

An analysis of migrant workers from the Northern Ireland Census

A detailed analysis of the sectors, skills, occupations and location of
migrant workers in Northern Ireland from the 2011 Census

March 2018

Department for the Economy - EU Exit Analysis Branch

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Executive Summary

Introduction and overview

At the point of the Census of Population in 2011 there were 1,810,863 people living in Northern Ireland, with 89% of these individuals born in Northern Ireland. There were just over 202,000 people who were born and had lived outside Northern Ireland but were then usual residents of Northern Ireland at the time of the Census.

Of these there were 82,800 people (41%) from the Rest of the United Kingdom (RUK), 45,300 (22%) from the EU26¹, almost 37,900 (19%) from the Republic of Ireland (ROI) and a further 36,000 (18%) were from the Rest of the World (ROW).

For the purposes of this paper, migrants are defined as *“all usual residents who were born and have lived outside Northern Ireland.”* Therefore the migrant population (excluding those who were born in RUK) in Northern Ireland in 2011 comprised almost 120,000 people representing just over 6.5% of the population.

The aim of this paper is to provide further analysis of the 2011 Census data to get a deeper understanding of the migrant population in Northern Ireland. The analysis focuses on two main areas:

- Where migrants live, and
- Where migrants work including the sectors they work in, their skills and qualifications and their occupations.

Where migrants live

Location by Council Area²

Out of the total migrant population in Northern Ireland, just over 39,000 (19%) migrants lived in Belfast. 22,100 (11%) migrants lived in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, with 20,500 (10%) in Newry, Mourne and Down.

Accommodation

Housing ownership rates varied among the different country of birth groupings. For instance, 64% of RUK and 73% of ROI migrants owned their own accommodation compared to 22% of EU26 migrants, whilst 51% of ROW migrants owned their own accommodation. On the other hand, 24% of RUK, 18% of ROI and 41% of ROW migrants lived in private rented accommodation compared to 69% of EU26 migrants.

¹ EU excluding UK and ROI.

² Based on 11 Council areas.

Where migrants work

Economic Activity

EU26 and ROW migrants had the highest economic activity rates, with 83% of EU26 migrants and 74% of ROW migrants economically active. In contrast, 67% of migrants from RUK and 61% from ROI reported they were economically active in 2011.

Qualifications

Those in work and who were from the ROW or ROI were the highest qualified with 49% of ROW workers and 46% of ROI workers having degree level qualifications (level 4 and above) in 2011. This compares to 33% of Northern Ireland workers and 26% of EU26 workers with a degree level qualification.

39% of EU26 workers had 'other' qualifications compared to the average of 5% for all workers in Northern Ireland. These qualifications include vocational/work-related qualifications and qualifications gained outside the UK, where the equivalent level was not provided or unknown. 'Other' qualifications do not necessarily imply low level qualifications.

Occupation

Almost half (45%) of EU26 workers were employed in low skilled occupations according to the Office of National Statistics (ONS) occupation and skills level definitions. This is significantly higher compared to the rest of the migrant workforce, which ranged 13 - 18%. The average for all workers in Northern Ireland was 19%.

In contrast, 13% of EU26 workers were employed in high skilled occupations compared to 26% of Northern Ireland workers, 29% of RUK workers, 38% of ROI workers and 39% of ROW workers.

EU26 Employment by 2 Digit Sector Code and by Country of Birth

EU26 employment in 2011

There were almost 29,100 residents from EU26 countries reported to be in employment in Northern Ireland at the time of the 2011 Census. 23,500 (81%) of these workers came from the 2004 Accession countries³.

12,700 EU26 (44%) workers came from Poland, with a further 4,800 workers (17%) from Lithuania. 2,300 workers (8%) came from Germany, 2,000 (7%) workers were from Slovakia, with 1,400 (5%) from Latvia and just over 1,000 (4%) from Portugal. These six countries accounted for 84% of all EU26 workers.

Food manufacturing

Almost 3,200 (11%) EU26 workers worked in the food manufacturing sector, where they accounted for over 22% of employment in that subsector. 91% of these workers came from the 2004 Accession countries, whereby almost 1,400 workers came from Poland and a further 800 workers were from Lithuania.

³ Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia.

Retail

Almost 3,000 (10%) EU26 workers were employed in the retail trade with 1,250 workers from Poland and 500 from Lithuania.

Food and drink

Approximately 2,500 EU26 workers were employed in the food and drinks sector. They made up 7% of employment in the subsector and accounted for 8% of EU26 employment.

Other manufacturing

12.5% of total employment in the 'other manufacturing' sector in Northern Ireland was provided from EU26 workers. This was just over 800 EU26 workers, which was 3% of EU26 workers. 89% of these workers came from 2004 Accession countries with 400 from Poland and almost 200 from Lithuania.

Analysis of Employment by sector, Local Government District and Country of Birth

In order to analyse the Census 2011 data by sector, local government district and country of birth, the total number of sectors had to be aggregated from 21 to 6 to ensure data confidentiality. In addition, the information could only be provided using the 2014 eleven district council definitions.

Table 21 in section five of the report shows how the 21 headline sectors have been aggregated into six sector groups. The selection of these sector groups was informed by the analysis of the sectors that migrant workers were employed in 2011.

The six sector groups are as follow:

- Construction/Utilities;
- Manufacturing;
- Hospitality;
- Accommodation and food service;
- Private Services; and
- Public Services.

Manufacturing and hospitality were the sector groups most reliant on migrant workers in 2011.

Manufacturing

There were almost 77,100 workers in the manufacturing sector in Northern Ireland in 2011, which accounted for 9.7% of total employment. Manufacturing was the second smallest sector group in Northern Ireland in terms of employment.

81.8% of workers were from Northern Ireland, 4.4% from RUK, and 11.6 % were from the EU27. This was driven by 9.9% from the EU26 and 1.7% from ROI. 2.2% of workers were from ROW. This sector was more heavily dependent on non-Northern Ireland workers compared to the economy as a whole.

The areas with the largest share of migrant workers were Mid Ulster (23% of EU27 workers) and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (20% of EU27 workers). 26% of EU26 workers were employed in Mid Ulster with 21% in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon.

19% of ROI workers in the sector were employed in Fermanagh and Omagh. 15% of ROW workers in the sector were employed in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon with 14% of ROW workers in Belfast.

The manufacturing sector hotspots for migrant workers were Mid Ulster, where 2.7% of all employment in the sector was provided by EU27 workers (almost 2,000 jobs), and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon where EU27 workers made up 2.3% of all sector employment (1,600 jobs).

Hospitality

There were 42,700 workers in the hospitality sector, which is made up of food and drink and the accommodation sectors. This was the smallest of the sector groups in terms of employment, with 5.4% of employment.

78.6% of workers were from Northern Ireland, 4.8% from RUK, 9.6% were from the EU27 (ROI 2% and EU26 7.6%) and 7% were ROW. This sector was more heavily dependent on non-Northern Ireland workers relative to the overall economy.

28.8% of all EU27 workers were employed in Belfast, which was higher than the overall share of workers in the hospitality sector in Belfast (22.9%). 12.5% of EU27 employment in the hospitality sector was in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, which was higher than the share of workers in the sector across Northern Ireland (9.6%).

34% of ROW workers in the hospitality sector were employed in Belfast. 23.1% of ROI workers in the sector were employed in Belfast, with 16% in Derry City and Strabane and 15.3% in Fermanagh and Omagh.

The hospitality sector hotspot for migrant workers was Belfast, where 2.8% of all employment in the hospitality sector was provided by EU27 workers (1,180 jobs).

Analysis of Employment by Local Government District, Sector Group and Country of Birth

There were a number of district councils where migrant workers were a significant part of the workforce as set out below.

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon

13.6% of employment in manufacturing in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon was provided by EU26 workers. 14.8% was provided by EU27 workers.

11% of employment in the hospitality sector was provided by EU26 workers, with 12.5% provided by EU27 workers. ROW workers made up 5.6% of employment in the hospitality sector.

Over 1,600 jobs in the manufacturing sector were filled by EU26 workers. This was almost 2% of total employment in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon.

Belfast

10.1% of employment in the hospitality sector was filled by EU26 workers, with 12.1% provided by EU27 workers. ROW workers made up 10.4% of employment in the hospitality sector.

7.6% of employment in manufacturing in Belfast was provided by EU26 workers and 9.6% was provided by EU27 workers.

Mid-Ulster

19.9% of workers in the manufacturing sector in Mid Ulster were from the EU26, with 20.9% from the EU27.

10.6% of employment in the hospitality sector was provided by EU26 workers, with 12% provided by EU27 workers. ROW workers provided 4.7% of employment in the hospitality sector.

Almost 2,000 jobs in the manufacturing sector were filled by EU26 workers. This was 3.3% of total employment in Mid Ulster.

Newry, Mourne and Down

12.6% of employment in manufacturing was provided by EU26 workers and 15.6% provided by EU27 workers.

8.8% of jobs in the hospitality sector were filled by EU26 workers, with 11.4% undertaken by EU27 workers.

Analysis of Employment by Qualifications and Occupation by Sector Group and Country of Birth

The qualifications and occupation of migrants aged 16-74 (excluding students) in employment in Northern Ireland were analysed by the six sector groups.

Construction/Utilities

On average 23% of workers in the construction sector in 2011 had no qualifications. Workers from RUK, EU26 and ROW had a lower than average share of workers with no qualifications at 16%, 18% and 11% respectively.

15% of workers had a degree level qualification (Level 4+). This compares to 12% of EU26 workers who had a degree level qualification. RUK, ROI and ROW workers had a higher share of workers with degrees at 24%, 21% and 30% respectively.

12% of all workers in construction/utilities were in high skilled occupations. 19% of RUK and ROW workers and 17% of ROI workers were in this band compared to 6% of EU26 workers.

The majority of the occupations in the sector were categorised as having upper middle skills, with 59% of workers in this category. 48% of RUK workers, 51% of ROI workers, 45% of ROW workers were in upper middle skilled roles in the sector, compared to 38% of EU26 workers.

51% of EU26 workers were employed in low skilled occupations. This is significantly higher compared to the sector average of 21% for all workers. 23% of RUK workers, 21% of ROI worker and 26% of ROW workers fell into this group.

Manufacturing

In the manufacturing sector on average 18% of workers had no qualifications. 17% of EU26 workers had no qualifications.

On average 23% of workers had a degree level (Level 4+) qualification. 14% of EU26 workers had a degree compared to 29% of RUK workers, 37% for ROI workers and 33% of ROW workers.

51% of EU26 workers had other qualifications compared to the sector average of 9%.

37% of employment in Northern Ireland in the manufacturing sector was in low skilled occupations. 64% of EU26 workers were in this category compared to 31% of RUK workers, 28% of ROI worker and 46% of ROW workers

17% of all workers in the manufacturing sector were in high skilled occupations according to the ONS occupation and skills level definitions. 23% of RUK workers, 20% of ROW workers and 27% of ROI workers were in this group compared to 4% of EU26 workers.

Retail/Transport

In the retail/transport sector in Northern Ireland 20% of all workers had no qualifications. 15% of EU26 workers had no qualifications compared to 17% for RUK workers, 21% ROI workers and 13% from ROW.

17% of the sector workforce had a degree level qualification. 16% of EU26 workers had a degree compared to 19% from RUK and ROI and 30% from ROW.

18% of all workers in the retail/transport sector were in high skilled occupations. 19% of RUK workers, 20% of ROW workers and 23% of ROI workers were in this group compared to 8% of EU26 workers.

The largest share of workers in the sector were in lower middle skilled roles (41%). 43% of ROW workers, 41% of ROI workers and 39% of RUK workers were in this category compared to 33% of EU26 workers.

26% of employment in retail/transport in Northern Ireland was in low skilled occupations. 43% of EU26 workers were in this category compared to 28% of RUK workers, 20% of ROI workers and 24% of ROW workers.

Hospitality

21% of workers in the hospitality sector had no qualifications according to the Census in 2011. 13% of EU26 workers had no qualifications, compared to 16% of RUK workers, 22% of ROI workers and 25% of ROW workers.

17% of workers in the sector had a degree level qualification (Level 4+). 15% of EU26 workers had a degree compared to 19% of RUK workers, 24% of ROI workers and 20% of ROW workers.

17% of all workers in the hospitality sector were in high skilled occupations. 20% of RUK and ROW workers and 25% of ROI workers were in this group compared to 8% of EU26 workers.

The largest share of workers (42%) was in the low skilled category. 39% of RUK workers, 35% of ROI workers and 29% of ROW workers were in this category compared to 60% of EU26 workers.

Private sector

49% of workers in the private sector had a degree level qualification. 65% of ROW workers had a degree followed by 58% of ROI workers, 54% of RUK workers and 46% of EU26 workers.

6% of all workers in the private sector had no qualifications according to the Census in 2011. 5% of RUK workers had no qualifications compared to 4% of ROI workers, 6% of EU26 workers and 2% of ROW workers.

In the private sector 35% of all workers were in high skilled occupations. 51% of ROW workers, 46% of ROI workers and 39% of RUK workers were in this category compared to 28% of EU26 workers.

5% of all employment in the private sector was in the low skilled category. 15% of EU26 workers were employed in this category.

Public sector

48% of workers in the public sector had a degree level qualification. 65% of ROW workers had a degree followed by 59% of ROI workers, 48% of RUK workers and 38% of EU26 workers.

9% of all workers in the public sector had no qualifications according to the Census in 2011. 7% of RUK workers had no qualifications compared to 8% of ROI workers, 10% of EU26 workers and 3% of ROW workers.

35% of all workers in the public sector were in high skilled occupations. 52% of ROW workers, 48% of ROI workers and 34% of RUK workers were in this category compared to 23% of EU26 workers.

42% of workers were in lower middle skilled roles in the sector. 40% of RUK workers, 35% of EU26 workers along with 33% of ROI workers and 31% of ROW workers were in this group.

11% of all employment in the sector was in the low skilled category. 31% of EU26 workers were employed in this category.

1. Introduction

The aim of this paper is to provide further analysis of the 2011 Census of Population data to get a deeper understanding of the migrant population in Northern Ireland.

This analysis focuses on two main areas:

- Where migrants live, and
- Where migrants work including the sectors they work in, their skills and qualifications and their occupations.

The data was requested from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) Census team and is available on the NISRA website⁴. The analysis presented in this paper is based on the 2011 Census. Other sources of more recent information on employment and migrants are also available. These include the Labour Force Survey published by NISRA⁵ and Annual Population information provided by the Office for National Statistics⁶.

As more research and analysis of migration and the labour market becomes available, it will be added to the DfE EU Exit Analysis homepage.⁷

1.1 Definition of migrants

For the purposes of this paper, migrants are defined as *"all usual residents who were born and have lived outside Northern Ireland."*

The analysis of the migrant population is divided into four broad groupings identified below:

- Rest of UK (RUK);
- Republic of Ireland (ROI);
- Other European Union excluding the UK and ROI i.e. the EU26; and
- All other countries i.e. the Rest of World (ROW).

In sections 4 to 7 of this report additional analysis is presented on the EU27 (EU26 + ROI).

⁴ <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/AdvancedSearch.aspx?sk>

⁵ <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/labour-market-and-social-welfare/labour-force-survey>

⁶

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/adhocs/007335numberofuknationalseunationalsandnoneunationalsinemploymentbyindustryandregionapril2016tomarch2017>

⁷ <https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/articles/eu-exit-analysis>

1.2 Overview of migrants in Northern Ireland (2011)

At the point of the Census in 2011 there were 1,810,863 people living in Northern Ireland. 89% of these individuals were born in Northern Ireland, with just under 5% born in the RUK, 2% born in the ROI, just under 3% born elsewhere in the EU26 and 2% born in the Rest of the World.

Excluding those who were born in the rest of the UK, the migrant population in Northern Ireland in 2011 comprised almost 120,000 people representing just over 6.5% of the population at that point.

The rest of the paper is laid out as follows:

- Section 2 provides analysis on the location of migrants in Northern Ireland;
- Section 3 presents an overview of the employment of migrants;
- Section 4 provides detailed analysis of the employment of migrants by 2 digit sector code and by country of birth;
- Section 5 gives analysis of the employment of migrants by sector group, local government district and country of birth;
- Section 6 reports the analysis of the employment of migrants by local government district, sector group and country of birth; and
- Section 7 provides the analysis of the employment of migrants by qualification and occupation by sector group and country of birth.

2. The Location of Migrants

This section of the report provides information on where migrants resided in Northern Ireland in 2011 and the type of accommodation that they lived in.

There are 2 sub-sections:

- The location of Migrants in Northern Ireland.
- The housing status of Migrants in Northern Ireland.

2.1 The Location of Migrants in Northern Ireland

At the time of the Census in 2011, there were just over 202,000 migrants who were born and had lived outside Northern Ireland but were usual residents of Northern Ireland.

Breakdown by country of birth reveals that there were 82,800 migrants (41%) from RUK, 45,300 (22%) from the EU26, and almost 37,900 (19%) from ROI. 36,000 migrants (18%) were born in the ROW. Table 1 provides analysis of where migrants lived by country of birth and Local Government District in 2011⁸.

Out of the total migrant population in Northern Ireland, just over 39,000 (19%) migrants lived in Belfast. 22,100 (11%) migrants lived in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, with 20,500 (10%) in Newry, Mourne and Down.

Almost 13,100 (16%) RUK migrants lived in Belfast, while approximately 10,900 (13%) lived in Ards and North Down.

Over 6,600 (18%) ROI migrants were resident in Derry City and Strabane and 6,100 (16%) ROI migrants lived in Belfast.

8,600 (19%) EU26 migrants were resident in Belfast while 7,700 (17%) EU26 migrants lived in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon.

11,300 (31%) of ROW migrants were resident in Belfast. There were 3,100 (9%) ROW migrants resident in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon.

⁸ For the 11 Local Government Districts in 2014.

Table 1: All usual residents who were born and have lived outside Northern Ireland by Local Government District (LGD) (11 Councils)

Name	All usual residents who were born and have lived outside Northern Ireland	UK	ROI	EU26	ROW
Belfast	39,120	13,061	6,138	8,626	11,295
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	22,059	7,721	3,511	7,695	3,132
Newry, Mourne and Down	20,475	7,773	5,473	4,797	2,432
Ards and North Down	18,164	10,861	1,972	2,168	3,163
Derry City and Strabane	16,695	6,293	6,632	1,677	2,093
Mid Ulster	15,378	4,061	2,253	6,786	2,278
Lisburn and Castlereagh	15,213	7,491	1,947	2,408	3,367
Fermanagh and Omagh	15,110	5,254	5,314	3,116	1,426
Antrim and Newtownabbey	14,224	6,815	1,483	2,833	3,093
Causeway Coast and Glens	13,227	7,060	2,057	2,259	1,851
Mid and East Antrim	12,345	6,434	1,092	2,965	1,854
Total	202,010	82,824	37,872	45,330	35,984

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0407NI⁹

This rest of this section provides further detail on the location of:

- RUK Migrants;
- EU26 Migrants;
- ROI Migrants; and
- ROW Migrants.

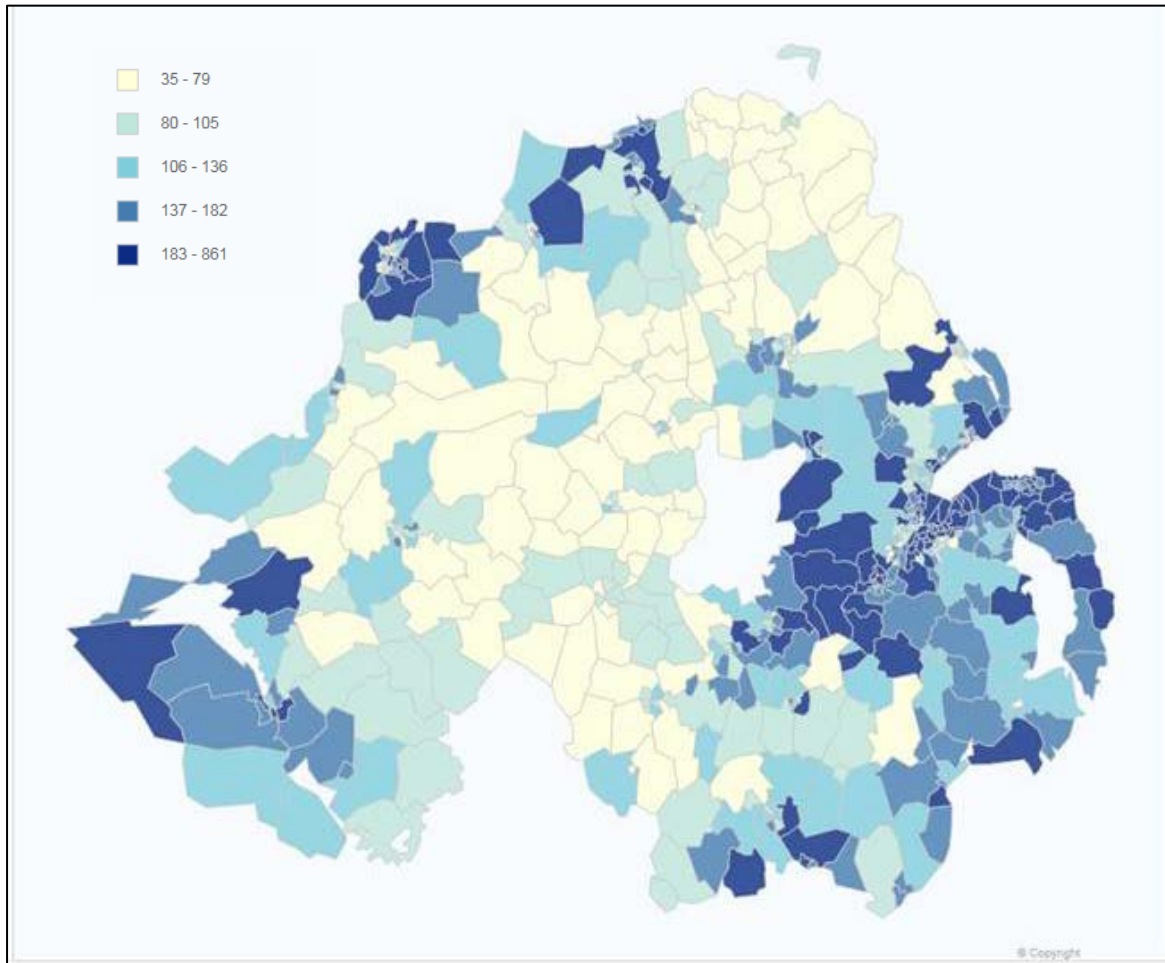
⁹ CT0339NI is the reference number for the data table. It can be retrieved from the NISRA website (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/AdvancedSearch.aspx?sk>).

RUK Migrants

There were over just over 82,800 RUK migrants in Northern Ireland in 2011. Figure 1 illustrates where RUK migrants lived by electoral wards in 2011. There is a strong concentration in the east of Northern Ireland, but also a few wards in the North and West where significant numbers of RUK migrants were resident.

11,300 immigrants born in RUK lived in Belfast (14%), while 6,700 migrants (8%) lived in North Down and 6,500 migrants (8%) lived in Lisburn.

Figure 1: Number of usual residents living in Northern Ireland who were born in the UK by ward, 2011



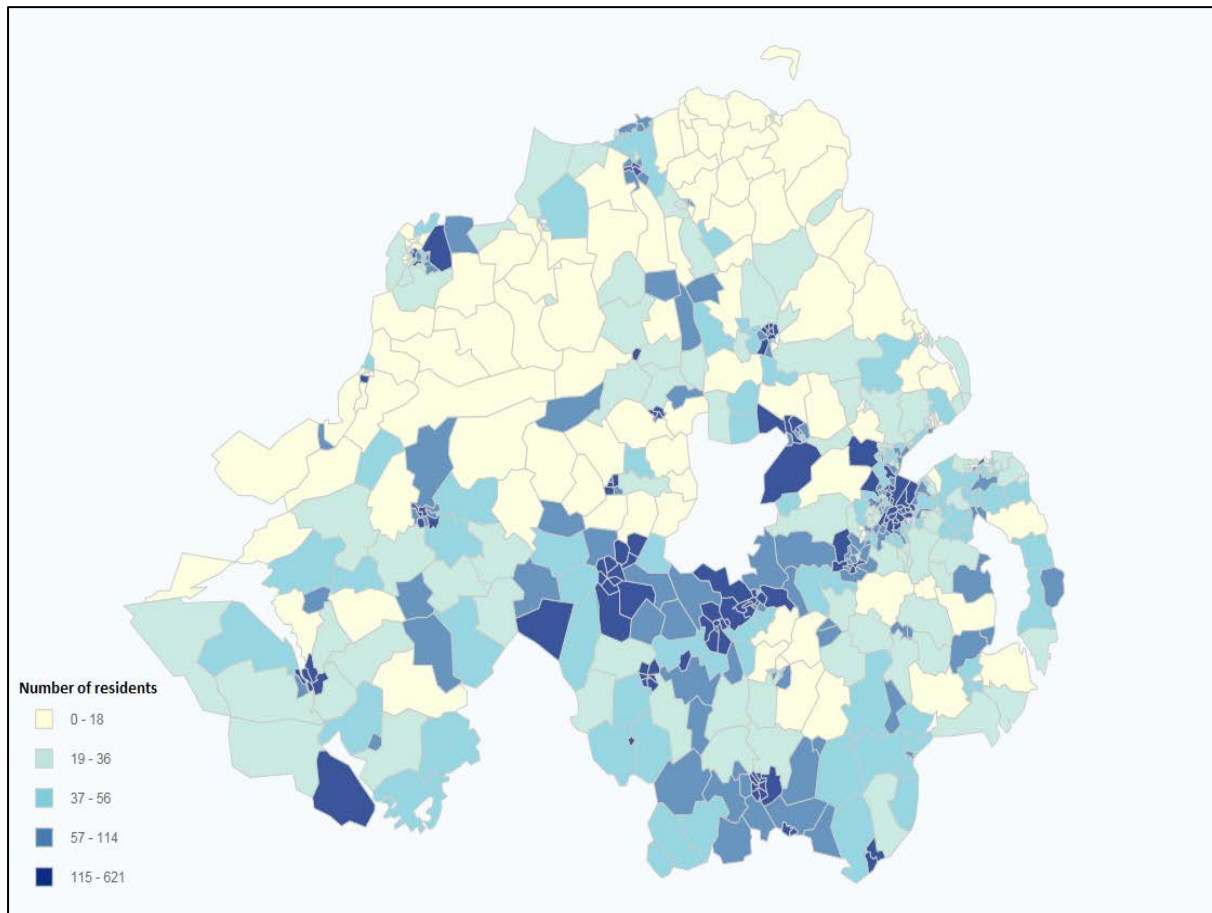
Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0348NI

EU26

There were 45,330 EU26 migrants in Northern Ireland in 2011. Figure 2 illustrates where EU26 migrants lived by electoral wards in 2011. There was a strong concentration in and around Belfast and in the Mid Ulster region, below Lough Neagh.

Just over 8,000 migrants from the EU26 lived in Belfast (18%). Almost 5,000 EU26 migrants (11%) lived in Craigavon, with a further 4,500 migrants residing in Dungannon (10%).

Figure 2: Number of usual residents living in Northern Ireland who were born in the EU26 by ward, 2011



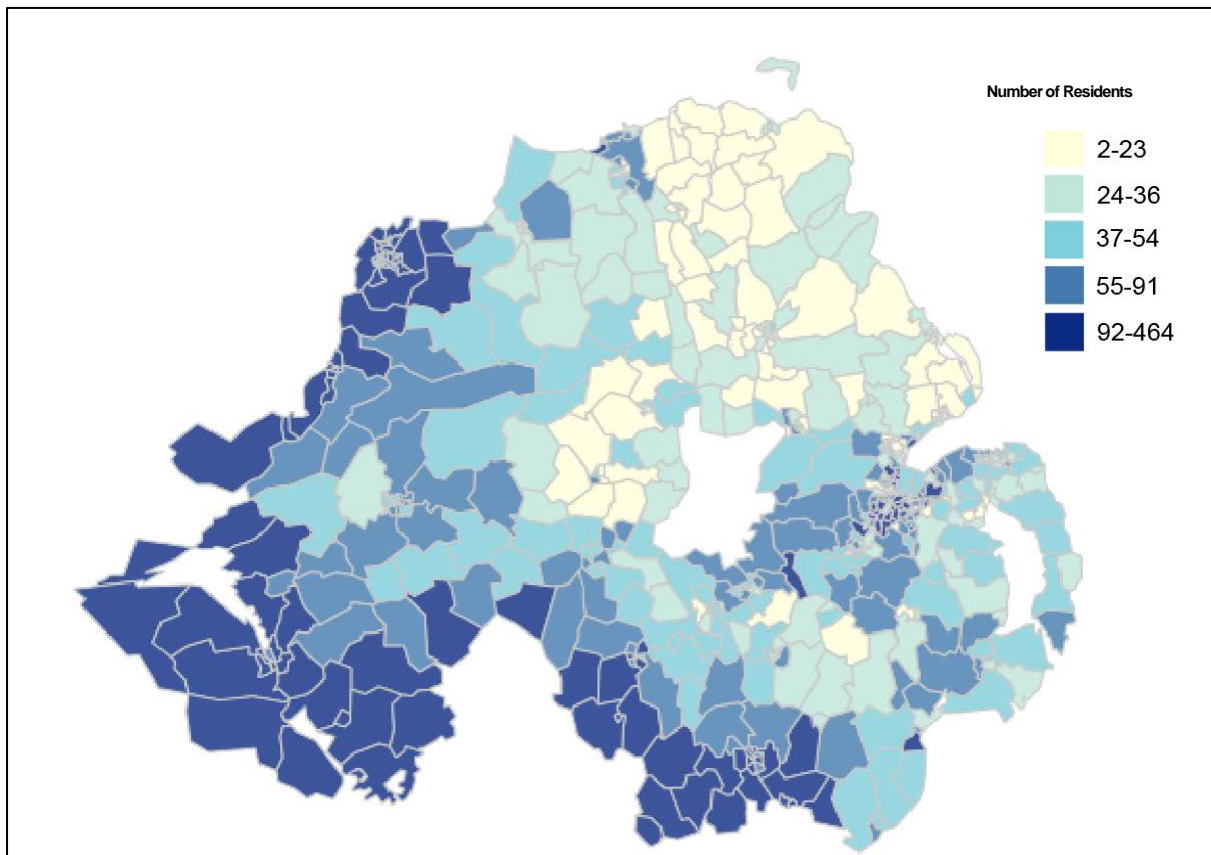
Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0348NI

ROI

There were almost 37,900 ROI migrants in Northern Ireland in 2011. Figure 3 illustrates where ROI migrants lived by electoral wards in 2011. It shows that the closer the proximity to the Northern Ireland - ROI border the higher the concentration of ROI born residents in Northern Ireland. The five district councils that fall along the border have 61% (23,000) of residents born in ROI.

5,400 (14%) migrants from ROI lived in Belfast, while almost 4,500 (12%) lived in Derry and 4,300 (11%) in Newry and Mourne area.

Figure 3: Number of usual residents living in Northern Ireland who were born in the Republic of Ireland by ward, 2011



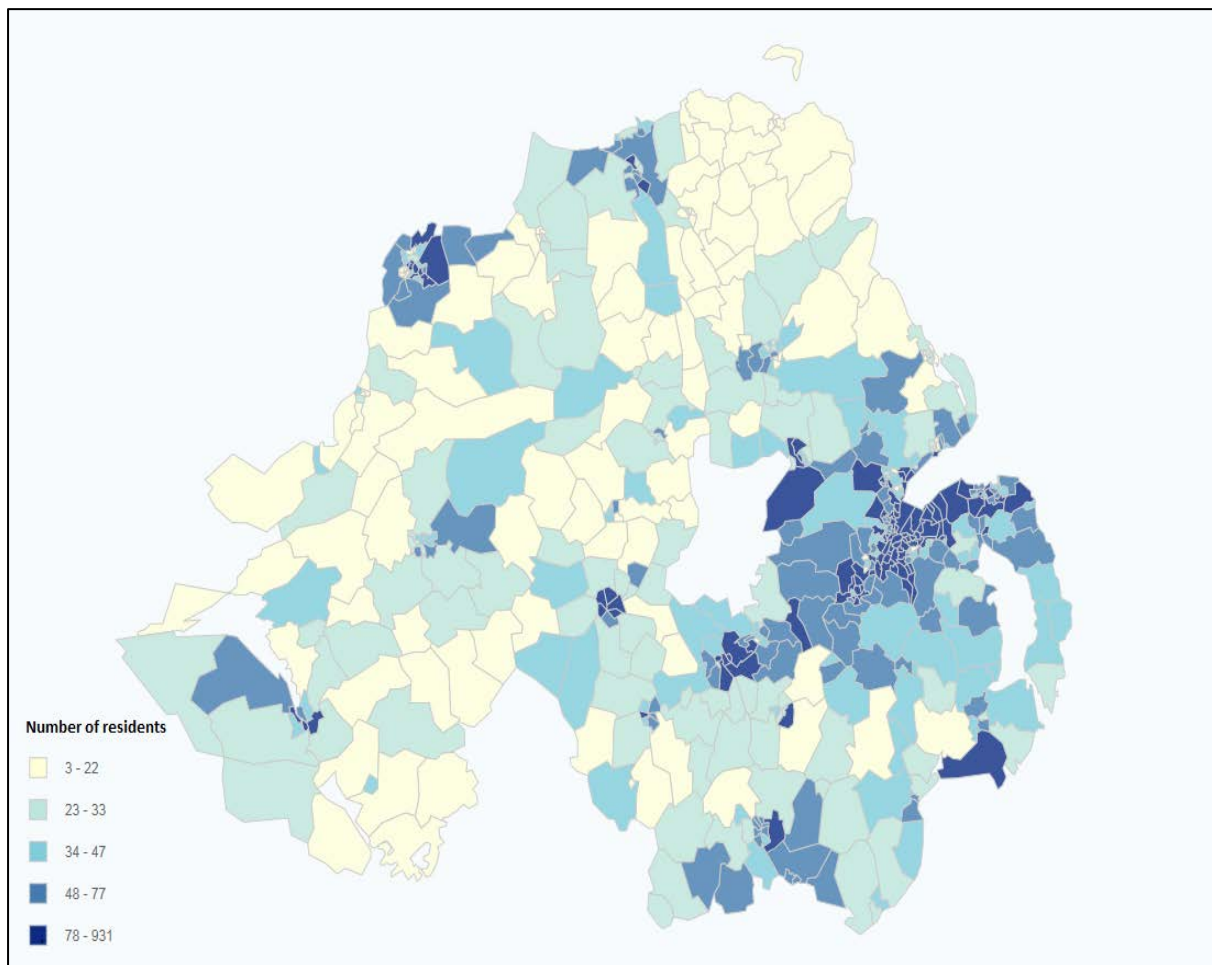
Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0348NI

ROW

There were almost 36,000 ROW migrants in Northern Ireland in 2011. Figure 4 illustrates where ROW migrants lived by electoral wards in 2011. There was a strong concentration of ROW migrants living in the east of Northern Ireland, particularly in and around Belfast.

10,400 (29%) migrants born in the ROW lived in Belfast in 2011. A further 2,350 (7%) lived in Lisburn and over 2,000 (6%) lived in North Down.

Figure 4: Number of usual residents living in Northern Ireland who were born in the ROW by ward, 2011



Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0348NI

2.2 The housing status of Migrants in Northern Ireland

In the Census (2011), almost 197,500 migrants provided information on the type of housing that they lived in. Table 2 provides the details of the type of housing for migrants by country of birth.

Table 2: Type of housing by all usual residents in households who were born and have lived outside Northern Ireland

	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total
Owner occupied	51,796	26,938	9,816	17,756	106,306
Private rented	19,080	6,630	31,202	14,322	71,234
Social rented	9,706	3,279	4,004	2,958	19,947
Total	80,582	36,847	45,022	35,036	197,487

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0343NI

According to the Census (2011) 54% of all migrants in Northern Ireland lived in owner occupied accommodation. 36% lived in private accommodation and 10% lived in social housing rental accommodation.

Owner occupied housing

64% of UK and 73% of ROI migrants owned their own accommodation compared to 22% of EU26 migrants. 51% of ROW migrants own their own accommodation.

Private rented accommodation

24% of UK, 18% of ROI and 41% of ROW migrants lived in private rented accommodation. 69% of EU26 migrants rented from private landlords.

Social rented housing

Only 10% of all migrants lived in social rented accommodation. 12% were from RUK, with 9% from both the EU26 and ROI. 8% of migrants from the ROW lived in social rented accommodation.

EU26

Of the 31,200 (69%) of EU migrants, who lived in private rented accommodation, 4,600 lived in Belfast, 3,400 rented in Dungannon and 3,300 in Craigavon. Almost 3,000 EU26 migrants lived in private rented accommodation in Newry and Mourne.

3. Overview of the Employment of Migrants

This section of the report provides an overview of the employment of migrants according to the Census 2011.

It provides information on:

- Economic activity;
- The Gender composition of migrant workers;
- Where migrants work; and
- Qualifications and Occupation.

3.1 Economic activity

There were 166,000 migrants aged between 16 and 74 (excluding students) in Northern Ireland in the 2011 Census. Table 3 provides a breakdown for each country of birth grouping and by economic activity. 117,800 people (71%) reported that they were economically active. That means they were in work or actively seeking employment.

48,200 (29%) migrants reported that they were economically inactive, meaning they were neither in employment nor looking for work.

Table 3: Economic activity of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) who were born and have lived outside Northern Ireland

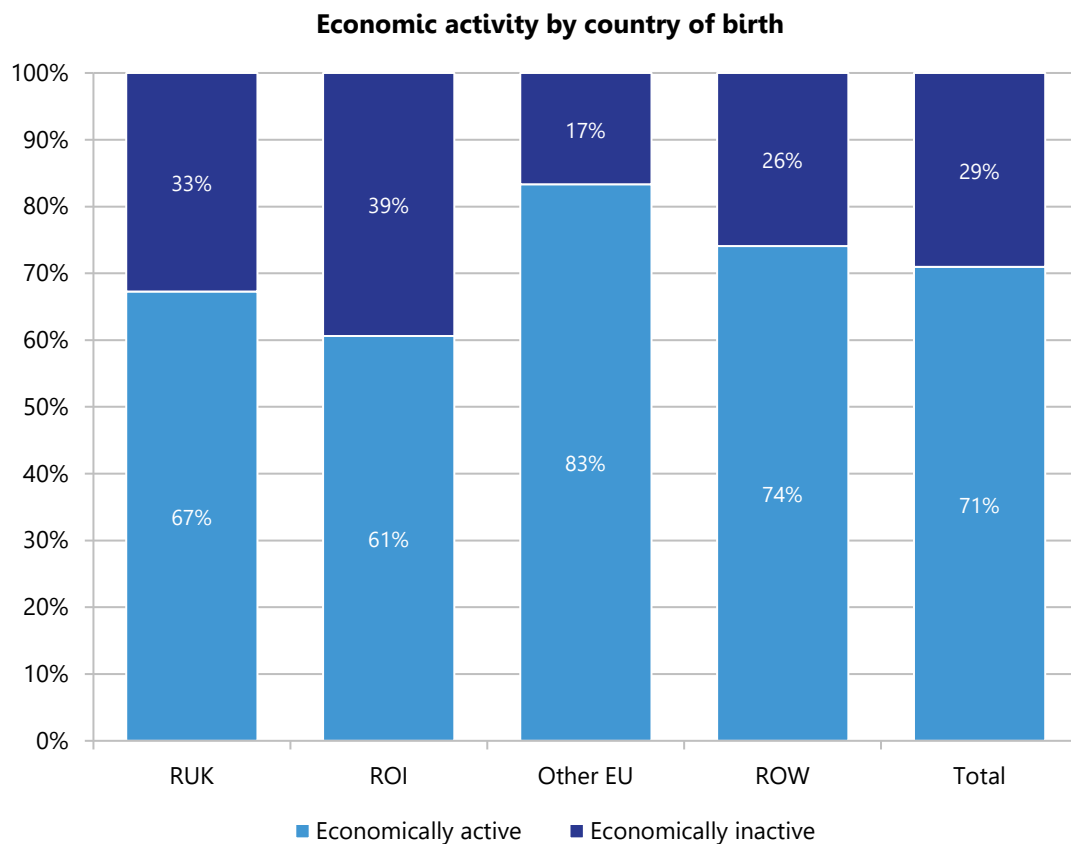
	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	%
Economically active	46,168	18,043	31,603	21,965	117,779	71%
Economically inactive	22,447	11,735	6,321	7,692	48,195	29%
Total	68,615	29,778	37,924	29,657	165,974	100%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0342NI

Economic activity by country of birth

67% of migrants from the rest of the UK and 61% from ROI reported they were economically active in 2011. In contrast, 83% of EU26 migrants and 74% of ROW migrants were economically active.

Figure 5: Economic activity and inactivity rates of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) who were born and have lived outside Northern Ireland, 2011



Source NISRA, Census (2011), CT0342NI

Employment status of migrants

Table 4 provides information on the employment status of economically active migrants in 2011. The percentage of workers who were employees and from RUK, ROI and ROW were very similar between 74-76%. EU26 workers were more likely to be employees, with 84% of EU26 migrants employees.

15% of economically active migrants from ROI were self-employed compared to 12% from RUK and ROW migrants. Migrants from the EU26 were much less likely to be self-employed (6%).

Table 4: Employment status of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) who were born and have lived outside Northern Ireland

	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total
Employee	34,913	13,404	26,419	16,564	91,300
Self-employed	5,338	2,732	1,748	2,544	12,362
Actively looking for work¹⁰	5,917	1,907	3,436	2,857	14,117
Total	46,168	18,043	31,603	21,965	117,779

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0341NI and CT0342NI

The percentage of migrants actively looking for work was a similar level (11-13%) for all four of the groupings.

3.2 The Gender composition of migrant workers

Table 5 provides the gender composition of Northern Ireland workforce at the time of the Census in 2011. 51.8% of the total workforce in Northern Ireland in 2011 was male, with 48.2% female. For most migrant groups by country of birth, the share of males in the workforce was higher than the average for the overall workforce.

55.4% of RUK workers, 54.2% of EU26 workers and 53.9% of ROW workers were males. In contrast only 44.1% of ROI workers in Northern Ireland were males, with the majority of ROI migrant workers being females.

The top 5 sectors for all ROI workers in Northern Ireland were health, retail sector, education, manufacturing and construction. Together they accounted for 9,900 jobs (59% of ROI jobs in Northern Ireland). In these top 5 sectors 61% of the workers were female and 39% were male.

Table 5: Gender composition of the Northern Ireland workforce (all usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment)

	Total	Male	Male (%)	Female	Female (%)
NI	687,643	355,032	51.6%	332,611	48.4%
RUK	41,737	23,127	55.4%	18,610	44.6%
ROI	16,700	7,359	44.1%	9,341	55.9%
EU26	29,060	15,763	54.2%	13,297	45.8%
ROW	20,123	10,849	53.9%	9,274	46.1%
Total	795,263	412,130	51.8%	383,133	48.2%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0060NI

¹⁰ This category could also include people waiting to start a job that they have already obtained.

Where migrants work

Analysis of the Census data for 2011 show that there were 103,662 individuals working in Northern Ireland who were born and lived outside Northern Ireland. Table 6 provides the total number of migrant workers and the numbers by country of birth for each council area.

Table 6: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) in employment who were born and have lived outside Northern Ireland

Name	Total Migrants	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
Belfast	21,084	6,334	3,006	5,726	6,018
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	11,686	3,797	1,541	4,695	1,653
Newry, Mourne and Down	10,091	3,582	2,291	3,013	1,205
Ards and North Down	9,502	5,597	770	1,364	1,771
Lisburn and Castlereagh	8,724	4,266	933	1,501	2,024
Mid Ulster	8,117	1,863	932	4,159	1,163
Antrim and Newtownabbey	7,870	3,667	671	1,830	1,702
Fermanagh and Omagh	7,251	2,381	2,372	1,834	664
Derry City and Strabane	6,837	2,524	2,432	875	1,006
Mid and East Antrim	6,621	3,252	423	1,925	1,021
Causeway Coast and Glens	5,879	2,988	765	1,245	881
Total	103,662	40,251	16,136	28,167	19,108

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0408NI

Belfast was the council with the highest concentration of all migrant workers with almost 21,100 individuals or 20% of the total. A further 11,700 migrants worked in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon with 10,100 in Newry, Mourne and Down district council area.

Working location by country of birth

The rest of the UK has the largest number of migrant worker with almost 40,300 workers. This is 39% of the total number of migrant workers with 27% from the EU26, 18% from RUK and 16% from ROI.

6,300 migrants from RUK worked in Belfast in 2011, which was 16% of the total. This was followed by Ards and North Down with almost 5,600 workers, which was 14% of the total and Lisburn and Castlereagh with approximately 4,300 workers, which was 11% of the total.

3,000 (19%) of the ROI born workers were resident worked in Belfast. Approximately 2,400 workers were located in both Derry and Strabane and Fermanagh and Omagh, with each having 15% of the ROI workers.

Over 5,700 (20%) EU26 migrants worked in Belfast. Almost 4,700 (17%) EU26 migrants worked in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon and approximately 4,200 worked in Mid Ulster.

Of the 19,100 workers who were born in the ROW, 6,000 (31%) worked in Belfast, 2,000 (9%) worked in Lisburn and Castlereagh and almost 1,800 (6%) worked in Ards and North Down.

3.3 Qualifications and Occupations of Migrants

This section of the report provides analysis of the qualifications and occupation of the usual residents (excluding students) in employment in Northern Ireland aged 16-74 at the time of the Census 2011. Students were not included in the analysis of qualifications and occupation, because they were still in the education system. The analysis is provided by country of birth for workers.

Qualifications

Table 7 shows the number of workers by qualification level for each country of birth.

Table 7: The number usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) in employment by qualification level and country of birth 2011

Qualifications	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
No qualifications	105,634	94,088	4,105	1,958	3,819	1,664
Level 1 qualifications	94,752	84,986	5,428	1,083	1,945	1,310
Level 2 qualifications	119,594	107,291	6,630	1,634	2,414	1,625
Apprenticeship	37,016	34,230	1,434	484	510	358
Level 3 qualifications	108,605	97,026	5,788	1,984	2,165	1,642
Level 4 qualifications and above	255,332	216,506	15,537	7,339	6,650	9,300
Other qualifications	35,676	18,820	1,291	1,644	10,981	2,940
Total	756,609	652,947	40,213	16,126	28,484	18,839

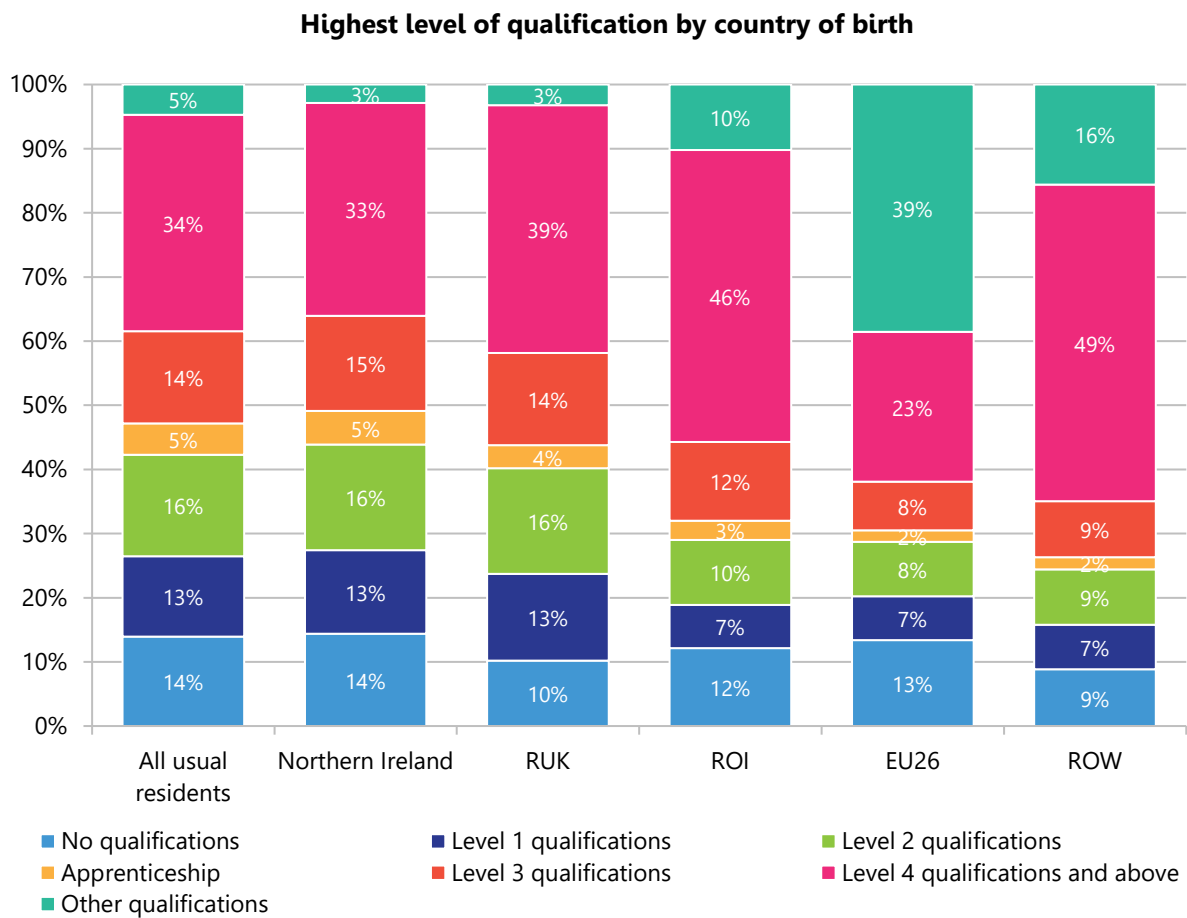
Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0373NI

Figure 6 illustrates the share of workers by qualification for each country of birth in 2011. 49% of ROW workers and 46% of ROI workers had degree level qualifications (level 4 and above) in 2011. This compares to 33% of Northern Ireland workers and 34% of the overall workforce in Northern Ireland. Only 26% of EU26 workers had a degree level qualification.

The percentage of workers by country of birth with no qualifications ranged from 9-14%, with the overall average of 14% of the workforce having no qualifications.

39% of EU26 workers had 'other' qualifications compared to the average of 5% for all workers in Northern Ireland. These qualifications include vocational/work-related qualifications and qualifications gained outside the UK, where the level was not provided or unknown. 'Other' qualifications do not necessarily imply low level qualifications.

Figure 6: The percentage of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) in employment by qualification level and country of birth 2011



Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0373NI

Occupation

This section of the report provides analysis of the occupation by country of birth for workers in Northern Ireland at the time of Census 2011. Table 8 shows the number of workers in each occupation area by country of birth.

Table 8: Number of workers by occupation area for all usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) in employment by country of birth in 2011

	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) in employment	756,609	652,947	40,213	16,126	28,484	18,839
1 Managers, directors and senior officials (HS)	63,219	55,013	4,054	1,491	1,051	1,610
2 Professional occupations (HS)	134,178	113,708	7,708	4,559	2,511	5,692
3 Associate professional and technical occupations (UM)	67,081	56,873	5,273	1,716	1,586	1,633
4 Administrative and secretarial occupations (LM)	110,049	98,492	6,182	1,992	1,685	1,698
5 Skilled trades occupations (UM)	108,933	96,868	3,711	1,634	4,554	2,166
6 Caring, leisure and other service occupations (LM)	70,526	61,699	3,475	1,501	2,116	1,735
7 Sales and customer service occupations (LM)	62,550	55,049	3,111	1,116	2,038	1,236
8 Process, plant and machine operatives (LS)	62,455	51,758	2,952	938	5,759	1,048
9 Elementary occupations	77,618	63,487	3,747	1,179	7,184	2,021

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0373NI

Figure 7 provides the ONS occupation skill level definitions.

Figure 7: ONS occupation skill level definitions

<u>ONS Occupation Definitions</u>
According to ONS skill level classifications, occupations 1 and 2 are classed as high in terms of skills (HS).
According to ONS skill level classifications, occupations 3 and 5 are classed as upper middle in terms of skills (UM).
According to ONS skill level classifications, occupations 4, 6 and 7 are classed as lower middle in terms of skills (LM).
According to ONS skill level classifications, occupations 8 and 9 are classed as low in terms of skills (LS).

Source: Office for National Statistics

45% of EU26 workers were employed in low skilled occupations according to ONS occupation and skills level definitions. This was significantly higher compared to the rest of the workforce by country of birth, which ranged 13 - 18%. The average for all workers in NI was 19%.

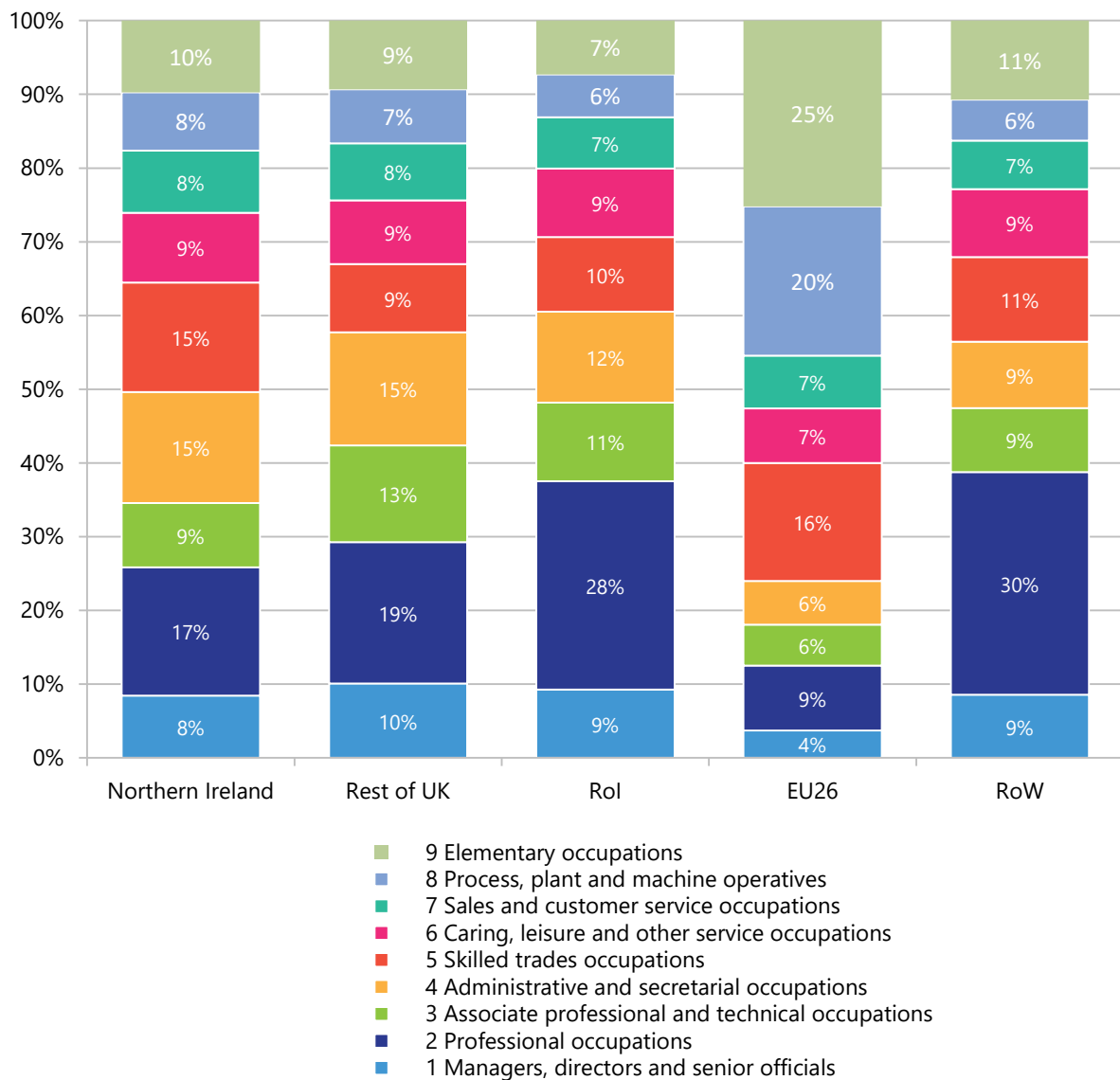
13% of EU26 workers were employed in high skill occupations compared to 26% of NI workers, 29% of RUK workers, 38% ROI workers and 39% of ROW workers.

The share of upper middle skilled workers was at similar levels across all countries of birth ranging 20-24%, with the average across the economy at 23%.

The share of EU26 workers in the lower middle skilled occupations was 20%, which was lower than the overall average of the economy (29%) for each of the other countries of birth for the workers.

Figure 8 shows the share of workers by occupation by country of birth.

Figure 8: Percentage of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) in employment by occupation by country of birth



Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0373NI

4. Employment by 2 Digit Sector Code and by Country of Birth

This section of the report provides the breakdown of employment by 2 digit sector code and by country of birth for migrant workers according to the Northern Ireland Census in 2011.

It presents the analysis under the following categories:

- EU26 employment;
- ROI employment;
- EU27 employment;
- Rest of World (ROW) employment;
- Rest of UK (RUK) employment; and
- Total non- Northern Ireland employment.

Annex A provides charts illustrating the share of employment for each of these categories for the top 25 sectors where the migrant workers were employed in 2011.

4.1 EU26 employment in 2011

There were almost 29,100 residents from EU26 countries reported to be in employment in Northern Ireland at the time of the 2011 Census. They accounted for almost 4% of total employment of usual residents aged 16 to 74.

23,500 (81%) of these EU26 workers came from the 2004 Accession countries¹¹. 5,600 workers were from the EU countries that were members of the EU prior to 2004.

Looking at the share of migrant workers by country of birth shows that 12,700 (44%) of these workers came from Poland, with a further 4,800 workers (17%) from Lithuania. 2,300 workers (8%) came from Germany, 2,000 (7%) workers were from Slovakia, with 1,400 (5%) from Latvia and just over 1,000 (4%) from Portugal. These six countries accounted for 84% of EU26 workers.

Employment by sector

Tables 9 and 10 provide information on the top 25 sectors and subsectors by employment for EU26 workers. Sector information is provided where there is no breakdown into subsectors e.g. construction, otherwise the subsector information is provided.

There were 23,900 EU26 workers employed in these top 25 sectors / subsectors, which was 82% of the total. The following paragraphs outline the main sectors/subsectors where EU26 workers were employed. These include sectors with more than 1,500 workers and/or where EU26 workers made up 10% of total sector/subsector employment.

¹¹ Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia.

Food manufacturing

Almost 3,200 (11%) EU26 workers worked in the food manufacturing sector, where they accounted for over 22% of employment in that subsector. 91% of these workers came from the 2004 Accession countries. Almost 1,400 workers came from Poland and a further 800 workers were from Lithuania. This subsector accounted for 11% of EU26 workers.

Retail

Almost 3,000 (10%) EU26 workers were employed in the retail trade. They provided 3% of employment in that subsector. 1,250 workers were from Poland, with 500 from Lithuania and 350 from Germany.

Food and drink

Approximately 2,500 EU26 workers were employed in the food and beverage services sector. They made up 7% of employment in the subsector and accounted for 8% of EU26 employment. 45% of the workers in this subsector were from Poland with a further 16% from Lithuania.

Construction

There were 1,700 EU26 workers employed in the construction sector in 2011. They accounted for 6% of EU26 employment and 2.6% of employment in the sector. 45% of EU26 workers were from Poland and 19% were from Lithuania.

Education

There were 1,550 EU26 workers employed in the education sector. They accounted for 5% of the EU26 workforce and 2% of employment in the sector. 40% of EU workers were from pre 2004 Accession countries, with 24% of workers from 'other countries' and 13% from Germany. 33% of workers were from Poland.

Other manufacturing

12.5% of total employment in the 'other manufacturing' sector in Northern Ireland was provided by EU26 workers. This was just over 800 EU26 workers, which was 3% of EU26 workers. 89% of these workers came from 2004 Accession countries with 400 from Poland and almost 200 from Lithuania.

Accommodation

10% of employment in the accommodation service sector was provided by EU26 workers, which was almost 800 jobs. 48% of these workers were from Poland.

Building and landscape services

There were just under 1,100 EU26 workers employed in the building and landscape services sectors, which made up almost 10% of employment in that sector. 54% of the workers in this subsector were from Poland and 14% were from Lithuania.

Waste collection, treatment and disposal

Almost 15% of total employment in the waste collection, treatment and disposal subsector was provided by EU26 workers. There were 500 EU26 workers in this subsector accounting for 2% of EU26 employment. 62% of the workers in this subsector were from Poland and 21% were from Lithuania.

Table 9: Total and EU26 residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Sector (Top 25 Sectors for EU26 residents); Ranked by share of EU26 workers in Sector

Sector	Total	EU26 Countries	% EU26 workers in sector	Share of EU26 Employment
10 Manufacture of food products	14,130	3,170	22.4%	10.9%
38 Waste collection, treatment and disposal activity	3,397	497	14.6%	1.7%
32 Other manufacturing	6,500	812	12.5%	2.8%
55 Accommodation	7,577	773	10.2%	2.7%
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	11,161	1,067	9.6%	3.7%
29 Auto manufacturing	3,267	276	8.5%	1.0%
25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except	6,892	576	8.4%	2.0%
22 Rubber & plastic manufacturing	4,895	404	8.3%	1.4%
52 Warehousing and support for transportation	4,123	290	7.0%	1.0%
56 Food and beverage service activities	35,126	2,458	7.0%	8.5%
82 Office administrative, office support and other business	10,104	476	4.7%	1.7%
87 Residential care activities	15,884	731	4.6%	2.5%
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles	21,743	880	4.1%	3.0%
01 Crop and animal production	16,995	567	3.3%	2.0%
45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of vehicles	16,280	539	3.3%	1.9%
96 Other personal service activities	11,720	348	3.0%	1.2%
47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	101,361	2,973	2.9%	10.2%
62 Computer programming, consultancy and related	9,810	285	2.9%	1.0%
71 Architectural and engineering activities; technical	10,086	280	2.8%	1.0%
F Construction; Construction of buildings, Civil engineering	65,059	1,713	2.6%	5.9%
49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	19,045	497	2.6%	1.7%
88 Social work activities without accommodation	36,095	784	2.2%	2.7%
P Education	74,569	1,556	2.1%	5.4%
86 Human health activities	61,016	1,067	1.8%	3.7%
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social	63,422	832	1.3%	2.9%
Top 25 sectors/subsectors	630,257	23,851	3.8%	82.1%
Other sectors/subsectors	165,006	5,209	3.2%	17.9%
Share of top 25 sectors/subsectors	79.3%	82.1%		
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment	795,263	29,060	3.7%	100.0%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0060NI

Table 10: Total and EU26 residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Sector (Top 25 Sectors for EU26 residents); Ranked by sectoral share of employment for EU26 workers

Sector	Total	EU26 Countries	% EU26 workers in sector	Share of EU26 Employment
10 Manufacture of food products	14,130	3,170	22.4%	10.9%
47 Retail trade	101,361	2,973	2.9%	10.2%
56 Food and beverage service activities	35,126	2,458	7.0%	8.5%
F Construction	65,059	1,713	2.6%	5.9%
P Education	74,569	1,556	2.1%	5.4%
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	11,161	1,067	9.6%	3.7%
86 Human health activities	61,016	1,067	1.8%	3.7%
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles	21,743	880	4.1%	3.0%
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social	63,422	832	1.3%	2.9%
32 Other manufacturing	6,500	812	12.5%	2.8%
88 Social work activities without accommodation	36,095	784	2.2%	2.7%
55 Accommodation	7,577	773	10.2%	2.7%
87 Residential care activities	15,884	731	4.6%	2.5%
25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products	6,892	576	8.4%	2.0%
01 Crop and animal production	16,995	567	3.3%	2.0%
45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles	16,280	539	3.3%	1.9%
38 Waste collection, treatment and disposal	3,397	497	14.6%	1.7%
49 Land transport	19,045	497	2.6%	1.7%
82 Office administrative, office support	10,104	476	4.7%	1.6%
22 Manufacture of rubber/ plastic products	4,895	404	8.3%	1.4%
96 Other personal service activities	11,720	348	3.0%	1.2%
52 Warehousing, support for transportation	4,123	290	7.0%	1.0%
62 Computer programming, consultancy	9,810	285	2.9%	1.0%
71 Architectural and engineering activities	10,086	280	2.8%	1.0%
29 Manufacture of motor vehicles	3,267	276	8.5%	1.0%
Top 25 sectors/subsectors	630,257	23,851	3.8%	82.1%
Other sectors/subsectors	165,006	5,209	3.2%	17.9%
Share of top 25 sectors/subsectors	79.3%	82.1%		
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment	795,263	29,060	3.7%	100.00%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0060NI

4.2 ROI Employment in 2011

In 2011 there were 16,700 ROI born resident workers in Northern Ireland, which was 2% of total employment for all usual residents aged 16 to 74.

Tables 11 and 12 provide information on the employment of ROI born workers in the top 25 sectors / subsectors by employment.

The following paragraphs outline the main sectors/subsector where ROI born workers were employed. These include sectors with more than 1,000 workers. In contrast to workers from the EU26, ROI born workers did not make up a large share of employment in any sector/subsector. ROI born workers were generally evenly spread out across their 25 main sectors.

Education

Almost 13% of workers born in ROI worked in the education sector accounting for just over 2,100 jobs. This was 3% of employment in the sector.

Health

There were 1,750 ROI born workers in the health sector in 2011. They made up 3% of employment and accounted for 11% of employment of ROI born workers.

Retail

There were 1,700 ROI born workers in employment in the retail sector in 2011. This was just less than 2% of total employment and 6% of employment of ROI born workers.

Construction

Almost 1,100 ROI born workers were employed in the construction sector in Northern Ireland in 2011. This was 1.6% of sector employment and 6% of employment of ROI born workers.

Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

There were almost 1,050 ROI born workers employed in the public administration and defence sector in 2011. This was 1.6% of sector employment and 6% of ROI born workers.

Table 11: Total and ROI residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Sector (Top 25 Sectors for ROI born workers); Ranked by share of ROI workers in Sector

Sector	Total	ROI workers	% ROI workers in sector	% of ROI Employment
94 Activities of membership organisations	7,660	318	4.2%	1.9%
71 Architectural and engineering activities;	10,086	312	3.1%	1.9%
62 Computer programming, consultancy	9,810	300	3.1%	1.8%
55 Accommodation	7,577	222	2.9%	1.3%
86 Human health activities	61,016	1,758	2.9%	10.5%
65 Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding,	5,113	146	2.9%	0.9%
P Education	74,569	2,124	2.8%	12.7%
64 Financial services except insurance and pensions	15,920	420	2.6%	2.5%
88 Social work activities without accommodation	36,095	929	2.6%	5.6%
87 Residential care activities	15,884	377	2.4%	2.3%
32 Other manufacturing	6,500	149	2.3%	0.9%
69 Legal and accounting activities	14,168	321	2.3%	1.9%
L Real estate activities	7,504	163	2.2%	1.0%
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles	21,743	411	1.9%	2.5%
56 Food and beverage service activities	35,126	623	1.8%	3.7%
96 Other personal service activities	11,720	201	1.7%	1.2%
47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	101,361	1,738	1.7%	10.4%
01 Crop and animal production	16,995	289	1.7%	1.7%
O Public administration and defence	63,422	1,046	1.6%	6.3%
F Construction; Construction of buildings	65,059	1,068	1.6%	6.4%
49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	19,045	296	1.6%	1.8%
10 Manufacture of food products	14,130	216	1.5%	1.3%
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	11,161	170	1.5%	1.0%
82 Office administrative, office support	10,104	149	1.5%	0.9%
45 Wholesale and retail trade	16,280	211	1.3%	1.3%
Top 25 sectors/subsectors	658,048	13,957	2.1%	83.6%
Other sectors/subsectors	137,215	2,743	2.0%	16.4%
Share of top 25 sectors/subsectors	82.7%	83.6%		
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment	795,263	16,700	2.1%	100.0%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0060NI

Table 12: Total and ROI residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Sector (Top 25 Sectors for ROI born workers); Ranked by sectoral share of employment for ROI workers

Sector	All workers	ROI workers	% ROI workers in sector	% of ROI Employment
P Education	74,569	2,124	2.8%	12.7%
86 Human health activities	61,016	1,758	2.9%	10.5%
47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	101,361	1,738	1.7%	10.4%
F Construction; Civil engineering	65,059	1,068	1.6%	6.4%
O Public administration and defence	63,422	1,046	1.6%	6.3%
88 Social work activities without accommodation	36,095	929	2.6%	5.6%
56 Food and beverage service activities	35,126	623	1.8%	3.7%
64 Financial service, except insurance and pensions	15,920	420	2.6%	2.5%
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles	21,743	411	1.9%	2.5%
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69 Legal and accounting activities	14,168	321	2.3%	1.9%
94 Activities of membership organisations	7,660	318	4.2%	1.9%
71 Architectural and engineering activities	10,086	312	3.1%	1.9%
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49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	19,045	296	1.6%	1.8%
01 Crop and animal production	16,995	289	1.7%	1.7%
55 Accommodation	7,577	222	2.9%	1.3%
10 Manufacture of food products	14,130	216	1.5%	1.3%
45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor	16,280	211	1.3%	1.3%
96 Other personal service activities	11,720	201	1.7%	1.2%
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	11,161	170	1.5%	1.0%
L Real estate activities	7,504	163	2.2%	1.0%
82 Office administrative, office support	10,104	149	1.5%	0.9%
32 Other manufacturing	6,500	149	2.3%	0.9%
65 Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	5,113	146	2.9%	0.9%
Top 25 sectors/subsectors	658,048	13,957	2.1%	83.6%
Other sectors/subsectors	137,215	2,743	2.0%	16.4%
Share of top 25 sectors/subsectors	82.7%	83.6%		
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment	795,263	16,700	2.1%	100.0%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0060NI

4.3 EU27 Employment in 2011

There were just under 46,000 workers from EU27 countries (EU 26 nations and the Republic of Ireland) in 2011 accounting for 5.8% of all usual residents aged 16-74 in employment.

Tables 13 and 14 provide information on the employment of EU27 born workers in the top 25 sectors in which they were employed in 2011.

The following paragraphs outline the main sectors where workers born in EU27 countries were employed. EU27 workers made up a large proportion of primarily low and middle skilled industries with notable concentrations in manufacturing (particularly food) and waste management/disposal.

Retail

There were 4,700 EU27 workers employed in the retail sector in 2011. They accounted for almost 5% of employment in that sector and over 10% of EU27 employment.

Education

Education services accounted for just over 8% of all EU27 worker employment in 2011 and this sector employed the second largest number of foreign born EU nationals, at almost 3,700. EU27 nationals accounted for just under 5% of employment in this sector.

Manufacture of food products

Food manufacturing had the highest share of EU27 born workers in any sector. Of the 14,000 workers in this sector just under a quarter (3,400) were nationals of EU27 countries. This sector accounted for over 7% of employment of EU27 born nationals.

Food and drink service activities

There were almost 3,100 EU nationals working in the food and beverage service sector. EU27 nationals accounted for just under 9% of all employment in this sector. The majority of EU27 workers in this sector were from EU26 nations.

Human Health Activities

There were just over 2,800 workers from EU27 nations representing almost 5% of employment in this sector. This sector accounted for 6.2% of all EU27 worker employment in Northern Ireland.

Construction

There were almost 2,800 EU27 born workers employed in the construction sector according to the 2011 Census. They accounted for 6% of EU27 workers and 4% of sector employment.

Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

There were almost 1,900 EU27 workers in public administration related work in 2011. They comprised 4% of EU27 workers and 3% of sector employment.

Waste collection and treatment

Around 16% of all workers in this sector were from the EU27 with the majority of these workers from EU26 nations. This sector accounted for a relatively small proportion of EU27 worker employment (just over 1%).

Other manufacturing

Almost 15% of employment in the other manufacturing sector was provided by EU27 workers. The majority of these almost 1,000 workers were from EU26 countries. They were 2% of EU27 workers.

Accommodation

13% of employment in the accommodation was provided by EU27 workers in 2011. There were almost 1,000 workers, who accounted for 2% of EU27 employment.

Table 13: Total and EU27 residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Sector (Top 25 Sectors for EU27 born workers); Ranked by share of EU27 workers in Sector

Sector	Total	EU27	% EU27 workers in sector	% of EU27 employment
10 Manufacture of food products	14,130	3,386	24.0%	7.4%
38 Waste collection, treatment and disposal	3,397	537	15.8%	1.2%
32 Other manufacturing	6,500	961	14.8%	2.1%
55 Accommodation	7,577	995	13.1%	2.2%
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	11,161	1,237	11.1%	2.7%
25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products	6,892	677	9.8%	1.5%
22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	4,895	465	9.5%	1.0%
56 Food and beverage service activities	35,126	3,081	8.8%	6.7%
87 Residential care activities	15,884	1,108	7.0%	2.4%
82 Office administrative, office support	10,104	625	6.2%	1.4%
62 Computer programming, consultancy	9,810	585	6.0%	1.3%
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles	21,743	1,291	5.9%	2.8%
71 Architectural and engineering activities	10,086	592	5.9%	1.3%
01 Crop and animal production	16,995	856	5.0%	1.9%
P Education	74,569	3,680	4.9%	8.0%
88 Social work activities without accommodation	36,095	1,713	4.7%	3.7%
96 Other personal service activities	11,720	549	4.7%	1.2%
47 Retail trade	101,361	4,711	4.6%	10.3%
86 Human health activities	61,016	2,825	4.6%	6.2%
45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor	16,280	750	4.6%	1.6%
F Construction; Construction of buildings	65,059	2,781	4.3%	6.1%
49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	19,045	793	4.2%	1.7%
64 Financial service activities, except insurance and	15,920	650	4.1%	1.4%
69 Legal and accounting activities	14,168	532	3.8%	1.2%
O Public administration and defence;	63,422	1,878	3.0%	4.1%
Top 25 sectors/subsectors	652,955	37,258	5.7%	81.4%
Other Sectors	142,308	8,502	6.0%	18.6%
Share of Top 25 Sectors	82.1%	81.4%		
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment	795,263	45,760	5.8%	100.0%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0060NI

Table 14: Total and EU27 residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Sector (Top 25 Sectors for EU27 born workers); Ranked by sectoral share of EU27 Worker employment

Sector	Total	EU27	% EU27 workers in sector	% of EU27 employment
47 Retail trade	101,361	4,711	4.6%	10.3%
P Education	74,569	3,680	4.9%	8.0%
10 Manufacture of food products	14,130	3,386	24.0%	7.4%
56 Food and beverage service activities	35,126	3,081	8.8%	6.7%
86 Human health activities	61,016	2,825	4.6%	6.2%
F Construction; Construction of buildings, Civil engineering	65,059	2,781	4.3%	6.1%
O Public administration and defence	63,422	1,878	3.0%	4.1%
88 Social work activities without accommodation	36,095	1,713	4.7%	3.7%
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles	21,743	1,291	5.9%	2.8%
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	11,161	1,237	11.1%	2.7%
87 Residential care activities	15,884	1,108	7.0%	2.4%
55 Accommodation	7,577	995	13.1%	2.2%
32 Other manufacturing	6,500	961	14.8%	2.1%
01 Crop and animal production	16,995	856	5.0%	1.9%
49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	19,045	793	4.2%	1.7%
45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles	16,280	750	4.6%	1.6%
25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products	6,892	677	9.8%	1.5%
64 Financial services, except insurance and pension funding	15,920	650	4.1%	1.4%
82 Office administrative, other business support	10,104	625	6.2%	1.4%
71 Architectural and engineering activities	10,086	592	5.9%	1.3%
62 Computer programming, consultancy	9,810	585	6.0%	1.3%
96 Other personal service activities	11,720	549	4.7%	1.2%
38 Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities	3,397	537	15.8%	1.2%
69 Legal and accounting activities	14,168	532	3.8%	1.2%
22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	4,895	465	9.5%	1.0%
Top 25 sectors/subsectors	652,955	37,258	5.7%	81.4%
Other Sectors	142,308	8,502	6.0%	18.6%
Share of Top 25 Sectors	82.1%	81.4%		
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment	795,263	45,760	5.8%	100.0%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0060NI

4.4 ROW Employment in 2011

There were just over 20,100 workers born in the ROW recorded in the 2011 Census. They accounted for 2.5% of employment for usual residents aged 16-74.

Tables 15 and 16 provide information on the employment of ROW workers in the top 25 sectors and subsectors by employment of ROW born workers.

The following paragraphs outline the main sectors/subsector where ROW workers were employed. These include sectors with more than 1,000 workers and/or where ROW workers had at least 6% of employment in that sector.

Food and drink

2,700 ROW workers were employed in the food and drink sector. They accounted for 8% of employment in that sector and just over 13% of ROW workers.

Health

2,600 ROW workers were in employment in the health sector. They made up 4% of sector employment and accounted for 13% of ROW workers.

Retail trade

Almost 1,750 ROW workers were employed in the retail sector in 2011. This was approximately 2% of sector employment and 9% of ROW employment.

Education

1,700 ROW workers were employed in the education sector. They made up close to 2% of sector employment and over 8% of ROW worker employment.

Residential care activities

Almost 9% of employment in the residential care in 2011 was provided by ROW workers. The 1,400 workers accounted for 7% of ROW employment.

Public administration, defence and compulsory social security

Almost 1,050 ROW workers had employment in the public administration sector in 2011. They accounted for less than 2% of employment in that sector and just over 5% of employment for ROW workers.

Computer programming, consultancy and related activities

Just under 700 people from ROW were employed in the computer programming sector. This was almost 7% of employment in that sector and just over 3% of ROW employment.

Table 15: Total and ROW residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Sector (Top 25 sectors for ROW born workers); Ranked by share of ROW workers in sector

Sector	Total	ROW	% of ROW workers in sector	% of ROW Employment
87 Residential care activities	15,884	1,370	8.6%	6.8%
56 Food and beverage service activities	35,126	2,706	7.7%	13.4%
62 Computer programming, consultancy	9,810	679	6.9%	3.4%
86 Human health activities	61,016	2,590	4.2%	12.9%
55 Accommodation	7,577	312	4.1%	1.6%
10 Manufacture of food products	14,130	527	3.7%	2.6%
61 Telecommunications	5,116	161	3.1%	0.8%
65 Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	5,113	147	2.9%	0.7%
82 Office administrative, office support	10,104	280	2.8%	1.4%
32 Other manufacturing	6,500	180	2.8%	0.9%
94 Activities of membership organisations	7,660	201	2.6%	1.0%
71 Architectural and engineering activities	10,086	260	2.6%	1.3%
64 Financial services, except insurance and pensions	15,920	406	2.6%	2.0%
P Education	74,569	1,701	2.3%	8.5%
88 Social work activities without accommodation	36,095	812	2.2%	4.0%
93 Sports activities and amusement and recreation	6,872	151	2.2%	0.8%
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	11,161	220	2.0%	1.1%
47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	101,361	1,741	1.7%	8.7%
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles	21,743	359	1.7%	1.8%
O Public administration, defence;	63,422	1,041	1.6%	5.2%
69 Legal and accounting activities	14,168	229	1.6%	1.1%
96 Other personal service activities	11,720	176	1.5%	0.9%
49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	19,045	211	1.1%	1.0%
45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of vehicles	16,280	180	1.1%	0.9%
F Construction; Construction of buildings	65,059	636	1.0%	3.2%
Top 25 sectors/subsectors	645,537	17,276	2.7%	85.9%
Other sectors/subsectors	149,726	2,847	1.9%	14.1%
Share of top 25 sectors/subsectors	81.2%	85.9%		
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment	795,263	20,123	2.5%	100%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0060NI

Table 16: Total and ROW residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Sector (Top 25 Sectors for ROW born workers); Ranked by sectoral share of ROW Worker employment

Sector	Total	ROW	% of ROW workers in sector	% of ROW Employment
56 Food and beverage service activities	35,126	2,706	7.7%	13.4%
86 Human health activities	61,016	2,590	4.2%	12.9%
47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	101,361	1,741	1.7%	8.7%
P Education	74,569	1,701	2.3%	8.5%
87 Residential care activities	15,884	1,370	8.6%	6.8%
O Public administration and defence	63,422	1,041	1.6%	5.2%
88 Social work activities without accommodation	36,095	812	2.2%	4.0%
62 Computer programming, consultancy	9,810	679	6.9%	3.4%
F Construction; Construction of buildings	65,059	636	1.0%	3.2%
10 Manufacture of food products	14,130	527	3.7%	2.6%
64 Financial services, except insurance and pensions	15,920	406	2.6%	2.0%
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles	21,743	359	1.7%	1.8%
55 Accommodation	7,577	312	4.1%	1.6%
82 Office administrative, office support	10,104	280	2.8%	1.4%
71 Architectural and engineering activities	10,086	260	2.6%	1.3%
69 Legal and accounting activities	14,168	229	1.6%	1.1%
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	11,161	220	2.0%	1.1%
49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	19,045	211	1.1%	1.0%
94 Activities of membership organisations	7,660	201	2.6%	1.0%
45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles	16,280	180	1.1%	0.9%
32 Other manufacturing	6,500	180	2.8%	0.9%
96 Other personal service activities	11,720	176	1.5%	0.9%
61 Telecommunications	5,116	161	3.1%	0.8%
93 Sports activities and amusement and recreation	6,872	151	2.2%	0.8%
65 Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	5,113	147	2.9%	0.7%
Top 25 sectors/subsectors	645,537	17,276	2.7%	85.9%
Other sectors/subsectors	149,726	2,847	1.9%	14.1%
Share of top 25 sectors/subsectors	81.2%	85.9%		
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment	795,263	20,123	2.5%	100%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0060NI

Rest of UK Employment in 2011

There were just over 41,700 workers who were born in the RUK recorded in the 2011 Census, which was 5.2% of employment for all usual residents aged 16-74.

Tables 17 and 18 provide information on the employment of RUK workers in the top 25 sectors / subsectors by employment of RUK workers.

The following paragraphs outline the main sectors/subsector where RUK workers were employed. These include sectors with more than 1,500 workers and/or where RUK workers had at least 10% of employment in that sector.

Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

There were almost 5,000 RUK workers employed in the public administration and related sectors in 2011. They accounted for 8% of employment in that sector and made up 12% of RUK employment in Northern Ireland in 2011.

Retail

There were just over 4,950 RUK workers employed in the retail sector, which was 5% of employment in that sector. 12% of RUK employment in Northern Ireland was in retail.

Education

There were almost 4,050 RUK workers in the education sector in Northern Ireland. They made up 5% of the workforce in that sector and 10% of RUK employment in Northern Ireland.

Health

There were just over 3,000 RUK workers in the health sector in 2011. They were 5% of employment in the sector and accounted for 7% of RUK employment in Northern Ireland.

Construction

3% of employment in the construction sector in Northern Ireland in 2011 was provided by RUK workers. The 2,200 workers made up 5% of total RUK employment in Northern Ireland.

Social work

There were almost 2,000 RUK workers in the non-residential social work sector in Northern Ireland. They accounted for 5% of employment in the sector and 5% of RUK employment.

Food and drink

There were just over 1,650 RUK workers employed in the food and drink service sector in 2011. They were 5% of employment in the sector and 4% of RUK employment.

Office administrative and business support activities

There were just over 1,000 RUK workers in the office administration and business support sector recorded in the 2011 Census. 10% of sector employment was provided by RUK workers, which accounted for only 2% of RUK employment.

Security and investigation activities

There were just over 450 RUK workers employed in the security and investigation sector in Northern Ireland according to the 2011 Census. RUK workers provided 10% of employment in the sector. 1% of RUK workers were employed in this sector.

Table 17: Total and RUK residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Sector (Top 25 sectors for UK born workers); Ranked by share of UK workers in sector

Sector	Total	RUK	% of RUK workers in sector	% of RUK Employment
82 Office administrative, office support	10,104	1,024	10.1%	2.5%
80 Security and investigation activities	4,647	468	10.1%	1.1%
O Public administration and defence	63,422	4,980	7.9%	11.9%
62 Computer programming, consultancy	9,810	699	7.1%	1.7%
61 Telecommunications	5,116	354	6.9%	0.8%
94 Activities of membership organisations	7,660	493	6.4%	1.2%
71 Architectural and engineering activities	10,086	578	5.7%	1.4%
49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	19,045	1,084	5.7%	2.6%
L Real estate activities	7,504	416	5.5%	1.0%
88 Social work activities without accommodation	36,095	1,959	5.4%	4.7%
P Education	74,569	4,047	5.4%	9.7%
93 Sports activities and amusement and recreation	6,872	371	5.4%	0.9%
55 Accommodation	7,577	394	5.2%	0.9%
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	11,161	579	5.2%	1.4%
64 Financial services, except insurance and pensions	15,920	819	5.1%	2.0%
87 Residential care activities	15,884	808	5.1%	1.9%
86 Human health activities	61,016	3,017	4.9%	7.2%
47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	101,361	4,966	4.9%	11.9%
56 Food and beverage service activities	35,126	1,658	4.7%	4.0%
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles	21,743	1,003	4.6%	2.4%
96 Other personal service activities	11,720	514	4.4%	1.2%
69 Legal and accounting activities	14,168	599	4.2%	1.4%
45 Wholesale/ retail trade and repair of vehicles	16,280	569	3.5%	1.4%
F Construction	65,059	2,222	3.4%	5.3%
10 Manufacture of food products	14,130	414	2.9%	1.0%
Top 25 sectors/subsectors	646,075	34,035	5.3%	81.5%
Other sectors/subsectors	149,188	7,702	5.2%	18.5%
Share of top 25 sectors/subsectors	81.2%	81.5%		
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment	795,263	41,737	5%	100%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0060NI

Table 18: Total and RUK residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Sector (Top 25 sectors for RUK born workers); Ranked by sectoral share of UK employment

Sector	Total	RUK	% of RUK workers in sector	% of RUK Employment
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social	63,422	4,980	7.9%	11.9%
47 Retail trade	101,361	4,966	4.9%	11.9%
P Education	74,569	4,047	5.4%	9.7%
86 Human health activities	61,016	3,017	4.9%	7.2%
F Construction; Construction of buildings	65,059	2,222	3.4%	5.3%
88 Social work activities without accommodation	36,095	1,959	5.4%	4.7%
56 Food and beverage service activities	35,126	1,658	4.7%	4.0%
49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	19,045	1,084	5.7%	2.6%
82 Office administrative, office support and other	10,104	1,024	10.1%	2.5%
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles	21,743	1,003	4.6%	2.4%
64 Financial services, except insurance and pensions	15,920	819	5.1%	2.0%
87 Residential care activities	15,884	808	5.1%	1.9%
62 Computer programming, consultancy	9,810	699	7.1%	1.7%
69 Legal and accounting activities	14,168	599	4.2%	1.4%
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	11,161	579	5.2%	1.4%
71 Architectural and engineering activities	10,086	578	5.7%	1.4%
45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of vehicles	16,280	569	3.5%	1.4%
96 Other personal service activities	11,720	514	4.4%	1.2%
94 Activities of membership organisations	7,660	493	6.4%	1.2%
80 Security and investigation activities	4,647	468	10.1%	1.1%
L Real estate activities	7,504	416	5.5%	1.0%
10 Manufacture of food products	14,130	414	2.9%	1.0%
55 Accommodation	7,577	394	5.2%	0.9%
93 Sports activities and amusement and recreation	6,872	371	5.4%	0.9%
61 Telecommunications	5,116	354	6.9%	0.8%
Top 25 sectors/subsectors	646,075	34,035	5.3%	81.5%
Other sectors/subsectors	149,188	7,702	5.2%	18.5%
Share of top 25 sectors/subsectors	81.2%	81.5%		
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment	795,263	41,737	5%	100%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0060NI

Total non-Northern Ireland employment in 2011

The 2011 census recorded just under 108,000 resident workers who were not born in Northern Ireland. They represented 13.5% of employment for all usual residents aged 16-74. Tables 19 and 20 provide information on the share of all non-Northern Ireland born employees by sector.

The sectors with the largest proportion of workers not born in Northern Ireland were the manufacturing sector (particularly food manufacturing where nearly a third of all workers were from outside Northern Ireland) and primarily lower skilled industries including Accommodation services (22.5%) and Food and beverage service sector (21%).

The retail sector employed the most non-Northern Ireland born workers with over 11,400 employees representing 11% of this large sector. Employment in other service based sectors including business administration and financial services also had significant numbers of non-Northern Ireland employment. Employment in the public sector (education, health and public administration sectors) accounted for 24% of non-NI employment (almost 26,000 workers).

Table 19: Total and Non-Northern Ireland born residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Sector (Top 25 Sectors for Non-NI born workers); Ranked by share of Non-Northern Ireland workers in sector

Sector	Total	Total Non-NI	% Non NI workers in sector	% Non-NI Employment
10 Manufacture of food products	14,130	4,327	30.6%	4.0%
55 Accommodation	7,577	1,701	22.4%	1.6%
32 Other manufacturing	6,500	1,451	22.3%	1.3%
56 Food and beverage service activities	35,126	7,445	21.2%	6.9%
87 Residential care activities	15,884	3,286	20.7%	3.1%
62 Computer programming, consultancy	9,810	1,963	20.0%	1.8%
82 Office administrative, office support	10,104	1,929	19.1%	1.8%
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	11,161	2,036	18.2%	1.9%
25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products,	6,892	1,073	15.6%	1.0%
94 Activities of membership organisations	7,660	1,152	15.0%	1.1%
71 Architectural and engineering activities	10,086	1,430	14.2%	1.3%
86 Human health activities	61,016	8,432	13.8%	7.8%
P Education	74,569	9,428	12.6%	8.8%
O Public administration and defence	63,422	7,899	12.5%	7.3%
88 Social work activities without accommodation	36,095	4,484	12.4%	4.2%
93 Sports activities and amusement and recreation	6,872	850	12.4%	0.8%
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles	21,743	2,653	12.2%	2.5%
64 Financial services, except insurance and pensions	15,920	1,875	11.8%	1.7%
47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	101,361	11,418	11.3%	10.6%
49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	19,045	2,088	11.0%	1.9%
96 Other personal service activities	11,720	1,239	10.6%	1.2%
69 Legal and accounting activities	14,168	1,360	9.6%	1.3%
45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of vehicles	16,280	1,499	9.2%	1.4%
F Construction	65,059	5,639	8.7%	5.2%
01 Crop and animal production	16,995	1,232	7.2%	1.1%
Top 25 sectors/subsectors	659,195	87,889	13.3%	81.7%
Other sectors/subsectors	136,068	19,731	14.5%	18.3%
Share of top 25 sectors/subsectors	82.9%	81.7%		
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment	795,263	107,620	13.5%	100.0%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0060NI

Table 20: Total and Non-Northern Ireland born residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Sector (Top 25 Sectors for Non-Northern Ireland born workers); Ranked by sectoral share of Non-Northern Ireland born workers

Sector	Total	Total Non-NI	% Non NI workers in sector	% Non-NI Employment
47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	101,361	11,418	11.3%	10.6%
P Education	74,569	9,428	12.6%	8.8%
86 Human health activities	61,016	8,432	13.8%	7.8%
O Public administration and defence	63,422	7,899	12.5%	7.3%
56 Food and beverage service activities	35,126	7,445	21.2%	6.9%
F Construction; Construction of buildings	65,059	5,639	8.7%	5.2%
88 Social work activities without accommodation	36,095	4,484	12.4%	4.2%
10 Manufacture of food products	14,130	4,327	30.6%	4.0%
87 Residential care activities	15,884	3,286	20.7%	3.1%
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles	21,743	2,653	12.2%	2.5%
49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	19,045	2,088	11.0%	1.9%
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	11,161	2,036	18.2%	1.9%
62 Computer programming, consultancy	9,810	1,963	20.0%	1.8%
82 Office administrative, office support	10,104	1,929	19.1%	1.8%
64 Financial services, except insurance and pensions	15,920	1,875	11.8%	1.7%
55 Accommodation	7,577	1,701	22.4%	1.6%
45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of vehicles	16,280	1,499	9.2%	1.4%
32 Other manufacturing	6,500	1,451	22.3%	1.3%
71 Architectural and engineering activities	10,086	1,430	14.2%	1.3%
69 Legal and accounting activities	14,168	1,360	9.6%	1.3%
96 Other personal service activities	11,720	1,239	10.6%	1.2%
01 Crop and animal production	16,995	1,232	7.2%	1.1%
94 Activities of membership organisations	7,660	1,152	15.0%	1.1%
25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products	6,892	1,073	15.6%	1.0%
93 Sports activities and amusement and recreation	6,872	850	12.4%	0.8%
Top 25 sectors/subsectors	659,195	87,889	13.3%	81.7%
Other sectors/subsectors	136,068	19,731	14.5%	18.3%
Share of top 25 sectors/subsectors	82.9%	81.7%		
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment	795,263	107,620	13.5%	100.0%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0060NI

5. Analysis of Employment by Sector Group, Local Government District and Country of Birth

In order to analyse the Census 2011 data by sector, local government district and country of birth, the total number of sectors had to be aggregated from 21 to 6 to ensure data confidentiality. The analysis was undertaken for the 11 district councils which came into operation on 1 April 2015.

Table 21 shows the how the 21 headline sectors have been aggregated into six sector groups. The selection of these sector groups was informed by the analysis of the sectors that migrant workers were employed in in 2011.

Table 21: Aggregated Sector Groups in Northern Ireland in 2011

Aggregated Sector Groups	Sectors included (based on SIC2007 codes)
Construction/utilities	A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing, B. Mining and quarrying, D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities and F. Construction
Manufacturing	C. Manufacturing
Retail/transport'	G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles and H. Transport and storage
Hospitality	I. Accommodation and food service activities
Private services	J. Information and communication, K. Financial and insurance activities, L. Real estate activities, M. Professional, scientific and technical activities, R. Arts, entertainment and recreation, S. Other service, T. Activities of households as employers; U. Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies
Public services	N. Administrative and support service activities, O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, P. Education, Q. Human health and social work activities

The following sections provide the analysis of workers by sector, council and country of birth. The sub sections are as follow:

- Total employment in Northern Ireland by sector and district council in 2011;
- Construction/Utilities;
- Manufacturing;
- Retail/Transport;
- Accommodation and food service;
- Private Services; and
- Public Services.

5.1 Total employment in Northern Ireland by sector and Local Government District (LGD) in 2011

There were 795,300 workers in Northern Ireland at the time of the 2011 Census. 86% of the workforce was from Northern Ireland, with 5.2% from RUK, 2.1% from ROI, 3.7% from EU26 (5.8% EU27) and 2.5% from ROW.

Table 22 provides the breakdown of employment by sector group and country of birth.

Table 22: Total workers aged 16-74 usually resident in Northern Ireland, by sector group and country of birth

	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27	Sector share of total employment (%)
Total employment	687,643	41,737	16,700	29,372	19,811	795,263	46,072	100%
Construction/ Utilities	85,606	3,048	1,566	3,019	914	94,153	4,585	11.8%
Manufacturing	63,072	3,394	1,304	7,603	1,699	77,072	8,907	9.7%
Retail/ Transport	151,928	8,539	2,839	5,429	2,655	171,390	8,268	21.6%
Hospitality	33,557	2,052	845	3,252	2,997	42,703	4,097	5.4%
Private Services	109,292	7,416	3,404	3,037	3,363	126,512	6,441	15.9%
Public Services	244,188	17,288	6,742	7,032	8,183	283,433	13,774	35.6%
Share of total employment (%)	86.5%	5.2%	2.1%	3.7%	2.5%	100.0%	5.8%	

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

Public services is the largest sector group with 35.6% of employment in that sector, followed by the retail/transport sector group with 21.6% of employment.

Hospitality was the smallest sector group with 5.4% of Northern Ireland employment in 2011.

Table 23 provides a breakdown of employment by LGD and country of birth in 2011.

Table 23: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Northern Ireland, by LGD and country of birth

Country of birth	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total Employment	687,643	41,737	16,700	29,372	19,811	795,263	46,072
Antrim and Newtownabbey	57,377	3,798	719	1,895	1,775	65,564	2,614
Ards and North Down	62,731	5,710	781	1,446	1,790	72,458	2,227
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	78,066	3,883	1,565	4,888	1,664	90,066	6,453
Belfast	118,476	6,791	3,220	6,007	6,384	140,878	9,227
Causeway Coast and Glens	52,794	3,100	815	1,318	909	58,936	2,133
Derry City and Strabane	48,455	2,674	2,518	920	1,045	55,612	3,438
Fermanagh and Omagh	41,784	2,466	2,413	1,906	681	49,250	4,319
Lisburn and Castlereagh	56,209	4,357	949	1,566	2,074	65,155	2,515
Mid and East Antrim	56,082	3,333	431	1,999	1,040	62,885	2,430
Mid Ulster	52,616	1,913	954	4,297	1,221	61,001	5,251
Newry, Mourne and Down	63,053	3,712	2,335	3,130	1,228	73,458	5,465

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

18% of all workers were employed in Belfast, with 20% of EU27 workers and 32% of ROW workers employed in Belfast.

14% of EU27 workers were employed in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council. This consisted of 17% of EU26 workers and 9% of ROI workers. Only 8% of ROW workers were located in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon.

Newry, Mourne and Down had 12% of EU27 workers. This was driven by having 14% of ROI workers and 11% of EU26 workers.

Mid Ulster had 11% of EU27 workers, made up of 15% of EU26 workers and 6% of ROI workers. It had 5% of ROW workers.

Fermanagh and Omagh had 9% of EU27 workers, consisting of 14% of ROI workers and 6% of EU26 workers. Only 3% of ROW workers were employed in Fermanagh and Omagh.

Derry City and Strabane had 7% of EU27 workers. They had 15% of ROI workers but only 3% of EU26 workers. 5% of ROW workers were employed in Derry City and Strabane.

Lisburn and Castlereagh, Antrim and Newtownabbey and Ards and North Down had 10%, 9% and 9% share of ROW workers respectively, but only 5%, 6% and 5% of EU27 workers. There was little difference in the rates of employment between ROI and EU26 workers in these councils.

The Northern Ireland LGD hotspots for migrant workers were Belfast, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, Newry Mourne and Down and Mid Ulster, where 20%, 14%, 12% and 11% of EU27 workers were employed respectively.

Table 24 provides the percentage of employment by LGD and country of birth.

Table 24: Percentage of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Northern Ireland by LGD and country of birth

Country of birth	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total Employment	687,643	41,737	16,700	29,372	19,811	795,263	46,072
Antrim and Newtownabbey	8%	9%	4%	6%	9%	8%	6%
Ards and North Down	9%	14%	5%	5%	9%	9%	5%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	11%	9%	9%	17%	8%	11%	14%
Belfast	17%	16%	19%	20%	32%	18%	20%
Causeway Coast and Glens	8%	7%	5%	4%	5%	7%	5%
Derry City and Strabane	7%	6%	15%	3%	5%	7%	7%
Fermanagh and Omagh	6%	6%	14%	6%	3%	6%	9%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	8%	10%	6%	5%	10%	8%	5%
Mid and East Antrim	8%	8%	3%	7%	5%	8%	5%
Mid Ulster	8%	5%	6%	15%	6%	8%	11%
Newry, Mourne and Down	9%	9%	14%	11%	6%	9%	12%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

Table 24 provides the share of workers by country of birth in each LGD. The table uses a red, amber and green scale to illustrate the concentration of migrant workers in each area. Red indicates a high concentration with green a lower concentration of workers. Northern Ireland workers are not part of the concentration analysis.

5.2 Construction/Utilities

There were 94,150 workers in the construction/utilities sector group in Northern Ireland in 2011, which made up 11.8% of employment in 2011. It was the fourth largest sector group in Northern Ireland.

90.9% of workers were from Northern Ireland, 3.2% from RUK, 4.9% were from the EU27. 3.2% from were from the EU26 and 1.7% from ROI. 1% of workers were from ROW. This sector was less dependent on non-Northern Ireland workers compared to the economy as a whole. Table 25 provides a breakdown of employment in construction/utilities by LGD and country of birth.

Table 25: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Northern Ireland in Construction/Utilities by LGD and by country of birth

Country of birth	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total employment	85,606	3,048	1,566	3,019	914	94,153	4,585
Antrim and Newtownabbey	5,599	252	53	159	83	6,146	212
Ards and North Down	5,861	345	61	129	72	6,468	190
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	10,517	290	197	563	98	11,665	760
Belfast	6,994	302	133	340	158	7,927	473
Causeway Coast and Glens	8,478	255	78	136	50	8,997	214
Derry City and Strabane	5,897	206	228	94	46	6,471	322
Fermanagh and Omagh	8,226	280	312	271	54	9,143	583
Lisburn and Castlereagh	4,849	210	57	108	61	5,285	165
Mid and East Antrim	7,195	280	31	260	70	7,836	291
Mid Ulster	10,744	252	146	519	111	11,772	665
Newry, Mourne and Down	11,246	376	270	440	111	12,443	710

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

The areas with the largest share of employment in the sector were Newry, Mourne and Down (13.2%), Mid Ulster (12.5%) and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (12.4%).

13.2% of all Northern Ireland workers were located in Newry Mourne and Down. In comparison, 15.5% of EU27 workers in the sector worked in this area. 17.2% of workers from ROI and 14.6% from the EU26 worked in this district council.

12.5% of workers were located in Mid Ulster. 14.5% of EU27 workers were employed in this area, driven by 17.2% of EU26 workers and 9.3% of ROI workers.

16.6% of EU27 workers were employed in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, due to 18.6% of EU26 and 12.6% of ROI workers in the district council. 10.6% of ROW workers were located in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon.

ROW workers made up only 1% of workers in this sector compared to the overall average of 2.5%. The largest number of ROW workers was in Belfast, followed by Mid Ulster and Newry, Mourne and Down.

The sector hotspots for migrants workers were Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, Newry, Mourne and Down and Mid Ulster District Councils where the share of EU27 workers was 16.6%, 15.5%, and 14.5% respectively.

Table 26 provides the percentage of employment in construction/utilities by LGD and country of birth.

Table 26: Percentage All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Northern Ireland in Construction/Utilities by LGD and by country of birth

Country of birth	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total employment	85,606	3,048	1,566	3,019	914	94,153	4,585
Antrim and Newtownabbey	7%	8%	3%	5%	9%	7%	5%
Ards and North Down	7%	11%	4%	4%	8%	7%	4%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	12%	10%	13%	19%	11%	12%	17%
Belfast	8%	10%	8%	11%	17%	8%	10%
Causeway Coast and Glens	10%	8%	5%	5%	5%	10%	5%
Derry City and Strabane	7%	7%	15%	3%	5%	7%	7%
Fermanagh and Omagh	10%	9%	20%	9%	6%	10%	13%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	6%	7%	4%	4%	7%	6%	4%
Mid and East Antrim	8%	9%	2%	9%	8%	8%	6%
Mid Ulster	13%	8%	9%	17%	12%	13%	15%
Newry, Mourne and Down	13%	12%	17%	15%	12%	13%	15%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

5.3 Manufacturing

There were almost 77,100 workers in the manufacturing sector group in Northern Ireland in 2011, which accounted of 9.7% of total employment in 2011. Manufacturing was the second smallest sector group in Northern Ireland.

81.8% of workers were from Northern Ireland, 4.4% from RUK, and 11.6 % were from the EU27. This was driven by 9.9% from the EU26 and 1.7% from ROI. 2.2% of workers were from ROW. This sector was more heavily dependent on non-Northern Ireland workers compared to the economy as a whole. Table 27 provides a breakdown of employment in manufacturing by LGD and country of birth.

Table 27: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Northern Ireland in manufacturing by LGD and country of birth

Country of birth	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total Employment	63,072	3,394	1,304	7,603	1,699	77,072	8,907
Antrim and Newtownabbey	5,206	276	66	439	122	6,109	505
Ards and North Down	4,637	364	32	135	91	5,259	167
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	9,442	472	150	1,622	256	11,942	1,772
Belfast	7,086	311	172	642	245	8,456	814
Causeway Coast and Glens	4,767	221	54	329	56	5,427	383
Derry City and Strabane	4,178	231	193	226	98	4,926	419
Fermanagh and Omagh	3,804	276	248	509	68	4,905	757
Lisburn and Castlereagh	4,756	297	62	287	104	5,506	349
Mid and East Antrim	6,948	377	30	608	93	8,056	638
Mid Ulster	7,224	258	103	1,987	434	10,006	2,090
Newry, Mourne and Down	5,024	311	194	819	132	6,480	1,013

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

The areas with the largest share of migrant workers were Mid Ulster (23% of EU27 workers) and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (20% of EU27 workers). 26% of EU26 workers were employed in Mid Ulster with 21% in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon.

19% of ROI workers in the sector were employed in Fermanagh and Omagh. 15% of ROW workers in the sector were employed in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon with 14% of ROW workers in Belfast.

The manufacturing sector hotspots for migrant workers were Mid Ulster, where 2.7% of all employment in the sector was provided by EU27 workers (almost 2,000 jobs), and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon where EU27 workers made up 2.3% of all sector employment (1,600 jobs).

Table 28 provides the percentage of employment in manufacturing by LGD and country of birth.

Table 28: Percentage of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Northern Ireland in manufacturing by LGD and country of birth

Country of birth	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total Employment	63,072	3,394	1,304	7,603	1,699	77,072	8,907
Antrim and Newtownabbey	8%	8%	5%	6%	7%	8%	6%
Ards and North Down	7%	11%	2%	2%	5%	7%	2%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	15%	14%	12%	21%	15%	15%	20%
Belfast	11%	9%	13%	8%	14%	11%	9%
Causeway Coast and Glens	8%	7%	4%	4%	3%	7%	4%
Derry City and Strabane	7%	7%	15%	3%	6%	6%	5%
Fermanagh and Omagh	6%	8%	19%	7%	4%	6%	8%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	8%	9%	5%	4%	6%	7%	4%
Mid and East Antrim	11%	11%	2%	8%	5%	10%	7%
Mid Ulster	11%	8%	8%	26%	26%	13%	23%
Newry, Mourne and Down	8%	9%	15%	11%	8%	8%	11%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

5.4 Retail/Transport

There were 171,400 workers in the retail and transport sector group in Northern Ireland in 2011. It was the second largest sector group and had 21.6% of employment.

88.6% of workers were from Northern Ireland, 5% from RUK, 4.8% were from the EU27 (ROI 1.7% and EU26 3.2%) and 1.5% from ROW. This sector was marginally more dependent on non-Northern Ireland workers compared to the economy as a whole.

Table 29 provides a breakdown of employment in retail/transport by LGD and country of birth.

Table 29: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Northern Ireland in Retail/Transport by LGD and country of birth

Country of birth	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total Employment	151,928	8,539	2,839	5,429	2,655	171,390	8,268
Antrim and Newtownabbey	14,644	851	138	503	305	16,441	641
Ards and North Down	13,029	1,061	116	281	231	14,718	397
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	18,009	892	309	944	275	20,429	1,253
Belfast	26,378	1,332	385	1,035	745	29,875	1,420
Causeway Coast and Glens	11,149	648	149	212	119	12,277	361
Derry City and Strabane	10,800	535	463	133	109	12,040	596
Fermanagh and Omagh	8,707	510	427	371	81	10,096	798
Lisburn and Castlereagh	12,299	792	126	340	273	13,830	466
Mid and East Antrim	13,052	744	84	353	202	14,435	437
Mid Ulster	10,596	407	170	635	149	11,957	805
Newry, Mourne and Down	13,265	767	472	622	166	15,292	1,094

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

17.2% of EU27 workers were employed in Belfast, which was in line with the overall share of workers in the sector in Belfast. 15.2% of EU27 employment in the retail/transport sector was in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, which was higher than the overall share of workers in the sector in Northern Ireland (12%).

28.1% of ROW workers in the sector were employed in Belfast. 16.6% of ROI workers in the sector were employed in Newry, Mourne and Down, with 16.3% in Derry City and Strabane and 15% in Fermanagh and Omagh.

The retail/transport sector hotspots for migrants workers were Belfast, where 0.8% of all employment in the sector was provided by EU27 workers (1,420 jobs), and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon and Newry, Mourne and Down were EU27 workers made up 0.7% (1,253 jobs) and 0.6% (805 jobs) of all sector employment respectively.

Table 30 provides the percentage of employment in retail/transport by LGD and country of birth.

Table 30: Percentage of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Northern Ireland Retail/Transport by LGD and country of birth

Country of birth	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total Employment	151,928	8,539	2,839	5,429	2,655	171,390	8,268
Antrim and Newtownabbey	10%	10%	5%	9%	11%	10%	8%
Ards and North Down	9%	12%	4%	5%	9%	9%	5%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	12%	10%	11%	17%	10%	12%	15%
Belfast	17%	16%	14%	19%	28%	17%	17%
Causeway Coast and Glens	7%	8%	5%	4%	4%	7%	4%
Derry City and Strabane	7%	6%	16%	2%	4%	7%	7%
Fermanagh and Omagh	6%	6%	15%	7%	3%	6%	10%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	8%	9%	4%	6%	10%	8%	6%
Mid and East Antrim	9%	9%	3%	7%	8%	8%	5%
Mid Ulster	7%	5%	6%	12%	6%	7%	10%
Newry, Mourne and Down	9%	9%	17%	11%	6%	9%	13%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

5.5 Hospitality

There were 42,700 workers in the hospitality sector group, which is made up of food and drink and the accommodation sectors. This was the smallest sector group and it had 5.4% of employment.

78.6% of workers were from Northern Ireland, 4.8% from RUK, 9.6% were from the EU27 (ROI 2% and EU26 7.6%) and 7% from ROW. This sector was more heavily dependent on non-Northern Ireland workers relative to the overall economy.

Table 31 provides a breakdown of employment in hospitality by LGD and country of birth.

Table 31: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Northern Ireland in the hospitality sector by LGD and country of birth

Country of birth	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total Employment	33,557	2,052	845	3,252	2,997	42,703	4,097
Antrim and Newtownabbey	2,555	156	34	173	263	3,181	207
Ards and North Down	2,978	227	33	204	253	3,695	237
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	3,217	142	64	450	231	4,104	514
Belfast	7,176	405	195	985	1,020	9,781	1,180
Causeway Coast and Glens	3,191	202	65	168	188	3,814	233
Derry City and Strabane	2,643	147	135	109	168	3,202	244
Fermanagh and Omagh	1,979	163	129	199	111	2,581	328
Lisburn and Castlereagh	2,252	169	33	149	295	2,898	182
Mid and East Antrim	2,426	154	17	199	153	2,949	216
Mid Ulster	2,005	106	37	268	119	2,535	305
Newry, Mourne and Down	3,135	181	103	348	196	3,963	451

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

28.8% of EU27 workers were employed in Belfast, which was higher than the overall share of workers in the sector in Belfast (22.9%).

12.5% of EU27 employment in the hospitality sector was in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, which was higher than the share of workers in the sector across Northern Ireland (9.6%).

34% of ROW workers in the sector were employed in Belfast.

23.1% of ROI workers in the sector were employed in Belfast, with 16% in Derry City and Strabane and 15.3% in Fermanagh and Omagh.

The hospitality sector hotspot for migrant workers was Belfast, where 2.8% of all employment in the sector was provided by EU27 workers (1,180 jobs).

Table 32 provides the percentage of employment in hospitality by LGD and country of birth.

Table 32: Percentage all usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Northern Ireland in the hospitality sector by LGD and country of birth

Country of birth	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total Employment	33,557	2,052	845	3,252	2,997	42,703	4,097
Antrim and Newtownabbey	8%	8%	4%	5%	9%	7%	5%
Ards and North Down	9%	11%	4%	6%	8%	9%	6%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	10%	7%	8%	14%	8%	10%	13%
Belfast	21%	20%	23%	30%	34%	23%	29%
Causeway Coast and Glens	10%	10%	8%	5%	6%	9%	6%
Derry City and Strabane	8%	7%	16%	3%	6%	7%	6%
Fermanagh and Omagh	6%	8%	15%	6%	4%	6%	8%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	7%	8%	4%	5%	10%	7%	4%
Mid and East Antrim	7%	8%	2%	6%	5%	7%	5%
Mid Ulster	6%	5%	4%	8%	4%	6%	7%
Newry, Mourne and Down	9%	9%	12%	11%	7%	9%	11%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

5.6 Private Services

There were 126,500 workers in the private service sector group in Northern Ireland in 2011. It was the third largest sector group with 15.9% of employment.

86.4% of workers were from Northern Ireland, 5.9% from RUK, 5.1% were from the EU27 (ROI 2.7% and EU26 2.4%) and 2.7% from ROW. This sector was marginally more dependent on non-Northern Ireland workers relative to the overall economy.

Table 33 provides a breakdown of employment in private services by LGD and country of birth.

Table 33: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Northern Ireland in Private Services by LGD and country of birth

Country of birth	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total Employment	109,292	7,416	3,404	3,037	3,363	126,512	6,441
Antrim and Newtownabbey	9,293	564	135	139	236	10,367	274
Ards and North Down	11,594	1,164	198	225	320	13,501	423
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	10,409	613	221	339	192	11,774	560
Belfast	24,704	1,684	969	1,017	1,507	29,881	1,986
Causeway Coast and Glens	6,927	511	119	126	128	7,811	245
Derry City and Strabane	7,226	463	460	105	181	8,435	565
Fermanagh and Omagh	5,628	371	405	141	79	6,624	546
Lisburn and Castlereagh	10,211	704	227	239	307	11,688	466
Mid and East Antrim	7,935	539	87	164	141	8,866	251
Mid Ulster	6,238	252	163	276	114	7,043	439
Newry, Mourne and Down	9,127	551	420	266	158	10,522	686

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

30.8% of EU27 workers were employed in Belfast, which was higher than the overall share of workers in the sector in Belfast (23.6%). 33.5% of EU26 workers and 28.5% of ROI workers were employed in Belfast.

10.7% of EU27 employment in the private service sector was in Newry, Mourne and Down, which was higher than the share of workers in the sector across NI (8.3%).

44.8% of ROW workers in the sector were employed in Belfast.

28.5% of ROI workers in the sector were employed in Belfast, with 13.5% in Derry City and Strabane and 11.9% in Fermanagh and Omagh.

The private services sector group hotspot for migrant workers was Belfast, where 1.6% of all employment in the sector was provided by EU27 workers (almost 2,000 jobs) and 1.2% of sector employment was provided by ROW workers (1,500 jobs).

Table 34 provides the percentage of employment in private services by LGD and country of birth.

Table 34: Percentage of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Northern Ireland in Private Services by LGD and country of birth

Country of birth	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total Employment	109,292	7,416	3,404	3,037	3,363	126,512	6,441
Antrim and Newtownabbey	9%	8%	4%	5%	7%	8%	4%
Ards and North Down	11%	16%	6%	7%	10%	11%	7%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	10%	8%	6%	11%	6%	9%	9%
Belfast	23%	23%	28%	33%	45%	24%	31%
Causeway Coast and Glens	6%	7%	3%	4%	4%	6%	4%
Derry City and Strabane	7%	6%	14%	3%	5%	7%	9%
Fermanagh and Omagh	5%	5%	12%	5%	2%	5%	8%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	9%	9%	7%	8%	9%	9%	7%
Mid and East Antrim	7%	7%	3%	5%	4%	7%	4%
Mid Ulster	6%	3%	5%	9%	3%	6%	7%
Newry, Mourne and Down	8%	7%	12%	9%	5%	8%	11%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

5.7 Public Services

There were 283,400 workers in the public service sector group in Northern Ireland in 2011. This was the largest sector group and accounted for 35.6% of employment.

86.2% of workers were from Northern Ireland, 6.1% from RUK, 4.9% were from the EU27 (ROI 2.4% and EU26 2.5%) and 2.9% from ROW. This sector was marginally more dependent on non-Northern Ireland workers relative to the overall economy.

Table 35 provides a breakdown of employment in public services by LGD and country of birth.

Table 35: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Northern Ireland in Public Services by LGD and country of birth

Country of birth	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total Employment	244,188	17,288	6,742	7,032	8,183	283,433	13,774
Antrim and Newtownabbey	20,080	1,699	293	482	766	23,320	775
Ards and North Down	24,632	2,549	341	472	823	28,817	813
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	26,472	1,474	624	970	612	30,152	1,594
Belfast	46,138	2,757	1,366	1,988	2,709	54,958	3,354
Causeway Coast and Glens	18,282	1,263	350	347	368	20,610	697
Derry City and Strabane	17,711	1,092	1,039	253	443	20,538	1,292
Fermanagh and Omagh	13,440	866	892	415	288	15,901	1,307
Lisburn and Castlereagh	21,842	2,185	444	443	1,034	25,948	887
Mid and East Antrim	18,526	1,239	182	415	381	20,743	597
Mid Ulster	15,809	638	335	612	294	17,688	947
Newry, Mourne and Down	21,256	1,526	876	635	465	24,758	1,511

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

24.4% of EU27 workers were employed in Belfast, which was higher than the overall share of workers in the sector in Belfast (19%). 28.3% of EU26 workers and 20.3% of ROI workers were employed in Belfast. 11.6% of EU27 workers were employed in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, which was marginally higher than the share of workers in the sector across Northern Ireland (11%).

33.1% of ROW workers in the sector were employed in Belfast.

20.3% of ROI workers in the sector were employed in Belfast, with 15.4% in Derry City and Strabane and 13.2% in Fermanagh and Omagh.

The public service sector group hotspot for migrant workers was Belfast, where 1.2% of all employment in the sector was provided by EU27 workers (3,254 jobs) and 1.0% of sector employment was provided by ROW workers (2,709 jobs).

Table 36 provides the percentage of employment in public services by LGD and country of birth.

Table 36: Percentage of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Northern Ireland in Public Services by LGD and country of birth

Country of birth	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total Employment	244,188	17,288	6,742	7,032	8,183	283,433	13,774
Antrim and Newtownabbey	8%	10%	4%	7%	9%	8%	6%
Ards and North Down	10%	15%	5%	7%	10%	10%	6%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	11%	9%	9%	14%	7%	11%	12%
Belfast	19%	16%	20%	28%	33%	19%	24%
Causeway Coast and Glens	7%	7%	5%	5%	4%	7%	5%
Derry City and Strabane	7%	6%	15%	4%	5%	7%	9%
Fermanagh and Omagh	6%	5%	13%	6%	4%	6%	9%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	9%	13%	7%	6%	13%	9%	6%
Mid and East Antrim	8%	7%	3%	6%	5%	7%	4%
Mid Ulster	6%	4%	5%	9%	4%	6%	7%
Newry, Mourne and Down	9%	9%	13%	9%	6%	9%	11%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

6. Analysis of Employment by Local Government District, Sector Group and Country of Birth

This section of the report provides analysis of employment at the local government district level for each of the six sector groups. The key findings for each district council in terms of the sectors of employment for EU and ROW workers are provided. This analysis is in support of the analysis provided in section five.

The analysis for each LGD is presented in the following order:

- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council;
- Ards and North Down Borough Council;
- Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council;
- Belfast City Council;
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council;
- Derry City and Strabane District Council;
- Fermanagh and Omagh District Council;
- Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council;
- Mid and East Antrim Borough Council;
- Mid Ulster District Council; and
- Newry, Mourne and Down District Council.

6.1 Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

According to the Census (2011), 8% of employment in Northern Ireland for all usual residents aged 16-74 was in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council.

4% of workers in Antrim and Newtownabbey were from the EU27, 2.9% of workers were from EU26. ROW workers made up 2.7% of employment. Table 37 provides a breakdown of employment in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council by sector group.

Table 37: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Country of Birth and Sector in Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in 2011

	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total	57,377	3,798	719	1,895	1,775	65,564	2,614
Construction/Utilities	5,599	252	53	159	83	6,146	212
Manufacturing	5,206	276	66	439	122	6,109	505
Retail/Transport	14,644	851	138	503	305	16,441	641
Hospitality	2,555	156	34	173	263	3,181	207
Private Services	9,293	564	135	139	236	10,367	274
Public Services	20,080	1,699	293	482	766	23,320	775
Share of employment	87.5%	5.8%	1.1%	2.9%	2.7%	100.0%	4.0%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

7.2% of employment in manufacturing in Antrim and Newtownabbey was provided by EU26 workers, with 8.3% provided by EU27 workers.

5.4% of workers in the hospitality sector were EU26 workers (6.5% of EU27 workers). ROW workers provided 8.3% of employment in the hospitality sector.

6.2 Ards and North Down Borough Council

According to the Census (2011) 9% of employment in Northern Ireland for all usual residents aged 16-74 was in Ards and North Down Borough Council.

3.1% of workers in Ards and North Down were from the EU27, with 2.0% from EU26. ROW workers made up 2.5% of employment.

Table 38 provides a breakdown of employment in Ards and North Down Borough Council by sector group.

Table 38: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Country of Birth and Sector in Ards and North Down Borough Council in 2011

	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total	62,731	5,710	781	1,446	1,790	72,458	2,227
Construction/Utilities	5,861	345	61	129	72	6,468	190
Manufacturing	4,637	364	32	135	91	5,259	167
Retail/Transport	13,029	1,061	116	281	231	14,718	397
Hospitality	2,978	227	33	204	253	3,695	237
Private Services	11,594	1,164	198	225	320	13,501	423
Public Services	24,632	2,549	341	472	823	28,817	813
Share of employment	86.6%	7.9%	1.1%	2.0%	2.5%	100.0%	3.1%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

5.5% of employment in the hospitality sector was provided by EU26 workers (6.4% of EU27 workers). ROW workers made up 6.8% of employment in the hospitality sector.

6.3 Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council

According to the Census (2011) 11% of employment in Northern Ireland for all usual residents aged 16-74 was in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council.

7.2% of workers in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon were from the EU27, and 5.4% were from the EU26. ROW workers made up 1.8% of employment.

Table 39 provides a breakdown of employment in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council by sector group.

Table 39: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Country of Birth and Sector in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council in 2011

	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total	78,066	3,883	1,565	4,888	1,664	90,066	6,453
Construction/Utilities	10,517	290	197	563	98	11,665	760
Manufacturing	9,442	472	150	1,622	256	11,942	1,772
Retail/Transport	18,009	892	309	944	275	20,429	1,253
Hospitality	3,217	142	64	450	231	4,104	514
Private Services	10,409	613	221	339	192	11,774	560
Public Services	26,472	1,474	624	970	612	30,152	1,594
Share of employment	86.7%	4.3%	1.7%	5.4%	1.8%	100.0%	7.2%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

13.6% of employment in manufacturing in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon was provided by EU26 workers. 14.8% was provided by EU27 workers.

11% of employment in the hospitality sector was provided by EU26 workers, with 12.5% provided by EU27 workers. ROW workers made up 5.6% of employment in the hospitality sector.

Over 1,600 jobs in the manufacturing sector were filled by EU26 workers. This was almost 2% of total employment in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council.

6.4 Belfast City Council

According to the Census (2011) 18% of employment in Northern Ireland for all usual residents aged 16-74 was in Belfast City Council.

6.5% of workers in Belfast were from the EU27, with 4.3% from the EU26. ROW workers made up 4.5% of employment. Table 40 provides a breakdown of employment in Belfast City Council by sector group.

Table 40: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Country of Birth and Sector in Belfast City Council in 2011

	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total	118,476	6,791	3,220	6,007	6,384	140,878	9,227
Construction/Utilities	6,994	302	133	340	158	7,927	473
Manufacturing	7,086	311	172	642	245	8,456	814
Retail/Transport	26,378	1,332	385	1,035	745	29,875	1,420
Hospitality	7,176	405	195	985	1,020	9,781	1,180
Private Services	24,704	1,684	969	1,017	1,507	29,881	1,986
Public Services	46,138	2,757	1,366	1,988	2,709	54,958	3,354
Share of employment	84.1%	4.8%	2.3%	4.3%	4.5%	100.0%	6.5%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

10.1% of employment in the hospitality sector was filled by EU26 workers, with 12.1% provided by EU27 workers. ROW workers made up 10.4% of employment in the hospitality sector. 7.6% of employment in manufacturing in Belfast was provided by EU26 workers. 9.6% was provided by EU27 workers.

2,700 jobs in public services were provided by ROW workers, which was almost 2% of total employment in Belfast.

6.5 Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

According to the Census (2011) 7% of employment in Northern Ireland for all usual residents aged 16-74 was in Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council.

3.6% of workers in Causeway Coast and Glens were from the EU27, with 2.2% from the EU26. ROW workers made up 1.5% of employment.

Table 41 provides a breakdown of employment in Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council by sector group.

Table 41: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Country of Birth and Sector in Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council in 2011

	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total	52,794	3,100	815	1,318	909	58,936	2,133
Construction/Utilities	8,478	255	78	136	50	8,997	214
Manufacturing	4,767	221	54	329	56	5,427	383
Retail/Transport	11,149	648	149	212	119	12,277	361
Hospitality	3,191	202	65	168	188	3,814	233
Private Services	6,927	511	119	126	128	7,811	245
Public Services	18,282	1,263	350	347	368	20,610	697
Share of employment	89.6%	5.3%	1.4%	2.2%	1.5%	100.0%	3.6%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

6.1% of employment in manufacturing in the Causeway Coast and Glens was provided by EU26 workers. 7.1% was provided by EU27 workers. 4.4% of employment in the hospitality sector was provided by EU26 workers, with 6.4% provided by EU27 workers. ROW workers provided 4.9% of employment in the hospitality sector.

6.6 Derry City and Strabane District Council

According to the Census (2011) 7% of employment in Northern Ireland for all usual residents aged 16-74 was in Derry City and Strabane District Council.

ROI workers made up over 4.5% of employment in Derry City and Strabane District Council. 6.2% of workers in Derry City and Strabane were from the EU27, with 1.7% from the EU26. ROW workers made up 1.9% of employment.

Table 42 provides a breakdown of employment in Derry City and Strabane District Council by sector group.

Table 42: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Country of Birth and Sector in Derry City and Strabane District Council in 2011

	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total	48,455	2,674	2,518	920	1,045	55,612	3,438
Construction/Utilities	5,897	206	228	94	46	6,471	322
Manufacturing	4,178	231	193	226	98	4,926	419
Retail/Transport	10,800	535	463	133	109	12,040	596
Hospitality	2,643	147	135	109	168	3,202	244
Private Services	7,226	463	460	105	181	8,435	565
Public Services	17,711	1,092	1,039	253	443	20,538	1,292
Share of employment	87.1%	4.8%	4.5%	1.7%	1.9%	100.0%	6.2%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

8.5% of manufacturing was provided by EU27 workers. 4.6% of employment in manufacturing was provided by EU26 workers. 5.5% and 5.1% of employment in the private and public service sectors was provided by ROI workers. ROW workers made up 5.2% of employment in the hospitality sector.

Over 1,000 jobs in the public sector were filled by ROI workers. This was almost 2% of employment in Derry City and Strabane District Council.

6.7 Fermanagh and Omagh District Council

According to the Census (2011) 6% of employment in Northern Ireland for all usual residents aged 16-74 was in Fermanagh and Omagh District Council.

8.8% of workers in Fermanagh and Omagh were from the EU27. 4.9% were from ROI and 3.9% from EU26. ROW workers made up 1.4% of employment.

Table 43 provides a breakdown of employment in Fermanagh and Omagh District Council by sector group.

Table 43: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Country of Birth and Sector in Fermanagh and Omagh District Council in 2011

	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total	41,784	2,466	2,413	1,906	681	49,250	4,319
Construction/Utilities	8,226	280	312	271	54	9,143	583
Manufacturing	3,804	276	248	509	68	4,905	757
Retail/Transport	8,707	510	427	371	81	10,096	798
Hospitality	1,979	163	129	199	111	2,581	328
Private Services	5,628	371	405	141	79	6,624	546
Public Services	13,440	866	892	415	288	15,901	1,307
Share of employment	84.8%	5.0%	4.9%	3.9%	1.4%	100.0%	8.8%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

10.4% of employment in manufacturing in Fermanagh and Omagh was provided by EU26 workers, with 15.4% provided by EU27 workers. 7.7% of employment in the hospitality sector was provided by EU26 workers, with 12.7% filled by EU27 workers. 6.1% and 5.6% of workers in the private and public service sectors were from ROI.

Almost 900 jobs in the public sector were filled by ROI workers. This was just under 2% of employment in Fermanagh and Omagh.

6.8 Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council

According to the Census (2011) 8% of employment in Northern Ireland for all usual residents aged 16-74 was in Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council.

3.9% of workers in Lisburn and Castlereagh were from the EU27, with 2.4% from the EU26. ROW workers made up 3.2% of employment.

Table 44 provides a breakdown of employment in Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council by sector group.

Table 44: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Country of Birth and Sector in Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council in 2011

	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total	56,209	4,357	949	1,566	2,074	65,155	2,515
Construction/Utilities	4,849	210	57	108	61	5,285	165
Manufacturing	4,756	297	62	287	104	5,506	349
Retail/Transport	12,299	792	126	340	273	13,830	466
Hospitality	2,252	169	33	149	295	2,898	182
Private Services	10,211	704	227	239	307	11,688	466
Public Services	21,842	2,185	444	443	1,034	25,948	887
Share of employment	86.3%	6.7%	1.5%	2.4%	3.2%	100.0%	3.9%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

5.2% of employment in manufacturing was provided by EU26 workers, with 6.3% provided by EU27 workers. 5.1% of workers in the hospitality sector were from the EU26 workers, with 6.3% of workers from the EU27. 10% of workers in the hospitality sector were from the ROW.

Over 1,000 jobs in the public sector were filled by ROW workers. This was 1.6% of employment in Lisburn and Castlereagh.

6.9 Mid and East Antrim Borough Council

According to the Census (2011) 8% of employment in Northern Ireland for all usual residents aged 16-74 was in Mid and East Antrim Borough Council.

3.9% of workers in Mid and East Antrim were from the EU27, with 3.2% from the EU26. ROW workers made up 1.7% of employment.

Table 45 provides a breakdown of employment in Mid and East Antrim Borough Council by sector group.

Table 45: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Country of Birth and Sector in Mid and East Antrim Borough Council in 2011

	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total	56,082	3,333	431	1,999	1,040	62,885	2,430
Construction/Utilities	7,195	280	31	260	70	7,836	291
Manufacturing	6,948	377	30	608	93	8,056	638
Retail/Transport	13,052	744	84	353	202	14,435	437
Hospitality	2,426	154	17	199	153	2,949	216
Private Services	7,935	539	87	164	141	8,866	251
Public Services	18,526	1,239	182	415	381	20,743	597
Share of employment	89.2%	5.3%	0.7%	3.2%	1.7%	100.0%	3.9%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

7.5% of workers in the manufacturing sector were from the EU26, with 7.9% from the EU27. 6.7% of employment in the hospitality sector was provided by EU26 workers, with 7.3% provided by EU27 workers. ROW workers filled 5.2% of jobs in the hospitality sector.

6.10 Mid Ulster District Council

According to the Census (2011) 8% of employment in Northern Ireland for all usual residents aged 16-74 was in Mid Ulster District Council. 8.6% of workers in Mid Ulster were from the EU27, and 7% were from the EU26. ROW workers made up 2% of employment.

Table 46 provides a breakdown of employment in Mid Ulster District Council by sector group.

Table 46: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Country of Birth and Sector in Mid Ulster District Council in 2011

	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total	52,616	1,913	954	4,297	1,221	61,001	5,251
Construction/Utilities	10,744	252	146	519	111	11,772	665
Manufacturing	7,224	258	103	1,987	434	10,006	2,090
Retail/Transport	10,596	407	170	635	149	11,957	805
Hospitality	2,005	106	37	268	119	2,535	305
Private Services	6,238	252	163	276	114	7,043	439
Public Services	15,809	638	335	612	294	17,688	947
Share of employment	86.3%	3.1%	1.6%	7.0%	2.0%	100.0%	8.6%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

19.9% of workers in the manufacturing sector in Mid Ulster were from the EU26, with 20.9% from the EU27. 10.6% of employment in the hospitality sector was provided by EU26 workers, with 12% provided by EU27 workers. ROW workers provided 4.7% of employment in the hospitality sector.

Almost 2,000 jobs in the manufacturing sector were filled by EU26 workers. This was 3.3% of total employment in Mid Ulster.

6.11 Newry, Mourne and Down District Council

According to the Census (2011) 9% of employment in Northern Ireland for all usual residents aged 16-74 was in Newry, Mourne and Down District Council.

7.4% of workers in Newry, Mourne and Down were from the EU27, with 4.3% from the EU26. ROW workers made up 1.7% of employment.

Table 47 provides a breakdown of employment in Newry, Mourne and Down District Council by sector group.

Table 47: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment by Country of Birth and Sector in Newry, Mourne and Down District Council in 2011

	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW	Total	EU27
Total	63,053	3,712	2,335	3,130	1,228	73,458	5,465
Construction/Utilities	11,246	376	270	440	111	12,443	710
Manufacturing	5,024	311	194	819	132	6,480	1,013
Retail/Transport	13,265	767	472	622	166	15,292	1,094
Hospitality	3,135	181	103	348	196	3,963	451
Private Services	9,127	551	420	266	158	10,522	686
Public Services	21,256	1,526	876	635	465	24,758	1,511
Share of employment	85.8%	5.1%	3.2%	4.3%	1.7%	100.0%	7.4%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0375NI

12.6% of employment in manufacturing was provided by EU26 workers, 15.6% provided by EU27 workers.

8.8% of jobs in the hospitality sector were filled by EU26 workers, with 11.4% undertaken by EU27 workers.

ROW workers filled 4.9% of jobs in the hospitality sector.

Just under 900 jobs in the public sector were undertaken by ROI workers.

7. Analysis of Employment by Qualifications and Occupation by Sector Group and Country of Birth

This section of the report provides analysis of the qualifications and occupation of the usual residents (excluding students) in employment in Northern Ireland aged 16-74 by sector group¹² at the time of the Census 2011.

Students were not included in the analysis of qualifications and occupations because they were still in the education system. The key findings for each sector are provided by country of birth for RUK, ROI, EU26 and ROW workers.

7.1 Qualifications

The following analysis is based on the highest level of qualification attained as reported in the 2011 Census.

Construction/Utilities

Table 48 shows the number of workers in construction/utilities by qualification level for each country of birth.

Table 48: Number of workers aged 16-74 in Construction/Utilities by qualification level and country of birth 2011 (excluding students)

Qualifications	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
Total	92,499	84,093	3,003	1,545	2,961	897
No qualifications	21,088	19,600	472	387	528	101
Level 1 qualifications	12,099	11,216	449	132	194	108
Level 2 qualifications	12,053	11,194	415	137	217	90
Apprenticeship	13,992	13,216	375	174	135	92
Level 3 qualifications	13,444	12,538	422	178	197	109
Level 4 qualifications and above	14,045	12,393	712	324	350	266
Other qualifications ¹³	5,778	3,936	158	213	1,340	131

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0381NI

¹² As defined in Table 21 in section 5.

¹³ Other qualifications include vocational/work-related qualifications and qualifications gained outside the UK, where the level was not provided or unknown. 'Other' qualifications do not necessarily imply low level qualifications.

On average 23% of workers in the construction sector in 2011 had no qualifications. Workers from the UK, EU26 and ROW had a lower than average share of workers with no qualifications at 16%, 18% and 11% respectively.

On average 15% of workers had a degree level qualification (Level 4+). This compares to 12% of EU26 workers who had a degree level qualification. RUK, ROI and ROW workers had a higher share of workers with degrees at 24%, 21% and 30% respectively.

45% of EU26 workers in the construction sector had other qualifications, compared to the sector average of 6%. Table 49 shows the percentage of workers in construction/utilities by qualification level for each country of birth.

Table 49: Percentage of workers aged 16-74 in Construction by qualification level and country of birth 2011 (excluding students)

Qualifications	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
Total	92,499	84,093	3,003	1,545	2,961	897
No qualifications	23%	23%	16%	25%	18%	11%
Level 1 qualifications	13%	13%	15%	9%	7%	12%
Level 2 qualifications	13%	13%	14%	9%	7%	10%
Apprenticeship	15%	16%	12%	11%	5%	10%
Level 3 qualifications	15%	15%	14%	12%	7%	12%
Level 4 qualifications and above	15%	15%	24%	21%	12%	30%
Other qualifications	6%	5%	5%	14%	45%	15%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0381NI

Manufacturing

Table 50 shows the number of workers in the manufacturing sector by qualification level for each country of birth.

Table 50: Number of workers aged 16-74 in Manufacturing by qualification level and country of birth 2011 (excluding students)

Qualifications	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
Total	75,792	62,042	3,363	1,281	7,441	1,665
No qualifications	13,714	11,546	479	200	1,269	220
Level 1 qualifications	10,560	9,387	519	92	428	134
Level 2 qualifications	10,317	9,117	498	135	432	135
Apprenticeship	7,162	6,596	284	73	143	66
Level 3 qualifications	10,195	9,099	496	125	331	144
Level 4 qualifications and above	17,175	14,170	963	478	1,008	556
Other qualifications	6,669	2,127	124	178	3,830	410

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0381NI

In the manufacturing sector on average 18% of workers had no qualifications. 17% of EU26 workers had no qualifications.

On average 23% of workers had a degree level (Level 4+) qualification. 14% of EU26 workers had a degree compared to 29% of RUK workers, 37% for ROI workers and 33% of ROW workers. 51% of EU26 workers had other qualifications compared to the sector average of 9%. Table 51 shows the percentage of workers in manufacturing by qualification level for each country of birth.

Table 51: Percentage of workers aged 16-74 in Manufacturing by qualification level and country of birth 2011 (excluding students)

Qualifications	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) in employment	75,792	62,042	3,363	1,281	7,441	1,665
No qualifications	18%	19%	14%	16%	17%	13%
Level 1 qualifications	14%	15%	15%	7%	6%	8%
Level 2 qualifications	14%	15%	15%	11%	6%	8%
Apprenticeship	9%	11%	8%	6%	2%	4%
Level 3 qualifications	13%	15%	15%	10%	4%	9%
Level 4 qualifications and above	23%	23%	29%	37%	14%	33%
Other qualifications	9%	3%	4%	14%	51%	25%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0381NI

Retail/Transport

Table 52 shows the number of workers in the retail/transport sector by qualification level for each country of birth.

Table 52: Number of workers aged 16-74 in Retail/Transport by qualification level and country of birth 2011 (excluding students)

Qualifications	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
Total	153,153	135,042	7,896	2,630	5,211	2,374
No qualifications	30,794	27,838	1,321	557	780	298
Level 1 qualifications	30,105	27,270	1,693	327	528	287
Level 2 qualifications	29,303	26,409	1,582	405	561	346
Apprenticeship	7,940	7,306	354	112	92	76
Level 3 qualifications	21,536	19,348	1,078	362	456	292
Level 4 qualifications and above	26,017	22,449	1,527	505	833	703
Other qualifications	7,458	4,422	341	362	1,961	372

Source: NISRA, Census (2011)

In the retail/transport sector 20% of all workers had no qualifications. 15% of EU26 workers had no qualifications compared to 17% for RUK workers, 21% ROI workers and 13% from ROW.

17% of the sector workforce had a degree level qualification. 16% of EU26 workers had a degree compared to 19% from RUK and ROI and 30% from ROW.

5% of workers in the sector had other qualifications compared to 38% of EU26 workers. 4% of RUK workers had other qualifications with 14% and 16% of ROI and ROW workers having other qualifications.

Table 53 provides the percentage of workers in the retail/transport sector by qualification level for each country of birth.

Table 53: Percentage of workers aged 16-74 in Retail/Transport by qualification level and country of birth 2011 (excluding students)

Qualifications	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
Total	153,153	135,042	7,896	2,630	5,211	2,374
No qualifications	20%	21%	17%	21%	15%	13%
Level 1 qualifications	20%	20%	21%	12%	10%	12%
Level 2 qualifications	19%	20%	20%	15%	11%	15%
Apprenticeship	5%	5%	4%	4%	2%	3%
Level 3 qualifications	14%	14%	14%	14%	9%	12%
Level 4 qualifications and above	17%	17%	19%	19%	16%	30%
Other qualifications	5%	3%	4%	14%	38%	16%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0381NI

Hospitality

Table 54 shows the number of workers in the hospitality sector by qualification level for each country of birth.

Table 54: Number of workers aged 16-74 in Hospitality by qualification level and country of birth 2011 (excluding students)

Qualifications	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) in employment	36,164	27,808	1,738	747	3,104	2,767
No qualifications	7,457	5,913	274	164	409	697
Level 1 qualifications	5,953	5,057	334	58	239	265
Level 2 qualifications	6,962	5,965	396	108	270	223
Apprenticeship	815	703	25	22	34	31
Level 3 qualifications	5,253	4,469	300	99	197	188
Level 4 qualifications and above	6,159	4,602	338	182	477	560
Other qualifications	3,565	1,099	71	114	1,478	803

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0381NI

21% of workers in the hospitality sector had no qualifications according to the Census in 2011. 13% of EU26 workers had no qualifications, compared to 16% of RUK workers, 22% of ROI workers and 25% of ROW workers.

17% of workers in the sector had a degree level qualification (Level 4+). 15% of EU26 workers had a degree compared to 19% of RUK workers, 24% of ROI workers and 20% of ROW workers.

10% of workers in the sector had other qualification. 48% of EU26 workers have other qualifications compared to 4% of RUK workers, 15% of ROI workers and 29% of ROW workers.

Table 55 shows the percentage of workers in hospitality by qualification level for each country of birth.

Table 55: Percentage of workers aged 16-74 in Hospitality by qualification level and country of birth 2011 (excluding students)

Qualifications	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
Total	36,164	27,808	1,738	747	3,104	2,767
No qualifications	21%	21%	16%	22%	13%	25%
Level 1 qualifications	16%	18%	19%	8%	8%	10%
Level 2 qualifications	19%	21%	23%	14%	9%	8%
Apprenticeship	2%	3%	1%	3%	1%	1%
Level 3 qualifications	15%	16%	17%	13%	6%	7%
Level 4 qualifications and above	17%	17%	19%	24%	15%	20%
Other qualifications	10%	4%	4%	15%	48%	29%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0381NI

Private services

Table 56 shows the number of workers in the private sector by qualification level for each country of birth.

Table 56: Number of workers aged 16-74 in Private Services by qualification level and country of birth 2011 (excluding students)

Qualifications	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) in employment	122,197	105,436	7,236	3,322	2,942	3,261
No qualifications	7,590	6,865	328	146	173	78
Level 1 qualifications	11,035	9,927	634	156	172	146
Level 2 qualifications	19,519	17,655	1,065	303	270	226
Apprenticeship	2,795	2,553	133	48	36	25
Level 3 qualifications	17,999	15,871	1,055	449	332	292
Level 4 qualifications and above	59,989	50,705	3,889	1,926	1,361	2,108
Other qualifications	3,270	1,860	132	294	598	386

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0381NI

6% of all workers in the private sector had no qualifications according to the Census in 2011. 5% of RUK workers had no qualifications compared to 4% of ROI workers, 6% of EU26 workers and 2% of ROW workers.

49% of workers in the private sector had a degree level qualification. 65% of ROW workers had a degree followed by 58% of ROI workers, 54% of RUK workers and 46% of EU26 workers.

Only 3% of private sector workers had other qualifications. 20% of EU26 workers had other qualifications followed by 12% of ROW workers, 9% of ROI workers and 2% of RUK workers.

Table 57 shows the percentage of workers in the private sector by qualification level for each country of birth.

Table 57: Percentage of workers aged 16-74 in the Private Services by qualification level and country of birth 2011 (excluding students)

Private sector	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
Total	122,197	105,436	7,236	3,322	2,942	3,261
No qualifications	6%	7%	5%	4%	6%	2%
Level 1 qualifications	9%	9%	9%	5%	6%	4%
Level 2 qualifications	16%	17%	15%	9%	9%	7%
Apprenticeship	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Level 3 qualifications	15%	15%	15%	14%	11%	9%
Level 4 qualifications and above	49%	48%	54%	58%	46%	65%
Other qualifications	3%	2%	2%	9%	20%	12%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0381NI

Public services

Table 58 shows the number of workers in public services by qualification level for each country of birth.

Table 58: Number of workers aged 16-74 in Public Services by qualification level and country of birth 2011 (excluding students)

Qualifications	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) in employment	276,804	238,526	16,977	6,601	6,825	7,875
No qualifications	24,991	22,326	1,231	504	660	270
Level 1 qualifications	25,000	22,129	1,799	318	384	370
Level 2 qualifications	41,440	36,951	2,674	546	664	605
Apprenticeship	4,312	3,856	263	55	70	68
Level 3 qualifications	40,178	35,701	2,437	771	652	617
Level 4 qualifications and above	131,947	112,187	8,108	3,924	2,621	5,107
Other qualifications	8,936	5,376	465	483	1,774	838

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0381NI

9% of all workers in the public sector had no qualifications according to the Census in 2011. 7% of RUK workers had no qualifications compared to 8% of ROI workers, 10% of EU26 workers and 3% of ROW workers.

48% of workers in the public sector had a degree level qualification. 65% of ROW workers had a degree followed by 59% of ROI workers, 48% of RUK workers and 38% of EU26 workers.

Only 3% of public sector workers had other qualifications. 26% of EU26 workers had other qualifications followed by 11% of ROW workers, 7% of ROI workers and 3% of RUK workers.

Table 59 shows the percentage of workers in public services by qualification level for each country of birth.

Table 59: Percentage of workers aged 16-74 in the Public Services by qualification level and country of birth 2011 (excluding students)

Public sector	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
Total	276,804	238,526	16,977	6,601	6,825	7,875
No qualifications	9%	9%	7%	8%	10%	3%
Level 1 qualifications	9%	9%	11%	5%	6%	5%
Level 2 qualifications	15%	15%	16%	8%	10%	8%
Apprenticeship	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Level 3 qualifications	15%	15%	14%	12%	10%	8%
Level 4 qualifications and above	48%	47%	48%	59%	38%	65%
Other qualifications	3%	2%	3%	7%	26%	11%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0381NI

7.2 Occupations

This section of the report provides analysis of the occupation by sector group and country of birth for all workers aged 16-74 in Northern Ireland at the time of Census 2011. Students are excluded from this analysis.

Construction/Utilities

Table 60 provides the number of workers in each occupation category in the construction/utilities sector group by country of birth.

Table 60: Number of workers aged 16-74 in Construction/Utilities resident in Northern Ireland by occupation and country of birth (excluding students)

Occupation	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) in employment	92,499	84,093	3,003	1,545	2,961	897
1 Managers, directors and senior officials (HS)	5,572	5,030	276	104	79	83
2 Professional occupations (HS)	5,880	5,228	288	166	112	86
3 Associate professional and technical occupations (UM)	3,426	3,007	192	82	80	65
4 Administrative and secretarial occupations (LM)	5,559	5,037	245	115	94	68
5 Skilled trades occupations (UM)	50,932	47,579	1,245	711	1,054	343
6 Caring, leisure and other service occupations (LM)	535	467	22	17	20	9
7 Sales and customer service occupations (LM)	936	851	35	21	16	13
8 Process, plant and machine operatives (LS)	10,654	9,332	402	186	629	105
9 Elementary occupations (LS)	9,005	7,562	298	143	877	125

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0382NI

In the construction/utilities sector 12% of all workers were in high skilled occupations according to the ONS occupation and skills level definitions¹⁴. 19% of RUK and ROW workers and 17% of ROI workers were in this group compared to 6% of EU26 workers.

The majority of the occupations in the sector were categorised as having upper middle level skills, with 59% of workers in this category. 48% of RUK workers, 51% of ROI workers, 45% of ROW workers were in upper middle skilled roles in the sector, compared to 38% of EU26 workers.

The share of EU26 workers in the lower middle skilled occupations was 4%, which was lower than the overall sector average of 8%. 10% of RUK, ROI and ROW workers were in lower middle skilled occupations.

In the construction/utilities sector, 51% of EU26 workers were employed in low skilled occupations. This is significantly higher compared to the sector average of 21% for all workers. 23% of RUK workers, 21% of ROI worker and 26% of ROW workers fell into this group.

¹⁴ See Figure 7 Section 3.

Table 61 provides the percentage of workers at each skill level in the construction/utilities by country of birth.

Table 61: Percentage of workers aged 16-74 in Construction/Utilities resident in Northern Ireland by occupation and country of birth (excluding students)

	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
High Skilled 1+2	12%	12%	19%	17%	6%	19%
Upper Middle: 3+5	59%	60%	48%	51%	38%	45%
Lower Middle: 4+6+7	8%	8%	10%	10%	4%	10%
Low: 8+9	21%	20%	23%	21%	51%	26%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0382NI

Manufacturing

Table 62 provides the number of workers in each occupation category in the manufacturing sector group by country of birth.

Table 62: Number of workers aged 16-74 in manufacturing resident in Northern Ireland by occupation and country of birth (excluding students)

Occupation	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) in employment	75,792	62,042	3,363	1,281	7,441	1,665
1 Managers, directors and senior officials (HS)	6,829	6,008	427	145	129	120
2 Professional occupations (HS)	6,186	5,224	363	202	192	205
3 Associate professional and technical occupations (UM)	7,798	6,692	446	199	268	193
4 Administrative and secretarial occupations (LM)	5,208	4,603	250	108	175	72
5 Skilled trades occupations (UM)	19,944	16,865	742	232	1,823	282
6 Caring, leisure and other service occupations (LM)	481	416	15	12	29	9
7 Sales and customer service occupations (LM)	1,311	1,147	62	22	55	25
8 Process, plant and machine operatives (LS)	21,245	16,052	777	260	3,591	565
9 Elementary occupations (LS)	6,790	5,035	281	101	1,179	194

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0382NI

In the manufacturing sector 17% of all workers were in high skilled occupations according to the ONS occupation and skills level definitions. 23% of RUK workers, 20% of ROW workers and 27% of ROI workers were in this group compared to 4% of EU26 workers.

37% of the occupations in the sector had upper middle skills. 35% of RUK workers, 34% of ROI workers, and 29% of ROW workers were in upper middle skilled roles in the sector, compared to 28% for EU26 workers.

The share of EU26 workers in the lower middle skilled occupations was 3%, which was lower than the overall sector average of 9%. 6% of ROW workers were in this category.

37% of employment in Northern Ireland in the manufacturing sector was in low skilled occupations. 64% of EU26 workers were in this category compared to 31% of RUK workers, 28% of ROI worker and 46% of ROW workers.

Table 63 provides the percentage of workers at each skill level in manufacturing by country of birth.

Table 63: Percentage of workers aged 16-74 in manufacturing resident in Northern Ireland by occupation and country of birth (excluding students)

	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
High Skilled 1+2	17%	18%	23%	27%	4%	20%
Upper Middle: 3+5	37%	38%	35%	34%	28%	29%
Lower Middle: 4+6+7	9%	10%	10%	11%	3%	6%
Low: 8+9	37%	34%	31%	28%	64%	46%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0382NI

Retail/Transport

Table 64 provides the number of workers in each occupation in the retail/transport sector group by country of birth.

Table 64: Number of workers aged 16-74 in Retail/Transport resident in Northern Ireland by occupation and country of birth (excluding students)

Occupation	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) in employment	153,153	135,042	7,896	2,630	5,211	2,374
1 Managers, directors and senior officials (HS)	22,810	20,346	1,276	483	342	363
2 Professional occupations (HS)	4,627	4,095	220	109	85	118
3 Associate professional and technical occupations (UM)	8,647	7,541	576	204	167	159
4 Administrative and secretarial occupations (LM)	12,925	11,635	610	245	255	180
5 Skilled trades occupations (UM)	14,476	12,930	515	213	661	157
6 Caring, leisure and other service occupations (LM)	2,337	2,003	171	38	67	58
7 Sales and customer service occupations (LM)	47,772	42,444	2,332	807	1,411	778
8 Process, plant and machine operatives (LS)	22,201	19,415	1,292	334	924	236
9 Elementary occupations (LS)	17,358	14,633	904	197	1,299	325

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0382NI

In the retail/transport sector 18% of all workers were in high skilled occupations according to the ONS occupation and skills level definitions. 19% of RUK workers, 20% of ROW workers and 23% of ROI workers were in this group compared to 8% of EU26 workers.

15% of all workers were reported to be in upper middle level occupations. 16% of ROI and EU26 workers were in this category with along with 14% of RUK workers and 13% of ROW workers.

The largest share of workers in the sector were in lower middle skilled roles (41%). 43% of ROW workers, 41% of ROI workers and 39% of RUK workers were in this category compared to 33% of EU26 workers.

26% of employment in retail/transport in Northern Ireland was in low skilled occupations. 43% of EU26 workers were in this category compared to 28% of RUK workers, 20% of ROI workers and 24% of ROW workers.

Table 65 provides the percentage of workers at each skill level in retail/transport by country of birth.

Table 65: Percentage of workers aged 16-74 in Retail/Transport resident in Northern Ireland by occupation and country of birth (excluding students)

	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
High Skilled 1+2	18%	18%	19%	23%	8%	20%
Upper Middle: 3+5	15%	15%	14%	16%	16%	13%
Lower Middle: 4+6+7	41%	42%	39%	41%	33%	43%
Low: 8+9	26%	25%	28%	20%	43%	24%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0382NI

Hospitality

Table 66 provides the number of workers in each occupation in the hospitality sector group by country of birth.

Table 66: Number of workers aged 16-74 in the Hospitality Sector resident in Northern Ireland by occupation and country of birth (excluding students)

Occupation	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) in employment	36,164	27,808	1,738	747	3,104	2,767
1 Managers, directors and senior officials (HS)	5,462	4,243	308	159	229	523
2 Professional occupations (HS)	763	642	45	26	24	26
3 Associate professional and technical occupations (UM)	886	732	48	38	41	27
4 Administrative and secretarial occupations (LM)	1,586	1,346	83	25	52	80
5 Skilled trades occupations (UM)	8,805	6,516	432	178	533	1,146
6 Caring, leisure and other service occupations (LM)	1,257	883	59	25	232	58
7 Sales and customer service occupations (LM)	2,057	1,688	88	37	126	118
8 Process, plant and machine operatives (LS)	897	597	39	12	211	38
9 Elementary occupations (LS)	14,451	11,161	636	247	1,656	751

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0382NI

In the hospitality sector 17% of all workers were in high skilled occupations according to the ONS occupation and skills level definitions. 20% of RUK and ROW workers and 25% of ROI workers were in this group compared to 8% of EU26 workers.

27% of all workers were reported to be in upper middle occupations. 42% of ROW workers, 29% of ROI workers and 28% of RUK workers were in this category compared to 18% of EU26 workers.

14% of all workers were in lower middle skilled roles in the sector. There was little difference from the average by country of birth except for ROW workers, with only 9% of workers in this category.

The largest share of workers (42%) was in the low skilled category. 39% of RUK workers, 35% of ROI workers and 29% of ROW workers were in this category compared to 60% of EU26 workers.

Table 67 provides the percentage of workers at each skill level in hospitality by country of birth.

Table 67: Percentage of workers aged 16-74 in the Hospitality Sector resident in Northern Ireland by occupation and country of birth (excluding students)

	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
High Skilled 1+2	17%	18%	20%	25%	8%	20%
Upper Middle: 3+5	27%	26%	28%	29%	18%	42%
Lower Middle: 4+6+7	14%	14%	13%	12%	13%	9%
Low: 8+9	42%	42%	39%	35%	60%	29%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0382NI

Private Service

Table 68 provides the number of workers in each occupation in the private sector group by country of birth.

Table 68: Number of workers aged 16-74 in the Private Services sector resident in Northern Ireland by occupation and country of birth (excluding students)

Occupation	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
Total	122,197	105,436	7,236	3,322	2,942	3,261
1 Managers, directors and senior officials (HS)	11,233	9,747	784	326	134	242
2 Professional occupations (HS)	31,329	25,990	2,050	1,186	694	1,409
3 Associate professional and technical occupations (UM)	22,788	19,339	1,655	617	563	614
4 Administrative and secretarial occupations (LM)	26,236	23,617	1,203	588	396	432
5 Skilled trades occupations (UM)	5,930	5,184	322	125	208	91
6 Caring, leisure and other service occupations (LM)	12,461	11,156	548	243	304	210
7 Sales and customer service occupations (LM)	5,573	4,762	332	125	203	151
8 Process, plant and machine operatives (LS)	2,074	1,777	111	42	113	31
9 Elementary occupations (LS)	4,573	3,864	231	70	327	81

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0382NI

In the private sector 35% of all workers were in high skilled occupations according to the ONS occupation and skills level definitions. 51% of ROW workers, 46% of ROI workers and 39% of RUK workers were in this category compared to 28% of EU26 workers.

24% of all workers were reported to be in upper middle skilled occupations. 22% of ROW and ROI workers, 27% of RUK workers and 26% of EU26 workers were in this category.

36% of workers were in lower middle skilled roles in the sector. 29% of RUK and ROI workers and 24% of ROW were in this group along with 31% of EU26 workers.

5% of all employment was in the low skilled category. 15% of EU26 workers were employed in this category.

Table 69 provides the percentage of workers at each skill level in private services by country of birth.

Table 69: Percentage of workers aged 16-74 in the Private Services sector resident in Northern Ireland by occupation and country of birth (excluding students)

	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
High Skilled 1+2	35%	34%	39%	46%	28%	51%
Upper Middle: 3+5	24%	23%	27%	22%	26%	22%
Lower Middle: 4+6+7	36%	37%	29%	29%	31%	24%
Low: 8+9	5%	5%	5%	3%	15%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0382NI

Public Service

Table 70 provides the number of workers in each occupation category in the public service sector group by country of birth.

Table 70: Number of workers aged 16-74 in the Public Services sector resident in Northern Ireland by occupation and country of birth (excluding students)

Occupation	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (excluding students) in employment	276,804	238,526	16,977	6,601	6,825	7,875
1 Managers, directors and senior officials (HS)	11,313	9,639	983	274	138	279
2 Professional occupations (HS)	85,393	72,529	4,742	2,870	1,404	3,848
3 Associate professional and technical occupations (UM)	23,536	19,562	2,356	576	467	575
4 Administrative and secretarial occupations (LM)	58,535	52,254	3,791	911	713	866
5 Skilled trades occupations (UM)	8,846	7,794	455	175	275	147
6 Caring, leisure and other service occupations (LM)	53,455	46,774	2,660	1,166	1,464	1,391
7 Sales and customer service occupations (LM)	4,901	4,157	262	104	227	151
8 Process, plant and machine operatives (LS)	5,384	4,585	331	104	291	73
9 Elementary occupations (LS)	25,441	21,232	1,397	421	1,846	545

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0382NI

In the public sector 35% of all workers were in high skilled occupations according to the ONS occupation and skills level definitions. 52% of ROW workers, 48% of ROI workers and 34% of RUK workers were in this category compared to 23% of EU26 workers.

12% of all workers reported to be in upper middle skilled occupations. 17% of RUK workers were in this category. 9% of ROW workers were in this category.

42% of workers were in lower middle skilled roles in the sector. 40% of RUK workers, 35% of EU26 workers along with 33% of ROI workers and 31% of ROW workers were in this group.

11% of all employment was in the low skilled category. 31% of EU26 workers were employed in this category.

Table 71 provides the percentage of workers at each skill level in public services by country of birth.

Table 71: Percentage of workers aged 16-74 in the Public Services sector resident in Northern Ireland by occupation and country of birth (excluding students)

	Total	NI	RUK	ROI	EU26	ROW
High Skilled 1+2	35%	34%	34%	48%	23%	52%
Upper Middle: 3+5	12%	11%	17%	11%	11%	9%
Lower Middle: 4+6+7	42%	43%	40%	33%	35%	31%
Low: 8+9	11%	11%	10%	8%	31%	8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: NISRA, Census (2011), CT0382NI

Annex A

Figure A1: Total employment and share of EU26 employment (%) in top 25 sectors for EU26 workers

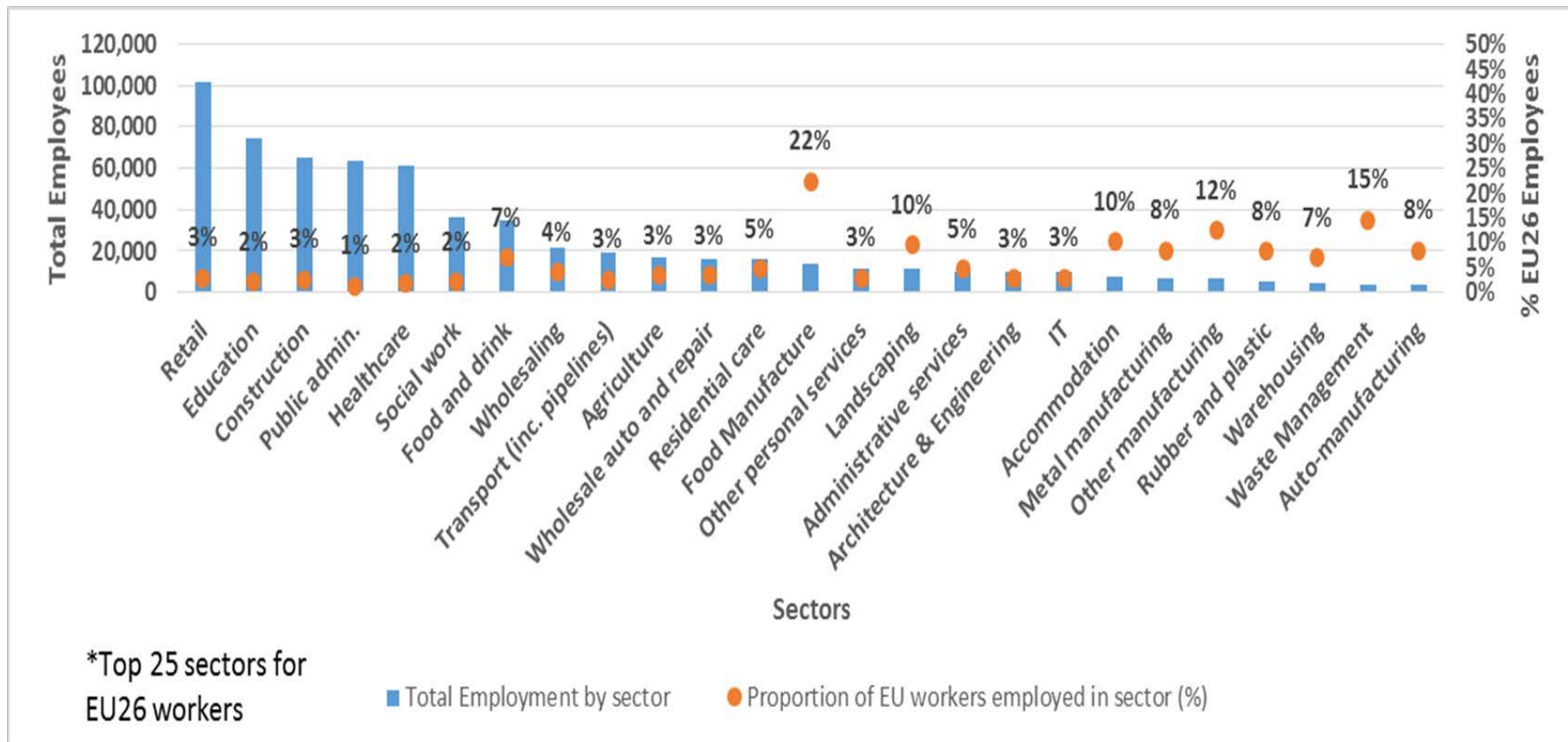


Figure A2: Total employment and share of ROI employment (%) in top 25 sectors for Rol workers

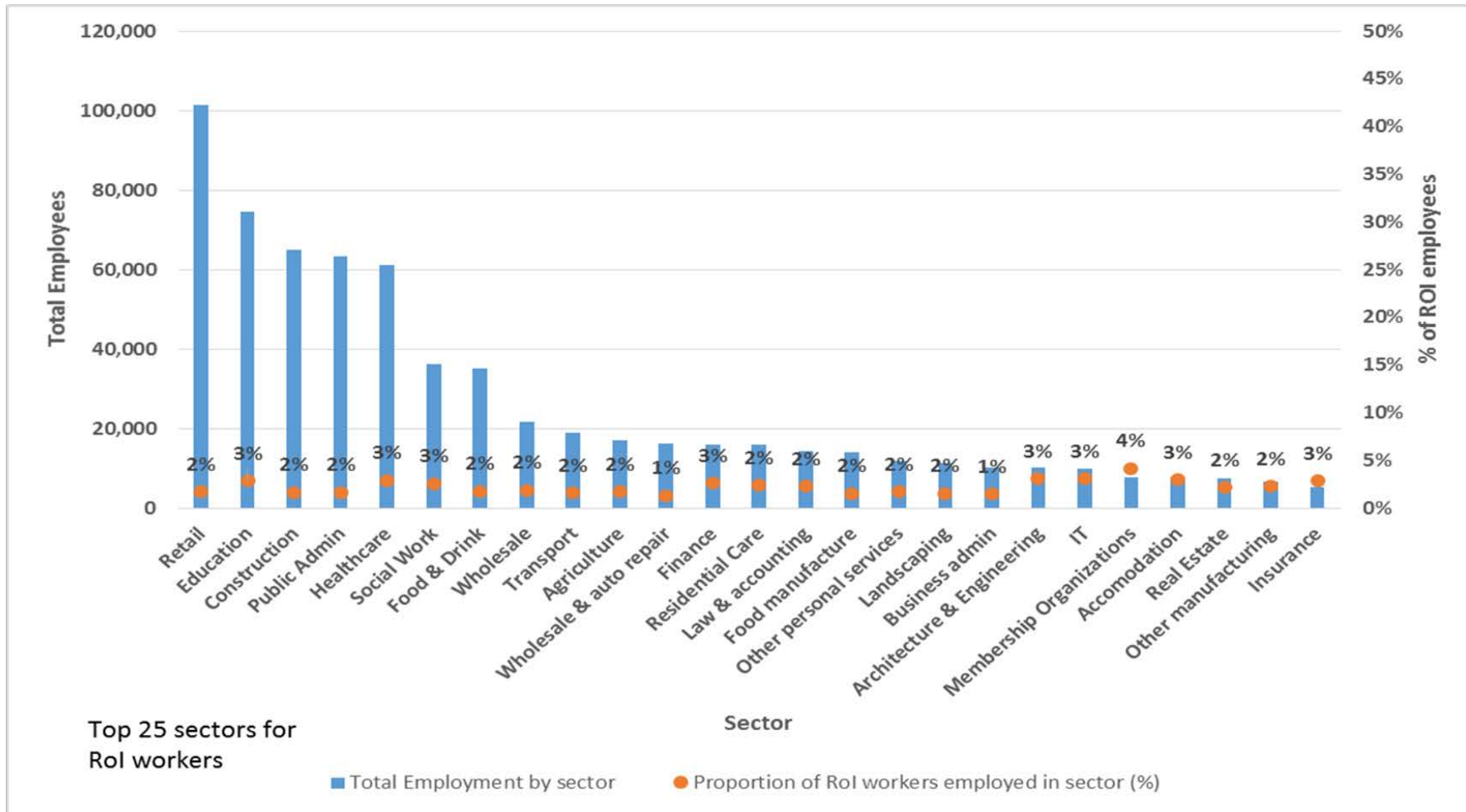


Figure A3: Total employment and share of EU27 employment (%) in top 25 sectors for EU27 workers

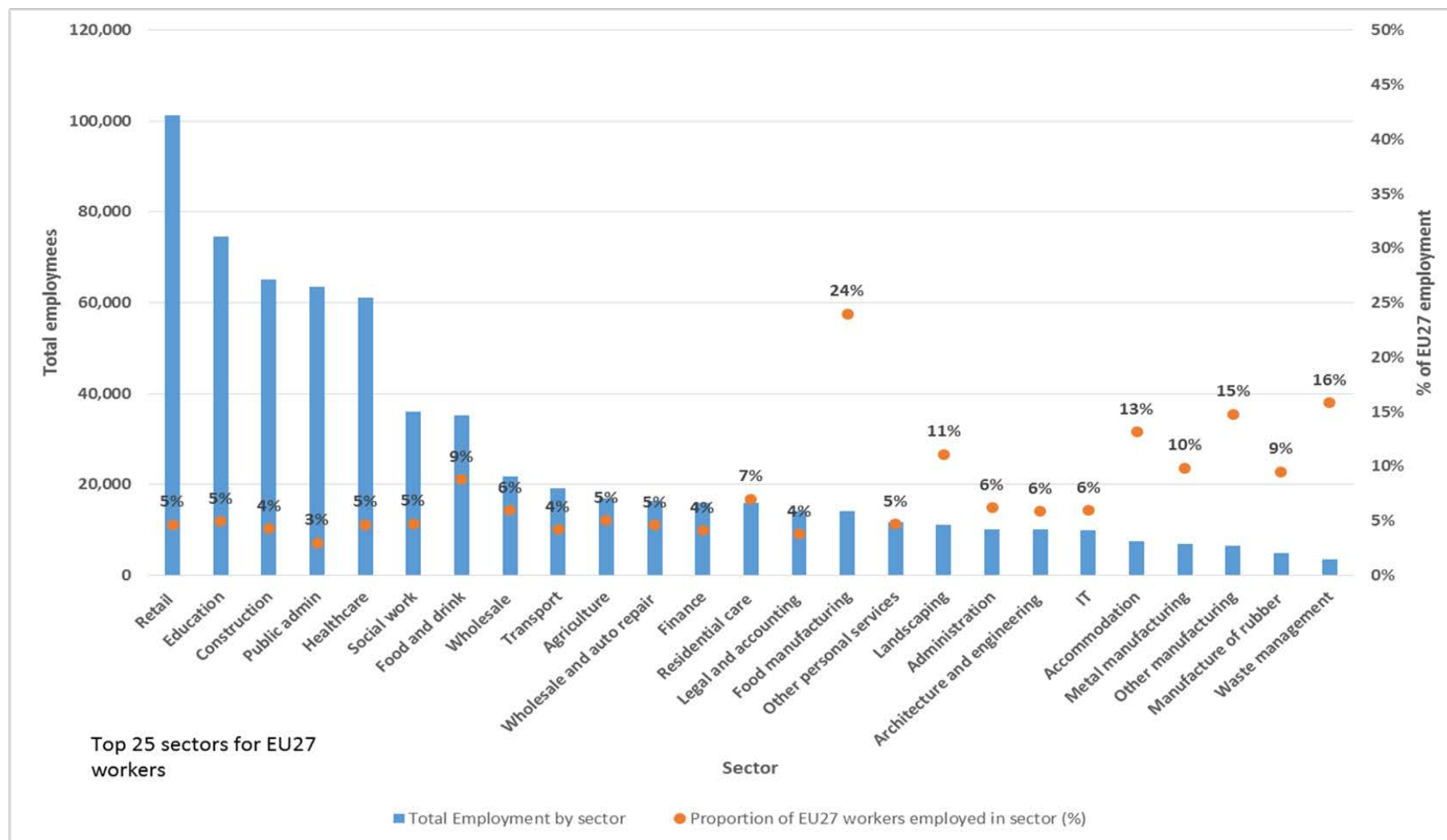


Figure A4: Total employment and share of RoW employment (%) in top 25 sectors for RoW workers

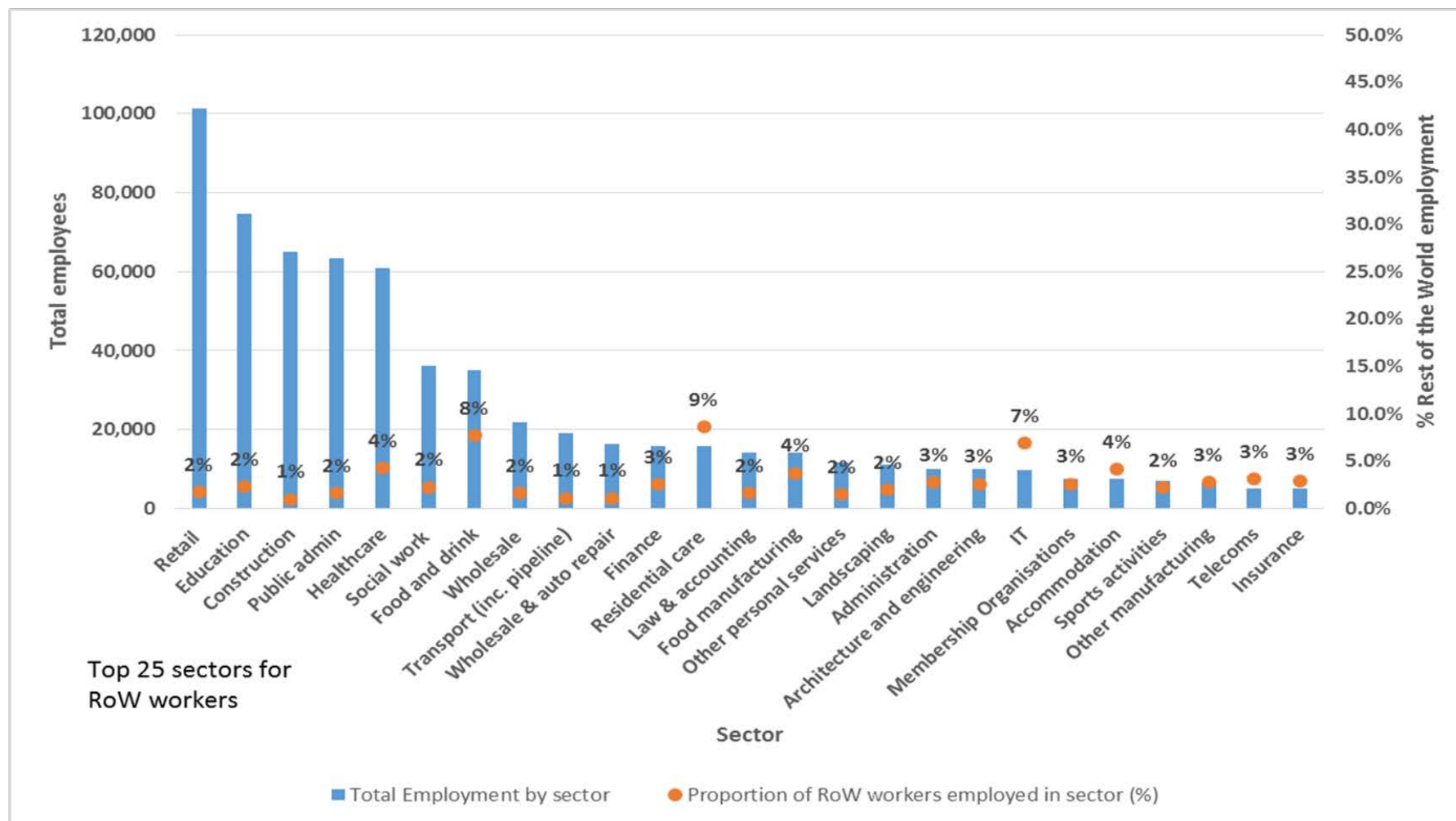


Figure A5: Total employment and share of RUK employment (%) in top 25 sectors for RUK workers

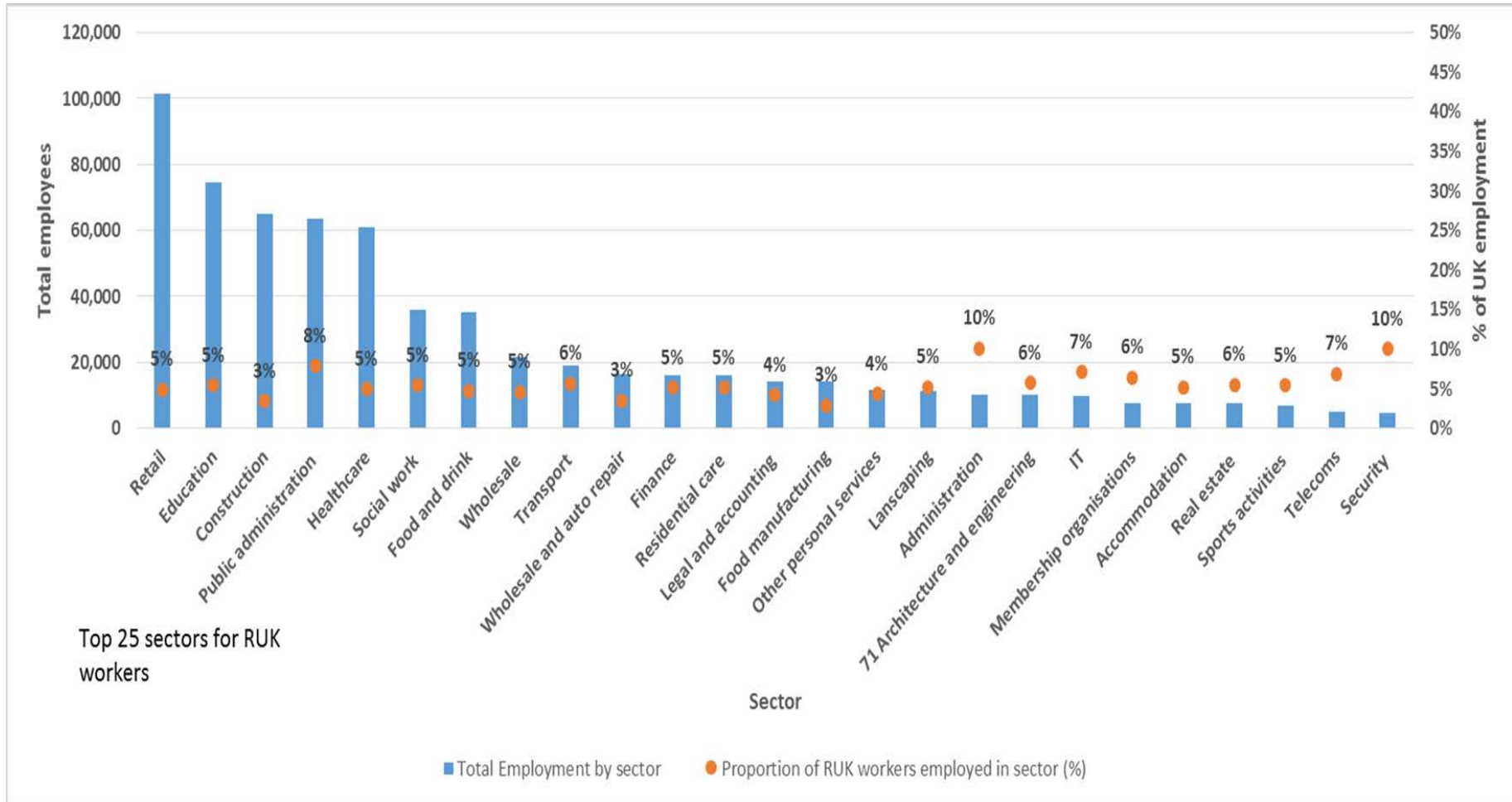
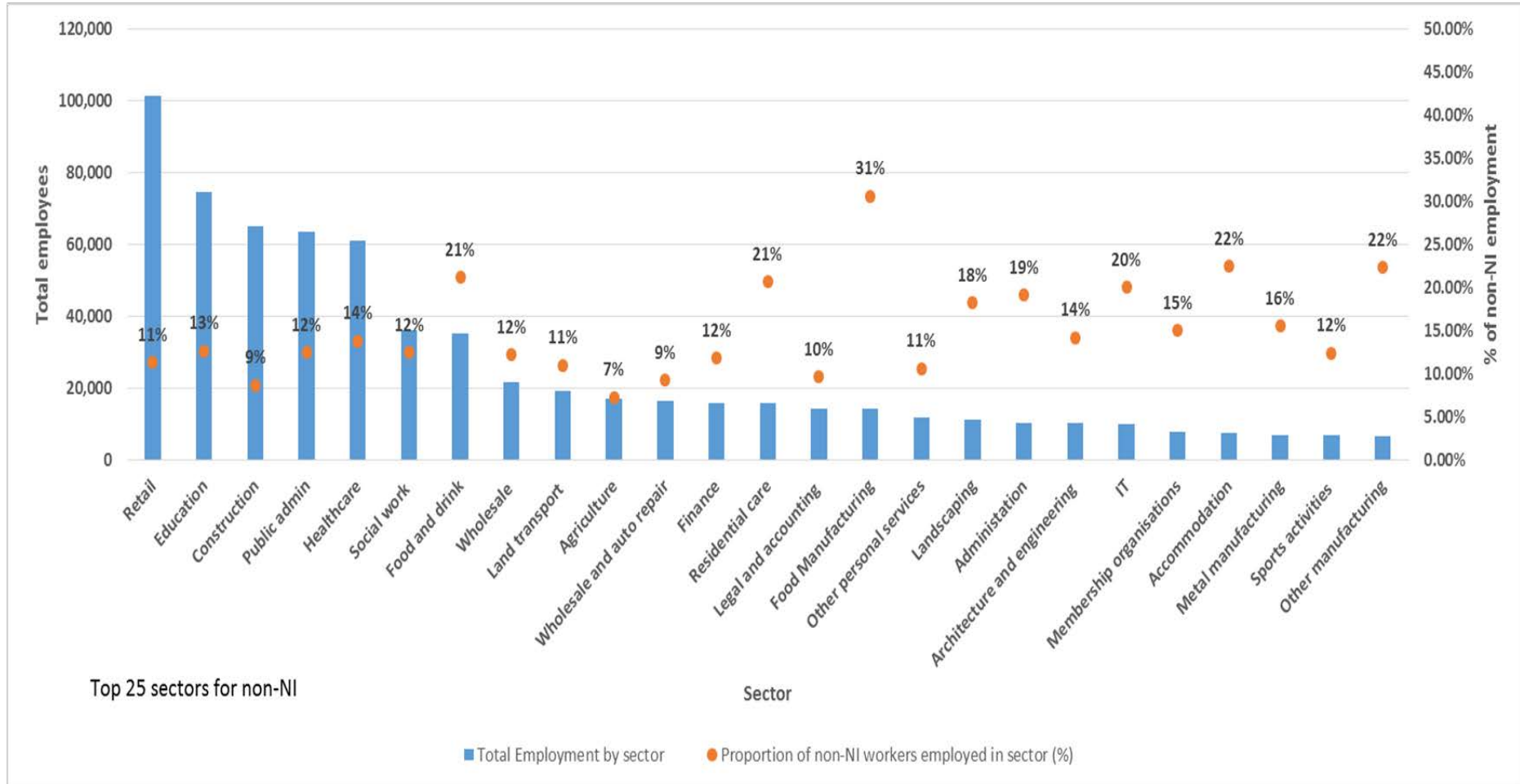


Figure A6: Total employment and share of non-NI employment (%) in top 25 sectors for non-NI workers



Contact details

If you have any comments or questions related to this paper please contact Analytical Services Division using the contact details below.

Analytical Services Division

Department for the Economy

Adelaide House

39-49 Adelaide Street

Belfast, BT2 8FD

Tel: 028 90 257686

Email: analyticalservices@economy-ni.gov.uk

Web: www.economy-ni.gov.uk