



CENSUS ADVISORY GROUP

11 October 2012
McAuley House, Belfast

Agenda



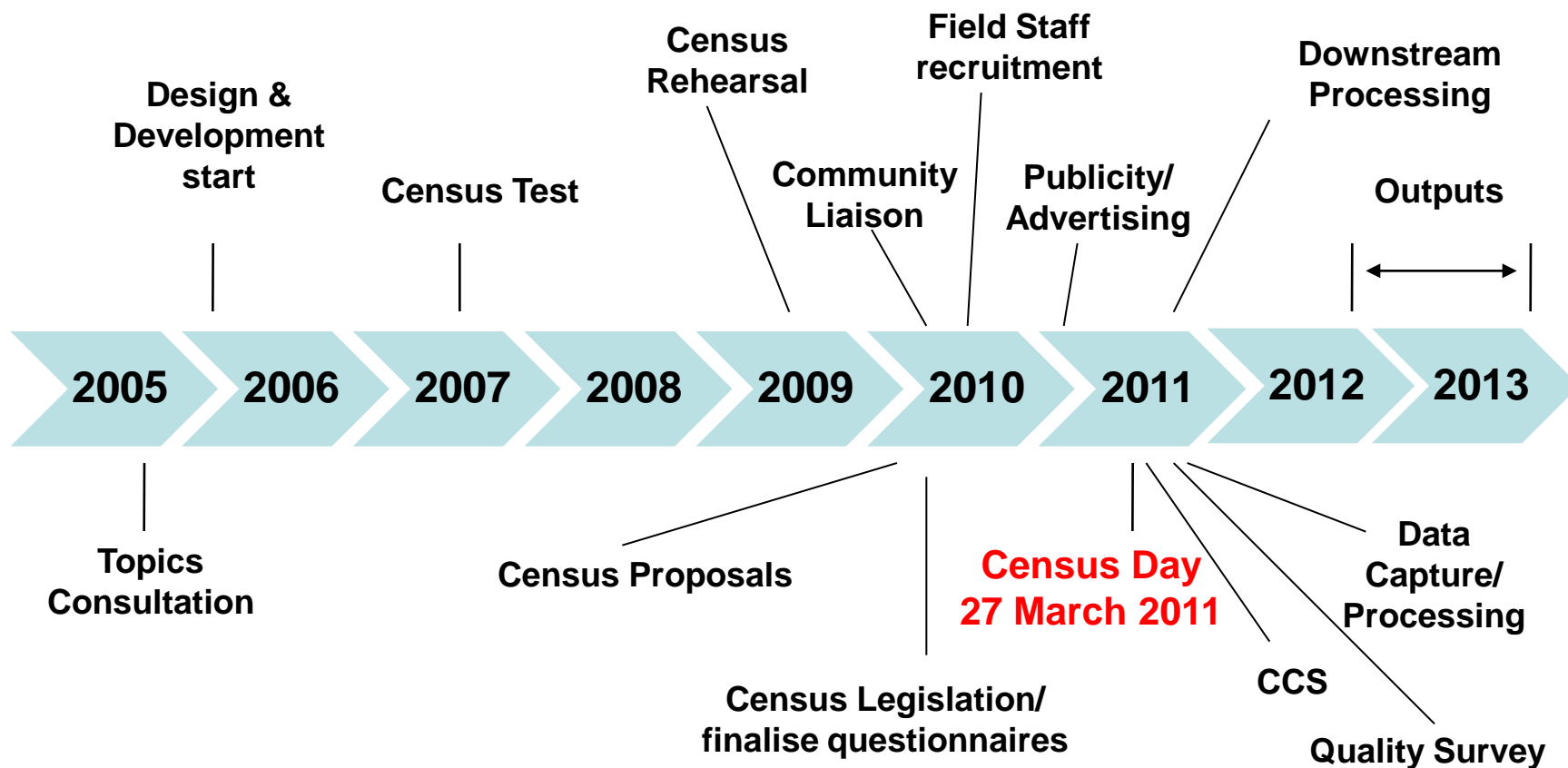
1.	Welcome		R Beatty
2.	Minutes of last meeting / Actions	14.00 – 14.05	R Beatty
3.	Census 2011 – project progress	14.05 – 14.20	R Beatty
4.	Quality Assurance Overview (Verbal update)	14.20 – 14.50	B Green
5.	1 st Release – Review	14.50 – 15.05	R Beatty
6.	Dissemination / NINIS Demonstration	15.05 – 15.30	S Tate
	<i>Tea / Coffee break</i>	<i>15.30 – 15.40</i>	
7.	Future Releases	15.40 – 15.50	R Beatty
8.	2011 Census Output Geography (Verbal Update)	15.50 – 16.00	M Brolly
9.	Mid Year Estimates (Verbal Update)	16.00 – 16.10	M Brolly
10.	Beyond 2011 (Verbal Update)	16.10 – 16.20	M Brolly
11.	AOB / Close	16.20	R Beatty



2011 Census Project update

Robert Beatty

Key 2011 Census Milestones



UK Statistics Authority Assessment



- **Census has been assessed for “National Statistics”**
- **Compliance with the NS Code of Practice**
- **Phase 1 report March 2010, Phase 2 June 2011**
- **Designated in June 2012**
- **Phase 3 report scheduled for 2013**

Independent Information Assurance Review report



- **Take data security and confidentiality very seriously**
- **Commissioned a team led by John Dowdall (former Comptroller & Auditor General for NI) to review Information Assurance**
- **Jointly with ONS and NRS**
- **Final report published June 2012**
- **“public can be assured that the information they have provided has been well protected”**

Field overview



- **765k paper HH questionnaires issued**
- **31k - addresses de-activated**
- **23k - 'new addresses' found in field**
- **587k - paper HH questionnaires returned**
- **106k - on-line returns**

Online completion



- **15% of NI returns online (16% UK)**
- **Challenging performance demands**
- **20k NI completions on census day (700k UK)**
- **Majority completed in 10 to 30 minutes**
- **Paper form catered for 6 people, online 30 people – so popular with large households**

Data capture (contractor)



- **Paper returns and online returns captured and merged**
- **Data capture accuracy checks**
- **Data cleansing (eg valid codes)**
- **Automatic coding (eg SIC & SOC)**
- **Delivered to Census Office by contractor**

Statistical processing



- **‘Cleaning the data’ – parents younger than their children**
- **Item imputation - except religion**
- **‘Activity data’ from Medical Card Register**
- **Census Coverage Survey**
- **Census and CCS matching**
- **Leads to estimate of ‘whole’ population**

Statistical processing



- **QA of population and household estimates**
- **‘National Adjustment’**
- **Population and household figures (rounded - July 2012)**
- **Statistical disclosure control applied**
- **Population and household figures (unrounded - Sept 2012)**



Quality Assurance

Brian Green

Quality Assurance papers



Quality Assurance Report (Phase 1):

www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/pop_QA_2011.pdf

Quality Assurance Report (Phase 2):

www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/pop_QA_2_2011.pdf



Results

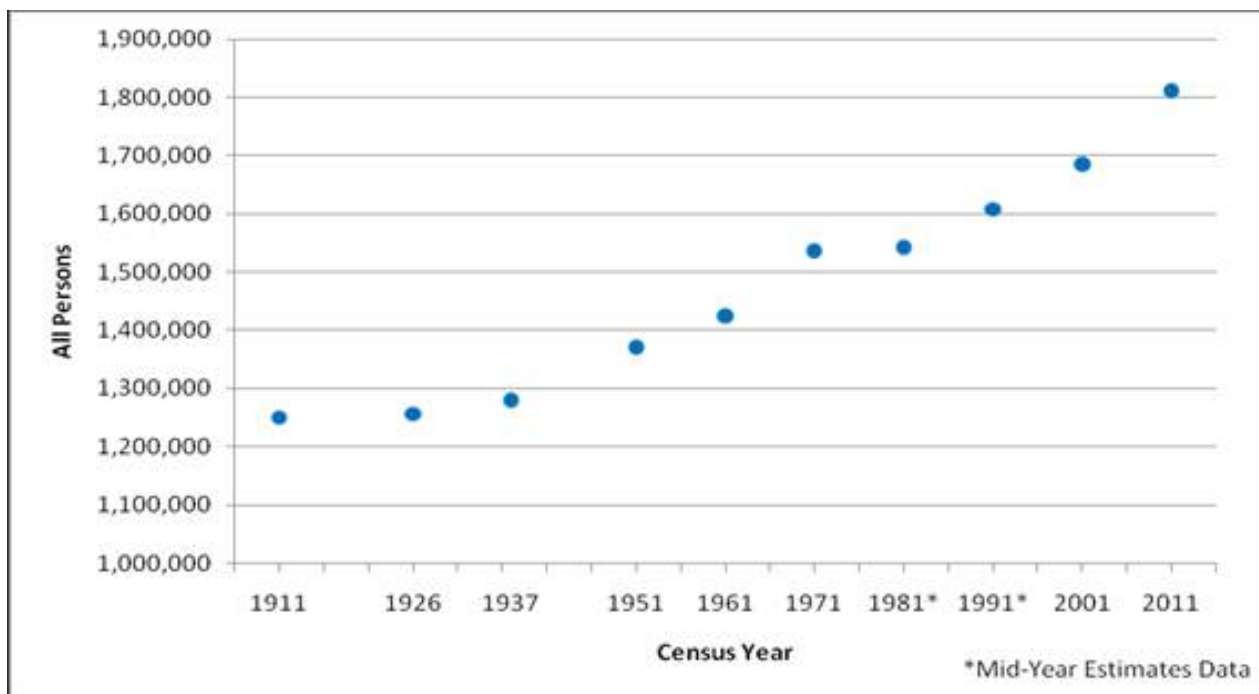
**Northern Ireland level
July 2012**



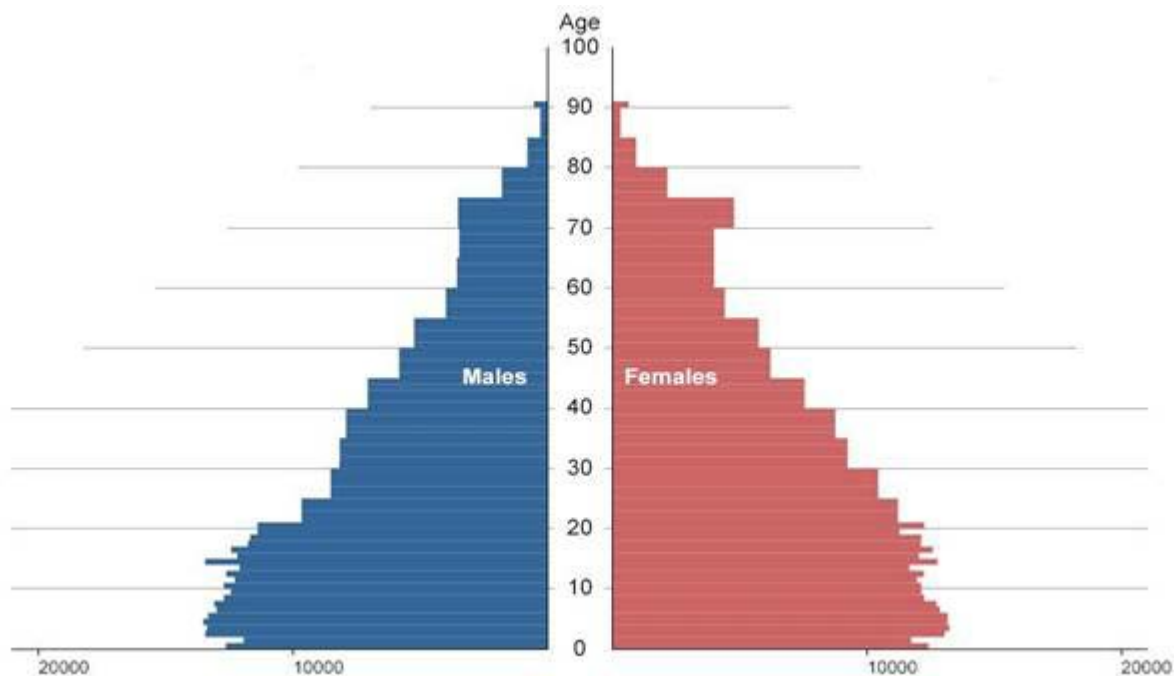
1,810,900

**Population of Northern Ireland
Census Day – 27 March 2011**

Census Year Population Estimates (1911 – 2011)

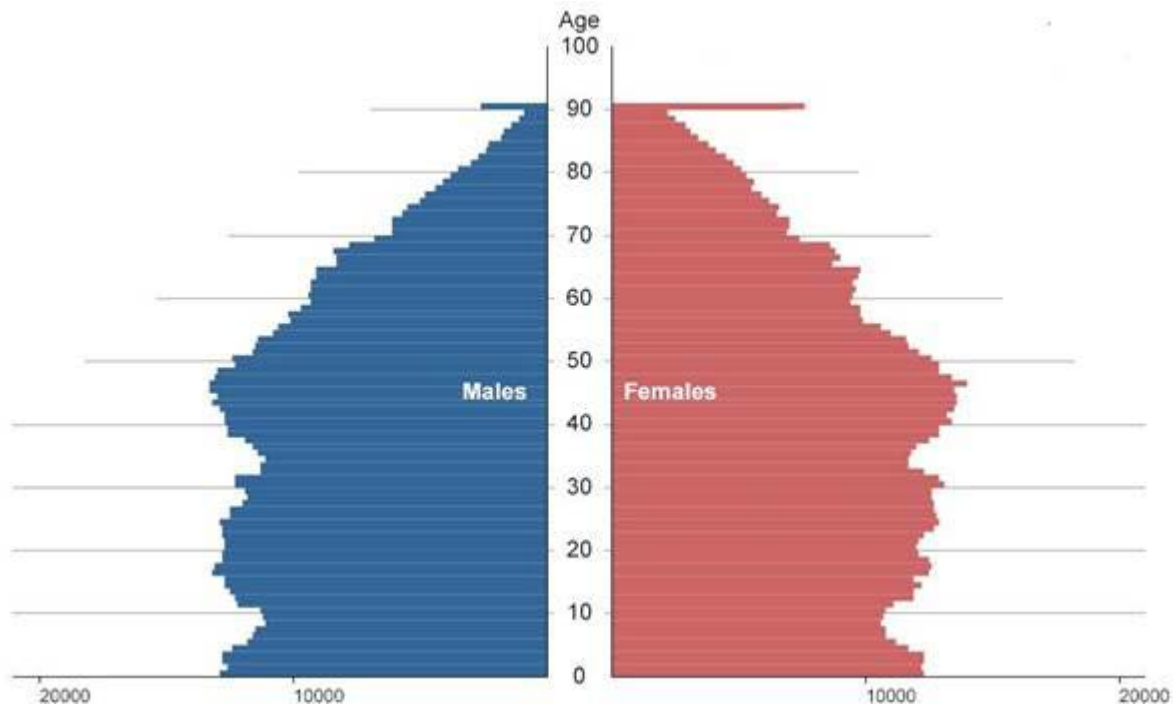


Pyramid for 1911 Population Estimates

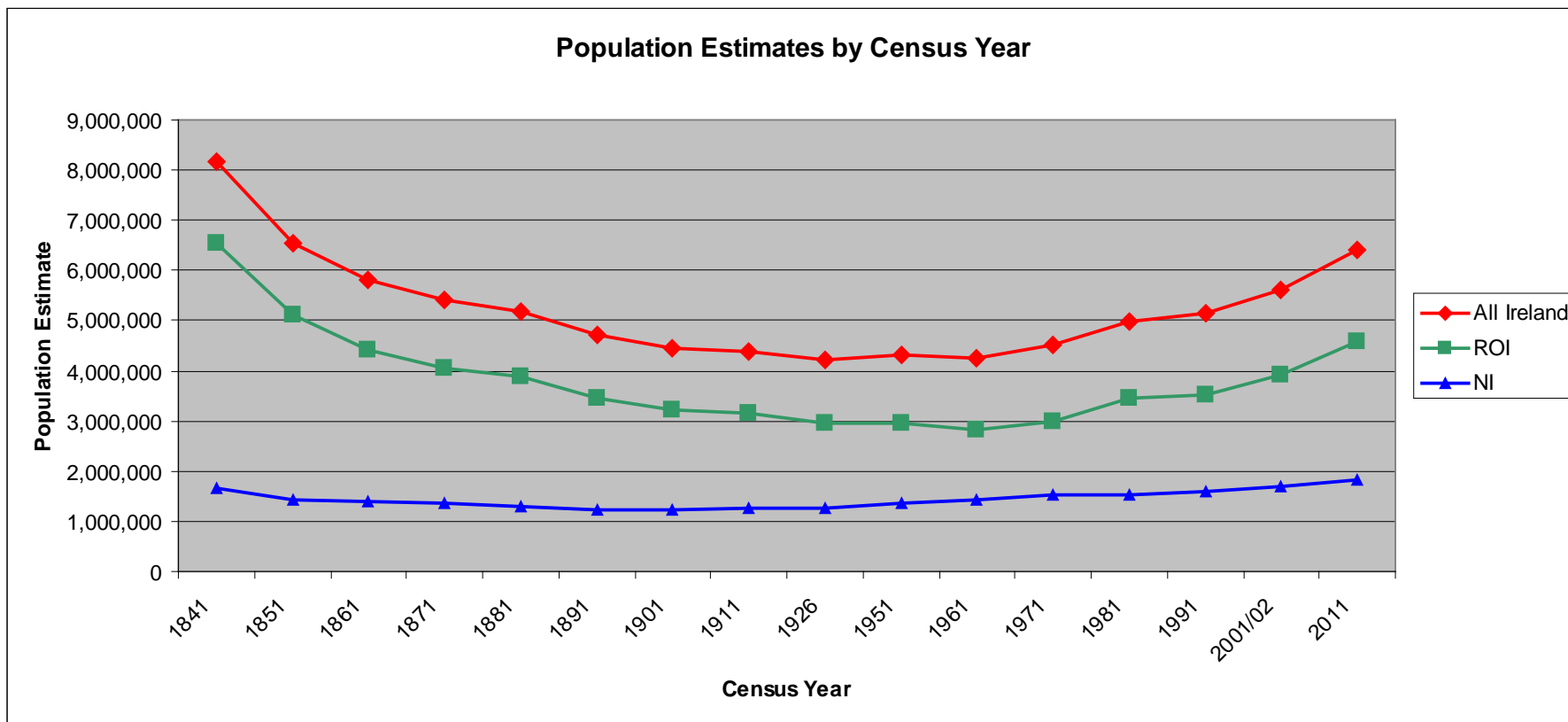


NB: The 1911 Northern Ireland population is created from aggregating the constituent Counties (Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone) and the Belfast and Londonderry County Boroughs. Population figures by single year of age are available only up to age 20; thereafter, they are grouped for ages 21 to 24 and 5-year age bands thereafter up to the grouped population aged 90 and over. In this pyramid, the population in each age band are distributed evenly over its constituent single years of age.

Pyramid for 2011 Population Estimates



HISTORIC POPULATION TRENDS (1841 to 2011) – Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland

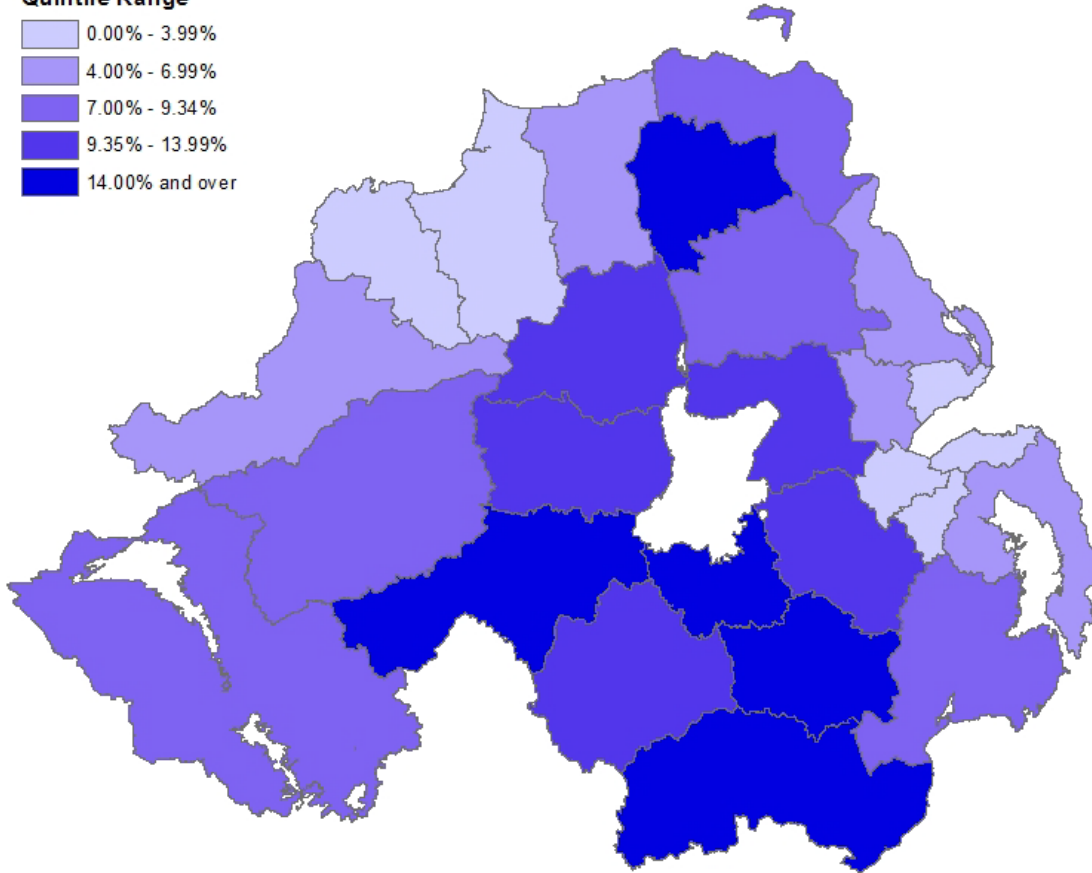
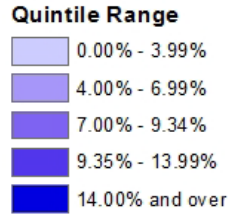




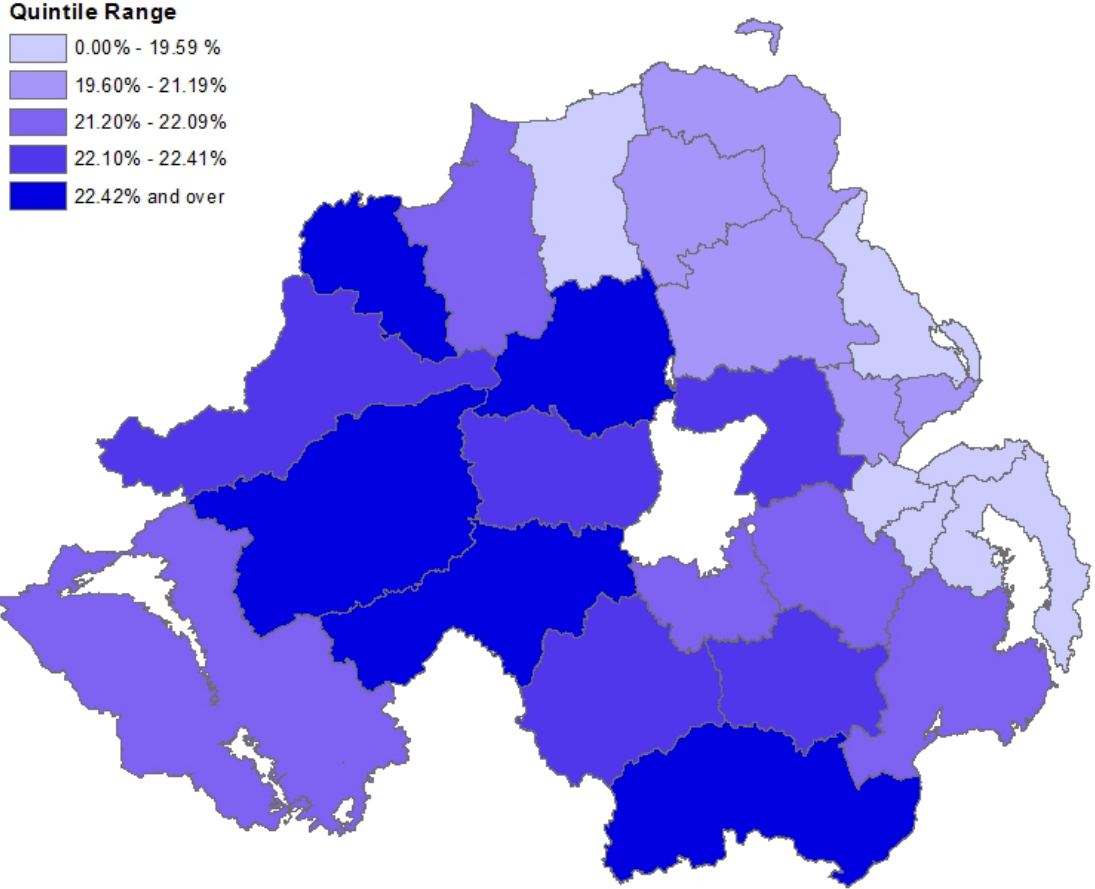
Results

**LGD level
September 2012**

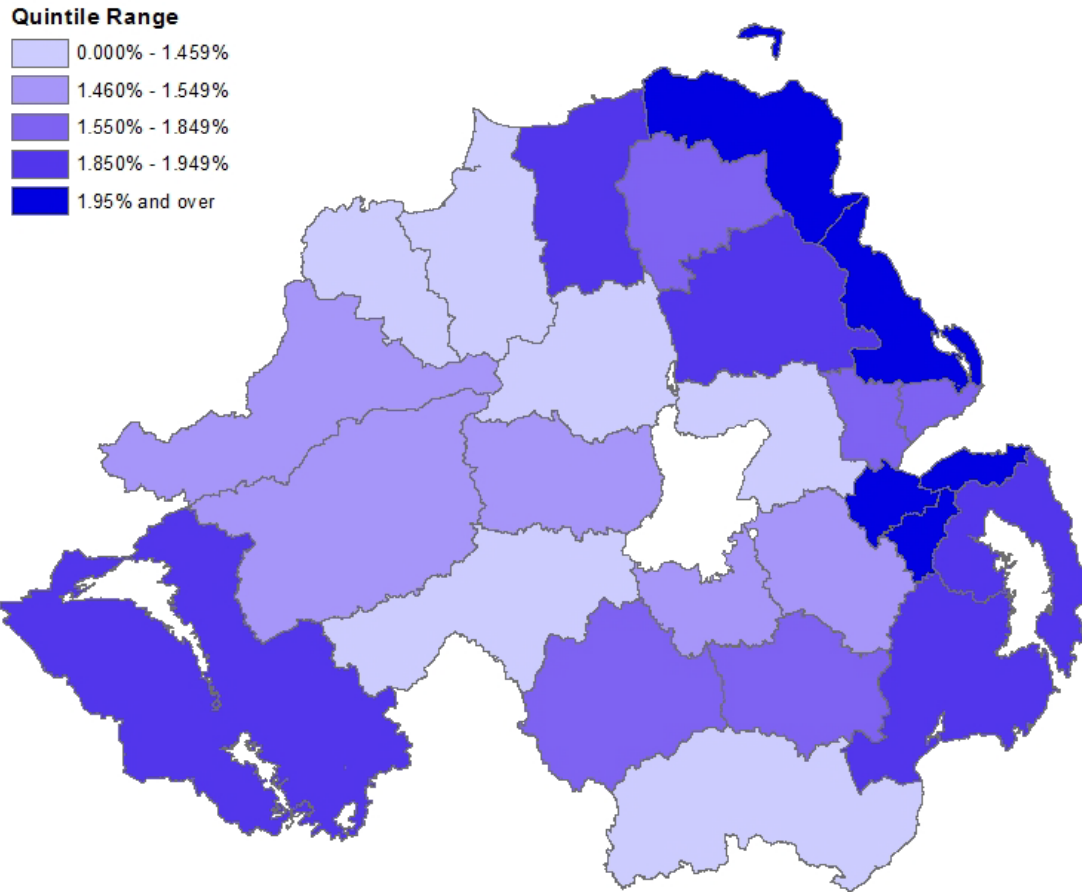
Percentage Population Change between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses by Local Government District – All People



Proportion of 2011 LGD Population Accounted for by Children (People Aged 0-15 Years)



Proportion of 2011 LGD Population Accounted for by People Aged 85 Years and Over





Media coverage

July release



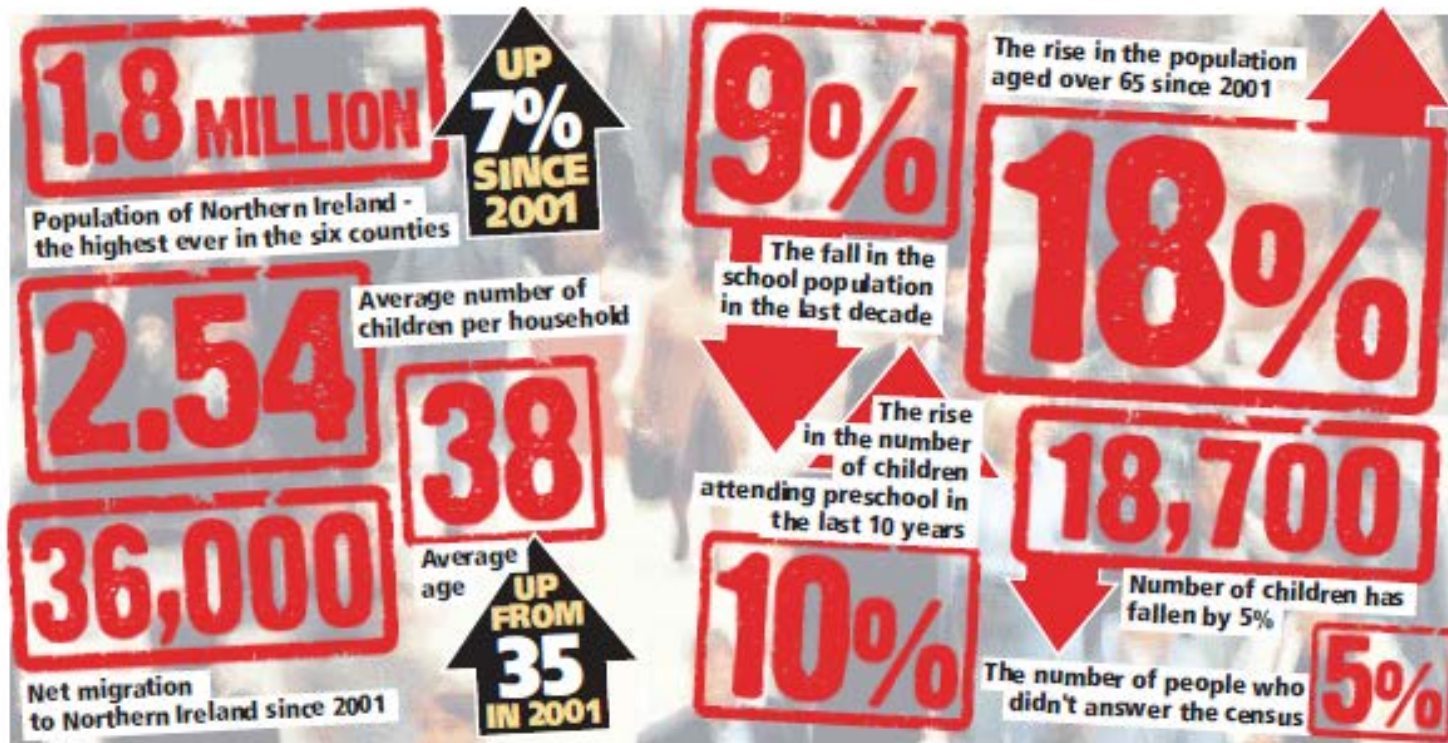
- **Media briefing in McAuley House**
- **About a dozen journalists, including RTE TV crew**
- **TV interviews with BBC, UTV, RTE**
- **Numerous radio interviews**
- **Note – same release date as ONS**

September release



- **Press Release / Statistics Bulletin only**
- **Limited media coverage**
- **Picked up by several 'local' papers**
- **Many picked it up wrongly**
- **Note – NISRA only release, no similar ONS release**

Media clips



Media clips



Belfast **Telegraph** Census shows how we've changed

Northern Ireland's new-found attractiveness as a place to live – after the sterile years of the Troubles – is reflected in the initial results from the 2011 census. During the past decade 36,000 more people decided to make their home here than left through emigration. The net increase is due to a mixture of people returning home and an influx of immigrants mainly from eastern Europe. Given that a large number of young people will have left the province because of the downturn in the economy in recent years, this shows a significant number of people coming here to live.

While there is always huge interest in the sectarian headcount in Northern Ireland – the numbers of Catholics and Protestants will be revealed later – the value of the census is to allow government departments and agencies to plan services and facilities in the years ahead. For example, the number of those aged 85 and over has doubled in the last 20 years putting a huge strain on health and social services.

Similarly education officials will have to work out the puzzle of just what size of school estate to plan for. The number of children of school age has fallen by 5%, but the number of pre-school children has risen by 9%.

That points up the need to have a flexible school

estate, ensuring that the number of places in the classroom are not cut to such a low level that they will not be able to meet future demand. School closures or mergers are very much on the agenda at the moment and Education Minister John O'Dowd now has new figures to feed into the mix and create a further headache for him.

Overall there are now more people living in Northern Ireland than at any time in the region's history, and the rate of population growth is broadly similar to that in England and Wales. At one time the province was the fastest growing part of the UK, but now families are getting smaller, another sign of the province's growing normality. Further census reports on the ethnic and religious mix of the population will also demonstrate how much society here has changed.

Population boom means it's never been so crowded

Census reveals 7% rise in number of people living here

BY LIAM CLARKE
POLITICAL EDITOR
newseid@belfasttelegraph.co.uk

THE population of Northern Ireland is higher than at any point in the province's history.

New results from the 2011 census returns have shown that there are 1.81 million people in Northern Ireland – an increase of 125,000 people (7%) in the last decade.

Robert Beatty, the head of census at the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, believes our numbers will pass the 2m mark within 30 years.

He said: "We will be drawing up detailed projections in the next few months."

The boom in population is driven largely by migration and higher life expectancy. It has allowed us to repair the demographic ravages of the 19th century potato famine and the flight of young people from the province during the Troubles years.

Around two million people died or emigrated from Ireland when the potato crop failed in the late 1840s. In 1941 the population of the area that is now Northern Ireland was 1.6 million, compared to more than 1.81 million last year.

Our 7% population increase over the past decade is matched by England and Wales.

This means that our block grant from Westminster, based on per capita public spending elsewhere, will not be affected.

"There was a period in the middle of the last decade when we had the fastest growing population but the figures for England and Wales show that they are now much the same," Mr Beatty said.

Our population growth is dwarfed by the Republic's 17.5% increase over the nine years between 2002 and 2011.

Mr Beatty said that the birth and mortality rates were now similar on either side of the border, "so the difference in population increase

between the two regions is largely driven by migration."

Emigration here has also been significant. Further figures from the census will be released over the next year. They will include precise breakdowns of religious faith and ethnic origin. However, Mr Beatty believes it is likely that 36,000 more people made their homes in Northern Ireland than left to live outside the province.

"Some of them will be local people returning after 10 years or more outside Northern Ireland, some will be from further afield,"

he said.

"The figure may also include people who have moved here from Britain or the Republic."

Sammy Wilson (*before*), the Finance Minister whose department funds the census, described it as "the single largest statistical exercise conducted by Government."

He added that information from the census "will inform a whole range of central government functions and allocation of resources, and knowing how many people live in Northern Ireland allows us to work out the types of services that we need to develop in the future."

The age profile of the population will be of particular interest. The high number of people entering retirement and living into their 80s will put a heavy strain on public resources.

The number of people over 85, the most expensive group in the population in health terms, has doubled in the last 20 years and is likely to double again by 2031.

At the other end, the number of children has fallen by 18,700 or 5%. This has led to falling school rolls and a planned programme of school closures.

The fall has come mainly among school age children – the number in the 0-3 preschool age group has actually risen by 9% reflecting increases in fertility.

Media clips



Publication: Antrim Guardian
Date: Thursday, September 27, 2012
Page: 12
Extract: 1 of 1
Circulation: 14,794
Author: Jeremy Hopkin
Headline: Making sense of the census



Making sense of the census

National survey offers fascinating snapshot of the changing face of Antrim

by Jeremy Hopkin

AT first glance there is little to distinguish March 27, 2011 from any other Sunday - yet it has quietly become a momentous day destined to go down in history.

For that was the day of the census, that curious point in time that comes around once every 10 years to paint a picture of the changing face of the UK.

This week has seen the release of a bewildering array of facts and figures about every corner of the Kingdom - and while "nifty" tit bits like the religious make-up of Northern Ireland will remain under wraps until November, there is no shortage of material for the eager number cruncher.

The latest figures reveal that the population of the Borough of Antrim has soared from 48,366 to 53,428 in the last decade - even though there are actually fewer children.

Instead, that healthy 10.47 per cent boost is largely down to the growing legion of OAPs, a sector whose number has soared by an astonishing 38 per cent - by far the largest margin in the province.

There are now 20,064 households in the Borough, with an average of 2.62 residents living under each roof.

Interesting facts abound. Who knew, for example, that there are currently 653 firms across Antrim? Or that local men can expect to live one year longer than the Northern Ireland average?



The changing face of Antrim: The 2011 census has painted a compelling picture of a rapidly developing Borough but, as this picture of the old merging with the new suggests, it also harks back to a simpler time. Photograph courtesy of Len Hiney, GA39121002a

Publication: Newry Democrat
Date: Tuesday, September 25, 2012
Page: 05
Extract: 1 of 1
Circulation: 8,371
Author: Claire Treanor
Headline: More children in Newry than anywhere else in north



More children in Newry than anywhere else in north

by Claire Treanor

claire.treanor@newrydemocrat.com

NEWRY and Mourne is made up of more children than any other district in the north.

As well as having the youngest age profile of all the Local Government Districts (LGDs), with 24 per cent of the population being children, the area also has one of the lowest proportions of people aged 65 and over - 12 per cent.

In real terms this means that Newry and Mourne's 12,300 senior citizens are outnumbered almost two to one by its 23,500 children

- 192 children per 100 people aged 65 and over. News that the area's population is mostly made up of children will lend weight to the call by child-focused charity, Sticky Fingers, for greater funding and investment in children's services across the district, as revealed by the Democrat earlier this month.

It also highlights the need for a play area in Newry, a campaign for which has been gathering particular impetus since the opening of the child-centered facility at Slieve Gullion.

In the past decade, the district has also undergone an 11 per cent growth in the number of younger working-age adults - those aged between 16-39 - living in it, the fourth highest growth rate in the north.

Also on the increase in Newry and Mourne is the number of two-person households. The district has experienced the highest increase, 37 per cent, of all LGDs in the north since 2001.

The figures, which were recorded during the 2011 Census, have been recently released by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) and offer an estimated picture of the area's usually resident population, broken down by age and gender, along with information regarding households.

The information will be used in policy formation and service planning for specific groups of people with the aim of making effective use of resources by distributing them to where they are needed most.



Dissemination

Dissemination



- **Primary channel – web**
 - NINIS
 - NISRA Website
- **Supplementary channels**
 - Printed reports
 - Bulk Downloads
 - Ad-hoc service



'New' NINIS demo

Sandra Tate

NINIS: www.nisra.gov.uk/ninis



The screenshot shows the NINIS website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'Enter a location OR a topic' and a 'Go to advanced location search or data search' link. The main navigation menu includes 'Home', 'Area Profile', 'Statistics', 'Maps', and 'News'. A large banner reads 'Welcome to NINIS' with a description: 'NINIS – the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service - provides free access to statistical and locational information relating to small areas across Northern Ireland. Information is available across a range of themes including Population, Social and Welfare, Agriculture & Education.' Below this is a 'Quick profile' section with a search bar for 'postcodes, street or area'. The 'Recently added data sets' section contains a table with the following data:

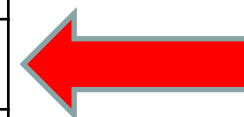
Subset	Title	Geography	Year	Share
Demography	Usually Resident Population, Households and Average Household Size (administrative geographies)	NUTS3,ELB,HSCT,LGD	2011	
Demography	Usually Resident Population by broad age bands and sex (administrative geographies)	NUTS3,ELB,HSCT,LGD	2011	
Demography	Usually Resident Population (administrative geographies)	NUTS3,ELB,HSCT,LGD	2011	
Housing and Households	New Dwelling Starts (administrative geographies)	HSSB,HSCT,LGD	1999-2011	
People	Job Seekers Allowance Claimants (administrative geographies)	HSSB,HSCT,AA,LGD,Ward	1999-2012	

Below the table is a 'View all data sets...' link. To the right, the 'News' section features three articles: 'Northern Ireland Census 2011 data published on NINIS', 'NINIS Developments', and 'NINIS Workshops'. At the bottom right, there are links to 'Subscribe to NINIS e-zine' and 'Sign up for our Information workshops'. A 'Most viewed' list includes 'Households (administrative geographies)', 'Usually Resident Population (administrative geographies)', and 'CSE Results (Administrative geographies)'. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows several open applications, including 'TRIM Desktop - Rec...' and 'Microsoft PowerPoi...'. The system tray indicates 'Internet | Protected Mode: On' and the time '11:36'.

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Future releases



Census figures revealing religious breakdown due

Connla Young

CENSUS figures revealing the latest religious breakdown of Northern Ireland may be known within weeks.

The Statistics and Research Agency said the eagerly awaited data is expected to be released some time between November and February.

The figures will be closely studied for indications of the gap between Catholics and Protestants has further narrowed.

The breakdown a decade ago was 43.8 per cent Catholic and 53.1 per cent Protestant.

Statistics gathered during the 2011 census are used by government departments and other agencies to plan for the future.

Figures released yesterday confirm that more people in the north are living longer.

The total number of people aged over 85 stood at 21,785 last year.

Council areas including Armagh, Ballymoney, Castle-rough, Cookstown, Dungan-son, Limavady and Maghera-felt all showed an increase of 50 per cent or more in the past decade.

In contrast the number of children in Northern Ireland aged between 0 and 15 fell by 5 per cent, from 398,108 in 2001 to 379,300 in 2011.

The decrease could be seen in 19 of the north's 26 district councils, with Belfast, Castle-rough, Derry, Limavady and Strabane all plummeting by more than 10 per cent.

Banbridge was among seven councils that bucked the downward trend with an 11 per cent increase.

Despite the overall drop in this age group, the number of children aged between 0 and three rose – from 90,900 in 2001 to 100,300 in 2011.

Banbridge, Dungan-son and

Craigavon all led the baby boom with increases of a quarter since 2001.

Overall the population of the north has climbed to just over 1.8 million people.

Belfast is the largest city with 261,000 residents but has increased its population by just one per cent during the last decade.

At the other end of the scale Dungan-son council area, in Co Tyrone, saw its population jump by more than a fifth.

Every council area has smaller households than in 2001, with more homes being occupied by just one or two people.

The average household size in 2011 ranged from 2.29 people in Belfast to 2.98 people in Maghera-felt, Co Derry.

What's next



- **Released – population and households for Northern Ireland and LGDs**
- **Late 2012 / Early 2013 – Key Statistics for the characteristics of the population (down to small area)**
- **Throughout 2013 – detailed cross-tabulations**
- **Others: -** Sample of Anonymised Records (SARs) / Grid Square data / NILS / Origin & Destination Statistics / Bulk Delivery / Settlements (Urban / Rural Classification) / Postcodes
- **Details provided in the Output Prospectus on the NISRA website**

Release of supporting material

- **A range of supporting material including:**
 - Quality Assurance Report:
 - http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/pop_QA_2011.pdf
 - Methodology Overview:
 - http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/pop_meth_2011.pdf
 - Definitions: http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/pop_def_2011.pdf
 - Frequently Asked Questions:
 - http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/pop_FAQ_2011.pdf
- **These supporting materials will be augmented over time.**

Benefit realisation



- **Value of the Census comes with its use**
- **NISRA encouraging use, especially within government**
- **NILS matching being funded**
- **Role for CAG members**



2011 Output Geography

Maire Brolly



Mid Year Estimates

Maire Brolly



Beyond 2011 Project

Maire Brolly



AOB / CLOSE

Robert Beatty



Census