



Department of
**Finance and
Personnel**

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Census Findings from the May 2006 Omnibus Survey



Northern Ireland
**Statistics &
Research**
Agency

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Executive Summary

- As part of the question development programme for the 2011 Census, question testing was carried out utilising the May 2006 Omnibus Survey (The Omnibus is a sample survey administered by NISRA's Central Survey Unit. Of a possible 1,116 Omnibus participants, 888 respondents completed a short census style questionnaire). This testing focused on new questions, or questions that had been amended since their inclusion in the 2001 Census questionnaire.
- This survey-based question testing aimed to assess the accuracy of the data collected and the cognitive burden imposed upon respondents by the new or amended questions. This information could then be incorporated into the ongoing question and questionnaire development programme for the 2011 Census.
- Respondents were asked to complete a mini census-style questionnaire and were then asked about any issues they had with any of the questions. In particular they were asked whether they found any of the questions difficult to understand or whether any of the questions asked for information that they were unhappy to provide.
- The main findings were as follows :-
 - The vast majority of respondents did not express any concerns about any of the questions.
 - Over three-quarters of the questionnaire respondents were not reluctant to answer any of the questions.
 - However, some respondents did find the following questions difficult to understand
 - Marital/CP Status
 - Language matrix
 - Qualifications

	Difficult to understand	Recommendations
Q1	Marital/CP Status	The addition of civil partnership categories to the marital status question caused some confusion due to the unfamiliar terminology. It is recommended that the term 'same-sex' is included in future versions of the question and that the question layout is revised.

	Difficult to understand	Recommendations
Q2	Language matrix	This question attempts to collect a lot of information on language in a condensed format. Given that a large proportion of respondents left the Irish and Ulster-Scots categories blank, it is recommended that the question is re-designed to reduce the cognitive demands placed on respondents.
Q13	Qualifications	This question is both long and cognitively demanding. However, the addition of a 'No qualifications' tick box appears to help in reducing non-response and it is recommended that this is retained.

- Some respondents were unhappy to provide information to the following questions
 - Religion
 - Income

	Unhappy to answer	Recommendations
Q5	Religion	Whilst some respondents recorded that they were unhappy to provide religion information, despite this the information requested was subsequently provided.
Q14/15	Income	Respondents were unhappy to provide details of their income and the highest rate of non-response (9.3%) occurred for the income question. Although the strategy of placing the income question at the end of the questionnaire is endorsed, further work is required in this area and the question as to whether a census is a suitable vehicle to collect income information needs to be considered.

- Further development work is also recommended for second address and disability related questions to refine both the information to be collected and the format of the questions. This is particularly important given the likely competition between topics for inclusion within the 2011 Census and the consequent pressure on space in the 2011 Census questionnaire.

Introduction

As part of the development work surrounding the design of the Census form, and the selection of topics and questions for inclusion in the 2011 Census in Northern Ireland, question testing was carried out in the May 2006 Omnibus Survey. This testing focused mainly on proposed new or amended questions, and took the form of a paper questionnaire (see Annex 1), followed by qualitative questions (see Annex 2).

Central Survey Unit interviewed 1,116 respondents for the Omnibus Survey and, during this interview, respondents were asked to complete a short Census questionnaire. Census questionnaires were received from 888 respondents, and each question has been analysed separately to assess the accuracy of data and respondent burden.

When the respondent had completed the questionnaire, the interviewer then asked the respondent follow-up questions to gauge their views on the various questions in the questionnaire. The questions posed by the interviewer were:-

- 1) Which of the questions, if any, did you find difficult to understand?
- 2) What did you find difficult about question x (This was asked of any questions specified by the respondent in question 1 above)?
- 3) Were any of the questions asking for information which you were unhappy to provide?
- 4) Why were you unhappy about providing the information to question x (This was asked of any questions specified by the respondent in question 3 above)?

From the tables in Annex 3 it can be seen that the sample of respondents who were surveyed were representative of the Northern Ireland population according to statistics from the 2001 Census.

Marital Status (Question 1)

1 What is your legal marital or same-sex civil partnership status (on 16th May 2006)?

- ◆ Use black or blue ink.
- ◆ ✓ one box only.
- ◆ If you make a mistake, fill in the box like this and put a ✓ in the correct box, or continue writing in the next box, e.g.

S	M	I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	T	H
---	---	---	-------------------------------------	---	---

- Never married and never formed a civil partnership
- Married
- Separated but still legally married
- Divorced
- Widowed
- In a civil partnership
- Separated but still legally in a civil partnership
- Formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved
- Surviving partner from a civil partnership

With the introduction of the Civil Partnership Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005, an updated Marital Status question was designed to incorporate civil partnership status. The aim of testing this question was to assess whether respondents were able to understand the concept and terminology of civil partnerships and if they answered the question accurately in light of this.

How the question appeared to work

Information on the actual Civil Partnership Registrations at the time of the survey showed that 0.011% of the adult population had registered a Civil Partnership (a total 78 Civil Partnerships had been registered in Northern Ireland by June 2006). On the basis of this we would not have expected any of the respondents to tick one of the four Civil Partnership categories.

The analysis shows that twenty-three respondents (2.6% of total respondents) did so, suggesting that they did not fully understand the question and, in particular, the Civil Partnership terminology. While the apparent misclassification was not explored as part of the interview, the information in Table 1, overleaf, shows that seventeen of the twenty-three people concerned indicated during the interview that they were single whilst three denoted that they were married. While we cannot be definitive, the information suggests that respondents who were part of a co-habiting couple (officially viewed as single) or who were married in a Registry Office (for example) may have misinterpreted the question.

**Table 1-Cross Tabulation of Civil Partnership Questionnaire Response
by Omnibus Interview Marital Status Response**

		Omnibus Response				
		Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Questionnaire	In a civil partnership	15	2	0	1	1
	Separated but still legally in a civil partnership	0	0	1	0	0
	Formerly in civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	2	0	0	0	0
	Surviving partner from a civil partnership	0	1	0	0	0
Total		17	3	1	1	1

Difficulty with the question / question of a sensitive nature

Forty respondents (4.5%) indicated that they had difficulties completing the question, two-thirds of whom cited either the absence of a 'single' category (14 people), confusion over the term 'civil partnership' (8 people) or the wording of the question (7 people).

Comparability of outputs with 2001 Census

Table 2, below, shows that when the twenty-three respondents who ticked one of the four civil partnership boxes and the eleven non-respondents are omitted from the analysis, the marital status classification for the remaining 854 respondents was broadly in line with results from the 2001 Census.

**Table 2-Comparison of Marital Status Questionnaire Response
(excluding Civil Partnerships and non-response) with 2001
Census Marital Status**

	Questionnaire		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Never married and never formed a civil partnership	251	29.4	426,214	33.1
Married	412	48.2	658,083	51.1
Separated but still legally married	46	5.4	49,420	3.8
Divorced	58	6.8	53,003	4.1
Widowed	87	10.2	100,491	7.8
Total	854	100.0	1,287,211	100.0

Comparability of outputs with interview responses

Table 3, below, shows that for the vast majority of respondents (91%) the marital status classification derived from the questionnaire aligned with those derived through the interview.

Table 3-Cross Tabulation of Marital Status Questionnaire Response by Omnibus Interview Marital Status Response

		Omnibus Response				
		Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Questionnaire	Never married and never formed a civil partnership	242	5	0	2	2
	Married	8	391	4	0	9
	Separated but still legally married	1	2	40	3	0
	Divorced	2	2	3	50	1
	Widowed	0	3	0	0	84
	In a civil partnership	15	2	0	1	1
	Separated but still legally in a civil partnership	0	0	1	0	0
	Formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	2	0	0	0	0
	Surviving partner from a civil partnership	0	1	0	0	0
	Left blank	6	4	0	1	0
Total	276	410	48	57	97	

Language (Question 2)

2 What languages can you understand, speak, read or write?

- ◆ ✓ all the boxes that apply.
- ◆ Use CAPITAL LETTERS and leave one space between each word.

	No ability	Understand	Speak	Read	Write
English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Irish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ulster Scots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other main language, (including sign language) please write in:	<input type="text"/>				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

In the 2001 Census a question was asked relating to the respondent's ability in the Irish Language. Due to a user demand for information on other languages, in particular English and Ulster-Scots, a new matrix style language question was designed. The main purpose in testing this question was to determine if respondents could understand how to complete it correctly given the complex nature of the layout.

How the question appeared to work

In order to assess how accurately respondents completed the language question, based on comparator data the main outputs we would expect from this question would be a small proportion of respondents with no ability in English and a large proportion with no ability in Irish, Ulster-Scots or other languages. Table 4, below, details the responses to the language question in relation to English, Irish, Ulster-Scots and 'Other' languages.

Table 4-Knowledge of Languages

	No ability	Some Knowledge	Irresoluble Responses	Left Blank	Total
English	58	807	10	13	888
Irish	190	86	1	611	888
Ulster-Scots	182	52	1	653	888
Other main language	N/A	36	0	16	52

807 respondents (90.9%) stated they had some knowledge of English, with 58 (6.5%) declaring they had no ability in English. It is noteworthy that so many respondents, within a questionnaire written in English, indicated that they had no ability in English. A further ten respondents ticked 'no ability' as well as at least one other option and thirteen respondents left the English section completely blank. Fifty-seven of the fifty-eight respondents who ticked 'no ability' in English did not specify knowledge of any other languages, suggesting that these respondents did not understand how to complete the question.

Eighty-six respondents (9.7%) indicated they had some knowledge of Irish, which is broadly representative of the 10.3% of the population who stated they had some knowledge of Irish in the 2001 Census. One hundred and ninety respondents (21.4%) ticked the 'no ability' option for the Irish language but it should be noted that the majority of respondents (68.8%) left the Irish language section completely blank.

Fifty-two respondents (5.9%) indicated they had some knowledge of Ulster-Scots, with a further one hundred and eighty-two (20.5%) ticking the 'no ability' option. Again the majority of respondents (73.5%) left the Ulster-Scots language section blank.

The responses to this question confirm the low proportion of respondents with 'no ability' in English. The percentages of respondents who state they have 'no ability' in Irish or Ulster-Scots are much lower than might reasonably be expected. This is primarily due to the large proportion of respondents, who left these languages blank, indicating that the 'no ability' tick box is either being overlooked or ignored. This, in effect, gives rise to an unacceptably high level of non-response, which would require Census Office to make a decision about these respondents' ability in Irish or Ulster-Scots, which may not be correct. Accordingly Census Office would have concerns with incorporating this question, as it currently stands, in the 2011 Census. Consideration should be given as to whether this question should be presented as two separate questions, the first to gauge the respondent's ability in the key languages of English, Irish and Ulster-Scots and a second ascertain whether the respondent has an additional principal language.

While fifty-two respondents (5.9%) wrote in an 'other' language, only thirty-six of them ticked any of the tick boxes below the write-in box. As such, sixteen respondents (31% of those concerned) seemingly missed the tick boxes, ignored them or didn't understand what they were required to do.

In the 'Other main language' write in box, respondents were allocated enough space to write in 18 characters. In order to assess whether this was long enough for most of the languages Table 5, overleaf, details the character count and frequency of each stated language. Only three respondents exceeded the 18 character limit, and two of these respondents each wrote in 3 languages. We can consequently conclude that one write-in line is sufficient to accommodate the large majority of languages.

Table 5-Number of Characters in the ‘Other’ Write in Box

	Number	Number of Characters
French, Italian, German	1	23
French, Spanish, German	1	23
Sign Language (French)	1	22
7 other languages	1	17
French, Croatian	1	16
Russian Latvian	1	15
Spanish, French	1	15
French, German	1	14
Polish, German	1	14
Urdu - Punjabi	1	14
German/French	1	13
Sign Language	1	13
Hungary	1	7
Italian	1	7
Makaton	1	7
Spanish	5	7
French	23	6
German	3	6
Hebrew	1	6
Korean	1	6
Polish	3	6
Thai	1	4
Total	52	

Difficulty with the question / question of a sensitive nature

Forty-five respondents (5.1%) were recorded as having difficulties answering the language question, thirty-one of whom found the layout and wording confusing which led to difficulties in knowing what to tick (‘Found it difficult to know where to tick’, ‘Too many boxes’, ‘Does this mean complete fluency or say elementary skills in other languages’, ‘The instructions given and the wording’). One respondent actually specified that they did not know what the boxes under the write-in box were for.

Only two respondents were unhappy answering the language question, one stating ‘it’s an English speaking country’ while the other considered that the question was ‘not relevant to the Census’.

Comparability of outputs with 2001 Census

The following table shows that the information collected on Irish language was broadly comparable with results from the 2001 Census. The percentage in the 'no knowledge of Irish' category is only at a similar level when those respondents who left all the Irish language boxes blank were reclassified as having 'no knowledge of Irish'.

Table 6-Comparison of Irish Language Responses with 2001 Census Data

	Questionnaire		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Have some knowledge of Irish	86	9.7	167,490	10.4
Of which:				
Understand spoken Irish but cannot read, write or speak Irish	25	2.8	36,479	2.3
Speak but do not read or write Irish	6	0.7	24,536	1.5
Speak and read but do not write Irish	1	0.1	7,183	0.4
Speak, read, write and understand Irish	34	3.8	75,125	4.6
Other combination of skills	20	2.3	24,167	1.5
Have no knowledge of Irish	802	90.3	1,450,467	89.7
Total	888	100.0	1,617,957	100.0

Table 7-Full List of Response to National Identity Question

Nationality Combination	Number	%
British	442	49.8
Irish	207	23.3
Northern Irish	128	14.4
British / Northern Irish	53	6.0
Irish / Northern Irish	7	0.8
British / Irish	6	0.7
Scottish	6	0.7
British / English	5	0.6
British / Irish / Northern Irish	5	0.6
Polish	5	0.6
British / Northern Irish / Scottish	2	0.2
British / Scottish	2	0.2
English	2	0.2
Hungarian	2	0.2
Algerian	1	0.1
British / Canadian	1	0.1
British / Northern Irish / American	1	0.1
English / Tagalog	1	0.1
German	1	0.1
Indian	1	0.1
Italian	1	0.1
Russian	1	0.1
Welsh	1	0.1
Left Blank	7	0.8
Total	888	100.0

Difficulty with the question / question of a sensitive nature

While sixteen respondents (1.8%) stated that they had difficulty completing the question, an answer was obtained from all of them. Nine respondents stated that they were unsure as to which National Identity to select while a further four did not realise that they could tick more than one box. One respondent pointed out that this question did not relate to what passports you hold as you cannot have a Northern Ireland passport. One respondent felt the question ‘could be regarded as political, trying to influence opinions by allowing more than one option’ and another felt they were being ‘put under the spotlight’.

Eleven respondents (1.2%) said they were unhappy answering the National Identity question, two of whom left the question blank. Four respondents felt it was unnecessary to ask such a question, whilst two respondents said this was personal information.

Table 8-Ethnic Group Response

Ethnic Group	Other Ethnic Group	Number
White - British or Irish		851
White - Any other		10
Other - Irish Traveller		2
Other - Indian		2
Other - Pakistani		1
Any Other	Korean	1
Any Other	Polish	1
Left Blank		20
Total		888

Difficulty with the question / question of a sensitive nature

Thirteen respondents (1.5%) indicated that they had difficulties completing the Ethnic Group question, although only two of them left this question blank. While five respondents claimed their difficulty surrounded the 'White British or Irish' category, three were unsure which category to select and two felt that the National Identity question previously asked created inconsistency and caused confusion.

Comparability of outputs with interview responses

Table 9, below, shows that virtually all the respondents (863 or 99.4% of the 868 who answered the question), gave the same Ethnic Group in the Census questionnaire as they did in the Omnibus interview.

Table 9-Cross Tabulation of Ethnic Group Questionnaire Response by Omnibus Interview Ethnic Group Response

		Omnibus Response						
		White	Irish Traveller	Chinese	Indian	Pakistani	None	Total
Questionnaire	White - British or Irish	850	0	1	0	0	0	851
	White - Any other white	9	0	0	0	0	1	10
	Irish Traveller	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Mixed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Indian	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Pakistani	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Bangladeshi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black Caribbean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black African	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other ethnic group	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Left Blank	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
Total	882	1	1	2	1	1	888	

Comparability of outputs with 2001 Census

Table 10, below, shows that when the twenty respondents who left the question blank are omitted from the analysis and the 'White British or Irish' and 'Any Other White' are combined to derive a 'White' category, the Ethnic Group classification for the remaining 868 respondents is proportionate with the 2001 Census results. It is notable that the percentage of respondents indicating that their ethnicity is 'White' in the questionnaire matched the percentage of 'White' respondents recorded in the 2001 Census.

Table 10- Comparison of Ethnic Group Questionnaire Response (excluding non-response) with 2001 Census Ethnic Group

	Questionnaire		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
White	861	99.2	1,670,988	99.2
Irish Traveller	2	0.2	1,710	0.1
Mixed	0	0.0	3,319	0.2
Indian	2	0.2	1,567	0.1
Pakistani	1	0.1	666	0.0
Bangladeshi	0	0.0	252	0.0
Other Asian	0	0.0	194	0.0
Black Caribbean	0	0.0	255	0.0
Black African	0	0.0	494	0.0
Other Black	0	0.0	387	0.0
Chinese	0	0.0	4,145	0.2
Other ethnic group	2	0.2	1,290	0.1
Total	868	100.0	1,685,267	100.0

Religion (Question 5)

5 Which religion, religious denomination or body do you currently belong to, and which one were you brought up in?

Current religion	Religion brought up in
<input type="checkbox"/> Roman Catholic	<input type="checkbox"/> Roman Catholic
<input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian Church in Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian Church in Ireland
<input type="checkbox"/> Church of Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/> Church of Ireland
<input type="checkbox"/> Methodist Church in Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/> Methodist Church in Ireland
<input type="checkbox"/> Other please write in:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other please write in:
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> None

Questions on religion have been asked in previous Censuses in Northern Ireland. In the 2001 Census, three questions relating to religion were asked and a 'Community Background' variable was derived to report on the 'religion or religion brought up in' of the population. A new question was designed to reduce the space used on the Census form. Formerly, respondents were only asked about the religion that they had been brought up in if they said they had no current religion. The revised question asks for details of the current religion and religion brought up in of all respondents. Testing was required to establish whether the redesigned question could gather the same information as the previous questions.

How the question seemed to work

Table 11, overleaf, displays the current religion responses, while Table 12 shows the community background variable as derived from a combination of current religion and religion brought up in. This derivation initially classified each respondent based on their current religion. However, if a respondent stated they had no current religion or left it blank, they were classified using their religion brought up in.

Table 11–Current Religion

Current Religion	Number	%
Roman Catholic	362	40.8
Presbyterian Church in Ireland	197	22.2
Church of Ireland	115	13.0
Methodist Church in Ireland	31	3.5
Other Christian	46	5.2
Other Religions	9	1.0
None	70	7.9
Left Blank	58	6.5
Total	888	100.0

While fifty-five respondents (6.2%) indicated that they had an ‘Other’ current religion, four of these did not write in their other religion and nineteen wrote in a religion but did not tick the ‘Other’ tick box. Similarly thirty-two respondents said they had an ‘Other’ religion that they had been brought up in. Two of these respondents did not write in the name of this ‘Other’ religion, whilst eight wrote the name of the ‘Other’ religion but did not tick the ‘Other’ option.

Table 12–Community Background

Community Background	Number	%
Catholic	389	43.8
Protestant and Other Christian	441	49.7
Other Religions and Philosophies	14	1.6
None	25	2.8
Left Blank	19	2.1
Total	888	100.0

Nineteen respondents (2.1%) left both elements of this question blank. Three hundred and thirty respondents (37.2%) completed the ‘Current religion’ column but left the ‘Religion brought up in’ column blank, whilst thirty-nine (4.4%) completed the ‘Religion brought up in’ column but left ‘Current religion’ blank. With almost 45% of respondents failing to fully complete the question, this suggests that respondents did not fully understand the 2-column format of the question.

Due to the space constraint of the 2 column design in this question, respondents were allocated 16 character spaces, both for their ‘Other’ current religion and religion brought up in, which were evenly distributed over 2 rows. In total the write-in boxes were used ninety-two times, fifty-six of which were more than 8 characters long. This meant that 60.9% of the text entries had to be split over 2 lines. Furthermore twenty-six of the text entries (28.3%) were longer than 16 characters and did not fit into the write-in boxes.

Difficulty with the question / question of a sensitive nature

Eleven respondents (1.2%) said they had difficulty answering the religion question. Three of these respondents said their difficulty involved the design of the question highlighting, for example, the wording of the question and the two write-in boxes. Three respondents did not feel it was appropriate to ask such a question in Northern Ireland as it was such a contentious issue, while a further two respondents felt that more categories should be added to the list.

Forty-nine respondents (5.5% of total sample) were unhappy answering this question. Twenty respondents did not think a question concerning religion should be asked as it is unnecessary and irrelevant to the Census. Thirteen respondents stated that they considered that their religion was a personal issue that they were unhappy to share with anybody else. Five respondents felt that the question was too political to ask in Northern Ireland and that people should not be classified because of their religion and a further five thought the question should be broadened to include more choices (whether additional religions or atheism/agnosticism).

Comparability of outputs with interview responses

Table 13 shows the cross tabulation of responses given to the religion question in the Omnibus interview with the community background variable derived from the questionnaire responses. From this table we can see that 764 respondents (86%) gave the same answer to both the religion questions.

Table 13-Cross Tabulation of Community Background Questionnaire Responses by Omnibus Religion Responses

		Omnibus Response								Total
		Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other Religions/Philosophies	None	Left Blank	
Questionnaire	Roman Catholic	368	3	3	0	1	0	11	3	389
	Presbyterian	1	192	9	0	19	0	6	1	228
	Church of Ireland	0	2	108	0	11	1	2	0	124
	Methodist	0	1	1	24	10	0	1	0	37
	Other	0	2	4	1	46	5	7	0	65
	None	2	1	1	0	4	1	17	0	26
	Left Blank	2	4	1	1	6	0	1	4	19
Total		373	205	127	26	97	7	45	8	888

In the Omnibus interview, respondents are asked ‘What is your religion, even if you are not currently practising?’ and ‘Do you consider that you are actively practising your religion?’. If a respondent stated that they had been actively practising their religion then we would naturally expect them to indicate a current religion in the questionnaire. However, 25 of the 545 respondents who were recorded as practising their religion subsequently went on to leave the current religion section blank in the Census questionnaire (although seventeen of these respondents did identify the religion that they had been brought up in). Perhaps more alarming were the four respondents who, after stating that they practised their religion, went on to tick the ‘None’ box in the Census questionnaire.

It is interesting to note that although 288 respondents stated in the Omnibus interview that they did not actively practice a religion, of those 235 (81.6%) went on to identify a current religion. Of the remaining fifty-three non-practitioners, forty-one identified the religion that they had been brought up in.

Comparability of outputs with 2001 Census

Tables 14 and 15 compare the outputs generated from this question for ‘current religion’ and ‘community background’ respectively, with the relative outputs from the 2001 Census. When all the blank responses were excluded from the analysis (fifty-eight in the current religion table and nineteen in the community background table) the results were shown to be in similar proportions to those from the 2001 Census.

Table 14-Comparison of Current Religion Responses with 2001 Census Data

	Questionnaire		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Roman Catholic	362	43.6	678,462	40.3
Presbyterian Church in Ireland	197	23.7	348,742	20.7
Church of Ireland	115	13.9	257,788	15.3
Methodist Church in Ireland	31	3.7	59,173	3.5
Other Christian	46	5.5	102,221	6.1
Other Religions	10	1.2	5,028	0.3
None	69	8.3	233,853	13.9
Total	830	100.0	1,685,267	100.0

**Table 15-Comparison of Community Background Responses with 2001
Census Data**

	Questionnaire		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Catholic	389	44.8	737,412	43.8
Protestant and Other Christian	441	50.7	895,377	53.1
Other Religions and Philosophies	14	1.6	6,569	0.4
None	25	2.9	45,909	2.7
Total	869	100.0	1,685,267	100.0

Table 16-Frequency of Last Previous Residence Country

Country	Number	%
England	58	43.3
Ireland	18	13.4
Scotland	11	8.2
Australia	6	4.5
America	4	3.0
Poland	4	3.0
Cyprus	3	2.2
New Zealand	3	2.2
Canada	2	1.5
Germany	2	1.5
South Africa	2	1.5
Bahrain	1	0.7
Brunei	1	0.7
Croatia	1	0.7
England, Saudi Arabia	1	0.7
Hungary	1	0.7
Isle of Man	1	0.7
Italy	1	0.7
Jersey	1	0.7
Korea	1	0.7
Latvia	1	0.7
Madagascar	1	0.7
Netherlands	1	0.7
Nigeria	1	0.7
Peru	1	0.7
Portugal	1	0.7
Saudi Arabia	1	0.7
Singapore	1	0.7
Spain	1	0.7
Switzerland	1	0.7
Turkey	1	0.7
World Traveller	1	0.7
Total	134	100.0

Difficulty with the question / question of a sensitive nature

Twenty-eight respondents (3.2%) reported that they had difficulty completing this question. The majority of these respondents (twenty) indicated that they found the question difficult to understand and were confused by the wording, which they considered to be unclear. Two respondents queried the time frame of this question. In particular a respondent, who had lived outside Northern Ireland over 50 years ago, did not think that this was relevant and answered 'No'. A further respondent felt that the question's timeframe should not relate to a respondent's whole lifetime, rather it should only refer to the time since the last Census.

Only 1 respondent (0.1%) was unhappy about answering the migration question and simply refused to answer it.

Table 17– Frequency of Staying at Second Address

Do you stay?	Number	%
No	835	94.0
Yes	21	2.4
Overseas	2	0.2
Blank	30	3.4
Total	888	100.0

While one respondent who ticked ‘No’ to the question went on to complete the address text-box with ‘hotels in Dublin and Birmingham’, a further two respondents who did not tick any boxes also completed the text-box.

In total twenty-four respondents (2.7%) gave details of a second address, with two indicating that the addresses were overseas (‘United States’ and ‘France’).

If followed correctly, the filter in Question 7 should direct those respondents answering ‘No’ past Questions 8 to 10. As it turned out one respondent who answered ‘No’ and did not provide any second address details went on to complete Questions 8 to 10. A further respondent answered ‘No’ to Question 7, did not complete any element of the second address write-in section yet completed Questions 9 and 10. Questions 8, 9 and 10 were answered by all twenty-six respondents who indicated in Question 7 that they had a second address (includes the two respondents who did not provide any address details but answered ‘Yes’ to the question).

Table 18– Frequency of Reason for Staying at Second Address

Why do you stay?	Number
I stay there when I’m at university/boarding school	8
I stay there with another parent/guardian	5
I work away from home	3
It’s my holiday home/second home	5
Other	5
Total	26

As observed in Table 18 above, only 5 respondents selected the ‘Other’ category when asked ‘Why do you stay at this other address?’. This supports the suggestion that the options listed in this question are sufficient to categorize most respondents.

Table 19-Frequency of Number of Nights per week Staying at Second Address

How Many Nights?	Number
1-2	6
3-4	6
5-6	4
Every night	4
I do not stay there every week	6
Total	26

Table 20- Frequency of Number of Weeks Staying at Second Address

How Many Weeks?	Number
Up to 4 weeks per year	5
5-13 weeks per year	3
14-26 weeks per year	5
27-52 weeks per year	9
I do not stay at this address for whole weeks	4
Total	26

As Table 19 reveals, four respondents stated that they stayed 5 to 6 nights on average at their second address while a further four said that they spent every night there. Nine respondents then went on to indicate that they spent 27 to 52 weeks in the year at their second address (See Table 20). This group of respondents do not appear to have been interviewed at their principal address (spending the majority of their time at the 'second address') which highlights the fact that clear definitions of usual residence and second address are required.

Difficulty with the questions / questions of a sensitive nature

Twenty-nine respondents (3.3%) stated that they had difficulties completing some, or all; of the second residence questions (i.e. expressed one or more comments regarding Questions 7 to 10). Of the 25 who were unsure how to answer Question 7 ('Do you stay at another address for part of the week or year?') twelve respondents stated that they were unsure how to respond correctly to the question. A further eight respondents felt that the question was either badly worded and/or that the layout was hard to follow.

Only seven respondents expressed any difficulty with Questions 8 to 10. Again concerns were expressed regarding the clarity of the information required (it should be noted that all seven of these respondents answered 'No' to Question 7 and left Questions 8 to 10 blank).

Five respondents (0.6%) were unhappy answering the second residence questions. Two of those respondents refused to answer, two felt that this was a private matter which was irrelevant to the Census and one felt that too much emphasis was being placed on second homes.

Long Standing Conditions (Question 11)

11 Do you have any of the following long standing conditions?

- ◆ Include problems which are due to old age.
- ◆ ✓ all that apply.
- Deafness or severe hearing impairment
- Blindness or severe visual impairment
- A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, lifting or carrying
- A learning difficulty
- A long-standing emotional or psychological condition
- Other, including any long-standing illness
- No

In the 2001 Northern Ireland Census the question 'Do you have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits your daily activities or the work you can do?' was asked. The question above was designed to gather more detailed information on this subject.

How the question seemed to work

Table 21, below, shows the frequencies of the long standing conditions ticks as recorded from this question. As expected the majority of respondents (70.6%) said they did not have a long standing condition. However this percentage was lower than the results from the 2001 Census question where 79.6% of respondents said they didn't have a long term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities.

Table 21-Frequency of Long Standing Conditions

Long Standing Conditions	Number	%
Deafness or severe hearing impairment	46	5.2
Blindness or severe visual impairment	10	1.1
A condition that substantially limits 1 or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, lifting or carrying	98	11.0
A learning difficulty	3	0.3
A long standing emotional or psychological condition	16	1.8
Other, including any long standing illness	43	4.8
No	627	70.6
Left Blank	45	5.1
Total	888	100.0

The non response rate for this question was 5.1%, with 45 respondents leaving the question blank. Fifteen of these non-responders also left the subsequent question 12 blank while nearly half (22) of the non-responders answered 'No' (See Table 22 below). This suggests that these twenty-two non-responders may have missed the 'No' tick box at the bottom of this question, thereby leaving the question blank.

Table 22- Cross Tabulation of Long Standing Conditions and Substantial Difficulties

		Substantial Difficulties (Q12)						Total
		Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home	Going outside the home alone, to visit a local shop	School or work activities	Participating in other activities	None	Left Blank	
Long Standing Conditions (Q11)	Deafness or severe hearing impairment	9	5	1	4	26	1	46
	Blindness or severe visual impairment	1	5	0	1	3	0	10
	A condition that substantially limits 1 or more...	33	21	6	13	20	5	98
	A learning difficulty	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	A long standing emotional or psychological condition	0	8	1	2	5	0	16
	Other including any long standing illness	7	1	2	3	28	2	43
	No	3	4	0	1	606	13	627
Left Blank	5	2	0	1	22	15	45	
Total		58	46	10	25	713	36	888

Difficulty with the question / question of a sensitive nature

Ten respondents (1.1%) found the long standing conditions question difficult to answer. Four of these ten respondents were unsure as to which category to select and suggested that further categories be added. Three respondents thought the 'tick all that apply' instruction could be made clearer and another was unsure whether long standing referred to months or years.

Five respondents were unhappy answering this question. Two felt it was not relevant to the census, two considered the information to be too personal and one thought this information was available elsewhere.

Comparability of outputs with interview responses

Table 23, below, show the cross tabulation of the long standing condition questionnaire responses with a similar question asked in the Omnibus interview ('Do you have a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity?').

Table 23-Cross Tabulation of Long Standing Conditions Questionnaire Response by Omnibus Interview Response

		Omnibus Response		
		Yes	No	Total
Questionnaire	Deafness or severe hearing impairment	28	18	46
	Blindness or severe visual impairment	8	2	10
	A condition that substantially limits 1 or more...	85	13	98
	A learning difficulty	1	2	3
	A long standing emotional or psychological condition	14	2	16
	Other including any long standing illness	35	8	43
	No	55	572	627
	Left Blank	15	30	45
Total		241	647	888

In total, 45 respondents (5.1%) stated in the Census questionnaire that they had a long-standing condition yet in the Omnibus interview said they didn't have a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity. Similarly 55 respondents (6.2%) said they did have a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity in the Omnibus interview but ticked 'No' in the long standing condition question on the Census questionnaire. This suggests that either the minor wording differences between the two questions, or the list of long standing conditions in the Census questionnaire, may have led to different interpretations of the question.

Comparability of outputs with 2001 Census

As detailed in Table 21, the majority of respondents (70.6%) said they did not have a long standing condition. This percentage was lower than the result from the 2001 Census where 79.6% of respondents said they didn't have a long-term illness, health problem or disability which limited their daily activities. This percentage difference could be due, in part, to the 5.1% non-response rate for this question as many of these non-responders are suggested to have no long standing condition.

Substantial Difficulties (Question 12)

12 Because of a health problem do you have any substantial difficulties doing any of the following activities?

- ◆ Include problems which are due to old age.
- ◆ ✓ all that apply.
- Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home
- Going outside the home alone, for example, to visit a local shop or doctor's surgery
- School or work activities
- Participating in other activities, for example, social and leisure
- No

This question was designed to follow the long standing conditions question to gather more detailed information on the topic of health and disability.

How the question seemed to work

Table 23 details the frequencies recorded from the substantial difficulties question. As expected, the majority of respondents (713, 80.3%) indicated that they had no substantial difficulties doing any of the listed activities. Although thirty six respondents (4.1%) left this Census question blank, twenty nine of these indicated in the Omnibus interview that they did not have a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity which limited their activities.

Table 24-Frequency of Substantial Difficulties

Substantial Difficulties	Frequency	%
Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home	58	6.5
Going outside the home alone, to visit a local shop	46	5.2
School or work activities	10	1.1
Participating in other activities	25	2.8
None	713	80.3
Left Blank	36	4.1
Total	888	100.0

Difficulty with the question / question of a sensitive nature

Only nine respondents (1%) found this question difficult to answer, two of whom had also found the long-standing conditions question difficult. While four respondents felt that the definition of 'substantial' was required as it was hard for them to establish their level of difficulty due to changes in their perception on a day-to-day basis, three respondents found the question difficult to understand due to the wording. One respondent would have liked a category for 'Other' to be included and another thought that this question was too personal.

Similarly eight respondents (0.9%) were unhappy answering this question, four of whom thought this question was not relevant to the Census and three who thought that their information was too personal.

Comparability of outputs with interview responses

Table 25, below, shows the answers given to the substantial difficulties question asked in the Census questionnaire in comparison to those given in the Omnibus interview. Twenty-four respondents (2.7%) stated that they had substantial difficulties doing the activities listed in the Census questionnaire while in the Omnibus interview they said they did not have an illness, disability or infirmity which limited their activities.

Table 25-Cross Tabulation of Substantial Difficulties Questionnaire Response by Omnibus Interview Response

		Omnibus Response		
		Yes	No	Total
Questionnaire	Yes	115	24	139
	No	65	648	713
	Left Blank	7	29	36
Total		187	701	888

Likewise sixty-five respondents (7.3%) indicated that they did not have substantial difficulties with any of the activities listed in the Census questionnaire while in the Omnibus interview they stated that they did. These differences may be attributable to discrepancies in the wording of the questions.

Qualifications (Question 13)

13 Which of these qualifications do you have?

- ◆ ✓ all of the boxes that apply if you have any of the qualifications listed.
- ◆ If your qualification is not listed, ✓ the box that contains its nearest equivalent.
- ◆ If you have qualifications you gained abroad, ✓ the foreign qualifications box.
- 1+ O levels/CSEs/GCSEs (any grades), Basic skills
- NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ
- 5+ O levels (any grade)/CSEs (grade 1)/GCSEs (grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1+ A levels/AS levels/VCEs
- NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma
- Apprenticeship
- 2+ A levels/VCEs, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate
- NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma
- First degree (eg BA, BSc), Higher degree (eg MA, PhD, PGCE)
- NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher Level
- Professional qualifications (eg teaching, nursing, accountancy)
- Other vocational/work related qualifications
- Foreign qualifications
- No qualifications

While a similar question on qualifications was asked in the 2001 Census, some concerns were raised surrounding the high percentage of respondents who ticked the 'No qualifications' option. Based on the possibility that respondents who could not find their particular qualifications ticked 'No qualifications', work was undertaken to increase the range of potential qualifications that might be held. These additional categories included 'Professional qualifications' and 'Other vocational/work related qualifications'.

With a rise in the number of Eastern Europeans entering Northern Ireland in recent years, a further category was introduced for 'Foreign qualifications' so that anyone who obtained a qualification abroad could easily record that they had some form of qualification.

How the question seemed to work

Table 26, below, examines the frequency of tick responses to the listed qualifications. The non-response rate for the qualifications question was 4.2% with only thirty seven respondents leaving the question blank. Almost a third of respondents (280, 31.5%) ticked that they had no qualifications. In terms of the new tick boxes ninety respondents (10.1%) availed of 'Professional qualifications', seventy six (8.6%) for 'Other vocational/work related qualifications', and eight (0.9%) for the 'Foreign qualifications'.

Table 26–Frequency of Qualifications

Qualification	Frequency	%
1+ O Levels/CSEs/GCSEs (any grades), Basic Skills	235	26.5
NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ	32	3.6
5+ O Levels (any grade)/CSEs (grade 1)/GCSEs (grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1+ A Levels/ AS Levels/VCEs	267	30.1
NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma	97	10.9
Apprenticeship	125	14.1
2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate	137	15.4
NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma	76	8.6
First Degree (e.g. BA, BSc), Higher Degree (e.g. MA, PhD, PGCE)	115	13.0
NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher Level	33	3.7
Professional qualifications (e.g. teaching, nursing, accountancy)	90	10.1
Other vocational/work related qualifications	76	8.6
Foreign qualifications	8	0.9
No qualifications	280	31.5
Question Left Blank	37	4.2

Difficulty with the question / question of a sensitive nature

Forty respondents (4.5%) had difficulty completing the qualifications question. The main reason, given by twelve respondents was that the question was too complex and confusing, with too many options to choose from. Eleven people had problems selecting a category which was relevant to them while a further six highlighted their struggle with the wording in the associated 'O' and 'A' Level categories. A further seven respondents were confused by way the question was worded, considering it 'too wordy' and 'a little bit confusing'.

Only three respondents (0.3%) stated that they were unhappy answering the qualifications question. Two of these respondents felt that the information was too personal to them, while the other respondent was unhappy answering it as they did not think there was a relevant tick box for their particular qualification.

Comparability of outputs with interview responses

When interviewed for the Omnibus, 300 respondents (33.8%) said that they had no qualifications in comparison to the 280 (31.5%) who answered 'No qualifications' on the Census questionnaire. Although the difference is marginal, it was not the same respondents who gave the 'No qualifications' answers. Only 247 respondents consistently answered 'No qualifications' in both the interview and the questionnaire. Twenty one of the 300 Omnibus respondents actually went on to leave the qualifications question in the Census questionnaire blank while thirty two respondents went on to tick at least one box in the Census qualifications question. Of these thirty two cases, ten said they had an apprenticeship; six had 'other vocational/work related qualifications' and three had 'professional qualifications'

Similarly, sixteen of the 588 respondents who stated that they had qualifications in the Omnibus interview went on to leave the Census questionnaire blank, while thirty three of these respondent went on to tick 'No qualifications'. Of these thirty three cases, nine said they had clerical and commercial qualifications in the Omnibus interview, seven had a Junior certificate and five had 'Other qualifications (including other school exams and membership of professional institutions)'

Table 27-Cross Tabulation of Qualification Questionnaire Response by Omnibus Interview Response

		Omnibus Response		
		Qualifications	No Qualifications	Total
Questionnaire	Qualifications	539	32	571
	No Qualifications	33	247	280
	Left Blank	16	21	37
Total		588	300	888

In total ninety-four respondents (10.6%) stated in their interview that they had 'Other qualifications (including other school exams and membership of professional institutions)'. In the Census questionnaire, however, only fifty of these respondents ticked either 'Professional qualifications', 'Other vocational/work related qualifications' or both.

Comparability of outputs with 2001 Census

As previously discussed, the main concern with the 2001 Census outputs for qualifications was the high percentage of respondents with 'No qualifications' (41.6%). With the introduction of three new categories in the question above, this proportion was reduced significantly with only 280 respondents (32.9% of responses) stating they had no qualifications.

Table 28-Comparison of Qualification Responses (excluding non-response) with 2001 Census Qualification Data

	Questionnaire		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Qualifications	571	67.1	692,802	58.4
No qualifications	280	32.9	494,277	41.6
Total	851	100.0	1,187,079	100.0

Source of Income (Question 14)

- 14** Tick as many boxes as you need to show all the sources of income you had in the 12 months that ended on 16th May 2006.
- Earnings, wages, salary, bonuses
 - Income from self-employment
 - Occupational pensions, state retirement pensions
 - State benefits such as incapacity benefit, child benefit, or tax credits
 - Interest from savings or investments
 - Rent from property
 - Other income (for example, maintenance payments, grants)
 - No source of income during that time

How the question seemed to work

Table 29, below, examines the frequency of tick responses to the listed sources of income. The completion rate for the sources of income question was 97.2% with only twenty five respondents leaving the question blank. Half of respondents (444) ticked that they were in receipt of earnings, wages, salary, or bonuses.

Although forty one respondents (4.6%) selected the option for 'No source of income', four of these selected at least one other option. Additionally twenty of these forty one respondents subsequently went on to state in the next Census question (Q15) that their income was greater than zero.

Table 29-Frequency of Source of Income

Source of Income	Frequency	%
Earnings, wages, salary, bonuses	444	50
Income from self-employment	62	7.0
Occupational pensions, state retirement pensions	226	25.5
State benefits such as incapacity benefit, child benefit or tax credits	300	33.8
Interest from savings or investments	121	13.6
Rent from property	21	2.4
Other income (for example, maintenance payments, grants)	27	3.0
No source of income during that time	41	4.6
Question Left Blank	25	2.8

The majority of respondents who completed this question (560, 64.9% of the 863) only ticked one option, whilst 236 (27.3%) ticked 2 options, 58 (6.7%) ticked 3 and only 9 (1%) ticked 4 of the options. Although 25 respondents failed to answer Question 14, 6 subsequently went on to complete Question 15 which asks the respondent for their total weekly income. Conversely, 64 respondents answered Question 14 failed to complete Question 15. A total of 19 respondents failed to complete both of the questions dealing with income.

Fifty six percent (483) of respondents who completed this question indicated that they were in employment, either in the capacity of an employee, self-employed or both. This percentage is slightly lower than the 61.3% calculated by using DETI's 2006 workplace in employment estimate (834,300) along with DMB's 2006 MYE for those aged 16 and over (1,361,478).

Difficulty with the question / question of a sensitive nature

Twenty seven respondents (3%) had difficulty completing the source of income question. The main reason, given by ten respondents, was uncertainty over which categories should be selected. The large range of social security benefits was highlighted by a number of respondents who suggested that further options should be. Seven respondents were confused by way the question was worded, considering it 'unclear' and 'just didn't understand it'.

A total of seventy two respondents (8.1%) stated that they were uneasy answering the source of income question. Of these respondents, the vast majority of these (44, 61%) felt that the information was too personal to them ('I think it a private business for myself', 'Old fashioned about giving information about money...'). A further sixteen respondents questioned the relevancy of the subject in a Census ('Not relevant to census', 'No call to ask this question'). Four respondents believed that the question was unnecessary as another Government department held this information while, in contrast, three respondents were concerned that any information given could be passed onto another Government department.

Comparability of outputs with interview responses

Although dealing with different recall periods (last week for the Omnibus, last 12 months for Census) it is interesting to compare the responses in relation to income sources. When interviewed for the Omnibus, 438 respondents (49.3%) said that they had undertaken paid work in the last week, either as an employee or as self-employed. Seven of these respondents subsequently failed to highlight in their Census questionnaire response the receipt of earnings, wages, salary, bonuses/ self-employment income over the last year while thirteen left the question blank (See Table 30 overleaf).

**Table 30-Cross Tabulation of Paid Work Questionnaire Response by
Omnibus Employment Interview Response**

		Omnibus Response			
		Paid Work	No Paid Work	Left Blank	Total
Questionnaire	Employment/ Self-employment Income	418	47	18	483
	No Employment/ Self-employment Income	7	352	21	380
	Left Blank	13	12	0	25
Total		438	411	39	888

Income (Question 15)

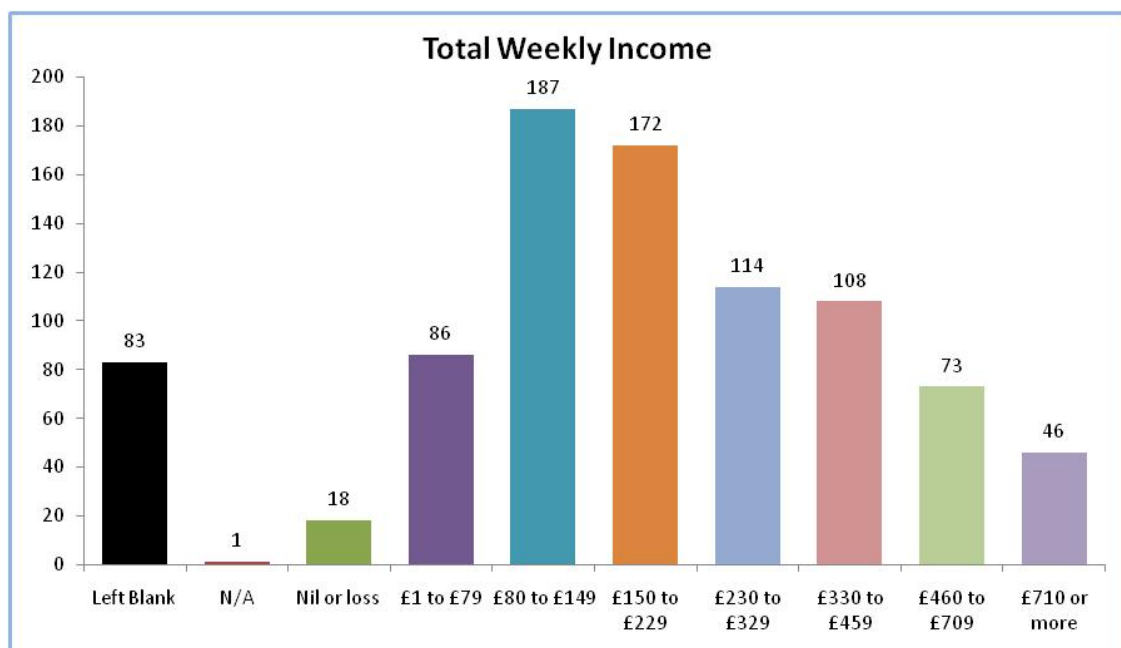
15 From all the sources of income you ticked in question 14, what is your total income?

- ◆ ✓ the box for the range into which your income falls
- ◆ Count all income you received in the 12 months that ended on 16th May 2006
- ◆ Do not deduct Tax, National Insurance, Health Insurance payments, or your contributions to occupational pension schemes
- ◆ Do not count loans because they are not income
- ◆ For joint income, provide the share that you receive

Per week		Per year
Nil or loss	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nil or loss
£1 to £79	<input type="checkbox"/>	£1 to £3,999
£80 to £149	<input type="checkbox"/>	£4,000 to £7,999
£150 to £229	<input type="checkbox"/>	£8,000 to £11,999
£230 to £329	<input type="checkbox"/>	£12,000 to £16,999
£330 to £459	<input type="checkbox"/>	£17,000 to £23,999
£460 to £709	<input type="checkbox"/>	£24,000 to £36,999
£710 or more	<input type="checkbox"/>	£37,000 or more

How the question seemed to work

Chart 1, below, examines the response to the total income question.



The completion rate for this question was 90.7%, with eighty-three respondents leaving the question blank. Of the 805 respondents who answered this question, over twenty percent each indicated that their average gross weekly pay was in either the £80-£149 or £150-£229 pay bands

Difficulty with the question / question of a sensitive nature

Similar to the levels observed in the previous question regarding the income source, twenty six respondents (2.9%) had difficulty completing the income amount question. The main reason, given by nine respondents, was their difficulty in converting their incomes to the required weekly/annual amounts. Several respondents stated that this was due to the frequency of their income ('I am paid every four weeks', 'difficult to work out annual income when paid both weekly and monthly') while others were unclear as to which income sources should be included ('unclear whether tax credits should be included in the total', 'difficult to answer because of diverse incomes'. Six respondents considered that the question's wording was unclear ('ambiguous - is it asking what I earn or what I get from household budget?', 'my income or total household?') while a further six expressed unease over disclosing their, or their partner's, income ('That is my business').

This was the question which respondents were most unhappy answering, with a total of ninety six respondents (10.8%) stating that they were unhappy to provide an indication of their gross income. Over half of those voicing concern (54) felt that the information was too private and personal to share ('should be between you and the Inland Revenue', 'don't like discussing money matters, think it's a private business for myself'). A further twenty six respondents questioned the appropriateness of the gross income question in terms of a Census ('Why bother in a Census, not accurate enough to be any good', 'Already declared to those who need to know by law e.g. tax man). Six respondents expressed anxiety over the confidentiality aspect in providing the information, both in terms of publication disclosure and data-sharing with other Government departments.

Forty one of the ninety six respondents who were unhappy with this question's inclusion then went on to leave the question blank (a completion rate of 57.3% in comparison to the completion rate of 90.7% for the total sample).

Conclusion

Table 31-Number of Respondents Citing Difficulty in Understanding the Census Question, or Unhappiness in Answering the Census Question

	Difficulty to understand		Unhappy to answer		Question Completion Rate
	Number	%	Number	%	%
Marital Status	40	4.5	0	0	98.8
Language	45	5.1	2	0.2	98.5
National Identity	16	1.8	11	1.2	99.2
Ethnic Group	13	1.5	0	0	97.7
Religion	11	1.2	49	5.5	97.9
Migration	28	3.2	1	0.1	100.0
Second Address	29	3.3	5	0.6	96.6
Long-standing Conditions	10	1.1	5	0.6	94.9
Substantial Difficulties	9	1.0	8	0.9	95.9
Qualifications	40	4.5	3	0.3	95.8
Source of Income	27	3.0	72	8.1	97.2
Income	26	2.9	96	10.8	90.7

The vast majority of respondents did not state any concern that the questions posed in the Census questionnaire were too complex, either in format or content, to understand. It was only in three questions (Marital Status, Language and Qualifications) that the percentage of respondents expressing concern approached 5%.

In the case of the Marital Status question it is evident that some confusion and error was created by the inclusion of the Civil Partnership category. While there is no possibility to remove this new category it is likely that a rewording of these categories, to include the term 'same-sex' for instance, will ameliorate any problems. In terms of the Language question it was found that the majority of concerns were in regard to the question's layout and wording. It is recommended that further investigation of alternative formats, such as transposing the language categories to the columns and the proficiency levels to the rows. Although a number of respondents struggled with the number of options offered to them in the Qualification question, the increase in categories succeeded in reducing the percentage of respondents who ticked the 'No qualifications' option (31.5% as opposed to 41.6% in the 2001 Census). So not to negate the gains made through the extra categories, it is suggested that avenues for further improvement to the question should concentrate on the wording of the categories.

There were very few questions in the Census questionnaire that caused respondents any discomfort in answering, with three-quarters of the Census questions receiving comments relating to reluctance to answer at a rate of 1.2% or less. It was only in three questions (Religion, Source of Income and Income) that the percentage of respondents expressing unease exceeded 5%.

With the turbulent history of Northern Ireland, religion is always expected to be a sensitive subject to discuss. Despite this it is heartening to see that although 5.5% of respondents felt trepidation in answering this question, only 2.3% failed to complete the Religion question (equaling the same response rate as the Ethnicity question in which no respondent stated any qualms in answering). The sensitivity and relevance of the Source of Income question were the issues that dominated the comments from respondents, with 8.1% of respondents stating concern with answering. Notwithstanding these concerns the completion rate for the Source of Income question was 97.2%. With almost 10% of respondents voicing unease with the Source of Income question, concern must be raised as to the accuracy of the information provided by the respondents. Unfortunately the different recall periods within the Omnibus and Census questionnaires limits the usefulness of any comparison and, if this question is to be considered for the 2011 Census, further investigation as to the correctness of responses would be required.

It is evident that respondents showed the most reluctance in answering the Income question, with 10.8% of respondents expressing a disinclination to complete the question and 9.3% of respondents failing to complete the question. Again questions regarding the quality of responses must be raised in light of the strength of the comments raised ('That is my business') and the question's completion rate. Once more no comparison with the data from the Omnibus survey is possible due to the different income bands used in the Census questionnaire. Based upon the evidence received in relation to the Income question, it is recommended that the inclusion of a question in the 2011 Census should be reconsidered in light of the negative respondent perception and subsequent effect upon completion rate.

Annex 1-Census Questionnaire



Census Question Testing Omnibus Survey May 2006

Northern Ireland Household Questionnaire

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Dear Respondent,

The Census is a count every ten years of all the people and households in the country. Census information is used by central and local government, health authorities and many other organisations to allocate resources and plan services for everyone. The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency is the government agency responsible for producing a wide range of official statistics and conducts the Census in Northern Ireland.

As part of the necessary planning and development work we are currently considering the topics and questions which may be included in the next Census. We would very much appreciate your help in making the 2011 Census a success by completing this test questionnaire.

Confidentiality

Completion of the Census questionnaire in 2011 will be compulsory under the terms of the Census Act (Northern Ireland) 1969, but your participation in this test is voluntary. Nevertheless, all the information you give on the questionnaire will be treated in strict confidence by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency and used only for statistical purposes. No information which identifies an individual person or household will be passed to anyone outside the Census Office.

Thank you for helping us,

Robert Beatty

Head of Demography and Census

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R Beatty'.

Census Question Testing Omnibus Survey May 2006

1 What is your legal marital or same-sex civil partnership status (on 16th May 2006)?

- ◆ Use black or blue ink.
 - ◆ ✓ one box only.
 - ◆ If you make a mistake, fill in the box like this and put a ✓ in the correct box, or continue writing in the next box, e.g. **S M I T H**
- Never married and never formed a civil partnership
 Married
 Separated but still legally married
 Divorced
 Widowed
 In a civil partnership
 Separated but still legally in a civil partnership
 Formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved
 Surviving partner from a civil partnership

2 What languages can you understand, speak, read or write?

- ◆ ✓ all the boxes that apply.
- ◆ Use CAPITAL LETTERS and leave one space between each word.

	No ability	Understand	Speak	Read	Write
English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Irish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ulster Scots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other main language, (including sign language) please write in:

3 What is your national identity?

- ◆ ✓ all the boxes that apply.

- British
 Irish
 Northern Irish
 English
 Scottish
 Welsh
 Other, please write in:

4 To which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?

- ◆ ✓ one box only.

White

- British or Irish
 Any other White, please write in:

Other

- Chinese
 Irish Traveller
 Indian
 Pakistani
 Bangladeshi
 Black Caribbean
 Black African
 Black other

- Mixed ethnic group, please write in:

- Any other ethnic group, please write in:

5 Which religion, religious denomination or body do you currently belong to, and which one were you brought up in?

Current religion

Religion brought up in

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roman Catholic | <input type="checkbox"/> Roman Catholic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian Church in Ireland | <input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian Church in Ireland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Church of Ireland | <input type="checkbox"/> Church of Ireland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Methodist Church in Ireland | <input type="checkbox"/> Methodist Church in Ireland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other please write in: | <input type="checkbox"/> Other please write in: |

- None

- None

Census Question Testing Omnibus Survey May 2006

12 Because of a health problem do you have any substantial difficulties doing any of the following activities?

- ◆ Include problems which are due to old age.
- ◆ ✓ all that apply.
- Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home
- Going outside the home alone, for example, to visit a local shop or doctor's surgery
- School or work activities
- Participating in other activities, for example, social and leisure
- No

13 Which of these qualifications do you have?

- ◆ ✓ all of the boxes that apply if you have any of the qualifications listed.
- ◆ If your qualification is not listed, ✓ the box that contains its nearest equivalent.
- ◆ If you have qualifications you gained abroad, ✓ the foreign qualifications box.
- 1+ O levels/CSEs/GCSEs (any grades), Basic skills
- NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ
- 5+ O levels (any grade)/CSEs (grade 1)/GCSEs (grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1+ A levels/AS levels/VCEs
- NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma
- Apprenticeship
- 2+ A levels/VCEs, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate
- NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma
- First degree (eg BA, BSc), Higher degree (eg MA, PhD, PGCE)
- NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher Level
- Professional qualifications (eg teaching, nursing, accountancy)
- Other vocational/work related qualifications
- Foreign qualifications
- No qualifications

14 Tick as many boxes as you need to show all the sources of income you had in the 12 months that ended on 16th May 2006.

- Earnings, wages, salary, bonuses
- Income from self-employment
- Occupational pensions, state retirement pensions
- State benefits such as incapacity benefit, child benefit, or tax credits
- Interest from savings or investments
- Rent from property
- Other income (for example, maintenance payments, grants)
- No source of income during that time

15 From all the sources of income you ticked in question 14, what is your total income?

- ◆ ✓ the box for the range into which your income falls
- ◆ Count all income you received in the 12 months that ended on 16th May 2006
- ◆ Do not deduct Tax, National Insurance, Health Insurance payments, or your contributions to occupational pension schemes
- ◆ Do not count loans because they are not income
- ◆ For joint income, provide the share that you receive

Per week	Per year
Nil or loss	<input type="checkbox"/> Nil or loss
£1 to £79	<input type="checkbox"/> £1 to £3,999
£80 to £149	<input type="checkbox"/> £4,000 to £7,999
£150 to £229	<input type="checkbox"/> £8,000 to £11,999
£230 to £329	<input type="checkbox"/> £12,000 to £16,999
£330 to £459	<input type="checkbox"/> £17,000 to £23,999
£460 to £709	<input type="checkbox"/> £24,000 to £36,999
£710 or more	<input type="checkbox"/> £37,000 or more

Annex 2-Follow up questions

Once respondents had completed the self-completion Census Questionnaire form they were asked the following questions:

- 1) Which of the questions, if any, did you find difficult to understand?
- 2) What did you find difficult about question x (This was asked of any questions specified by the respondent in question 1 above)?
- 3) Were any of the questions asking for information which you were unhappy to provide?
- 4) Why were you unhappy about providing the information to question x (This was asked of any questions specified by the respondent in question 3 above)?

Annex 3 - Characteristics of the Survey Sample

Table 3.1 – Comparison of Home Ownership Response with 2001 Census Home Ownership Status

	Questionnaire		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Owens outright	344	38.7	184,090	29.4
Mortgage or Loan	323	36.4	247,182	39.4
Part rent / part mortgage	5	0.6	4,945	0.8
Rents from Housing Executive	93	10.5	116,477	18.6
Rents from a Housing Association	28	3.2	16,454	2.6
Rents privately	83	9.3	41,676	6.6
Live rent free	12	1.4	15,894	2.5
Total	888	100.0	626,718	100.0

Table 3.2 – Comparison of Long Standing Illness Response with 2001 Census Long Standing Illness Status

	Questionnaire		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Long Standing Illness	241	27.1	343,105	20.4
No Long Standing Illness	647	72.9	1,342,158	79.6

Table 3.3 – Comparison of Economically Active Response with 2001 Census
Economically Active Status

	Questionnaire		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Aged 16-74 Economically Active	482	62.4	739,134	62.3
Aged 16-74 Economically Inactive	291	37.6	447,945	37.7

Table 3.4 – Comparison of Age Bands by Sex Response with 2001 Census
Age Bands by Sex

Age Band	Males				Females			
	Questionnaire		2001 Census		Questionnaire		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
16-19	20	5.0	51,709	8.4	27	5.6	50,381	7.5
20-24	25	6.2	54,913	8.9	27	5.6	54,472	8.1
25-29	30	7.5	56,628	9.2	47	9.7	58,076	8.7
30-34	39	9.7	62,487	10.1	59	12.1	65,030	9.7
35-39	37	9.2	63,430	10.3	49	10.1	66,209	9.9
40-44	33	8.2	57,432	9.3	34	7.0	59,903	8.9
45-49	30	7.5	51,686	8.4	30	6.2	50,778	7.6
50-54	24	6.0	48,484	7.9	36	7.4	49,942	7.5
55-59	39	9.7	43,585	7.1	33	6.8	45,147	6.7
60-64	32	8.0	35,401	5.7	27	5.6	38,186	5.7
65-69	31	7.7	30,406	4.9	36	7.4	34,935	5.2
70-74	37	9.2	25,069	4.1	30	6.2	32,783	4.9
75-79	16	4.0	18,562	3.0	33	6.8	27,980	4.2
80 and over	9	2.2	17,394	2.8	18	3.7	36,196	5.4
Total	402	100.0	617,186	100.0	486	100.0	670,018	100.0

Annex 4 – Marital Status Tables

Table 4.1 – Cross Tabulation of Civil Partnership Questionnaire Response by Omnibus Interview Marital Status Response

		Omnibus Response				
		Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Questionnaire	In a civil partnership	15	2	0	1	1
	Separated but still legally in a civil partnership	0	0	1	0	0
	Formerly in civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	2	0	0	0	0
	Surviving partner from a civil partnership	0	1	0	0	0
Total		17	3	1	1	1

Table 4.2 – Cross Tabulation of Marital Status Questionnaire Response by Omnibus Interview Marital Status Response

		Omnibus Response				
		Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Questionnaire	Never married and never formed a civil partnership	242	5	0	2	2
	Married	8	391	4	0	9
	Separated but still legally married	1	2	40	3	0
	Divorced	2	2	3	50	1
	Widowed	0	3	0	0	84
	In a civil partnership	15	2	0	1	1
	Separated but still legally in a civil partnership	0	0	1	0	0
	Formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	2	0	0	0	0
	Surviving partner from a civil partnership	0	1	0	0	0
	Left blank	6	4	0	1	0
Total		276	410	48	57	97

Table 4.3 – Comparison of Marital Status Questionnaire Response (excluding Civil Partnerships and non-response) with 2001 Census Marital Status

	Questionnaire		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Never married and never formed a civil partnership	251	29.4	426,214	33.1
Married	412	48.2	658,083	51.1
Separated but still legally married	46	5.4	49,420	3.8
Divorced	58	6.8	53,003	4.1
Widowed	87	10.2	100,491	7.8
Total	854	100.0	1,287,211	100.0

Annex 5 – Language Tables

Table 5.1 – Knowledge of Languages

	No ability	Some Knowledge	Irresoluble Responses	Left Blank	Total
English	58	807	10	13	888
Irish	190	86	1	611	888
Ulster-Scots	182	52	1	653	888
Other main language	N/A	36	0	16	52

Table 5.2 – Number of Characters in the ‘Other’ Write in Box

	Number	Number of Characters
French, Italian, German	1	23
French, Spanish, German	1	23
Sign Language (French)	1	22
7 other languages	1	17
French, Croatian	1	16
Russian Latvian	1	15
Spanish, French	1	15
French, German	1	14
Polish, German	1	14
Urdu - Punjabi	1	14
German/French	1	13
Sign Language	1	13
Hungary	1	7
Italian	1	7
Makaton	1	7
Spanish	5	7
French	23	6
German	3	6
Hebrew	1	6
Korean	1	6
Polish	3	6
Thai	1	4
Total	52	

Table 5.3 – Comparison of Irish Language Responses with 2001 Census Data

	Questionnaire		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Have some knowledge of Irish	86	9.7	167,490	10.4
Of which:				
Understand spoken Irish but cannot read, write or speak Irish	25	2.8	36,479	2.3
Speak but do not read or write Irish	6	0.7	24,536	1.5
Speak and read but do not write Irish	1	0.1	7,183	0.4
Speak, read, write and understand Irish	34	3.8	75,125	4.6
Other combination of skills	20	2.3	24,167	1.5
Have no knowledge of Irish	802	90.3	1,450,467	89.7
Total	888	100.0	1,617,957	100.0

Annex 6 – National Identity Tables

Table 6.1 – Full List of Response to National Identity Question

Nationality Combination	Number
Algerian	1
British	442
British / Canadian	1
British / English	5
British / Irish	6
British / Irish / Northern Irish	5
British / Northern Irish	53
British / Northern Irish / American	1
British / Northern Irish / Scottish	2
British / Scottish	2
English	2
English / Tagalog	1
German	1
Hungarian	2
Indian	1
Irish	207
Irish / Northern Irish	7
Italian	1
Northern Irish	128
Polish	5
Russian	1
Scottish	6
Welsh	1
Left Blank	7
Total	888

Table 6.2 – Comparison of National Identity ‘Other’ categories with Lived Outside Northern Ireland ‘Country’ Categories

National Identity - Other	Lived Outside NI - Country
Algerian	
American	
Canadian	Canada
German	
Hungarian	
Hungarian	Hungary
Indian	
Italian	Italy
Polish	
Polish	Poland
Polish	Poland
Polish	Poland
Polish	Poland
Russian	Latvia
Tagalog	

Annex 7 – Ethnic Group Tables

Table 7.1 – Ethnic Group Response

Ethnic Group	Other Ethnic Group	Number
White - British or Irish		851
White - Any other		10
Other - Irish Traveller		2
Other - Indian		2
Other - Pakistani		1
Any Other	Korean	1
Any Other	Polish	1
Left Blank		20
Total		888

Table 7.2 – Cross Tabulation of Ethnic Group Questionnaire Response by Omnibus Interview Ethnic Group Response

		Omnibus Response						
		White	Irish Traveller	Chinese	Indian	Pakistani	None	Total
Questionnaire	White - British or Irish	850	0	1	0	0	0	851
	White - Any other white	9	0	0	0	0	1	10
	Irish Traveller	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Mixed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Indian	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Pakistani	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Bangladeshi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black Caribbean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black African	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other ethnic group	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Left Blank	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
Total	882	1	1	2	1	1	888	

Table 7.3 – Cross Tabulation of Ethnic Group Questionnaire Response
(excluding non-response) by 2001 Census Ethnic Group

	Questionnaire		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
White	861	99.2	1,670,988	99.2
Irish Traveller	2	0.2	1,710	0.1
Mixed	0	0.0	3,319	0.2
Indian	2	0.2	1,567	0.1
Pakistani	1	0.1	666	0.0
Bangladeshi	0	0.0	252	0.0
Other Asian	0	0.0	194	0.0
Black Caribbean	0	0.0	255	0.0
Black African	0	0.0	494	0.0
Other Black	0	0.0	387	0.0
Chinese	0	0.0	4,145	0.2
Other ethnic group	2	0.2	1,290	0.1
Total	868	100.0	1,685,267	100.0

Annex 8 – Religion Tables

Table 8.1 – Current Religion

Current Religion	Number
Roman Catholic	362
Presbyterian Church in Ireland	197
Church of Ireland	115
Methodist Church in Ireland	31
Other Christian	46
Other Religions	9
None	70
Left Blank	58
Total	888

Table 8.2 – Community Background

Community Background	Number
Catholic	389
Protestant and Other Christian	441
Other Religions and Philosophies	14
None	25
Left Blank	19
Total	888

Table 8.3 – Cross Tabulation of Community Background Questionnaire Responses by Omnibus Religion Responses

		Omnibus Response								
		Catholic	Presbyterian	Church of Ireland	Methodist	Other Christian	Other Religions/Philosophies	None	Left Blank	Total
Questionnaire	Roman Catholic	368	3	3	0	1	0	11	3	389
	Presbyterian	1	192	9	0	19	0	6	1	228
	Church of Ireland	0	2	108	0	11	1	2	0	124
	Methodist	0	1	1	24	10	0	1	0	37
	Other	0	2	4	1	46	5	7	0	65
	None	2	1	1	0	4	1	17	0	26
	Left Blank	2	4	1	1	6	0	1	4	19
Total		373	205	127	26	97	7	45	8	888

Table 8.4 – Comparison of Current Religion Responses with 2001 Census Data

	Questionnaire		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Roman Catholic	362	43.6	678,462	40.3
Presbyterian Church in Ireland	197	23.7	348,742	20.7
Church of Ireland	115	13.9	257,788	15.3
Methodist Church in Ireland	31	3.7	59,173	3.5
Other Christian	46	5.5	102,221	6.1
Other Religions	10	1.2	5,028	0.3
None	69	8.3	233,853	13.9
Total	830	100.0	1,685,267	100.0

Table 8.5 – Comparison of Community Background Responses with 2001 Census Data

	Questionnaire		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Catholic	389	44.8	737,412	43.8
Protestant and Other Christian	441	50.7	895,377	53.1
Other Religions and Philosophies	14	1.6	6,569	0.4
None	25	2.9	45,909	2.7
Total	869	100.0	1,685,267	100.0

Annex 9 – Migration Tables

Table 9.1 – Frequency of Last Previous Residence Country

Country	Number
America	4
Australia	6
Bahrain	1
Brunei	1
Canada	2
Croatia	1
Cyprus	3
England	58
England, Saudi Arabia	1
Germany	2
Hungary	1
Ireland	18
Isle of Man	1
Italy	1
Jersey	1
Korea	1
Latvia	1
Madagascar	1
Netherlands	1
New Zealand	3
Nigeria	1
Peru	1
Poland	4
Portugal	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Scotland	11
Singapore	1
South Africa	2
Spain	1
Switzerland	1
Turkey	1
World Traveller	1
Total	134

Annex 10 – Second Address Tables

Table 10.1 – Frequency of Reason for Staying at Second Address

Why do you stay?	Number
I stay there when I'm at university/boarding school	8
I stay there with another parent/guardian	5
I work away from home	3
It's my holiday home/second home	5
Other	5
Total	26

Table 10.2 – Frequency of Number of Nights per week Staying at Second Address

How Many Nights?	Number
1-2	6
3-4	6
5-6	4
Every night	4
I do not stay there every week	6
Total	26

Table 10.3 – Frequency of Number of Weeks Staying at Second Address

How Many Weeks?	Number
Up to 4 weeks per year	5
5-13 weeks per year	3
14-26 weeks per year	5
27-52 weeks per year	9
I do not stay at this address for whole weeks	4
Total	26

Annex 11 – Long Standing Conditions Tables

Table 11.1 – Frequency of Long Standing Conditions

Long Standing Conditions	Number	%
Deafness or severe hearing impairment	46	5.2
Blindness or severe visual impairment	10	1.1
A condition that substantially limits 1 or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, lifting or carrying	98	11.0
A learning difficulty	3	0.3
A long standing emotional or psychological condition	16	1.8
Other, including any long standing illness	43	4.8
No	627	70.6
Left Blank	45	5.1
Total	888	100.0

Table 11.2 – Cross Tabulation of Long Standing Conditions and Substantial Difficulties

		Substantial Difficulties (Q12)						
		Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home	Going outside the home alone, to visit a local shop	School or work activities	Participating in other activities	None	Left Blank	Total
Long Standing Conditions (Q11)	Deafness or severe hearing impairment	9	5	1	4	26	1	46
	Blindness or severe visual impairment	1	5	0	1	3	0	10
	A condition that substantially limits 1 or more...	33	21	6	13	20	5	98
	A learning difficulty	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	A long standing emotional or psychological condition	0	8	1	2	5	0	16
	Other including any long standing illness	7	1	2	3	28	2	43
	No	3	4	0	1	606	13	627
	Left Blank	5	2	0	1	22	15	45
Total	58	46	10	25	713	36	888	

Table 11.3 – Cross Tabulation of Long Standing Conditions Questionnaire Response by Omnibus Interview Response

		Omnibus Response		
		Yes	No	Total
Questionnaire	Deafness or severe hearing impairment	28	18	46
	Blindness or severe visual impairment	8	2	10
	A condition that substantially limits 1 or more...	85	13	98
	A learning difficulty	1	2	3
	A long standing emotional or psychological condition	14	2	16
	Other including any long standing illness	35	8	43
	No	55	572	627
	Left Blank	15	30	45
Total		241	647	888

Annex 12 – Substantial Difficulties Tables

Table 12.1 – Frequency of Substantial Difficulties

Substantial Difficulties	Frequency	%
Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home	58	6.5
Going outside the home alone, to visit a local shop	46	5.2
School or work activities	10	1.1
Participating in other activities	25	2.8
None	713	80.3
Left Blank	36	4.1
Total	888	100.0

Table 12.2 – Cross Tabulation of Substantial Difficulties Questionnaire Response by Omnibus Interview Response

		Omnibus Response		
		Yes	No	Total
Questionnaire	Yes	115	24	139
	No	65	648	713
	Left Blank	7	29	36
Total		187	701	888

Annex 13 – Qualification Tables

Table 13.1 – Frequency of Qualifications

Qualification	Frequency	%
1+ O Levels/CSEs/GCSEs (any grades), Basic Skills	235	26.5
NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ	32	3.6
5+ O Levels (any grade)/CSEs (grade 1)/GCSEs (grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1+ A Levels/ AS Levels/VCEs	267	30.1
NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma	97	10.9
Apprenticeship	125	14.1
2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate	137	15.4
NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma	76	8.6
First Degree (e.g. BA, BSc), Higher Degree (e.g. MA, PhD, PGCE)	115	13.0
NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher Level	33	3.7
Professional qualifications (e.g. teaching, nursing, accountancy)	90	10.1
Other vocational/work related qualifications	76	8.6
Foreign qualifications	8	0.9
No qualifications	280	31.5
Question Left Blank	37	4.2

Table 13.2 – Cross Tabulation of Qualification Questionnaire Response by Omnibus Interview Response

		Omnibus Response		
		Qualifications	No Qualifications	Total
Questionnaire	Qualifications	539	32	571
	No Qualifications	33	247	280
	Left Blank	16	21	37
Total		588	300	888

Table 13.3-Comparison of Qualification Responses (excluding non-response) with 2001 Census Qualification Data

	Questionnaire		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%
Qualifications	571	67.1	692,802	58.4
No qualifications	280	32.9	494,277	41.6
Total	851	100.0	1,187,079	100.0

Annex 14 – Sources of Income Tables

Table 14.1 – Frequency of Source of Income

Source of Income	Frequency	%
Earnings, wages, salary, bonuses	444	50
Income from self-employment	62	7.0
Occupational pensions, state retirement pensions	226	25.5
State benefits such as incapacity benefit, child benefit or tax credits	300	33.8
Interest from savings or investments	121	13.6
Rent from property	21	2.4
Other income (for example, maintenance payments, grants)	27	3.0
No source of income during that time	41	4.6
Question Left Blank	25	2.8

Annex 15 – Income Tables

Table 15.1 – Frequency of Income

Source of Income	Frequency	%
N/A	1	0.1
Nil or loss	18	2.0
£1 to £79	86	9.7
£80 to £149	187	21.1
£150 to £229	172	19.4
£230 to £329	114	12.8
£330 to £459	108	12.2
£460 to £709	73	8.2
£710 or more	46	5.2
Question Left Blank	83	9.3

Further information on the statistics provided in this publication can be obtained from:

NISRA Customer Services
McAuley House
2-14 Castle Street
BELFAST
BT1 1SA

Phone: 02890 348160

Faxsimile: 02890 348161

E-mail: census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk