Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough

Census 2021

Summary Report 7: Communal Establishments; Place of Work or Study and; Migration

**Third Phase of main statistics (March 2023)**

The third phase of main statistics from Census 2021 was published 21 March 2023 and provides key statistics for a number of census topics such as marital and civil partnership status, household composition and living arrangements, sexual orientation, qualifications, labour market, travel to work or study, communal establishments, and migration, at Northern Ireland and Local Government District levels (LGD).

**Communal Establishments; Place of Work or Study and; Migration**

This summary report will provide census information on the remaining topics from the most recent release. These topics include communal establishments, place of work or study and migration. The report will provide information for **Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough** for 2021. Some comparatives with other LGD’s have also been included.

**Communal Establishments**

A communal establishment is an establishment providing supervision of residential accommodation and includes student halls of residence, hospitals, care homes and prisons.

In Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon there were 1,638 people (0.7% of the population in the borough) living in 96 communal establishments at the time of the 2021 Census. Almost 80% (1,301) of the 1,638 people living in communal establishments in the borough lived in a care home. The next biggest communal establishments, after medical and care establishments, were educational establishments where approximately 77 (4.7%) residents were living and hostels for the homeless or a temporary shelter where 68 residents (4.2%) were living.

Table 2 presents the percentage of the population living in communal establishments by LGD and as we can see, Belfast had the highest percentage of its population living in a communal establishment at 2.7% while Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon had the lowest at just 0.7%.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Number of establishments | Number of residents | % |
| Medical and care establishment | **46** | **1,395** | **85.2%** |
| General Hospital | 1 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Mental health hospital/unit (including secure units) | 2 | 22 | 1.3% |
| Children's home (including secure units) | 6 | 17 | 1.0% |
| Care home with nursing | 22 | 1,092 | 66.7% |
| Care home without nursing | 11 | 209 | 12.8% |
| Other | 4 | 55 | 3.4% |
| Other Establishment | **50** | **243** | **14.8%** |
| Education establishments (university, school, other education establishment) | 1 | 77 | 4.7% |
| Hotel, guest house, B&B, youth hostel | 27 | 34 | 2.1% |
| Hostel for the homeless or temporary shelter | 4 | 68 | 4.2% |
| Holiday accommodation (for example holiday parks) | 1 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Religious establishment | 13 | 28 | 1.7% |
| Staff/worker accommodation only | 3 | 36 | 2.2% |
| Other establishment | 1 | 0 | 0.0% |
| All communal establishments | **96** | **1,638** | **100.0%** |

*Table 1: Communal establishment management and type – usual residents in a communal establishment, 2021, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon. Source: Table MS-F02, Census 2021.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Population | Living in communal establishments | % |
| Northern Ireland | 1,903,175 | 26,355 | 1.4% |
| Antrim and Newtownabbey | 145,661 | 2,181 | 1.5% |
| Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon | 218,656 | 1,638 | 0.7% |
| Belfast | 345,418 | 9,397 | 2.7% |
| Causeway Coast and Glens | 141,746 | 1,948 | 1.4% |
| Derry City and Strabane | 150,756 | 1,469 | 1.0% |
| Fermanagh and Omagh | 116,812 | 1,256 | 1.1% |
| Lisburn and Castlereagh | 149,106 | 2,512 | 1.7% |
| Mid and East Antrim | 138,994 | 1,212 | 0.9% |
| Mid Ulster | 150,293 | 1,174 | 0.8% |
| Newry, Mourne and Down | 182,074 | 1,820 | 1.0% |
| Ards and North Down | 163,659 | 1,748 | 1.1% |

*Table 2: Communal establishment residents by LGD, 2021. Source: Table MS-A01 & Table MS-F02, Census 2021.*

Of the 1,638 residents living in communal establishments, almost 60% (969 people) are living in medical and care establishments and their day to day activities are limited a lot[[1]](#footnote-1). This is compared to 37% in Northern Ireland overall. The largest grouping in Northern Ireland overall is residents living in other establishments (37.8%) whose day to day activities are not limited. This grouping accounts for only 10.7% of the residents in communal establishments in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon borough.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Northern Ireland | Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon |
| Medical and care establishments | | |
| Day-to-day activities limited a lot | 37.4% | 59.2% |
| Day-to-day activities limited a little | 12.9% | 22.6% |
| Day-to-day activities not limited | 3.5% | 3.4% |
| Other establishments | | |
| Day-to-day activities limited a lot | 2.9% | 1.8% |
| Day-to-day activities limited a little | 5.6% | 2.3% |
| Day-to-day activities not limited | 37.8% | 10.7% |

*Table 3: Communal establishment residents and long-term health problem or disability, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon borough and Northern Ireland, 2021. Source: Table MS-F03, Census 2021.*

**Place of Work or Study**

Census 2021 asked questions on place of work or study and method of travel to work or study.

***Place of Work***

There were 97,704 people aged 16 and over (excluding full-time students) who were resident in the borough and in employment. Of these, 15,795 (16.2%) indicated that they worked mainly at or from home. Of the remainder, 68,206 had a workplace within Northern Ireland and 13,703 either had no fixed place of work or worked outside Northern Ireland.

Almost 54% of those in employment worked within Northern Ireland and their workplace was less than 20km from their home while almost 12% had no fixed place of work.

There were a total of 2,071 residents who worked outside Northern Ireland with the majority, a total of 1,323 (or 1.35% of the working population) working in the Republic of Ireland. A total of 529 (0.5% of the working population) residents in employment in the borough were working in England, Scotland or Wales with a further 219 (0.2%) working outside the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Of the working population in the borough, 84% usually travelled to a place of work with the remaining 16% working mainly at or from home. The most common single method of travel to place of work was ‘driving a car or van’, with 66,573 people (68.2% of the working population) using this method. Almost three-quarters (74.2%) of the working population travel to work by car or van either driving, as a passenger (5.4%) or by car or van pool shared driving (0.7%). This was more than 6 percentage points above the Northern Ireland average (68.2%). Conversely, there was a higher percentage of people in Northern Ireland working mainly at or from home (18.9% compared to 16.2%) as well as a higher percentage travelling to work by bus, minibus or coach (2.8% compared to 1.3%) and on foot (6.5% compared to 4.8%).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Population | % |
| Work mainly at or from home | 15,795 | 16.2% |
| No fixed place of work | 11,632 | 11.9% |
| Work within Northern Ireland | **68,206** | **69.8%** |
| Less than 2km | 13,051 | 13.4% |
| 2km to less than 5km | 12,273 | 12.6% |
| 5km to less than 10km | 13,039 | 13.4% |
| 10km to less than 20km | 14,358 | 14.7% |
| 20km to less than 30km | 8,268 | 8.5% |
| 30km to less than 40km | 4,609 | 4.7% |
| 40km to less than 60km | 2,219 | 2.3% |
| 60km and over | 389 | 0.4% |
| Work outside Northern Ireland | **2,071** | **2.1%** |
| England, Scotland or Wales | 529 | 0.5% |
| Republic of Ireland | 1,323 | 1.4% |
| Outside the United Kingdom and Ireland | 219 | 0.2% |
| All usual residents aged 16 and over (excluding full-time students) in employment | **97,704** | **100.0%** |

*Table 4: Distance to place of work for residents of Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon borough, 2021. Source: Table MS-I03, Census 2021.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Northern Ireland | | Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon | |
| All usual residents aged 16 and over (exc full-time students) in employment | 813,772 | | 97,705 | |
| Work mainly at or from home | 153,521 | 18.9% | 15,795 | 16.2% |
| Driving a car or van | 510,150 | 62.7% | 66,573 | 68.1% |
| Passenger in a car or van | 39,511 | 4.9% | 5,285 | 5.4% |
| Car or van pool shared driving | 5,331 | 0.7% | 658 | 0.7% |
| Bus, minibus or coach (public or private) | 22,567 | 2.8% | 1,313 | 1.3% |
| Taxi | 8,055 | 1.0% | 846 | 0.9% |
| Train | 7,656 | 0.9% | 914 | 0.9% |
| Motorcycle, scooter or moped | 1,464 | 0.2% | 185 | 0.2% |
| Bicycle | 6,474 | 0.8% | 668 | 0.7% |
| On foot | 52,476 | 6.5% | 4,707 | 4.8% |
| Other method | 6,567 | 0.8% | 761 | 0.8% |

*Table 5: Method of travel to work for residents of Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon borough and Northern Ireland overall, 2021. Source: Table MS-I01, Census 2021.*

***Place of Study***

On Census Day 2021, there were 46,724 people of primary school age and over in the ‘studying population’ in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon borough. Just over three-quarters of the studying population were studying within Northern Ireland and travelled less than 10km to their place of study with the majority (40.8%) having a place of study that was less than 2km from their home. Almost 3% were studying mainly at or from home while a further 0.9% had no fixed place of study. A total of 127 people (just 0.3% of the studying population) were studying outside Northern Ireland with the majority (82 people) studying in the Republic of Ireland.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Population | % |
| Study mainly at or from home | 1,330 | 2.9% |
| No fixed place of study | 424 | 0.9% |
| Study with Northern Ireland | **44,843** | **96.0%** |
| Less than 2km | 19,052 | 40.8% |
| 2km to less than 5km | 9,366 | 20.1% |
| 5km to less than 10km | 6,713 | 14.4% |
| 10km to less than 20km | 5,052 | 10.8% |
| 20km to less than 30km | 1,876 | 4.0% |
| 30km to less than 40km | 1,348 | 2.9% |
| 40km to less than 60km | 902 | 1.9% |
| 60km and over | 534 | 1.1% |
| Study outside Northern Ireland | **127** | **0.3%** |
| England, Scotland or Wales | 31 | 0.1% |
| Republic of Ireland | 82 | 0.2% |
| Outside the United Kingdom and Ireland | 14 | 0.0% |
| All usual residents of primary school age and over in full-time education | **46,724** | **100%** |

*Table 6: Distance to place of study for residents of primary school age and over in full-time education in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon borough, 2021. Source: Table MS-I04, Census 2021.*

Figure 1 presents the distance to place of study by LGD for those travelling less than 10km and more than 30km to their place of study. For those with less than 10km distance to their place of study, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon ranks mid table at 75.2%. Belfast had the highest percentage of the studying population (87.7%) who had a place of study less than 10km from their house while Fermanagh and Omagh had the lowest percentage (66.1%) with a place of study less than 10km from their house.

For those with more than 30km to travel to their place of study, Belfast LGD had the lowest percentage (0.9%) with a place of study which was 30km or more from their home while Mid Ulster had the highest percentage of students with a place of study which was 30km or more away at 8.2%. Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon borough had the fourth highest percentage of the studying population who travelled more than 30km to their place of study.

*Figure 1: Distance to place of study for residents of primary school age and over in full-time education by LGD, 2021. Source: Table MS-I04, Census 2021.*

As was the case for those travelling to work, the most common single method of travel to place of study was by car or van, either as a passenger, driving, or in a car or van pool shared driving with a total of 24,492 people (52.4% of the studying population) using one of these methods. Twenty per cent of the studying population walked to their place of study while a further 0.5% travelled by bicycle, motorcycle, scooter or moped.

*Figure 2: Method of travel to place of study for residents of primary school age and over in full-time education in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon borough, 2021. Source: Table MS-I04, Census 2021.*

**Migration**

The statistics on ‘migration’ included in the 2021 Census are referred to as ‘address one year ago’ statistics as the question asked people to indicate their address one year before census day (21 March 2021).

Table 1 shows that in Census 2021, 92.7% of people aged 1 and over in the borough lived at the same address in March 2021 as they did in March 2020. Of those aged 1 and over who lived at a different address, the majority lived at an address within the same LGD. Approximately 1.5% of the population were new to the borough having moved from another LGD within Northern Ireland in the year between March 2020 and March 2021. A total of 2,340 people or 1.08% of all residents aged 1 and over in the borough lived outside Northern Ireland one year before the Census 2021.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Population | % |
| Lived at same address one year ago | **200,194** | **92.65%** |
| Lived at a different address on year ago | **15,870** | **7.35%** |
| Within the Local Government District | 10,351 | 4.79% |
| Outside the Local Government District but within Northern Ireland | 3,179 | 1.47% |
| Outside Northern Ireland | 2,340 | 1.08% |
| All usual residents aged 1 and over | **216,064** | **100%** |

*Table 7: Address one year ago for residents aged 1 and over in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon borough, 2021. Source: Table MS-K01, Census 2021.*

Overall in Northern Ireland, 8.3% of the population lived at a different address one year before the census. There was some variation in this statistic throughout the LGDs in Northern Ireland with Belfast having the highest percentage of people (12.5%) living at a different address one year ago and Mid Ulster the lowest at 6.5%.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Lived at same address one year ago | Lived elsewhere one year ago: | | |
| **Within the LGD** | **Outside the LGD but within NI** | **Outside NI** |
| Northern Ireland | 91.7% | 4.9% | 2.0% | 1.4% |
| Antrim and Newtownabbey | 92.5% | 3.9% | 2.4% | 1.2% |
| Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon | 92.7% | 4.8% | 1.5% | 1.1% |
| Belfast | 87.5% | 6.7% | 3.2% | 2.6% |
| Causeway Coast and Glens | 92.2% | 4.8% | 1.9% | 1.1% |
| Derry City and Strabane | 92.6% | 5.1% | 1.1% | 1.3% |
| Fermanagh and Omagh | 93.4% | 3.9% | 1.1% | 1.5% |
| Lisburn and Castlereagh | 91.9% | 3.5% | 3.2% | 1.3% |
| Mid and East Antrim | 92.6% | 4.6% | 1.8% | 0.9% |
| Mid Ulster | 93.5% | 4.2% | 1.3% | 1.0% |
| Newry, Mourne and Down | 93.2% | 4.1% | 1.5% | 1.3% |
| Ards and North Down | 91.6% | 5.2% | 1.9% | 1.3% |

*Table 8: Address one year ago for residents aged 1 and over by LGD, 2021. Source: Table MS-K01, Census 2021.*

**Year of Arrival**

Those persons who indicated on the questionnaire that they were born outside of Northern Ireland, were then asked to a question on ‘year of arrival’.

On Census day 2021, the population of Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon was estimated at 218,656 persons of which, a total of 31,733 (14.5%) were born outside of Northern Ireland. Figure 3 presents the percentage of those born outside Northern Ireland by decade of arrival. Almost 43% arrived in Northern Ireland in the decade to 2021 with 30% having arrived between 2001 and 2010. A total of 8,561 people (27%) arrived before 2001.

*Figure 3: Year of arrival to Northern Ireland for residents of Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon borough, 2021. Source: Table MS-K02, Census 2021.*

Of those persons born outside Northern Ireland and now living in the Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon borough, approximately 73% arrived in Northern Ireland during that last twenty years. Figure 4 shows the number who arrived each year between 2001 and 2020.

*Figure 3: Year of arrival to Northern Ireland for residents of Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon borough, 2021. Source: Table MS-K02, Census 2021.*

There was a steady increase between 2001 and 2006 when the number arriving increased from 370 in 2001 to 1,463 in 2006. By 2009 numbers had dropped again with numbers reaching a low of 751. The number of people arriving increased steadily between 2013 and 2017 when it reached a peak of 1,646. A total of 268 people living in the borough reported they had arrived in Northern Ireland in the first couple of months of 2021.

Figure 4 presents the percentage of those born outside of Northern Ireland by decade of arrival for each LGD. More than 50% of people living in Belfast who were born outside of Northern Ireland arrived here within the last decade. In five of the eleven LGDs, a higher percentage of people arrived before 2001 than in the two decades since. More than 50% of people living in Derry and Strabane who were born outside Northern Ireland arrived before 2001 compared to 28.5% who arrived between 2010 and 2021.

*Figure 4: Year of arrival to Northern Ireland by LGD, 2021. Source: Table MS-K02, Census 2021.*

1. 'Day-to-day activities limited' covers any health problem or disability (including problems related to old age) which has lasted or is expected to last for at least 12 months. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)