

A profile of older people in Northern Ireland – Annual Update (2015)

December 2015



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Further information

Further information and copies in alternative formats can be obtained by contacting:

Paul Flynn
OFMDFM
Statistics and Research Branch
Castle Buildings
Stormont Estate
Belfast
BT4 3SG

Telephoning: 02890 522091

E-mailing: paul.flynn@ofmdfmi.gov.uk

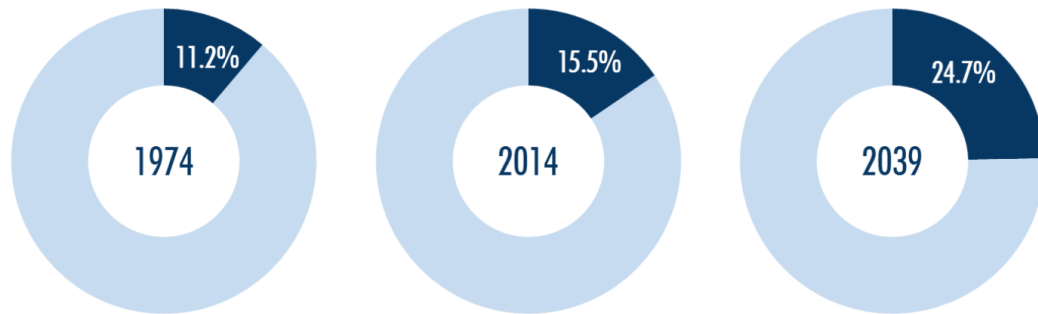
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ANNUAL UPDATE (2015) - SELECTED FINDINGS FOR NI

Population estimates and projections

Proportion of the population aged 65 +



Household projections

14.7% the projected increase in the number of households between 2012 and 2037 (from 708,600 to 812,700 households)



Health

Proportion with a long standing illness, 2014/15



61% of 65-74 year olds
69% of those aged 75 +

Proportion with mobility difficulties, 2014/15



38% of 65-74 year olds
58% of those aged 75 +

Relative low income / poverty

21% of pensioners were in relative poverty before housing costs in 2013/14

16% of pensioners were in relative poverty after housing costs in 2013/14

Lifestyle

Proportion with access to the internet, 2014/15



69% of 60-69 year olds
40% of those aged 70 +

Mobile phone ownership, 2014/15



82% of those aged 60+ owned a mobile phone, 2014/15

Crime



5.8% of those aged 60+ perceived anti-social behaviour to be at a high level in their area, 2013/14



29.4% of those aged 60+ reported that a fear of crime had a moderate or great impact on their quality of life, 2013/14

Key Points

Population estimates

- The number and proportion of older people in the population is steadily and consistently increasing. Between 2013 and 2014, the number adults aged 65 and over increased by 2.4% to 285,900. In the decade between 2004 and 2014, the population of this age group increased by 23.1% – a growth rate more than three times higher than that for the population as a whole over the same period (7.4%) (Table 1.2 in Appendix A).
- Between 2013 and 2014, the very elderly (defined here as those in the population aged 85 and over) population increased by 3.3% to 34,400. In the longer term, between 2004 and 2014, the population of this age group increased by 41.0% - more than five times greater than the overall population growth rate over the same period (7.4%) (Table 1.2 in Appendix A).

Population projections

- The population of Northern Ireland is increasing and has been every year since 1979. This trend is expected to continue; between 2014 and 2019 the population is projected to increase from 1.840 million to 1.894 million – a 2.9% increase. In the longer term the population is projected to reach 2.021 million by 2039 – a 9.8% increase from 2014 (Tables 1.2 and 2.1 in Appendix A).
- The number of adults aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 74.4% between 2014 and 2039, from 285,900 to 498,500. By mid-2039 almost one in four (24.7%) of the population is expected to be aged 65 and over; this compares to 15.5% in 2014 and 11.2% in 1974 (Tables 1.2 and 2.1 in Appendix A).
- The very elderly population is projected to more than double between 2014 and 2039, from 34,400 to 88,600. By 2039, this age group is projected to account for 4.4% of the total population; this compares to 1.9% in 2014 and just 0.7% in 1974 (Tables 1.2 and 2.2 in Appendix A).

- In contrast to the growth in the older age groups, the number of children is projected to slowly increase until 2022, before decreasing thereafter. From 2028 onwards it is projected that there will be more persons aged 65 and over in the population than children (Table 2.1 in Appendix A).

Households and household projections

- The number of households is projected to increase by 14.7% between 2012 and 2037 (from 708,600 to 812,700 households). Over this period, the overall percentage growth in the number of households is projected to noticeably exceed that of the population, particularly after 2022. (Table 3.1 in Appendix A).
- When the projected household population is broken down by broad age bands, the largest increase is for people aged 65 and over. By 2037, the number of people aged 65 and over living in households is projected to rise by 206,300, an increase of 79.1% (Figure 3.2 in Chapter 3).

Health, care and carers

- In 2014/15, 24% of those aged 65 to 74 and 75 and over (compared to 20% of those in the 45-64 age group and 18% of those aged 16 to 44) had spoken to a doctor in the previous 14 days (Table 4.1 in Appendix A).
- As a respondent's age increases so too does the likelihood of them suffering from a long standing illness. In 2014/15, 69% of those aged 75 and over reported a long standing illness, compared with 61% of those aged 65-74, 47% of those aged 45-64 and 25% of those in the 16-44 age bracket (Table 4.2 in Appendix A).
- In 2014/15, 58% of those aged 75 and over and 38% of those aged between 65 and 74 had mobility difficulties, compared to one fifth (20%) of all those aged 16 and over (Table 4.3 in Appendix A).

- At 31 March 2015, there were 221 residential homes for elderly¹ people in Northern Ireland, with an average of 2,768 available places.² The majority of these homes were either dual registered (48.4%) or privately operated residential homes (31.7%) (Table 4.4 in Appendix A).
- At 30 June 2015, there were 9,959 care packages in effect in the Elderly Care Programme of Care across Northern Ireland.³ Of these, over 7 in 10 (7,228) were nursing home care packages. The vast majority (90.9%) of care packages in the Elderly Care Programme of Care in Northern Ireland were provided for by the private sector (Table 4.5 in Appendix A).

Characteristics and composition of pensioner households

- Before Housing Costs (BHC), 55% of pensioners in Northern Ireland fell into the bottom two quintiles of the UK income distribution, whereas only 24% fell into the top two quintiles BHC (Table 5.4 in Appendix A).
- After Housing Costs (AHC), approximately 39% of pensioners in Northern Ireland fell into the bottom two quintiles of the UK income distribution, whereas approximately 34% fell into the top two quintiles AHC (Table 5.5 in Appendix A).

Composition of low income pensioner groups

- In 2013/14, BHC, 84% of low income pensioners owned their house outright (compared to 75% of all pensioners), nine percent lived in NIHE or Housing Association accommodation (compared to 15% of all pensioners), 5% privately rented (compared to 6% of all pensioners), and 2% owned their house with a mortgage (compared to 4% of all pensioners) (Table 6.1 in Appendix A).

¹ Refers to persons who are aged 65 years or more and who are not included in any of the other client groups.

² Note: This figure does not include places in private and dual registered homes in the Northern Health and Social Care Trust.

³ Care packages in effect does not include information on domiciliary care.

- Seventy-one per cent of BHC low income pensioners had no occupational or personal pension in 2013/14. Taking the pensioner population as a whole, the proportion with no occupation or personal pension provision was much lower (43%) (Table 6.2 in Appendix A).
- Sixty-five per cent of BHC low income pensioners were in a family that were not in receipt of Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Pension Credit or Housing Benefit in 2013/14. In comparison, 57% of all pensioners were in a family that were not in receipt of any of the above benefits (Table 6.2 in Appendix A).

Risk of falling into low income pensioner groups

- In Northern Ireland in 2013/14, 21% of pensioners were in relative poverty BHC; a one percentage point increase from the previous year but eight percentage points lower than 2008/09 (Table 7.1 in Appendix A).
- Compared to other population groups, pensioners (21%) were more likely to be in relative poverty BHC than working-age adults (20%), less likely than children (23%) and equally as likely as the population as a whole (21%) (Table 7.1 in Appendix A).
- In 2013/14 the percentage of pensioners in relative poverty AHC was 16%; two percentage points higher than in 2012/13, but still comparatively low over the time series (since 2002/03) (Table 7.2 in Appendix A).
- Pensioners were the only lifecycle group to show a decrease in their relative poverty rate when moving from the BHC measure to the AHC measure in 2013/14. Indeed, pensioners (16%) were considerably less likely than children (26%), working age adults (20%), and the population as a whole (21%) to be in relative income poverty after housing costs were deducted (Table 7.1 in Appendix A).

- A quarter (25%) of pensioners who were part of a family where no-one was working lived in households that were in relative poverty BHC in 2013/14. After housing costs were deducted, this proportion fell to 18%. Relative poverty rates were much lower among pensioners who were part of a family where one or more adults were working; 7% BHC and 6% AHC (Table 7.2 in Appendix A).
- A single pensioner living alone was more likely to be in relative poverty when compared to a pensioner couple living alone on the BHC measure (26% and 21% respectively). After housing costs were deducted, the opposite was true; 15% of single pensioners living alone were in relative poverty AHC, compared to 17% of pensioner couples living alone (Table 7.2 in Appendix A).
- The BHC relative poverty rate for pensioners living in families where someone is disabled was 20% in 2013/14 – slightly lower than the rate for those pensioners living in families where no-one is disabled (23%). After housing costs were deducted the proportions for both categories decreased but the general trend persisted (Table 7.2 in Appendix A).
- In 2013/14, the relative low income rate for those pensioners who owned their house outright was 24% BHC. This decreased to 15% after housing costs were deducted. In comparison, pensioners living in NIHE/Housing Association dwellings were substantially less likely to experience relative poverty BHC (14%) but more likely AHC (17%).
- In 2013/14, pensioners with no occupational or personal pension were considerably more likely to be in relative poverty than those with some form of occupational or personal pension provision, on both the before and after housing costs measures (Table 7.3 in Appendix A).

Comparison of Northern Ireland and UK low income groups

- The proportion of pensioners in Northern Ireland below the 50%, 60% and 70% thresholds of UK median income (AHC) was slightly higher than in the UK as a whole in 2013/14 (Table 8.1 in Appendix A).
- At the 60% threshold, which indicates the proportion of pensioners in relative low income, 16% of pensioners in Northern Ireland were in relative poverty AHC, which was two percentage points higher than in the UK as a whole (Table 8.1 in Appendix A).

Lifestyle

- While 80% of all individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland had access to the internet in 2014/15, the level of access varies markedly by age. Those in the older age groups recorded the lowest access rates; 69% for those aged 60-69 and 40% for those aged 70 and over (Table 9.5 in Appendix A).
- In 2014/15, mobile phone ownership rates for all age groups apart from those aged 60 and over was at least 97%. Eighty-two per cent of those in this older age group owned a mobile phone – a considerable increase from when the question was first asked in 1990/00 (6%) (Table 9.6 in Appendix A).
- Less than one in ten (9.0%) people aged 65 and over were economically active between July and September 2015; this compares to 72.5% of working age (16 to 64) people over the same period (Table 9.7 in Appendix A).
- Between July and September 2015 approximately two in every five (40.3%) individuals aged 50 and over were economically active; a similar proportion was reported over the same period in 2012 (Table 9.7 in Appendix A).
- While only 6% of 16-29 year olds had difficulty with travel due to a physical disability or a long-standing health problem between 2011 and 2013, for those aged 60 and over the proportion was 38%. Amongst this older age group,

females (42%) were more likely to experience difficulty travelling than males (34%) (Table 9.12 in Appendix A).

Fuel poverty⁴

- Households headed by older people were much more likely to be living in fuel poverty than other households in 2011. Of those households with a HRP of 75 and over, 66.3% were in fuel poverty. The corresponding figure was 52.0% for the 60 to 74 HRP age group. This compares to 38.9% for the 40 to 59 HRP age group, 25.6% for the 25 to 39 HRP age group and 44.2% for those with a HRP aged between 17 and 24 (Table 10.1 in Appendix A).
- More than three-fifths (61.7%) of households with a retired HRP were living in fuel poverty in 2011, compared to 38.2% in 2001 (Table 10.2 in Appendix A).
- In 2011, 60.8% of older households were in fuel poverty, compared to 36.8% of adult households and 31.9% of households with children (Table 10.3 in Appendix A).

Crime

- Results from the 2013/14 Northern Ireland Crime Survey found that the proportion of people perceiving a high level of ASB in their local area tends to decrease with age (Table 11.1 in Appendix A).
- The relationship between a person's age and their level of worry about crime varies according to crime type. In 2013/14, respondents aged 60 and over were more likely to worry about burglary (16.4%) than those aged 30-59 (15.4%) or 16-29 (14.0%). With regards to both car crime and violent crime, those aged 60 and over were less likely to worry than those in the other age groups (Table 11.2 in Appendix A).

⁴ Please note, the latest fuel poverty figures are from 2011; these data have not been updated for the 2015 report.

- In 2013/14, respondents aged 60 and over were slightly less likely to worry about crime overall (6.8%) than those aged 30-59 (7.6%) and 16-29 (7.8%) (Table 11.2).
- With regards to personal safety, those aged 60 and over were more likely to feel unsafe walking alone in their area after dark in 2013/14 (10.7%) than younger people (6.2% for those aged 30-59 and 4.5% for those aged 16-29). Respondents aged 60 and over and 30 to 59 were equally as likely to feel very unsafe when alone in their home at night (1.7%), with those aged 16 to 29 more likely to feel this way (2.9%) (Table 11.2).
- The results for 2013/14 showed that the relationship between a person's age and their perceived risk of victimisation within the next year again varied by crime type. For those aged 60 and over, 9.4% believed they would be the victim of a burglary – a lower proportion than those in the 30-59 age bracket (11.7%) but higher than those aged 16-29 (8.4%). Those aged 60 and over were less likely to perceive themselves to be at risk of both car and violent crime than the other age groups (Table 11.3 in Appendix A).
- There was relatively little difference by age group in the proportion of respondents who said that a fear of crime had a moderate or great impact on their quality of life; 31.1% of those aged 16 to 29, 30.8% of those aged 30 to 59 and 29.4% of those aged 60 and over (Table 11.4 in Appendix A).

Introduction

As part of Promoting Social Inclusion (PSI), a commitment was given in the Programme for Government that the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister (OFMDFM) would establish a working group to consider the factors that cause older people to be at risk of exclusion.

The PSI Working Group on Older People was established in 2002 and consisted of representatives from Northern Ireland departments, the wider public sector, the voluntary sector and organisations representing older people.

Following consultation, the older people's strategy document, 'Ageing in an Inclusive Society' was launched in March 2005 and set out the approach to be taken by Government to promote and support the inclusion of older people in Northern Ireland.

In 2009, OFMDFM Statistics and Research Branch brought together a selection of high level statistics on older people from various published sources, and it was anticipated that this compendium would assist in the monitoring of change in the position and circumstances of older people over time and would be a useful reference point for stakeholders.

The report also supported the Equality and Social Need Research and Information Strategy of the Executive by highlighting the socio-economic circumstances of older people, their income levels and sources of income, as well as other important issues such as health and fuel poverty.

Follow up reports, providing updated figures for most of the 2009 baseline report indicators, were produced in November 2013 and October 2014.

This fourth report in the series, published in December 2015, provides a further update to the 2014 report, where available. Time periods presented differ according to the source.

Since the original report was published changes have been made to the State Pension Age (SPA). From the 1940s until April 2010, the SPA was 60 for women and 65 for men. Between April 2010 and November 2018 the SPA for women will increase gradually to 65. As the law currently stands, the SPA for both men and women in Northern Ireland will increase again to 66 by October 2020. There are scheduled further increases to 67 between 2026 and 2028, and to 68 between 2044 and 2046.⁵ As a result of these changes, different definitions of the pension age are used in different sections of the report.

In Chapters 1 and 2, which use NISRA population estimates and population projections, the pension age is taken to be 65 and over for both men and women. The only exception are Table 2.3 and Figure 2.4 which display dependency ratios based on the SPA for each individual year.

For the other sources which use the SPA, including the 2012/13 Family Resources Survey Urban Rural Report: Northern Ireland and the 2013/14 Households Below Average Income: Northern Ireland publication, women are defined to be of SPA based on their date of birth and the date of the interview.

Please note that, due to rounding, throughout the report figures in tables and the analysis may not sum precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

⁵ In future, there will be periodic reviews of the SPA, based around the principle that people should maintain a specific proportion of adult life receiving the state pension. See, for example: D. Thurley & R. McInnes, House of Commons Library Briefing Paper, *State Pension Increases*, 9 June 2015, [file:///C:/Users/2337744/Downloads/SN06546%20\(7\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/2337744/Downloads/SN06546%20(7).pdf)

1. Population Estimates

The analysis in this chapter refers to data contained in Tables 1.1 to 1.8 in Appendix A.

The data in this chapter are primarily taken from NISRA's mid-year population estimates which relate to the population on the 30th June each year. Using the cohort component methodology, the population is "aged on" each year with adjustments made for births, deaths and migration.⁶ The data are broken down by age group, gender and geographical area.

The number and proportion of older people in the population is steadily and consistently increasing (Table 1.2 in Appendix A). Between 2013 and 2014, the pensioner (defined here as the male and female population aged 65 and over) population increased by 2.4%⁷ (from 279,100 to 285,900). In the decade between 2004 and 2014, the population of this age group increased from 232,200 to 285,900 (23.1%) – a growth rate more than three times higher than that for the population as a whole over the same period (from 1,714,000 to 1,840,500 or 7.4%). Over this period, the proportion of the total population aged 65 and over has increased from 13.5% to 15.5%.

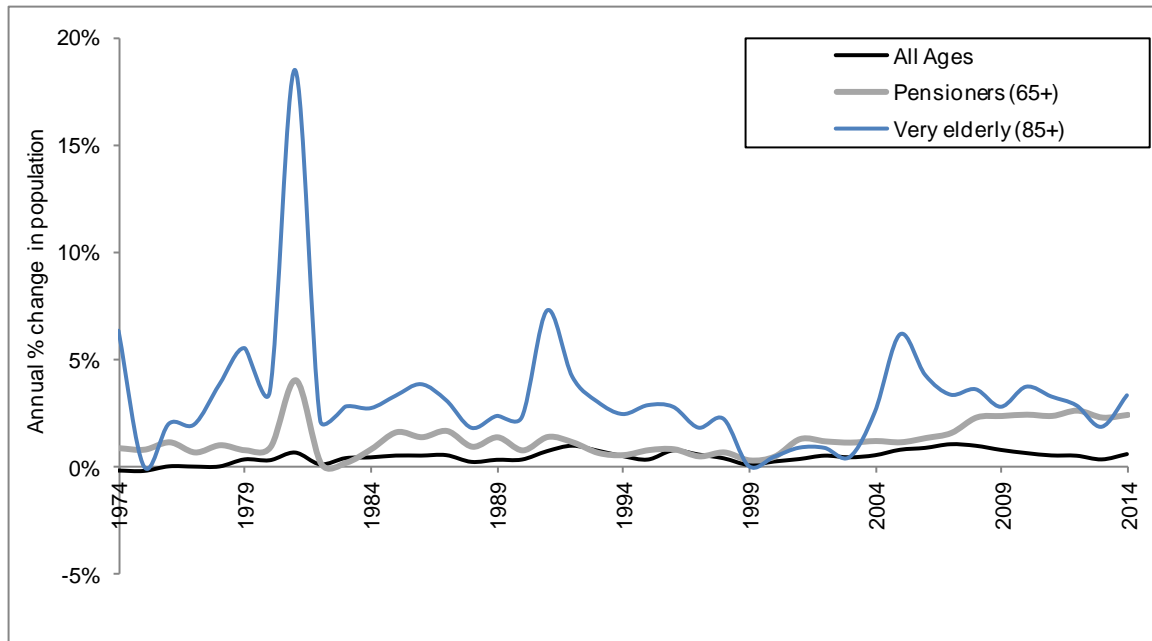
Between 2013 and 2014, the very elderly (defined here as those in the population aged 85 and over) population increased by 3.3% (from 33,300 to 34,400). In the decade between 2004 and 2014, the very elderly population increased from 24,400 to 34,400 (41.0%). The growth rate of this age group was more than five times higher than the overall population growth rate for the same period (7.4%). The proportion of the population classified as very elderly has increased from 1.4% to 1.9% between 2004 and 2014, and has almost trebled since 1974 (0.7%).

⁶ See: NISRA, Northern Ireland Population Estimates - Methodology, June 2015, http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/midyear/Methodology_2014.pdf

⁷ Proportions in this chapter are based on figures rounded to the nearest 100.

Figure 1.1 shows that, over the period 1974 to 2014, the older age groups have been generally growing at faster rates than the population as a whole.

Figure 1.1: Annual percentage change in the population of Northern Ireland by selected age group, 1974 – 2014



Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2014, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>
Growth rates based on figures rounded to the nearest 100.

In 2014, 55.7% of those of pensionable age were female, with 44.3% being male (Table 1.3 in Appendix A). The higher proportion of females among the pensioner population contrasts with the gender split in other age groups. In 2014, 48.7% of children (aged 15 and under) were female, with males accounting for the remaining 51.3%. Among those of working age (those aged 16 to 64 inclusive) there was a broadly even split; 50.5% female and 49.5% male.

North Down & Ards Local Government District (LGD) had a higher proportion of the population of a pensionable age (19.6%) than any other LGD in 2014. In contrast, in Mid Ulster LGD, 13.4% of the population was of pensionable age in 2014; the lowest proportion in Northern Ireland (Table 1.4 in Appendix A).

Both the South Eastern (17.3%) and Northern (16.4%) Health and Social Care Trusts had higher proportion of their populations of a pensionable age than Northern Ireland

as a whole (15.5%). Lower proportions were evident in the Belfast (15.3%), Western (14.4%) and Southern (14.0%) Health and Social Care Trusts (Table 1.5 in Appendix A).

North Down had the largest proportion of the population of a pensionable age (20.3%) of any of the 18 Parliamentary Constituencies in Northern Ireland in 2014. In Foyle Parliamentary Constituency, 13.0% of the population was of pensionable age in 2014; the lowest proportion in Northern Ireland. Relatively low pensioner populations were also evident in Belfast West (13.2%), Mid Ulster (13.4%) and Belfast South (13.8%) (Table 1.8 in Appendix A).

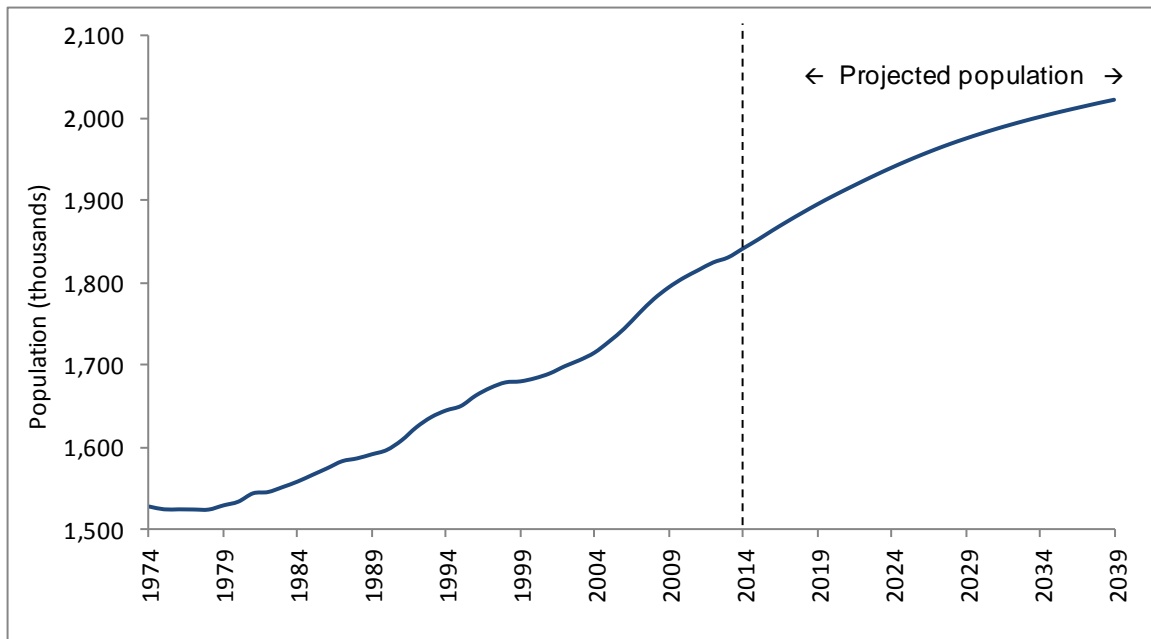
2. Population Projections

The analysis in this chapter refers to data contained in Tables 2.1 to 2.3 in Appendix A.

Data in this section are taken from NISRA's population projections which provide projected population totals for Northern Ireland based on long-term assumptions about future fertility, mortality and migration levels.⁸

The population of Northern Ireland is increasing and has been every year since 1979. This trend is expected to continue; between 2014 and 2019 the population is projected to increase from 1.840 million to 1.894 million – a 2.9% increase. In the longer term the population is projected to reach 2.021 million by 2039 – a 9.8% increase from 2014 (Figure 2.1 and Table 2.1 in Appendix A).

Figure 2.1: Population of Northern Ireland, estimated and projected, 1974 – 2039



Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2014, (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>) and Northern Ireland Level Projections, 2014-based Population Projections (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>)
Figures rounded to the nearest 100.

⁸ NISRA Statistical Bulletin, 2014-based Population Projections for Northern Ireland, 29 October 2015, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/projections/NPP14-Bulletin.pdf>

Alongside this projected growth in the overall population of Northern Ireland, the age structure of the population is also projected to change (Table 2.1 in Appendix A).

The numbers of children (under 16) and working age adults (16 to 64) are projected to decrease slightly between 2014 and 2039 (from 383,800 to 372,900, and from 1.171 million to 1.150 million, respectively).

The number of adults aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 74.4% over this period (from 285,900 to 498,500). By mid-2039 almost one in four (24.7%) of the population is expected to be aged 65 and over; this compares to 15.5% in 2014 and 11.2% in 1974. Migration in this age group accounts for less than one per cent per annum of the total increase of people; therefore this projected population growth is due to more people ageing into this age group than deaths.⁹

The very elderly¹⁰ population is projected to more than double between 2014 and 2039 (from 34,400 to 88,600). By 2039, this age group is projected to account for 4.4% of the total population; this compares to 1.9% in 2014 and just 0.7% in 1974 (Tables 1.2 and 2.2 in Appendix A).

The population pyramids in Figure 2.2 present the estimated mid-year populations for 1974 and 2014 and the projected mid-year populations for 2039 and 2064, by five-year age group (with those aged 90 and over included as a single group) and gender, to give an indication of changes in the age distribution of the population of Northern Ireland over time.

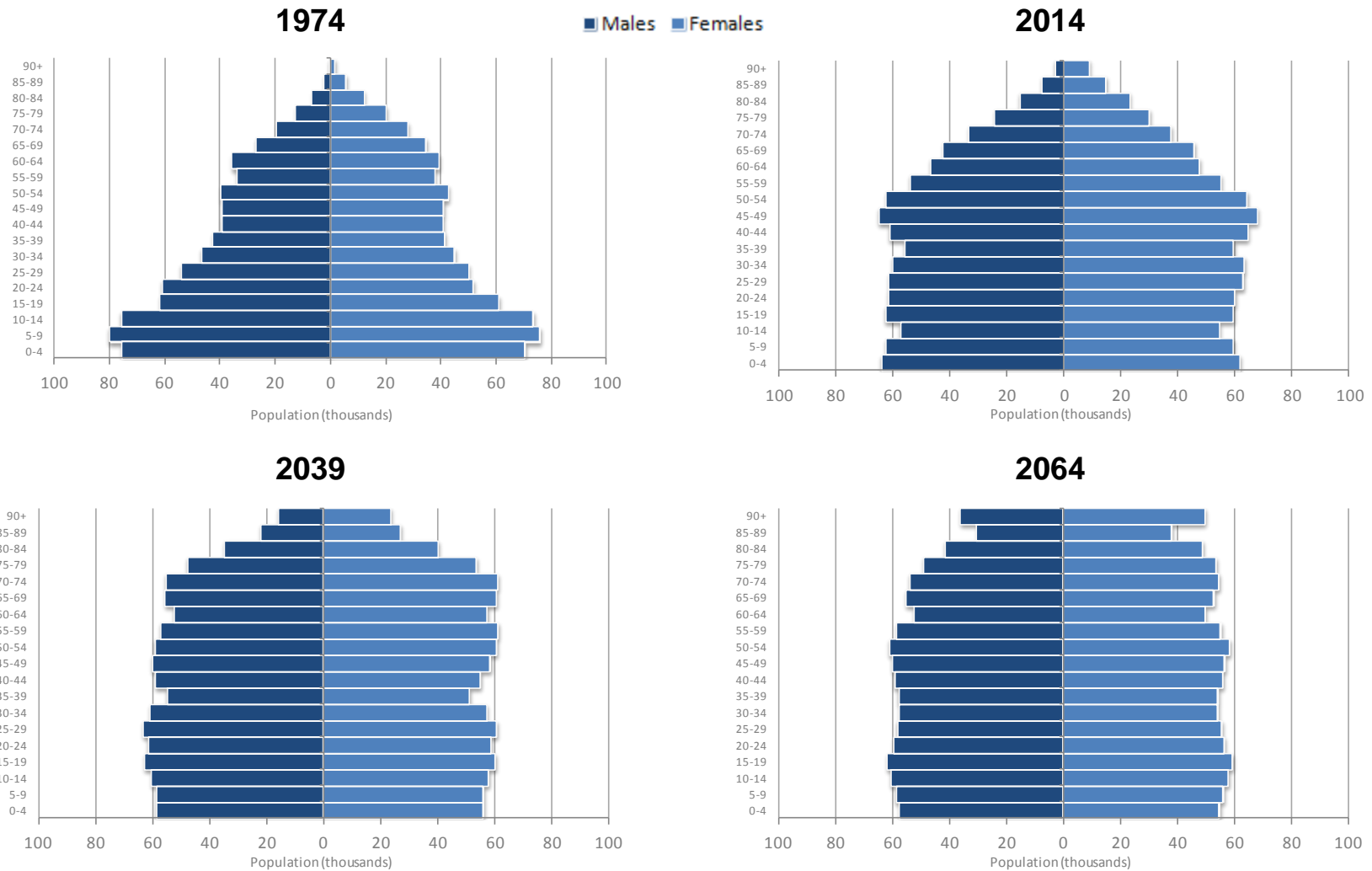
The change in the shape of the population pyramid from a triangular, pyramid shape to a more rectangular, tower-like shape is evidence of an ageing population as the numbers of children have decreased and are projected to decrease further by 2064¹¹, and the numbers in the older age group have and are projected to continue to increase.

⁹ NISRA Statistical Bulletin, 2014-based Population Projections for Northern Ireland, 29 October 2015, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/projections/NPP14-Bulletin.pdf>

¹⁰ Defined as those aged 85 and over.

¹¹ Although at a slower rate.

Figure 2.2: Northern Ireland population by age and gender, selected years 1974 to 2064

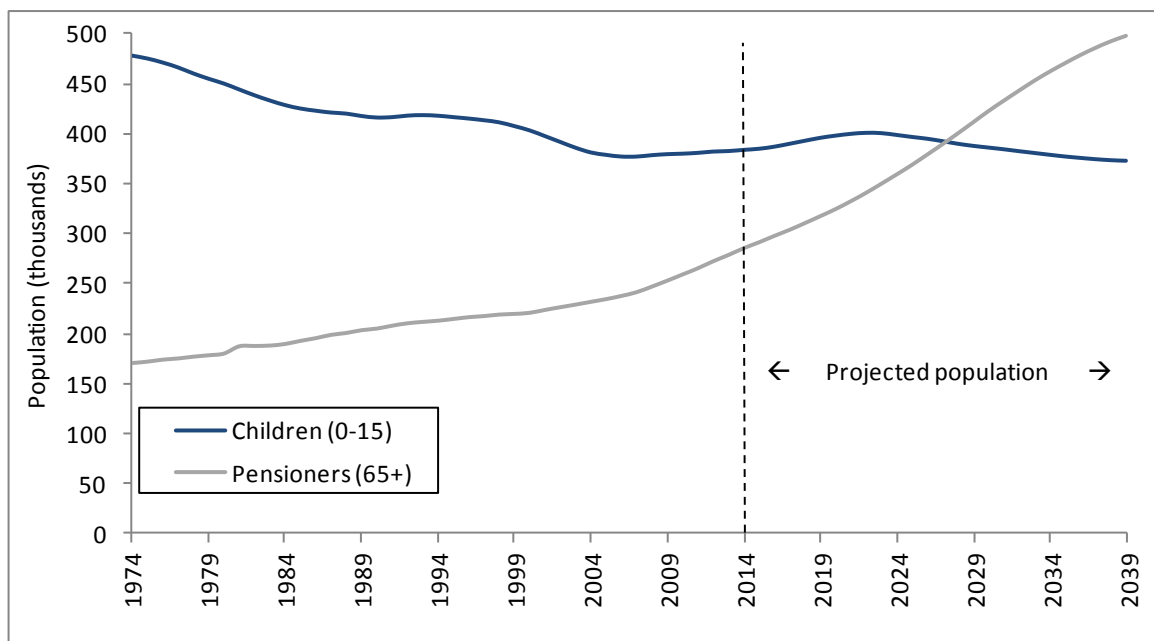


Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2014, (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>) and Northern Ireland Level Projections, 2014-based Population Projections (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>)
 Figures rounded to nearest 100.

Another indication of the expected ageing of the population is the projected rise in the median age from 38 years in mid-2014 to 43 years by mid-2039.¹²

In contrast to the growth in the older age groups, the number of children is projected to slowly increase until 2022, before decreasing thereafter. From 2028 onwards it is projected that there will be more persons aged 65 and over in the population than children (Figure 2.3 and Table 2.1 in Appendix A).

Figure 2.3: Population of children aged under 16 and adults aged 65 and over in Northern Ireland, estimated and projected, 1974 – 2039



Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2014, (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>) and Northern Ireland Level Projections, 2014-based Population Projections (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>) Figures rounded to the nearest 100.

¹² NISRA Statistical Bulletin, 2014-based Population Projections for Northern Ireland, 29 October 2015, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/projections/NPP14-Bulletin.pdf>

Dependency ratios

A dependency ratio gives insight into the number of people of non-working age compared to the number of those of working age. It is important to note that dependency ratio figures should be used with care. For example, not all people of working age will be economically active or in full time employment, and not all people who reach retirement age will leave their employment, or become dependent on others if they do retire. Despite these limitations, dependency ratios remain a useful tool for analysing the population's relative age structure.¹³

In 1974, there were 82.0 dependents for every 100 persons of working age, comprising 57.0 children and 25.0 pensioners. By 2014, the number of dependents per 100 persons of working age had decreased to 60.9, comprising 33.5 children and 27.3 pensioners.¹⁴

The dependency ratio in the future will be greatly affected by changes to the State Pension Age (SPA). From the 1940s until April 2010, the SPA was 60 for women and 65 for men. Between April 2010 and November 2018 the SPA for women will increase gradually to 65. As the law currently stands, the SPA for both men and women in Northern Ireland will increase again to 66 by October 2020. There are scheduled further increases to 67 between 2026 and 2028, and to 68 between 2044 and 2046.¹⁵

As a result of these planned changes to the SPA, the dependency ratio is projected to increase to 65.5 dependents for every 100 persons of working age by 2034, comprising 31.4 children and 34.2 pensioners.

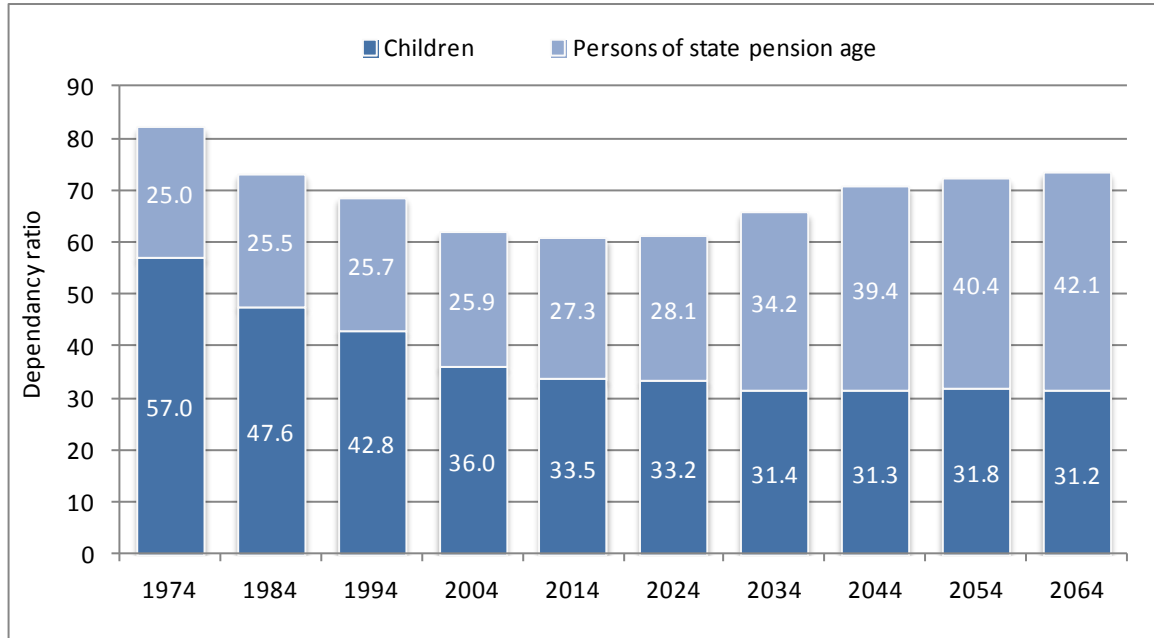
¹³ NISRA Statistical Bulletin, 2014-based Population Projections for Northern Ireland, 29 October 2015, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/projections/NPP14-Bulletin.pdf>

¹⁴ Northern Ireland Level Projections, 2014-based Population Projections, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>. Please note: in this section the SPA is based on the pensionable age, for males and females, in the given year, as the law currently stands. As such, the 2014 figure reflects the gradual change in the pension age for women between 2010 and 2018 rather than the definitions used earlier in this chapter.

¹⁵ In future, there will be periodic reviews of the SPA, based around the principle that people should maintain a specific proportion of adult life receiving the state pension. See, for example: D. Thurley & R. McInnes, House of Commons Library Briefing Paper, *State Pension Increases*, 9 June 2015, [file:///C:/Users/2337744/Downloads/SN06546%20\(7\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/2337744/Downloads/SN06546%20(7).pdf)

It is projected to increase again to 73.3 dependents for every 100 persons of working age by 2064, comprising 31.2 children and 42.1 pensioners. This figure should be viewed with caution, however, given the planned periodic reviews of the SPA (Figure 2.4 and Table 2.3 in Appendix A).

Figure 2.4: Estimated and projected dependency ratios (per 100 persons of working age), 1974 – 2064



Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2014, (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>) and Northern Ireland Level Projections, 2014-based Population Projections (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>)
Please note: These ratios are based on the pensionable age, for males and females, in the given year, as the law currently stands. As such, the 2014 figure reflects the gradual change in the pension age for women between 2010 and 2018 rather than the definitions used earlier in this chapter.

3. Households & Household Projections

The analysis in this chapter refers to data contained in Tables 3.1 to 3.4 in Appendix A.

The data in this chapter are primarily taken from NISRA's latest available household projections which are based on 2012 population projections and provide a projection of the number of households in Northern Ireland, household type and average household size for the period 2012 to 2037. Sub-national household projections are also available at the NUTS 3 and LGD levels.¹⁶

Household projections for Northern Ireland

The number of households is projected to increase by 14.7% between 2012 and 2037 (from 708,600 to 812,700 households). Over this period, the overall percentage growth in the number of households is projected to noticeably exceed that of the population, particularly after 2022.¹⁷

The fastest growing numbers of households over this period are those of one or two adults without children, rising by 21.6%¹⁸ and 30.7% respectively (Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1 in Appendix A). By 2037, these two household types are projected to account for three fifths (60.1%) of all households, in broadly equal proportions.¹⁹

People aged 65 and over account for 36,900 (86.6%) of the 42,600 increase in people living alone between 2012 and 2037. While more women than men will still be living alone in 2037, the difference will have declined substantially: in 2012 there were 13,500 more women of all ages living alone than men, while in 2037 this difference is projected to fall to 6,100. According to NISRA, this is due to the projected increase in life expectancy, which is affecting males relatively more than females.²⁰

¹⁶ NISRA, Household projections, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp21.htm>

¹⁷ Based on 2012-based population projections: NISRA Statistical Bulletin, Northern Ireland Household Projections (2012-based), http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/household/HHP12_Bulletin.pdf, 26 March 2015

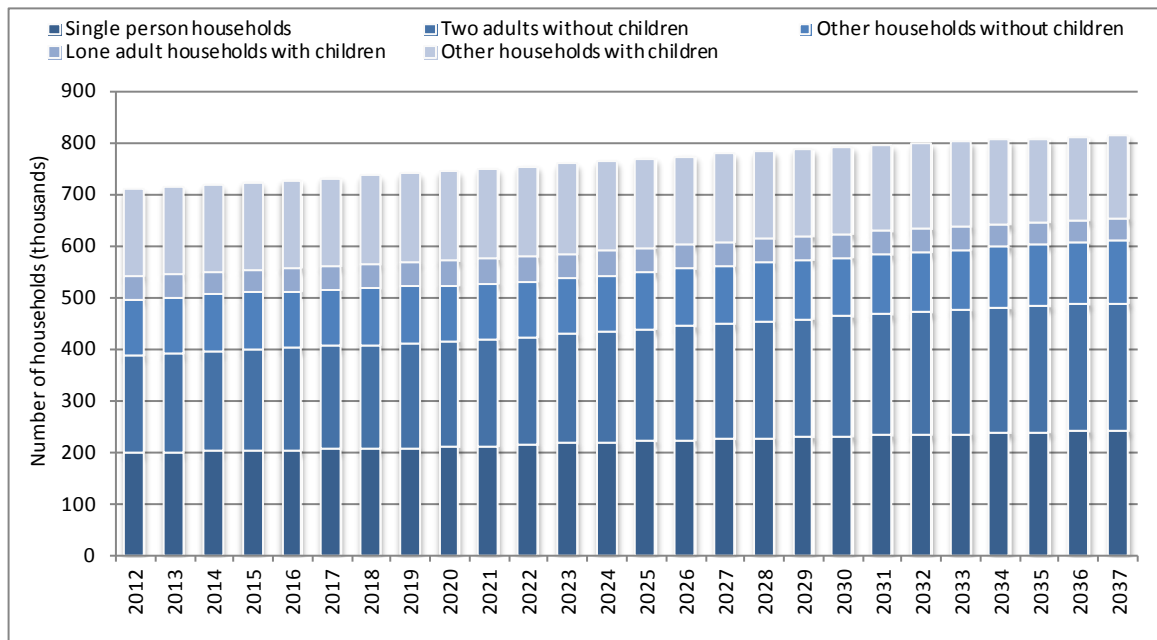
¹⁸ Calculated on rounded figures.

¹⁹ NISRA, Household projections, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp21.htm>

²⁰ Ibid

The number of two adult households without children is projected to grow even faster than that of one adult households without children (30.7% compared with 21.6%). The projected large growth in the population aged 65 and over is amplified by the projected increasing tendency to live in two adult households. According to NISRA, this is a direct result of projected improvements in life expectancy, making it more likely for couples to grow old together for longer. In contrast, there is a projected decrease in the tendency for older people to live in one adult households. However, this was outweighed by the projected population growth of this age group. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over living in two adult households is projected to increase from 51.3% in 2012 to 59.3% in 2037.²¹

Figure 3.1: Household projections by household type, Northern Ireland, 2012-2037



Source: NISRA, Household Projections (2012-based), <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp21.htm>

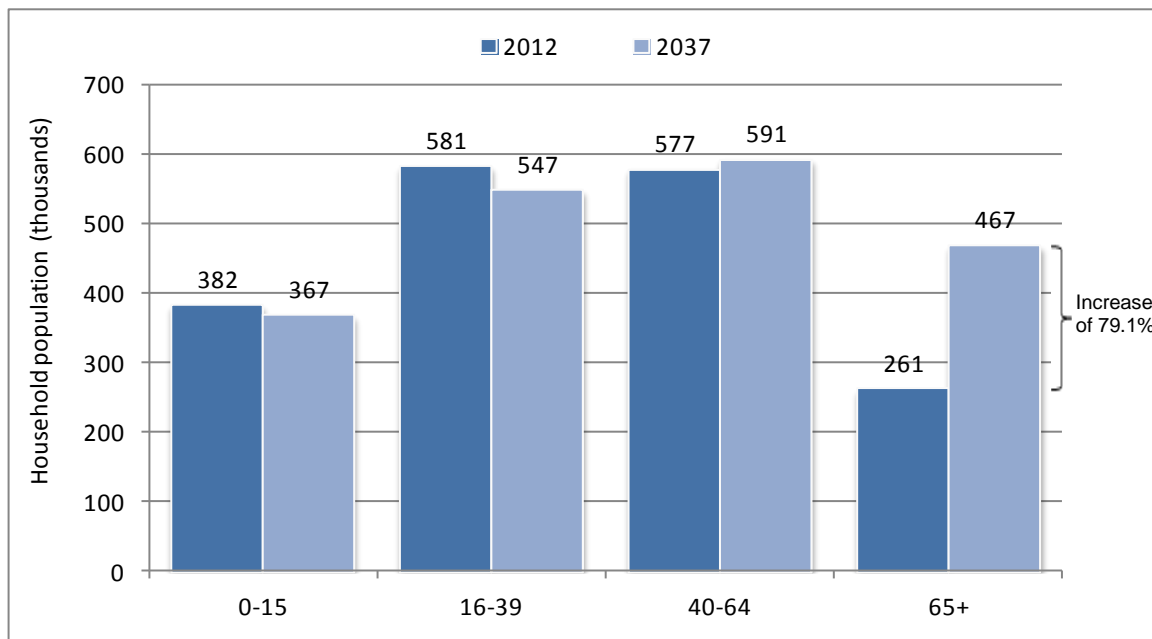
²¹ Ibid

Household population

The projected population can be split by residential type into those living in households, and those living in communal establishments.²² The population in communal establishments is projected to rise at a faster rate than the population in other residences (Table 3.2 in Appendix A). According to NISRA, this is a direct result of an ageing population, of which a relatively large proportion is projected to live in communal establishments, particularly residential care homes. Despite this increase, by 2037 the number of people residing in communal establishments is projected to account for only 1.6% of the total population.²³

When the projected household population is broken down by broad age bands, the largest increase is for people aged 65 and over. By 2037, the number of people aged 65 and over living in households is projected to rise by 206,300, an increase of 79.1% from 2012 (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Household Population by Age, 2012 and 2037



Source: NISRA, Household Projections (2012-based),
<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp21.htm>

²² Examples of communal establishments include students' halls of residence, army barracks, prisons and residential care homes.

²³ NISRA Statistical Bulletin, Northern Ireland Household Projections (2012-based),
http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/household/HHP12_Bulletin.pdf

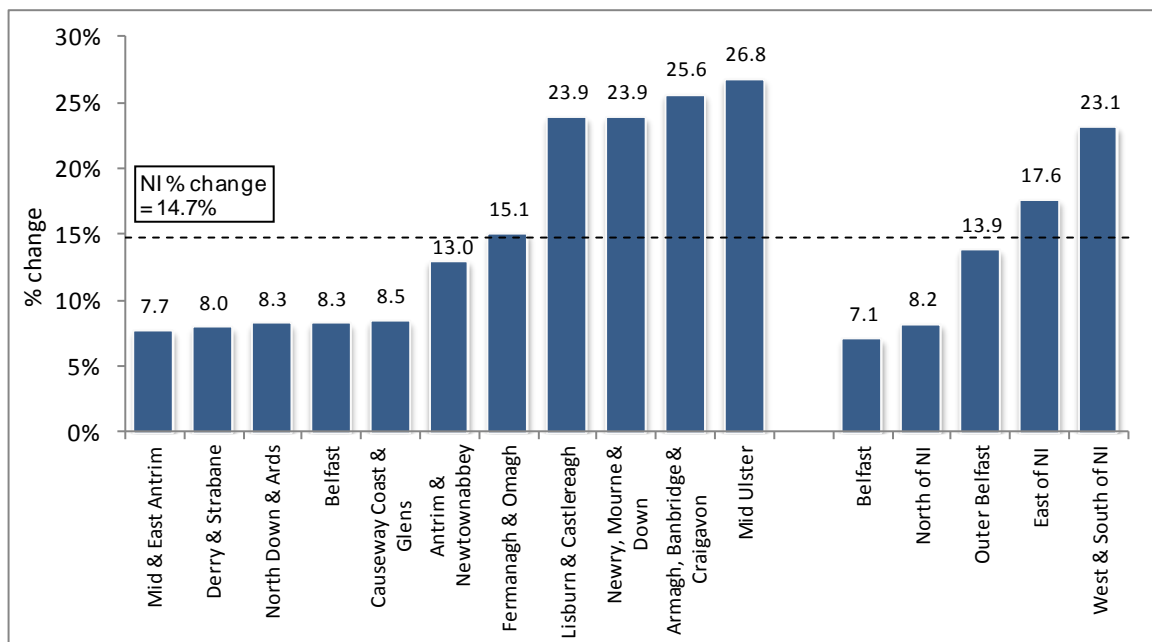
Household projections by area

Figure 3.2 and Table 3.3 in Appendix A show the expected increase in the number of households by area, with Local Government Districts (LGD) on the left and NUTS 3 areas on the right, between 2012 and 2037.

Each LGD in Northern Ireland is projected to have a growing number of households between 2012 and 2037, although growth rates vary throughout Northern Ireland – ranging from 7.7% in Mid & East Antrim to 26.8% in Mid Ulster.

Similarly the projected growth rates in the NUTS 3 areas range from 7.1% in Belfast to 23.1% in the West & South of Northern Ireland.

Figure 3.3: Percentage change in number of households by area, 2012-2037



Source: NISRA, Household Projections (2012-based), <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp21.htm>

Note: Based on unrounded figures

4. Health, Care & Carers

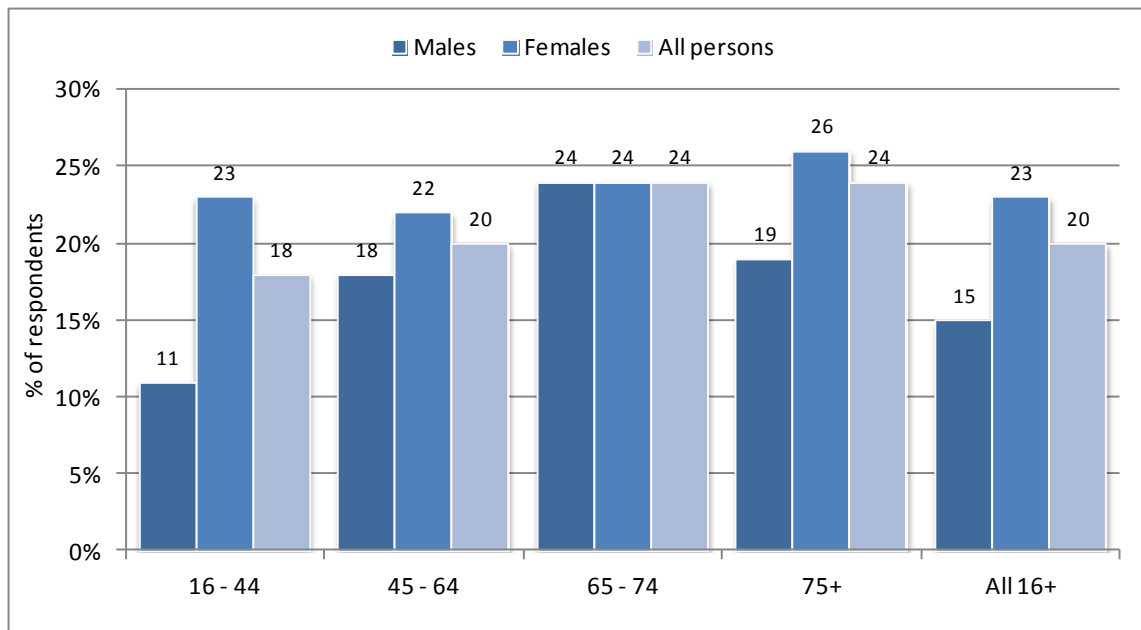
The analysis in this chapter refers to data contained in Tables 4.1 to 4.9 in Appendix A.

This section examines a range of issues relating to health and community care for older people in Northern Ireland. It presents data from the Health Survey Northern Ireland, Statistics on Community Care for Adults in Northern Ireland and the Domiciliary Care Services for Adults in Northern Ireland publications.

Health

Figure 4.1 below and Table 4.1 in Appendix A show the proportions, broken down by gender and age, of respondents to the 2014/15 Health Survey Northern Ireland who had talked to a doctor in the previous 14 days. Respondents in the older age groups were more likely to have spoken to a doctor in the previous fortnight; 24% of those aged 65 to 74 and 75 and over had done so (compared to 20% of those in the 45-64 age group and 18% of those aged 16 to 44).

Figure 4.1: Percentage of respondents who talked to a doctor within the last two weeks by age and gender, 2014/15¹



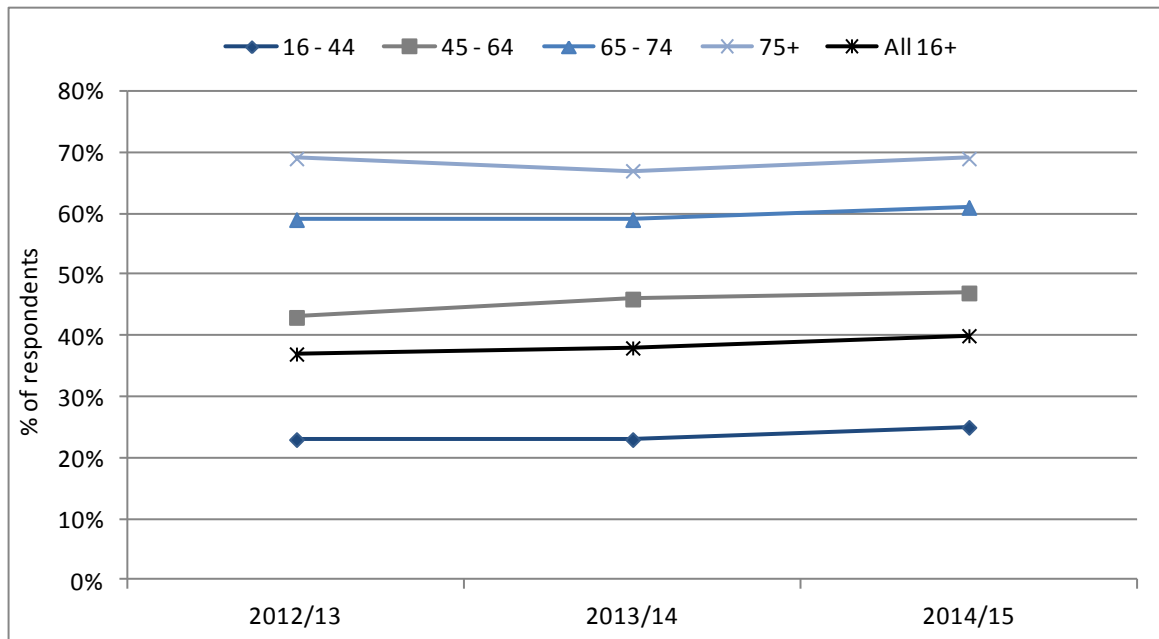
Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Health Survey Northern Ireland, 2014/15

¹ Does not include hospital visits.

Females were generally more likely to have spoken to a doctor in the previous 14 days than males (23% v 15%), and this was true for those aged 75 and over (26% v 19%). For those aged 65 to 74, the same proportion of males and females had talked to a doctor within the previous two weeks (24%).

Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2 in Appendix A show that, over the period 2012/13 to 2014/15, as someone’s age increased so too did the likelihood of them suffering from a long standing illness. In 2014/15, 69% of those aged 75 and over reported a long standing illness, compared with 61% of those aged 65-74, 47% of those aged 45-64 and 25% of those in the 16-44 age bracket.

Figure 4.2: Percentage of respondents who reported a long standing illness by age group, 2012/13 to 2014/15¹



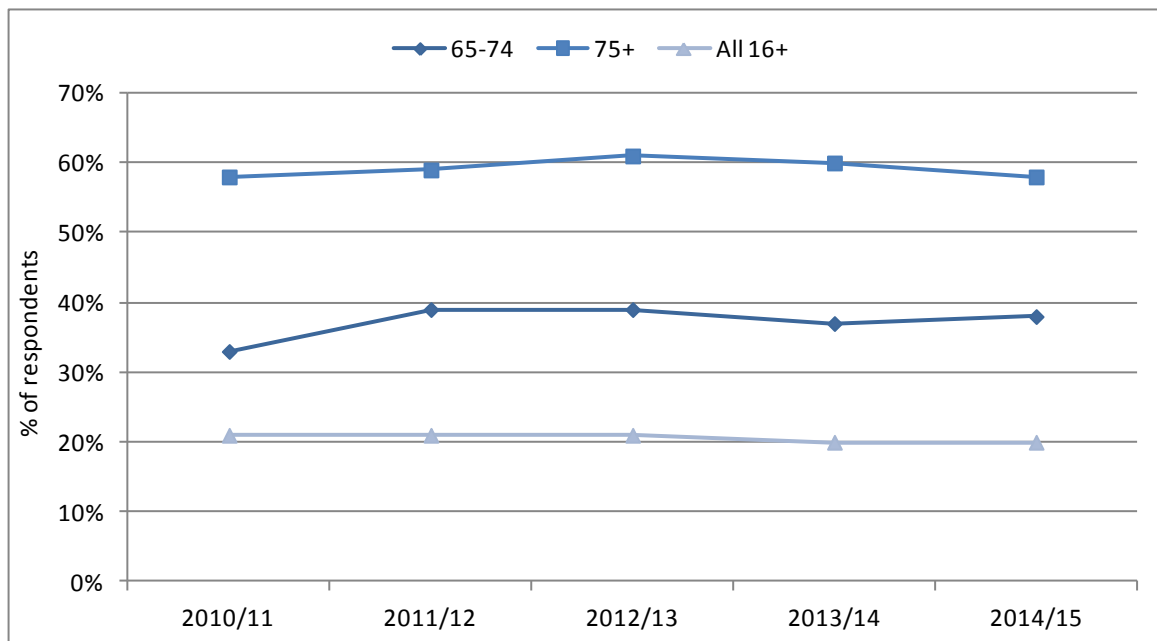
Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Health Survey Northern Ireland, 2012/13 to 2014/15

¹ Respondents were asked: “Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last 12 months or more?”

The Health Survey Northern Ireland also asks questions relating to mobility. For the purposes of this report, respondents with mobility difficulties are defined as those who have some problem walking about or those who are confined to bed.

Figure 4.3 and Table 4.3 in Appendix A show that, over the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, as someone’s age increased so too did the likelihood of them experiencing mobility difficulties. In 2014/15, 58% of those aged 75 and over and 38% of those aged between 65 and 74 had mobility difficulties, compared to one fifth (20%) of all those aged 16 and over.

Figure 4.3: Prevalence of mobility difficulties by selected age group, 2010/11 to 2014/15¹



Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Health Survey Northern Ireland, 2010/11 to 2014/15

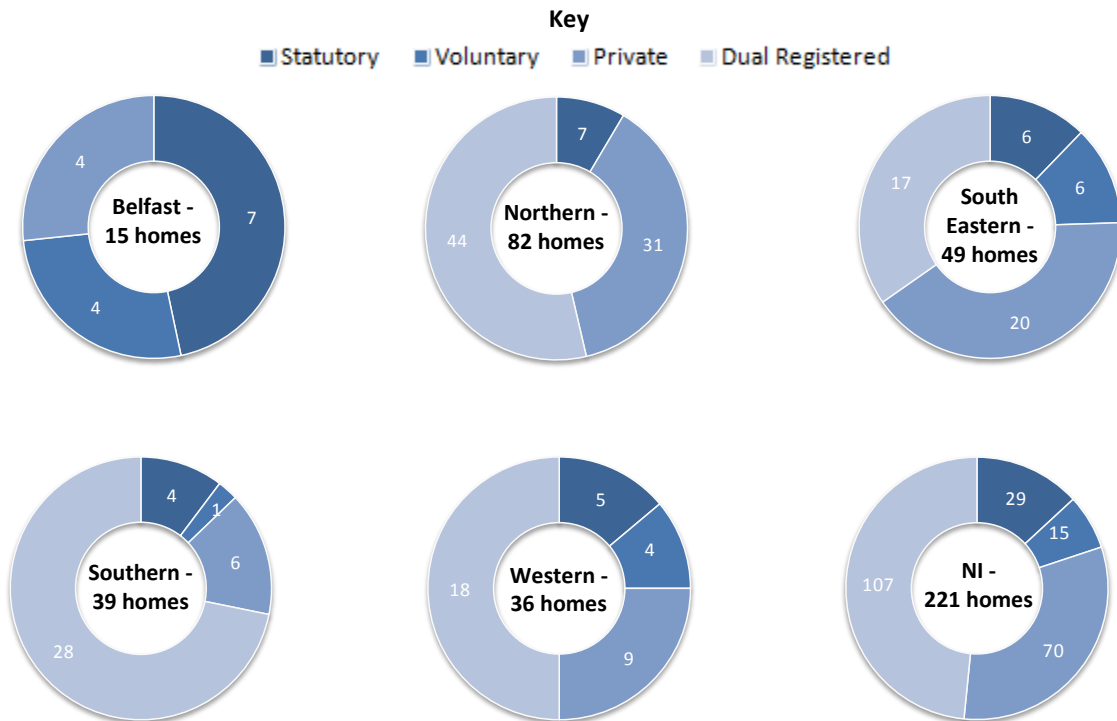
¹ Respondents with mobility difficulties were defined as those who had some difficulty moving about and those who were confined to bed.

Care and carers

Residential accommodation

At 31 March 2015, there were 221 residential homes for elderly²⁴ people in Northern Ireland, with an average of 2,768 available places.²⁵ The majority of these homes were either dual registered (48.4%) or privately operated residential homes (31.7%) (Figure 4.4 and Table 4.4 in Appendix A).²⁶

Figure 4.4: Residential accommodation for elderly persons by type of home and HSC trust at 31 March 2015



Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Statistics on Community Care for Adults in Northern Ireland 2014/15, <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/cc-adults-ni-14-15.pdf>
 Note: Figures do not include Nursing Homes.

²⁴ Refers to persons who are aged 65 years or more and who are not included in any of the other client groups.

²⁵ Note: This figure does not include places in private and dual registered homes in the Northern Health and Social Care Trust.

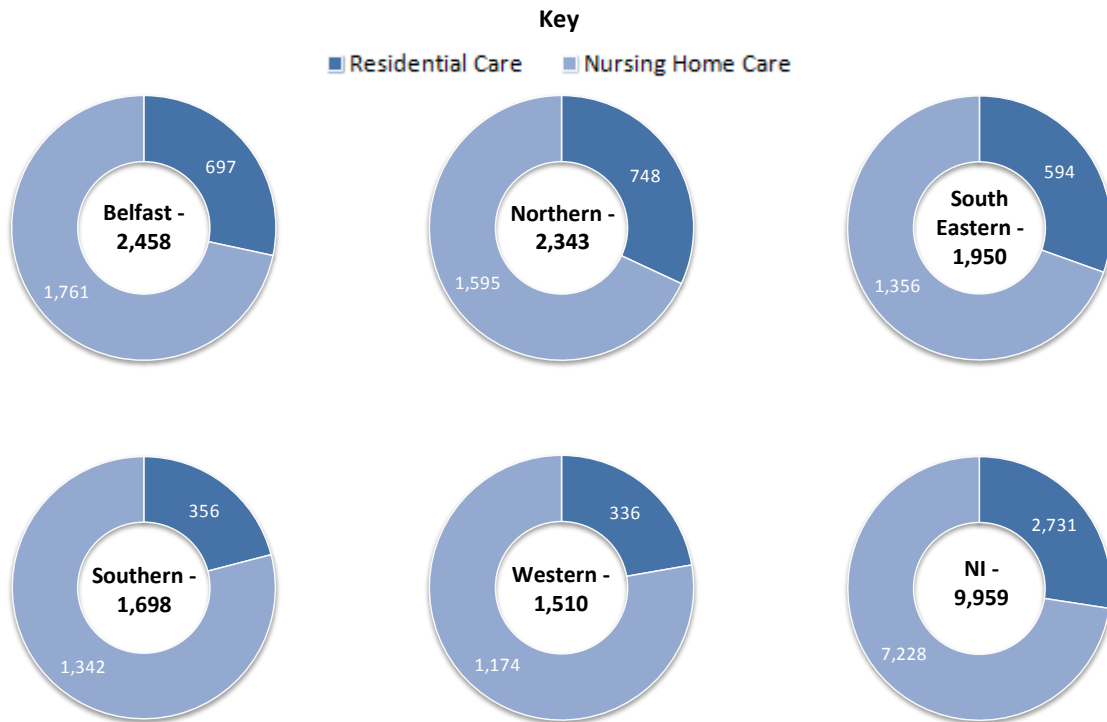
²⁶ Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Statistics on Community Care for Adults in Northern Ireland 2014/15, <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/cc-adults-ni-14-15.pdf>

Care packages

At 30 June 2015, there were 9,959 care packages in effect in the Elderly Care Programme of Care across Northern Ireland.²⁷ Of these, over 7 in 10 (7,228) were nursing home care packages, with residential care packages accounting for the remaining 2,731 (27.4%) (Figure 4.5).

The vast majority (90.9%) of care packages in the Elderly Care Programme of Care in Northern Ireland were provided for by the private sector (Table 4.5 in Appendix A)

Figure 4.5: Care packages in effect in the Elderly Care Programme of Care, by care type and HSC Trust at 30 June 2015



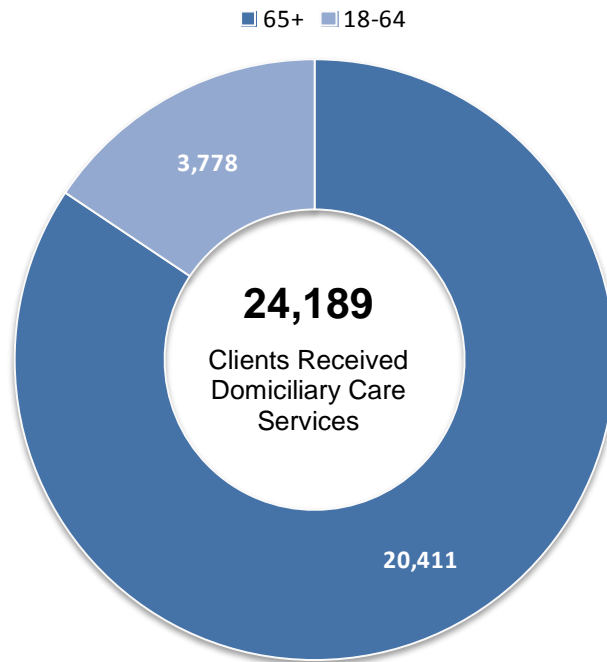
Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Statistics on Community Care for Adults in Northern Ireland 2014/15, <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/cc-adults-ni-14-15.pdf>

²⁷ Care packages in effect does not include information on domiciliary care.

Domiciliary Care Services

HSC Trusts in Northern Ireland provided domiciliary care services for 24,189 clients during the survey week in September 2014; the vast majority of these clients (84.4% or 20,411) were aged 65 and over (Figure 4.6 and Table 4.7 in Appendix A)²⁸

Figure 4.6: Number of Clients Receiving Domiciliary Care Services, by Age Group, 2014



Source: Domiciliary Care Services for Adults in Northern Ireland (2014), <https://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/publications/domiciliary-care-services-adults-northern-ireland-2014>

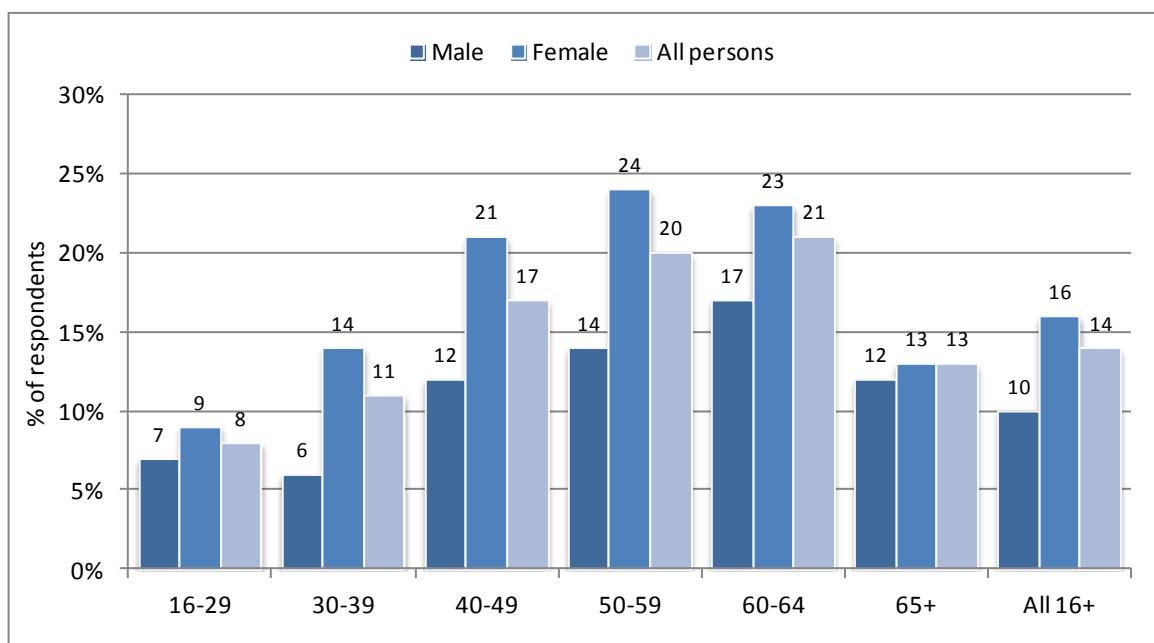
²⁸ Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Domiciliary Care Services for Adults in Northern Ireland (2014), <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/dcs-adults-ni-14.pdf>

Caring responsibilities

Information on the caring responsibilities of individuals in Northern Ireland is available from the Health Survey Northern Ireland. Figure 4.7 and Table 4.9 in Appendix A show that 21% of respondents aged 60 to 64 and 13% of those aged 65 and over cared for someone else on an informal basis in 2014/15. These figures compare to 14% of all respondents aged 16 and over.

Overall, females were more likely than males to have caring responsibilities in 2014/15 (16% v 10%). This was also true for the older age groups; 23% of females aged 60 to 64 cared for someone on an informal basis in 2014/15 compared to 17% of males in this age group; for those aged 65 and over the proportions were 13% and 12% respectively.

Figure 4.7: Respondents with caring responsibilities by age and gender, 2014/15¹



Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Health Survey Northern Ireland, 2014/15

¹ People with caring responsibilities are defined those who care for someone else on an informal basis.

5. Characteristics & Composition of Pensioner Households

The analysis in this chapter refers to data contained in Tables 5.1 to 5.7 in Appendix A.

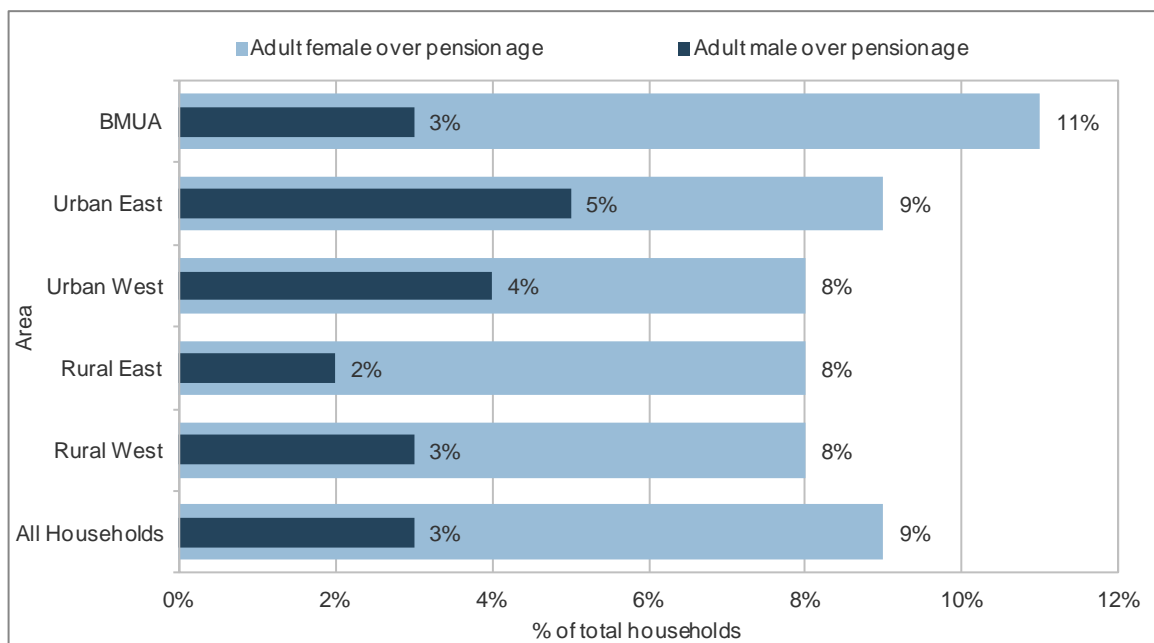
This chapter will examine the characteristics and composition of pensioner households in Northern Ireland. Data are taken from the Continuous Household Survey, Family Resources Survey Urban Rural Report, and the Households Below Average Income Report.

The Continuous Household Survey (CHS), conducted by the Central Survey Unit of NISRA, is designed to provide a regular source of information on a wide range of social and economic issues relevant to Northern Ireland.²⁹ According to the CHS, people aged 60 or over represented approximately 23% of household members in Northern Ireland in 2014/15. The same age group accounted for over half of those living alone (Table 5.1 in Appendix A).

²⁹ Central Survey Unit, Continuous Household Survey, <http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/survey.asp2.htm>

The Family Resources Survey Urban Rural Report, published by the Department for Social Development, provides household data broken down by composition and urban rural classification.³⁰ The results for the 2012/13 survey show that the percentage of total households consisting of one adult female over the pension age³¹ (9%) is higher than the percentage of households composed of one male over the pension age (3%). This pattern is consistent across all areas, with the greatest disparity between females and males in absolute terms existing in the Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area, where 11% of households consisted of one female of pensionable age living alone, compared with 3% for males of pensionable age (Figure 5.1 and Table 5.2 in Appendix A).

Figure 5.1: Households by selected compositions and urban/rural classification, 2012/13



Source: Department for Social Development, Family Resources Survey Urban Rural Report: Northern Ireland, 2012-13, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/urban-rural-report-northern-ireland-2012-2013>

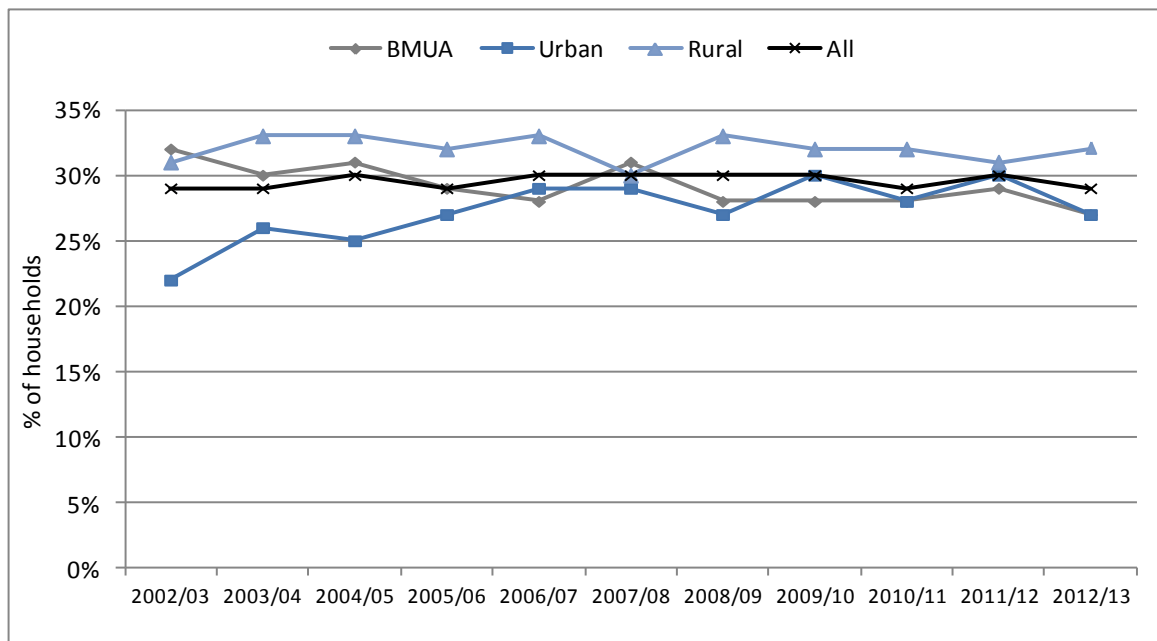
¹ See Appendix B for definition of areas.

³⁰ See Appendix B for details on the different urban/rural and East/West classifications.

³¹ Pensioners are defined here as all adults above the State Pension Age (SPA). The Family Resources Survey Urban Rural Report classifies men aged 65 and over as being of SPA, while women are defined to be of SPA based on their date of birth and the date of the interview.

Overall, households in rural areas were slightly more likely than those in urban areas to contain at least one adult of a pensionable age and this has remained consistent since 2008/09 (Figure 5.2). In 2012/13, 32% of households in rural areas had at least one adult of a pensionable age; slightly lower proportions were reported for urban areas (27%), the Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area (27%), and Northern Ireland as a whole (29%).

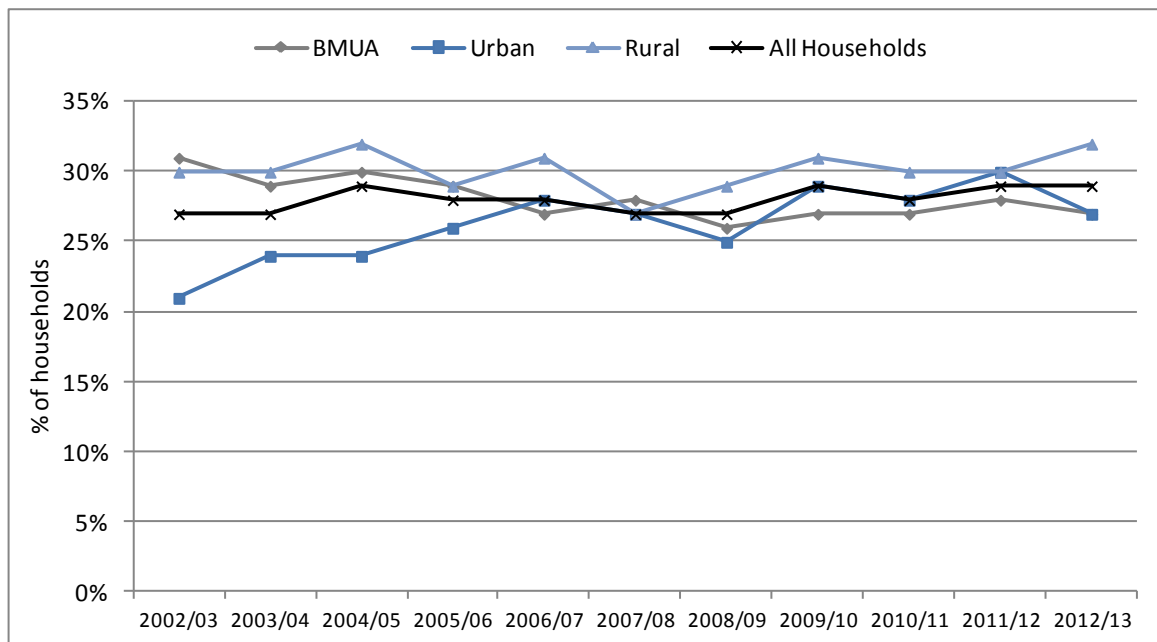
Figure 5.2: Percentage of households with one or more adults over the pension age by urban/rural classification, 2002/03 – 2012/13



Source: Department for Social Development, Family Resources Survey Urban Rural Report: Northern Ireland, 2012-13, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/urban-rural-report-northern-ireland-2012-2013>

In 2012/13, the percentage of households receiving the state retirement pension was highest in the Rural West (33%). Lower proportions were recorded in the Urban East (31%), the Rural East (31%), the Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area (27%) and the Urban West (24%) (Table 5.3 in Appendix A). Overall, rural households were more likely to receive the state pension than urban households in 2012/13 (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Percentage of households in receipt of the retirement pension by urban/rural classification, 2002/03 – 2012/13



Source: Department for Social Development, Family Resources Survey Urban Rural Report: Northern Ireland, 2012-13, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/urban-rural-report-northern-ireland-2012-2013>

Income distribution of pensioners

This section examines the position of Northern Ireland pensioners³² in the UK income distribution. All incomes are based on net equivalised disposable household income. The data are taken from the Households Below Average Income: Northern Ireland Report, 2013/14, which provides information on potential living standards as determined by disposable income.

Figures 5.4 and 5.5 look at the before housing costs (BHC) and after housing costs (AHC) income distributions of pensioners and all individuals in Northern Ireland for 2013/14, respectively. On both the BHC and AHC measures, pensioners are similarly distributed to the whole population.³³

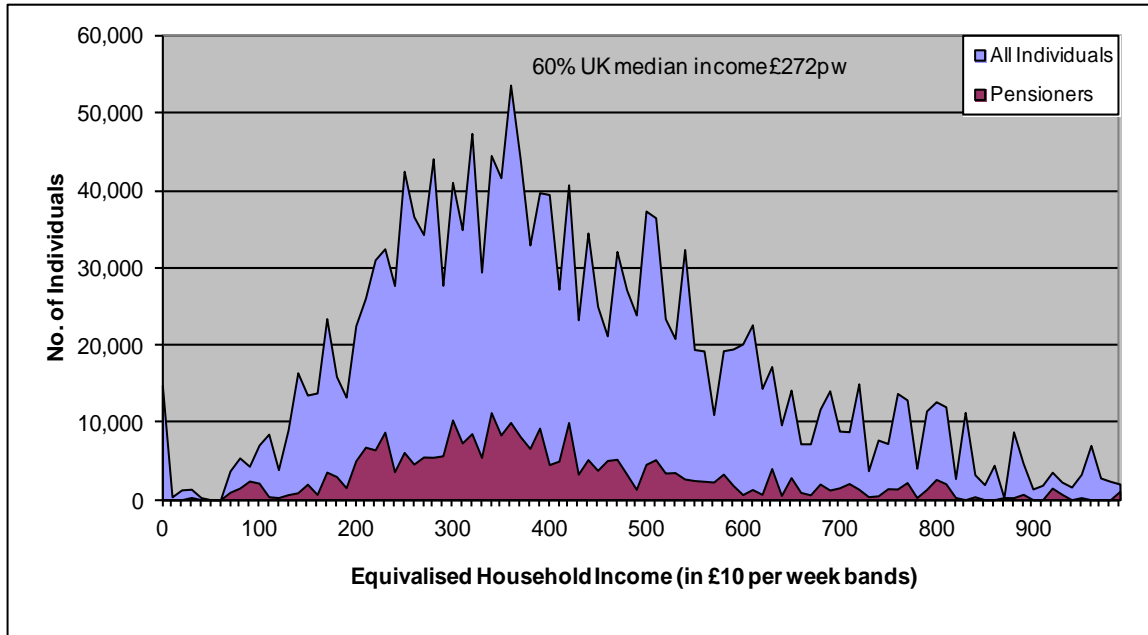
Before Housing Costs, 55% of pensioners in Northern Ireland fell into the bottom two quintiles of the UK income distribution, whereas only 24% fell into the top two quintiles BHC (Table 5.4 in Appendix A).

After Housing Costs, approximately 39% of pensioners in Northern Ireland fell into the bottom two quintiles of the UK income distribution, whereas approximately 34% fell into the top two quintiles AHC (Table 5.5 in Appendix A).

³²In this chapter, a pensioner is defined as a person of State Pension age or above. The State Pension Age is 65 for men and women are defined to be of SPA based on their date of birth and the date of the interview.

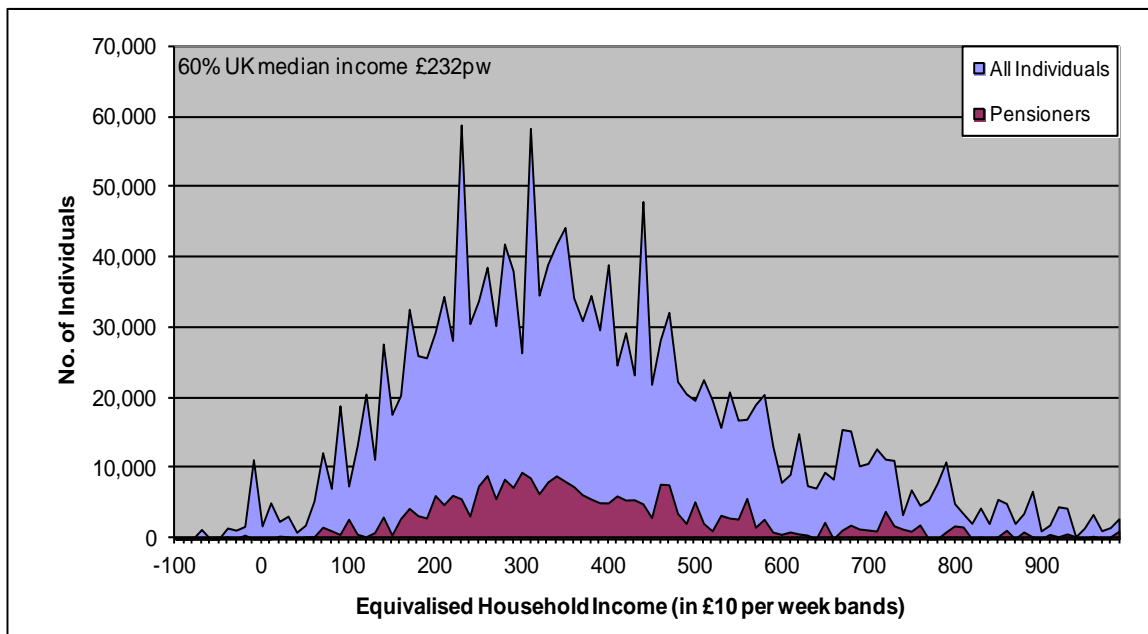
³³ Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Figure 5.4: Before housing costs (BHC) income distribution by income band for pensioners and all individuals, 2013-14



Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Figure 5.5: After housing costs (AHC) income distribution by income band for pensioners and all individuals, 2013/14



Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

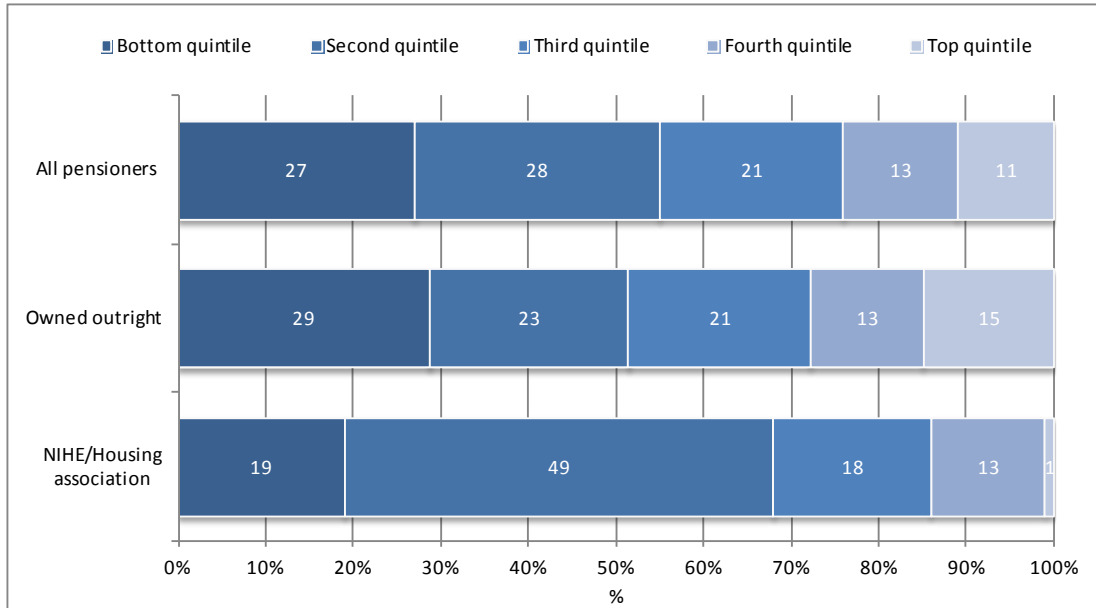
Pensioner couples living alone were more likely to be in the top two income quintiles of the UK income distribution than single pensioners who lived alone in 2013/14. On a BHC basis, approximately 26% of pensioner couples living alone and 17% of single pensioners living alone fell into the top two quintiles (Table 5.4 in Appendix A). After housing costs were deducted, the gap between the proportions of pensioner couples living alone and single pensioners living alone in the top two quintiles had narrowed but was still considerable (approximately 35% and 29% respectively – see Table 5.5 in Appendix A).

Perhaps intuitively, the proportion of single pensioners living alone falling within the bottom two quintiles of the UK income distribution BHC was higher than the same figure for pensioner couples living alone (approximately 64% v 52% - Table 5.4 in Appendix A). Again, deducting housing costs narrows the gap between the relative positions of the two household types; approximately 43% of single pensioners living alone compared to approximately 39% of pensioner couples living alone fell within the bottom two quintiles of the UK income distribution AHC in 2013/14 (Table 5.5 in Appendix A).

Figures 5.6 and 5.7 show the before and after housing costs quintile distribution of income for pensioners in Northern Ireland by housing tenure, respectively. Please note that due to sample size issues, the quintile distribution of income is not available, for either BHC or AHC, for those in private rented accommodation or those who own their house with a mortgage.

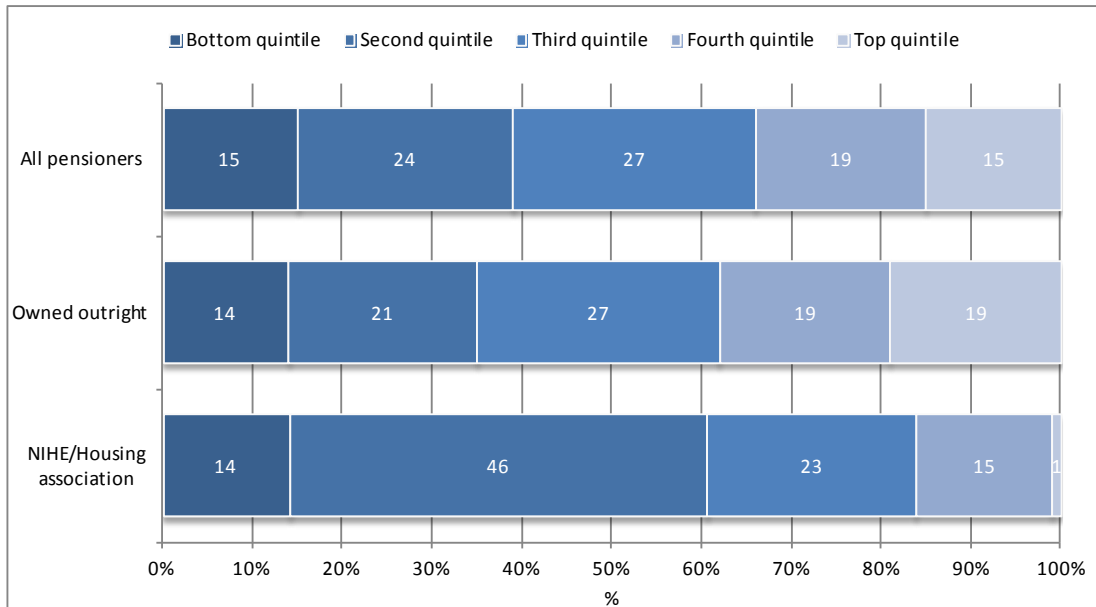
Before housing costs, the proportion of pensioners in NIHE/Housing Association tenure dwellings falling within the bottom two quintiles of the UK income distribution was higher than the same figure for those who own their house outright (approximately 68% and 52%, respectively). After housing costs were deducted, this gap further widened; approximately 60% of pensioners living in NIHE/Housing Association tenure dwellings fell within the bottom two quintiles of the UK income distribution AHC compared to approximately 35% of those who owned their house outright.

Figure 5.6: Quintile distribution of BHC income for pensioners in Northern Ireland by tenure, 2013/14



Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>
 Please note: the sample size was too small to allow sufficient analysis of the 'private rented' and 'owned with mortgage' categories.

Figure 5.7: Quintile distribution of AHC income for pensioners in Northern Ireland by tenure, 2013/14



Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>
 Please note: the sample size was too small to allow sufficient analysis of the 'private rented' and 'owned with mortgage' categories.

6. Composition of Low Income Pensioner Groups

The analysis in this chapter refers to data contained in Tables 6.1 to 6.2 in Appendix A.

This chapter analyses the composition of low income pensioner groups by various family and household characteristics. For the purposes of this analysis, low income is defined as households whose income is less than 60% of the contemporary UK median household income. The data from this chapter are taken from the Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland Report, 2013/14.³⁴

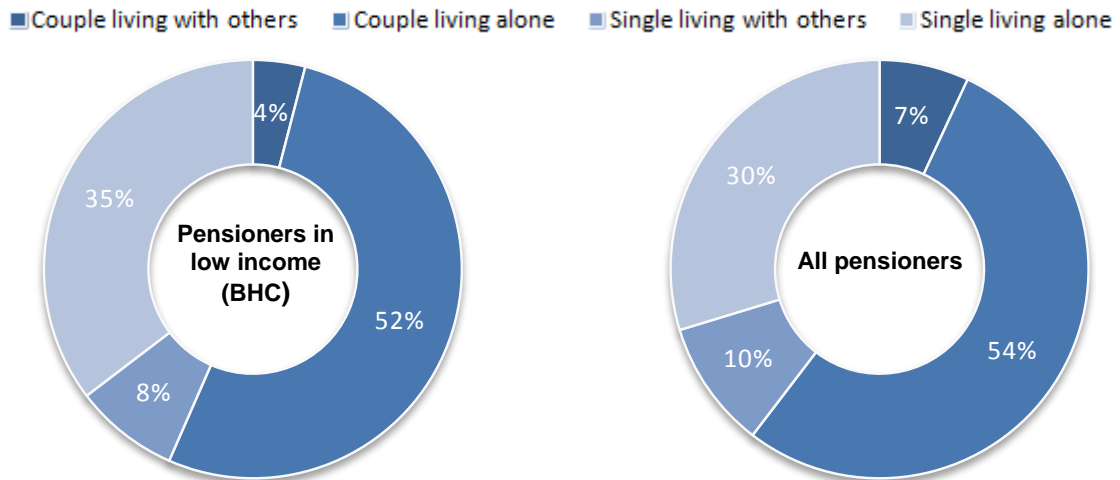
Please note that due to sample size issues, composition data for pensioners after housing costs are deducted is not available for 2013/14.

Ninety-four per cent of pensioners living in low income households BHC lived in a household where no-one was working in 2013/14; this compares to 82% of all pensioner households (Table 6.1 in Appendix A).

³⁴ In this chapter, a pensioner is defined as a person of State Pension age or above. The State Pension Age is 65 for men and women are defined to be of SPA based on their date of birth and the date of the interview.

Of those pensioners living in low income households BHC in 2013/14, 52% were in a couple living alone, 35% were single living alone, 8% were single and living with others and 4% were in a couple living with others. The figures for all pensioners showed a similar distribution (Figure 6.1 and Table 6.1 in Appendix A).

Figure 6.1: Composition of pensioners in the low income group (BHC) and all pensioners by family type, 2013/14

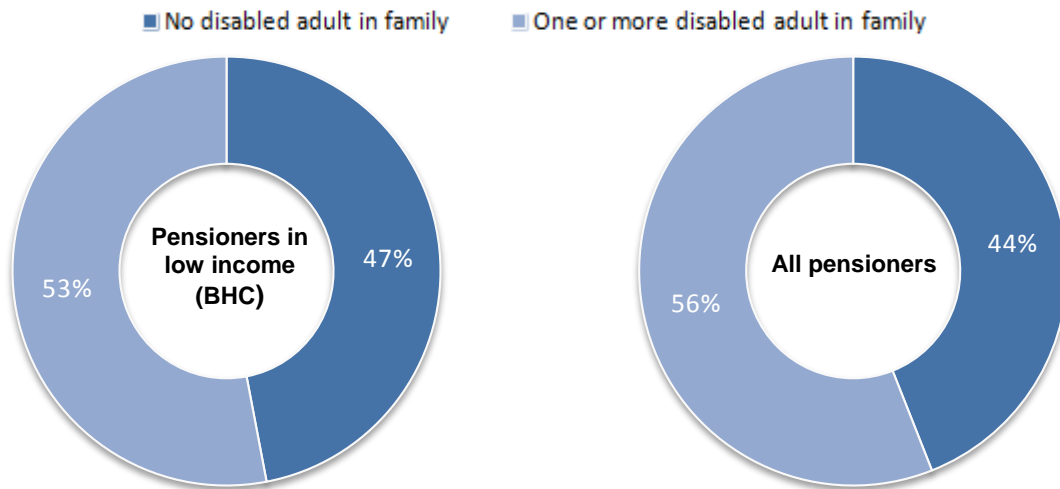


Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland Report, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Before housing costs, 63% of low income pensioners were female in 2013/14, with males accounting for the remaining 37%. Fifty-nine per cent of the pensioner population as a whole were female in 2013/14, with 41% male (Table 6.1 in Appendix A).

Figure 6.2 and Table 6.1 in Appendix A show that in 2013/14, 47% of low income pensioners BHC lived in a family with no disabled adults, with 53% living in a family with one or more disabled adult. Forty-four per cent of the pensioner population as a whole lived in a family with no disabled adults, with 56% living in a family with one or more disabled adult.

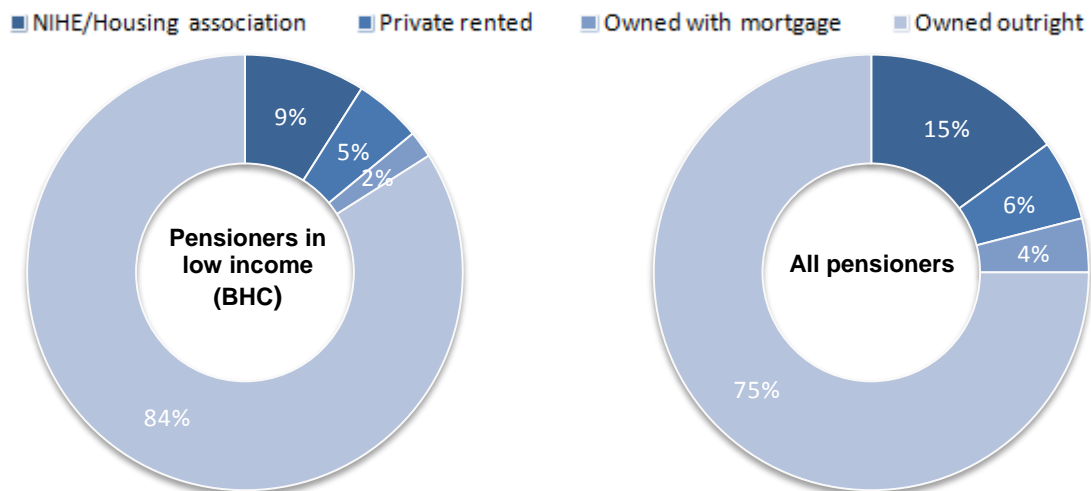
Figure 6.2: Composition of pensioners in the low income group (BHC) and all pensioners by disability, 2013/14



Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland Report, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Figure 6.3 and Table 6.1 in Appendix A show the percentage of pensioners in the BHC low income group by housing tenure in 2013/14. Eighty-four per cent of pensioners in the BHC low income group owned their house outright (compared to 75% of all pensioners), nine percent lived in NIHE or Housing Association accommodation (compared to 15% of all pensioners), 5% privately rented (compared to 6% of all pensioners), and 2% owned their house with a mortgage (compared to 4% of all pensioners).

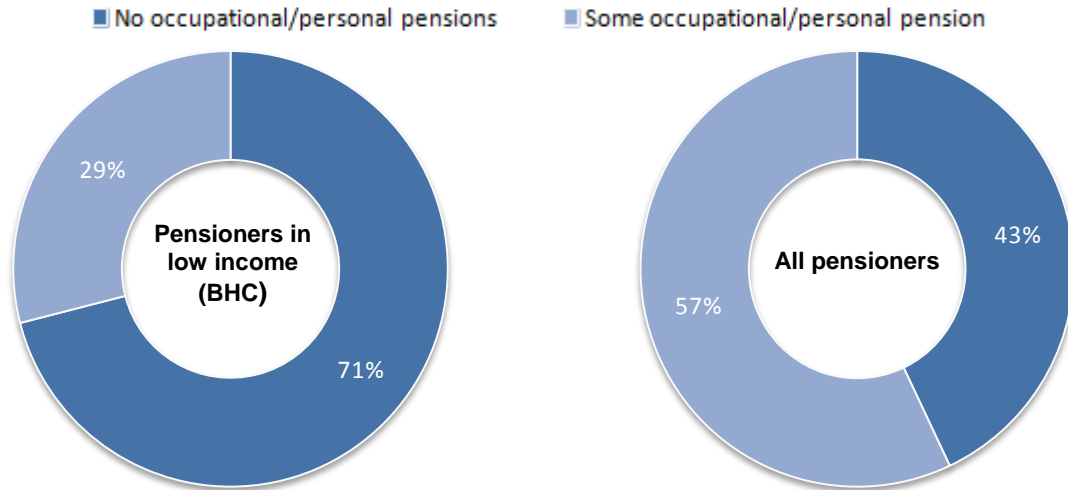
Figure 6.3: Composition of pensioners in the low income group (BHC) and all pensioners by housing tenure, 2013/14



Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland Report, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Figure 6.4 and Table 6.2 in Appendix A show that 71% of before housing costs low income pensioners had no occupational or personal pension in 2013/14. Taking the pensioner population as a whole, the proportion with no occupation or personal pension provision was much lower (43%).

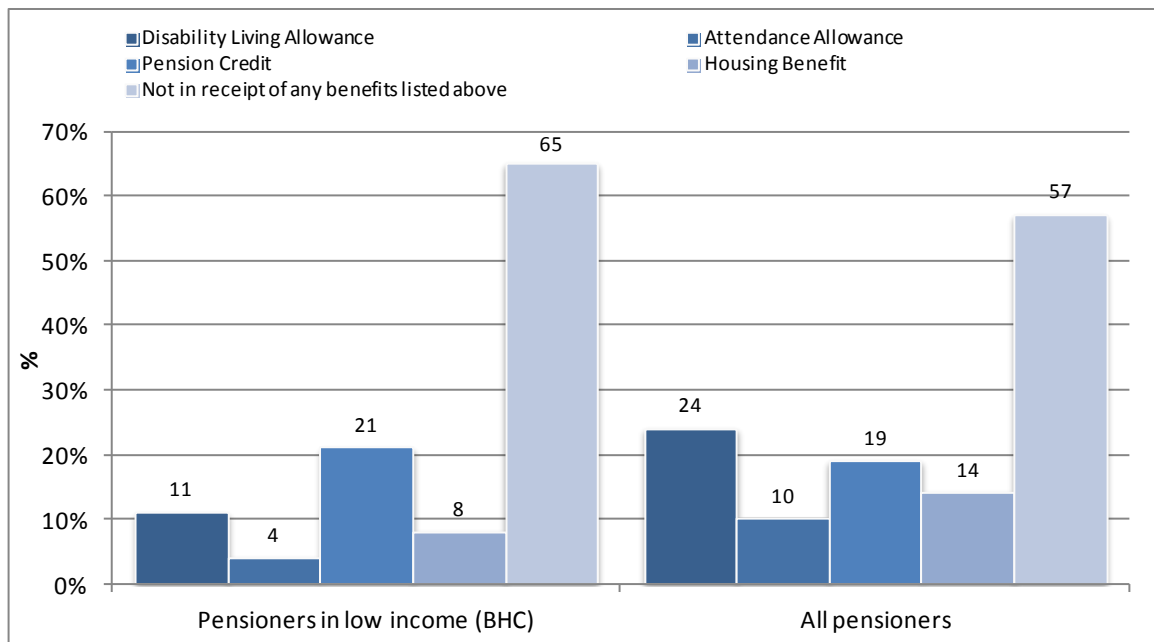
Figure 6.4: Composition of pensioners in the low income group (BHC) and all pensioners by pension receipt, 2013/14



Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland Report, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Before housing costs, 65% of low income pensioners were in a family that were not in receipt of Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Pension Credit or Housing Benefit in 2013/14 (Figure 6.5 and Table 6.2 in Appendix A). In comparison, 57% of all pensioners were in a family that were not in receipt of any of the above benefits. For Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance and Housing Benefit, the proportion of the BHC low income pensioners in families that received the benefit was lower than the proportion of all pensioners in receipt of the same benefit. In contrast, 21% of pensioners in the BHC low income group were in a family in receipt of Pension Credit compared to 19% of all pensioners.

Figure 6.5: Composition of pensioners in the low income group and all pensioners by state support received by family, 2013/14

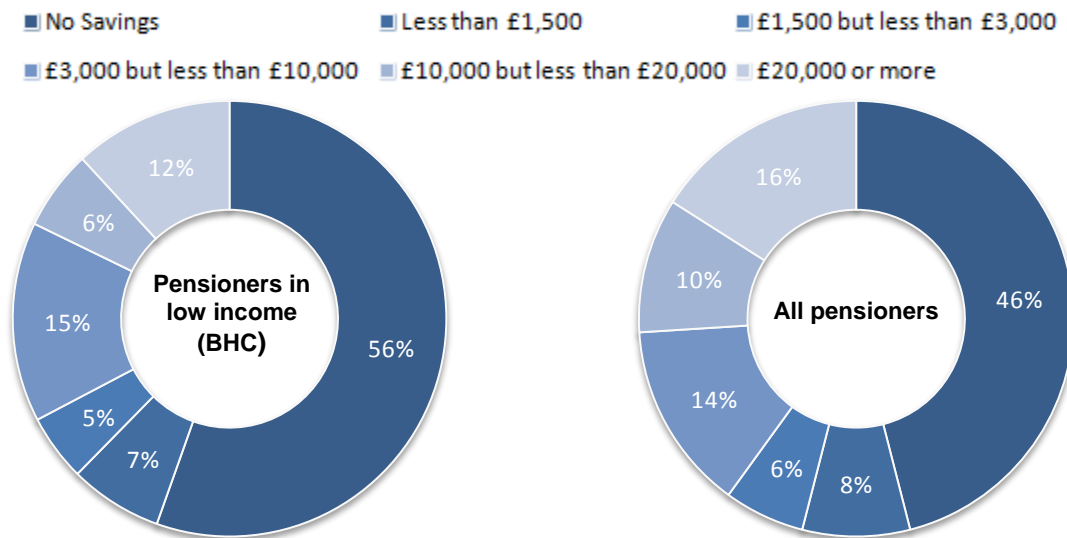


Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland Report, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Note: The percentage figures given for benefit receipt do not sum to 100% as they are not mutually exclusive groups, since people can receive more than one benefit.

Over half (56%) of before housing costs low income pensioners had no savings or investments in 2013/14. The proportion of all pensioners with no savings was lower, at 46%. The proportion with higher levels of savings (£10,000 or more) was lower among the low-income group of pensioners than among the pensioner population as a whole (Figure 6.6 and Table 6.2 in Appendix A).

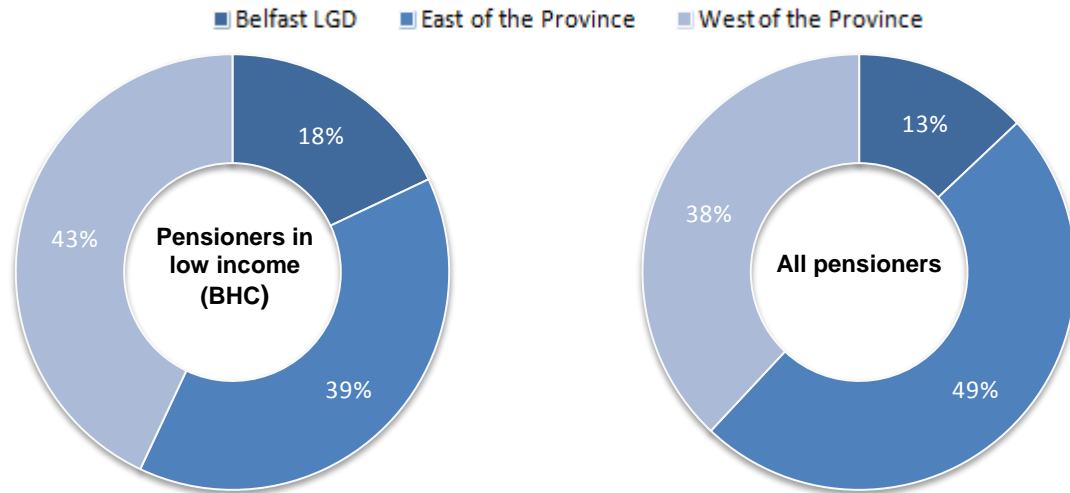
Figure 6.6: Composition of pensioners in the low income group and all pensioners by levels of savings and investment, 2013/14



Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland Report, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Figure 6.7 and Table 6.2 in Appendix A show that 18% of BHC low income pensioners lived in Belfast LGD, with 39% living in the East of the Province, and the remaining 43% living in the West of the Province. Among all pensioners, 13% lived in Belfast LGD, 49% lived in the East of the Province, and 38% lived in the West of the Province.

Figure 6.7: Composition of pensioners in the low income group and all pensioners by region³⁵, 2013/14



Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland Report, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

³⁵ Please see Appendix B for a definition of these regions.

7. Risk of Falling into Low Income Pensioner Groups

The analysis in this chapter refers to data contained in Tables 7.1 to 7.3 in Appendix A.

This chapter analyses poverty risk characteristics relating to pensioners living in relative low income. Relative low income or relative income poverty is defined as the proportion of the population group living in a household whose income is less than 60% of the contemporary UK median household income.

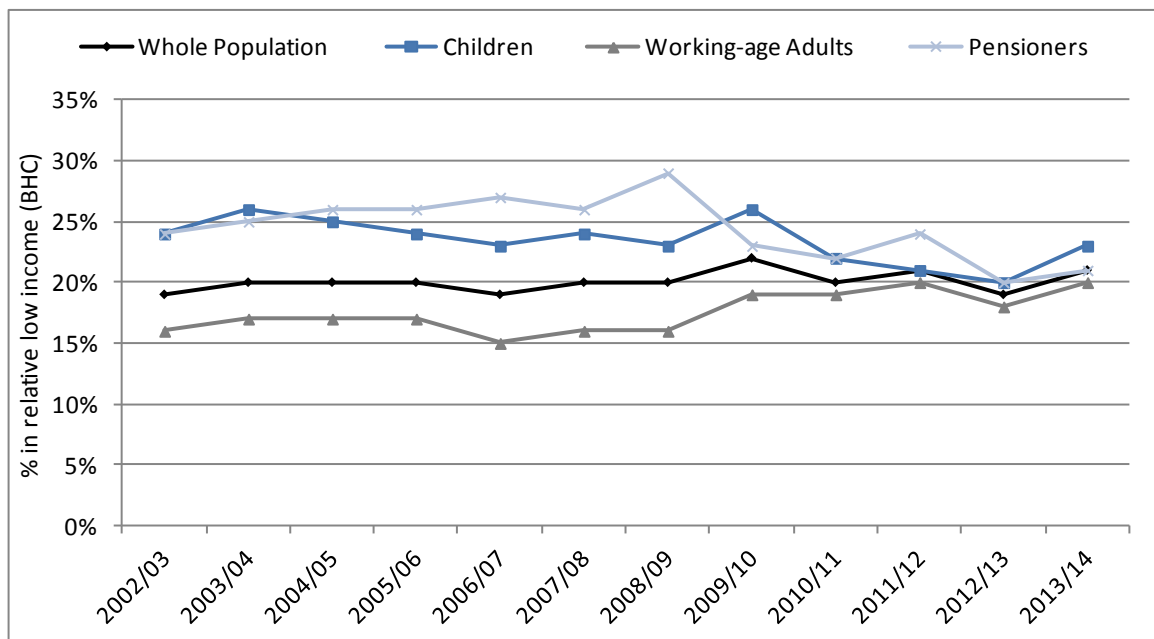
In this chapter pensioners are defined as all adults above the State Pension Age (SPA). The SPA for men is taken as 65, while women are defined to be of SPA based on their date of birth and the date of the interview.

2013/14 high level data

Figure 7.1 and Table 7.1 in Appendix A show that in Northern Ireland in 2013/14, 21% of pensioners were in relative poverty BHC; a one percentage point increase from the previous year but still comparatively low when looking at the long term trend and eight percentage points lower than the series high in 2008/09. This relative poverty rate of 21% represents approximately 63,000 pensioners.

Compared to other population groups, pensioners (21%) were more likely to be in relative poverty BHC than working-age adults (20%), less likely than children (23%) and equally as likely as the population as a whole (21%).

Figure 7.1: Relative low income measure for all lifecycle groups before housing costs, Northern Ireland, 2002/03 to 2013/14



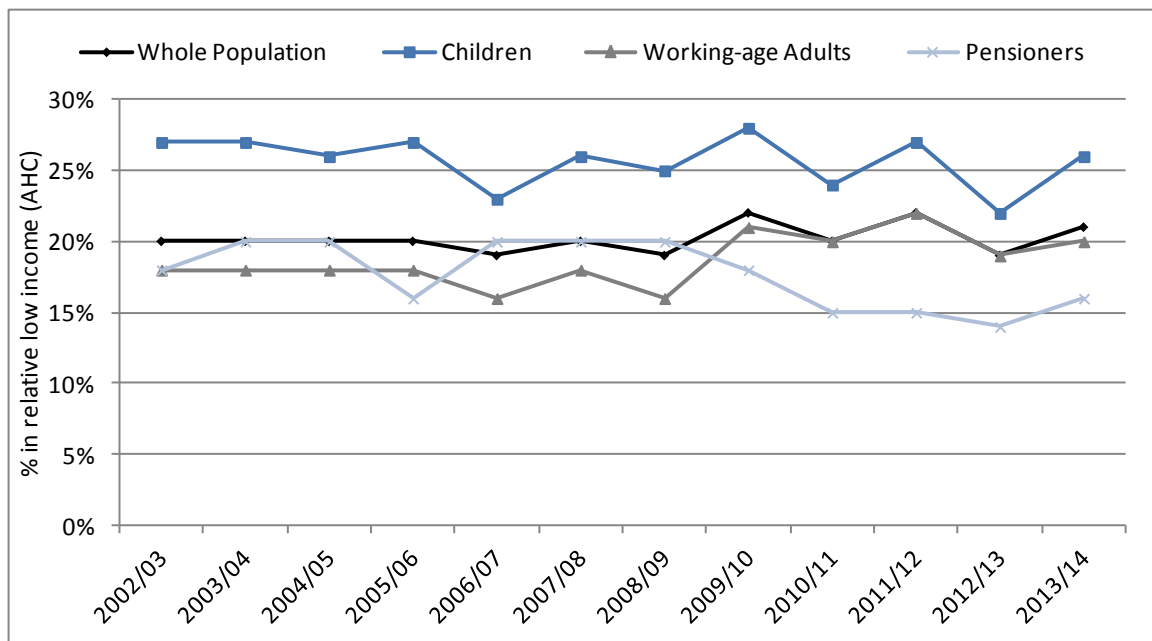
Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Figure 7.2 and Table 7.1 in Appendix A show that in 2013/14 the percentage of pensioners in relative poverty AHC was 16%; two percentage points higher than in 2012/13, but still comparatively low over the time series. This relative poverty rate of 16% represents approximately 47,000 pensioners.

In 2013/14, pensioners were the only lifecycle group to show a decrease in the relative poverty rate when moving from the BHC measure to the AHC measure. Indeed, pensioners were considerably less likely than children (26%), working age adults (20%), and the population as a whole (21%) to be in relative income poverty after housing costs were deducted (Figure 7.2 and Table 7.1 in Appendix A).

Over the time series presented, 2002/03 and 2013/14, the percentage of pensioners in relative poverty AHC has remained consistently lower than the percentage of pensioners in relative poverty BHC. This is partly due to pensioners having lower housing costs compared to the population as a whole.³⁶

Figure 7.2: Relative low income measure for all lifecycle groups after housing costs, Northern Ireland, 2002/03 to 2013/14



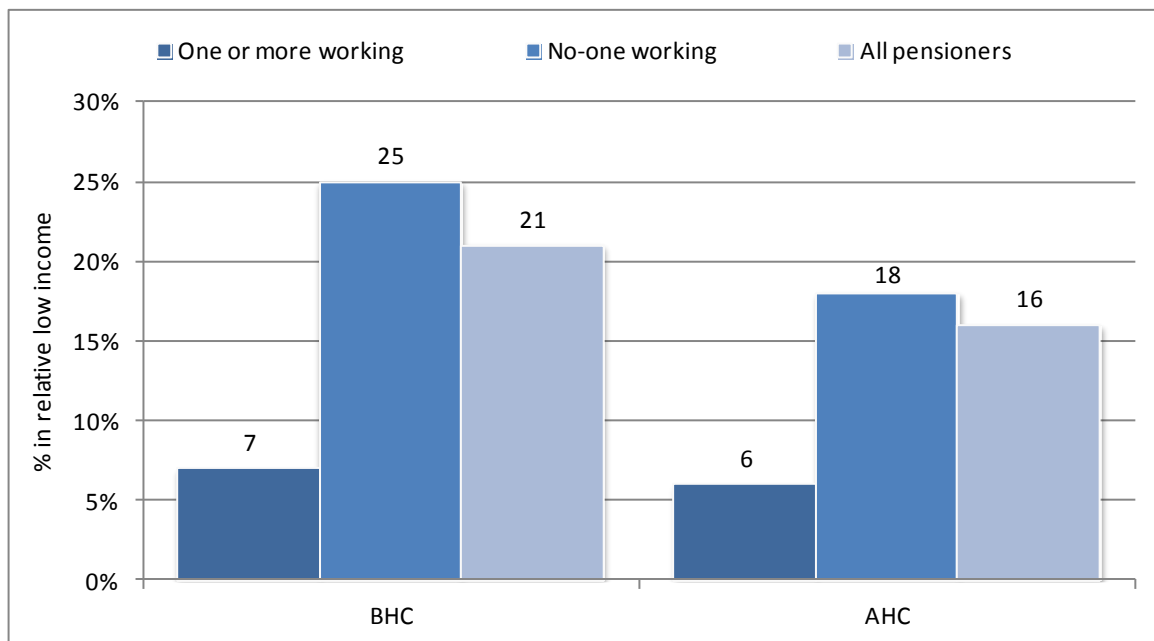
Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

³⁶ Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

2013/14 detailed data

A quarter (25%) of pensioners who were part of a family where no-one was working lived in households that were in relative poverty BHC in 2013/14 (Figure 7.3 and Table 7.2 in Appendix A). After housing costs were deducted, this proportion fell to 18%. Relative poverty rates were much lower among pensioners who were part of a family where one or more adults were working; 7% BHC and 6% AHC (Figure 7.3 and Table 7.2 in Appendix A).

Figure 7.3: Percentage of pensioners in relative low income by economic status of adults in the family, 2013/14



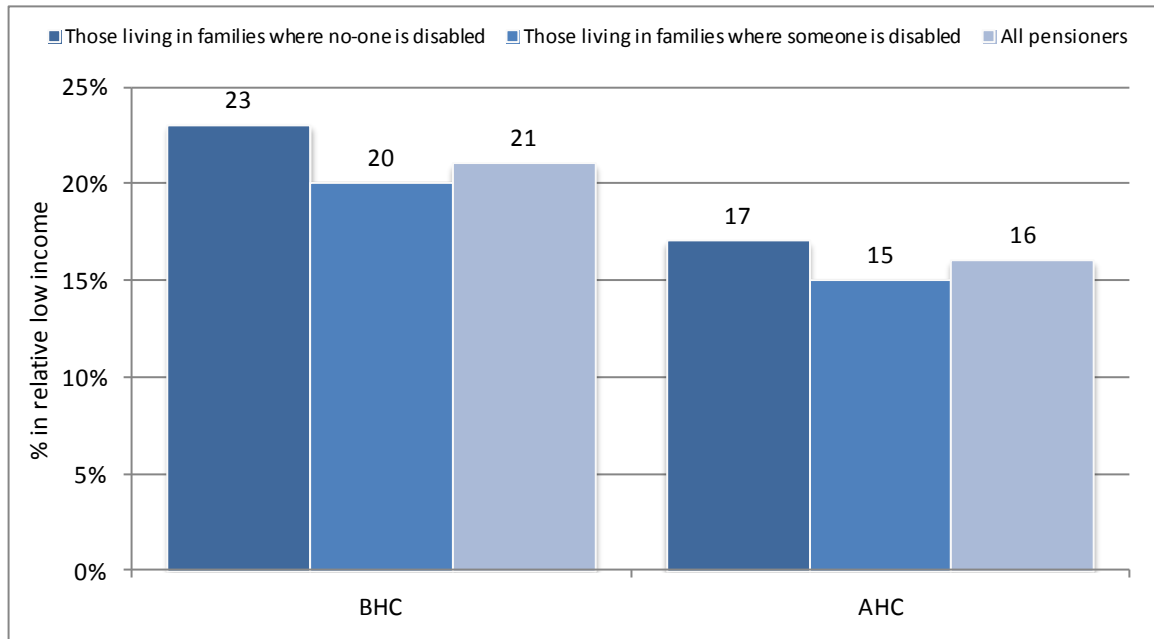
Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

A single pensioner living alone was more likely to be in relative poverty when compared to a pensioner couple living alone on the BHC measure (26% and 21% respectively). After housing costs were deducted, the opposite was true; 15% of single pensioners living alone were in relative poverty AHC, compared to 17% of pensioner couples living alone (Table 7.2 in Appendix A).

Males experienced slightly lower rates of relative poverty BHC than females in 2013/14 (20% v 23%). The same was true when looking at the AHC measure (Males - 15%; Females - 17%).

The BHC relative poverty rate for pensioners living in families where someone is disabled was 20% in 2013/14 – slightly lower than the rate for those pensioners living in families where no-one is disabled (23%). After housing costs were deducted the proportions for both categories decreased but the general trend persisted (Figure 7.4 and Table 7.2 in Appendix A).

Figure 7.4: Percentage of pensioners in relative low income by disability, 2013/14

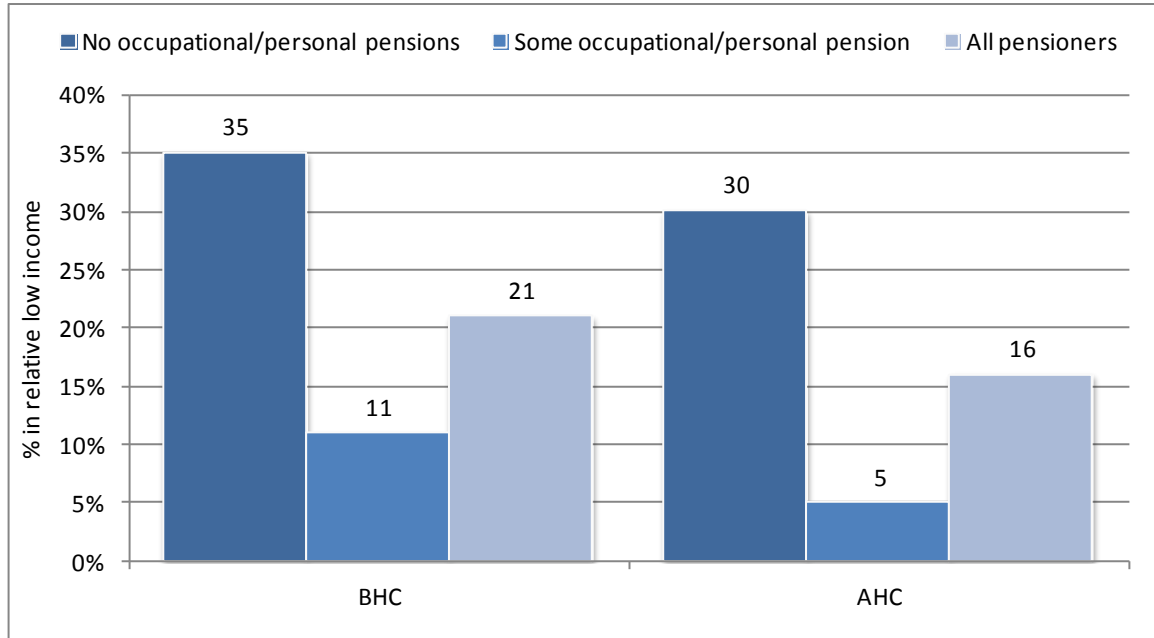


Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

In 2013/14, the relative low income rate for those pensioners who owned their house outright was 24% BHC. This decreased to 15% after housing costs were deducted. In comparison, pensioners living in NIHE/Housing Association dwellings were substantially less likely to experience relative poverty BHC (14%) but more likely AHC (17%) (Table 7.3 in Appendix A).

In 2013/14, pensioners with no occupational or personal pension were considerably more likely to be in relative poverty than those with some form of occupational or personal pension provision, on both the before and after housing costs measures (Figure 7.5 and Table 7.3 in Appendix A).

Figure 7.5: Percentage of pensioners in relative low income by pension receipt, 2013/14



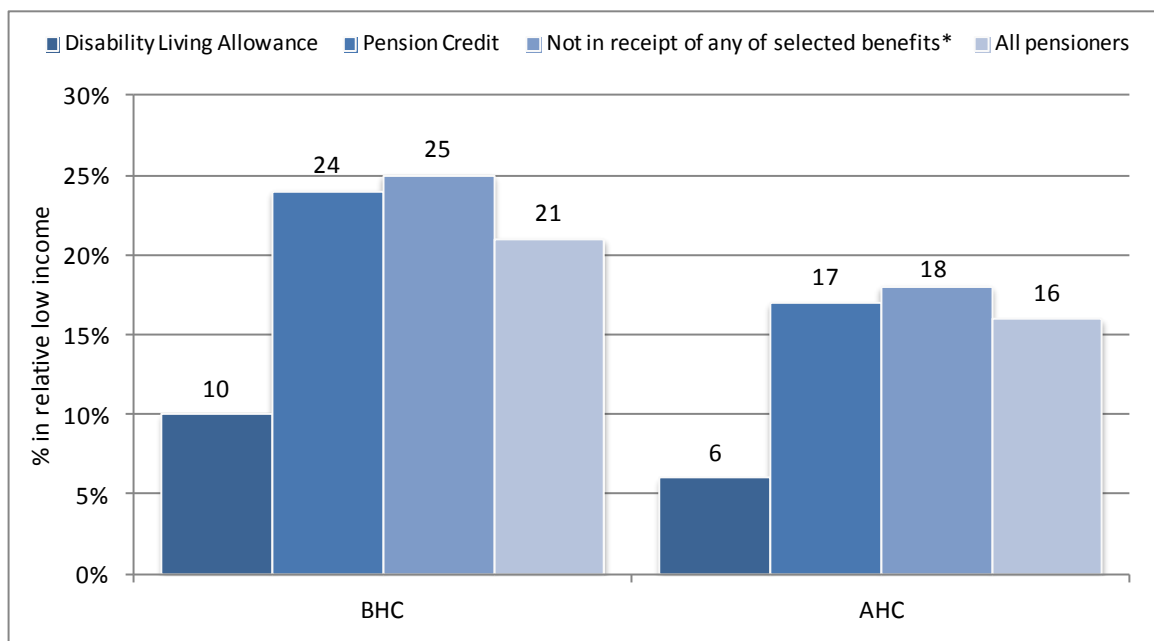
Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

One quarter (25%) of pensioners who lived in families that did not receive the Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Pension Credit or Housing Benefit were in BHC relative poverty 2013/14.

After housing costs were deducted, 18% of these pensioners were in relative poverty. Similar proportions were reported for pensioners living in households in receipt of Pension Credit, and this was true on both the BHC (24%) and AHC (17%) measures.

Pensioners living in families in receipt of Disability Living Allowance had much lower levels of relative poverty both BHC (10%) and AHC (6%) (Figure 7.6 and Table 7.3 in Appendix A).

Figure 7.6: Percentage of pensioners in relative low income by state support received by family, 2013/14



Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

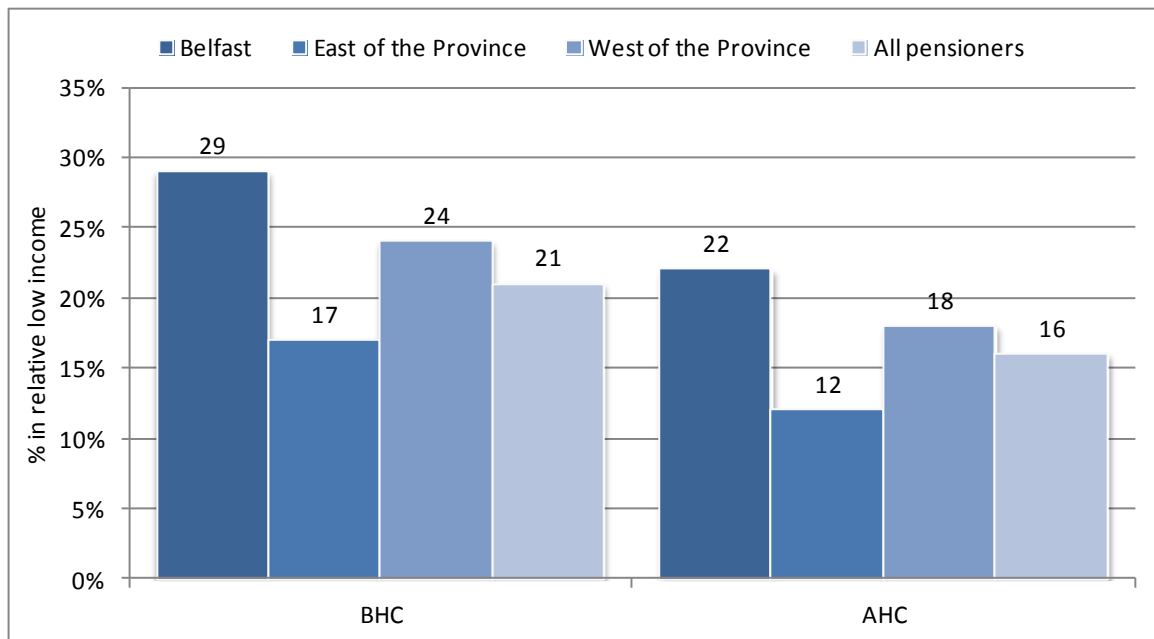
* The selected benefits are: Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Pension Credit and Housing Benefit. Due to a sample size issues, analysis for those families in receipt of Attendance Allowance and Housing Benefit is not available.

Pensioners who had no savings or investments had relative poverty rates which were above the Northern Ireland average for all pensioners, both BHC (26% v 21%) and AHC (22% v 16%).

There was little difference in the proportion of Protestant or Catholic pensioners in relative poverty, both BHC (22% for both) and AHC (Protestant – 16% and Catholic 17%).

Figure 7.7 and Table 7.3 in Appendix A show the percentage of pensioners in relative low income by region in 2013/14. Belfast LGD had the highest rate of pensioner relative poverty, both BHC (29%) and AHC (22%). The rates of pensioner poverty were lower in the West of the Province (BHC – 24% and AHC – 18%) and East of the Province (BHC – 17% and AHC – 12%).

Figure 7.7: Percentage of pensioners in relative low income by region*, 2013/14



Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

*For a definition of these areas, please see Appendix B.

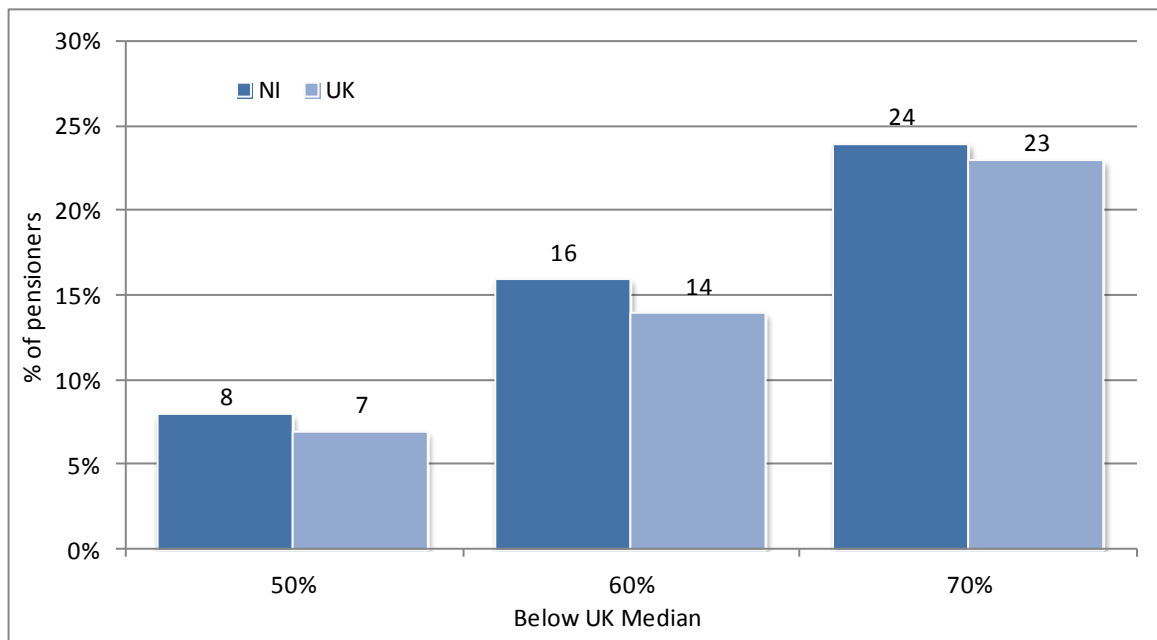
8. Comparison of NI & UK Low Income Groups³⁷

The analysis in this chapter primarily refers to data contained in Table 8.1 in Appendix A.

The data used in this chapter are taken from the Households Below Average Income: Northern Ireland Report 2013/14. Comparisons between Northern Ireland and the UK are most appropriately made on an after housing costs basis, due to the difference in the way water charges are collected.³⁸

As Figure 8.1 and Table 8.1 show, 16% of pensioners in Northern Ireland were in relative poverty AHC, which was two percentage points higher than in the UK as a whole (14%). The proportion of pensioners in Northern Ireland below all three of the thresholds shown was slightly higher than in the UK as a whole (AHC).

Figure 8.1: Percentage of pensioners below median income (AHC) thresholds for Northern Ireland and United Kingdom, 2013/14



Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

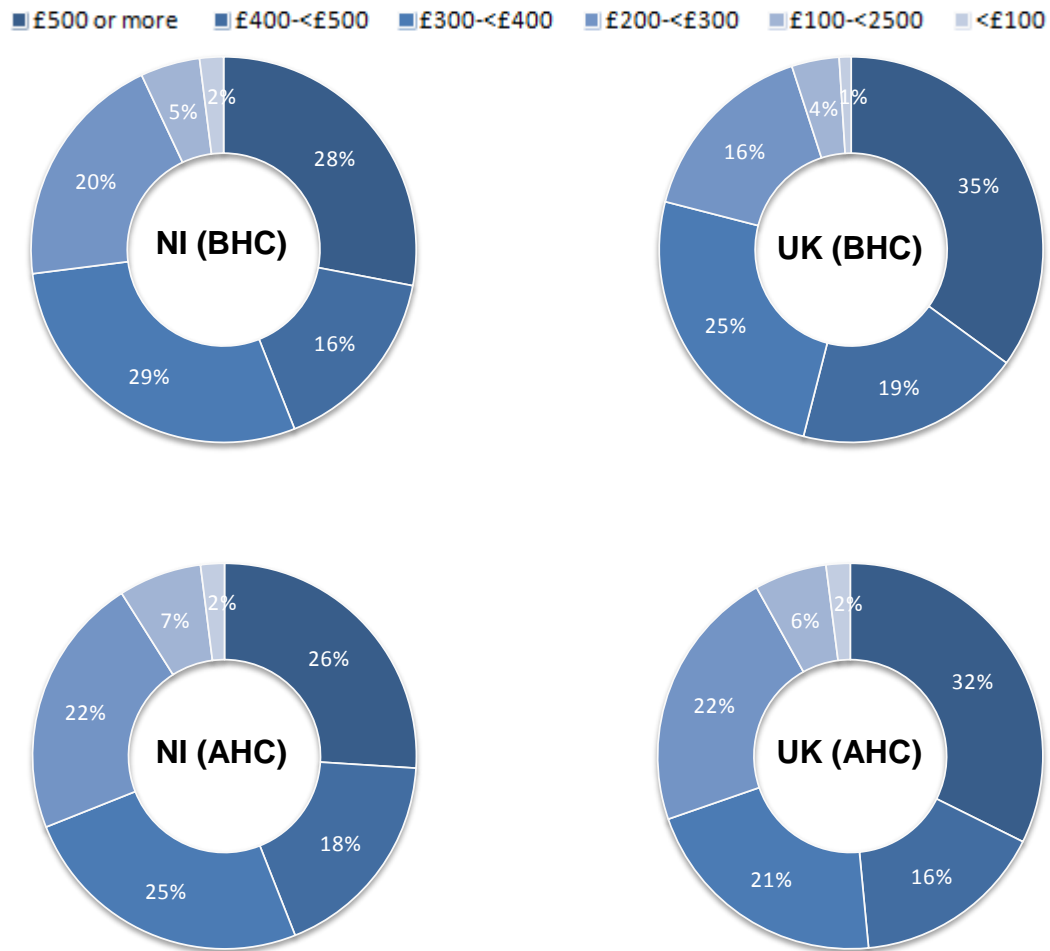
³⁷ In this chapter pensioners are defined as all adults above the State Pension Age (SPA). The SPA for men is taken as 65, while women are defined to be of SPA based on their date of birth and the date of the interview.

³⁸ Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Figure 8.2 shows the proportions of pensioners in Northern Ireland and United Kingdom living in households by varying bands of equivalised household income for 2013/14. Again, only the AHC measure is comparable between Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom, although the BHC measure is included for reference.

On the AHC measure we can see Northern Ireland was relatively comparable with the United Kingdom in most of the income bands, with the exception of those with incomes of £500 or more per week, where the United Kingdom recorded a higher percentage; 32% compared to 26%.

Figure 8.2: Proportion of pensioners in Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom by income bands, 2013/14



Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

9. Lifestyle

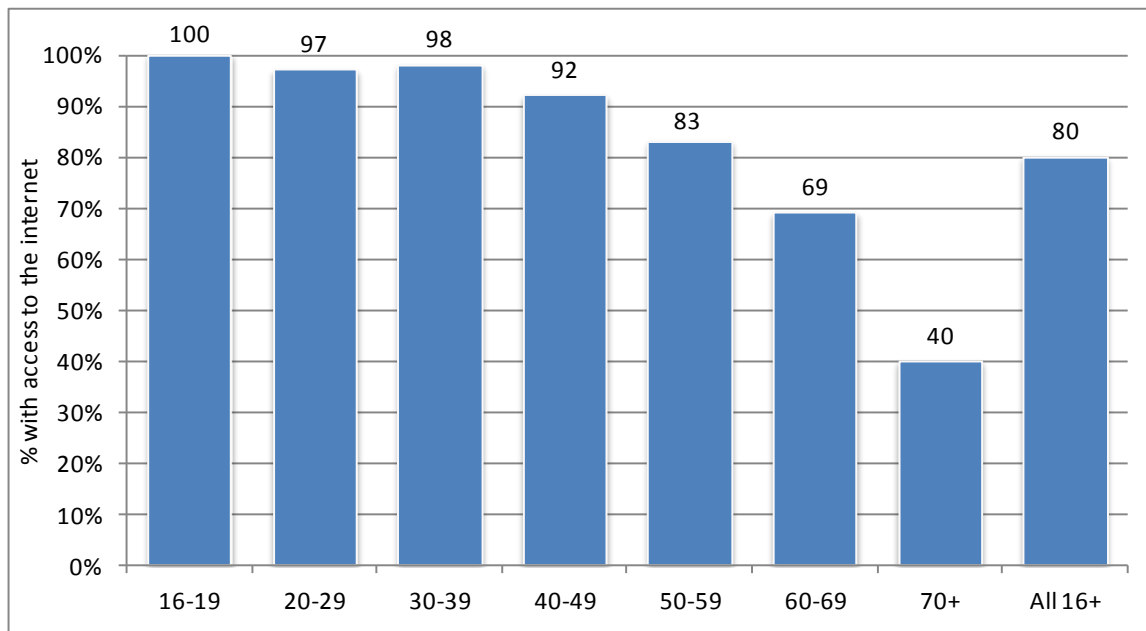
The analysis in this chapter refers to data contained in Tables 9.1 to 9.12 in Appendix A.

This section examines issues relating to the lifestyle patterns of older people.³⁹ Internet access, mobile phone ownership, economic activity rates, and travel-related data, disaggregated by age, are analysed.

Internet Access

While 80% of all individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland had access to the internet⁴⁰ in 2014/15, the level of access varies markedly by age. As Figure 9.1 and Table 9.5 in Appendix A show, for those aged under 40, access to the internet was almost universal. The figure drops to 92% among 40-49 year olds and decreases further among the older age groups. Sixty-nine per cent of those in the 60-69 age group had access to the internet, and this dropped to 40% for those aged 70 and over.

Figure 9.1: Individual internet access by age group, 2014/15



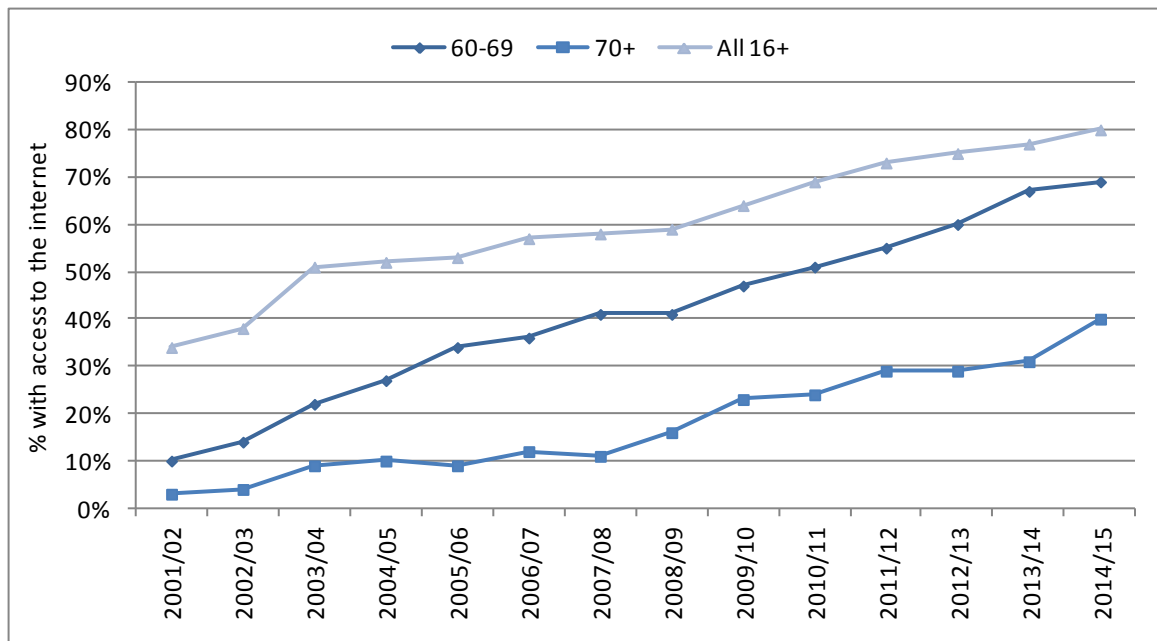
Source: Central Survey Unit, Continuous Household Survey, 2014/15

³⁹ Expenditure data from the 2009 Living Costs and Food Survey for Northern Ireland are included in Appendix A.

⁴⁰ Access to the internet includes all means of access – home or work computer, digital television, mobile phone or other.

Figure 9.2 and Table 9.5 in Appendix A show that the proportion of the total population with access to the internet has more than doubled between 2001/02 and 2014/15, from 34% to 80%. Among those aged 60 to 69, there has been a large increase in the proportion accessing the internet, with 69% accessing it in 2014/15 compared to 10% in 2001/02. Among those aged 70 and over, there was an even larger proportionate increase in access over this period (from 3% to 40%).

Figure 9.2: Individual internet access by selected age group, 2001/02 to 2014/15

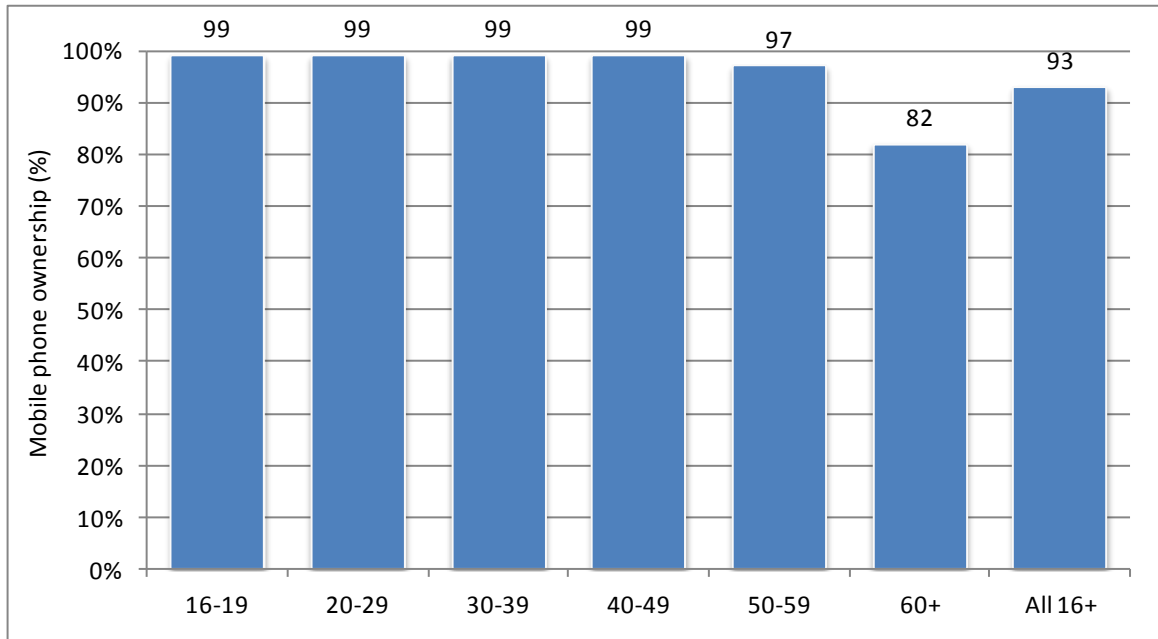


Source: Central Survey Unit, Continuous Household Survey, 2001/02 – 2014/15

Mobile phone ownership

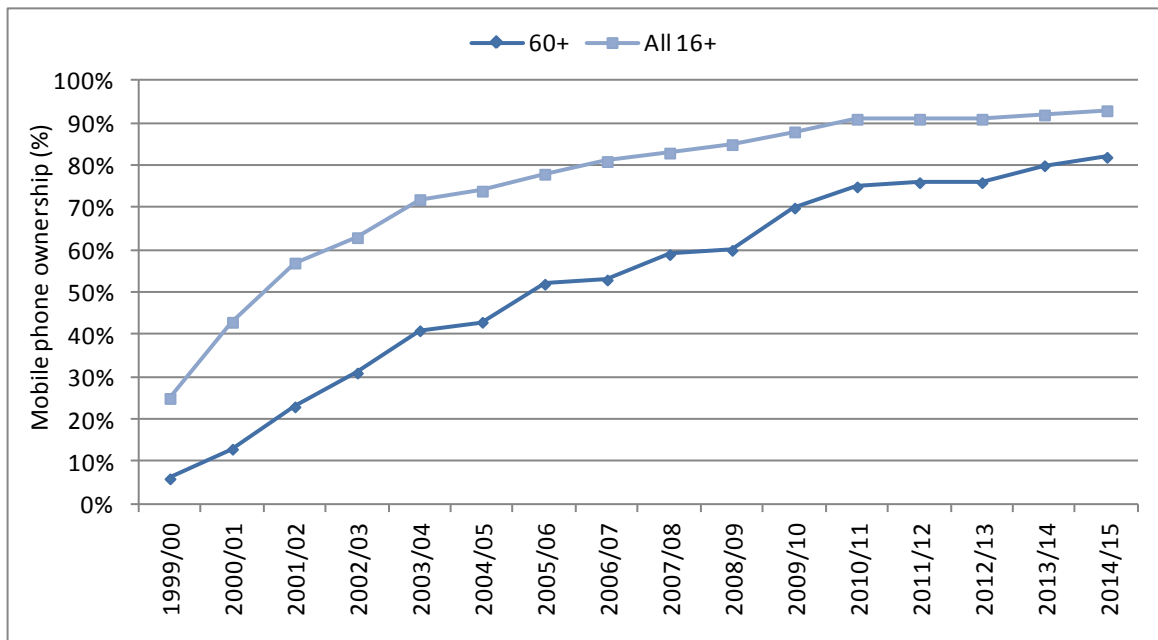
Ninety-three per cent of individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland owned a mobile phone in 2014/15. Figure 9.3 and Table 9.6 in Appendix A show that mobile phone ownership rates for all age groups apart from those aged 60 and over was at least 97%. Eighty-two per cent of those aged 60 and over owned a mobile phone. While this is lower than that for any other age group, ownership rates among older people have increased markedly from 6% since 1999/00, the year this question was first asked in the Continuous Household Survey (Figure 9.4).

Figure 9.3: Mobile phone ownership by age group, 2014/15



Source: Central Survey Unit, Continuous Household Survey, 2014/15

Figure 9.4: Mobile phone ownership by selected age group, 1999/00 to 2014/15



Source: Central Survey Unit, Continuous Household Survey, 2001/02 – 2014/15

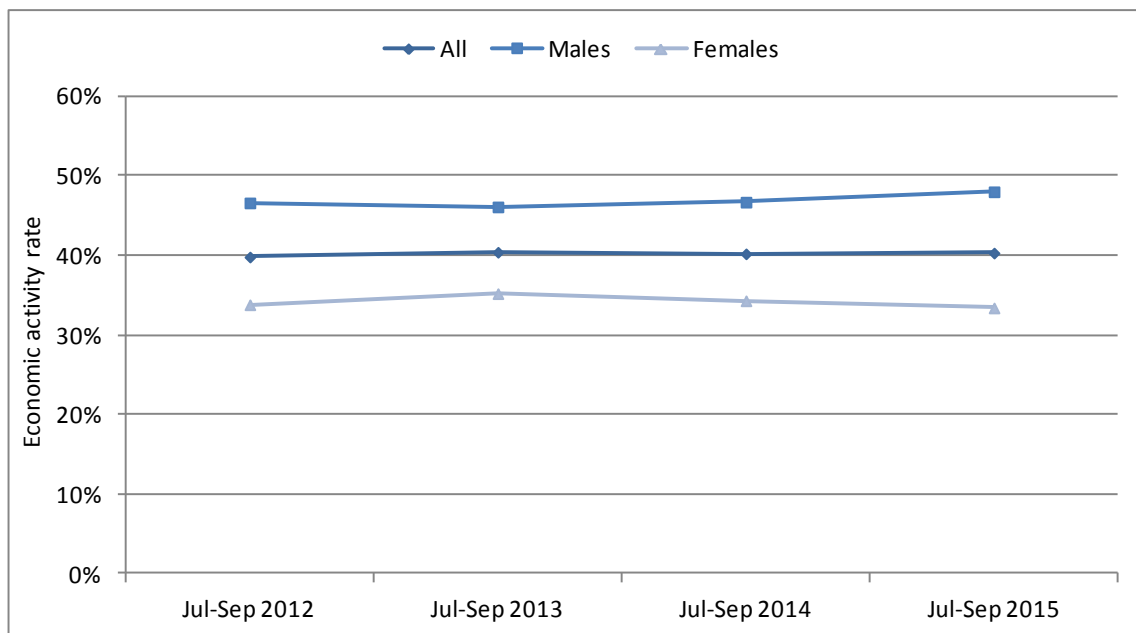
Labour market

This section analyses data on the economic activity rate taken from the Labour Force Survey. The economic activity rate is the proportion of persons in any specified age group who are economically active, where people aged 16 and over who are in employment or unemployed are classified as economically active.

Less than one in ten (9.0%) people aged 65 and over were economically active between July and September 2015; this compares to 72.5% of working age (16 to 64) people over the same period (Table 9.7 in Appendix A).

Over the period presented in Figure 9.5, the proportion of individuals aged 50 and over who were economically active has remained relatively constant at approximately two in five (40.3% for July to September 2015). The rate amongst males aged 50 and over has been consistently higher than the rate among females, and has increased from 46.6% to 48.0% between July to September 2012 and the same period in 2015. Over this same period, the economic activity rate among females aged 50 and over has decreased slightly, from 33.8% to 33.4% (Table 9.7 in Appendix A).

Figure 9.5: Economic activity rate of those aged 50 and over by gender, July to September 2012 – 2015



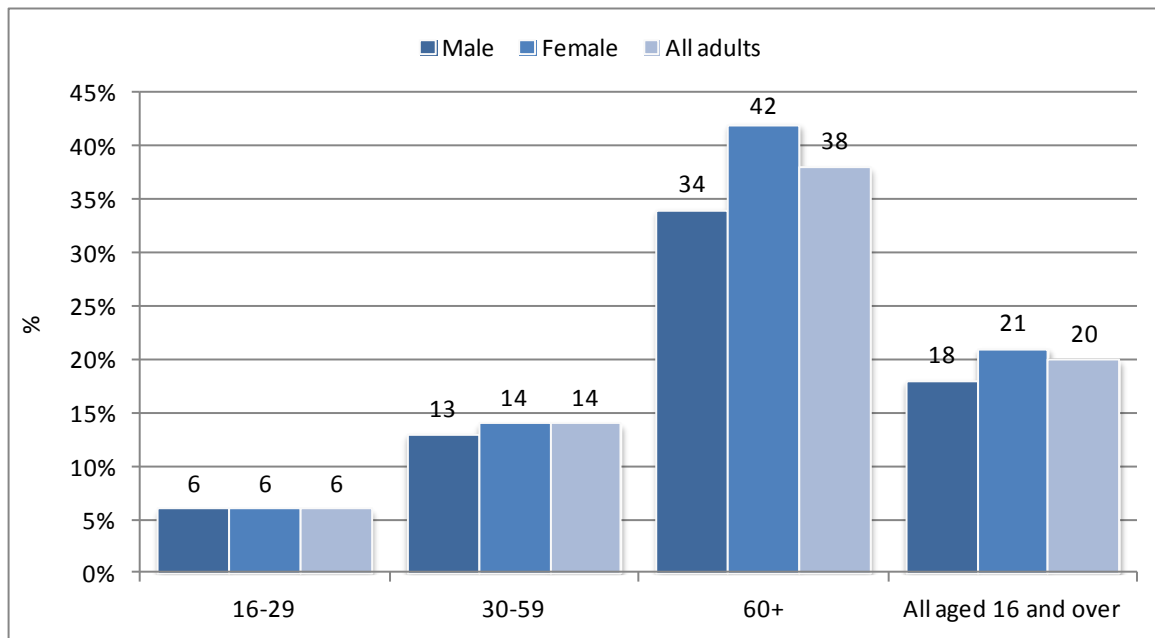
Source: NISRA Economic and Labour Market Statistics, Labour Force Survey, November 2015, <https://www.detini.gov.uk/articles/labour-force-survey>

Transport and travel

Data from this section are taken from the Travel Survey for Northern Ireland.⁴¹ For those aged 60 and over, the car was the most commonly used main mode of transport between 2011 and 2013 (Tables 9.8 to 9.11 in Appendix A).

Figure 9.6 and Table 9.12 that, over the period 2011-2013, difficulty with travel due to a physical disability or a long-standing health problem⁴² increased with age: while only 6% of 16-29 year olds had difficulty with travel due to a physical disability or a long-standing health problem, for those aged 60 and over the proportion was 38%. Amongst this older age group, females (42%) were more likely to experience difficulty travelling than males (34%).

Figure 9.6: Percentage who had difficulty with travel due to physical disability by age and gender, 2011-13



Source: Department for Regional Development, Travel Survey for Northern Ireland, 2001-03 to 2011-13, <https://www.drndi.gov.uk/articles/travel-survey-northern-ireland>

⁴¹ See: Travel Survey for Northern Ireland In-depth Report, 2011-13,

<https://www.drndi.gov.uk/publications/travel-survey-northern-ireland-tsnl-depth-report-2011-2013>

⁴² A respondent is said to have difficulty with travel due to a physical disability if they have answered yes to one or more of the 4 following questions: “Do you have any physical disability or other long-standing health problem that makes it difficult for you to...” “...go out on foot?”, “...use buses or coaches?”, “...use trains?” or “...drive a car?”

10. Fuel Poverty

The analysis in this chapter refers to data contained in Tables 10.1 to 10.9 in Appendix A.

Data from this chapter are taken from the Northern Ireland House Condition Survey. One of the key objectives of this survey is to provide an assessment of fuel poverty in Northern Ireland. **Please note that the most recent fuel poverty data available are from 2011 – no update on these figures was available for the 2015 report.**

A household is considered to be in fuel poverty if, in order to maintain a satisfactory level of heating (21°C in the main living area and 18°C in other occupied rooms), it is required to spend in excess of 10 per cent of its household income on all fuel use.⁴³

Figure 10.1 and Table 10.1 in Appendix A show the percentage of households in fuel poverty by age of the household reference person (HRP) between 2001 and 2011. Over time, fuel poverty has generally increased for the different HRP age groups. Much of this can be attributed to increases in the price of fuel and continued dependence on oil, electric and solid fuel for heating in Northern Ireland.⁴⁴ However, between 2009 and 2011 the level of fuel poverty actually decreased for each HRP age group, with the exception of the 40-59 age bracket. Overall fuel poverty decreased from 43.7% to 42.0% during this period.

Despite this, households headed by older people were much more likely to be living in fuel poverty than other households. Of those households with a HRP of 75 and over, 66.3% were in fuel poverty in 2011. The corresponding figure was 52.0% for the 60 to 74 HRP age group. This compares to 38.9% for the 40 to 59 HRP age group, 25.6% for the 25 to 39 HRP age group and 44.2% for those with a HRP aged between 17 and 24.

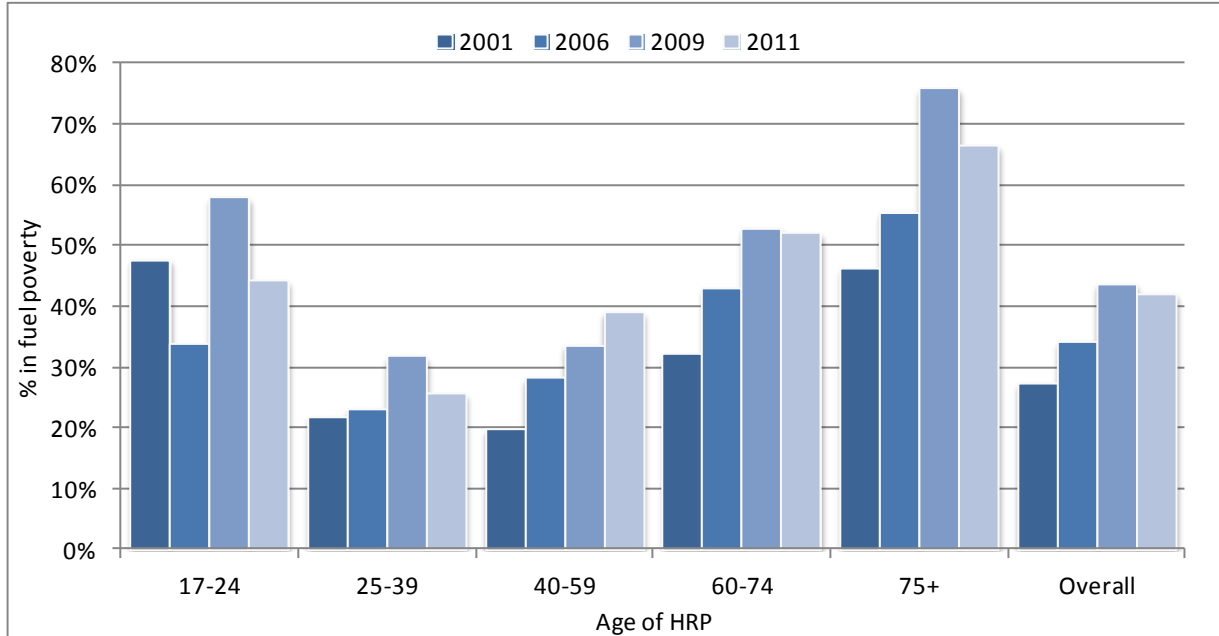
In 2001, 32.1% of households with a HRP aged 60 to 74 and 46.1% of households with a HRP aged 75 and over were in fuel poverty, meaning that fuel poverty rates for

⁴³ Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, 2011, http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm

⁴⁴ Ibid

both HRP age groups increased by approximately 20 percentage points in the decade between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 10.1: Percentage of households in fuel poverty by age of HRP, 2001 to 2011

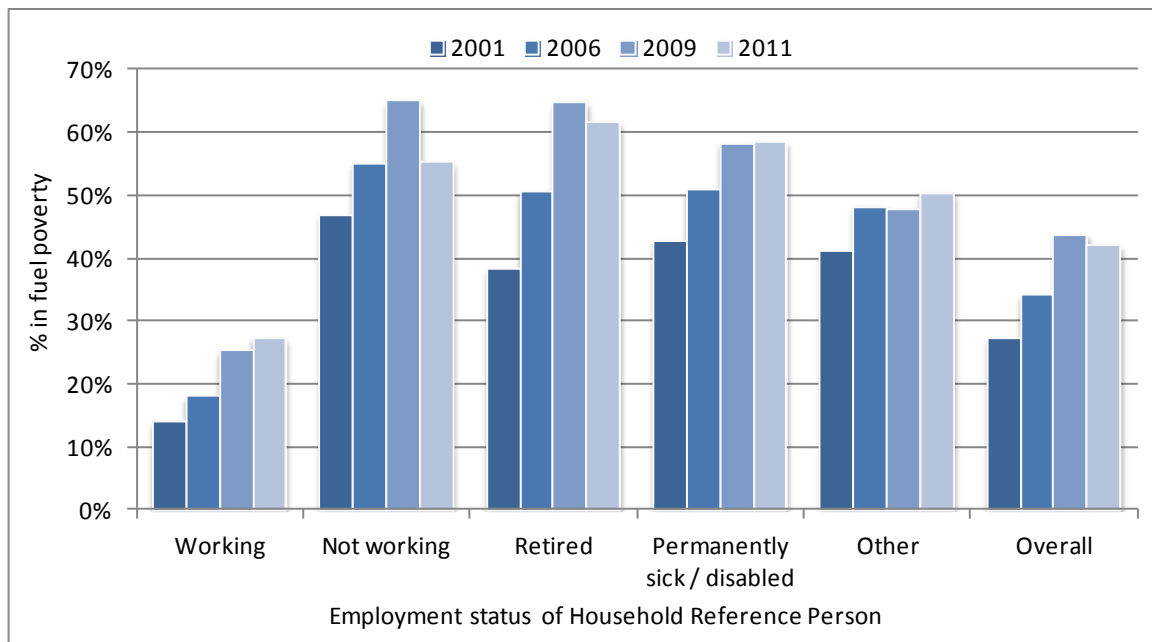


Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, 2001 to 2011
http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm

Note: The 2001 and 2009 House Condition Surveys use the 18-24 age group rather than 17-24.

Figure 10.2 and Table 10.2 in Appendix A show the percentage of households in fuel poverty by the employment status of the household reference person. More than three-fifths (61.7%) of households with a retired HRP were living in fuel poverty in 2011. The rate of fuel poverty among households with a retired reference person has increased markedly between 2001 and 2011 (from 38.2%), although it decreased slightly between 2009 and 2011 (from 64.7%). There were also high rates of fuel poverty among households with reference persons who were not working (55.4%) or permanently sick/disabled (58.5%) in 2011. The lowest rates of fuel poverty in 2011 were among those households with a reference person who was working (27.4%).

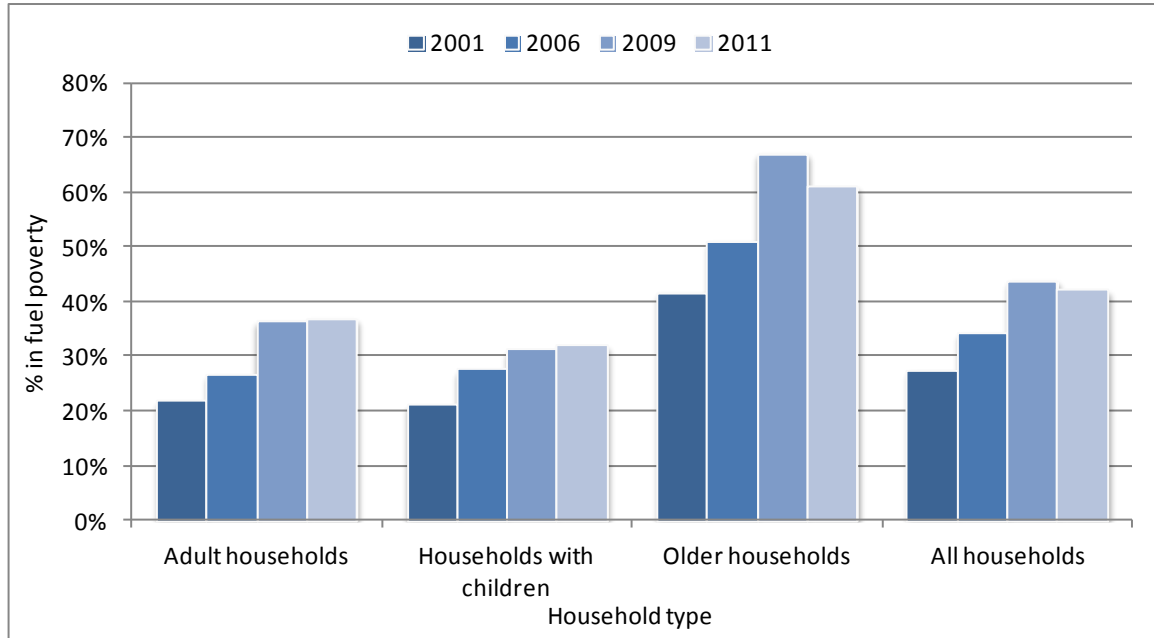
Figure 10.2: Percentage of households in fuel poverty by employment status of HRP, 2001 to 2011



Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, 2001 to 2011
http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm

Figure 10.3 and Table 10.3 in Appendix A show that the rate of fuel poverty also varied by household type and was relatively consistent with the findings by age. In 2011, 60.8% of older households were in fuel poverty, compared to 36.8% of adult households and 31.9% of households with children.⁴⁵

Figure 10.3: Percentage of households in fuel poverty by household type, 2001 to 2011

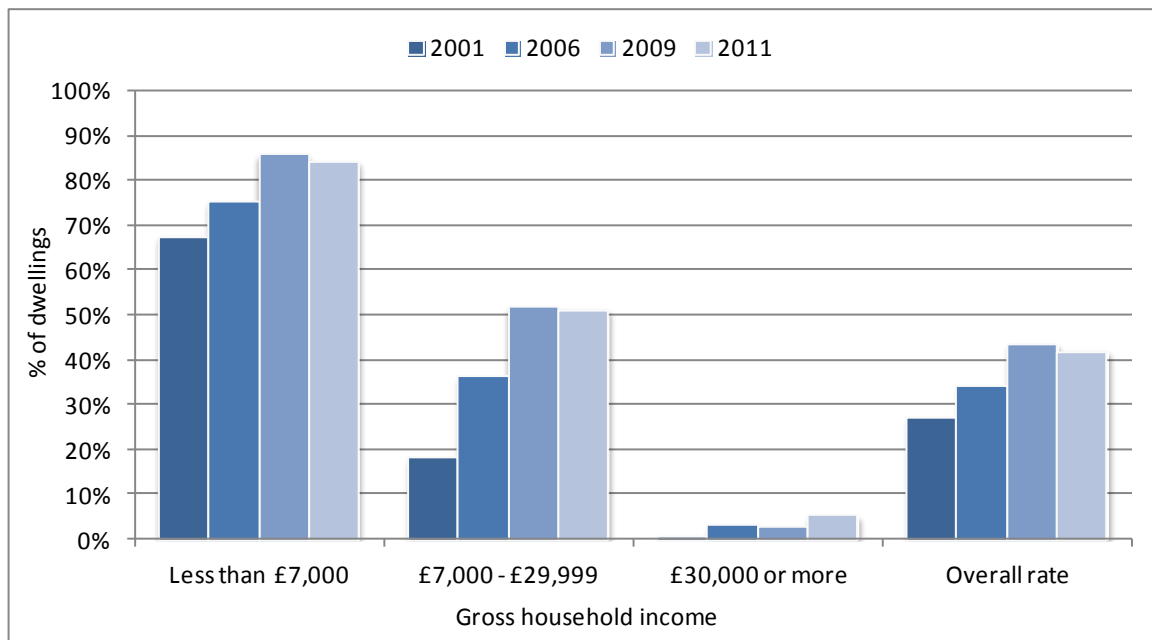


Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, 2001 to 2011
http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm

⁴⁵ See Appendix B for definitions of the different household types.

Figure 10.4 and Table 10.4 in Appendix A show that there is a clear relationship between income and fuel poverty, with lower income households being much more likely to be living in fuel poverty. This supports the hypothesis that one of the most important underlying causes of fuel poverty is a low income.⁴⁶ This pattern has remained relatively consistent since 2001.

Figure 10.4: Percentage of households in fuel poverty by gross household income, 2001 to 2011



Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, 2001 to 2011
http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm

⁴⁶ Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, 2011,
http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm

11. Crime

The analysis in this chapter refers to data contained in Tables 11.1 to 11.4 in Appendix A.

Data in this section are taken from the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS). The NICS is a representative, continuous, personal interview survey in which people aged 16 and over living in private households in Northern Ireland are asked about their experiences and perceptions of crime and crime-related issues.⁴⁷

Perceptions of anti-social behaviour

As part of the NICS, respondents were asked to rate how much of a problem the following seven different types of anti-social behaviour (ASB) were in their local area using a four-point scale ranging from a 'very big problem' to 'not a problem at all':

- abandoned or burnt-out cars;
- noisy neighbours or loud parties;
- people being drunk or rowdy in public places;
- people using or dealing drugs;
- teenagers hanging around on the streets;
- rubbish or litter lying around; and
- vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property.⁴⁸

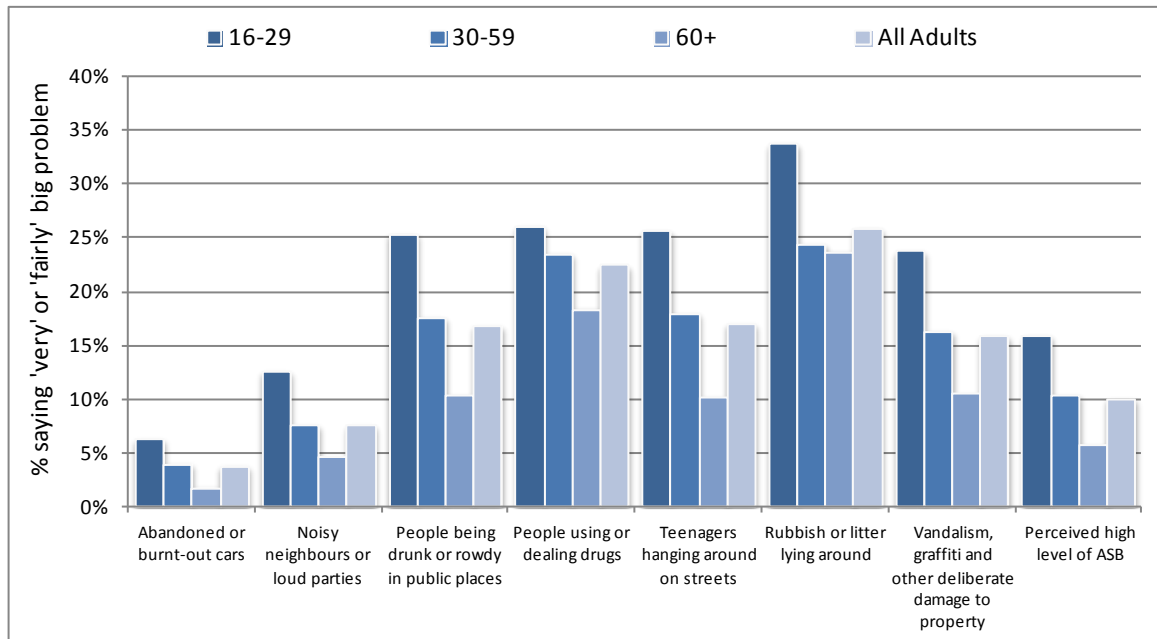
⁴⁷ Department of Justice, The Northern Ireland Crime Survey: User Guide, April 2012, <https://www.dojni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-user-guide>

⁴⁸ Ibid

Results from the 2013/14 NICS suggest that the proportion of people perceiving a high level of ASB in their local area tends to decrease with age (Figure 11.1 and Table 11.1 in Appendix A). For each category the percentage of people aged 60 and over identifying the issue as a 'fairly' or 'very big problem' was less than that for both the 16-29 and 30-59 age groups.

The results from the seven individual strands are also used to form a composite measure of the overall perceived level of ASB in the local area. In this overall category, 5.8% of people aged 60 and over perceived a high level of ASB, compared to 10.4% of those aged 30-59, 15.9% of those aged 16-29, and 10.1% of all adults.

Figure 11.1: Perceptions of anti-social behaviour by age, 2013/14



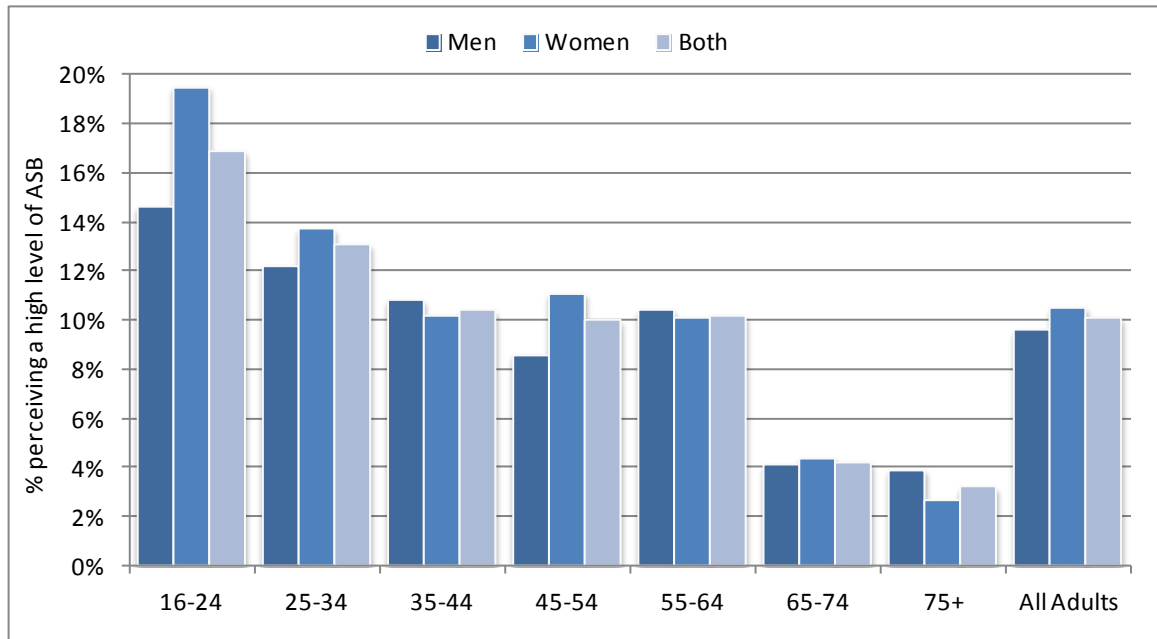
Source: Department of Justice, Northern Ireland Crime Survey, 2013/14

<https://www.dojni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-crime-survey>

Note: The perceived level of ASB is a composite measure derived from responses to the seven individual ASB strands.

Women were more likely than men to perceive the level of ASB in their local area to be high, although there was some variation across the different age groups⁴⁹ (Figure 11.2 and Table 11.1 in Appendix A). For those aged 65 to 74, 4.4% of women and 4.1% of men perceived ASB to be high, while for the 75 and over age group, 2.7% of women and 3.9% of men thought this was the case.

Figure 11.2: Perceived high levels of ASB by age and gender, 2013/14



Source: Department of Justice, Northern Ireland Crime Survey, 2013/14

<https://www.dojni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-crime-survey>

Worry about crime and personal safety

As part of the NICS respondents were also asked how worried they were about becoming a victim of a range of crimes using a four point scale, ranging from ‘very worried’ to ‘not at all worried’. These responses were used to form the indicators: worry about burglary; car crime; and violent crime.⁵⁰

The relationship between a person’s age and their level of worry about crime varies according to crime type (Figure 11.3 and Table 11.2 in Appendix A). Respondents

⁴⁹ These indicators are broken down by both three broad age groups (16-29, 30-59 and 60+) and seven more detailed age groups (16-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74 and 75+).

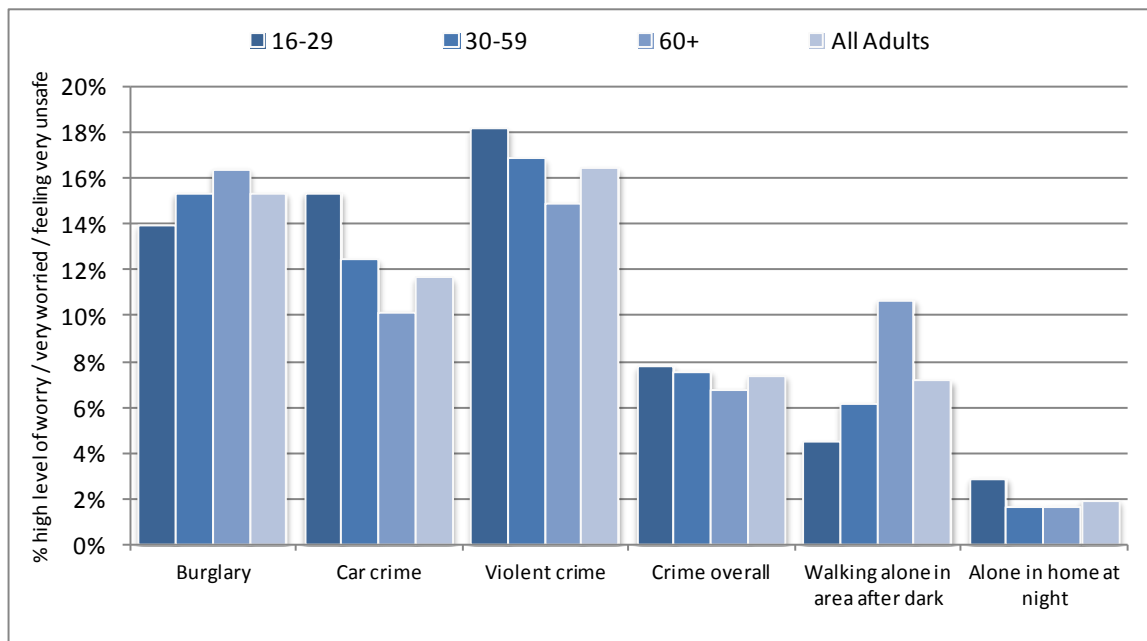
⁵⁰ Department of Justice, The Northern Ireland Crime Survey: User Guide, April 2012, <https://www.dojni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-user-guide>

aged 60 and over were more likely to worry about burglary (16.4%) than those aged 30-59 (15.4%) or 16-29 (14.0%). With regards to both car crime and violent crime, those aged 60 and over were less likely to worry than those in the other age groups.

Respondents aged 60 and over were slightly less likely to worry about crime overall (6.8%) than those aged 30-59 (7.6%) and 16-29 (7.8%). Examining the more detailed age groups, levels of worry about crime overall were lowest among those aged 75 and over (4.8%). For those aged 65 to 74, 7.5% were worried about crime overall (Table 11.2 in Appendix A).

With regards to personal safety, those aged 60 and over were more likely to feel unsafe walking alone in their area after dark (10.7%) than younger people (6.2% for those aged 30-59 and 4.5% for those aged 16-29). Respondents aged 60 and over and 30 to 59 were equally as likely to feel very unsafe when alone in their home at night (1.7%), with those aged 16 to 29 more likely to feel this way (2.9%).

Figure 11.3: Worry about crime and personal safety by age, 2013/14



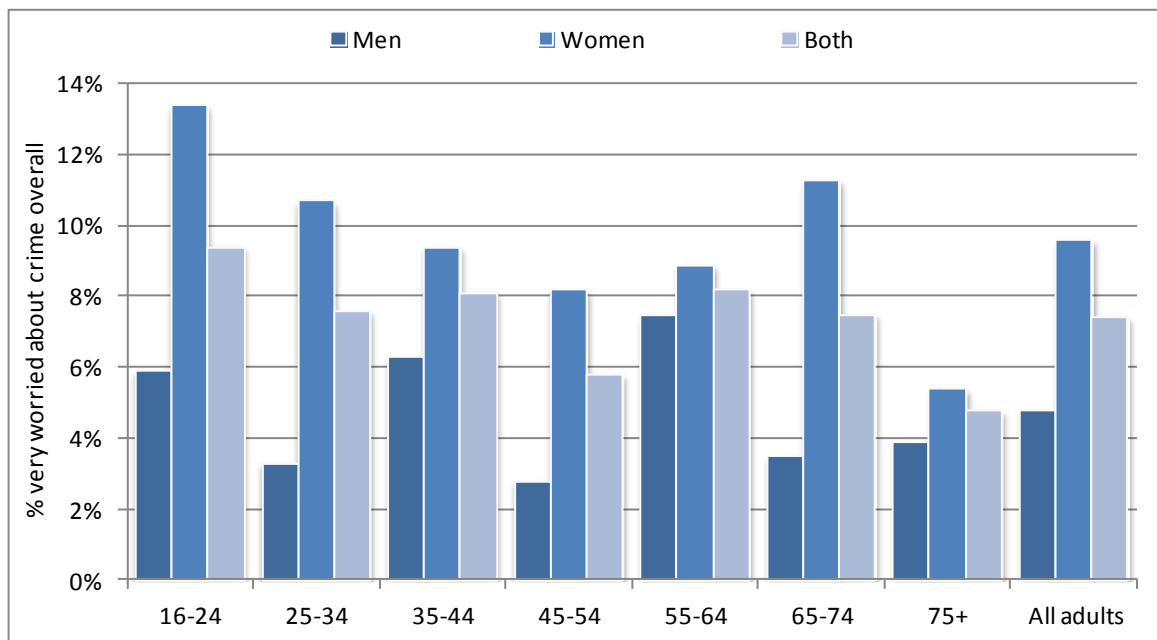
Source: Department of Justice, Northern Ireland Crime Survey, 2013/14

<https://www.dojni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-crime-survey>

Note: The 'Car crime' indicator is based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

Results from the survey also show that women were more likely than men to worry about all forms of crime and personal safety examined in 2013/14, including crime overall (Figure 11.4) and this was true among the older age groups (65 to 74 and 75+). This gender gap was particularly noticeable in relation to worry about violent crime; 24.0% of women and 7.9% of men aged 65 to 74, and 16.6% of women and 4.4% of men aged 75 and over were worried about this in 2013/14 (Table 11.2 in Appendix A).

Figure 11.4: Worry about crime overall by age and gender, 2013/14



Source: Department of Justice, Northern Ireland Crime Survey, 2013/14
<https://www.dojni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-crime-survey>

Perceptions of the risk of victimisation

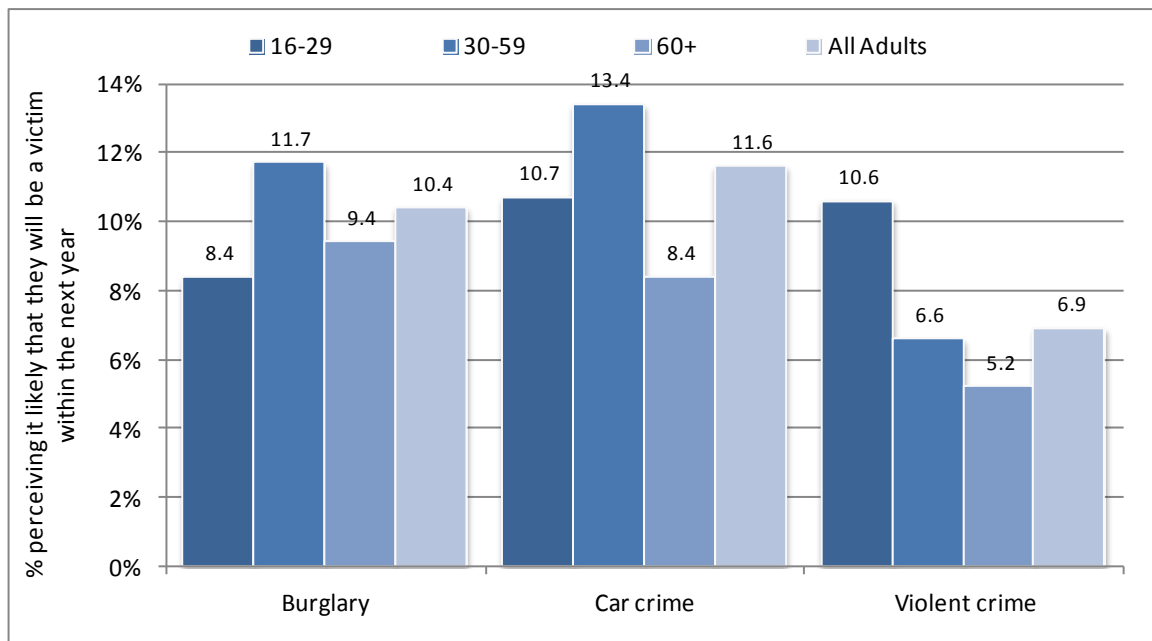
The NICS also asked respondents how likely they thought it was that they would, within the next year, be a victim of a range of crimes using a four point scale, ranging from 'very likely' to 'very unlikely'. These responses were then used to form the

indicators: perceived likelihood of being a victim of burglary; car crime; and violent crime.⁵¹

The results for 2013/14 showed that the relationship between a person's age and their perceived risk of victimisation again varied by crime type (Figure 11.5 and Table 11.3 in Appendix A).

For those aged 60 and over, 9.4% believed they would be the victim of a burglary – a lower proportion than those in the 30-59 age bracket (11.7%) but higher than those aged 16-29 (8.4%). Those aged 60 and over (8.4%) were less likely to perceive themselves to be at risk of car crime than those aged 30 to 59 (13.4%) and 16 to 29 (10.7%). Again respondents aged 60 and over (5.2%) were less likely to perceive themselves to be at risk of violent crime than those aged 30 to 59 (6.6%) and 16 to 29 (10.6%).

Figure 11.5: Perceptions of the risk of victimisation by age, 2013/14



Source: Department of Justice, Northern Ireland Crime Survey, 2013/14

<https://www.dojni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-crime-survey>

Note: The 'Car crime' indicator is based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

⁵¹ Department of Justice, The Northern Ireland Crime Survey: User Guide, April 2012, <https://www.dojni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-user-guide>

Interestingly, examining the more detailed age groups, those in the older age groups were consistently among the three least likely of all age groups to perceive themselves to be at risk of each crime type. Indeed those aged 75 and over were the least likely to perceive themselves to be at risk for each of these crime types (Table 11.3 in Appendix A).

Perceptions of the effect of ‘fear of crime’ on quality of life

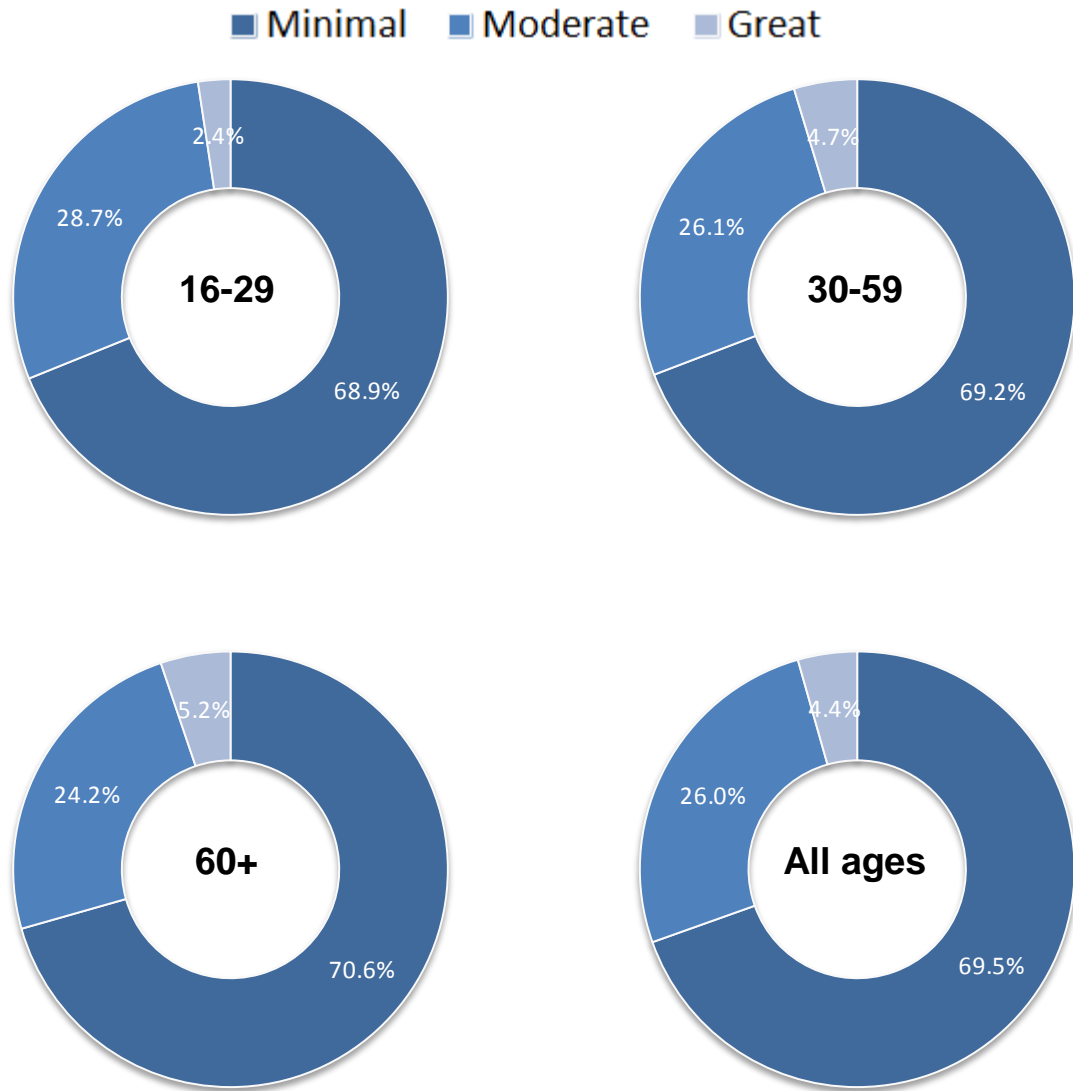
In addition, respondents to the NICS were asked how much their own quality of life is affected by their ‘fear of crime’ on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is ‘no effect’ and 10 is ‘total effect.’ In order to standardise the results, the following classifications were used:

- minimally affected (responded in the range 1 to 3);
- moderately affected (responded in the range 4 to 7); and
- greatly affected (responded in the range 8 to 10).⁵²

There was relatively little difference by broad age group in the proportion of respondents who said that a fear of crime had a moderate or great impact on their quality of life; 31.1% of those aged 16 to 29, 30.8% of those aged 30 to 59 and 29.4% of those aged 60 and over (Figure 11.6 and Table 11.4 in Appendix A).

⁵² Department of Justice, Perceptions of Crime: Findings from the 2013/14 Northern Ireland Crime Survey, December 2014, <https://www.dojni.gov.uk/publications/r-s-bulletin-162014-%E2%80%98perceptions-crime-findings-201314-northern-ireland-crime-survey>

Figure 11.6: Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life by age, 2013/14



Source: Department of Justice, Northern Ireland Crime Survey, 2013/14
<https://www.dojni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-crime-survey>

Appendix A: Tables for the report

Chapter 1

Table 1.1

Estimated population of Northern Ireland by gender and five-year age band, 2014

Age Group	Number		
	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	64,200	61,600	125,800
5-9	62,600	59,300	121,900
10-14	57,500	54,400	111,900
15-19	62,700	59,300	122,000
20-24	61,700	59,900	121,500
25-29	61,500	62,800	124,400
30-34	60,200	63,200	123,400
35-39	56,000	59,500	115,500
40-44	61,300	64,400	125,600
45-49	65,000	67,700	132,800
50-54	62,400	64,100	126,500
55-59	54,100	54,900	109,000
60-64	46,900	47,400	94,300
65-69	42,400	45,600	88,000
70-74	33,400	37,500	70,900
75-79	24,300	29,900	54,200
80-84	15,600	22,900	38,400
85+	11,100	23,400	34,400
All Ages	902,700	937,800	1,840,500

Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2014, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>

Notes:

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 100.

Table 1.2**Estimated population of Northern Ireland by selected age group, 1974-2014**

Year	Number			Percentage of total population	
	All Ages	Pensioners ¹	Very elderly ²	Pensioners	Very elderly
1974	1,526,900	170,900	10,100	11.2	0.7
1975	1,523,500	172,300	10,100	11.3	0.7
1976	1,523,500	174,300	10,300	11.4	0.7
1977	1,523,300	175,500	10,500	11.5	0.7
1978	1,523,200	177,300	10,900	11.6	0.7
1979	1,528,300	178,700	11,500	11.7	0.8
1980	1,532,800	180,400	11,900	11.8	0.8
1981	1,543,000	187,700	14,100	12.2	0.9
1982	1,544,500	188,000	14,400	12.2	0.9
1983	1,550,600	188,400	14,800	12.2	1.0
1984	1,557,300	190,000	15,200	12.2	1.0
1985	1,565,400	193,100	15,700	12.3	1.0
1986	1,573,500	195,800	16,300	12.4	1.0
1987	1,582,000	199,100	16,800	12.6	1.1
1988	1,585,400	201,000	17,100	12.7	1.1
1989	1,590,400	203,800	17,500	12.8	1.1
1990	1,595,600	205,400	17,900	12.9	1.1
1991	1,607,300	208,300	19,200	13.0	1.2
1992	1,623,300	210,700	20,000	13.0	1.2
1993	1,635,600	212,100	20,600	13.0	1.3
1994	1,643,700	213,300	21,100	13.0	1.3
1995	1,649,100	215,000	21,700	13.0	1.3
1996	1,661,800	216,800	22,300	13.0	1.3
1997	1,671,300	217,900	22,700	13.0	1.4
1998	1,677,800	219,400	23,200	13.1	1.4
1999	1,679,000	220,100	23,200	13.1	1.4
2000	1,682,900	221,200	23,300	13.1	1.4
2001	1,688,800	224,100	23,500	13.3	1.4
2002	1,697,500	226,800	23,700	13.4	1.4
2003	1,704,900	229,400	23,800	13.5	1.4
2004	1,714,000	232,200	24,400	13.5	1.4
2005	1,727,700	234,900	25,900	13.6	1.5
2006	1,743,100	238,100	27,000	13.7	1.5
2007	1,761,700	241,900	27,900	13.7	1.6
2008	1,779,200	247,500	28,900	13.9	1.6
2009	1,793,300	253,400	29,700	14.1	1.7
2010	1,804,800	259,600	30,800	14.4	1.7
2011	1,814,300	265,800	31,800	14.7	1.8
2012	1,823,600	272,800	32,700	15.0	1.8
2013	1,829,700	279,100	33,300	15.3	1.8
2014	1,840,500	285,900	34,400	15.5	1.9

Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2014, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>

Notes:

¹ Pensioners are defined as the male and female population aged 65 and over.

² The very elderly are defined as those aged 85 and over.

Population figures have been rounded to the nearest 100. The proportions of pensioners and very elderly have been calculated on these rounded figures.

Table 1.3

Estimated population of Northern Ireland by age group and gender, 1974 - 2014

Year	Percentage							
	Children ¹		Working Age Adults ²		Pensioners ³		All ages	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1974	51.2	48.8	50.3	49.7	40.3	59.7	49.4	50.6
1975	51.3	48.7	50.3	49.7	40.2	59.8	49.5	50.6
1976	51.4	48.6	50.3	49.7	40.0	60.0	49.5	50.5
1977	51.4	48.6	50.4	49.6	39.8	60.2	49.5	50.5
1978	51.5	48.5	50.4	49.6	39.7	60.2	49.5	50.5
1979	51.4	48.6	50.4	49.6	39.6	60.5	49.4	50.6
1980	51.4	48.6	50.1	49.9	39.4	60.6	49.2	50.8
1981	51.3	48.6	49.8	50.2	39.7	60.3	49.0	51.0
1982	51.2	48.8	49.8	50.2	39.6	60.3	49.0	51.0
1983	51.2	48.8	49.8	50.2	39.5	60.5	48.9	51.0
1984	51.2	48.8	49.7	50.3	39.5	60.5	48.9	51.1
1985	51.2	48.8	49.7	50.3	39.5	60.5	48.9	51.1
1986	51.3	48.7	49.7	50.3	39.6	60.4	48.8	51.2
1987	51.3	48.7	49.7	50.3	39.6	60.4	48.9	51.1
1988	51.3	48.7	49.7	50.3	39.6	60.4	48.8	51.2
1989	51.3	48.7	49.6	50.4	39.6	60.4	48.8	51.2
1990	51.2	48.8	49.6	50.4	39.7	60.3	48.8	51.2
1991	51.2	48.8	49.6	50.4	39.8	60.2	48.7	51.3
1992	51.1	48.9	49.7	50.3	39.9	60.1	48.8	51.2
1993	51.1	48.9	49.7	50.3	39.9	60.1	48.8	51.2
1994	51.1	48.9	49.7	50.3	39.9	60.1	48.8	51.2
1995	51.1	48.9	49.6	50.4	40.0	60.0	48.8	51.2
1996	51.1	48.9	49.6	50.4	40.1	59.9	48.8	51.2
1997	51.1	48.9	49.7	50.3	40.2	59.8	48.8	51.2
1998	51.2	48.8	49.6	50.4	40.3	59.7	48.8	51.2
1999	51.2	48.8	49.5	50.5	40.5	59.5	48.7	51.3
2000	51.3	48.7	49.5	50.5	40.7	59.3	48.8	51.3
2001	51.3	48.7	49.5	50.5	41.0	59.0	48.8	51.2
2002	51.3	48.7	49.5	50.5	41.2	58.8	48.8	51.2
2003	51.3	48.7	49.6	50.4	41.4	58.5	48.9	51.1
2004	51.3	48.7	49.6	50.4	41.7	58.3	48.9	51.1
2005	51.3	48.7	49.6	50.4	41.9	58.1	48.9	51.1
2006	51.3	48.7	49.6	50.4	42.1	57.8	48.9	51.1
2007	51.3	48.7	49.6	50.4	42.4	57.6	48.9	51.1
2008	51.3	48.7	49.5	50.5	42.7	57.3	49.0	51.0
2009	51.3	48.7	49.6	50.5	43.0	57.0	49.0	51.0
2010	51.3	48.7	49.5	50.5	43.3	56.7	49.0	51.0
2011	51.3	48.7	49.5	50.5	43.5	56.4	49.0	51.0
2012	51.3	48.7	49.6	50.4	43.8	56.2	49.1	50.9
2013	51.3	48.7	49.5	50.5	44.1	56.0	49.0	51.0
2014	51.3	48.7	49.5	50.5	44.3	55.7	49.0	51.0

Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2014, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>

Notes:

¹ Children are defined as those in the population aged under 16.

² The working age population is defined as those in the population aged between 16 and 64.

³ Pensioners are defined as the male and female population aged 65 and over.

Population figures have been rounded to the nearest 100. The proportions of males and females have been calculated on these rounded figures.

Table 1.4**Population estimates by new Local Government District, 2014**

Local Government District	All Ages	Number Working Age			Percentage of total population Working Age		
		Children ¹	Adults ²	Pensioners ³	Children	Adults	Pensioners
Antrim & Newtownabbey	140,000	29,400	88,500	22,000	21.0	63.2	15.7
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	205,700	45,700	129,800	30,200	22.2	63.1	14.7
Belfast	336,800	66,200	221,500	49,200	19.7	65.8	14.6
Causeway Coast & Glens	142,300	28,400	90,100	23,800	20.0	63.3	16.7
Derry & Strabane	149,200	32,800	96,100	20,300	22.0	64.4	13.6
Fermanagh & Omagh	115,000	24,900	72,400	17,700	21.7	63.0	15.4
Lisburn & Castlereagh	138,600	27,700	87,800	23,100	20.0	63.3	16.7
Mid & East Antrim	136,600	26,300	86,000	24,400	19.3	63.0	17.9
Mid Ulster	142,900	33,000	90,800	19,100	23.1	63.5	13.4
Newry, Mourne & Down	175,400	39,600	110,600	25,200	22.6	63.1	14.4
North Down & Ards	157,900	29,800	97,200	30,900	18.9	61.6	19.6
Northern Ireland	1,840,500	383,800	1,170,800	285,900	20.9	63.6	15.5

Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2014, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>

Notes:

¹ Children are defined as those in the population aged under 16.

² The working age population is defined as those in the population aged between 16 and 64.

³ Pensioners are defined as the male and female population aged 65 and over.

Population figures have been rounded to the nearest 100. The proportions of children, working-age adults and pensioners have been calculated on these rounded figures.

Table 1.5**Population estimates by Health and Social Care Trusts, 2014**

Health and Social Care Trust	All Ages	Number Working Age			Percentage of total population Working Age		
		Children ¹	Adults ²	Pensioners ³	Children	Adults	Pensioners
Belfast	351,600	67,100	230,700	53,700	19.1	65.6	15.3
Northern	469,100	96,200	296,000	76,800	20.5	63.1	16.4
South Eastern	352,300	71,400	219,900	61,000	20.3	62.4	17.3
Southern	369,400	84,200	233,600	51,600	22.8	63.2	14.0
Western	298,200	64,800	190,600	42,800	21.7	63.9	14.4
Northern Ireland	1,840,500	383,800	1,170,800	285,900	20.9	63.6	15.5

Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2014, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>

Notes:

¹ Children are defined as those in the population aged under 16.

² The working age population is defined as those in the population aged between 16 and 64.

³ Pensioners are defined as the male and female population aged 65 and over.

Population figures have been rounded to the nearest 100. The proportions of children, working-age adults and pensioners have been calculated on these rounded figures.

Table 1.6**Population estimates by Education and Library Board, 2014**

Education and Library Board	Number			Percentage of total population			
	All Ages	Children ¹	Working Age Adults ²	Pensioners ³	Children	Working Age Adults	Pensioners
Belfast	283,200	54,200	187,400	41,600	19.1	66.2	14.7
North Eastern	431,200	87,700	271,900	71,600	20.3	63.1	16.6
South Eastern	420,700	84,400	263,200	73,100	20.1	62.6	17.4
Southern	407,300	92,700	257,700	56,800	22.8	63.3	13.9
Western	298,200	64,800	190,600	42,800	21.7	63.9	14.4
Northern Ireland	1,840,500	383,800	1,170,800	285,900	20.9	63.6	15.5

Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2014, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>

Notes:

¹ Children are defined as those in the population aged under 16.

² The working age population is defined as those in the population aged between 16 and 64.

³ Pensioners are defined as the male and female population aged 65 and over.

Population figures have been rounded to the nearest 100. The proportions of children, working-age adults and pensioners have been calculated on these rounded figures.

Table 1.7**Population estimates by NUTS III area, 2014**

NUTS III area	Number			Percentage of total population			
	All Ages	Children ¹	Working Age Adults ²	Pensioners ³	Children	Working Age Adults	Pensioners
Belfast	283,200	54,200	187,400	41,600	19.1	66.2	14.7
East of Northern Ireland	447,000	93,200	280,700	73,100	20.9	62.8	16.4
North of Northern Ireland	291,500	61,200	186,200	44,100	21.0	63.9	15.1
Outer Belfast	396,300	79,300	249,400	67,500	20.0	62.9	17.0
West & South of Northern Ireland	422,600	96,000	267,000	59,600	22.7	63.2	14.1
Northern Ireland	1,840,500	383,800	1,170,800	285,900	20.9	63.6	15.5

Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2014, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>

Notes:

¹ Children are defined as those in the population aged under 16.

² The working age population is defined as those in the population aged between 16 and 64.

³ Pensioners are defined as the male and female population aged 65 and over.

Population figures have been rounded to the nearest 100. The proportions of children, working-age adults and pensioners have been calculated on these rounded figures.

Table 1.8**Population estimates by Parliamentary Constituency, 2014**

Parliamentary Constituency	All Ages	Number			Percentage of total population		
		Children ¹	Working Age Adults ²	Pensioners ³	Children	Working Age Adults	Pensioners
Belfast East	93,900	17,600	60,100	16,200	18.7	64.0	17.3
Belfast North	103,100	21,600	64,800	16,700	21.0	62.9	16.2
Belfast South	112,500	18,400	78,700	15,500	16.4	70.0	13.8
Belfast West	94,600	21,800	60,300	12,500	23.0	63.7	13.2
East Antrim	90,100	17,000	57,400	15,600	18.9	63.7	17.3
East Londonderry	100,300	20,000	63,700	16,500	19.9	63.5	16.5
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	105,500	23,200	66,300	15,900	22.0	62.8	15.1
Foyle	102,100	22,600	66,200	13,300	22.1	64.8	13.0
Lagan Valley	104,600	21,200	65,800	17,600	20.3	62.9	16.8
Mid Ulster	101,700	23,500	64,600	13,600	23.1	63.5	13.4
Newry and Armagh	116,000	26,800	72,900	16,200	23.1	62.8	14.0
North Antrim	110,200	22,200	69,100	18,900	20.1	62.7	17.2
North Down	90,100	16,800	55,000	18,300	18.6	61.0	20.3
South Antrim	100,700	22,000	63,800	15,000	21.8	63.4	14.9
South Down	110,500	24,800	69,400	16,200	22.4	62.8	14.7
Strangford	90,300	17,300	56,400	16,600	19.2	62.5	18.4
Upper Bann	122,100	26,900	77,600	17,600	22.0	63.6	14.4
West Tyrone	92,100	20,000	58,400	13,600	21.7	63.4	14.8
Northern Ireland	1,840,500	383,800	1,170,800	285,900	20.9	63.6	15.5

Source: NISRA, Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2014, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>

Notes:

¹ Children are defined as those in the population aged under 16.

² The working age population is defined as those in the population aged between 16 and 64.

³ Pensioners are defined as the male and female population aged 65 and over.

Population figures have been rounded to the nearest 100. The proportions of children, working-age adults and pensioners have been calculated on these rounded figures.

Chapter 2

Table 2.1

Population of Northern Ireland by age group, estimated and projected, 2014-2039

Year	Number			Percentage of total population			
	All Ages	Children ¹	Working Age Adults ²	Pensioners ³	Children	Working Age Adults	Pensioners
2014	1,840,500	383,800	1,170,800	285,900	20.9	63.6	15.5
2015	1,851,200	384,900	1,174,600	291,800	20.8	63.5	15.8
2016	1,862,600	387,000	1,177,400	298,200	20.8	63.2	16.0
2017	1,873,500	389,900	1,179,300	304,300	20.8	62.9	16.2
2018	1,884,000	392,900	1,180,100	311,000	20.9	62.6	16.5
2019	1,894,100	395,800	1,180,300	317,900	20.9	62.3	16.8
2020	1,903,700	398,000	1,180,600	325,000	20.9	62.0	17.1
2021	1,912,800	399,800	1,180,100	332,900	20.9	61.7	17.4
2022	1,921,700	400,800	1,179,600	341,300	20.9	61.4	17.8
2023	1,930,400	400,500	1,179,500	350,400	20.7	61.1	18.2
2024	1,938,700	398,700	1,180,300	359,700	20.6	60.9	18.6
2025	1,946,600	396,700	1,180,600	369,300	20.4	60.6	19.0
2026	1,954,100	394,900	1,179,600	379,600	20.2	60.4	19.4
2027	1,961,200	392,500	1,178,700	390,000	20.0	60.1	19.9
2028	1,967,900	389,900	1,177,200	400,800	19.8	59.8	20.4
2029	1,974,100	387,800	1,174,400	411,900	19.6	59.5	20.9
2030	1,980,000	386,100	1,170,800	423,100	19.5	59.1	21.4
2031	1,985,600	384,400	1,167,600	433,500	19.4	58.8	21.8
2032	1,990,800	382,500	1,164,600	443,600	19.2	58.5	22.3
2033	1,995,800	380,700	1,161,600	453,500	19.1	58.2	22.7
2034	2,000,500	378,900	1,159,000	462,600	18.9	57.9	23.1
2035	2,005,000	377,200	1,156,800	471,000	18.8	57.7	23.5
2036	2,009,300	375,800	1,154,400	479,100	18.7	57.5	23.8
2037	2,013,400	374,500	1,152,500	486,400	18.6	57.2	24.2
2038	2,017,500	373,500	1,150,900	493,000	18.5	57.0	24.4
2039	2,021,300	372,900	1,149,900	498,500	18.4	56.9	24.7

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Level Projections, 2014-based Population Projections, <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>

Notes:

¹ Children are defined as those in the population aged under 16.

² The working age population is defined as those in the population aged between 16 and 64.

³ Pensioners are defined as the male and female population aged 65 and over.

Population figure for 2014 is an estimate - from 2015 figures are projections.

Population figures have been rounded to the nearest 100. The proportions of children, working age adults and pensioners have been calculated on rounded figures.

Table 2.2**Population of Northern Ireland, estimated and projected, by selected age group, 2014 - 2039**

Year	All ages	Number		Percentage of total population	
		Pensioners ¹	Very elderly ²	Pensioners	Very elderly
2014	1,840,500	285,900	34,400	15.5	1.9
2015	1,851,200	291,800	35,100	15.8	1.9
2016	1,862,600	298,200	36,200	16.0	1.9
2017	1,873,500	304,300	37,400	16.2	2.0
2018	1,884,000	311,000	38,600	16.5	2.0
2019	1,894,100	317,900	39,700	16.8	2.1
2020	1,903,700	325,000	41,100	17.1	2.2
2021	1,912,800	332,900	42,600	17.4	2.2
2022	1,921,700	341,300	44,400	17.8	2.3
2023	1,930,400	350,400	46,100	18.2	2.4
2024	1,938,700	359,700	48,100	18.6	2.5
2025	1,946,600	369,300	49,800	19.0	2.6
2026	1,954,100	379,600	51,600	19.4	2.6
2027	1,961,200	390,000	54,000	19.9	2.8
2028	1,967,900	400,800	57,300	20.4	2.9
2029	1,974,100	411,900	60,600	20.9	3.1
2030	1,980,000	423,100	63,700	21.4	3.2
2031	1,985,600	433,500	66,700	21.8	3.4
2032	1,990,800	443,600	70,200	22.3	3.5
2033	1,995,800	453,500	73,300	22.7	3.7
2034	2,000,500	462,600	76,300	23.1	3.8
2035	2,005,000	471,000	79,000	23.5	3.9
2036	2,009,300	479,100	81,500	23.8	4.1
2037	2,013,400	486,400	83,700	24.2	4.2
2038	2,017,500	493,000	86,200	24.4	4.3
2039	2,021,300	498,500	88,600	24.7	4.4

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Level Projections, 2014-based Population Projections,
<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>

Notes:

¹ Pensioners are defined as the male and female population aged 65 and over.

² The very elderly are defined as those aged 85 and over.

Population figure for 2014 is an estimate - from 2015 figures are projections.

Population figures have been rounded to the nearest 100. The proportions of pensioners and the very elderly have been calculated on rounded figures.

Table 2.3**Estimated and projected dependency ratios (per 100 persons of working age), 1974 - 2064**

	Children ¹	Persons of state pension age ²	All dependents
1974	57.0	25.0	82.0
1984	47.6	25.5	73.1
1994	42.8	25.7	68.5
2004	36.0	25.9	61.9
2014	33.5	27.3	60.9
2024	33.2	28.1	61.3
2034	31.4	34.2	65.5
2044	31.3	39.4	70.7
2054	31.8	40.4	72.2
2064	31.2	42.1	73.3

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Level Projections, 2014-based Population Projections,
<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>

Notes:

¹ Children are defined as those in the population aged under 16.

² This is based on the pensionable age, for males and females, in the given year, as the law currently stands. As such, the 2014 figure reflects the gradual change in the pension age for women between 2010 and 2018 rather than the definitions used earlier in this chapter.

Figures may not sum totals due to rounding.

Chapter 3

Table 3.1

Projected households by household type 2012 - 2037

	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
One adult households	197,600	204,200	213,000	224,200	232,700	240,200
Two adults without children ¹	189,800	200,000	209,200	223,600	237,200	248,100
Other households without children	108,200	109,500	108,200	112,600	117,000	120,400
One adult households with children	45,500	46,200	47,400	46,300	44,800	43,500
Other households with children	167,500	170,400	175,000	170,900	165,400	160,500
Total households	708,600	730,300	752,900	777,600	797,100	812,700

Source: NISRA, Household Projections (2012-based), <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp21.htm>

Notes:

¹ Children are defined as aged under 16.

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 100.

Table 3.2

Projected population by residence type 2012 - 2037

	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
One adult without children ¹	197,600	204,200	213,000	226,200	232,700	240,200
Two adults without children	379,700	400,000	418,500	447,200	474,500	496,200
Other households without children	387,500	391,800	386,300	402,200	419,000	432,500
One adult with children	121,200	123,300	126,700	123,700	119,700	116,200
Other households with children	714,900	728,300	749,000	732,000	708,600	687,000
All Household Types	1,800,900	1,847,600	1,893,500	1,929,300	1,954,500	1,972,000
Communal establishments	22,800	23,600	25,000	27,400	30,100	32,500
Total population	1,823,600	1,871,200	1,918,500	1,956,700	1,984,600	2,004,500

Source: NISRA, Household Projections (2012-based), <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp21.htm>

Notes:

¹ Children are defined as aged under 16.

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 100.

Table 3.3**Projected households by area, 2012 - 2037**

Area	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
Northern Ireland	708,600	730,300	752,900	777,600	797,100	812,700
Local Government Districts:						
Antrim & Newtownabbey	54,200	55,600	57,300	59,000	60,300	61,300
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	76,400	79,800	83,800	88,400	92,300	96,000
Belfast	141,600	144,300	146,200	148,900	151,400	153,400
Causeway Coast & Glens	54,000	55,400	56,600	57,700	58,400	58,600
Derry & Strabane	56,200	57,600	58,700	59,800	60,400	60,600
Fermanagh & Omagh	42,000	43,300	44,700	46,300	47,500	48,300
Lisburn & Castlereagh	53,300	55,900	58,600	61,500	63,900	66,000
Mid & East Antrim	54,700	55,800	57,000	58,200	58,800	58,900
Mid Ulster	48,400	50,700	53,400	56,300	59,000	61,400
Newry, Mourne & Down	62,800	65,800	68,800	72,300	75,200	77,800
North Down & Ards	64,900	66,000	67,700	69,300	70,000	70,300
NUTS III areas:						
Belfast	120,400	122,700	123,800	125,700	127,500	129,000
East of NI	171,800	177,900	184,700	191,900	197,500	202,100
North of NI	110,200	113,000	115,300	117,400	118,700	119,300
Outer Belfast	158,000	162,300	167,500	173,100	177,000	179,900
West & South of NI	148,100	154,400	161,500	169,400	176,300	182,400

Source: NISRA, Household Projections (2012-based), <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp21.htm>

Notes:

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 100.

Table 3.4**Projected households by type and NUTS3 area, 2012 - 2037**

	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
<u>Belfast:</u>						
One adult households	42,400	42,500	42,400	43,200	44,200	45,200
Two adults without children ¹	30,500	31,200	31,400	32,800	34,500	35,900
Other households without children	16,200	15,700	14,700	15,300	16,100	16,500
One adult households with children	10,100	10,600	11,200	11,000	10,600	10,200
Other households with children	21,300	22,700	24,100	23,500	22,200	21,100
Total households	120,400	122,700	123,800	125,700	127,500	129,000
<u>East of NI:</u>						
One adult households	45,000	46,700	49,200	52,000	53,800	55,100
Two adults without children	48,700	51,500	54,400	58,500	62,400	65,500
Other households without children	26,200	26,900	27,000	28,300	29,500	30,500
One adult households with children	9,900	10,100	10,300	10,200	10,000	9,800
Other households with children	42,100	42,600	43,700	42,900	42,000	41,200
Total households	171,800	177,900	184,700	191,900	197,500	202,100
<u>North of NI:</u>						
One adult households	29,900	31,800	33,500	35,400	36,900	38,100
Two adults without children	28,000	29,500	30,500	32,200	33,500	34,400
Other households without children	17,900	18,000	17,300	17,500	17,700	17,700
One adult households with children	8,100	8,000	8,000	7,600	7,200	6,800
Other households with children	26,300	25,800	26,000	24,800	23,500	22,200
Total households	110,200	113,000	115,300	117,400	118,700	119,300
<u>Outer Belfast:</u>						
One adult households	43,700	45,000	47,300	50,100	52,100	53,800
Two adults without children	46,900	49,300	51,500	54,800	57,700	59,900
Other households without children	21,700	22,100	21,900	22,700	23,400	24,000
One adult households with children	9,400	9,400	9,500	9,300	8,900	8,600
Other households with children	36,300	36,500	37,200	36,200	34,900	33,600
Total households	158,000	162,300	167,500	173,100	177,000	179,900
<u>West & South of NI:</u>						
One adult households	36,600	38,300	40,500	43,500	45,800	48,000
Two adults without children	35,800	38,500	41,400	45,300	49,200	52,400
Other households without children	26,300	26,900	27,200	28,900	30,300	31,600
One adult households with children	7,900	8,100	8,400	8,300	8,100	8,100
Other households with children	41,600	42,600	44,000	43,500	42,800	42,400
Total households	148,100	154,400	161,500	169,400	176,300	182,400

Source: NISRA, Household Projections (2012-based), <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp21.htm>

Notes:

¹ Children are defined as aged under 16.

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 100.

Chapter 4

Table 4.1

Respondents who talked to a doctor within the last 14 days by gender and age, 2014/15¹

Age Group	Percentage		
	Males	Females	All persons
16 - 44	11	23	18
45 - 64	18	22	20
65 - 74	24	24	24
75+	19	26	24
All 16+	15	23	20

Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Health Survey Northern Ireland, 2014/15

Notes:

¹ Does not include hospital visits.

Table 4.2

Reported long standing illness by gender and age, 1999/00 - 2014/15

Gender and age	Percentage															
	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
All:																
16 - 44	21	20	20	21	20	20	19	20	17	18	18	22	21	23	23	25
45 - 64	46	44	42	44	44	43	41	39	43	38	37	47	44	43	46	47
65 - 74	60	58	63	62	63	57	57	60	62	58	57	57	59	59	59	61
75+	70	74	72	67	69	69	64	64	71	69	61	70	67	69	67	69
All 16+	36	35	35	36	35	35	34	34	35	34	33	37	36	37	38	40
Males:																
16 - 44	19	18	19	20	19	17	18	19	17	17	18	20	20	21	20	24
45 - 64	47	43	42	42	42	45	42	37	42	35	36	48	45	46	46	46
65 - 74	58	59	67	66	59	56	52	59	61	57	57	56	55	59	59	61
75+	70	72	69	69	67	65	61	63	69	69	57	70	62	68	68	70
All 16+	35	33	34	35	33	34	32	32	34	32	32	35	34	35	36	38
Females:																
16 - 44	23	21	21	22	21	22	21	20	18	19	18	23	22	25	25	26
45 - 64	45	44	42	45	45	42	41	41	44	40	38	47	44	41	46	47
65 - 74	62	57	60	60	67	59	62	61	62	59	57	57	61	59	59	61
75+	69	75	75	66	71	72	66	65	73	69	64	70	69	69	67	68
All 16+	37	36	36	37	37	36	36	35	36	35	33	38	37	38	39	41

Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Health Survey Northern Ireland, 2014/15

Notes:

Please note that the wording of this question changed in 2012/13:

2010/11 & 2011/12: *Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By "long-standing" I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?*

2012/13, 2013/14 & 2014/15: *Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last 12 months or more?*

Table 4.3**Prevalence of mobility difficulties by age, 2010/11 - 2014/15¹**

Gender and age	Percentage				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<u>All persons:</u>					
16-25	4	4	8	5	5
26-34	8	6	6	8	11
35-44	14	13	13	11	11
45-54	24	22	21	20	19
55-64	32	30	31	28	28
65-74	33	39	39	37	38
75+	58	59	61	60	58
All 16+	21	21	21	20	20
<u>Males:</u>					
16-25	2	5	7	4	5
26-34	7	7	5	8	10
35-44	13	11	12	11	13
45-54	25	22	22	18	21
55-64	33	32	37	29	27
65-74	30	31	35	32	36
75+	51	53	58	54	52
All 16+	19	18	20	18	19
<u>Females:</u>					
16-25	6	4	9	7	4
26-34	9	6	6	7	11
35-44	15	15	14	12	10
45-54	24	23	20	21	18
55-64	31	30	28	28	29
65-74	35	45	41	40	40
75+	62	62	63	62	61
All 16+	22	22	22	22	21

Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Health Survey Northern Ireland, 2010/11 to 2014/15

Notes:

¹ Respondents with mobility difficulties were defined as those who had some difficulty moving about and those who were confined to bed.

Table 4.4**Residential accommodation for elderly¹ persons by type of home, 2014/15²**

HSC Trust	Number of Residential Homes					Number					Average Occupied Places in Statutory Homes ³
						Average Available Places					
	Statutory	Voluntary	Private	Dual Registered	Total	Statutory	Voluntary	Private	Dual Registered	Total ⁴	
Belfast	7	4	4	0	15	240	128	88	0	456	136
Northern	7	0	31	44	82	261	0	*	*	261	159
South Eastern	6	6	20	17	49	218	212	416	240	1,086	155
Southern	4	1	6	28	39	97	41	134	202	474	79
Western	5	4	9	18	36	154	71	100	166	491	101
Northern Ireland	29	15	70	107	221	970	452	738	608	2,768	630

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Statistics on Community Care for Adults in Northern Ireland 2014/15, <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/cc-adults-ni-14-15.pdf>

Notes:

¹ Elderly persons are classified as those persons aged 65 and over who are not included in any other client groups.

² Does not include Nursing Homes.

³ Information on average occupied places refers only to statutory residential accommodation.

⁴ The Total Average Available Places for the Northern HSC Trust does not include average available places in private and dual registered homes.

* The Northern HSC Trust could not provide figures for the average available places in private and dual registered homes.

Table 4.5**Care Packages in Effect in Elderly¹ Care Programme of Care, by Care Type and Sector at 30 June 2015**

HSC Trust	Number								
	Statutory Sector		Voluntary Sector		Private Sector		All Sectors		All Care Packages
	Residential Care	Nursing Home Care	Residential Care	Nursing Home Care	Residential Care	Nursing Home Care	Residential Care	Nursing Home Care	
Belfast	135	0	103	98	459	1,663	697	1,761	2,458
Northern	60	0	30	0	658	1,595	748	1,595	2,343
South Eastern	99	0	105	40	390	1,316	594	1,356	1,950
Southern	47	0	0	0	309	1,342	356	1,342	1,698
Western	94	0	65	28	177	1,146	336	1,174	1,510
Northern Ireland	435	0	303	166	1,993	7,062	2,731	7,228	9,959

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Statistics on Community Care for Adults in Northern Ireland 2014/15, <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/cc-adults-ni-14-15.pdf>

Notes:

¹ Elderly persons are classified as those persons aged 65 and over who are not included in any other client groups.

Table 4.6**Persons aged 65+ receiving a home help service by client group, 2008/09^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}**

HSC Trust	Number				
	Visually Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Other Physical Disability	Not Materially Handicapped	All Client Groups
Belfast	41	26	75	5,146	5,282
Northern	59	36	229	2,890	3,180
South Eastern	18	7	42	2,315	2,382
Southern	128	189	212	2,822	3,286
Western	115	62	1,076	1,963	3,122
Northern Ireland	361	320	1,634	15,136	17,252

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Statistics on Community Care for Adults in Northern Ireland 2008/09

Notes:

¹ Information includes services provided by private contractors.

² The 'All Client Groups' column may not agree with the sum of the individual categories, as some Trusts may include a person in more than one client group. As a consequence, information for particular Trusts will not equate with the home help data summed across individual client groups.

³ Some individual clients who receive a home help service as part of a domiciliary care package have been excluded.

⁴ Some clients in receipt of home care (personal care) have been included if they cannot be separately identified.

⁵ This indicator was not collected after 2008/09.

Table 4.7**Number of Clients Receiving Domiciliary Care Services, by Client Group and HSC Trust, 2014**

HSC Trust	Number										
	Elderly Aged 65 & Over	Physical Disability Aged 18 - 64	Physical Disability Aged 65 & Over	Learning Disability Aged 18 - 64	Learning Disability Aged 65 & Over	Mental Health Aged 18 - 64	Mental Health Aged 65 & Over	No Material Handicap Aged 18 - 64	Total Aged 18 - 64	Total Aged 65 & Over	Total
Belfast	5,193	755	0	122	41	73	37	0	950	5,271	6,221
Northern	3,752	424	83	141	35	26	286	13	604	4,156	4,760
South Eastern	3,870	489	39	363	58	36	10	0	888	3,977	4,865
Southern	3,294	438	18	236	55	101	140	9	784	3,507	4,291
Western	3,150	302	109	153	28	41	213	56	552	3,500	4,052
Northern Ireland	19,259	2,408	249	1,015	217	277	686	78	3,778	20,411	24,189

Source: Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Domiciliary Care Services for Adults in Northern Ireland (2014), <https://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/publications/domiciliary-care-services-adults-northern-ireland-2014>

Notes:

This indicator has been added for the 2015 update.

Table 4.8**Person aged 65+ receiving meals on wheels service by group at 31 March 2015^{1, 2, 3, 4}**

HSC Trust	Number				
	Visually Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Other Physical Disability	No Material Disablement	All Client Groups
Belfast	14	5	5	848	872
Northern	0	0	31	227	256
South Eastern	0	0	5	219	224
Southern	0	0	0	0	2
Western	36	0	328	0	1,068
Northern Ireland	52	38	369	1,970	2,422

Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Statistics on Community Care for Adults in Northern Ireland 2014/15, <https://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/files/cc-adults-ni-14-15pdf>

Notes:

¹ Information includes services provided by private contractors.

² The 'All Client Groups' column may not agree with the sum of the individual categories, as some Trusts include a person in more than one client group. As a consequence, information for particular Trusts will not equate with the meals data summed across individual client groups.

³ Figures include information on the provision of frozen meals.

⁴ "0" represents either a zero or a cell count less than 4 in order to avoid personal disclosure. In addition, where a zeroed cell can be deduced from the totals, the smallest cells have been zeroed. For this reason some row or column totals may not tally.

Table 4.9**Respondents with caring responsibilities by age and gender, 2010/11 to 2014/15¹**

Gender and age	Percentage				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
All persons					
16-29	9	9	9	9	8
30-39	12	10	11	13	11
40-49	18	18	20	18	17
50-59	22	22	24	21	20
60-64	18	18	19	22	21
65+	12	14	15	14	13
All 16+	14	14	15	15	14
Males					
16-29	4	4	8	7	7
30-39	4	5	8	9	6
40-49	11	13	14	14	12
50-59	18	19	19	17	14
60-64	18	13	16	17	17
65+	12	13	16	12	12
All 16+	10	10	13	12	10
Females					
16-29	13	12	10	11	9
30-39	18	14	13	16	14
40-49	23	22	24	21	21
50-59	25	24	27	23	24
60-64	18	22	21	25	23
65+	11	14	14	14	13
All 16+	17	17	17	17	16

Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Health Survey Northern Ireland, 2010/11 to 2014/15

Notes:

¹ People with caring responsibilities are defined those who care for someone else on an informal basis.

Chapter 5

Please note: In this chapter pensioners are defined as all adults above the State Pension Age (SPA). The SPA for men is taken as 65, while women are defined to be of SPA based on their date of birth and the date of the interview.

Table 5.1

Household members by age and household type, 2014/15

Age of household member	Percentage						All household members
	1 adult only	2 adults 16-59	Youngest aged 0-4	Youngest aged 5-15	3 or more adults	2 adults, either aged 60+	
0-4	0	0	33	0	0	0	8
5-9	0	0	13	18	0	0	7
10-15	0	0	6	26	0	0	7
16-24	3	10	5	10	30	0	10
25-29	4	16	8	2	9	0	6
30-44	13	28	32	24	10	3	20
45-59	28	47	2	18	34	7	19
60-64	9	0	0	0	7	22	6
65-69	9	0	0	0	4	24	5
70-74	12	0	0	0	2	20	5
75 or over	24	0	0	0	4	23	7
Base=100%	680	628	1,473	1,437	1,097	898	6,213

Source: Continuous Household Survey 2014/15

Table 5.2**Households by composition and urban/rural classification, 2012/13**

Household composition	Percentage Urban/rural classification ¹								
	BMUA	Urban East	Urban West	Rural East	Rural West	BMUA	Urban	Rural	All
<u>One adult</u>									
Adult male over pension age	3	5	4	2	3	3	4	3	3
Adult female over pension age	11	9	8	8	8	11	8	8	9
Adult male under pension age	12	7	10	4	8	12	9	6	9
Adult female under pension age	7	5	7	3	3	7	6	3	5
<u>Two adults</u>									
Both over pension age	9	12	6	12	9	9	9	10	9
One over pension age	3	5	3	5	7	3	4	6	4
Both under pension age	15	15	13	20	16	15	14	18	16
<u>Three or more adults</u>									
	7	6	12	13	13	7	10	13	10
<u>All households without children</u>									
	67	63	63	67	66	67	63	66	66
<u>All households with children</u>									
	33	37	37	33	34	33	37	34	34
<u>Households with one or more adults over pension age</u>									
	27	32	24	31	33	27	27	32	29
Sample size (base = 100%)	620	269	345	269	388	620	614	657	1,891

Source: Department for Social Development, Family Resources Survey Urban Rural Report: Northern Ireland 2012/13, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/urban-rural-report-northern-ireland-2012-2013>

Notes:

¹ Appendix B for a definition of these urban/rural classifications.

Table 5.3**Households with state support receipt (selected benefits only) by urban/rural classification 2012/13**

Benefit type	Percentage						Urban/rural classification ¹			
	BMUA	Urban East	Urban West	Rural East	Rural West	BMUA	Urban	Rural	All	
Pension Credit	6	6	11	5	9	6	9	7	7	
Retirement Pension	27	31	24	31	33	27	27	32	29	
On any income related benefit	27	28	43	16	29	27	36	23	29	
On any non-income related benefit	71	77	73	71	76	71	75	74	73	
Sample size (base = 100%)	620	269	345	269	388	620	614	657	1,891	

Source: Department for Social Development, Family Resources Survey Urban Rural Report: Northern Ireland 2012/13, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/urban-rural-report-northern-ireland-2012-2013>

Notes:

¹ Appendix B for a definition of these urban/rural classifications.

Table 5.4**BHC quintile distribution of income of pensioners by family type and tenure, 2013/14**

	Percentage					All pensioners (thousands)
	Net equivalised disposable household income					
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	
Household type						
Couple living with others	*	*	*	*	*	*
Couple living alone	27	25	22	11	15	157.0
Single living with others	*	*	*	*	*	*
Single living alone	31	33	18	12	5	86.9
Tenure						
NIHE/Housing association	19	49	18	13	1	42.8
Private rented	*	*	*	*	*	*
Owned with mortgage	*	*	*	*	*	*
Owned outright	29	23	21	13	15	220.7
All pensioners	27	28	21	13	11	293.2

Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Notes:

* Sample size is too small to allow sufficient analysis of the category.

Table 5.5**AHC quintile distribution of income of pensioners by family type and tenure, 2013/14**

	Percentage					All pensioners (thousands)
	Net equivalised disposable household income					
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	
<u>Household type</u>						
Couple living with others	*	*	*	*	*	*
Couple living alone	15	24	26	17	18	157.0
Single living with others	*	*	*	*	*	*
Single living alone	15	28	29	19	10	86.9
<u>Tenure</u>						
NIHE/Housing association	14	46	23	15	1	42.8
Private rented	*	*	*	*	*	*
Owned with mortgage	*	*	*	*	*	*
Owned outright	14	21	27	19	19	220.7
All pensioners	15	24	27	19	15	293.2

Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Notes:

* Sample size is too small to allow sufficient analysis of the category.

Table 5.6

BHC quintile distribution of income of pensioners by (pre-2014) Local Government District (Three-year average, 2011/12 to 2013/14)

Local Government District	Percentage of pensioners Net equivalised disposable household income					All pensioners (thousands)
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	
Antrim	19	16	30	21	14	8.9
Ards	31	28	21	13	8	13.2
Armagh	34	21	23	18	5	13.7
Ballymena	34	24	27	9	5	12.7
Ballymoney	28	32	23	14	4	4.9
Banbridge	24	24	19	23	10	7.8
Belfast	30	25	17	16	12	36.8
Carrickfergus	20	26	18	13	23	9.3
Castlereagh	24	26	21	15	15	13.0
Coleraine	22	29	22	10	18	9.5
Craigavon	31	29	21	13	6	12.2
Down	34	24	24	15	4	15.7
Dungannon	37	30	19	7	6	9.9
Fermanagh	32	22	20	14	12	11.0
Limavady	26	27	15	25	8	5.3
Lisburn	16	26	16	27	16	16.5
Derry	29	28	25	12	5	14.8
Newry & Mourne	22	25	26	16	12	14.0
Newtownabbey	28	25	21	21	5	13.5
North Down	18	17	26	11	29	17.5
Cookstown & Maherafelt ¹	34	32	16	17	1	10.0
Larne & Moyle ¹	40	25	14	15	6	9.2
Omagh & Strabane ¹	22	24	30	16	7	14.4
All pensioners	28	25	22	16	10	294.7

Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Notes:

¹ Two LGDs combined due to sample size requirements.

Table 5.7

AHC quintile distribution of income of pensioners by (pre-2014) Local Government District (Three-year average, 2011/12 to 2013/14)

Local Government District	Percentage of pensioners					All pensioners (thousands)
	Net equivalised disposable household income					
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	
Antrim	7	17	30	27	19	8.9
Ards	19	25	27	17	12	13.2
Armagh	23	24	18	28	7	13.7
Ballymena	20	23	35	12	9	12.7
Ballymoney	10	27	34	19	9	4.9
Banbridge	8	24	25	28	15	7.8
Belfast	16	25	26	18	15	36.8
Carrickfergus	11	25	23	17	24	9.3
Castlereagh	12	20	25	20	22	13.0
Coleraine	16	20	25	18	20	9.5
Craigavon	12	40	21	20	7	12.2
Down	14	30	26	21	8	15.7
Dungannon	9	40	31	12	8	9.9
Fermanagh	21	23	20	22	14	11.0
Limavady	14	20	29	22	15	5.3
Lisburn	11	20	21	29	20	16.5
Derry	8	39	28	14	10	14.8
Newry & Mourne	8	23	33	19	17	14.0
Newtownabbey	14	25	27	21	13	13.5
North Down	8	17	24	19	32	17.5
Cookstown & Magherafelt ¹	12	39	28	20	3	10.0
Larne & Moyle ¹	28	29	14	19	9	9.2
Omagh & Strabane ¹	10	29	31	19	11	14.4
All pensioners	14	26	26	20	14	294.7

Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Notes:

¹ Two LGDs combined due to sample size requirements.

Chapter 6

Please note: In this chapter pensioners are defined as all adults above the State Pension Age (SPA). The SPA for men is taken as 65, while women are defined to be of SPA based on their date of birth and the date of the interview.

Table 6.1

Composition of low-income groups of pensioners by characteristics of family or household, BHC and AHC, 2013/14

	Below 60% median income		All pensioners
	BHC	AHC	
<u>Economic status of adults in the family:</u>			
One or more working	6	*	18
No-one working	94	*	82
<u>Family type:</u>			
Couple living with others	4	*	7
Couple living alone	52	*	54
Single living with others	8	*	10
Single living alone	35	*	30
<u>Gender:</u>			
Male	37	*	41
Female	63	*	59
<u>Disability:</u>			
No disabled adult	47	*	44
One or more disabled adult	53	*	56
<u>Tenure type:</u>			
NIHE/Housing association	9	*	15
Private rented	5	*	6
Owned with mortgage	2	*	4
Owned outright	84	*	75
All pensioners (thousands)	62.9	46.6	293.2

Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Notes:

Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

* Sample size is too small to allow sufficient analysis of the category.

Table 6.2
Composition of low-income groups of pensioners by various family and household characteristics, BHC and AHC, 2013/14

	Percentage below 60% median income		All pensioners
	BHC	AHC	
<u>Pensions receipt:</u>			
No occupational/personal pensions	71	*	43
Some occupational/personal pension	29	*	57
<u>Couples:</u>			
No occupational/personal pensions/personal pension	57	*	61
Only one with occupational/personal pension	40	*	22
Both with occupational/personal pension	13	*	24
	4	*	15
<u>Single:</u>			
No occupational/personal pensions	43	*	39
Occupational/personal pension	31	*	21
	12	*	18
<u>State support received by family¹:</u>			
Disability Living Allowance	11	*	24
Attendance Allowance	4	*	10
Pension Credit	21	*	19
Housing Benefit	8	*	14
Not in receipt of any benefits listed above	65	*	57
<u>Savings and investments:</u>			
No Savings	56	*	46
Less than £1,500	7	*	8
£1,500 but less than £3,000	5	*	6
£3,000 but less than £10,000	15	*	14
£10,000 but less than £20,000	6	*	10
£20,000 or more	12	*	16
<u>Religion² of Adults in Household:</u>			
Protestant ³	60	*	57
Catholic	35	*	35
Other ⁴	3	*	4
No Religion	2	*	4
Mixed ⁵	1	*	1
<u>Region⁶:</u>			
Belfast LGD	18	*	13
East of the Province	39	*	49
West of the Province	43	*	38
All pensioners (thousands)	62.9	46.6	293.2

Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Notes:

¹ The population figures given for benefit receipt do not sum to all pensioners as they are not mutually exclusive groups, since people can receive more than one benefit.

² Religion is based on all adult respondents.

³ Includes 'Presbyterian', 'Church of Ireland', 'Methodist', 'Baptist', 'Free Presbyterian', 'Brethren', 'Protestant - not specified' and 'Other Protestant'.

⁴ Includes 'Other Christian', 'Jewish', and 'Other Non-Christian'.

⁵ At least one Protestant respondent and at least one Catholic respondent.

⁶ Please see Appendix B for definition of these areas.

Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

* Sample size is too small to allow sufficient analysis of the category.

Chapter 7

Please note: In this chapter pensioners are defined as all adults above the State Pension Age (SPA). The SPA for men is taken as 65, while women are defined to be of SPA based on their date of birth and the date of the interview.

Table 7.1

Relative Low-Income levels for Population Groups (Northern Ireland), 2002/03 to 2013/14¹

	Percentage below 60% median income											
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
BHC												
Whole population	19	20	20	20	19	20	20	22	20	21	19	21
Children	24	26	25	24	23	24	23	26	22	21	20	23
Working-age adults	16	17	17	17	15	16	16	19	19	20	18	20
Pensioners	24	25	26	26	27	26	29	23	22	24	20	21
AHC												
Whole population	20	20	20	20	19	20	19	22	20	22	19	21
Children	27	27	26	27	23	26	25	28	24	27	22	26
Working-age adults	18	18	18	18	16	18	16	21	20	22	19	20
Pensioners	18	20	20	16	20	20	20	18	15	15	14	16

Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Notes:

¹ Figures are relative to their respective year only.

Table 7.2**Risk of falling into relative low-income groups by characteristics of family or household, BHC and AHC, 2013/14**

	Percentage below 60% median income		All pensioners (thousands)
	BHC	AHC	
<u>Economic status of adults in the family:</u>			
One or more working	7	6	54.2
No-one working	25	18	239.0
<u>Family type and age of head:</u>			
Couple living with others	*	*	*
Couple living alone	21	17	157.0
Single living with others	*	*	*
Single living alone	26	15	86.9
<u>Gender:</u>			
Male	20	15	119.3
Female	23	17	173.8
<u>Disability:</u>			
Those living in families where no-one is disabled	23	17	129.8
Those living in families where someone is disabled	20	15	163.3
<u>Tenure type:</u>			
NIHE/Housing association	14	17	42.8
Private rented	*	*	*
Owned with mortgage	*	*	*
Owned outright	24	15	220.7
All pensioners	21	16	293.2

Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14,
<https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Notes:

*Sample size is too small to allow sufficient analysis of the category.

Table 7.3**Risk of falling into low-income groups for pensioners by characteristics of family or household, BHC and AHC, 2013/14**

	Percentage below 60% median income		All pensioners (thousands)
	BHC	AHC	
Pensions receipt:			
No occupational/personal pensions	35	30	126.2
Some occupational/personal pension	11	5	167
Couples:			
No occupational or personal pension	20	16	178.2
Only one with occupational or personal pension	40	36	63.3
Both with occupational or personal pensions	11	7	69.9
	*	*	*
Single:			
No occupational or personal pension	24	17	115.0
With occupational or personal pension	31	24	62.9
	15	7	52.0
State support received by family¹:			
Disability Living Allowance	10	6	70
Attendance Allowance	*	*	*
Pension Credit	24	17	55.2
Housing Benefit	*	*	*
Not in receipt of above benefits	25	18	165.7
Savings and investments:			
No savings	26	22	135.5
Less than £1,500	*	*	*
£1,500 but less than £3,000	*	*	*
£3,000 but less than £10,000	*	*	*
£10,000 but less than £20,000	*	*	*
£20,000 or more	*	*	*
Religion of adults in household²:			
Protestant ³	22	16	168
Catholic	22	17	101.4
Other ⁴	*	*	*
No Religion	*	*	*
Mixed ⁵	*	*	*
Region⁶:			
Belfast LGD	29	22	38.4
East of the Province	17	12	142.5
West of the Province	24	18	112.3
All pensioners	21	16	293.2

Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14,
<https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Notes:

¹ The population figures given for benefit receipt do not sum to all pensioners as they are not mutually exclusive groups, since people can receive more than one benefit.

² Religion is based on all adult respondents.

³ Includes 'Presbyterian', 'Church of Ireland', 'Methodist', 'Baptist', 'Free Presbyterian', 'Brethren', 'Protestant - not specified' and 'Other Protestant'.

⁴ Includes 'Other Christian', 'Jewish', and 'Other Non-Christian'.

⁵ At least one Protestant respondent and at least one Catholic respondent.

⁶ Please see Appendix B for definition of these areas.

Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

* Sample size is too small to allow sufficient analysis of the category.

Chapter 8

Please note: In this chapter pensioners are defined as all adults above the State Pension Age (SPA). The SPA for men is taken as 65, while women are defined to be of SPA based on their date of birth and the date of the interview.

Table 8.1

Percentage of pensioners below thresholds of contemporary UK median income, 2013/14

	Percentage below median		
	50%	60%	70%
BHC¹:			
Northern Ireland	12	21	32
United Kingdom	8	16	26
AHC:			
Northern Ireland	8	16	24
United Kingdom	7	14	23

Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Notes:

¹ Differences between the UK and NI in the way that water charges are collected, and how HBAI methodology defines what is included under the definition of disposable income, means that results for Northern Ireland are not fully consistent with results on the BHC measure for the UK.

Chapter 9

Table 9.1

Average weekly household expenditure by category and age of reference person, 2009

Commodity or service	Age of household reference person				
	Under 30	30-49	50-64	65+	All ages
Food and non-alcoholic drinks	£45.89	£66.66	£66.08	£47.48	£59.94
Alcoholic drinks, tobacco and narcotics	£17.56	£18.04	£21.15	£7.39	£16.37
Clothing and footwear	£27.89	£42.66	£38.91	£17.22	£34.11
Housing, fuel and power	£65.56	£49.36	£44.80	£39.53	£47.26
Household goods and services	£25.96	£28.54	£34.65	£20.44	£28.14
Health	£2.83	£5.40	£6.09	£3.38	£4.87
Transport	£50.70	£70.74	£68.25	£36.04	£59.84
Communication	£10.37	£14.44	£14.65	£8.07	£12.59
Recreation and culture	£43.65	£59.94	£71.36	£30.72	£54.75
Education	£2.54	£4.29	£3.56	£0.00	£2.89
Restaurants and hotels	£45.46	£57.09	£46.71	£19.15	£43.94
Miscellaneous goods and services	£28.05	£40.08	£34.73	£19.44	£32.46
Total consumption expenditure	£366.47	£457.24	£450.94	£248.87	£397.17
Other expenditure items	£44.69	£101.98	£83.44	£30.18	£74.02
Total expenditure	£411.16	£559.23	£534.38	£279.05	£471.19
Number of households	58	226	175	143	602

Source: Central Survey Unit, Living Costs and Food Survey, Northern Ireland, 2009

Table 9.2

Average weekly household expenditure by category and age of reference person as a percentage of total expenditure, 2009

Commodity or service	Percentage of total expenditure				
	Under 30	30-49	50-64	65+	All ages
Food and non-alcoholic drinks	11.2	11.9	12.4	17.0	12.7
Alcoholic drinks, tobacco and narcotics	4.3	3.2	4.0	2.6	3.5
Clothing and footwear	6.8	7.6	7.3	6.2	7.2
Housing, fuel and power	15.9	8.8	8.4	14.2	10.0
Household goods and services	6.3	5.1	6.5	7.3	6.0
Health	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
Transport	12.3	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.7
Communication	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7
Recreation and culture	10.6	10.7	13.4	11.0	11.6
Education	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.6
Restaurants and hotels	11.1	10.2	8.7	6.9	9.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	6.8	7.2	6.5	7.0	6.9
Other expenditure items	10.9	18.2	15.6	10.8	15.7
Number of households	58	226	175	143	602

Source: Central Survey Unit, Living Costs and Food Survey, Northern Ireland, 2009

Table 9.3**Average weekly household expenditure by household type, 2009**

Commodity or service	Household type			All
	Pensioner households with 1 or 2 adults ¹	Non-pensioner adult households	Households with children	
Food and non-alcoholic drinks	£39.18	£51.90	£76.30	£59.94
Alcoholic drinks, tobacco and narcotics	£7.30	£15.81	£18.71	£16.37
Clothing and footwear	£17.62	£26.19	£49.59	£34.11
Housing, fuel and power	£31.87	£46.12	£51.55	£47.26
Household goods and services	£11.60	£25.01	£35.84	£28.14
Health	£1.83	£4.21	£6.43	£4.87
Transport	£15.97	£51.91	£79.68	£59.84
Communication	£5.04	£11.41	£15.72	£12.59
Recreation and culture	£15.99	£49.03	£70.17	£54.75
Education	£0.00	£1.91	£4.94	£2.89
Restaurants and hotels	£9.12	£38.41	£58.44	£43.94
Miscellaneous goods and services	£13.85	£26.94	£44.40	£32.46
Total consumption expenditure	£169.37	£348.85	£511.77	£397.17
Other expenditure items	£18.89	£61.43	£103.21	£74.02
Total expenditure	£188.26	£410.28	£614.97	£471.19
Number of households	34	352	216	602

Source: Central Survey Unit, Living Costs and Food Survey, Northern Ireland, 2009

Notes:

¹ A pensioner household is one in which at least three-quarters of the total household income is derived from national insurance and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplement to, or instead of, such pensions.

Table 9.4**Average weekly household expenditure by category and household type as a percentage of total expenditure, 2009**

Commodity or service	Percentage of total expenditure			All
	Pensioner households with 1 or 2 adults ¹	Non-pensioner adult households	Households with children	
Food and non-alcoholic drinks	20.8	12.6	12.4	12.7
Alcoholic drinks, tobacco and narcotics	3.9	3.9	3.0	3.5
Clothing and footwear	9.4	6.4	8.1	7.2
Housing, fuel and power	16.9	11.2	8.4	10.0
Household goods and services	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.0
Health	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Transport	8.5	12.7	13.0	12.7
Communication	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7
Recreation and culture	8.5	12.0	11.4	11.6
Education	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.6
Restaurants and hotels	4.8	9.4	9.5	9.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	7.4	6.6	7.2	6.9
Other expenditure items	10.0	15.0	16.8	15.7
Number of households	34.0	352.0	216.0	602.0

Source: Central Survey Unit, Living Costs and Food Survey, Northern Ireland, 2009

Notes:

¹ A pensioner household is one in which at least three-quarters of the total household income is derived from national insurance and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplement to, or instead of, such pensions.

Table 9.5**Individual internet access by age, 2001-02 to 2014-15¹**

Age	Percentage														Base year ^{2,3} = 100%
	Year														
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
16-19	65	69	79	82	83	91	86	85	88	95	98	96	98	100	112
20-29	50	57	71	70	64	74	77	73	80	88	91	94	96	97	392
30-39	44	48	66	70	68	72	78	80	85	88	90	95	95	98	592
40-49	42	46	62	64	70	73	71	75	76	83	84	88	91	92	541
50-59	31	34	48	51	56	59	63	64	67	73	76	77	82	83	607
60-69	10	14	22	27	34	36	41	41	47	51	55	60	67	69	519
70+	3	4	9	10	9	12	11	16	23	24	29	29	31	40	586
All 16+	34	38	51	52	53	57	58	59	64	69	73	75	77	80	3,349

Source: Continuous Household Survey, 2001/02 – 2014/15

Notes:

¹ Access to the internet includes all means of access – home or work computer, digital television, mobile phone or other.

² The base year was 2014/15.

³ Bases for earlier years are of a similar size.

Table 9.6**Mobile phone ownership by age, 1999-00¹ to 2014-15**

Age	Percentage															Base year ^{2,3} = 100%	
	Year																
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
16-19	26	62	79	82	92	94	95	99	98	99	97	98	97	99	100	99	112
20-29	41	66	83	88	90	94	94	97	98	98	99	99	98	99	99	99	392
30-39	36	59	72	79	85	89	94	96	98	97	98	99	99	99	99	99	592
40-49	32	50	65	68	82	83	87	91	92	96	94	97	96	97	99	99	541
50-59	23	37	55	61	71	75	80	83	88	91	93	95	95	96	96	97	607
60+	6	13	23	31	41	43	52	53	59	60	70	75	76	76	80	82	1,105
All 16+	25	43	57	63	72	74	78	81	83	85	88	91	91	91	92	93	3,349

Source: Continuous Household Survey, 2001/02 – 2014/15

Notes:

¹ The question on mobile phones was first asked during 1999/00.

² The base year was 2014/15.

³ Bases for earlier years are of a similar size.

Table 9.7**Economic activity rate by age and gender, Jul-Sep 2012 to Jul-Sep 2015**

Period	Age ¹							
	Total 16+	Total working age (16-64)	16-17	18-24	25-49	50+	50-64	65+
All persons:								
Jul-Sep 2012	61.4%	73.2%	*	60.2%	85.3%	39.8%	65.2%	9.2%
Jul-Sep 2013	61.1%	72.7%	*	66.0%	83.1%	40.4%	65.3%	10.4%
Jul-Sep 2014	61.0%	73.2%	*	63.3%	84.2%	40.2%	66.0%	9.3%
Oct-Dec 2014	59.8%	71.9%	16.7%	61.9%	82.9%	39.0%	64.3%	8.7%
Jan-Mar 2015	61.3%	73.2%	*	63.1%	84.4%	41.3%	66.0%	11.7%
Apr-Jun 2015	60.2%	72.5%	*	65.0%	83.1%	39.7%	65.5%	8.7%
Jul-Sep 2015	60.2%	72.5%	*	65.2%	82.5%	40.3%	66.6%	9.0%
Change on Year	-0.8	-0.7	*	1.9	-1.7	0.2	0.6	-0.2
Males								
Jul-Sep 2012	67.4%	78.6%	*	62.8%	91.4%	46.6%	72.4%	11.9%
Jul-Sep 2013	67.5%	79.2%	*	69.5%	90.9%	46.1%	72.2%	11.3%
Jul-Sep 2014	66.8%	78.6%	*	66.3%	90.2%	46.7%	73.3%	11.6%
Oct-Dec 2014	66.0%	77.6%	*	65.2%	89.1%	46.2%	72.0%	12.2%
Jan-Mar 2015	68.0%	79.3%	*	69.7%	91.5%	47.7%	72.1%	15.8%
Apr-Jun 2015	67.0%	78.8%	*	71.8%	89.7%	47.2%	73.1%	13.2%
Jul-Sep 2015	67.2%	78.8%	*	70.2%	89.8%	48.0%	73.6%	14.5%
Females								
Jul-Sep 2012	55.8%	67.9%	*	57.6%	79.5%	33.8%	58.1%	7.1%
Jul-Sep 2013	55.0%	66.4%	*	62.5%	75.6%	35.2%	58.6%	9.6%
Jul-Sep 2014	55.6%	67.9%	*	60.1%	78.4%	34.3%	58.8%	7.4%
Oct-Dec 2014	53.9%	66.3%	*	58.5%	77.0%	32.6%	56.8%	5.9%
Jan-Mar 2015	55.1%	67.2%	*	56.3%	77.5%	35.4%	59.9%	8.4%
Apr-Jun 2015	53.7%	66.3%	*	58.0%	76.8%	32.9%	58.1%	*
Jul-Sep 2015	53.6%	66.4%	*	60.0%	75.5%	33.4%	59.7%	*

Source: NISRA Economic and Labour Market Statistics, Labour Force Survey, November 2015,
<https://www.detini.gov.uk/articles/labour-force-survey>

Notes:

¹ Denominator = all persons in the relevant age group.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Note: There were revisions to all labour market statistics derived from the Labour Force Survey back to June to August 2001 resulting from taking on board the population estimates from the 2011 Census.

Table 9.8**Journeys per person per year where 'car driver' is main mode, by gender and age group, 2001-03 to 2011-13**

Gender and age	Percentage										
	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13
Males:											
16-29	39	36	35	37	39	41	40	40	41	45	44
30-59	67	67	67	67	66	66	64	65	65	66	65
60+	62	63	64	65	66	68	66	67	67	69	67
All adult males	61	60	60	61	61	62	60	61	61	63	62
Females:											
16-29	39	36	33	32	34	36	36	38	42	43	44
30-59	58	58	60	61	62	63	63	65	66	66	66
60+	28	30	31	33	35	37	37	39	40	41	43
All adult females	48	48	49	50	51	52	52	54	56	56	57
All adults	54	54	54	55	56	56	56	57	58	59	59

Source: Department for Regional Development, Travel Survey for Northern Ireland, 2001-03 to 2011-13, <https://www.drndi.gov.uk/articles/travel-survey-northern-ireland>**Table 9.9****Journeys per person per year where 'car passenger' is main mode, by gender and age group, 2001-03 to 2011-13**

Gender and age	Percentage										
	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13
Males:											
16-29	20	22	23	21	21	19	19	18	18	19	18
30-59	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6
60+	8	7	9	9	9	8	8	7	7	7	8
All adult males	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9
Females:											
16-29	26	25	25	26	27	27	26	24	23	22	21
30-59	18	19	17	17	16	16	15	15	14	14	13
60+	37	37	36	37	37	36	35	34	35	34	31
All adult females	23	24	23	23	22	22	22	21	20	20	18
All adults	17	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	15	15	14

Source: Department for Regional Development, Travel Survey for Northern Ireland, 2001-03 to 2011-13, <https://www.drndi.gov.uk/articles/travel-survey-northern-ireland>

Table 9.10**Journeys per person per year where 'Citybus/Metro'¹ is main mode by gender and age group, 2001-03 to 2011-13**

Gender and age	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	Percentage			2009-11 ²	2010-12	2011-13
						2006-08	2007-09	2008-10			
Males:											
16-29	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	8	7
30-59	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2
60+	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	3	3
All adult males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
Females:											
16-29	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	6	7
30-59	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	2
60+	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	4
All adult females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3
All adults	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3

Source: Department for Regional Development, Travel Survey for Northern Ireland, 2001-03 to 2011-13, <https://www.drdni.gov.uk/articles/travel-survey-northern-ireland>

Notes:

¹Citybus changed to Metro in February 2005.

²From 2009-2011 onwards, due to technical issues, separate Metro and Ulsterbus figures are not available. Only combined data for Metro and Ulsterbus are available.

Table 9.11**Journeys per person per year where 'Ulsterbus' is main mode, by gender and age group, 2001-03 to 2011-13**

Gender and age	Percentage										
	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11 ¹	2010-12	2011-13
Males:											
16-29	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	8	8	7
30-59	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
60+	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	3
All adult males	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Females:											
16-29	5	6	7	7	7	6	5	4	7	6	7
30-59	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
60+	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	4
All adult females	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
All adults	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3

Source: Department for Regional Development, Travel Survey for Northern Ireland, 2001-03 to 2011-13, <https://www.drni.gov.uk/articles/travel-survey-northern-ireland>

Notes:

¹ From 2009-2011 onwards, due to technical issues, separate Metro and Ulsterbus figures are not available. Only combined data for Metro and Ulsterbus are available.

Table 9.12**Percentage who have difficulty with travel due to physical disability¹ by age and gender, 2011-13**

Age group	Male	Female	All adults
16-29	6	6	6
30-59	13	14	14
60+	34	42	38
All aged 16 and over	18	21	20

Source: Department for Regional Development, Travel Survey for Northern Ireland, 2001-03 to 2011-13,
<https://www.drjni.gov.uk/articles/travel-survey-northern-ireland>

Notes:

¹ A respondent is said to have difficulty with travel due to a physical disability if they have answered yes to one or more of the 4 following questions: "Do you have any physical disability or other long-standing health problem that makes it difficult for you to..." "...go out on foot?", "...use buses or coaches?", "...use trains?" or "...drive a car?"

Chapter 10

Table 10.1

Households in fuel poverty by age of HRP, 2001 - 2011

Age of HRP	Percentage			
	2001	2006	2009	2011
17-24 ¹	47.6	33.7	57.9	44.2
25-39	21.8	23.1	31.7	25.6
40-59	19.7	28.2	33.6	38.9
60-74	32.1	42.9	52.9	52.0
75+	46.1	55.5	75.8	66.3
Overall	27.3	34.2	43.7	42.0

Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, 2001 to 2011, http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm

Notes:

¹The 2001 and 2009 House Condition Surveys use the 18-24 HRP age group rather than 17-24.

Table 10.2

Households in fuel poverty by employment status of HRP, 2001 - 2011

Employment status of HRP	Percentage			
	2001	2006	2009	2011
Working	14.0	18.1	25.3	27.4
Not working	46.8	55.0	65.1	55.4
Retired	38.2	50.6	64.7	61.7
Permanently sick / disabled	42.7	50.9	58.3	58.5
Other	41.1	48.2	47.9	50.4
Overall	27.3	34.2	43.7	42.0

Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, 2001 to 2011, http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm

Table 10.3

Households in fuel poverty by household type¹, 2001 - 2011

Household type	Percentage			
	2001	2006	2009	2011
Adult households	21.8	26.6	36.4	36.8
Households with children	21.1	27.4	31.0	31.9
Older households	41.5	50.9	66.9	60.8
All households	27.3	34.2	43.7	42.0

Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, 2001 to 2011, http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm

Notes:

¹ See Appendix B for definitions of household type.

Table 10.4

Fuel poverty by gross household income, 2001 - 2011

Gross annual household income	Percentage			
	2001	2006	2009	2011
Less than £7,000	67.6	75.3	85.9	84.3
£7,000 - £29,999	18.3	36.4	51.9	51.3
£30,000 or more	0.7	3.3	3.0	5.4
Overall rate	27.3	34.2	43.7	42.0

Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, 2001 to 2011, http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm

Table 10.5**Fuel poverty by key household characteristics, 2011**

Household characteristics	Percentage	
	Not in fuel poverty	In fuel poverty
Age of HRP:		
17 - 24	55.8	44.2
25 - 39	74.4	25.6
40 - 59	61.1	38.9
60 - 74	48.0	52.0
75+	33.7	66.3
Household type¹:		
Adult Households	63.2	36.8
Households with children	68.1	31.9
Older households	39.2	60.8
Employment status:		
Working	72.6	27.4
Not working	44.6	55.4
Retired	38.3	61.7
Permanently Sick/Disabled	41.5	58.5
Other (including students)	49.6	50.4
Gross income:		
Less than £7,000	15.7	84.3
£7,000 - £29,999	48.7	51.3
£30,000 or more	94.6	5.4

Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, 2001 to 2011, http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm

Notes:

¹ See Appendix B for definitions of household type.

Table 10.6**Age of HRP - dwelling age pre-1919, 2011**

Age	Number	Percentage
17 - 24	*	1.6
25 - 39	10,020	15.0
40 - 59	28,160	42.2
60 - 74	16,030	24.0
75+	11,500	17.2
Total	66,790	100.0

Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, 2001 to 2011, http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm

Notes:

* Denotes small numbers, please use percentages with caution.

Table 10.7**Fuel poverty rate by dwelling age, 2011**

Age	Percentage	
	Not in fuel poverty	In fuel poverty
Pre 1919	31.3	68.7
1919-1944	46.4	53.6
1945-1964	50.9	49.1
1965-1980	51.6	48.4
Post 1980	73.3	26.7
Total	58.0	42.0

Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, 2001 to 2011,
http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm

Table 10.8**Age of HRP living in isolated rural areas, 2011**

	Number	Percentage
17 - 24	*	0.0
25 - 39	10,620	11.9
40 - 59	44,860	50.2
60 - 74	21,510	24.1
75+	12,330	13.8
Total	89,320	100.0

Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, 2001 to 2011,
http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm

Notes:

* Denotes small numbers, please use percentages with caution.

Table 10.9**Fuel poverty rate by dwelling location, 2011**

Dwelling location	Percentage	
	Not in fuel poverty	In fuel poverty
BMA	59.3	40.7
District town/Other town	58.4	41.6
Total urban	58.8	41.2
Small rural settlement	61.0	39.0
Isolated rural	49.8	50.2
Total rural	56.0	44.0
Total	58.0	42.0

Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, 2001 to 2011,
http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm

Chapter 11

Table 11.1

Perceptions of anti-social behaviour by age and gender, 2013-14¹

Percentage saying 'very' or 'fairly' big problem									
	Abandoned or burnt-out cars	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	People being drunk or rowdy in public places	People using or dealing drugs	Teenagers hanging around on streets	Rubbish or litter lying around	Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	Perceived high level of ASB ²	Unweighted base ³
Age (3 Groups):									
16-29	6.3	12.6	25.4	26.1	25.7	33.8	23.8	15.9	516
30-59	4.0	7.6	17.6	23.5	18.0	24.4	16.3	10.4	1,875
60+	1.8	4.6	10.4	18.4	10.2	23.7	10.5	5.8	1,200
Age (7 Groups):									
16-24	5.0	13.5	27.3	27.5	25.6	35.4	23.9	16.9	265
25-34	6.2	10.2	22.0	23.8	22.6	27.3	20.5	13.1	572
35-44	4.1	7.9	17.4	23.5	19.1	23.1	16.7	10.4	617
45-54	4.4	8.0	16.0	23.4	17.1	25.0	15.7	10.0	632
55-64	2.2	5.8	16.4	23.9	15.2	27.2	15.1	10.2	589
65-74	2.3	4.2	9.7	17.3	9.2	24.4	10.3	4.2	515
75+	0.9	2.7	7.1	14.8	8.0	17.8	6.4	3.2	401
Men:									
16-24	4.3	12.8	27.4	26.6	22.0	31.7	24.0	14.6	129
25-34	6.1	5.8	19.9	23.0	17.8	25.2	19.6	12.2	218
35-44	5.3	9.1	16.3	22.3	16.9	22.1	17.1	10.8	252
45-54	4.0	8.1	13.4	22.2	16.7	22.7	12.3	8.6	281
55-64	0.6	4.0	16.7	23.2	16.1	25.9	14.4	10.4	281
65-74	2.1	4.5	8.3	15.9	10.1	22.1	11.3	4.1	239
75+	0.4	2.6	9.2	20.0	10.5	20.1	7.5	3.9	144
Women:									
16-24	5.7	14.3	27.1	28.4	29.7	39.4	23.7	19.5	136
25-34	6.3	13.3	23.5	24.4	26.0	28.8	21.1	13.7	354
35-44	3.3	7.0	18.2	24.3	20.7	23.8	16.5	10.2	365
45-54	4.8	7.9	17.9	24.3	17.5	26.7	18.4	11.1	351
55-64	3.7	7.3	16.1	24.5	14.3	28.4	15.7	10.1	308
65-74	2.5	3.9	11.1	18.7	8.3	26.7	9.2	4.4	276
75+	1.2	2.7	5.7	11.3	6.3	16.2	5.7	2.7	257
All Adults:	3.8	7.6	16.9	22.5	17.1	25.9	15.9	10.1	3,596

Source: Department of Justice, Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2013/14, <https://www.dojni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-crime-survey>

Notes:

¹ Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

² ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to the seven individual strands in the table).

³ Unweighted base refers to rubbish or litter lying around. Other bases will be similar.

Table 11.2**Worry about crime and personal safety by age and gender, 2013/14¹**

	Percentage with high levels of worry/very worried/feeling very unsafe						
	Burglary	Car crime ²	Violent crime	Crime overall	Walking alone in area after dark	Alone in home at night	Unweighted base ³
Age (3 Groups):							
16-29	14.0	15.4	18.2	7.8	4.5	2.9	516
30-59	15.4	12.5	16.9	7.6	6.2	1.7	1,873
60+	16.4	10.2	14.9	6.8	10.7	1.7	1,200
Age (7 Groups):							
16-24	14.2	13.6	19.0	9.4	4.0	2.8	265
25-34	15.7	14.6	19.2	7.6	4.7	2.4	571
35-44	15.0	12.3	17.0	8.1	6.9	1.2	616
45-54	14.3	13.2	15.0	5.8	6.3	1.5	632
55-64	16.6	10.5	16.5	8.2	7.8	2.4	589
65-74	17.5	11.0	16.1	7.5	10.2	1.4	515
75+	14.6	9.6	11.5	4.8	12.9	2.1	401
Men							
16-24	13.8	n<100	10.7	5.9	0.8	0.0	129
25-34	10.1	10.7	8.8	3.3	0.5	0.0	217
35-44	13.4	10.1	9.2	6.3	1.7	0.4	252
45-54	9.3	11.6	6.6	2.8	2.0	0.2	281
55-64	16.9	9.6	10.6	7.5	4.0	1.3	281
65-74	11.8	6.5	7.9	3.5	3.8	0.0	239
75+	11.8	9.0	4.4	3.9	6.6	0.9	144
Women							
16-24	14.6	n<100	28.4	13.4	7.7	6.0	136
25-34	19.6	17.4	26.4	10.7	7.7	4.1	354
35-44	16.1	13.9	22.4	9.4	10.5	1.6	364
45-54	18.2	14.6	21.6	8.2	9.7	2.6	351
55-64	16.4	11.4	21.9	8.9	11.1	3.3	308
65-74	23.0	16.2	24.0	11.3	16.5	2.8	276
75+	16.5	10.3	16.6	5.4	17.1	3.0	257
All Adults	15.4	11.7	16.5	7.4	7.2	1.9	3,594

Source: Department of Justice, Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2013/14, <https://www.dojni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-crime-survey>

Notes:

¹ Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

² Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of a vehicle.

³ Unweighted base refers to worry about burglary. Other bases will be similar with the exception of car crime which is based on vehicle-owners only.

Table 11.3**Perceptions of the risk of victimisation by age and gender, 2013-14¹**

	Percentage perceiving it likely that they will be a victim within the next year			
	Burglary	Car crime ²	Violent crime	Unweighted base ³
<u>Age (3 Groups):</u>				
16-29	8.4	10.7	10.6	510
30-59	11.7	13.4	6.6	1,836
60+	9.4	8.4	5.2	1,176
<u>Age (7 Groups):</u>				
16-24	5.8	6.9	11.5	262
25-34	14.1	16.3	9.6	559
35-44	10.7	12.6	6.7	608
45-54	10.4	13.4	5.6	619
55-64	12.7	11.9	6.3	576
65-74	9.9	8.3	5.0	508
75+	5.6	5.4	2.9	390
<u>Men</u>				
16-24	6.9	n<100	11.5	126
25-34	11.7	13.3	8.3	217
35-44	10.5	11.1	5.9	249
45-54	7.4	15.6	4.6	277
55-64	13.7	12.6	7.3	275
65-74	8.7	8.7	4.0	233
75+	7.1	4.5	5.8	142
<u>Women</u>				
16-24	4.6	n<100	11.5	136
25-34	15.8	18.6	10.5	342
35-44	10.8	13.7	7.3	359
45-54	12.9	11.6	6.5	342
55-64	11.7	11.3	5.5	301
65-74	11.1	7.8	6.0	275
75+	4.6	6.2	0.9	248
<u>All Adults</u>	10.4	11.6	6.9	3,527

Source: Department of Justice, Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2013/14, <https://www.dojni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-crime-survey>

Notes:

¹ Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

² Based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

³ Unweighted base refers to perceived likelihood of being a victim of burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but will be lower for car crime which is based on vehicle-owners only.

Table 11.4**Perceptions of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life by age and gender, 2013-14¹**

	Percentage			Unweighted base
	Minimal	Moderate	Great	
<u>Age (3 Groups):</u>				
16-29	68.9	28.7	2.4	516
30-59	69.2	26.1	4.7	1,875
60+	70.6	24.2	5.2	1,200
<u>Age (7 Groups):</u>				
16-24	66.9	31.6	1.5	265
25-34	72.7	23.8	3.6	572
35-44	67.7	27.5	4.8	617
45-54	69.8	25.3	4.9	632
55-64	69.0	24.5	6.5	589
65-74	69.3	26.4	4.3	515
75+	71.9	23.6	4.4	401
<u>Men</u>				
16-24	66.0	33.0	1.0	129
25-34	80.4	18.0	1.6	218
35-44	69.3	26.8	3.9	252
45-54	73.1	23.6	3.3	281
55-64	73.1	22.3	4.6	281
65-74	75.5	22.4	2.1	239
75+	74.2	21.8	3.9	144
<u>Women</u>				
16-24	68.0	30.0	2.0	136
25-34	67.2	27.8	4.9	354
35-44	66.6	28.0	5.4	365
45-54	67.2	26.6	6.2	351
55-64	65.3	26.5	8.2	308
65-74	63.1	30.4	6.5	276
75+	70.4	24.9	4.8	257
<u>All Adults</u>	69.5	26.0	4.4	3,596

Source: Department of Justice, Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2013/14, <https://www.dojni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-crime-survey>

Notes:

¹ Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

Appendix B: Notes and definitions

Geographical definitions

Urban/rural and East/West classifications (Chapter 5)⁵³

The Family Resources Survey Urban Rural Report for Northern Ireland uses the final classification of urban/rural, as determined by an Inter-Departmental working group, the 'Urban-Rural Definition Group', as shown in the table below. Band A (Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area) along with Bands B-E are defined as urban, while Bands F-H are defined as rural.

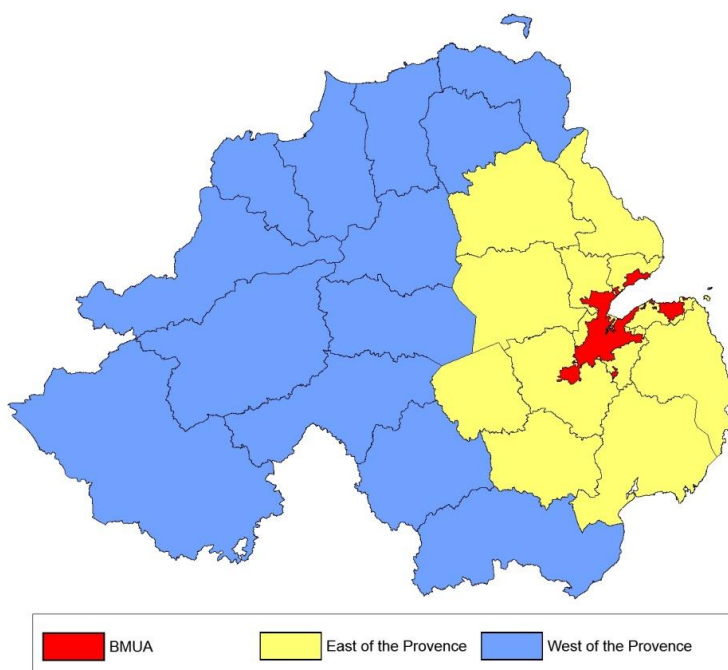
Label	Name	Settlement population size 2001 Census
Band A	Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area (BMUA)	c 580,000
Band B	Derry Urban Area (DUA)	c 90,000
Band C	Large town	18,000 and under 75,000
Band D	Medium town	10,000 and under 18,000
Band E	Small town	4,500 and under 10,000
Band F	Intermediate settlement	2,250 and under 4,500
Band G	Village	1,000 and under 2,250
Band H	Small village, hamlet and open countryside	Settlements of less than 1,000 people and open countryside

The Family Resources Survey Urban Rural Report for Northern Ireland also uses an East/West classification. Based on pre-2014 LGDs, three areas can be categorised: Belfast, the East of Northern Ireland and the West of Northern Ireland. The table below lists the LGDs which fall into the East and West categories.

It should be noted that while most of Belfast LGD is contained within BMUA, not all of Belfast LGD falls into this classification. This is due to the rural areas of Belfast within the LGD. For this reason, those areas of Belfast not considered to be part of BMUA fall into the east category.

⁵³ Taken from: Department for Social Development, Family Resources Survey Urban Rural Report: Northern Ireland 2012/13, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/official-publication-draft-1213.pdf>

LGD by East West Classification	
East	West
Antrim	Armagh
Ballymena	Ballymoney
Banbridge	Coleraine
Carrickfergus	Cookstown
Castlereagh	Dungannon
Craigavon	Fermanagh
Down	Limavady
Larne	Londonderry
Lisburn	Magherafelt
Newtownabbey	Moyle
Newtownards	Newry & Mourne
North Down	Omagh
Belfast (not including BMUA)	Strabane



Region (Chapter 6)⁵⁴

The regions used in Chapter 6 and Chapter 7 comprise the following pre-2014 LGDs:

Belfast	Belfast
East of the Province	Antrim, Ards, Ballymena, Banbridge, Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Craigavon, Down, Larne, Lisburn, Newtownabbey, North Down
West of the Province	Armagh, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Cookstown, Dungannon, Fermanagh, Limavady, Derry, Magherafelt, Moyle, Newry, Omagh, Strabane

⁵⁴ Taken from Source: Department for Social Development, Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland Report, 2013/14, <https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/publications/households-below-average-income-2013-14>

Household types (Chapter 10)

In Chapter 10, household types were classified into three groups⁵⁵:

Adult Households

- Lone Adult: One adult below pensionable age (taken here as 65 for men, 60 for women).
- Two Adults: Two people, related or unrelated, below pensionable age.
- Large Adult: Three or more adults, related or unrelated, and no dependent children aged under 16.

Households with Children

- Lone Parent: One adult living with one or more dependent children aged under 16.
- Small Family: Two adults, related or unrelated, living with one or two dependent children aged under 16.
- Large Family: Two adults, related or unrelated, living with three or more dependent children aged under 16; OR three or more adults living with one or more dependent children aged under 16.

Older Households

- Two Person Older: Two people, related or unrelated, at least one of whom is of pensionable age.
- Lone Older: One person of pensionable age or older (65 plus for men, 60 plus for women)

⁵⁵ See Northern Ireland Housing Executive, 2011 House Condition Survey
http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm