,767	94	172	305
5 Skilled trades occupations	111,502	510	<b>4,118</b>	2,268
51 Skilled agricultural and related trades	19,374	30	202	106
52 Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades	35,720	178	1,648	433
53 Skilled construction and building trades	35,565	102	783	269
54 Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	20,843	200	1,485	1,460
6 Caring, leisure and other service occupations	73,837	458	1,715	1,880
61 Caring personal service occupations	55,948	333	1,104	1,540
62 Leisure, travel and related personal service occupations	17,889	125	611	340
7 Sales and customer service occupations	79,911	626	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,566</b>
71 Sales occupations	69,501	421	1,287	1,234

	Total	EU (non-UK, ROI, Channel Islands)		Other
		Old EU countries	Accession countries	
72 Customer service occupations	10,410	205	243	332
8 Process, plant and machine operatives	63,288	565	5,280	1,094
81 Process, plant and machine operatives	30,626	429	4,371	766
82 Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	32,662	136	909	328
9 Elementary occupations	85,875	684	<b>6,710</b>	<b>2,266</b>
91 Elementary trades and related occupations	15,067	150	2,151	301
92 Elementary administration and service occupations	70,808	534	<b>4,559</b>	<b>1,965</b>

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Table A7. Occupation by ethnic group and gender

	All usual residents 16 to 74	White	Asian						Black			Mixed	Other	
		Total	Total	Chinese	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla-deshi	Other Asian	Total	Caribbean	African	Other		
<b>Male</b>	<b>412,130</b>	<b>404,328</b>	<b>5,260</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>775</b>
1	40,275	39,621	483	170	141	46	28	98	52	15	24	13	66	53
2	58,086	56,125	1,475	269	830	105	10	261	168	13	132	23	157	161
3	40,086	39,491	292	86	134	19	1	52	127	22	79	26	95	81
4	32,158	31,779	187	56	85	12	8	26	80	20	49	11	69	43
5	99,979	98,518	1,161	718	173	60	74	136	94	11	39	44	86	120
6	10,998	10,424	447	20	209	3	1	214	61	8	44	9	34	32
7	28,082	27,523	331	84	135	27	10	75	75	10	44	21	87	66
8	55,534	54,939	258	30	75	31	8	114	143	16	68	59	70	124
9	46,932	45,908	626	172	203	24	23	204	190	15	112	63	113	95
<b>Female</b>	<b>383,133</b>	<b>377,002</b>	<b>4,267</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>368</b>
1	23,625	23,259	269	128	47	14	3	77	17	3	11	3	62	18
2	78,320	76,006	1,873	199	906	42	4	722	141	16	115	10	216	84
3	28,617	28,196	230	96	79	12	0	43	47	14	25	8	103	41
4	79,683	79,179	285	119	73	12	6	75	71	22	36	13	114	34
5	11,523	11,221	263	207	13	7	3	33	20	4	12	4	10	9
6	62,839	62,045	485	79	127	12	8	259	131	13	104	14	126	52
7	51,829	51,222	352	164	87	23	3	75	68	10	46	12	147	40
8	7,754	7,607	47	9	10	2	0	26	51	2	33	16	16	33
9	38,943	38,267	463	250	41	5	13	154	79	8	46	25	77	57

Note: Standard Occupation Classification 2010

1. Managers, directors and senior officials
2. Professional occupations
3. Associate professional and technical occupations
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations
5. Skilled trades occupations
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations
7. Sales and customer service occupations
8. Process, plant and machine operatives
9. Elementary occupations

Table A8. English proficiency among all usual residents whose main language is not English (aged 3+): absolute figures by HSCT

HSCT	All usual residents: Aged 3+	Main language is not English aged 3+					
		All	Can speak English very well	Can speak English well	Cannot speak Engl. well	Cannot speak English	% Poor English
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	1,735,711	<b>54,540</b>	20,260	19,811	11,802	2,667	26.5
Belfast	334,560	<b>14,433</b>	6,876	4,901	2,175	481	18.4
Northern	444,578	<b>11,097</b>	3,665	4,127	2,674	631	29.8
South Eastern	333,088	<b>5,917</b>	2,703	2,018	986	210	20.2
Southern	341,383	<b>17,086</b>	4,710	6,659	4,667	1,050	33.5
Western	282,102	<b>6,007</b>	2,306	2,106	1,300	295	26.6

Note: The numbers for those whose main language is not English include 4,164 people whose main language is Irish, with 3,673 speaking English very well. Poor English is defined as those who cannot speak English well or cannot speak English.

Table A9. Self-assessed health by country of birth (continents): absolute figures

	Total	Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad
<b>All usual residents</b>	<b>1,810,863</b>	<b>864,187</b>	<b>575,616</b>	<b>268,932</b>	<b>80,542</b>	<b>21,586</b>
<b>UK, ROI, Islands</b>	1,730,103	823,151	544,324	262,286	79,115	21,227
<b>All foreign born</b>	<b>80,760</b>	<b>41,036</b>	<b>31,292</b>	<b>6,646</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>359</b>
<b>Other Europe: EU</b>	45,429	21,977	19,251	3,300	718	183
Old EU member countries	9,703	4,845	3,380	1,082	310	86
Accession countries	35,720	17,130	15,867	2,218	408	97
<b>Other Europe: Non EU countries</b>	1,917	973	706	191	34	13
<b>Africa</b>	5,581	3,098	1,796	511	143	33
<b>Middle East and Asia</b>	17,293	9,090	6,291	1,581	267	64
<b>North America and Caribbean</b>	6,999	3,798	2,162	796	190	53
<b>Central America</b>	194	132	45	13	4	0
<b>South America</b>	875	503	288	61	18	5
<b>Antarctica and Oceania</b>	2,468	1,464	751	192	53	8
<b>Other</b>	4	1	2	1	0	0

## Appendix 2

### Explanation of highest level of qualification

1. No qualifications: No academic or professional qualifications.
2. Level 1: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills.
3. Level 2: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A\*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma.
4. Level 3: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma.
5. Level 4+: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree, Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy).
6. Other qualifications: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Qualifications gained outside the UK (Not stated/ level unknown).

This briefing has been produced by Health Intelligence for the use of Public Health Agency staff. If you would like further information, please contact:

[healthintelligence@hscni.net](mailto:healthintelligence@hscni.net) or

[Diana.Gossrau-Breen@hscni.net](mailto:Diana.Gossrau-Breen@hscni.net) or phone 028 90311611