

UK National Wellbeing Measures: Northern Ireland Data June 2016

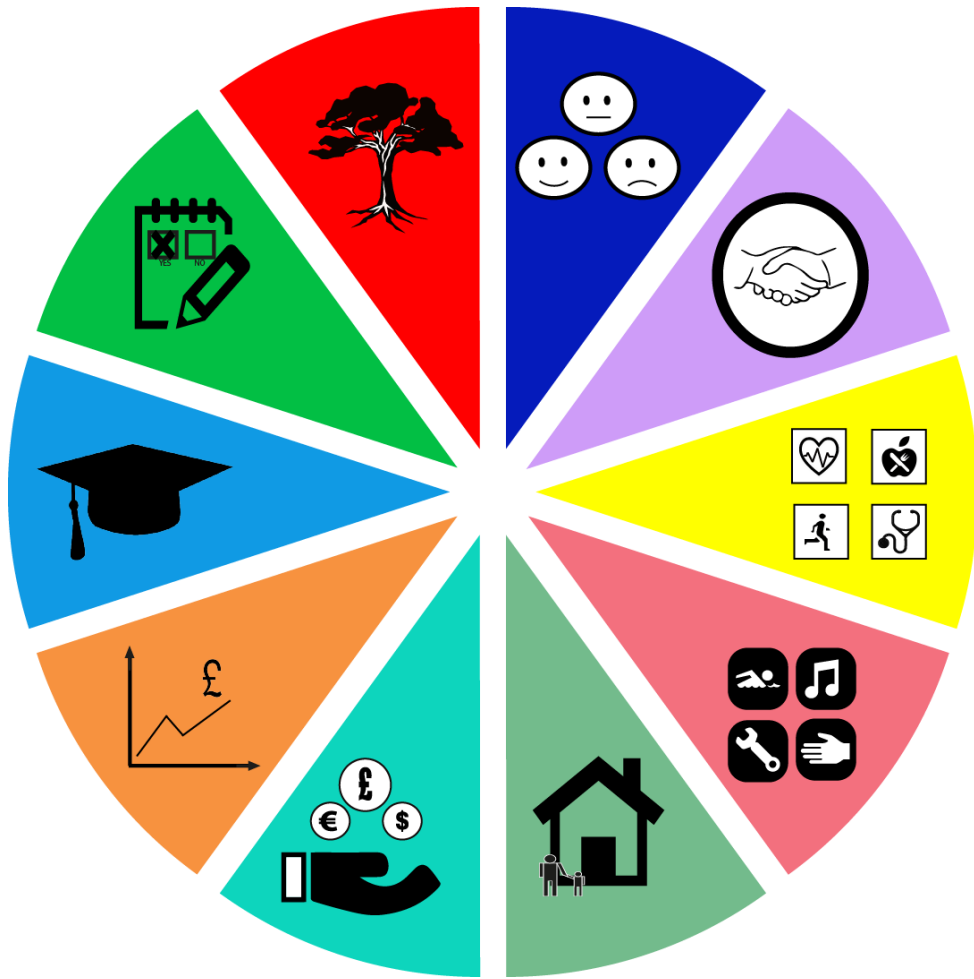
Key:
 Outside Circle: UK*
 Inside Circle: NI



The ‡ symbol indicates that the two sets of data are not directly comparable

This wheel is based on the ONS Well-being wheel at www.ons.gov.uk/well-being

*Mostly UK, some indicators relate to sub-UK geographies, as indicated in ONS releases



Wellbeing in Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland data for ONS measures



‘Wellbeing in Northern Ireland’ seeks to provide an overview of Northern Ireland across a range of economic, social and environmental indicators.

This publication updates a previous report published in [October 2015](#) and contains the Northern Ireland data, where available, for the 41 headline measures of wellbeing identified by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Measuring National Wellbeing Programme. ONS information is published through a summary wheel and a series of static and interactive reports. Further information on the ONS programme can be found here (www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/well-being/index.html).

The NI data are presented alongside the UK data in a similar wheel format, together with further detail and commentary.

Sources of data

All of the UK data and most of the NI data have been sourced from the ONS release [Measuring national well-being: Life in the UK: 2016](#), and its associated tables and datasets. Sources are not given throughout the report, but are detailed in Annex 1. There are some gaps in the data available for Northern Ireland. For example, a number of the wellbeing indicators use sources that are only available at the UK level. If possible, alternative data have been included for Northern Ireland. In other instances, the Northern Ireland source may not provide data that are exactly comparable to the UK or sub-UK data (where relevant). Where the two sets of data are not directly comparable, this is depicted in the NI wheel, and in the subsequent headings using this symbol, ‡. As far as possible, data from the same time period are used, but in some cases, if more recent Northern Ireland data are available than is the case for the UK as a whole, then these are used.

ONS have also produced a report on international comparisons relating to National Wellbeing which are detailed in the report [Measuring National Well-being - International Comparisons: 2015](#).

Explanation of differences

Where relevant and possible, differences between NI and UK figures arising from sample surveys have been tested for statistical significance. The following key has been used:

- * denotes a statistically significant difference
- # the difference is not statistically significant
- ‡ not applicable.

Northern Ireland measures have, where possible, been provided by gender and age-group and associated 95% confidence intervals¹ have been displayed on the charts as error bars. Statistically significant differences have been assessed through non-overlapping confidence intervals. This method provides a conservative estimate of statistical significance.

¹ Confidence intervals provide the likely range of a sample proportion or sample mean from the true proportion/mean found in the population. Confidence intervals at the 95% level imply that 95% of the time the confidence intervals should contain the true value found in the population.



Personal Wellbeing

Compared with the UK as a whole, a higher proportion of adults in Northern Ireland indicated that they were satisfied with their lives overall; felt that the things they do in life are worthwhile; and rated their happiness yesterday as very high.

Our Relationships

In Northern Ireland in 2014/15, the average rating of satisfaction with family life was 8.6 out of 10, while the average rating with their social life was 7.3 out of 10. In 2011, the UK average rating for family life was 8.2 out of 10 and 7.1 out of 10 for social life.

Health

Males and females born in Northern Ireland have fewer expected years of living in good health than their counterparts in the UK. The proportion of adults in Northern Ireland who were satisfied with their health was similar to that in the UK.

What we do

The Northern Ireland unemployment rate (Nov 2015 – Jan 2016) was 6.0%, compared with the overall UK average rate of 5.1%. The European Union rate for December 2015 was 9.0%. Around 80% of adults in Northern Ireland and the UK were satisfied with their job. Compared with the UK generally, relatively more respondents in Northern Ireland were satisfied with the amount of their leisure time.

Where we live

In 2014/15, there were 37 crimes against the person per 1,000 adults in Northern Ireland, whilst the corresponding figure in England and Wales was 57. As was the case in England and Wales, the proportion of male respondents (88%) in Northern Ireland who felt safe walking alone after dark was higher than the proportion of female respondents (65%). A higher proportion of adults in Northern Ireland felt they belonged to their neighbourhood, compared with the UK generally.

Personal Finance

Around one fifth of people in Northern Ireland live in households with less than 60% of UK median income, which is similar to the proportion in the UK as a whole. Around one in ten adults in Northern Ireland reported that they were finding it quite or very difficult getting by financially and, at 54%, a similar proportion of respondents in Northern Ireland were satisfied with their household income as is the case in the UK overall.



The Economy

In 2014, Northern Ireland had a GVA per head of £18,682. This was 1.9% higher than 2013, the lowest percentage increase of any of the 12 regions of the UK. The Northern Ireland Composite Economic Index has shown an increase of 0.9% in NI economic activity between Quarter 4 2014 and Quarter 4 2015. There is evidence to suggest that Northern Ireland has had a much slower recovery from the pre-economic downturn in 2007/08 than that of the UK as a whole.

Education and Skills

In 2014/15 two-thirds of year 12 pupils in Northern Ireland achieved 5 or more GCSEs A* to C, including English and Maths. Due to the difference between national qualification systems and differences in the measures used for GCSE qualifications in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, it is not possible to present a comparative picture across the UK. Among the working age population, a higher proportion of people in Northern Ireland have no qualifications than in the UK as a whole.

Governance

Voter turnout in the UK General Election was 58% in Northern Ireland compared with 66% across the UK. In 2014/15, 24% of respondents in Northern Ireland reported that they tended to trust the Northern Ireland Assembly.

Natural Environment

In 2013, greenhouse gas emissions in Northern Ireland totalled 22 million tonnes, whilst in 2014 there were 514.4 million tonnes in the UK as a whole. In terms of greenhouse gases, Northern Ireland emitted 12.2 tonnes per capita in 2013, compared to a 2014 UK figure of 8.0 tonnes per capita. In Northern Ireland, greenhouse gas emissions increased by 1.2% between 2011 and 2013, but have decreased by 16% since the base year.



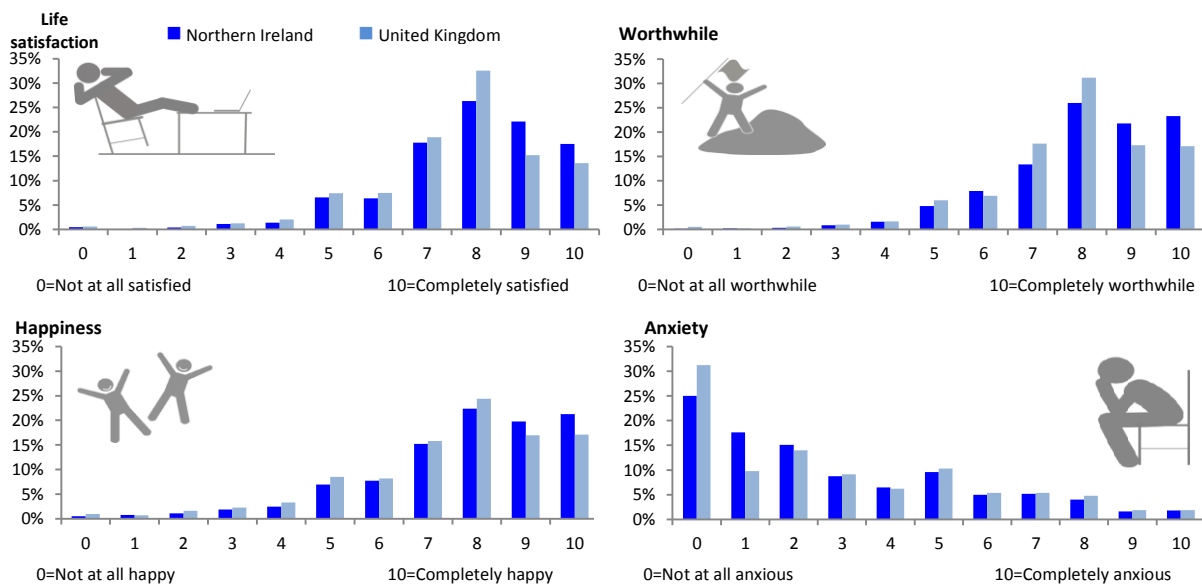
Personal Wellbeing

Distribution of personal wellbeing ratings: NI compared with UK, 2014/15

Since April 2011, the Annual Population Survey has included 4 questions which are used to monitor personal wellbeing in the UK (see Annex 2 for an explanation of the question development).

- Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?
- Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?
- Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?
- Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?

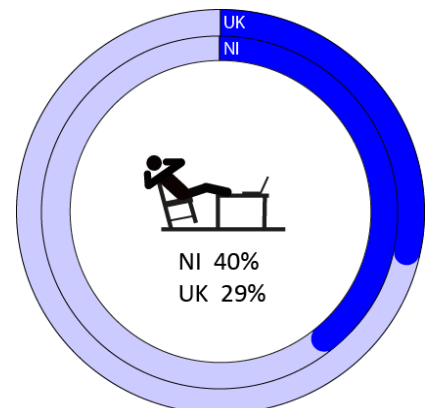
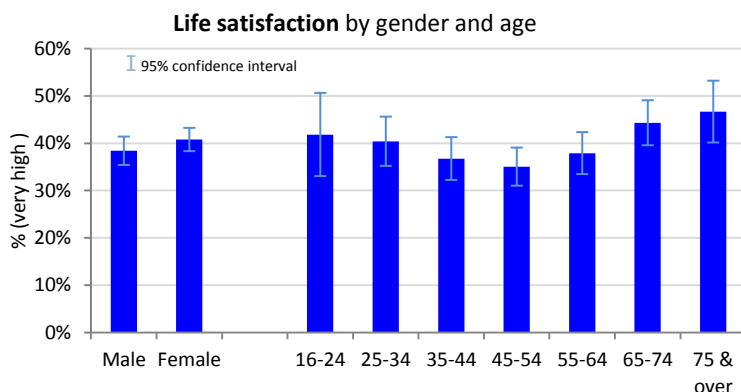
The charts below show that respondents in Northern Ireland tend to rate their life satisfaction, feeling what they do is worthwhile and happiness at the high end of the scale, somewhat more so than is the case in the UK overall. In terms of anxiety, those in Northern Ireland were less likely to report being 'not at all anxious'.



Very high rating of satisfaction with their lives overall (2014/15)*

In 2014/15, 40% of Northern Ireland adults aged 16 or over rated their satisfaction with their lives overall as 9 or 10 on a scale of 0-10, with 10 being the highest level of satisfaction. This was significantly higher than in the UK as a whole, where 29% provided ratings of 9 or 10.

The proportion of respondents reporting very high levels of life satisfaction (9-10) ranged from 35% among those aged 45-54 to 47% among those aged over 75.

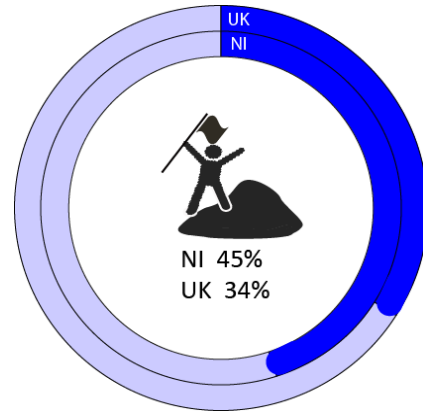
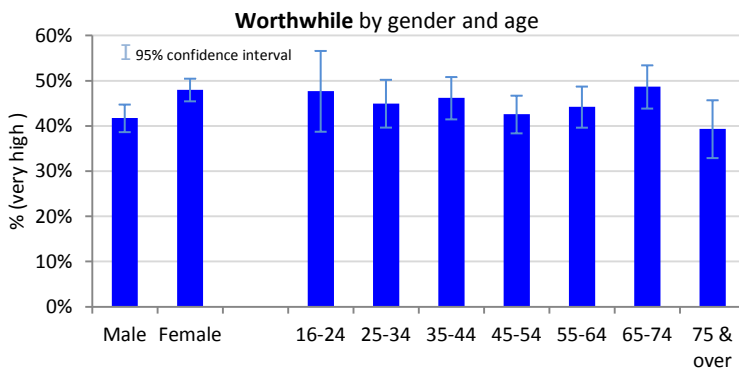




Very high rating of how worthwhile the things they do are (2014/15) *

Compared with the UK (34%), a higher proportion of respondents in Northern Ireland (45%) gave a very high rating (9-10) to how worthwhile the things they do are.

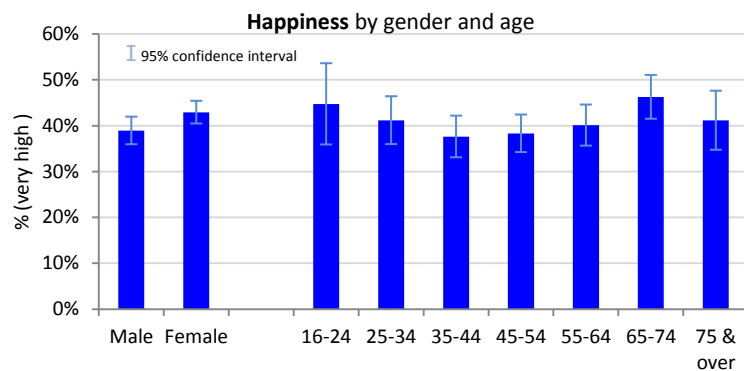
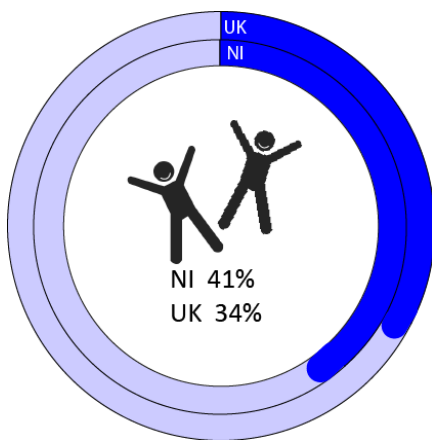
A higher proportion of females feel the things they do are worthwhile (48%), than males (42%). The proportion of respondents reporting very high rating to this measure ranged from 39% among those aged over 75 to 49% among those aged 65-74.



Rated their happiness yesterday as very high (2014/15)*

A higher proportion of respondents in Northern Ireland (41%) rated their happiness yesterday as very high compared to the UK (34%).

The proportion of respondents reporting very high levels of happiness ranged from 38% among those aged 35-44 to 46% among those aged 65-74.

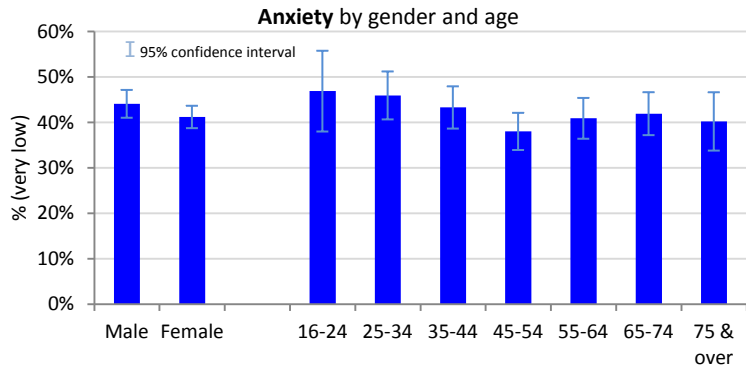
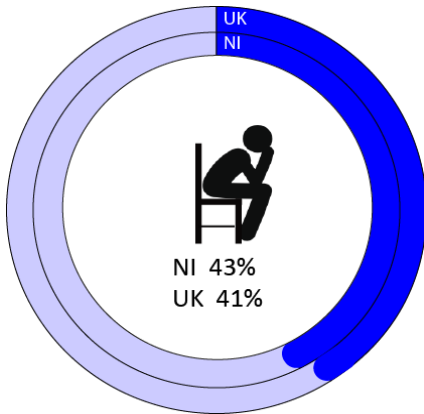




Rated their anxiety yesterday as very low (2014/15)

Similar proportions of respondents in Northern Ireland (43%) and the UK (41%) rated their anxiety yesterday as very low.

The proportion of respondents reporting very low levels of anxiety ranged from 38% among those aged 45-54 to 47% among those aged 16-24.

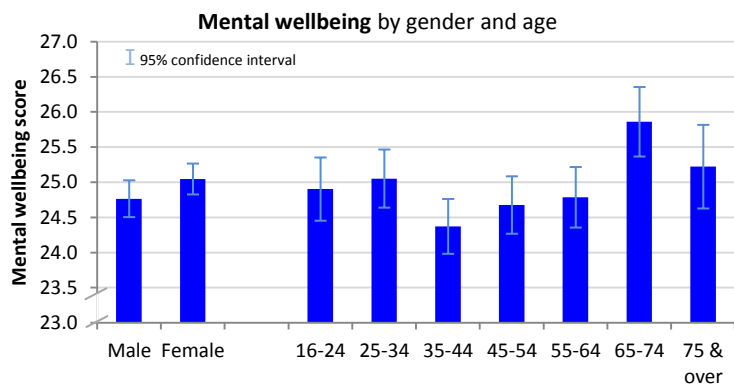


Population mental wellbeing (2012/13)*



The population mental wellbeing score is based on a 7 question survey from the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale. Each question is given a score between 1 and 5 with the final result measured out of 35, a higher score indicating more positive mental wellbeing. At 24.9 in 2012/13 the average score for respondents in Northern Ireland was slightly higher than the UK average (24.6).

The mental wellbeing score ranged from 24.4 among respondents aged 35-44 to 25.9 among those aged 65-74 had the highest average score at 25.9. Males and females had similar average scores at 24.8 and 25.0 respectively.

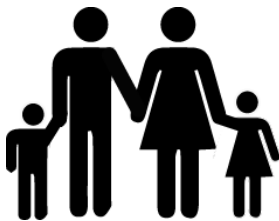




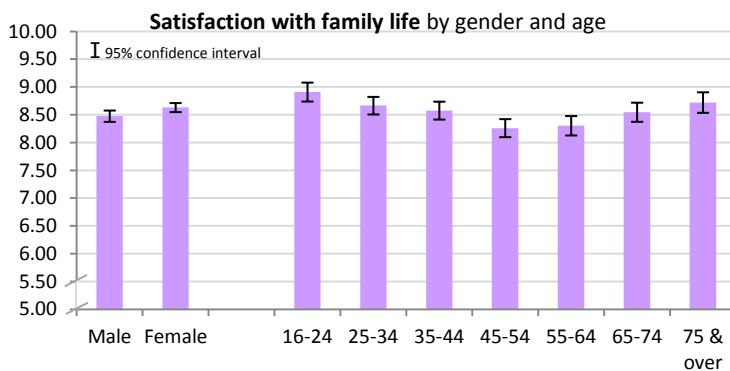
Our Relationships

UK data for two of the indicators in the 'Our Relationships' domain are sourced from the European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS) conducted by Eurofound, the latest available being 2011/12. Northern Ireland data in relation to satisfaction with family life and social life are now available from the Continuous Household Survey for 2014/15.

Average rating of satisfaction with family life ‡



The average rating of satisfaction with family life in Northern Ireland in 2014/15 was 8.6 out of 10 on a scale of 1-10. The average rating in the UK was 8.2 out of 10 (2011/12).

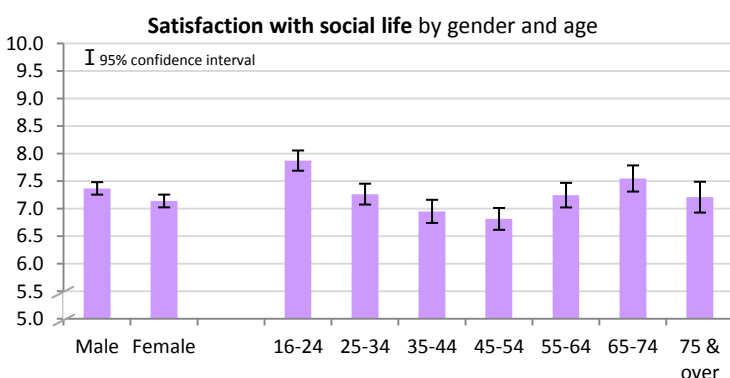


The rating of satisfaction with family life of respondents ranged from an average of 8.3 out of 10 among those aged 45-54 to 8.9 out of 10 among those aged 16-24.

Average rating of satisfaction with social life ‡



In 2014/15, respondents in Northern Ireland had an average rating of satisfaction with their social life of 7.3 out of 10. The average rating in the UK from the 2011/12 EQLS was 7.1 out of 10.



Respondents' rating of satisfaction with their social life ranged from an average of 6.8 out of 10 among those aged 45-54 to 7.9 out of 10 among those aged 16-24.



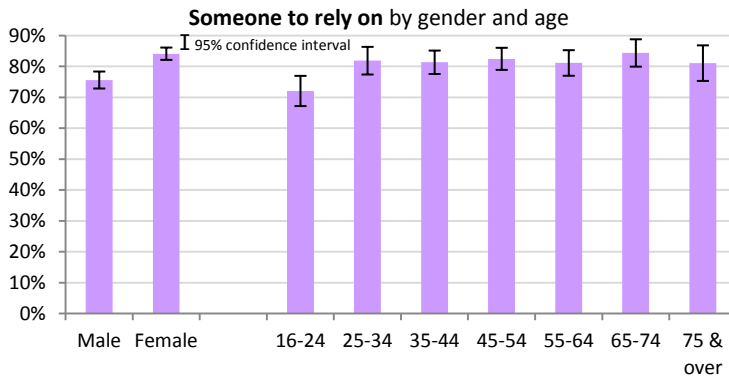
Has a spouse, family member or friend to rely on if they have a serious problem (2013/14) *



In 2013/14, 80% of respondents in Northern Ireland indicated that they had a spouse, family member or friend to rely on if they had a serious problem, lower than the UK average of 84%.

Respondents aged 65-74 had the highest proportion of respondents indicating that they had someone to rely on (84%), with 16-24 year olds having the lowest proportion (72%). Females were more likely to say

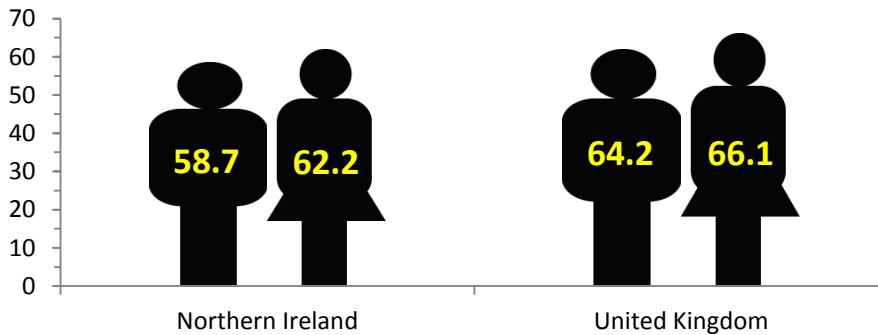
they have someone to rely on than males (84% and 76% respectively).





Health

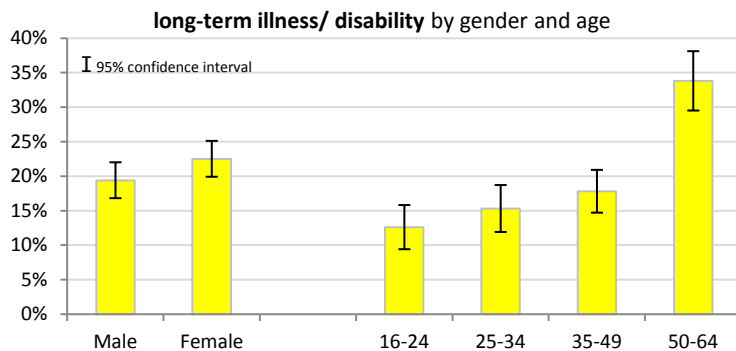
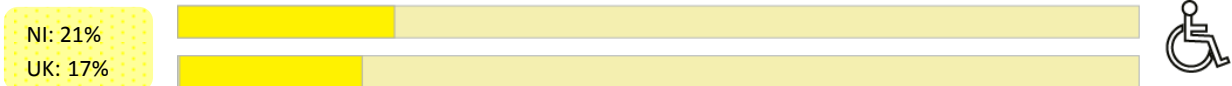
Healthy life expectancy at birth (male/female) (NI*: 2011-2013, UK: 2009-2011) ‡



* Sourced from Department of Health statistics, as these are more up to date and derived from a larger sample than the ONS measure.

Males born in Northern Ireland between 2011 and 2013 can expect to have 58.7 years of healthy life and females can expect to have 62.2 years. In the UK overall, males born between 2009 and 2011 can expect to have 64.2 years of healthy life and females can expect to have 66.1 years.

Reported a long-term illness and a disability (Oct - Dec 15) ‡

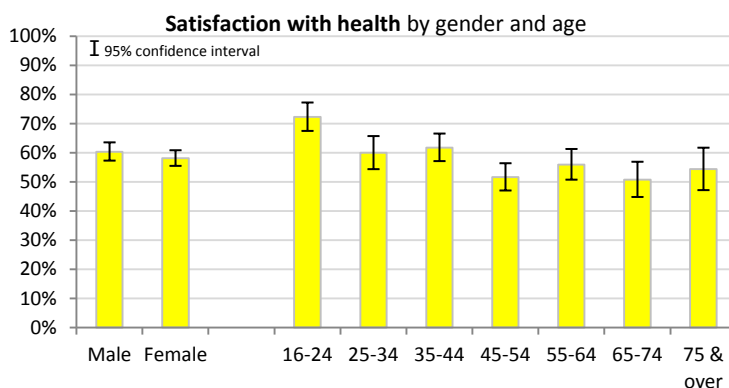


This information is sourced from the Labour Force Survey and uses the Government Statistical Service harmonised definition of disability. As a result the figure differs from those previously published. The definition covers people who report a physical or mental health condition or illnesses lasting or expected to last 12 months or more where this reduces their

ability to carry out day-to-day activities.

Overall, 21% of respondents aged 16-64 in Northern Ireland reported a long-term illness and a disability. The figure was highest among those aged 50-64 (34%).

Somewhat, mostly or completely satisfied with their health (2013/14)



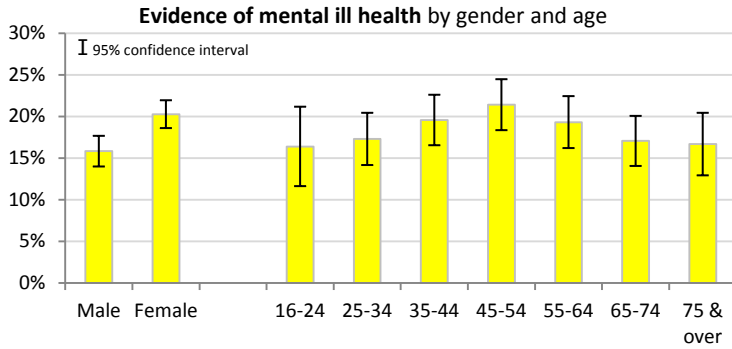
Of those aged 16 and over, in Northern Ireland 59% were somewhat, mostly or completely satisfied with their health compared with 58% in the UK.

The proportion of respondents satisfied with their health ranged from 51% among those aged 65-74 to 72% among those aged 16-24.



Some evidence indicating depression or anxiety (NI: 2014/15, UK: 2013/14) ‡

NI: 19%
UK: 20%



The Northern Ireland figure presented is sourced from the 2014/15 NI Health Survey, whereas the UK figure is from 2013/14 Understanding Society data. Although from different sources the NI and UK figures are similar. Both sources use the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ12), where responses are made on a scale of 0 to

12, with responses of 4 or more regarded as indications of mental ill health. The proportion of respondents in NI showing evidence of some mental ill health ranged from 16.4% among those aged 16-24 to 21.4% among those aged 45-54. Female respondents (20.3%) were more likely to show signs of a possible mental health problem than males (15.8%).



What we do

Unemployment Rate (Nov 15 – Jan 16)

Northern Ireland has had a lower unemployment rate than the UK for much of the last decade until mid-2012. Between November 2015 and January 2016 the unemployment rate in Northern Ireland was 6.0%, compared with the overall UK average rate of 5.1%. The European Union rate for December 2015 was 9.0%

NI: 6.0% UK: 5.1% (Nov 15 - Jan 16)

In October – December 2015, the unemployment rate for males in Northern Ireland was 6.2% compared with 5.6% for females.

Somewhat, mostly or completely satisfied with their job (2013/14) *

NI: 81%
UK: 78%

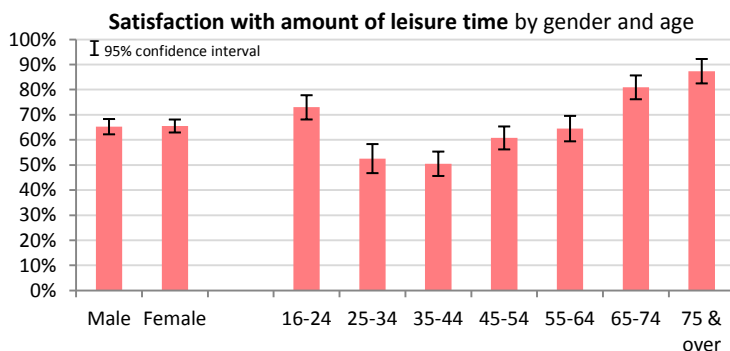


Compared with the UK generally, a slightly higher proportion of respondents in Northern Ireland were satisfied with their job, 81% compared with 78%.

In Northern Ireland, the proportion of respondents satisfied with their job was lowest among those aged 25-34 (74%)

Somewhat, mostly or completely satisfied with their amount of leisure time (2013/14) *

NI: 65%
UK: 57%



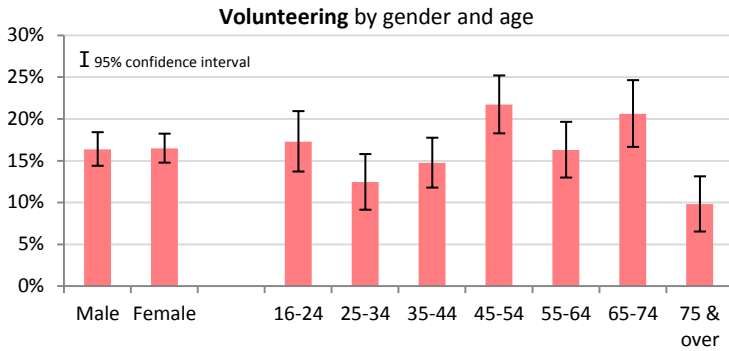
More respondents in Northern Ireland were satisfied with their amount of leisure time (65%) than was the case in the UK generally (57%).

The proportion of respondents satisfied with their amount of leisure time ranged from 51% among those aged 35-44 to 87% among those aged 75+.



Volunteered more than once in the last 12 months (2012/13)

NI: 16%
UK: 17%



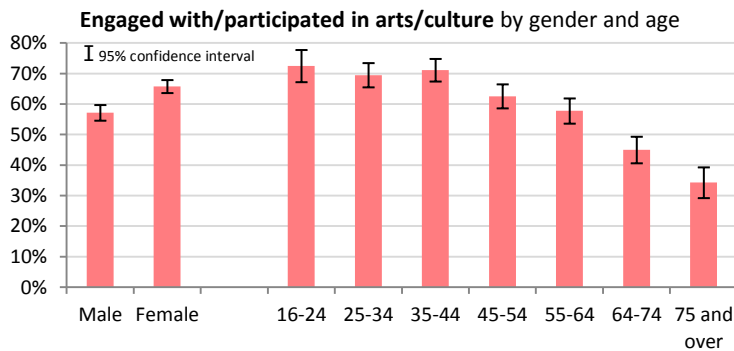
Similar proportions of respondents in Northern Ireland and the UK volunteered at least once a year (16% and 17% respectively). The proportion of respondents reporting having volunteered ranged from 10% among those aged over 75 to 22% among those aged 45-54.

Engaged with/participated in arts or cultural activity at least 3 times in last year ‡

NI: 62%
England: 82%



Exact comparisons for Northern Ireland and England are not currently available for the indicators relating to arts participation, as the Northern Ireland definition is not identical to that used in England.



82% of adults in England in 2014/15 participated in arts or cultural activities at least three times in the past year. In Northern Ireland, in 2014/15, 62% of adults engaged with the arts or cultural activities at least three times in the last year.

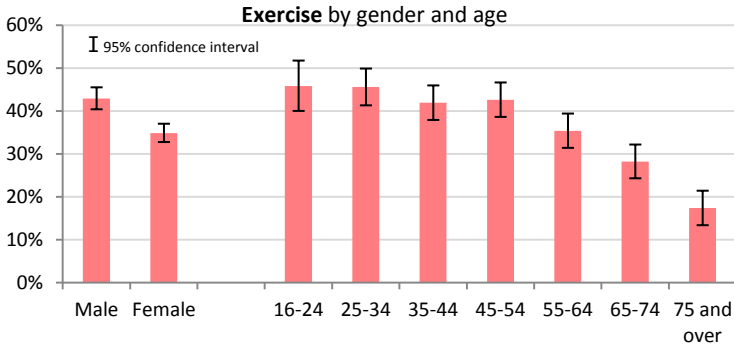
In Northern Ireland, engagement with the arts or cultural activities was higher among females (66%) than males (57%). In terms of age, the level of engagement ranged from 72% among those aged 16-24 to 34% among those aged 75 and over.



Adult participation in 30 minutes of moderate intensity sport, once per week ‡



For the sports participation indicator, 36% of adults in England in 2014/15 participated in at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity exercise each week. In Northern Ireland in 2014/15, 39% participated in at



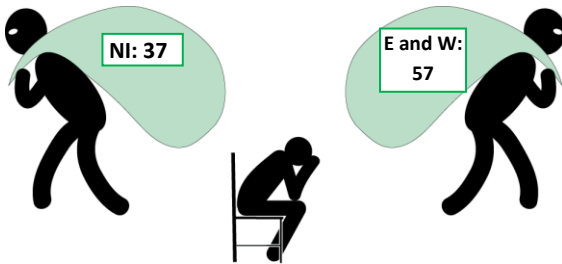
least 150 minutes of moderate intensity exercise per week.

In Northern Ireland, the level of participation in at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity exercise was higher among males (43%) than females (35%). In terms of age, the level of participation ranged from 46% among those aged 16-24 to 17% among those aged 75 and over.



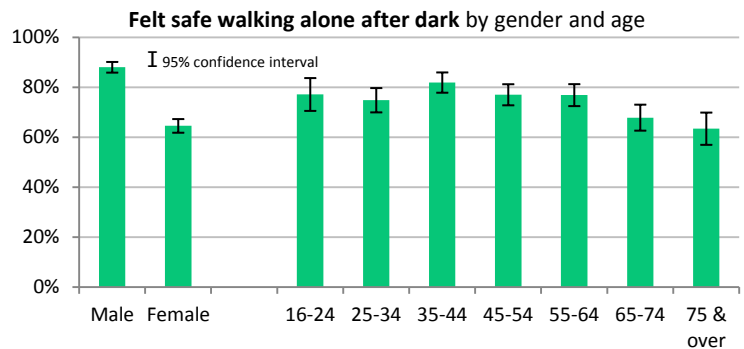
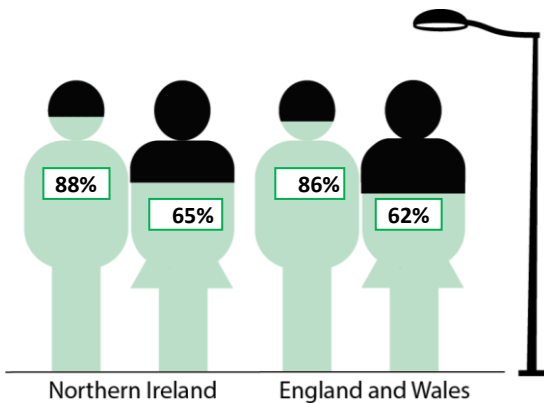
Where we live

Crimes against the person (per 1,000 adults) ‡



In 2014/15, there were an estimated 37 crimes against the person per 1,000 adults in Northern Ireland. In 2014/15, the England and Wales estimate was 57 crimes per 1,000 adults.

Felt fairly/very safe walking alone after dark (men/women) ‡



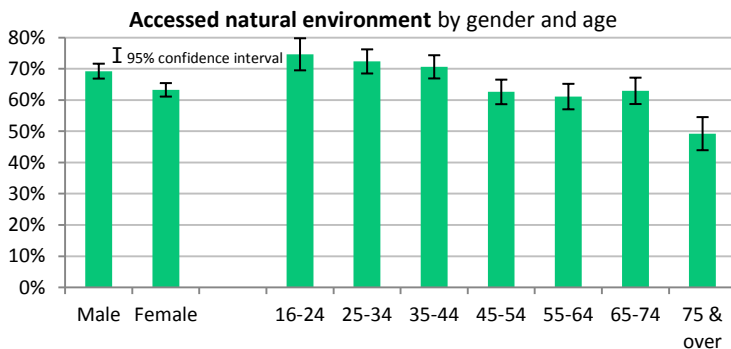
In 2014/15, 88% of males and 65% of females in Northern Ireland felt very/fairly safe walking alone after dark. This is similar to the position in England and Wales where 86% of males and 62% of females felt safe walking alone after dark in 2014/15.

The proportion of respondents in Northern Ireland indicating that they felt safe walking alone after dark ranged from 63% among those aged over 75 to 82% among those aged 35-44.

Accessed natural environment at least once a week in the last 12 months ‡



NI: 66%
England: 59%



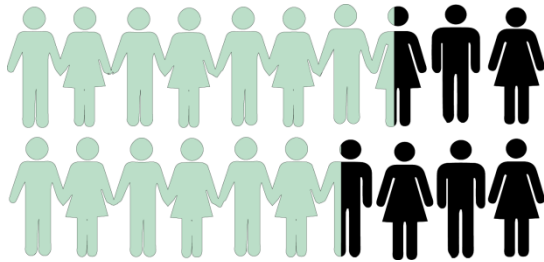
The UK figure is sourced from a survey conducted in England (2014/15) which found 59% had accessed the natural environment at least once a week in the last 12 months. The NI figure, sourced from the Continuous Household Survey in 2014/15, was 66%.

The proportion of NI respondents who had accessed the natural environment at least once a week in the last 12 months was higher for males (69%) than females (63%). In terms

of age, the proportion of NI respondents accessing the natural environment ranged from 49% among those aged over 75 to 75% among those aged 16-24.

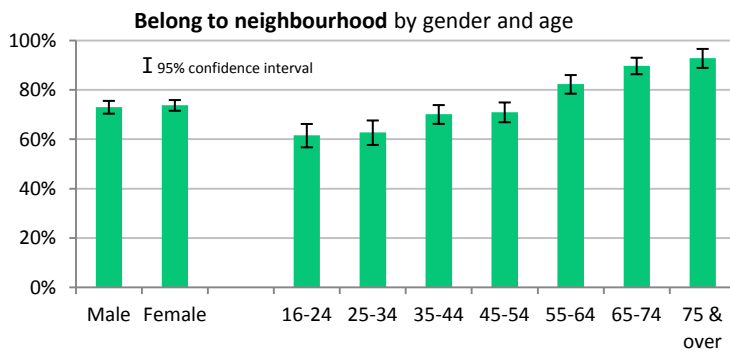


Agreed/agreed strongly that they felt they belonged to their neighbourhood (2011/12) *



NI:
73%
UK:
63%

A higher proportion of respondents in Northern Ireland (73%) agreed that they felt they belonged to their neighbourhood compared with the UK generally (63%).



The proportion of NI respondents who felt they belonged to their neighbourhood ranged from 62% among those aged 16-24 to 93% among those aged over 75.

Households with good transport access to key services or work (2013) ‡

This indicator relates car ownership rate to the average public transport time to key services. The indicator is indexed (as a score of 100) to the England average for 2011. Northern Ireland data are not available for this ONS measure.

However, alternative comparable information shows that in the period 2012-2014, 68% of NI households lived within a six minute walk to a bus stop or place where they could get a bus. In 2012, the equivalent proportion of households in Great Britain was 85% (Department for Transport, National Travel Survey: 2012).

Fairly/very satisfied with their accommodation ‡



NI: 92%
(2011)
England: 89%
(2013/14)

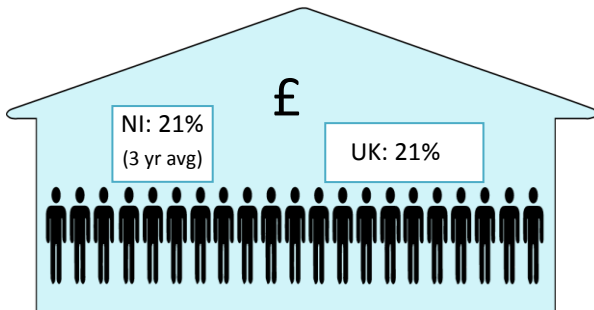
Although the available data for this measure are from different sources and years, similar proportions of residents in Northern Ireland and in England were fairly or very satisfied with their accommodation.





Personal Finance

Individuals in households with less than 60% of median income after housing costs (2013/14) ‡

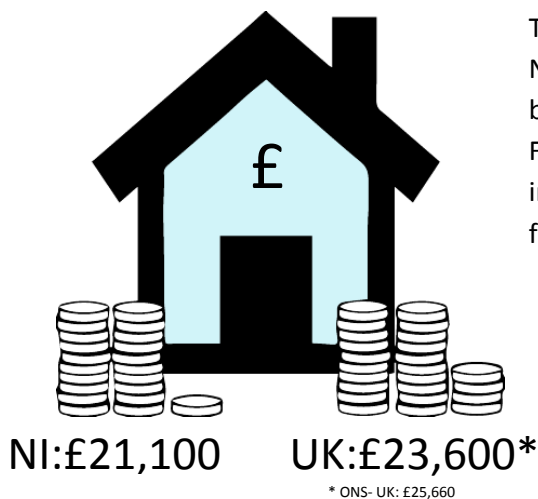


Around one-fifth of individuals in Northern Ireland live in households with less than 60% of UK median income (after housing costs). This is similar to the proportion in the UK as a whole.

Median wealth per household, including pension wealth (2012/14) ‡

In Great Britain in 2012/14, median wealth per household data was £225,100. These data are sourced from the Wealth and Assets survey which is conducted in Great Britain only. There is no equivalent Northern Ireland source which includes wealth data.

Real median household income (UK: 2014/15, NI: 2013/14) ‡



The UK estimate for Median Household Income is sourced from National Accounts (£25,660) and is not available on the same basis for Northern Ireland. However, comparable data from the Family Resources Survey shows that, in 2013/14, household income in Northern Ireland was £21,100 compared with £23,600 for the UK as a whole.

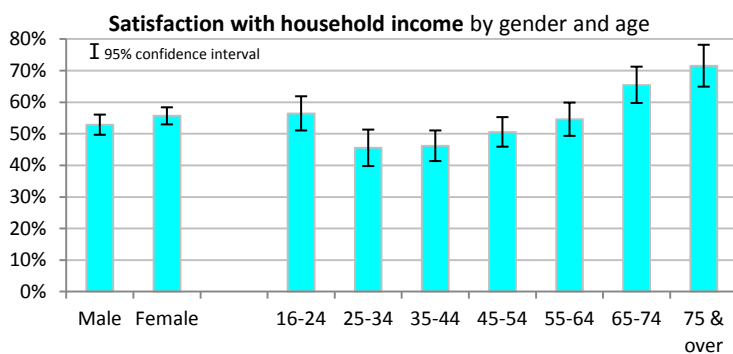


Somewhat, mostly or completely satisfied with the income of their household (2013/14)



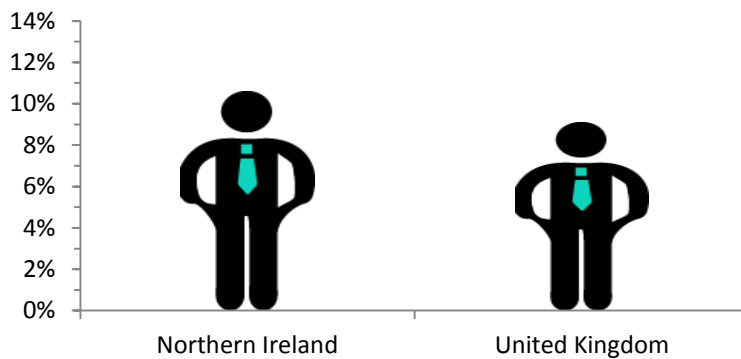
NI: 54%
UK: 54%

The proportion of respondents in Northern Ireland (54%) who were satisfied with their household income was the same as that in the UK overall (54%).



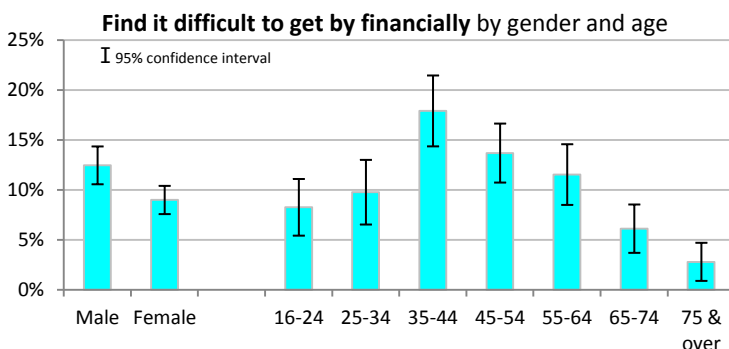
The proportion of respondents in Northern Ireland reporting to be somewhat, mostly or completely satisfied with their household income ranged from 46% among those aged 25-34 to 72% among those aged over 75.

Report finding it quite or very difficult to get by financially (2012/13)



NI: 10.6%
UK: 9.1%

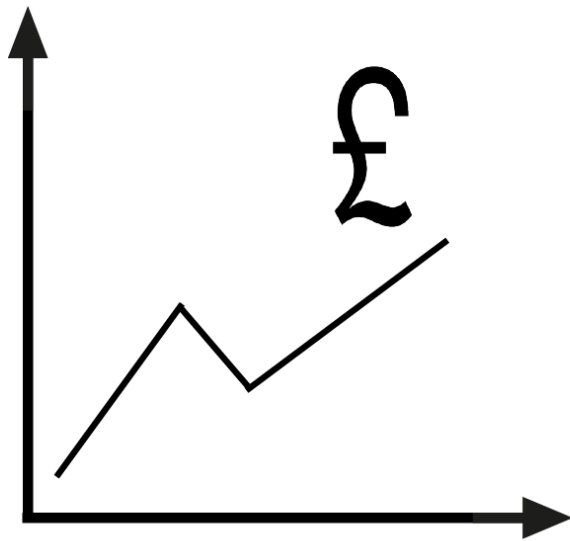
Around one in ten adults in Northern Ireland reported finding it quite or very difficult to get by financially (11%), a similar proportion to the UK overall (9%).



The proportion of respondents having difficulty getting by financially ranged from 2.8% among those aged over 75 to 17.9% among those aged 35-44. A slightly higher proportion of males (12.5%) reported having difficulty getting by than females (9.0%).



The Economy



Real net national disposable income per head (2014) †

UK £22,786

UK public sector net debt as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (2014/15) †

UK 83.7%

Inflation rate (as measured by the Consumer Price Index) (Jan 16) †

UK 0.3%

The measures in the ONS Economy domain are only reported at a UK level. In 2014, the real net national disposable income per head for the UK was £22,786. In 2014/15, UK public sector debt was 83.7% of Gross Domestic Product. The UK inflation rate in January 2016, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, was 0.1%.

GVA per head (2014)

NI £18,682

UK £24,616

England
£25,367

Scotland
£23,102

Wales
£17,573

Gross Value Added per head data are available from ONS Regional Accounts. In 2014, Northern Ireland had a GVA per head of £18,682. This was 1.9% higher than 2013, the lowest percentage increase of any of the 12 regions of the UK. NI GVA per head was also third lowest of the UK regions at 75.9 per cent of the UK figure. This was down from 77.2 per cent in 2013. The Northern Ireland figure was above that in Wales (£17,573) and the North East of England (£18,216).



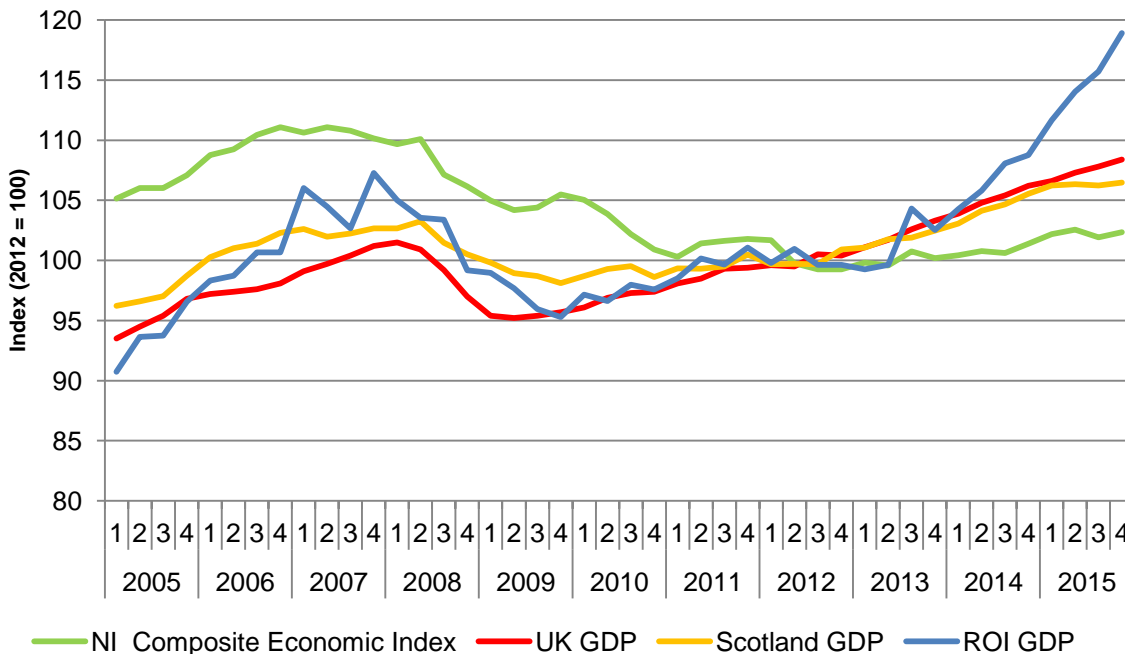
Northern Ireland Composite Economic Index (NICEI)

The NICEI is not equivalent to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) quarterly measure of change in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the whole UK economy. This is because the ONS measure is based on a broader range of sources including output, income and expenditure estimates of economic activity, whereas the NICEI is based on output and employee jobs data. However, when applied to the equivalent UK data sources, the NICEI methodology has been shown to provide a close short term approximation to the UK GDP series.

Results for the NICEI show that NI economic activity was estimated to have increased by 0.4% in real terms between Quarter 3 (July – September 2015) and Quarter 4 (October – December 2015). The index also increased by 0.9% over the year (Quarter 4 2014 to Quarter 4 2015).

The NICEI is 3.1% above the minimum reached in Q3 2012, and 8.7% below the maximum value recorded in Q2 2007. In Quarter 4 2015, UK GDP was estimated to have been 13.2% above the minimum value (since the pre-economic downturn peak of Quarter 1 2008) recorded in Quarter 2 2009. This suggests that NI has had a much slower recovery than that of the UK as a whole.

Comparison of NICEI with UK, Scotland & ROI GDP (Q4 2015)



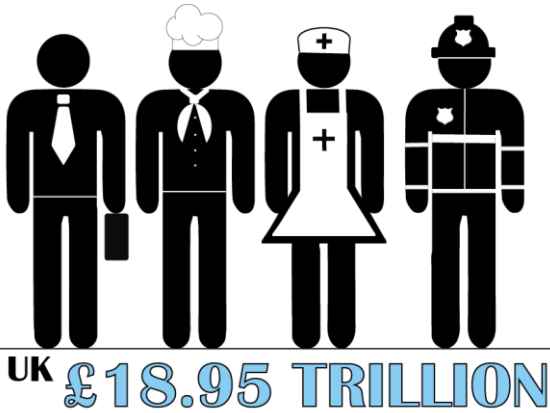
Northern Ireland Composite Index, DETINI Q4 2015

Source:



Education and Skills

Human capital - the value of individuals' skills, knowledge and competences in the labour market (2014)‡



The UK wellbeing measures include an indicator on human capital. Human capital is defined as the knowledge, skills, competences and attributes embodied in individuals that facilitate the creation of personal, social and economic wellbeing. This indicator is measured using the ONS Human Capital Estimates which cover the UK as a whole, and nothing comparable is currently available for Northern Ireland.

Five or more GCSEs A* to C including English and Maths ‡



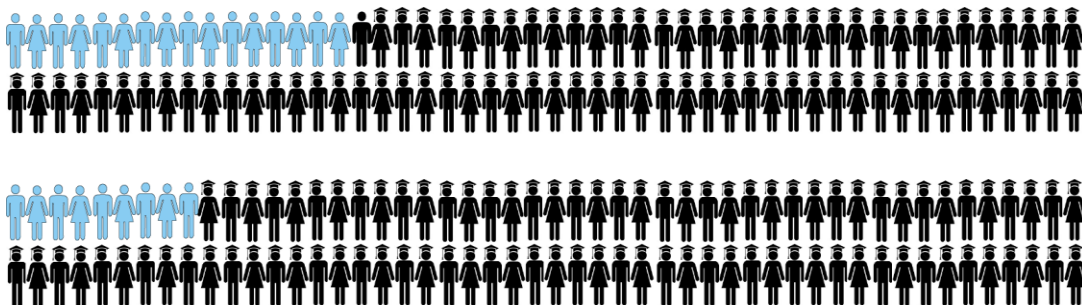
NI: 67% (2014/15)
 England: 54% (2014/15)

In 2014/15, 67% of year 12 pupils in Northern Ireland achieved five or more GCSEs A* to C including English and Maths. Females performed better than their male counterparts with 70.9% of female pupils in year 12 achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C including English and Maths compared with 63.2% of males.

It is not possible to present a comparative picture of pupil performance across the UK countries, because of the differences between national qualification systems, and from 2013/14, differences in the measures used for GCSE

qualifications in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Residents aged 16 to 64 with no qualifications (2015) *

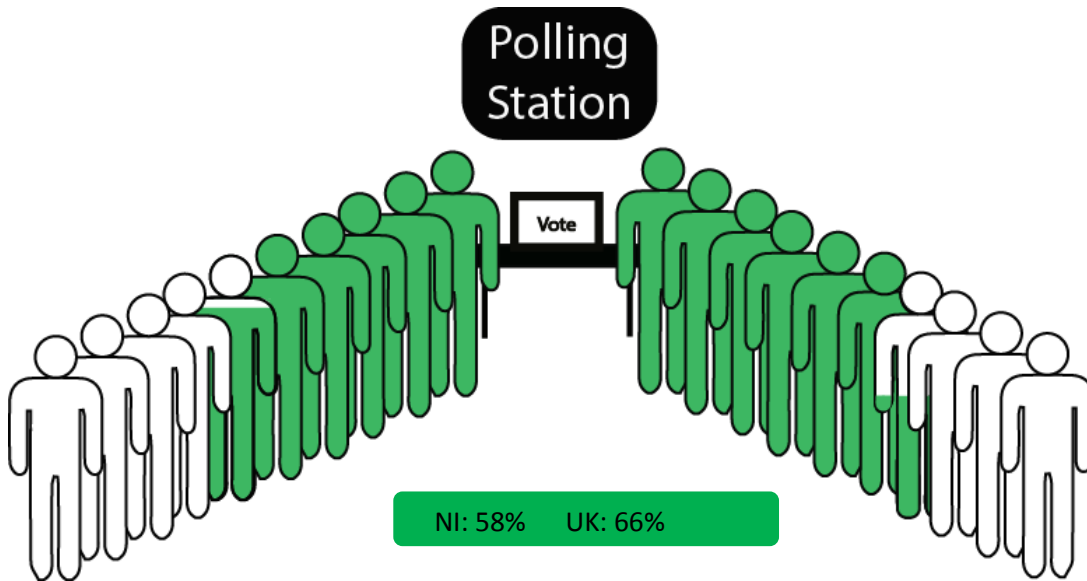


Looking at the population of approximate working age (i.e. those aged 16 to 64) a higher proportion of people in Northern Ireland (16%) have no qualifications than in the UK as a whole (9%).



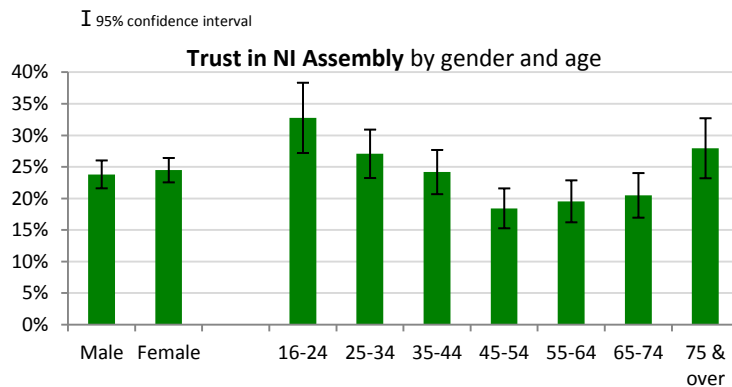
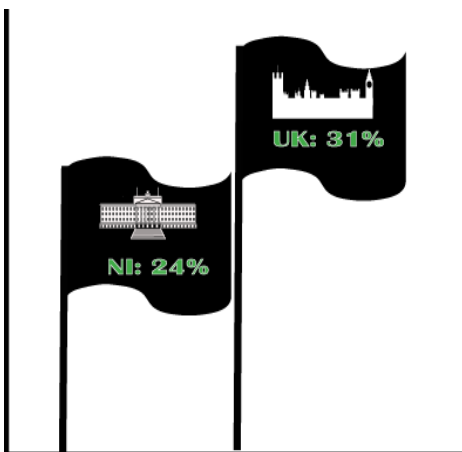
Governance

Voter turnout in UK General Elections (2015) ‡



The UK wellbeing indicator relating to “registered voters who vote” is defined as the number of parliamentary election voters as a percentage of the voting age population. For the 2015 UK General Election, there was a 58% turnout in Northern Ireland compared with a 66% turnout across the UK.

Those who have trust in national Government ‡



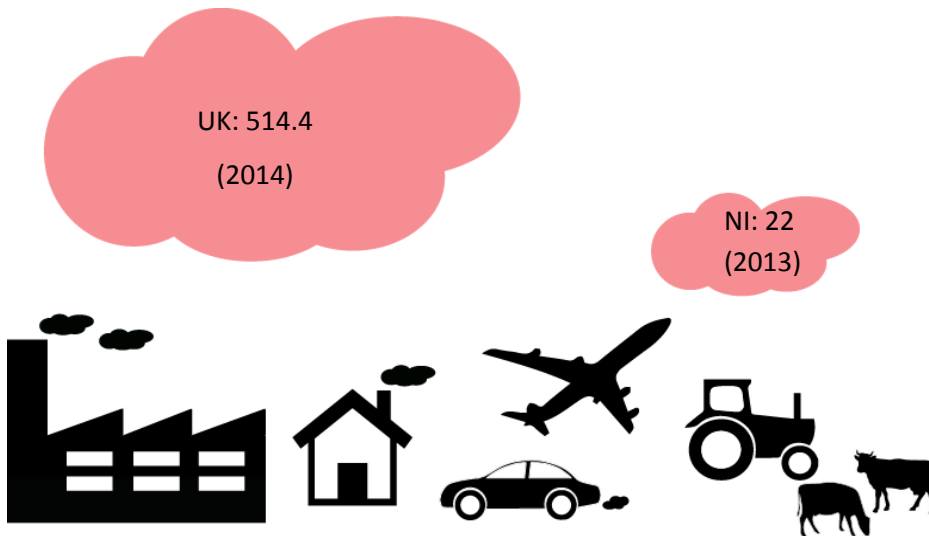
The UK wellbeing indicator on trust in national government shows that in autumn 2015 31% of the UK population aged 15+ trusted the National Government. In 2014/15, 24% of respondents from Northern Ireland reported that they had trust in government.

The proportion of respondents indicating that they trust the NI Assembly ranged from 18% among those aged 45-54 to 33% among those aged 16-24.



The Natural Environment

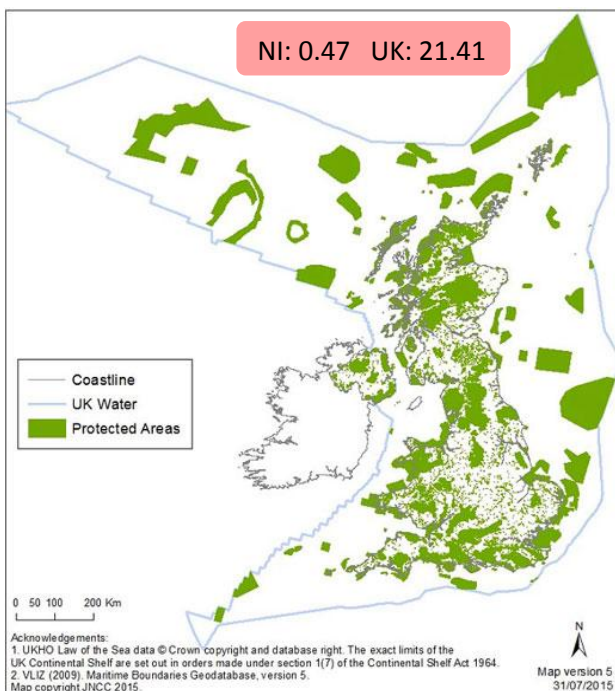
Total greenhouse gas emissions (millions of tonnes) ‡



In 2013, greenhouse gas emissions in Northern Ireland totalled 22 million tonnes, while in 2014 there were 514.4 million tonnes in the UK as a whole. In Northern Ireland greenhouse gas emissions increased by 1.2% between 2011 and 2013, but have decreased by 16% since the base year (1990 for carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, and 1995 for hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride).

Looking at greenhouse gas emissions per capita, Northern Ireland had 12.2 tonnes per capita in 2013, while for the UK overall in 2014, there were 8.0 tonnes per capita.

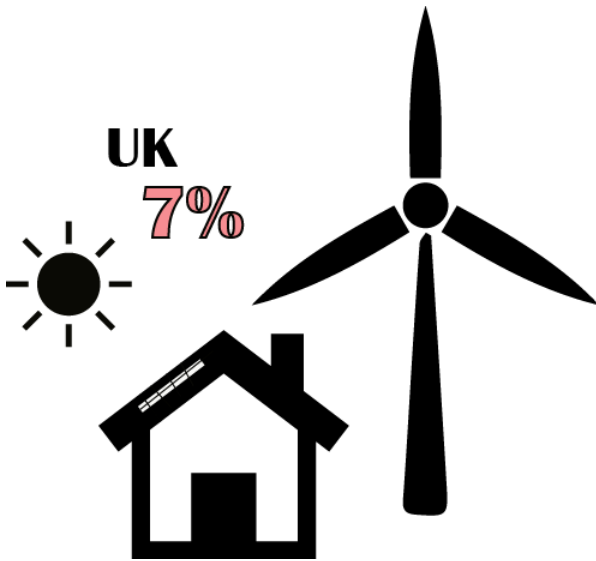
Protected areas in the UK (Millions hectares) (2015) ‡



This measure is classified by what are regarded as being nationally and internationally, important protected areas. Protected areas account for 28.4% of the land area of Northern Ireland, compared with 27.6% of the land area of the UK as whole. There is a bigger disparity in the marine protected areas, with 9.5% of NI waters designated as protected compared with 16.6% of UK waters.



Energy consumed within the UK from renewable sources (2014) ‡



Seven percent of energy consumed within the UK in 2014 was from renewable sources. No comparable figure is available for Northern Ireland.

However, looking at the percentage of total electricity generation accounted for by renewable generation, in 2014, this was 22.2% in Northern Ireland, compared with 19.1% in the UK as a whole.

Household waste that is recycled ‡

45% of household waste is recycled in the UK (2014). In 2014/15, 42% of household waste was recycled in Northern Ireland.





NISRA continues to participate in the UK ONS-led Measuring National Wellbeing programme. Developments made through that programme will be reflected as appropriate in future updates of this Northern Ireland publication.

Any queries relating to the statistical or data content of this report or requests for further information should be addressed to Niall O’Neill (e-mail: niall.oneill@finance-ni.gov.uk). As this report remains under development, we are also keen to hear any feedback you may have.

All media inquiries should be directed to the DFP Communications Office:
Telephone: 028 9081 6728



Annex 1

The table below contains the full name of each indicator along with the NI and UK source of the data. This [link](#) provides access to the most recent UK and UK regional data in an Excel spreadsheet, for most of the indicators.

		NI Source	UK Source
Personal Wellbeing			
	<i>Very high rating of satisfaction with their lives overall</i>	Personal Well-being Annual Population Survey Dataset	Personal Well-being Annual Population Survey Dataset
	<i>Very high rating of how worthwhile the things they do are</i>	Personal Well-being Annual Population Survey Dataset	Personal Well-being Annual Population Survey Dataset
	<i>Rated their happiness yesterday as very high</i>	Personal Well-being Annual Population Survey Dataset	Personal Well-being Annual Population Survey Dataset
	<i>Rated their anxiety yesterday as very low</i>	Personal Well-being Annual Population Survey Dataset	Personal Well-being Annual Population Survey Dataset
	<i>Population mental well-being</i>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society
Our Relationships			
	<i>Average rating of satisfaction with family life</i>	NISRA Continuous Household Survey	Eurofound, European Quality of Life Survey
	<i>Average rating of satisfaction with social life</i>	NISRA Continuous Household Survey	Eurofound, European Quality of Life Survey
	<i>Has a spouse, family member or friend to rely on if they have a serious problem</i>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society
Health			
	<i>Healthy life expectancy at birth (male/female)</i>	Department of Health	ONS, HLE report
	<i>Reported a long term illness and a disability</i>	Labour Force Survey, DETI	ONS, Labour Market Statistics
	<i>Somewhat, mostly or completely satisfied with their health</i>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society
	<i>Some evidence indicating depression or anxiety</i>	Health Survey, Department of Health	Understanding Society
What we do			
	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	Labour Force Survey, Department for the Economy	Labour Force Survey, ONS
	<i>Somewhat, mostly or completely satisfied with their job</i>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society
	<i>Somewhat, mostly or completely satisfied with their amount of leisure time</i>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society
	<i>Volunteered more than once in the last 12 months</i>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society
	<i>Engaged with/participated in arts or cultural activity at least 3 times in last year</i>	NISRA Continuous Household Survey, Department for Communities	Taking Part Survey
	<i>Adult participation in 30 minutes of moderate intensity sport, once per week.</i>	NISRA Continuous Household Survey, Department for Communities	Active People Survey
Where we live			
	<i>Crimes against the person (per 1,000 adults)</i>	Crime Survey for Northern Ireland	Crime Survey for England and Wales
	<i>Felt fairly/very safe walking alone after dark (men/women)</i>	Crime Survey for Northern Ireland	Crime Survey for England and Wales
	<i>Accessed natural environment at least once a week in the last 12 months</i>	NISRA Continuous Household Survey	Natural England
	<i>Agreed/agreed strongly they felt they belonged to their neighbourhood</i>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society
	<i>Households with good transport access to key services or work (2011 = 100)</i>	N/A	Department for Transport
	<i>Fairly/very satisfied with their accommodation</i>	NI House Condition Survey	English Housing Survey

		NI Source	UK Source
Personal Finance			
	<i>Individuals in households with less than 60% of median income after housing costs</i>	Family Resources Survey, Department for Communities	Family Resources Survey
	<i>Median wealth per household, including pension wealth</i>	N/A	Wealth and Assets Survey
	<i>Real median household income</i>	Family Resources Survey, Department for Communities	National Accounts, ONS
	<i>Somewhat, mostly or completely satisfied with the income of their household</i>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society
	<i>Report finding it quite or very difficult to get by financially</i>	Understanding Society	Understanding Society
Economy			
	<i>Real net national disposable income per head</i>	N/A	National Accounts, ONS
	<i>UK public sector net debt as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product</i>	N/A	National Accounts, ONS
	<i>Inflation rate (as measured by the Consumer Price Index)</i>	N/A	Consumer Price Index, ONS
Education and skills			
	<i>Human capital - the value of individuals' skills, knowledge and competences in labour market</i>	N/A	Human Capital Estimates
	<i>Five or more GCSEs A* to C including English and Maths</i>	Department of Education	Department for Education, Welsh Assembly, Department of Education
	<i>UK residents aged 16 to 64 with no qualifications</i>	Labour Force Survey, Department for the Economy	Labour Force Survey, ONS
Governance			
	<i>Voter turnout in UK General Elections</i>	House of Commons Library	House of Commons Library
	<i>Those who have trust in national Government</i>	NISRA Continuous Household Survey	Eurobarometer
Natural environment			
	<i>Total green house gas emissions (millions of tonnes)</i>	Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs	Department of Energy and Climate Change
	<i>Protected areas in the UK (Millions hectares)</i>	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
	<i>Energy consumed within the UK from renewable sources</i>		Department of Energy and Climate Change
	<i>Household waste that is recycled</i>	Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

Annex 2

Background to the development of the 4 Personal Wellbeing questions

The ONS personal wellbeing questions were developed as part of the Measuring National Wellbeing Programme.

ONS sought advice from experts working in the field of subjective wellbeing and consulted with specialists on the National Statistician's Measuring National Wellbeing Advisory Forum and Technical Advisory Group. Based on this, as well as extensive question testing, four questions were designed. They provide a concise and balanced approach to the measurement of subjective wellbeing, drawing on three main theoretical approaches.

These include:

- the 'evaluative' approach which asks people to reflect on their life and assess how it is going overall in terms of their satisfaction with life;
- the 'eudemonic' approach which asks people to consider the extent to which they feel a sense of meaning and purpose in life;
- the 'experience' approach which ask about people's positive and negative experiences and emotions over a short period of time to assess these aspects of personal wellbeing on a day-to-day basis

ONS conducted focus groups with members of the public in 2013, and found that 'personal wellbeing' is clearer and simpler for people to understand than 'subjective wellbeing'. Since then, both the questions and estimates have been referred to as 'personal wellbeing'.

The following are the ONS personal wellbeing questions that have been included on the Annual Population Survey each year since 2011:

1. overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays? (evaluative approach)
2. overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile? (eudemonic approach)
3. overall, how happy did you feel yesterday? (experience approach)
4. overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday? (experience approach)

All are answered using a 0 to 10 scale where 0 is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'. Further information on the ONS approach to measuring personal well-being can be found in the paper 'Measuring Subjective Well-being' (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/well-being/wellbeing-knowledge-bank/understanding-wellbeing/measuring-subjective-well-being.pdf>)