

# **Making Life Better – Improving Health and Care for Adults**

Additional tables to accompany the 2014  
Director of Public Health Annual Report

June 2015

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## INTRODUCTION

Under the broad category of adults, this document contains a profile of different aspects of the adult population. It has been structured under the themes of:

- **Who are they?** – covering broad population information
- **What are they?** – family structure and trends
- **What are they like?** – diversity of the adult population in terms of ethnicity, disability, attitudes and experiences
- **What is life like for them?** – income, education, housing, caring responsibilities
- **How do they behave?** – risk behaviours such as smoking, obesity levels, alcohol and drugs, nutrition
- **What is their health like?** – prevalence of long term illness, cancer incidence, life expectancy, mental health and self-harm
- **How do they die?** – causes of death and potentially avoidable premature death.

Even at 150 pages it can only be an overview and where possible we have sought to point readers to other sources.

This is drawn from a wide range of data sources and these have been identified in each section so that the reader can access more, or potentially updated information if available. It is hoped it will be useful to a range of the PHA's partner organisations.

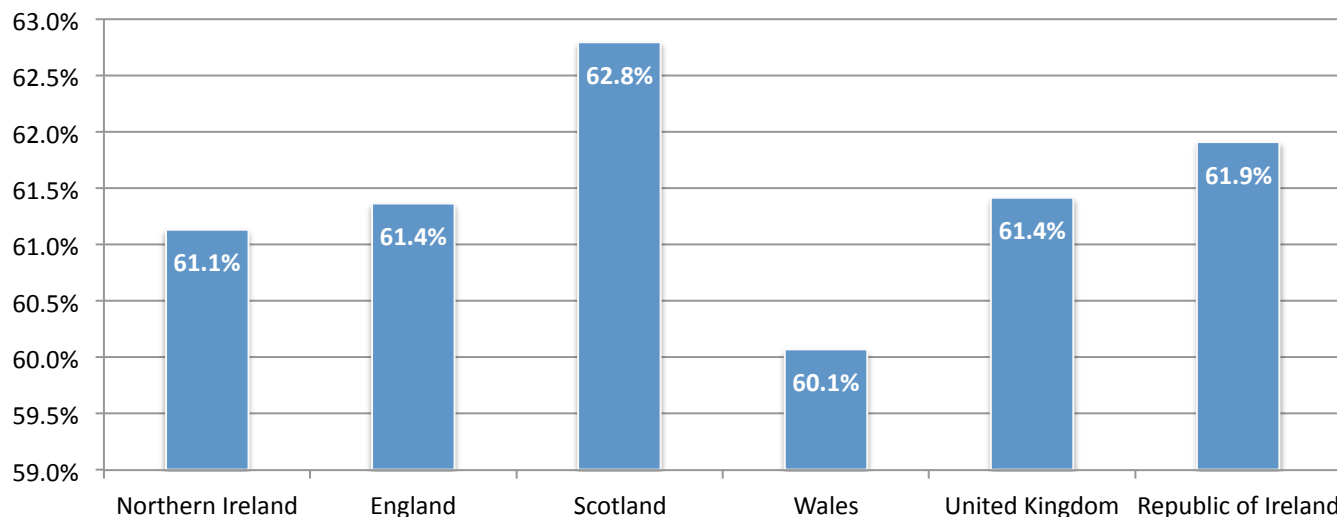
**SECTION 1:**  
**- WHO ARE THEY? -**

# POPULATION

## 1.1 Adult population (aged 18-64 years), United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland, 2013

Country/Region	Population aged 18-64	Population - all ages	18-64 as % of total population
Northern Ireland	1,118,576	1,829,725	61.1%
England	33,054,187	53,865,817	61.4%
Scotland	3,345,444	5,327,700	62.8%
Wales	1,851,571	3,082,412	60.1%
United Kingdom	39,369,778	64,105,654	61.4%
Republic of Ireland	2,843,523	4,593,125	61.9%

Adult population (aged 18-64) as % of total population, United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland, 2013 (non zero axis)



### COMMENTARY

- The adult population aged 18-64 represents about 60% of the total population of Northern Ireland.
- This is broadly consistent with the rest of the UK and the Republic of Ireland, with Scotland having a marginally higher proportion.

### Sources:

Northern Ireland: 2013 mid year estimates of population, NISRA (DMB)  
<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>  
 Other UK: Population Estimates - Mid 2013, Office for National Statistics  
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tc%3A77-322718>  
 Republic of Ireland: Population Estimates 2013, Central Statistics Office  
<http://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/population/>

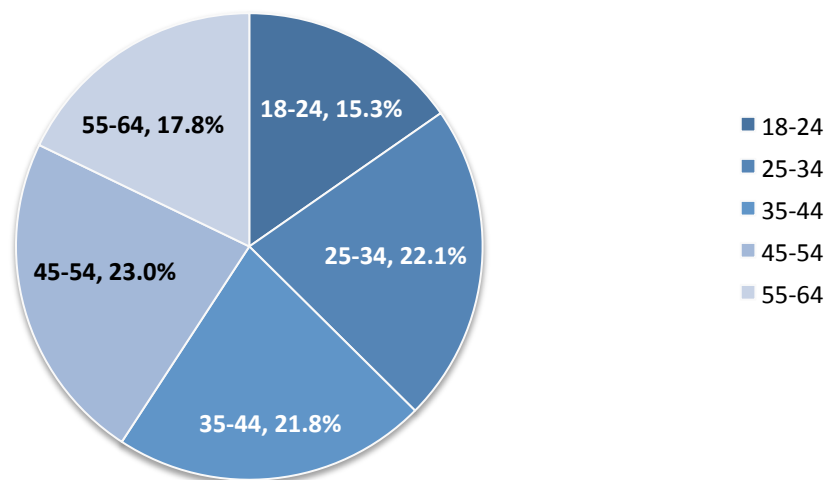
# POPULATION

## 1.2 Adult population by gender and age group, Northern Ireland, 2013

Age group	Male	Female	Persons
18 to 64	552,790	565,786	1,118,576
Total population	897,145	932,580	1,829,725
<b>18-64 as % of total population</b>	<b>61.6%</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>61.1%</b>

Age group	Persons		
	Population, 2013	As % of total population	As % of 18-64 population
18-24	171,352	9.4%	15.3%
25-34	247,236	13.5%	22.1%
35-44	243,634	13.3%	21.8%
45-54	256,808	14.0%	23.0%
55-64	199,546	10.9%	17.8%
<b>Total aged 18-64</b>	<b>1,118,576</b>	<b>61.1%</b>	-
Total population	1,829,725	-	-

Adult population by age group, Northern Ireland, 2013



### COMMENTARY

- The female adult population represents a slightly lower percentage of all females, reflecting the higher numbers of women surviving to an older age.
- The exact numbers and percentages of specific age groups will reflect historic birth and deaths patterns. Thus the population aged 55-64 represents only 10.9% of the total population.

Source: 2013 mid year estimates of population, NISRA (DMB)  
<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>

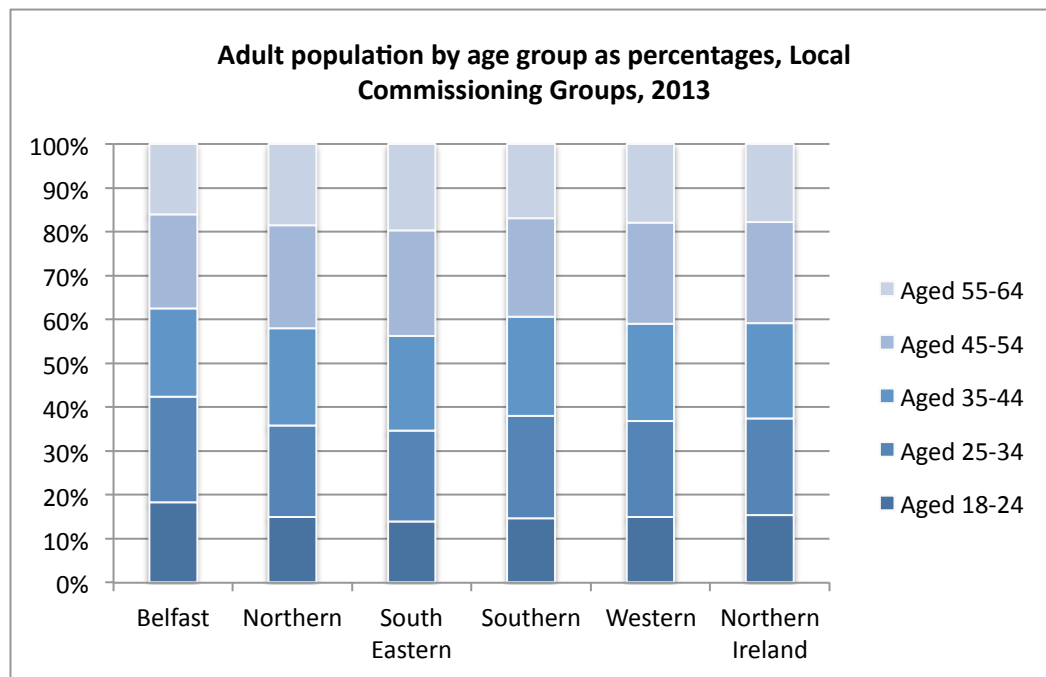
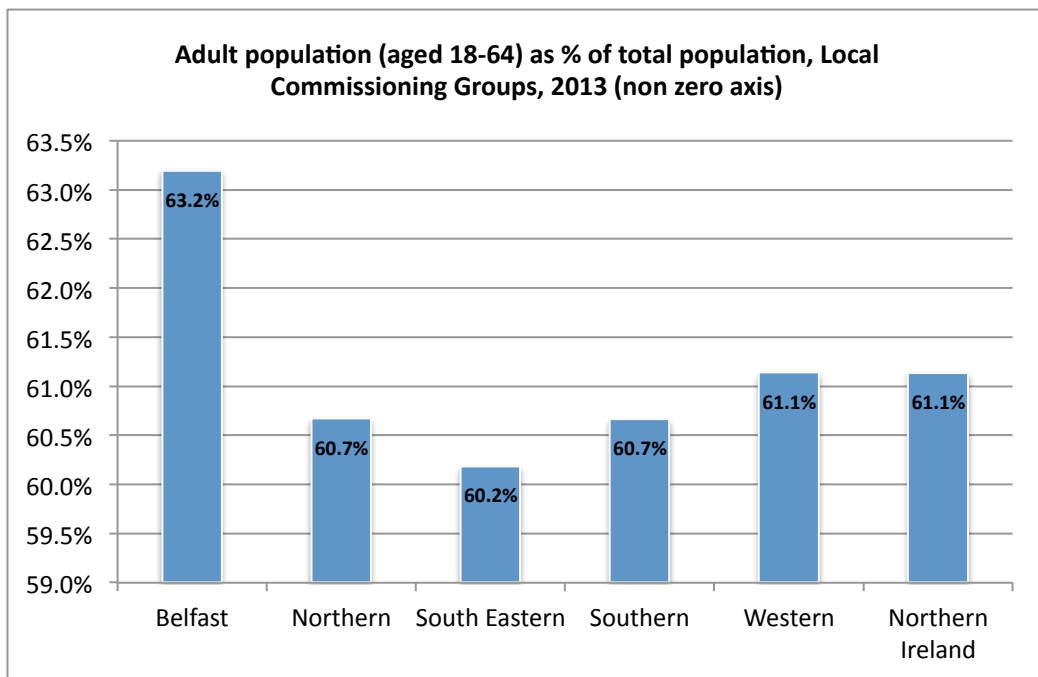
# POPULATION

## 1.3 Adult population by age group, Local Commissioning Groups, 2013

Age group	Local Commissioning Groups					
	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	NI
18-24	40,292	42,217	29,297	32,451	27,095	171,352
25-34	53,198	59,026	43,684	51,701	39,627	247,236
35-44	44,465	62,944	45,753	50,162	40,310	243,634
45-54	47,641	66,619	50,742	50,008	41,798	256,808
55-64	35,343	52,348	41,643	37,528	32,684	199,546
Total population aged 18-64	220,939	283,154	211,119	221,850	181,514	1,118,576
Population - all ages	349,618	466,724	350,788	365,712	296,883	1,829,725
<b>18-64 as % of total population</b>	<b>63.2%</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>60.2%</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>61.1%</b>	<b>61.1%</b>

### COMMENTARY

- The adult population as a percentage of the total population varies by Local Commissioning Group, with Belfast having the highest proportion (63.2%) compared with the NI average of 61.1%.



Source: 2013 mid year estimates of population, NISRA (DMB) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>

# POPULATION

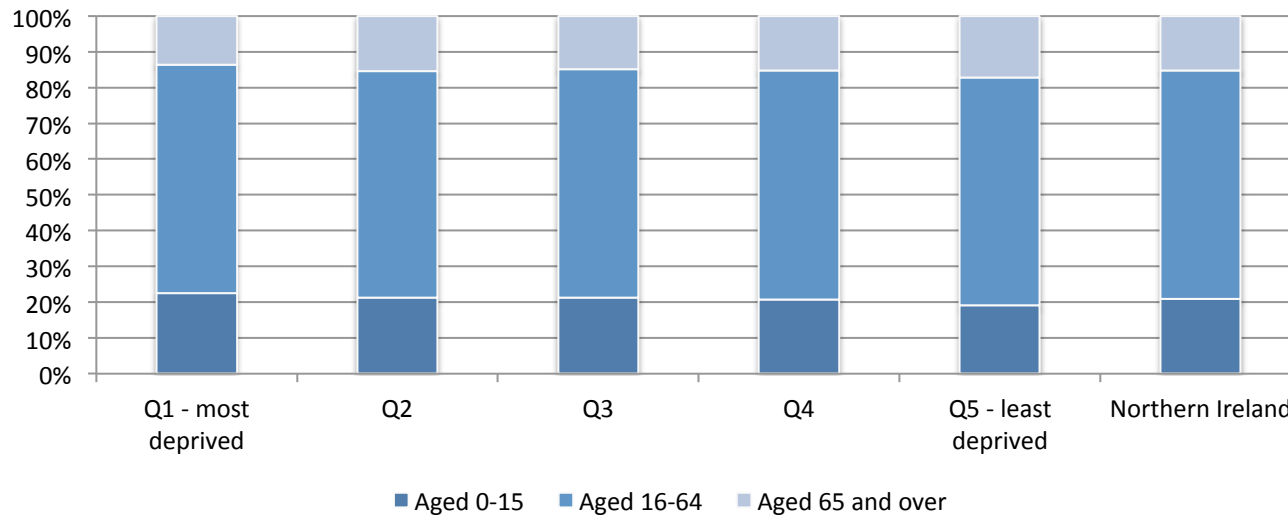
## 1.4 Adult population by Deprivation quintile, using Small Area Population Estimates (electoral ward level), Northern Ireland, 2013

Deprivation quintile	Persons				16-64 as % of total population
	Aged 0-15	Aged 16-64	Aged 65 and over	Population - all ages	
Q1 - most deprived	77,307	220,428	46,623	344,359	64.0%
Q2	78,925	236,583	57,446	372,955	63.4%
Q3	82,375	248,454	57,814	388,641	63.9%
Q4	78,030	241,772	57,704	377,497	64.0%
Q5 - least deprived	65,984	220,733	59,553	346,264	63.7%
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>382,621</b>	<b>1,167,970</b>	<b>279,140</b>	<b>1,829,716</b>	<b>63.8%</b>

### COMMENTARY

- Overall, the proportions of the population aged 16-64 remain broadly similar across the deprivation quintiles.
- More deprived areas tend to have higher levels of young people and lower numbers of older people. In contrast, the least deprived areas have lower number of young people and higher numbers of those aged 65 and above.

Adult population (aged 18-64) as % of total population, deprivation quintile, 2013



Source: 2013 mid year estimates of population (Small Area Population Estimates), NISRA (DMB)  
<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp125.htm> and NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010, NISRA  
[http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm\\_2010.htm](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm_2010.htm)  
 Note that age groups differ from above. Population figures for Super Output Areas have been rounded to the nearest person and as a result totals may not agree



# PROJECTED POPULATION

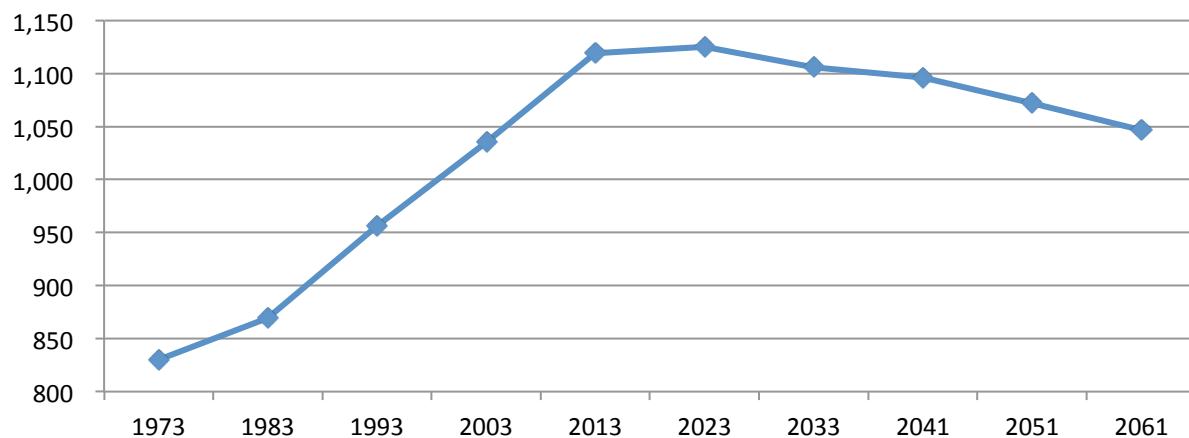
## 1.5 Adult population, Northern Ireland, 1973 to 2013 and population projections, 2023 to 2061

Year	Adult population (18-64) estimate/projection (thousands)	Change/expected change (thousands) on previous year	% change/expected change on previous year
1973	830	-	-
1983	869	39	4.70%
1993	956	87	10.01%
2003	1,035	79	8.26%
2013	1,119	84	8.12%
2023	1,125	6	0.54%
2033	1,106	-19	-1.69%
2041	1,096	-10	-0.90%
2051	1,072	-24	-2.19%
2061	1,047	-25	-2.33%

### COMMENTARY

- The adult population has increased markedly since 1973 and this is projected to continue until 2023.
- After 2023, current projections are for a decline in the adult population year on year.
- More detail on the gender, age and geographical changes are contained in sections 1.6-1.8.

Adult population, Northern Ireland, 1973 to 2013 and population projections, 2023 to 2061 (non zero axis)



Source: 2013 mid year estimates of population, NISRA (DMB) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm> and 2012 based population projections, NISRA (DMB) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>

# PROJECTED POPULATION

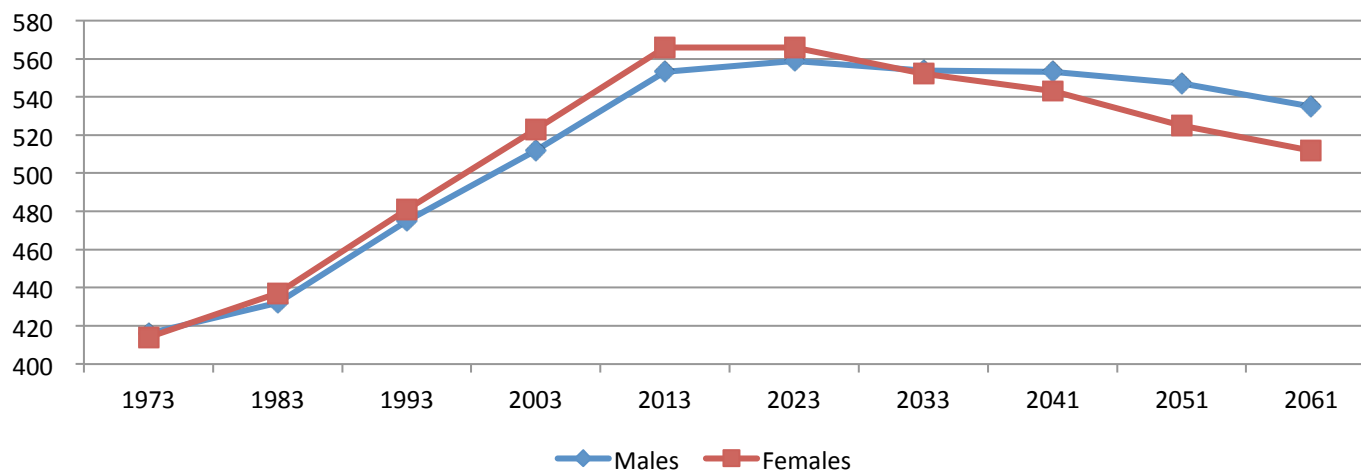
## 1.6 Adult population by gender, Northern Ireland, 1973 to 2013 and population projections, 2023 to 2061

Gender	Population estimates (thousands), aged 18-64 years					Population projections (thousands), aged 18-64 years				
	1973	1983	1993	2003	2013	2023	2033	2041	2051	2061
Males	416	432	475	512	553	559	554	553	547	535
Females	414	437	481	523	566	566	552	543	525	512
<b>Persons</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>1,047</b>

### COMMENTARY

- The projected decrease in the adult population is more marked for females.
- This may reflect underlying assumptions about improvements in male life expectancy and reduced premature deaths amongst males.

Adult population (thousands) (aged 18-64) by gender, 1973 to 2013 and projected from 2023 to 2061 (non zero axis)

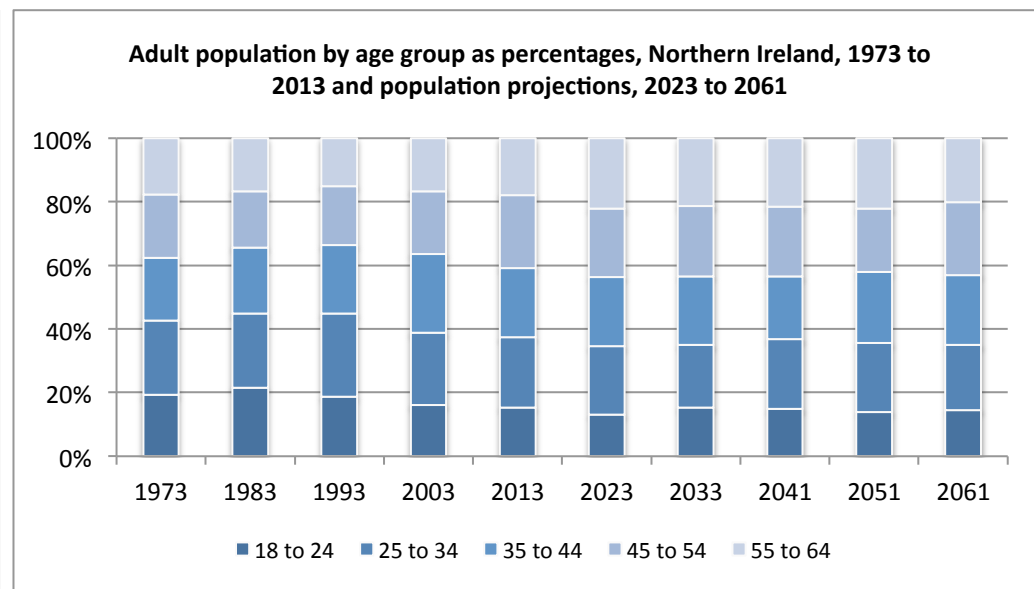
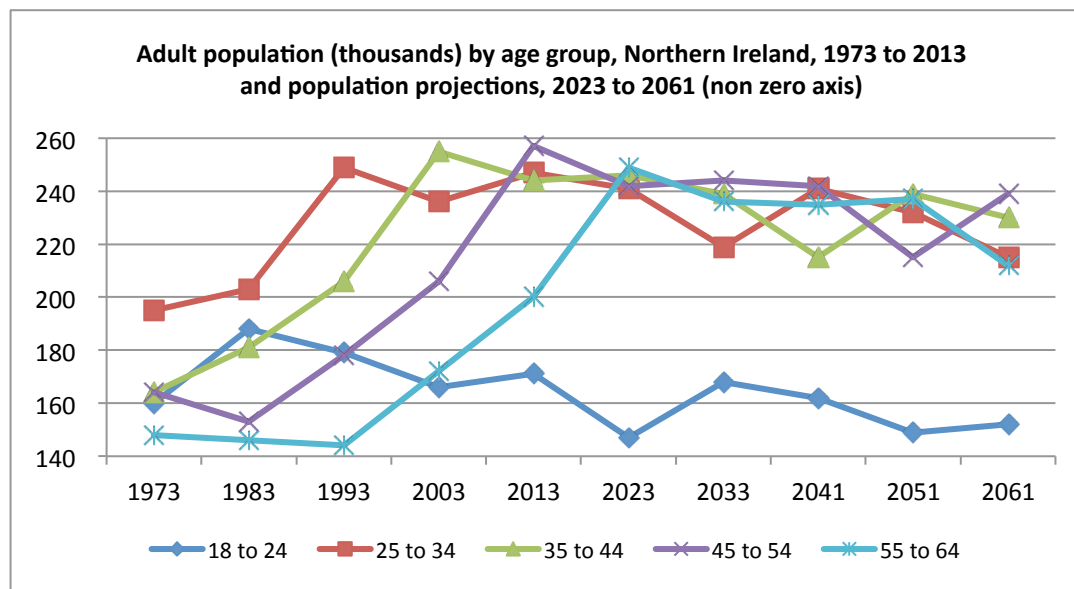


Source: 2013 mid year estimates of population, NISRA (DMB) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm> and 2012 based population projections, NISRA (DMB) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>  
 Note that due to rounding, totals may not agree

# PROJECTED POPULATION

## 1.7 Adult population by age group, Northern Ireland, 1973 to 2013 and population projections, 2023 to 2061

Age group	Population estimates (thousands)					Population projections (thousands)				
	1973	1983	1993	2003	2013	2023	2033	2041	2051	2061
18 to 24	160	188	179	166	171	147	168	162	149	152
25 to 34	195	203	249	236	247	241	219	241	232	215
35 to 44	164	181	206	255	244	246	239	215	239	230
45 to 54	164	153	178	206	257	242	244	242	215	239
55 to 64	148	146	144	172	200	249	236	235	237	212
<b>Total aged 18-64</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>1,047</b>



### COMMENTARY

- Within the adult population, the balance between age groups is projected to change with the most marked growth being in the older age bands.

Source: 2013 mid year estimates of population, NISRA (DMB) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm> and 2012 based population projections, NISRA (DMB) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>

# PROJECTED POPULATION

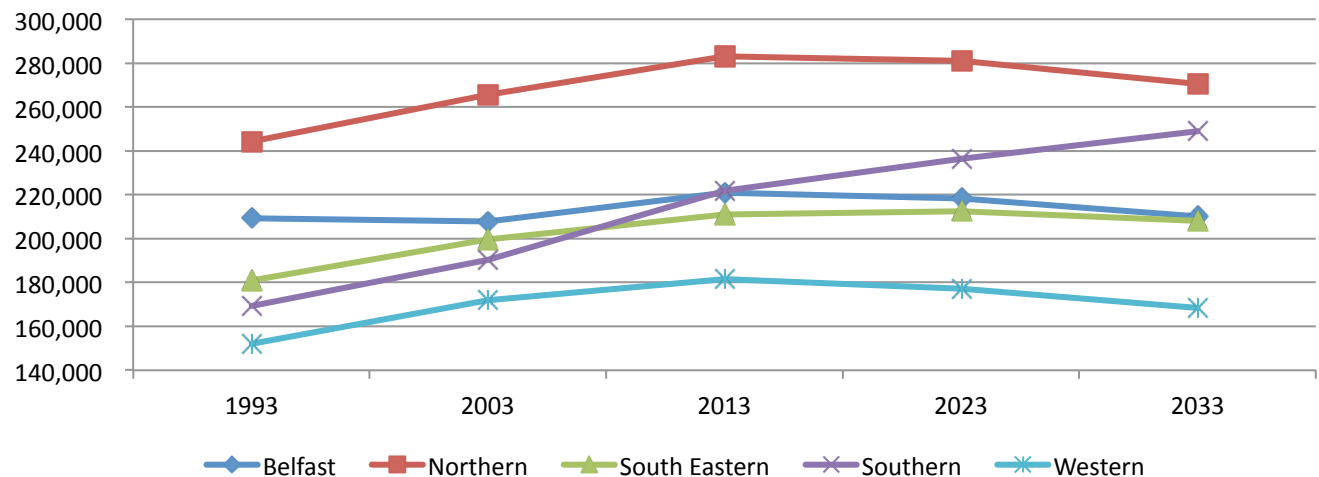
## 1.8 Adult population by Local Commissioning Group, 1993 to 2013 and population projections, 2023 to 2033

Local Commissioning Group	Population estimates, aged 18-64 years			Population projections, aged 18-64 years	
	1993	2003	2013	2023	2033
Belfast	209,264	207,822	220,939	218,186	210,219
Northern	244,245	265,542	283,154	281,060	270,637
South Eastern	180,923	199,627	211,119	212,441	208,029
Southern	169,290	190,208	221,850	236,543	248,911
Western	151,975	172,066	181,514	177,291	168,508
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>955,697</b>	<b>1,035,265</b>	<b>1,118,576</b>	<b>1,125,521</b>	<b>1,106,304</b>

### COMMENTARY

- The marked increase in the adult population in the Southern LCG is projected to continue to 2033.
- This is at variance with the projections for other LCGs who will decrease slightly or remain stable.

**Adult population (aged 18-64) by Local Commissioning Group, 1993 to 2013 and projected from 2023 to 2033 (non zero axis)**



Source: 2013 mid year estimates of population, NISRA (DMB) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm> and 2012 based population projections, NISRA (DMB) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp47.htm>

# POPULATION CHANGE - MIGRATION

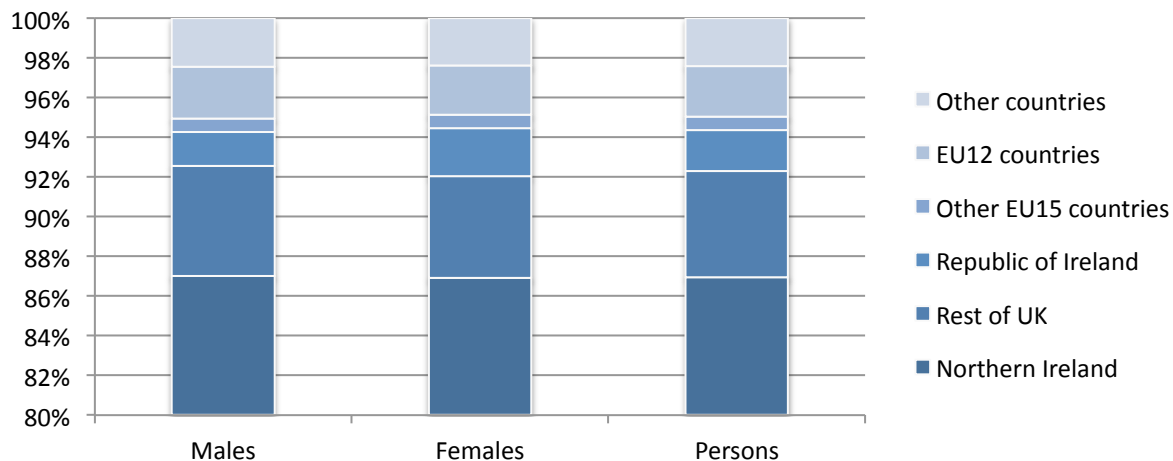
## 1.9 Adult population (aged 16-64) by gender by country of birth, Northern Ireland, 2011

Country of birth	Adult population aged 16-64		
	Males	Females	Persons
Northern Ireland	503,155	512,287	1,015,442
Rest of UK	32,077	30,222	62,299
Republic of Ireland	9,893	14,318	24,211
Other EU15 countries	3,905	4,029	7,934
EU12 countries	15,140	14,549	29,689
Other countries	14,123	14,122	28,245
<b>Total</b>	<b>578,293</b>	<b>589,527</b>	<b>1,167,820</b>

### COMMENTARY

- Some 13% of the adult population in 2011 was born outside NI.
- The highest numbers of those of non-Northern Ireland origin came from the "Rest of UK".
- There is little variation by gender with the exception of those born in the Republic of Ireland, where women represented 60% of adult residents compared with 50% overall.

Adult population (aged 16-64) by gender by country of birth, Northern Ireland, 2011 (non zero axis)



Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA  
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>

Note that the figures refer to those aged 16-64 years  
 EU15 Countries relates to the EU members prior to the 2004 expansion  
 EU12 Countries relates to the Accession countries added from 2004 onwards

# POPULATION CHANGE - MIGRATION

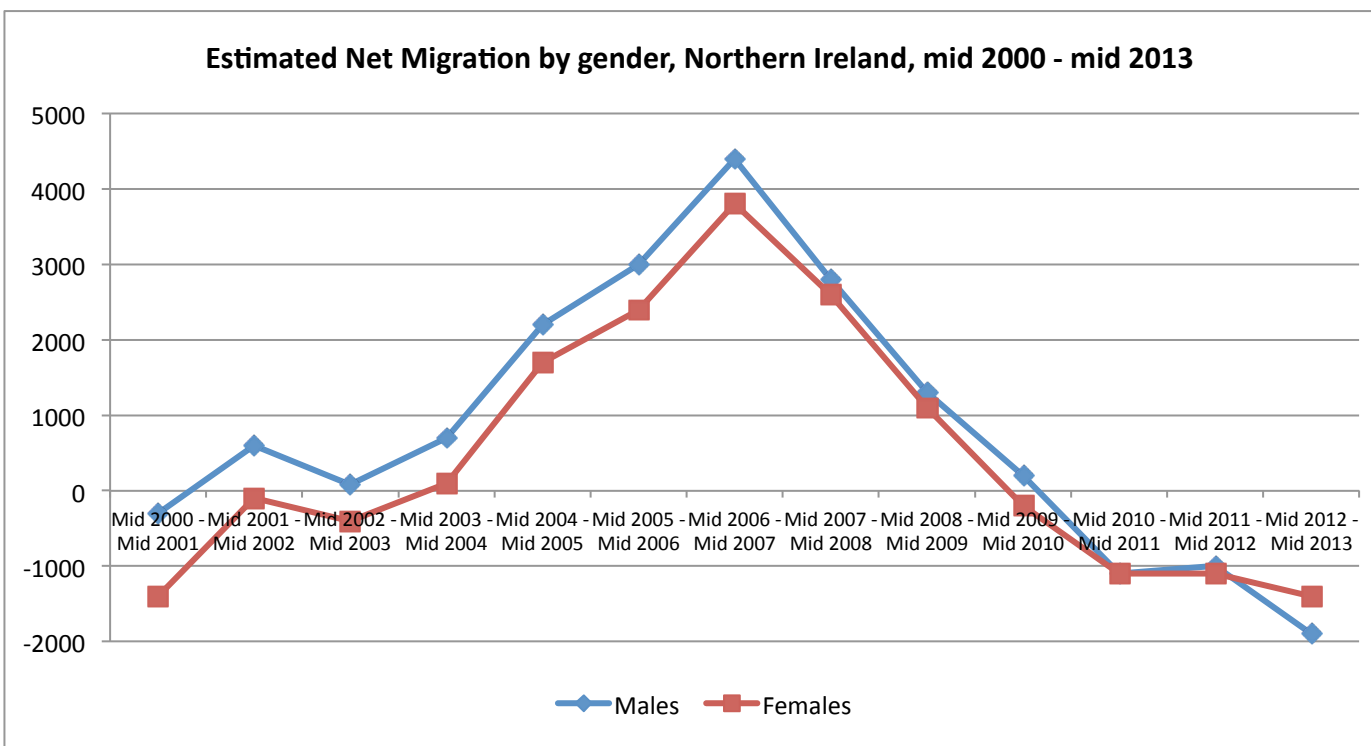
## 1.10 Estimated Net Migration of adults aged 18-64 by gender, Northern Ireland, mid 2000 - mid 2013

	Net migration by gender		
	Males	Females	Persons
Mid 2000 - Mid 2001	-300	-1400	<b>-1700</b>
Mid 2001 - Mid 2002	600	-100	<b>500</b>
Mid 2002 - Mid 2003	80	-400	<b>-400</b>
Mid 2003 - Mid 2004	700	100	<b>700</b>
Mid 2004 - Mid 2005	2200	1700	<b>4000</b>
Mid 2005 - Mid 2006	3000	2400	<b>5400</b>
Mid 2006 - Mid 2007	4400	3800	<b>8200</b>
Mid 2007 - Mid 2008	2800	2600	<b>5500</b>
Mid 2008 - Mid 2009	1300	1100	<b>2300</b>
Mid 2009 - Mid 2010	200	-200	<b>0</b>
Mid 2010 - Mid 2011	-1100	-1100	<b>-2300</b>
Mid 2011 - Mid 2012	-1000	-1100	<b>-2100</b>
Mid 2012 - Mid 2013	-1900	-1400	<b>-3300</b>

Source: 2013 migration estimates, NISRA (DMB)  
<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp18.htm>

The migration estimates take into account flows with Great Britain and the rest of the world. Net migration is the difference between in migration and out migration.

Figures are rounded to the nearest 100; some totals may not add up due to rounding



### COMMENTARY

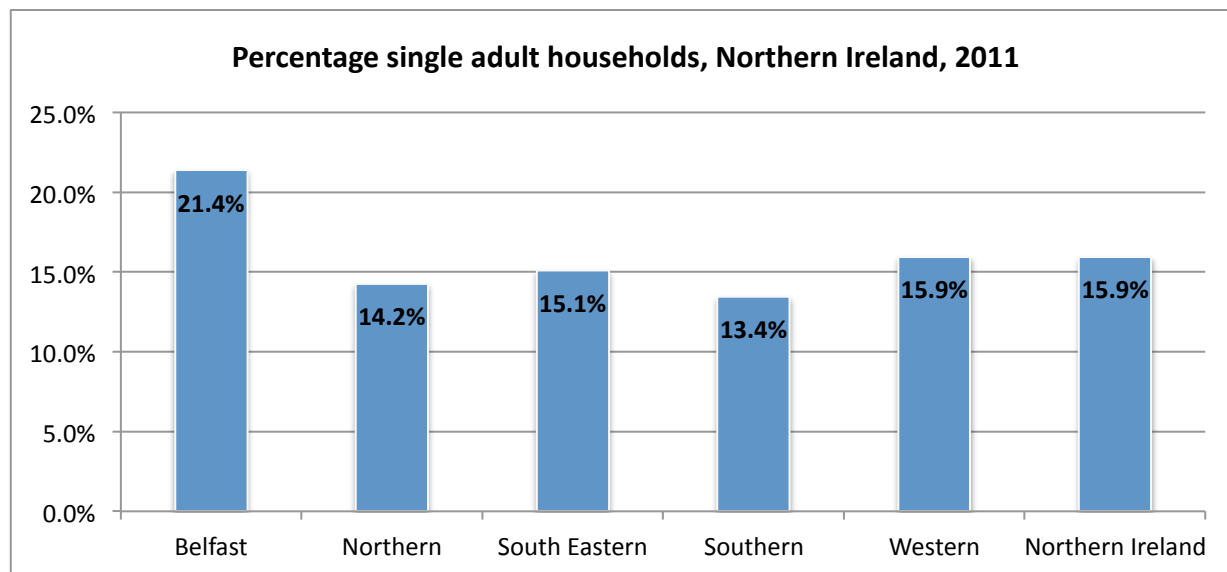
- The marked increase seen in the last fifteen years impacted most on the adult population.
- The decrease seen since 2007 has continued.
- Data for 2013 shows a more marked decrease in male migration than female.

**SECTION 2:  
- WHAT ARE THEY? -**

## FAMILIES – ADULTS LIVING ALONE

### 2.1 Percentage single adult households, Local Commissioning Groups, 2011

LCG	Aged 18-64 years		
	All usual residents	Single adult household	% single adult households
Belfast	218,551	46,726	21.4%
Northern	280,464	39,957	14.2%
South Eastern	209,038	31,532	15.1%
Southern	218,423	29,365	13.4%
Western	179,752	28,656	15.9%
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,106,228</b>	<b>176,236</b>	<b>15.9%</b>



#### COMMENTARY

- One in six adults lives in households where they are the only adult.
- This increases to one in five in Belfast LCG.

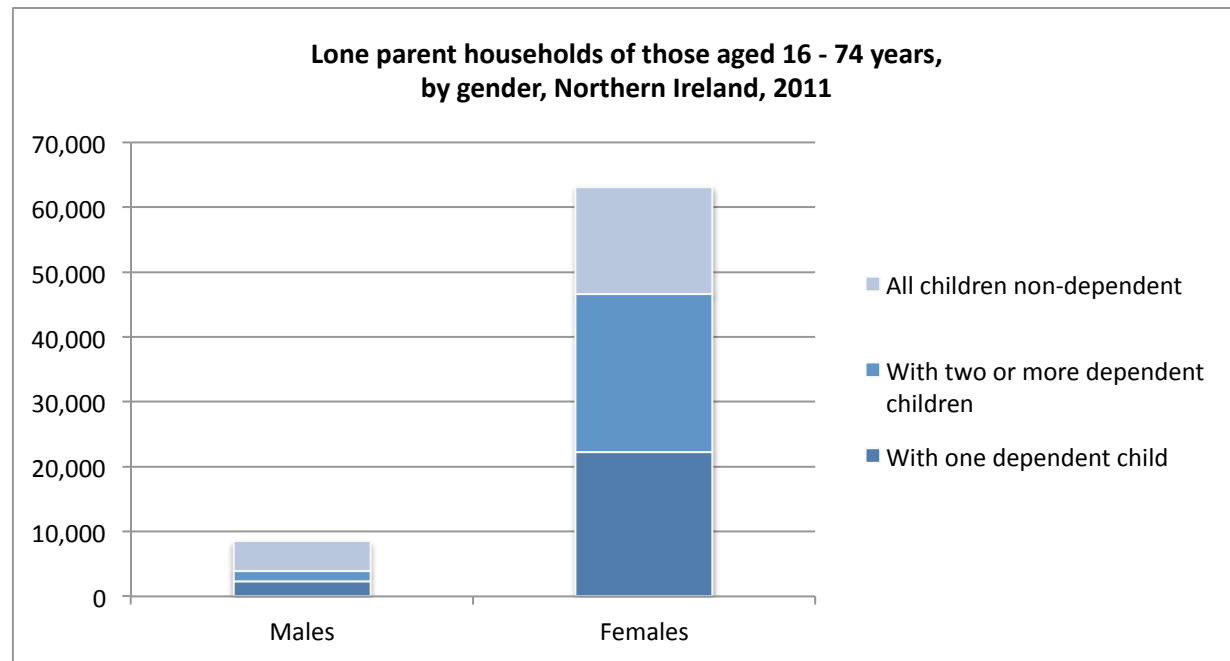
Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA  
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>



## FAMILIES – LONE PARENTS

### 2.2 Lone parent households of those aged 16 - 74 years, by gender, Northern Ireland, 2011

Gender	Lone parent households		
	With one dependent child	With two or more dependent children	All children non-dependent
Males	2,333	1,566	4,621
Females	22,183	24,383	16,569
Persons	24,516	25,949	21,190



#### COMMENTARY

- There were 71,655 lone parent households (aged 16-74 years) at the 2011 Census.
- The vast majority (78%) of these are headed by females.

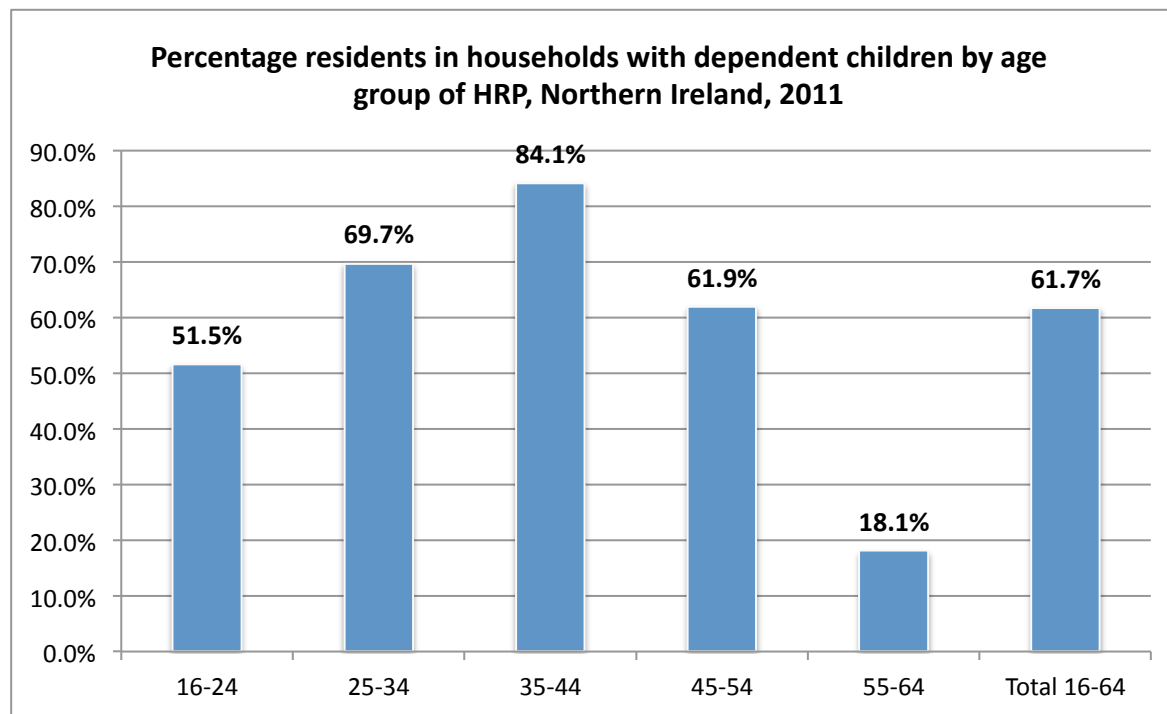
Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA  
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>

A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0 to 15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 who is a full-time student in a family with parent(s)

## FAMILIES - DEPENDENT CHILDREN

### 2.3 Percentage residents in households with dependent children by age group of Household Reference Person, Northern Ireland, 2011

Age of HRP		Northern Ireland
Less than 24	All usual residents in household	50,387
	No. households with dependent children	25,973
	% with dependent children	51.5%
25-34	All usual residents in household	264,289
	No. households with dependent children	184,171
	% with dependent children	69.7%
35-44	All usual residents in household	454,812
	No. households with dependent children	382,647
	% with dependent children	84.1%
45-54	All usual residents in household	445,878
	No. households with dependent children	276,165
	% with dependent children	61.9%
55-64	All usual residents in household	271,889
	No. households with dependent children	49,111
	% with dependent children	18.1%
<b>Total 16-64</b>	All usual residents in household	1,487,255
	No. households with dependent children	918,067
	% with dependent children	61.7%



#### COMMENTARY

- The households with the highest proportion of dependent children are those where the Household Reference Person is aged 35-44.
- Overall, 61.7% of residents in households have dependent children.

Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>

A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0 to 15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 who is a full-time student in a family with parent(s)

Household Reference Person (HRP): For a person living alone, it follows that this person is the HRP. If a household contains only one family (with or without ungrouped individuals) then the HRP is the same as the Family Reference Person (FRP). In a lone parent family, the Family Reference Person (FRP) is taken to be the lone parent in a lone parent family. Otherwise: In a couple family, the FRP is chosen from the two people in the couple on the basis of their economic activity (in the priority order; full-time job, part-time job, unemployed, retired, other). If both people have the same economic activity, the FRP is identified as the elder of the two or, if they are the same age, the first member of the couple on the Census form

# FAMILIES - DEPENDENT CHILDREN

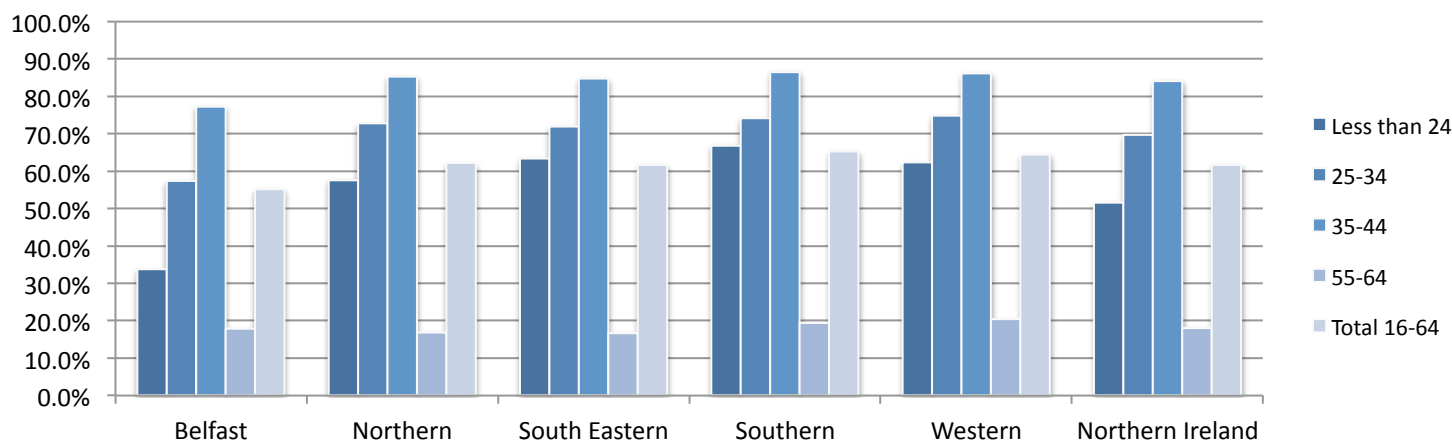
## 2.4 Percentage residents in households with dependent children by age group of Household Reference Person, LCGs, 2011

Age of HRP		Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Northern Ireland
Less than 24	All usual residents in household	18,731	10,246	7,211	7,614	6,585	50,387
	No. households with dependent children	6,309	5,904	4,566	5,090	4,104	25,973
	% with dependent children	33.7%	57.6%	63.3%	66.9%	62.3%	51.5%
25-34	All usual residents in household	60,260	63,194	47,106	53,334	40,395	264,289
	No. households with dependent children	34,585	45,948	33,883	39,524	30,231	184,171
	% with dependent children	57.4%	72.7%	71.9%	74.1%	74.8%	69.7%
35-44	All usual residents in household	79,541	117,824	85,146	95,664	76,637	454,812
	No. households with dependent children	61,437	100,400	72,122	82,728	65,960	382,647
	% with dependent children	77.2%	85.2%	84.7%	86.5%	86.1%	84.1%
45-54	All usual residents in household	79,330	114,986	86,887	89,952	74,723	445,878
	No. households with dependent children	45,995	70,146	53,975	58,027	48,022	276,165
	% with dependent children	58.0%	61.0%	62.1%	64.5%	64.3%	61.9%
55-64	All usual residents in household	45,880	70,956	55,335	53,340	46,378	271,889
	No. households with dependent children	8,209	11,936	9,198	10,308	9,460	49,111
	% with dependent children	17.9%	16.8%	16.6%	19.3%	20.4%	18.1%
Total 16-64	All usual residents in household	283,742	377,206	281,685	299,904	244,718	1,487,255
	No. households with dependent children	156,535	234,334	173,744	195,677	157,777	918,067
	% with dependent children	55.2%	62.1%	61.7%	65.2%	64.5%	61.7%

### COMMENTARY

- There is variation per LCG in the proportion of adults living in households with dependent children.
- Belfast has the lowest proportion (55.2%) and Southern the highest (65.2%).

Percentage residents in households with dependent children by age group of HRP, LCGs, 2011



Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA

<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>

A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0 to 15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 who is a full-time student in a family with parent(s)

HRP = Household reference person

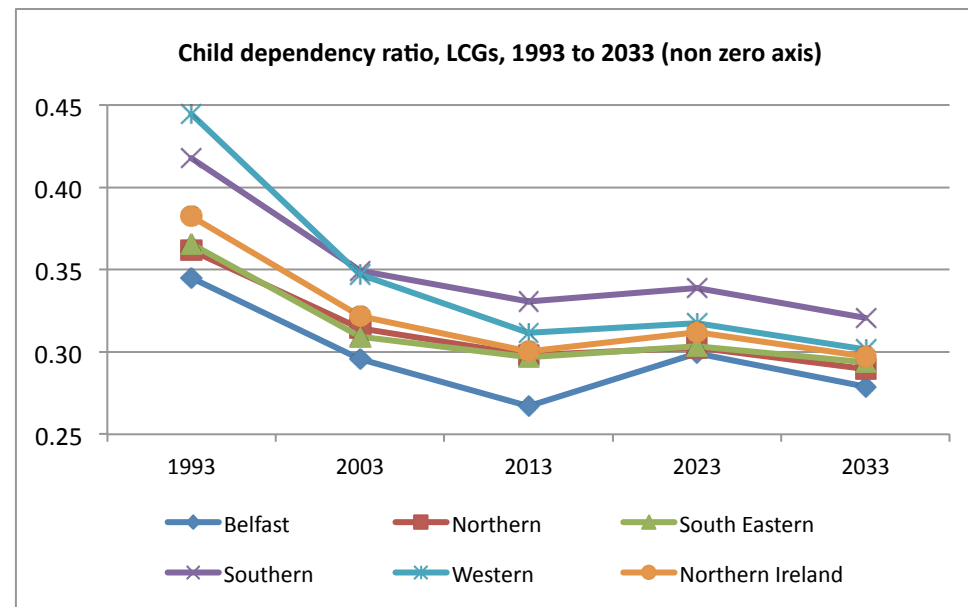
Household Reference Person: For a person living alone, it follows that this person is the HRP. If a household contains only one family (with or without ungrouped individuals) then the HRP is the same as the Family Reference Person (FRP). In a lone parent family, the Family Reference Person (FRP) is taken to be the lone parent in a lone parent family. Otherwise: In a couple family, the FRP is chosen from the two people in the couple on the basis of their economic activity (in the priority order; full-time job, part-time job, unemployed, retired, other). If both people have the same economic activity, the FRP is identified as the elder of the two or, if they are the same age, the first member of the couple on the Census form

# FAMILIES - DEPENDENT CHILDREN

## 2.5 Child dependency ratio, Northern Ireland and Local Commissioning Groups, 1993 to 2033

Age band	Population			Pop projections (thousands)	
	1993	2003	2013	2023	2033
0-14	393,576	359,065	358,155	374,375	351,275
15-64	1,029,836	1,116,500	1,192,436	1,199,663	1,182,105
Dependency ratio	0.38	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.30

LCG	Age band	Population			Population projections	
		1993	2003	2013	2023	2033
Belfast	0-14	77,038	65,965	62,448	69,056	62,493
	15-64	223,267	223,036	233,841	230,935	223,936
	Dependency ratio	0.35	0.30	0.27	0.30	0.28
Northern	0-14	94,977	89,765	89,942	90,712	83,736
	15-64	262,599	285,582	301,836	299,834	289,135
	Dependency ratio	0.36	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.29
South Eastern	0-14	71,045	66,266	66,750	68,625	65,133
	15-64	194,288	214,237	224,960	226,229	221,905
	Dependency ratio	0.37	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.29
Southern	0-14	76,696	72,029	78,353	85,803	85,504
	15-64	183,583	206,193	237,092	253,129	266,642
	Dependency ratio	0.42	0.35	0.33	0.34	0.32
Western	0-14	73,820	65,040	60,662	60,179	54,409
	15-64	166,099	187,452	194,707	189,536	180,487
	Dependency ratio	0.44	0.35	0.31	0.32	0.30
NI	0-14	393,576	359,065	358,155	374,375	351,275
	15-64	1,029,836	1,116,500	1,192,436	1,199,663	1,182,105
	Dependency ratio	0.38	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.30



Source: Mid year Estimates of Population, NISRA

<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>

Source: Population Projections (2012 based), NISRA

<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>

This ratio quantifies the number of persons in a population who are not economically active for every economically active person in that population.

### COMMENTARY

- The child dependency ratio (expressed as the number of children 0-14 per one person aged 15-64), has decreased from 0.38 in 1993 to 0.3 in 2013.
- The ratio is projected to remain fairly stable for the next twenty years.
- At LCG level, the current ratio is relatively consistent. The higher levels previously seen in Southern and Western areas have now reduced and reflect the Northern Ireland average.

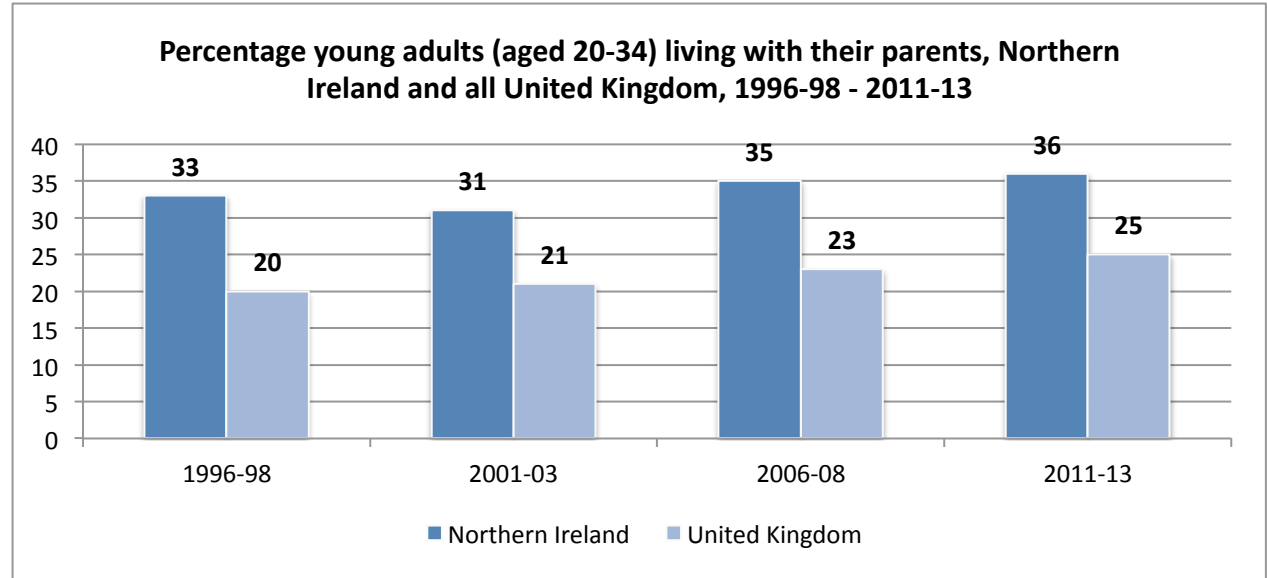
## FAMILIES – OLDER CHILDREN LIVING WITH PARENTS

### 2.6 Percentage young adults (aged 20-34) living with their parents, Northern Ireland and United Kingdom, 1996-98 - 2011-13

Year (based on 3 year average)	% living with parents	
	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1996-98	33	20
2001-03	31	21
2006-08	35	23
2011-13	36	25

#### COMMENTARY

- Across the United Kingdom, in 2013, there were around 3.3 million young adults aged 20-34 living with their parents. Of these, only a third were female (1.2 million).
- In 2013, Northern Ireland had the highest proportion of young people living with their parents (36%), when compared to other countries/regions of the UK. In London, only 22% of young people were living with parents.



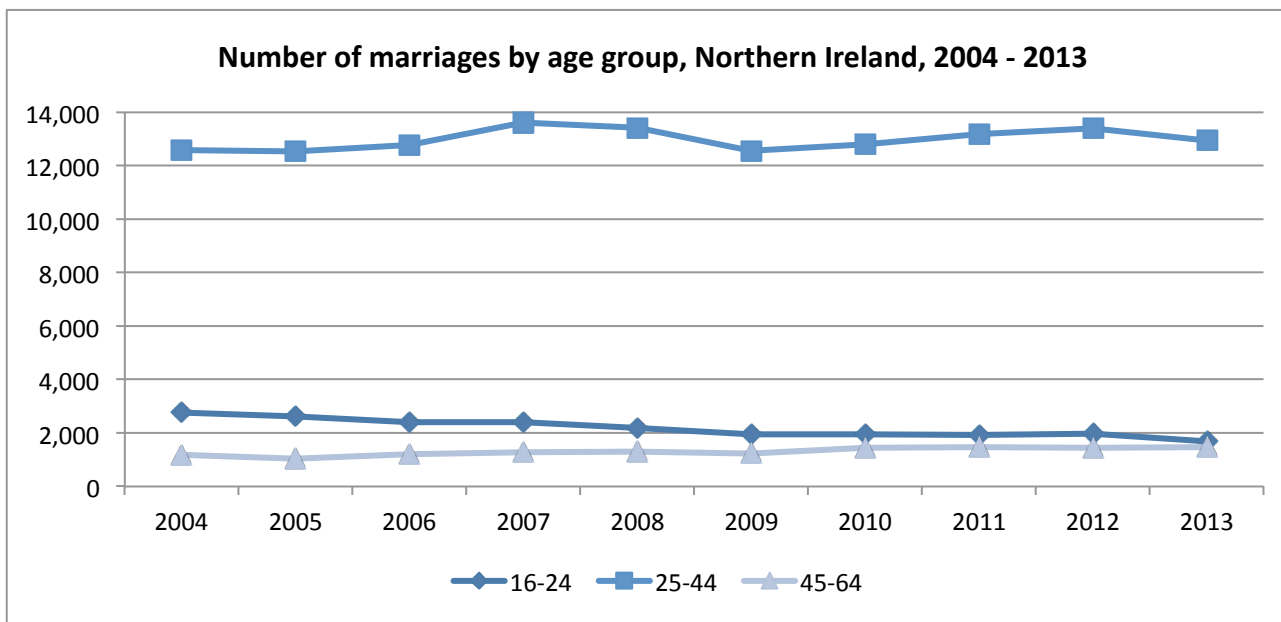
Source: Office for National Statistics <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/family-demography/young-adults-living-with-parents/2013/info-young-adults.html>

Once a person either lives with a partner or has a child, they are considered to have formed their own family and are no longer counted as being part of their parents' family, even if they still live in the same household

# FAMILIES – MARRIAGES

## 2.7 Number of marriages by age group and gender, Northern Ireland, 2004 - 2013

Gender	Year	Age Group			
		16-24	25-44	45-64	All ages (16+)
Males	2004	943	6,603	706	8,328
	2005	880	6,562	625	8,140
	2006	826	6,633	723	8,259
	2007	786	7,099	749	8,687
	2008	724	6,939	786	8,510
	2009	645	6,491	717	7,931
	2010	651	6,582	839	8,156
	2011	659	6,749	868	8,366
	2012	709	6,851	827	8,480
2013	556	6,605	871	8,126	
Females	2004	1,828	5,979	488	8,328
	2005	1,732	5,968	408	8,140
	2006	1,589	6,142	495	8,259
	2007	1,615	6,510	530	8,687
	2008	1,470	6,479	528	8,510
	2009	1,312	6,082	504	7,931
	2010	1,297	6,225	603	8,156
	2011	1,268	6,446	602	8,366
	2012	1,255	6,562	625	8,480
2013	1,126	6,353	606	8,126	
Persons	2004	2,771	12,582	1,194	16,656
	2005	2,612	12,530	1,033	16,280
	2006	2,415	12,775	1,218	16,518
	2007	2,401	13,609	1,279	17,374
	2008	2,194	13,418	1,314	17,020
	2009	1,957	12,573	1,221	15,862
	2010	1,948	12,807	1,442	16,312
	2011	1,927	13,195	1,470	16,732
	2012	1,964	13,413	1,452	16,960
2013	1,682	12,958	1,477	16,252	



Source: General Register Office via Demography and Methodology Branch, NISRA <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp11.htm>

### COMMENTARY

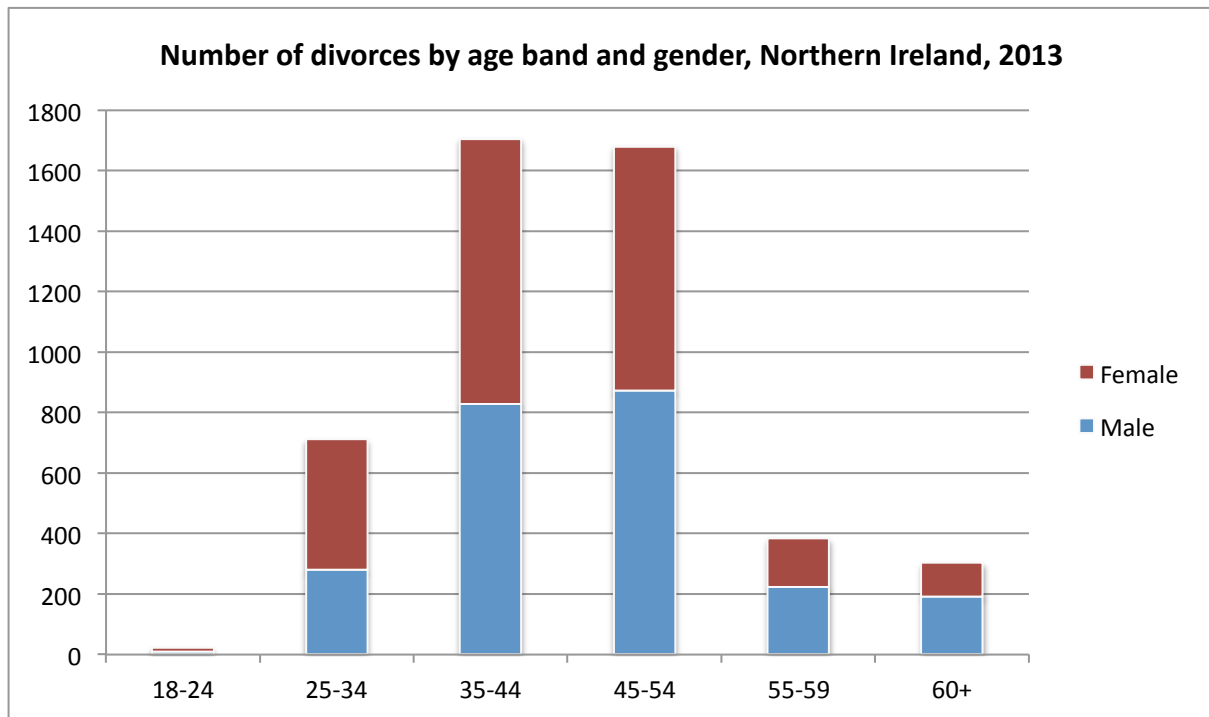
- Having peaked in 2007, the number of people getting married has decreased slightly in 2013.
- Women are almost twice as likely to get married at age 16-24 than men.
- The average age at marriage for women in 2013 was 31.8 years. This compares with 27.3 in 1993 and 24.6 in 1983.
- The average age for men in 2013 was 34.0, compared with 29.4 in 1993 and 26.9 in 1983.

Source: Registrar General Northern Ireland Annual Report 2013  
[http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/publications/annual\\_reports/2013/RG2013.pdf](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/publications/annual_reports/2013/RG2013.pdf)

# FAMILIES – DIVORCES

## 2.8 Number of divorces by age band and gender, Northern Ireland, 2013

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60+	All aged 18+
Male	9	280	829	872	222	191	2,403
Female	13	432	876	808	161	113	2,403



### COMMENTARY

- In 2013, there were 2,403 divorces.
- This is a marked increase since the 1970s when there were around 500 per year. By the 1980s, there were approximately 1,500 per year.
- The highest number of divorces is amongst people aged 35-54.
- The average age of divorce for men and women in 2013 was 45.7 and 43.4 years respectively

Source: Registrar General Northern Ireland Annual Report 2013

[http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/publications/annual\\_reports/2013/RG2013.pdf](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/publications/annual_reports/2013/RG2013.pdf)

Source: General Register Office via Demography and Methodology Branch, NISRA

<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp11.htm>

## FAMILIES – CIVIL PARTNERSHIPS

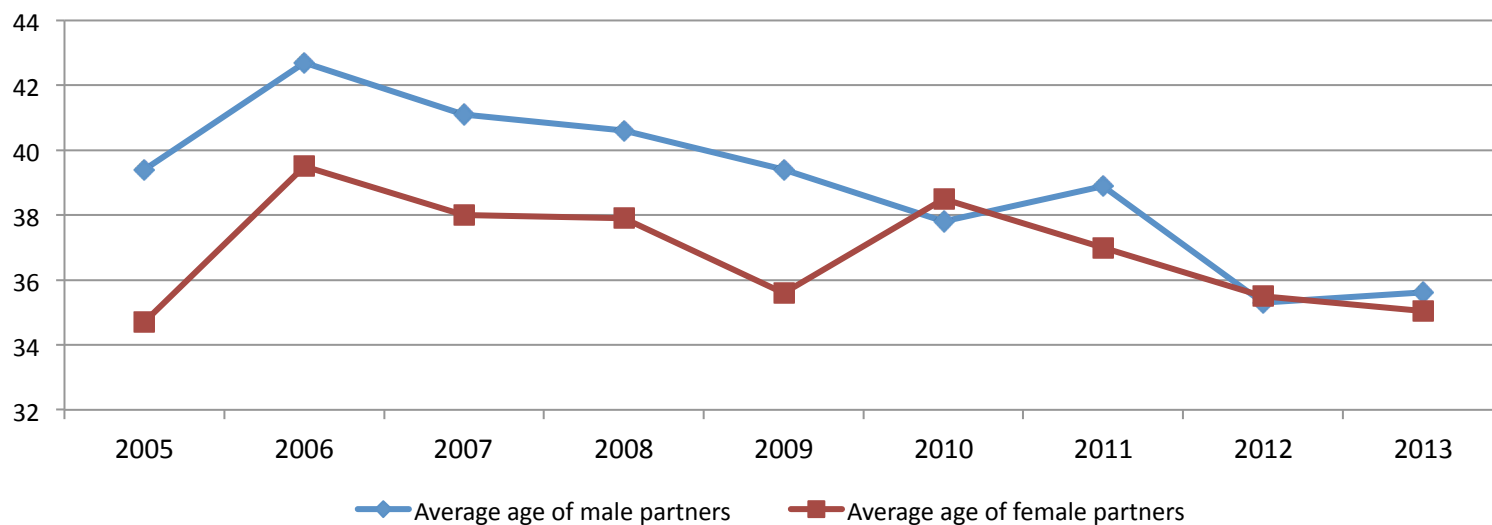
### 2.9 Civil partnerships, numbers, average age and percentage by age at civil partnership, Northern Ireland, 2005 to 2013

Year	No. of civil partnerships	No. of male civil partnerships	Average age of male partners	% of male partners aged under 25	% of male partners aged 40 and over	No. of female civil partnerships	Average age of female partners	% of female partners aged under 25	% of female partners aged 40 and over
2005	12	6	39.4	8	42	6	34.7	-	17
2006	116	65	42.7	3	52	51	39.5	8	49
2007	111	60	41.1	7	53	51	38.0	6	40
2008	86	43	40.6	3	57	43	37.9	6	29
2009	96	46	39.4	7	43	50	35.6	8	24
2010	116	54	37.8	5	38	62	38.5	5	32
2011	89	46	38.9	3	38	43	37.0	6	33
2012	101	51	35.3	15	31	50	35.5	8	26
2013	100	46	35.6	11	29	54	35.0	9	27

#### COMMENTARY

- There were 100 civil partnerships in 2013 in Northern Ireland.
- Note the small numbers in 2005 when the legislation became operational during the year.

Civil partnerships - average age of partners, Northern Ireland, 2005 to 2013 (non zero axis)



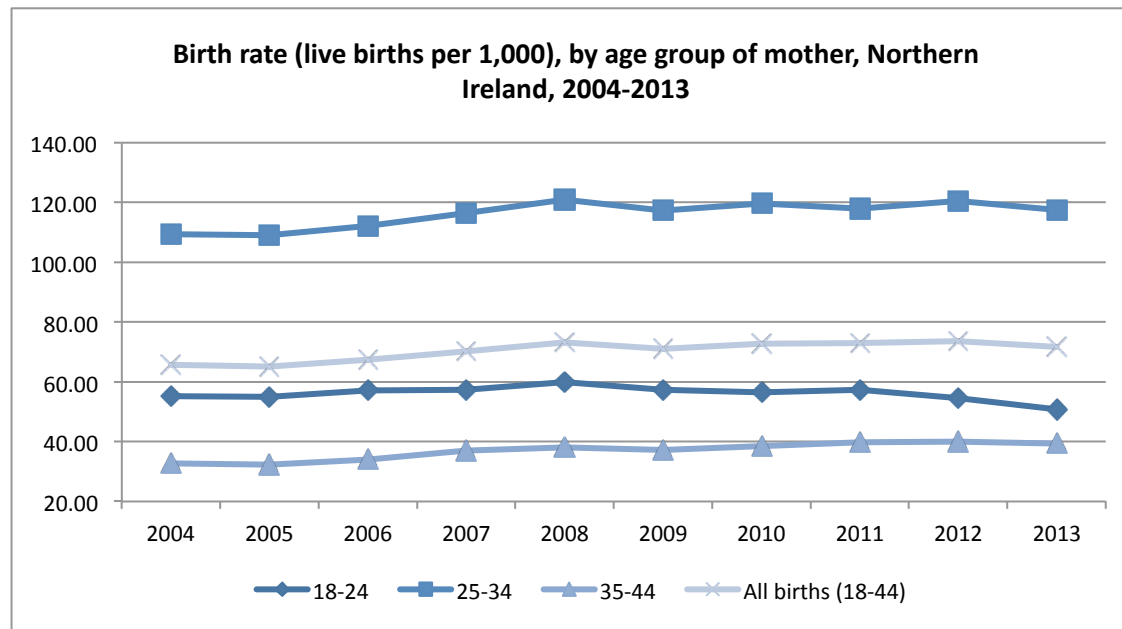
Source: General Register Office via Demography and Methodology Branch, NISRA  
<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp11.ht>



## PARENTS - BIRTHS

### 2.10 Live births (registered) and birth rate, by age group of mother, Northern Ireland, 2004-2013

Year		18-24	25-34	35-44	All births (18-44)
2004	No. of births	4,631	12,922	4,305	21,858
	Rate/1,000	55.17	109.41	32.85	65.62
2005	No. of births	4,703	12,897	4,271	21,871
	Rate/1,000	55.04	109.06	32.32	65.12
2006	No. of births	4,967	13,330	4,535	22,832
	Rate/1,000	57.25	112.19	34.10	67.43
2007	No. of births	5,055	14,063	4,927	24,045
	Rate/1,000	57.42	116.45	36.93	70.26
2008	No. of births	5,292	14,821	5,085	25,198
	Rate/1,000	59.87	120.97	38.07	73.15
2009	No. of births	5,063	14,507	4,924	24,494
	Rate/1,000	57.36	117.25	37.16	71.10
2010	No. of births	4,945	14,945	5,040	24,930
	Rate/1,000	56.55	119.75	38.58	72.71
2011	No. of births	4,961	14,815	5,131	24,907
	Rate/1,000	57.38	117.99	39.83	73.07
2012	No. of births	4,661	15,196	5,075	24,932
	Rate/1,000	54.56	120.48	40.05	73.70
2013	No. of births	4,276	14,821	4,913	24,010
	Rate/1,000	50.82	117.43	39.38	71.65



Source: Demography and Methodology Branch, NISRA (NINIS)

<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=74&themeName=Population>

Birth rate = number of births per 1,000 female population aged 18-44 years

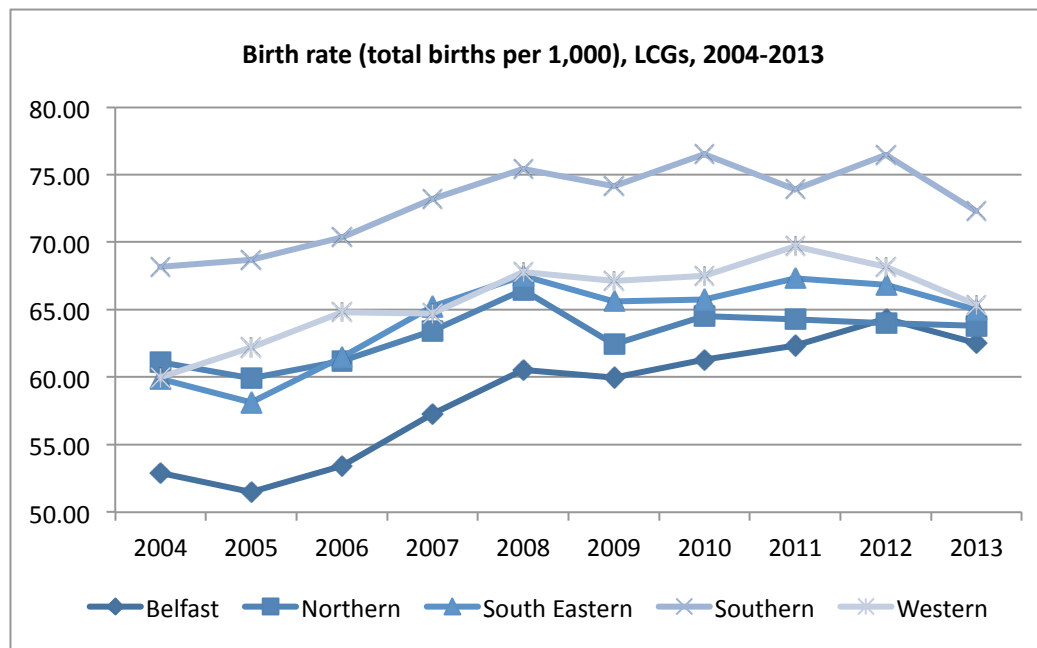
#### COMMENTARY

- In 2013 there were 24,277 live births to NI mothers. Of these 24,010 were to mothers aged 18-44.
- This represents a drop of some 900 births on the numbers for the past three years, although it remains well above the level in 2004-2006.
- The decrease between 2012 and 2013 is focused on the younger age groups.
- Note this published NISRA data excludes women over 45 and under 18 years. The numbers of women over 45 giving birth are very low (0.5 per 1,000) in 2013.  
(Source: Public Health Agency, Director of Public Health Core Tables 2013 (Table 5a))

## PARENTS - BIRTHS

### 2.11 Total registered births (live and still) and birth rate, Local Commissioning Groups, all ages, 2004-2013

Year		Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	NI
2004	No. of births	4,158	5,723	4,093	4,700	3,757	22,431
	Rate/1,000	52.89	61.10	59.87	68.17	59.99	60.26
2005	No. of births	4,024	5,644	4,009	4,829	3,911	22,417
	Rate/1,000	51.49	59.90	58.13	68.69	62.20	59.86
2006	No. of births	4,165	5,795	4,263	5,056	4,082	23,361
	Rate/1,000	53.44	61.18	61.49	70.36	64.82	62.00
2007	No. of births	4,484	6,058	4,539	5,379	4,093	24,553
	Rate/1,000	57.27	63.41	65.23	73.20	64.71	64.59
2008	No. of births	4,763	6,376	4,697	5,620	4,290	25,746
	Rate/1,000	60.55	66.47	67.50	75.43	67.80	67.41
2009	No. of births	4,715	5,979	4,554	5,558	4,223	25,029
	Rate/1,000	59.97	62.41	65.60	74.14	67.14	65.57
2010	No. of births	4,809	6,134	4,539	5,733	4,205	25,420
	Rate/1,000	61.31	64.53	65.75	76.52	67.52	66.94
2011	No. of births	4,854	6,062	4,615	5,538	4,295	25,364
	Rate/1,000	62.35	64.26	67.33	73.91	69.68	67.23
2012	No. of births	4,956	5,986	4,547	5,721	4,165	25,375
	Rate/1,000	64.33	64.00	66.86	76.46	68.19	67.76
2013	No. of births	4,786	5,901	4,374	5,384	3,942	24,387
	Rate/1,000	62.51	63.79	65.01	72.29	65.35	65.71



#### COMMENTARY

- Within Northern Ireland, most LCGs have followed a similar pattern. Southern LCG has a noticeably higher birth rate than the rest. Belfast having been lower is now almost at a comparable level to the other LCGs.

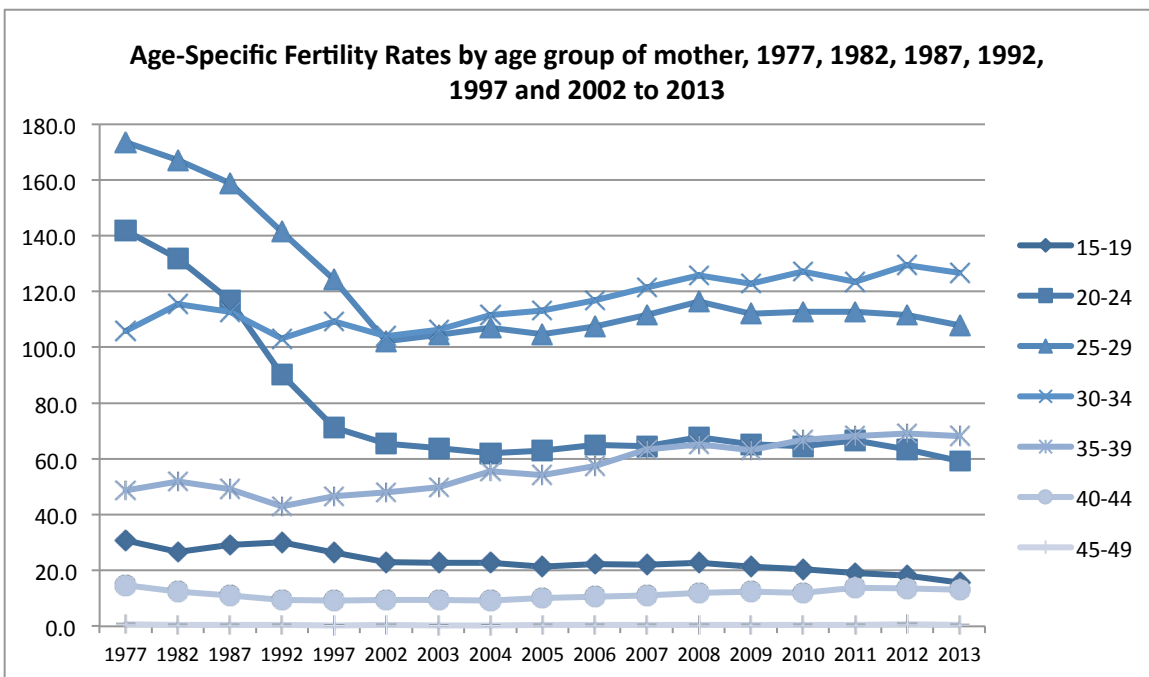
Source: Demography and Methodology Branch, NISRA (NINIS) <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=74&themeName=Population>

Birth rate = number of births per 1,000 female population aged 15-44 years

## PARENTS – BIRTHS/FERTILITY

### 2.12 Age-Specific Fertility Rates by age group of mother, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997 and 2002 to 2013

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1977	30.9	141.9	173.6	105.8	48.7	14.7	0.8
1982	26.8	131.7	167.2	115.5	52.0	12.4	0.5
1987	29.2	116.8	158.8	112.7	49.1	11.0	0.4
1992	30.2	90.2	141.3	103.2	43.0	9.4	0.6
1997	26.4	71.1	124.2	109.2	46.6	9.1	0.3
2002	23.1	65.3	102.1	103.9	48.0	9.6	0.5
2003	22.8	63.8	104.5	106.3	49.9	9.5	0.3
2004	22.8	62.0	106.9	111.6	55.5	9.2	0.3
2005	21.5	63.0	104.7	113.1	54.3	10.1	0.5
2006	22.2	64.9	107.4	116.9	57.5	10.7	0.6
2007	22.1	64.6	111.5	121.5	63.3	11.0	0.5
2008	22.7	67.7	116.4	125.8	65.2	11.9	0.5
2009	21.4	65.3	112.1	122.8	63.1	12.4	0.5
2010	20.5	64.6	112.8	127.1	66.8	12.0	0.4
2011	19.1	66.7	112.7	123.4	68.1	13.9	0.6
2012	18.1	63.3	111.6	129.5	69.1	13.6	0.7
2013	15.7	59.2	108.0	126.8	68.2	13.2	0.5



#### COMMENTARY

- Age specific fertility rates have remained fairly steady over the last ten years in most age groups with increases in the 30-34 and 35-39 age groups and small decreases in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups.
- This is in marked contrast to historic data which shows a substantial decrease in the fertility rates of 20 – 29 year olds.

Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp23.htm>

Rate per 1,000 population

Rate for 15-19 includes births at younger ages and rate for 45-49 include births at older ages

## PARENTS – BIRTHS/FERTILITY

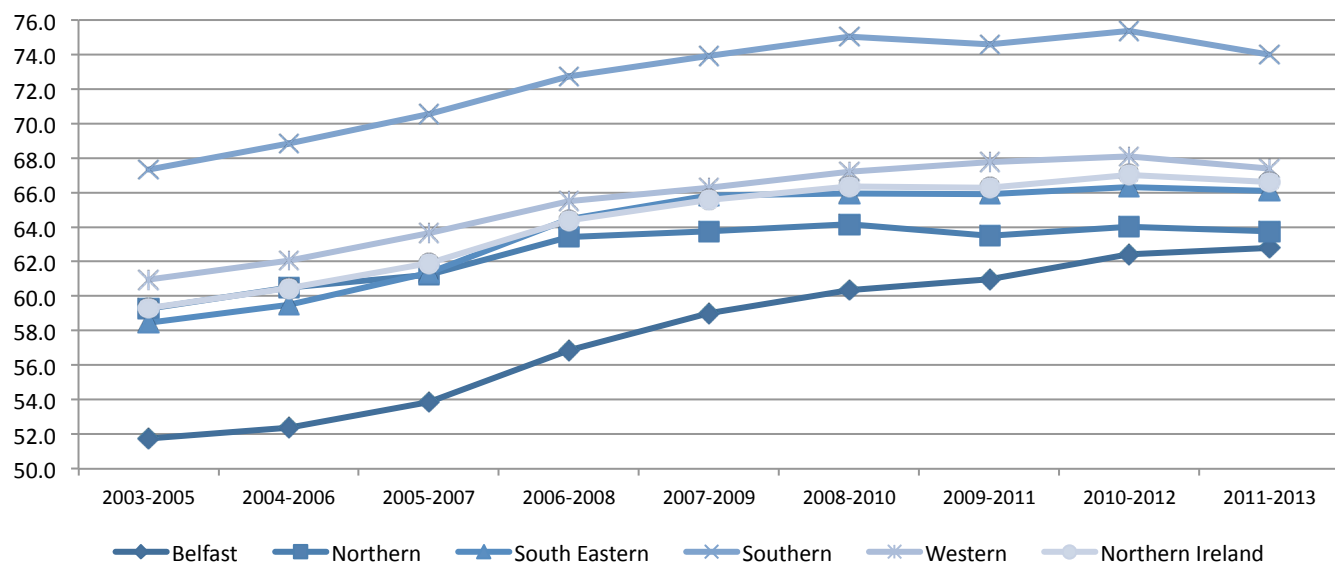
### 2.13 General fertility rate, Local Commissioning Groups, 2003-05 - 2011-13

Year	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Northern Ireland
2003-2005	51.8	59.3	58.4	67.3	61.0	59.3
2004-2006	52.4	60.5	59.5	68.8	62.1	60.5
2005-2007	53.9	61.3	61.3	70.6	63.6	61.9
2006-2008	56.9	63.4	64.5	72.7	65.5	64.4
2007-2009	59.0	63.8	65.9	73.9	66.3	65.6
2008-2010	60.4	64.2	66.0	75.0	67.2	66.3
2009-2011	61.0	63.5	65.9	74.6	67.8	66.3
2010-2012	62.4	64.0	66.3	75.4	68.1	67.0
2011-2013	62.8	63.8	66.1	74.0	67.4	66.6

#### COMMENTARY

- The pattern noticeable in Section 2.12 where Southern LCG has a markedly higher birth rate and Belfast has increased to bring it closer to the NI level is replicated in the general fertility rates.
- Note these rates are calculated on a rolling three year basis to improve stability and will therefore be slightly different from the birth rate shown in Section 2.12.

General fertility rate, Local Commissioning Groups, 2003-05 - 2011-13 (non zero axis)



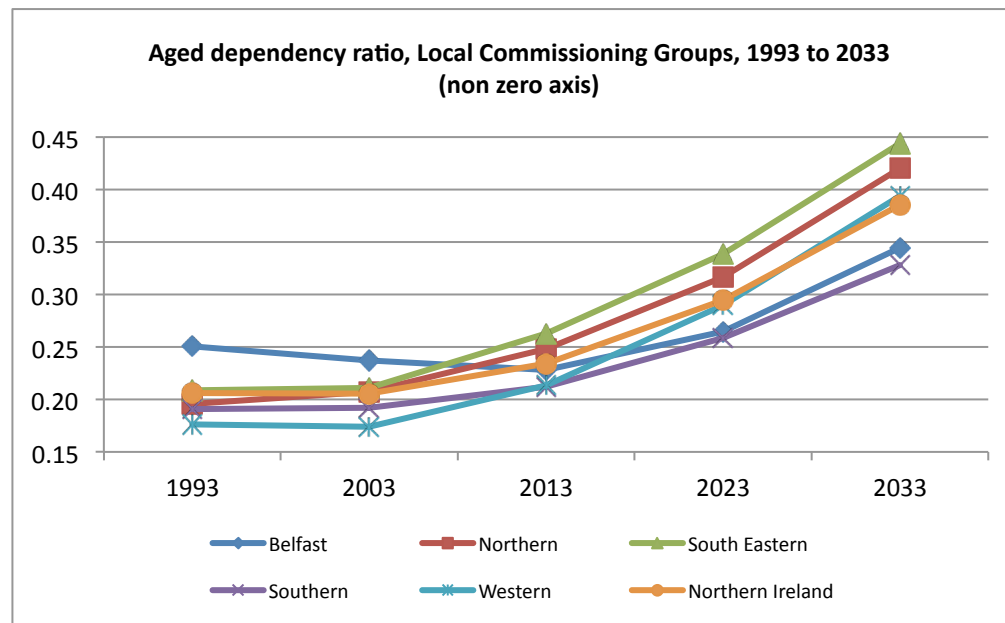
Source: Demography and Methodology Branch, NISRA  
<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp8.htm>  
 General fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 females aged 15-44

# ELDERLY DEPENDENTS

## 2.14 Aged dependency ratio, Northern Ireland and Local Commissioning Groups, 1993 to 2033

Age band	Population			Population projections (thousands)	
	1993	2003	2013	2023	2033
65+	212,140	229,359	279,134	352,934	455,691
15-64	1,029,836	1,116,500	1,192,436	1,199,663	1,182,105
Dependency ratio	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.29	0.39

LCG	Age band	Population			Population projections (thousands)	
		1993	2003	2013	2023	2033
Belfast	65+	55,965	52,898	53,329	61,137	77,198
	15-64	223,267	223,036	233,841	230,935	223,936
	Dependency ratio	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.34
Northern	65+	51,365	59,112	74,946	94,900	121,518
	15-64	262,599	285,582	301,836	299,834	289,135
	Dependency ratio	0.20	0.21	0.25	0.32	0.42
South Eastern	65+	40,526	45,133	59,078	76,601	98,467
	15-64	194,288	214,237	224,960	226,229	221,905
	Dependency ratio	0.21	0.21	0.26	0.34	0.44
Southern	65+	34,997	39,627	50,267	65,360	87,390
	15-64	183,583	206,193	237,092	253,129	266,642
	Dependency ratio	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.26	0.33
Western	65+	29,287	32,589	41,514	54,936	71,118
	15-64	166,099	187,452	194,707	189,536	180,487
	Dependency ratio	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.29	0.39
NI	65+	212,140	229,359	279,134	352,934	455,691
	15-64	1,029,836	1,116,500	1,192,436	1,199,663	1,182,105
	Dependency ratio	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.29	0.39



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

Source: Population Projections (2012 based), NISRA <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>

This ratio quantifies the number of persons in a population who are not economically active for every economically active person in that population.

The ratio does not take into account the fact that those aged 65+ may not necessarily be dependent e.g. an increasing proportion of this age group is in employment, nor does it reflect that many of those of 'working age' are actually not working

### COMMENTARY

- Within Northern Ireland, there is some variation in the number of people aged 65+ per adult population - from 0.21 to 0.26 in 2013.
- This ratio is expected to increase from 0.23 in 2013 to 0.39 in 2033. This increase is projected across all LCGs. With increasing life expectancy and a growing population of older people, the proportion of the population who are “economically active” will decrease.

**SECTION 3:**  
**- WHAT ARE THEY LIKE? -**

# DIVERSITY – RELIGIOUS BELIEF

## 3.1 Number of usual residents aged 18-64 by stated religion, by gender and age group, Northern Ireland, 2011

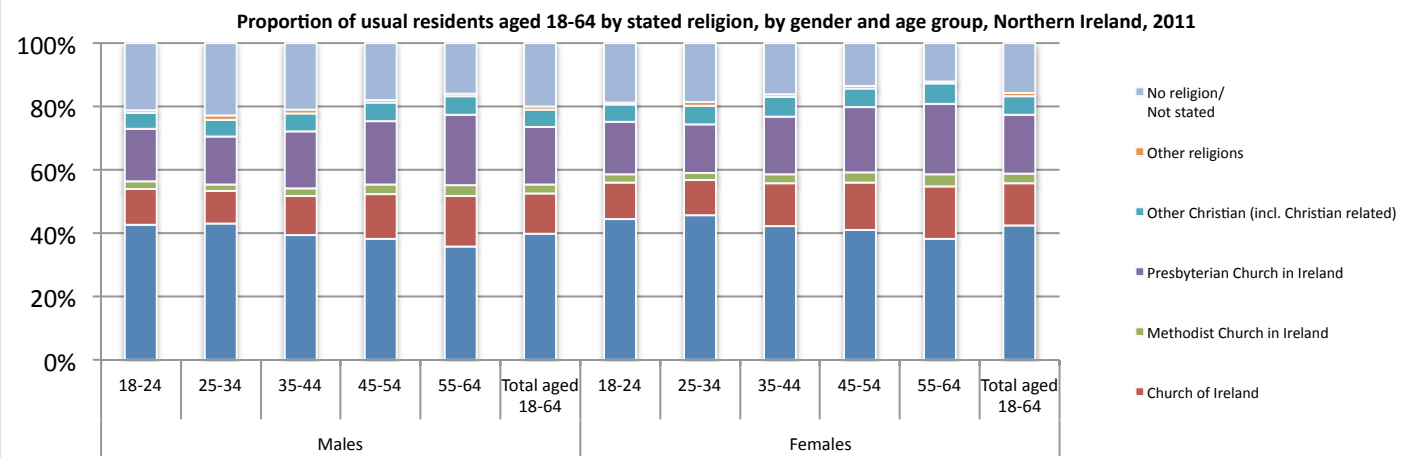
Gender	Age group	All usual residents	Catholic	Protestant and other Christian				Other religions	No religion/ Not stated
				Church of Ireland	Methodist Church in Ireland	Presbyterian Church in Ireland	Other Christian (incl. Christian related)		
Males	18-24	89,505	38,134	10,215	2,134	14,731	4,633	659	18,999
	25-34	119,005	51,282	12,254	2,455	18,007	6,245	1,596	27,166
	35-44	124,690	49,166	15,388	3,071	22,265	7,068	1,435	26,297
	45-54	122,827	47,010	17,363	3,677	24,523	7,097	1,019	22,138
	55-64	95,982	34,294	15,399	3,229	21,371	5,596	699	15,394
	<b>Total aged 18-64</b>	<b>552,009</b>	<b>219,886</b>	<b>70,619</b>	<b>14,566</b>	<b>100,897</b>	<b>30,639</b>	<b>5,408</b>	<b>109,994</b>
Females	18-24	86,689	38,622	9,845	2,328	14,358	4,698	504	16,334
	25-34	124,933	56,977	13,904	2,837	19,147	7,378	1,408	23,282
	35-44	129,418	54,786	17,328	3,774	23,565	7,957	1,133	20,875
	45-54	125,751	51,560	18,721	4,262	25,716	7,521	937	17,034
	55-64	97,580	37,333	16,083	3,709	21,808	6,145	730	11,772
	<b>Total aged 18-64</b>	<b>564,371</b>	<b>239,278</b>	<b>75,881</b>	<b>16,910</b>	<b>104,594</b>	<b>33,699</b>	<b>4,712</b>	<b>89,297</b>
Persons	18-24	176,194	76,756	20,060	4,462	29,089	9,331	1,163	35,333
	25-34	243,938	108,259	26,158	5,292	37,154	13,623	3,004	50,448
	35-44	254,108	103,952	32,716	6,845	45,830	15,025	2,568	47,172
	45-54	248,578	98,570	36,084	7,939	50,239	14,618	1,956	39,172
	55-64	193,562	71,627	31,482	6,938	43,179	11,741	1,429	27,166
	<b>Total aged 18-64</b>	<b>1,116,380</b>	<b>459,164</b>	<b>146,500</b>	<b>31,476</b>	<b>205,491</b>	<b>64,338</b>	<b>10,120</b>	<b>199,291</b>

### COMMENTARY

- In 2011, 16.9% of people (all ages) identified themselves as having “no religion/did not state” this. This has increased substantially from 1.9% in 1961.
- Within the adult (18-64) population, younger people are more likely to identify themselves as having no religion or not to state a religion.
- There were higher proportions of Catholics in younger age groups, while the larger volumes of Presbyterians and Church of Ireland tend to be in older age groups.
- Within NI, there is substantial geographic variation in stated religion by LCG.

Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA

<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>



Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA

<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>

'Religion' indicates religion, religious denomination or body

## DIVERSITY – ETHNIC GROUP

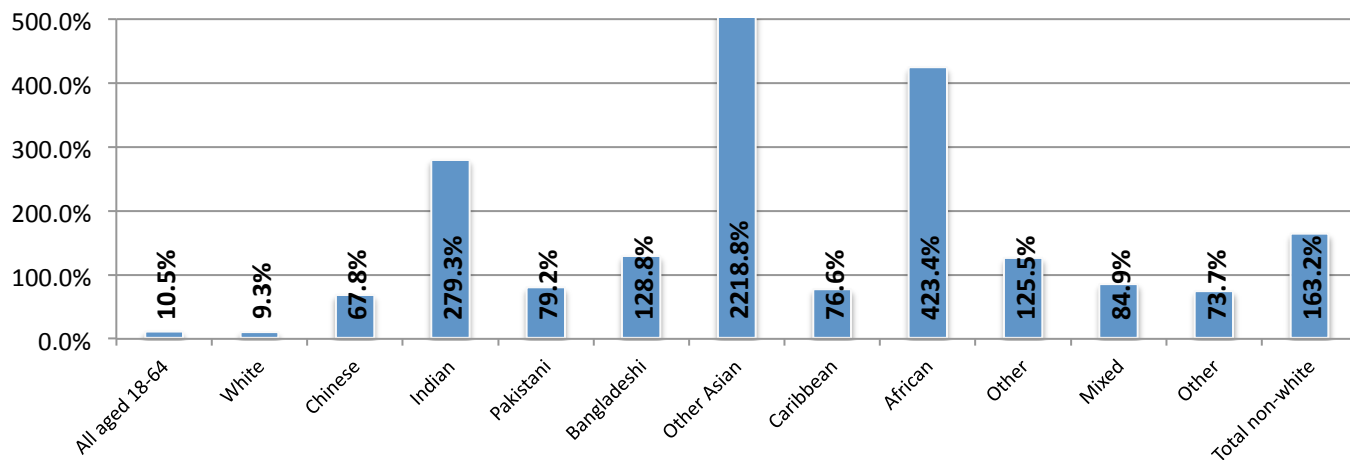
### 3.2 All usual residents aged 18-64 by ethnic group, changes from 2001 to 2011, Northern Ireland

Ethnic group		2001 Census	2011 Census	Difference - 2001 and 2011	% increase - 2001 to 2011
All residents aged 18-64		1,010,428	1,116,380	105,952	10.5%
White		1,002,840	1,096,411	93,571	9.3%
Asian	Total	4,553	13,292	8,739	191.9%
	Chinese	2,775	4,657	1,882	67.8%
	Indian	1,094	4,149	3,055	279.3%
	Pakistani	389	697	308	79.2%
	Bangladeshi	146	334	188	128.8%
	Other Asian	149	3,455	3,306	2218.8%
Black	Total	763	2,584	1,821	238.7%
	Caribbean	184	325	141	76.6%
	African	320	1,675	1,355	423.4%
	Other	259	584	325	125.5%
Mixed		1,308	2,419	1,111	84.9%
Other		964	1,674	710	73.7%
<b>Total non-white</b>		<b>7,588</b>	<b>19,969</b>	<b>12,381</b>	<b>163.2%</b>
Total % non-white		0.75%	1.79%	-	-

#### COMMENTARY

- The 2011 Census identified 19,969 individuals of non-white ethnic background (1.79% of the adult population).
- This is a substantial increase from the 2001 Census (+163%).
- This increase is visible across most ethnic groups.
- (The chart left shows that “Other Asian” had a percentage increase of 2218.8%, however to ensure that data could be displayed more clearly on the chart, the vertical axis has been set at a maximum of 500%).

All residents aged 18-64 by ethnic group, % increase from 2001 to 2011, Northern Ireland



Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA  
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>  
 Source: Census 2001, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA  
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=135&themeName=Census+2001>



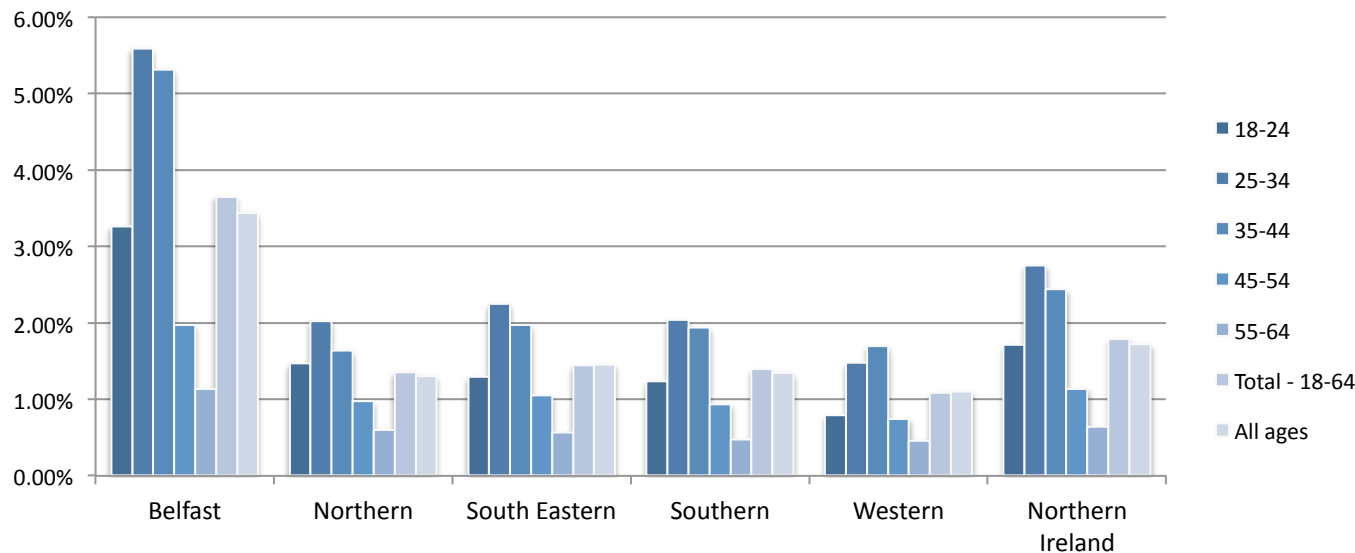
### 3.3 Percentage population aged 18 – 64 non-white, Local Commissioning Group, 2011

Age group	Total % non-white by Local Commissioning Group					
	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Northern Ireland
18-24	3.26%	1.47%	1.29%	1.23%	0.79%	1.71%
25-34	5.59%	2.02%	2.24%	2.04%	1.48%	2.75%
35-44	5.32%	1.64%	1.97%	1.94%	1.69%	2.44%
45-54	1.97%	0.97%	1.05%	0.93%	0.74%	1.13%
55-64	1.13%	0.60%	0.56%	0.47%	0.46%	0.64%
<b>Total - 18-64</b>	<b>3.65%</b>	<b>1.35%</b>	<b>1.44%</b>	<b>1.39%</b>	<b>1.08%</b>	<b>1.79%</b>
<b>All ages</b>	<b>3.44%</b>	<b>1.30%</b>	<b>1.46%</b>	<b>1.34%</b>	<b>1.10%</b>	<b>1.72%</b>

#### COMMENTARY

- Within Northern Ireland, the proportion of non-white ethnic groups varies by age group and geography.
- Belfast has the highest percentage aged 18-64 years (3.65%) with the Western LCG the lowest (1.08%).
- Across most geographical areas, the percentage of non-white ethnic groups is highest in those aged 25-34 years.
- Section 3.4 provides a more detailed breakdown of ethnic groups by age.

Proportion non-white residents by age group, Local Commissioning Group, 2011



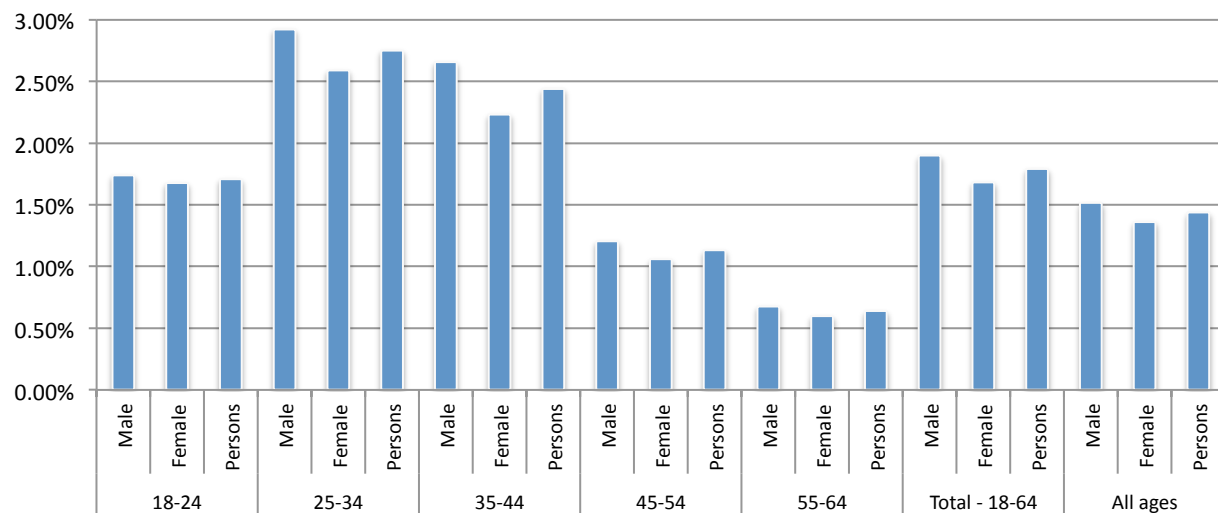
Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA  
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>

## DIVERSITY – ETHNIC GROUP

### 3.4 All usual residents aged 18-64 years by age group, gender and ethnic group, Northern Ireland, 2011

Ethnic group	18-24			25-34			35-44			45-54			55-64			Total - 18-64			
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	
All usual residents	89,505	86,689	176,194	119,005	124,933	243,938	124,690	129,418	254,108	122,827	125,751	248,578	95,982	97,580	193,562	552,009	564,371	1,116,380	
White	87,948	85,235	173,183	115,528	121,700	237,228	121,379	126,529	247,908	121,345	124,420	245,765	95,332	96,995	192,327	541,532	554,879	1,096,411	
Asian	Total	930	904	1,834	2,156	2,230	4,386	2,193	2,061	4,254	1,013	931	1,944	466	408	874	6,758	6,534	13,292
	Chinese	541	520	1,061	659	587	1,246	538	542	1,080	448	408	856	223	191	414	2,409	2,248	4,657
	Indian	147	148	295	950	867	1,817	764	526	1,290	264	221	485	148	114	262	2,273	1,876	4,149
	Pakistani	51	40	91	133	102	235	121	82	203	66	39	105	43	20	63	414	283	697
	Bangladeshi	25	21	46	73	59	132	74	30	104	36	8	44	4	4	8	212	122	334
Other Asian	166	175	341	341	615	956	696	881	1,577	199	255	454	48	79	127	1,450	2,005	3,455	
Black	Total	143	110	253	635	423	1,058	533	321	854	173	125	298	57	64	121	1,541	1,043	2,584
	Caribbean	24	7	31	64	42	106	59	49	108	28	33	61	8	11	19	183	142	325
	African	67	81	148	407	292	699	342	217	559	110	83	193	33	43	76	959	716	1,675
	Other	52	22	74	164	89	253	132	55	187	35	9	44	16	10	26	399	185	584
Mixed	352	346	698	302	395	697	281	360	641	132	153	285	45	53	98	1,112	1,307	2,419	
Other	132	94	226	384	185	569	304	147	451	164	122	286	82	60	142	1,066	608	1,674	
<b>Total non-white</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>3,233</b>	<b>6,710</b>	<b>3,311</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>2,813</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>10,477</b>	<b>9,492</b>	<b>19,969</b>	
<b>Total % non-white</b>	<b>1.74%</b>	<b>1.68%</b>	<b>1.71%</b>	<b>2.92%</b>	<b>2.59%</b>	<b>2.75%</b>	<b>2.66%</b>	<b>2.23%</b>	<b>2.44%</b>	<b>1.21%</b>	<b>1.06%</b>	<b>1.13%</b>	<b>0.68%</b>	<b>0.60%</b>	<b>0.64%</b>	<b>1.90%</b>	<b>1.68%</b>	<b>1.79%</b>	

Proportion non-white residents by age group and gender, Northern Ireland, 2011



#### COMMENTARY

- The highest proportions of non-white ethnic groups are in those aged 25-34 and 35-44.
- Overall there are a slightly higher proportion of non-white males than females; however this is not the case for all ethnic groups.

Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA  
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>

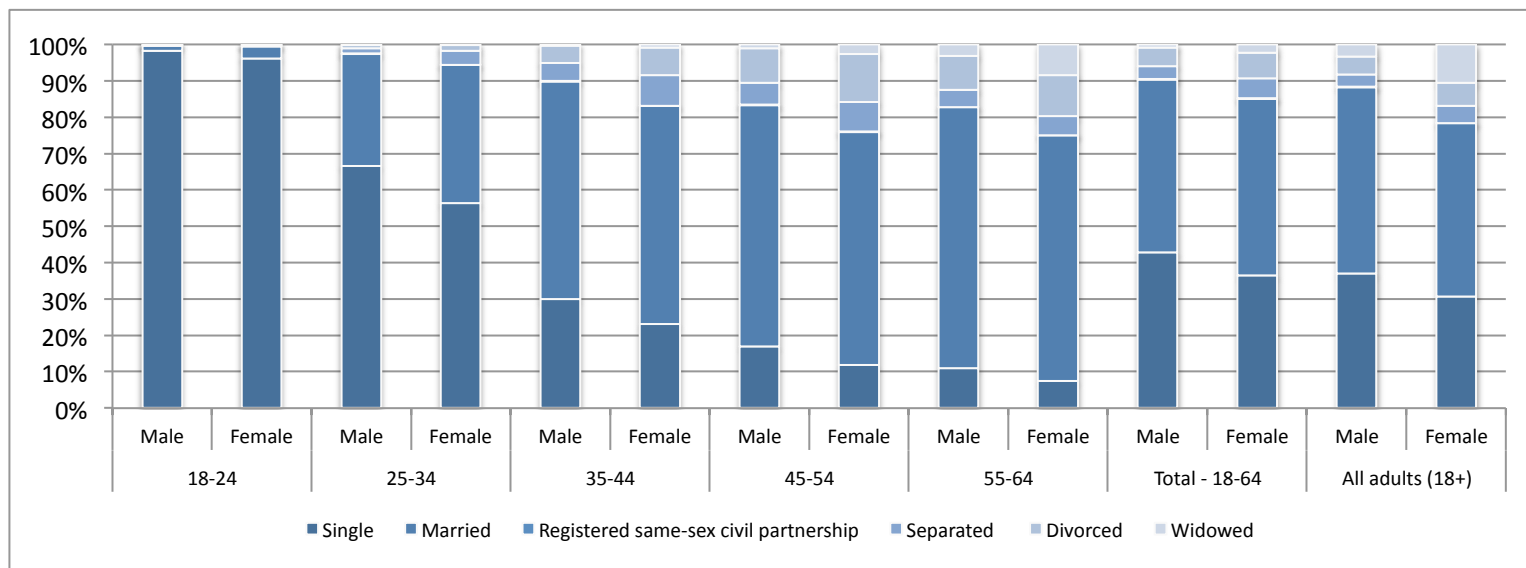
## DIVERSITY – MARITAL STATUS

### 3.5 Marital status by age group and gender, Northern Ireland, 2011

Age group	Gender	Single	Married	Registered same-sex civil partnership	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Total
18-24	Male	87,997	1,250	33	98	72	55	89,505
	Female	83,431	2,778	41	256	76	107	86,689
25-34	Male	79,225	36,639	153	1,834	1,038	116	119,005
	Female	70,436	47,422	142	4,768	1,911	254	124,933
35-44	Male	37,376	74,661	214	6,020	6,028	391	124,690
	Female	29,860	77,630	191	10,941	9,685	1,111	129,418
45-54	Male	20,870	81,452	160	7,309	11,829	1,207	122,827
	Female	14,822	80,718	91	10,310	16,471	3,339	125,751
55-64	Male	10,565	68,804	63	4,631	8,895	3,024	95,982
	Female	7,307	65,940	37	5,048	11,065	8,183	97,580
<b>Total - 18-64</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>236,033</b>	<b>262,806</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>19,892</b>	<b>27,862</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>552,009</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>205,856</b>	<b>274,488</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>31,323</b>	<b>39,208</b>	<b>12,994</b>	<b>564,371</b>
All adults (18+)	Male	246,869	341,394	679	22,802	32,825	22,078	666,647
	Female	219,240	339,360	560	34,077	45,229	74,987	713,453

#### COMMENTARY

- As would be expected, the proportions of adults describing themselves as single decreases with age.
- The numbers describing themselves as separated or divorced increases with age until the 55-64 age group. This may reflect the more recent growth in divorce numbers – see Section 2.8.
- Over 1,100 people identified themselves as being in a registered same-sex civil partnership in 2011.

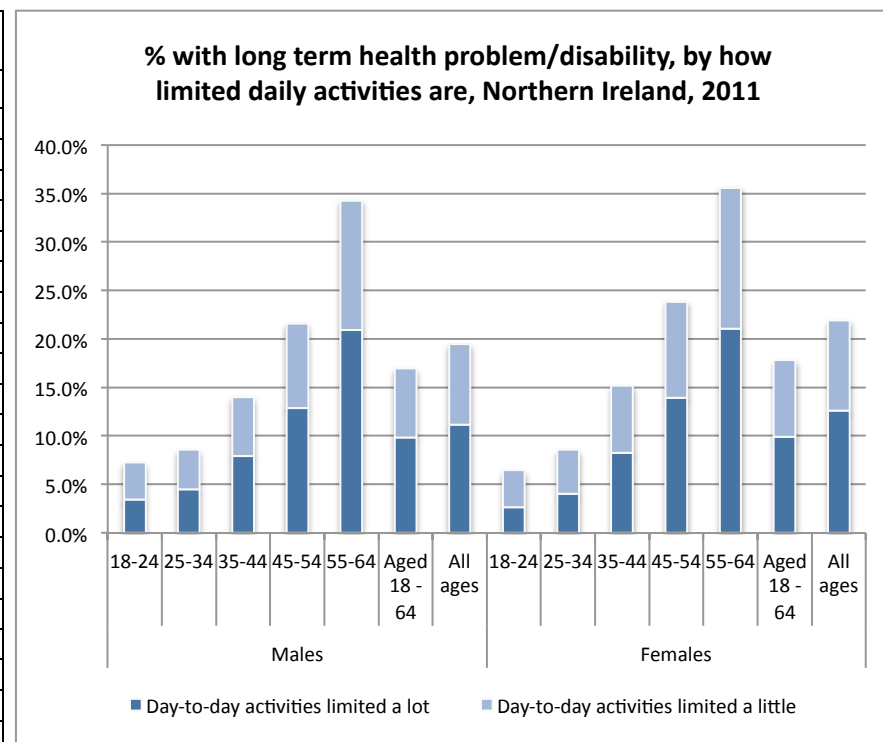


Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA  
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>  
 Single - never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership  
 Separated - still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership  
 Divorced includes those who were formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved  
 Widowed includes those who are a surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership

## DIVERSITY – DISABILITIES

### 3.6 Long term health problem or disability, by how limited daily activities are, by age band and gender, Northern Ireland, 2011

Gender	Age group	All usual residents	Day-to-day activities limited a lot		Day-to-day activities limited a little		Day-to-day activities not limited	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Males	18-24	89,505	3,061	3.4%	3,434	3.8%	83,010	92.7%
	25-34	119,005	5,354	4.5%	4,841	4.1%	108,810	91.4%
	35-44	124,690	9,886	7.9%	7,583	6.1%	107,221	86.0%
	45-54	122,827	15,790	12.9%	10,740	8.7%	96,297	78.4%
	55-64	95,982	20,097	20.9%	12,775	13.3%	63,110	65.8%
	<b>Aged 18 - 64</b>	<b>552,009</b>	<b>54,188</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>39,373</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>458,448</b>	<b>83.1%</b>
	All ages	887,323	98,689	11.1%	73,874	8.3%	714,760	80.6%
Females	18-24	86,689	2,294	2.6%	3,284	3.8%	81,111	93.6%
	25-34	124,933	5,027	4.0%	5,665	4.5%	114,241	91.4%
	35-44	129,418	10,647	8.2%	8,963	6.9%	109,808	84.8%
	45-54	125,751	17,533	13.9%	12,453	9.9%	95,765	76.2%
	55-64	97,580	20,514	21.0%	14,183	14.5%	62,883	64.4%
	<b>Aged 18 - 64</b>	<b>564,371</b>	<b>56,015</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>44,548</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>463,808</b>	<b>82.2%</b>
	All ages	923,540	116,543	12.6%	85,540	9.3%	721,457	78.1%
Persons	18-24	176,194	5,355	3.0%	6,718	3.8%	164,121	93.1%
	25-34	243,938	10,381	4.3%	10,506	4.3%	223,051	91.4%
	35-44	254,108	20,533	8.1%	16,546	6.5%	217,029	85.4%
	45-54	248,578	33,323	13.4%	23,193	9.3%	192,062	77.3%
	55-64	193,562	40,611	21.0%	26,958	13.9%	125,993	65.1%
	<b>Aged 18 - 64</b>	<b>1,116,380</b>	<b>110,203</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>83,921</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>922,256</b>	<b>82.6%</b>
	All ages	1,810,863	215,232	11.9%	159,414	8.8%	1,436,217	79.3%



#### COMMENTARY

- There is a strong age gradient in the reported prevalence of long term health problems or disability in the 2011 Census.
- Three percent of people 18-24 identified their day to day activities as “limited a lot” compared to 21% of those aged 55-64.

Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>  
 Day-to-day activities limited' covers any health problem or disability (including problems related to old age) which has lasted or is expected to last for at least 12 months

# ATTITUDES – SATISFACTION WITH LIFE

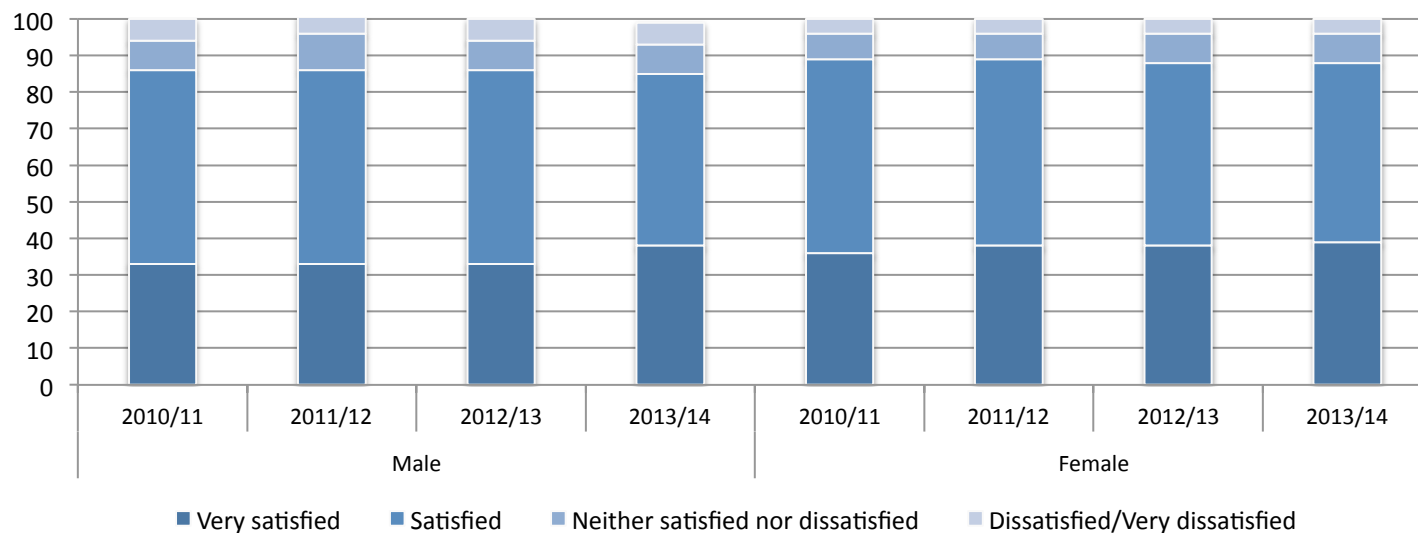
## 3.7 Percentage respondents by level of satisfaction with life, by gender (18-64 years), 2010/11 - 2013/14

	Male				Female			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Very satisfied	33	33	33	38	36	38	38	39
Satisfied	53	53	53	47	53	51	50	49
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8	10	8	8	7	7	8	8
Dissatisfied/Very dissatisfied	6	5	6	6	4	4	4	4
<i>Unweighted base number</i>	<i>1,177</i>	<i>1,278</i>	<i>1,217</i>	<i>1,296</i>	<i>1,798</i>	<i>1,941</i>	<i>1,860</i>	<i>1,919</i>

### COMMENTARY

- Overall most adults reported a high degree of satisfaction with life, with only 6% of men and 4% of women saying they were “dissatisfied/very dissatisfied” in 2013/14.

Percentage respondents by level of satisfaction with life, by gender (18-64 years), 2010/11 - 2013/14

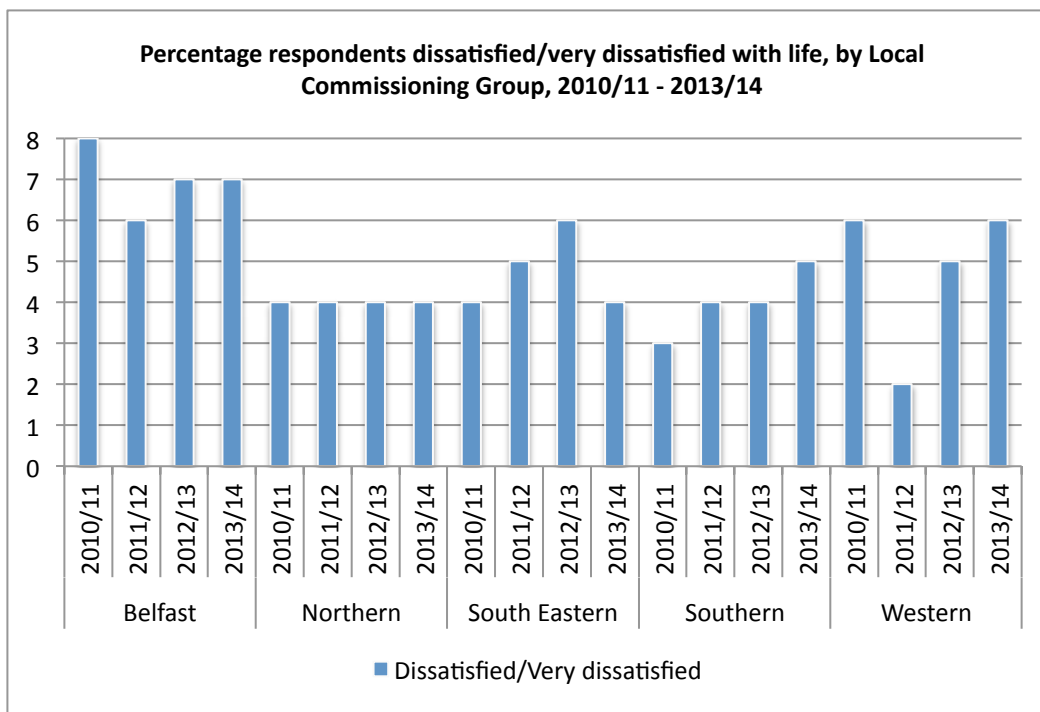


Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI  
<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

## ATTITUDES – SATISFACTION WITH LIFE

### 3.8 Percentage respondents by level of satisfaction with life, Local Commissioning Group (18-64 years), 2010/11 - 2013/14

LCG	Gender	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied / Very dissatisfied	Unweighted base number
Belfast	2010/11	29	53	10	8	590
	2011/12	32	54	7	6	621
	2012/13	33	49	10	7	565
	2013/14	38	46	9	7	680
Northern	2010/11	36	53	7	4	765
	2011/12	35	54	8	4	780
	2012/13	34	55	7	4	801
	2013/14	39	51	6	4	777
South Eastern	2010/11	35	53	8	4	554
	2011/12	35	52	9	5	695
	2012/13	38	51	8	6	627
	2013/14	45	43	8	4	588
Southern	2010/11	41	49	7	3	627
	2011/12	41	48	7	4	607
	2012/13	41	46	9	4	615
	2013/14	35	52	8	5	702
Western	2010/11	31	58	6	6	439
	2011/12	39	51	8	2	516
	2012/13	33	54	7	5	469
	2013/14	37	48	9	6	468



Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI  
<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

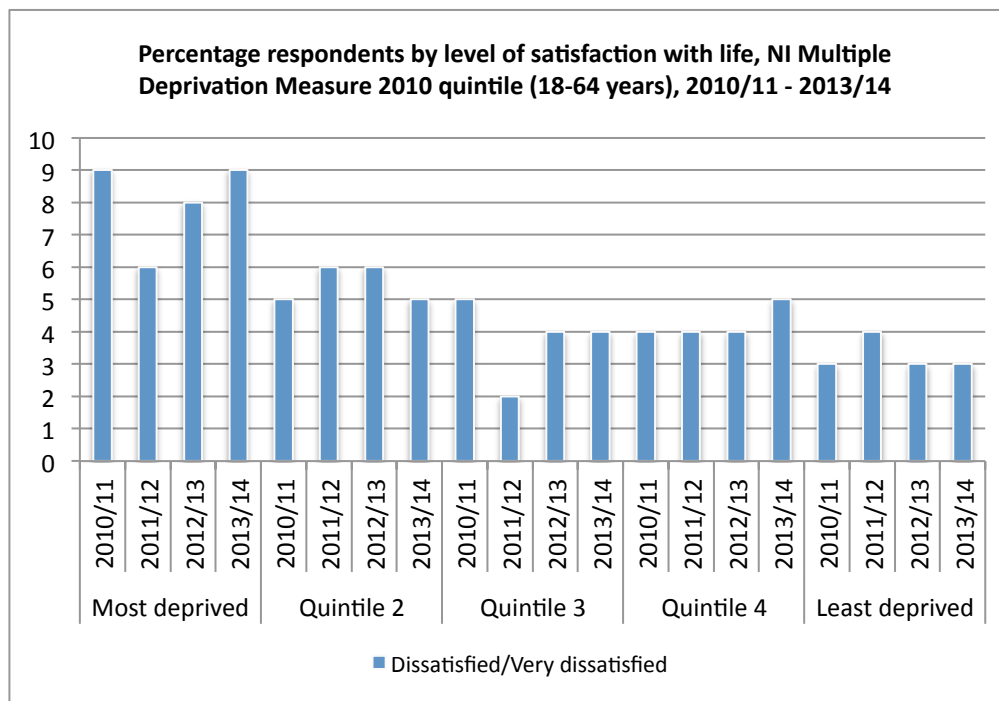
#### COMMENTARY

- Although the numbers per year can be relatively small, there is a consistent picture over the four years of Belfast residents being more likely to report being “dissatisfied/very dissatisfied” with life. It should be noted that Belfast LCG has a high proportion of deprived areas within it – see Section 3.9.

## ATTITUDES – SATISFACTION WITH LIFE

### 3.9 Percentage respondents by level of satisfaction with life, NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 quintile (18-64 years), 2010/11 - 2013/14

Deprivation quintile	Gender	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied / Very dissatisfied	Unweighted base number
Most deprived	2010/11	23	57	10	9	547
	2011/12	29	54	10	6	614
	2012/13	29	51	12	8	589
	2013/14	33	44	13	9	626
Quintile 2	2010/11	33	55	7	5	651
	2011/12	34	51	9	6	620
	2012/13	34	49	11	6	599
	2013/14	34	53	8	5	631
Quintile 3	2010/11	34	54	8	5	611
	2011/12	38	52	8	2	705
	2012/13	38	51	7	4	652
	2013/14	35	53	8	4	694
Quintile 4	2010/11	40	51	6	4	607
	2011/12	39	52	6	4	654
	2012/13	38	52	6	4	641
	2013/14	44	45	7	5	670
Least deprived	2010/11	43	47	7	3	559
	2011/12	40	50	7	4	626
	2012/13	40	52	5	3	596
	2013/14	47	46	4	3	594



Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI

<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

#### COMMENTARY

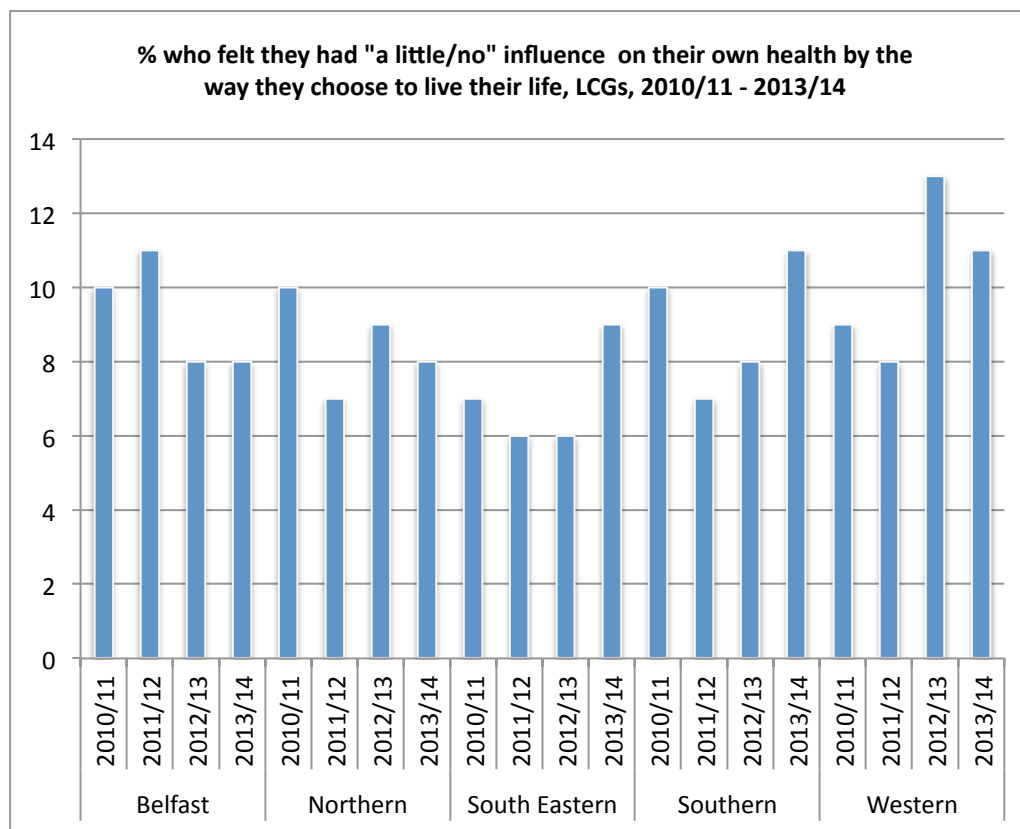
- Those living in the most deprived 20% of areas are more likely to be ambivalent or describe themselves as “dissatisfied/very dissatisfied” with life.
- Those in the least deprived areas were consistently more likely to describe themselves as “very satisfied” and less likely to be “dissatisfied/very dissatisfied”.

## ATTITUDES – HEALTH

### 3.10 How much influence people (aged 18 - 64) have on their own health by the way they choose to live their life, by gender and Local Commissioning Groups, 2010/11 - 2013/14

	% of respondents							
	Male				Female			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
A great deal	57	53	56	59	55	57	59	56
Quite a lot	35	38	34	31	35	35	34	35
A little/None	8	9	10	10	10	7	8	9
<i>Unweighted base number</i>	1,175	1,272	1,215	1,294	1,792	1,933	1,854	1,914

LCG	Year	A great deal	Quite a lot	A little/None	<i>Unweighted base number</i>
Belfast	2010/11	56	34	10	587
	2011/12	56	32	11	618
	2012/13	66	26	8	565
	2013/14	64	28	8	680
Northern	2010/11	55	35	10	764
	2011/12	52	41	7	775
	2012/13	52	38	9	797
	2013/14	55	36	8	774
South Eastern	2010/11	57	36	7	550
	2011/12	58	36	6	693
	2012/13	64	31	6	625
	2013/14	60	31	9	588
Southern	2010/11	54	36	10	627
	2011/12	57	36	7	605
	2012/13	55	37	8	615
	2013/14	54	35	11	699
Western	2010/11	57	34	9	439
	2011/12	54	37	8	514
	2012/13	52	36	13	467
	2013/14	53	36	11	467



Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI  
<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

#### COMMENTARY

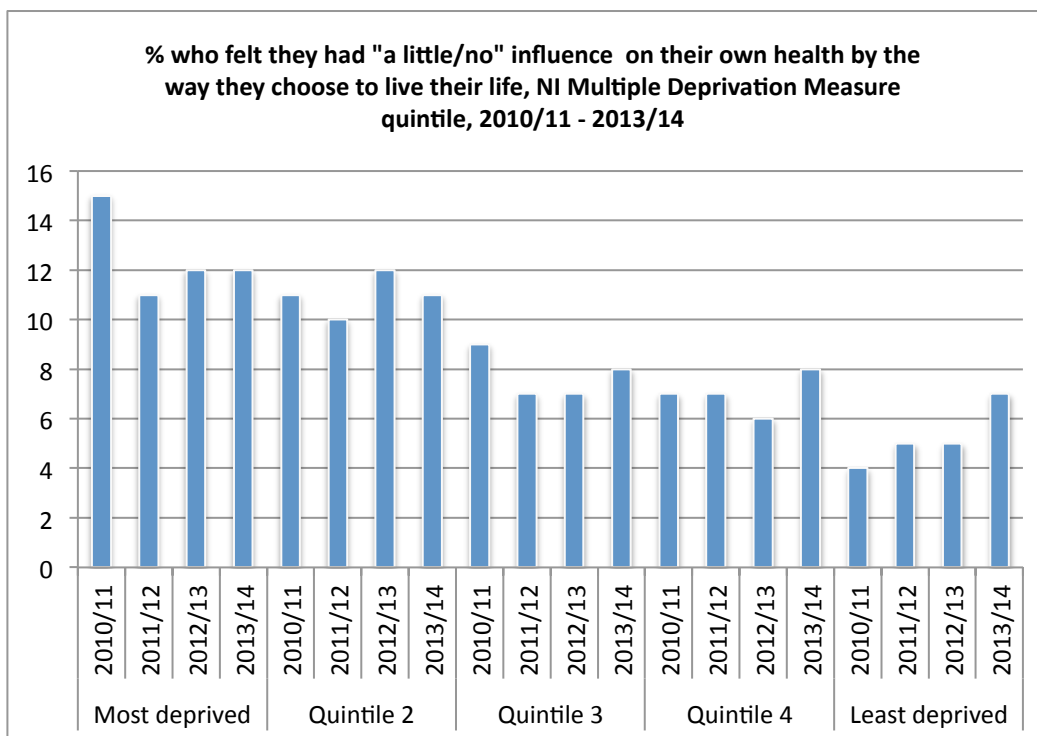
- Most people (90%) feel they have either a great deal or quite a lot of influence on their own health. There is little variation by gender.
- The numbers by LCG can be relatively small and may therefore exhibit some random variation.



## ATTITUDES – HEALTH

### 3.11 How much influence people (aged 18 - 64) have on their own health by the way they choose to live their life, NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 quintile, 2010/11 - 2013/14

Deprivation quintile	Gender	A great deal	Quite a lot	A little/None	Unweighted base number
Most deprived	2010/11	46	39	15	546
	2011/12	51	38	11	609
	2012/13	56	32	12	586
	2013/14	53	35	12	625
Quintile 2	2010/11	54	34	11	651
	2011/12	49	40	10	616
	2012/13	54	34	12	598
	2013/14	52	37	11	629
Quintile 3	2010/11	55	36	9	607
	2011/12	57	36	7	700
	2012/13	54	39	7	648
	2013/14	56	36	8	693
Quintile 4	2010/11	60	34	7	606
	2011/12	57	69	7	654
	2012/13	63	31	6	641
	2013/14	61	31	8	668
Least deprived	2010/11	64	32	4	557
	2011/12	62	33	5	626
	2012/13	63	32	5	596
	2013/14	65	28	7	593



#### COMMENTARY

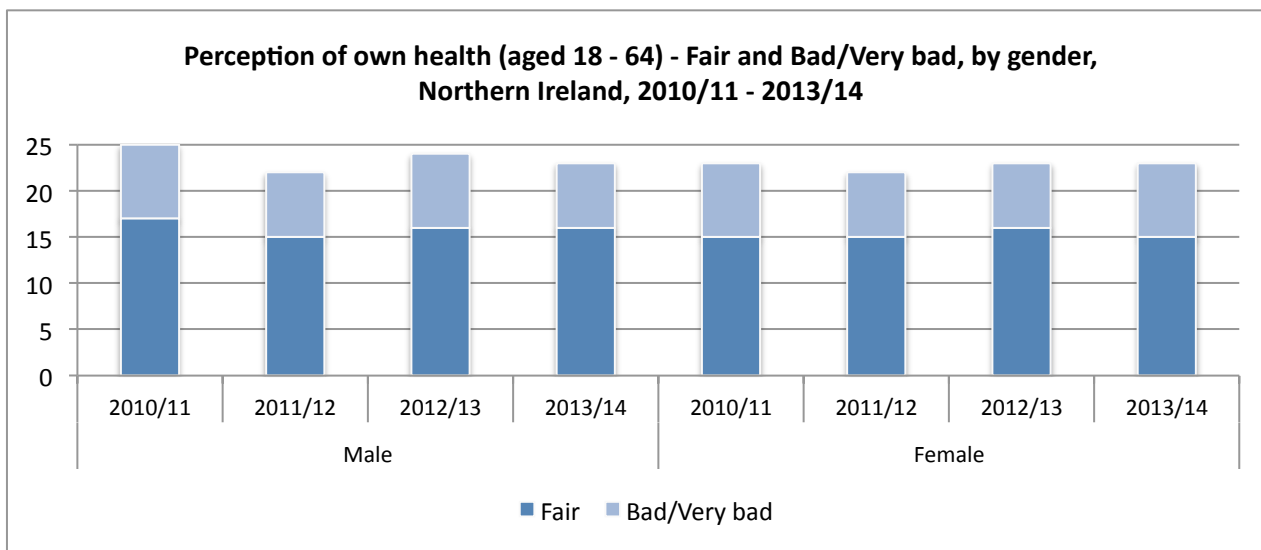
- Those in the most deprived areas are more likely to feel they have “a little or no” influence on their own health by the way they choose to live their life.

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

# ATTITUDES – HEALTH

## 3.12 Perception of own health (aged 18 - 64), by gender, Northern Ireland, 2010/11 - 2013/14

	% of respondents							
	Male				Female			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Very good	32	35	35	37	40	39	36	38
Good	42	43	41	39	38	39	40	40
Fair	17	15	16	16	15	15	16	15
Bad/Very bad	8	7	8	7	8	7	7	8
Unweighted base number	1,177	1,278	1,218	1,296	1,799	1,941	1,860	1,919



### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, 23% or almost one in four of adults described their health as “fair” or “bad/very bad”.
- There was very little difference between genders when considered for all adults.

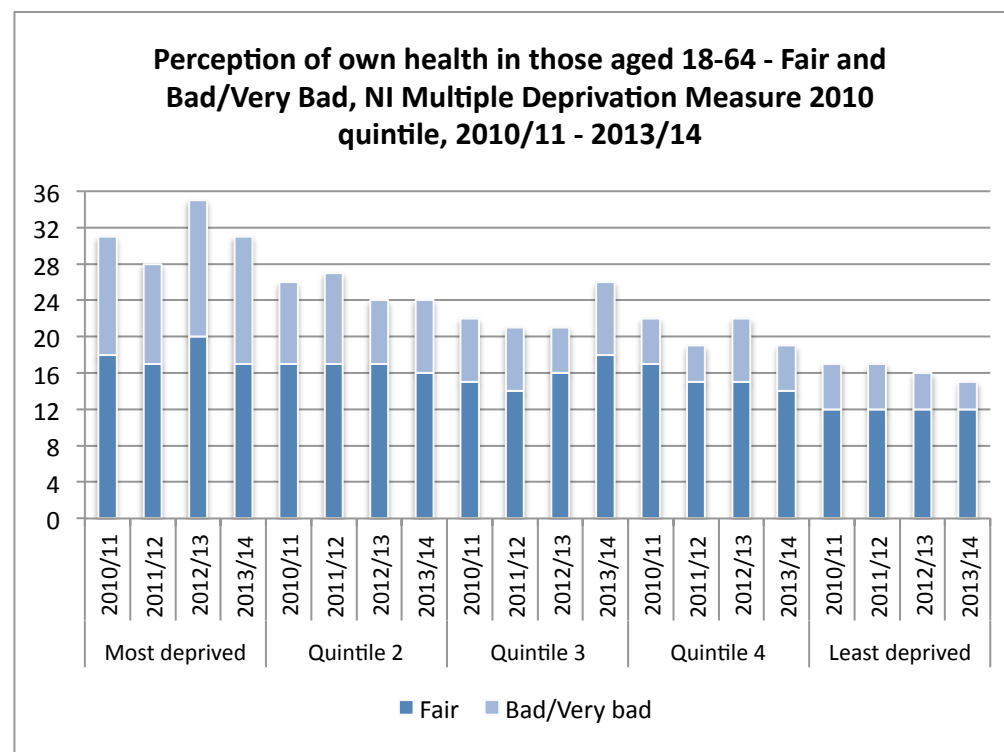
Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI

<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

## ATTITUDES – HEALTH

### 3.13 Perception of own health in those aged 18-64, NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 quintile, 2010/11 - 2013/14

Deprivation quintile	Gender	% respondents				Unweighted base number
		Very good	Good	Fair	Bad/Very bad	
Most deprived	2010/11	31	37	18	13	547
	2011/12	32	40	17	11	614
	2012/13	30	35	20	15	589
	2013/14	32	37	17	14	626
Quintile 2	2010/11	38	37	17	9	652
	2011/12	37	37	17	10	620
	2012/13	32	44	17	7	599
	2013/14	34	42	16	8	631
Quintile 3	2010/11	38	41	15	7	611
	2011/12	38	41	14	7	705
	2012/13	36	44	16	5	653
	2013/14	35	39	18	8	694
Quintile 4	2010/11	37	40	17	5	607
	2011/12	40	40	15	4	654
	2012/13	40	38	15	7	641
	2013/14	43	38	14	5	670
Least deprived	2010/11	39	43	12	5	559
	2011/12	41	42	12	5	626
	2012/13	41	43	12	4	596
	2013/14	45	40	12	3	594



#### COMMENTARY

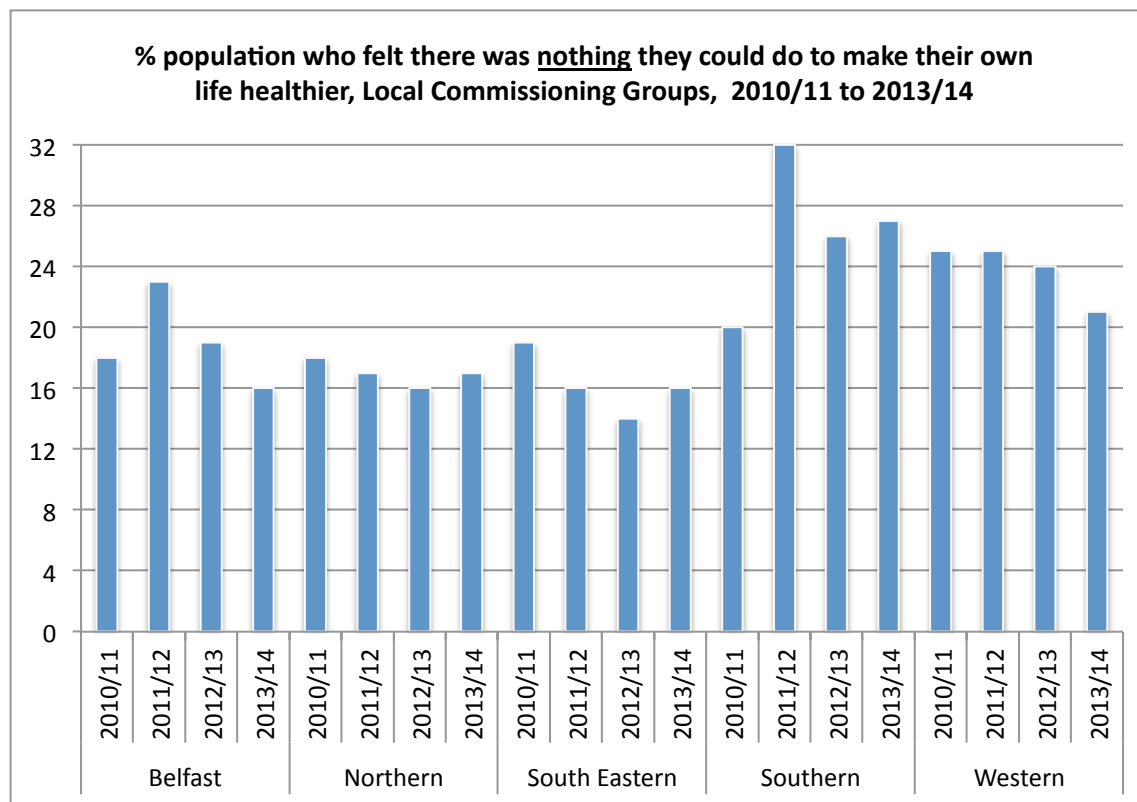
- Those in the most deprived areas are much more likely to describe their health as “bad/very bad”.
- Those in the least deprived areas were less than half as likely to declare their health as “bad/very bad” than the NI average.

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

## ATTITUDES – HEALTH

### 3.14 Whether people feel there is anything they can do to make their own life healthier (aged 18-64), LCG, 2010/11 - 2013/14

LCG	Year	% of respondents		Unweighted base number
		Yes	No	
Belfast	2010/11	82	18	590
	2011/12	77	23	620
	2012/13	81	19	565
	2013/14	84	16	680
Northern	2010/11	82	18	763
	2011/12	83	17	779
	2012/13	84	16	800
	2013/14	83	17	777
South Eastern	2010/11	81	19	552
	2011/12	84	16	695
	2012/13	86	14	627
	2013/14	84	16	587
Southern	2010/11	80	20	627
	2011/12	68	32	607
	2012/13	74	26	613
	2013/14	73	27	702
Western	2010/11	75	25	436
	2011/12	75	25	516
	2012/13	76	24	468
	2013/14	79	21	465
NI	2010/11	80	20	2,968
	2011/12	78	22	3,217
	2012/13	80	20	3,073
	2013/14	81	19	3,211



Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

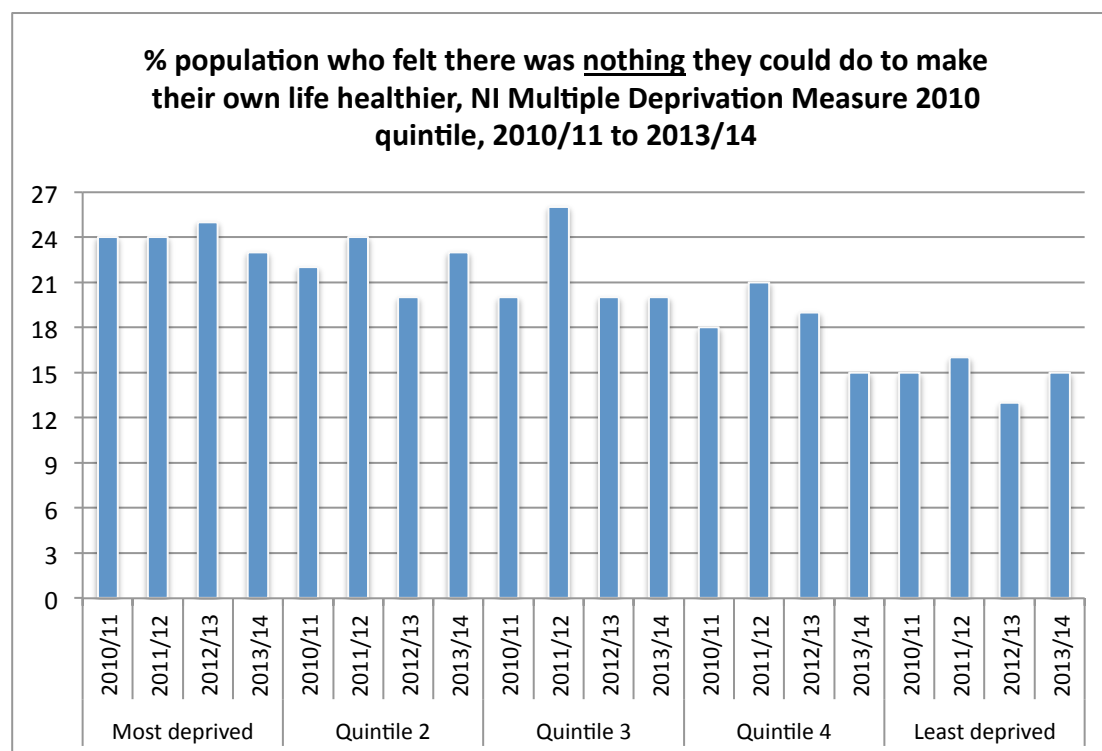
#### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, one in five adults (19%) said they felt there was nothing they could do to make their own life healthier.

## ATTITUDES – HEALTH

### 3.15 Whether people feel there is anything they can do to make their own life healthier (aged 18-64), NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 quintile, 2010/11 - 2013/14

Deprivation quintile	Year	% of respondents		Unweighted base number
		Yes	No	
Most deprived	2010/11	76	24	547
	2011/12	76	24	613
	2012/13	75	25	587
	2013/14	77	23	626
Quintile 2	2010/11	78	22	649
	2011/12	76	24	620
	2012/13	80	20	599
	2013/14	77	23	630
Quintile 3	2010/11	80	20	609
	2011/12	74	26	704
	2012/13	80	20	650
	2013/14	80	20	691
Quintile 4	2010/11	82	18	606
	2011/12	79	21	654
	2012/13	81	19	641
	2013/14	85	15	670
Least deprived	2010/11	85	15	557
	2011/12	84	16	626
	2012/13	87	13	596
	2013/14	85	15	594



#### COMMENTARY

- Those living in the least deprived areas are less likely to report that there was nothing they could do to make their own life healthier.

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

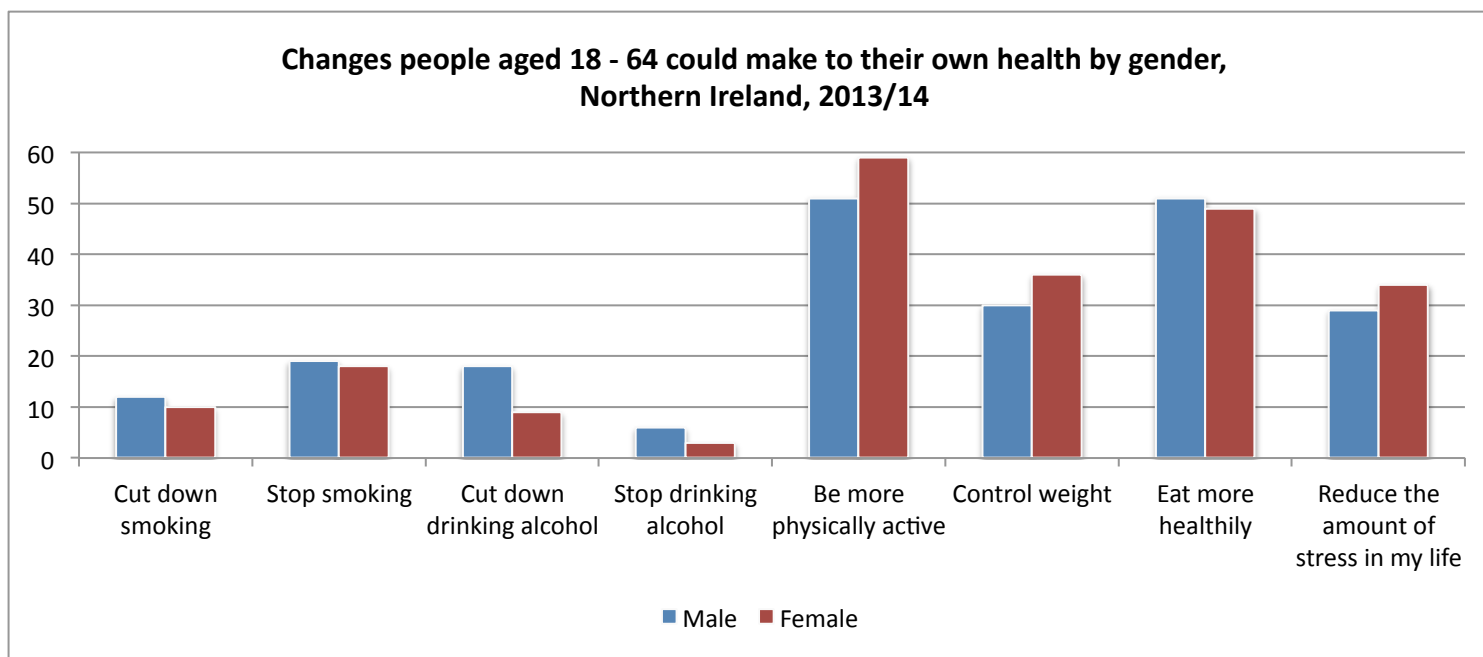
# ATTITUDES – HEALTH

## 3.16 Changes people aged 18 - 64 could make to their own health by gender, Northern Ireland, 2010/11 - 2013/14

	% of respondents							
	Male				Female			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Cut down smoking	12	13	11	12	9	8	9	10
Stop smoking	23	23	20	19	21	20	19	18
Cut down drinking alcohol	22	21	18	18	10	9	10	9
Stop drinking alcohol	7	9	8	6	3	3	3	3
Be more physically active	52	53	53	51	60	60	62	59
Control weight	32	32	32	30	36	36	38	36
Eat more healthily	55	52	56	51	48	49	48	49
Reduce the amount of stress in my life	30	30	31	29	34	35	36	34

### COMMENTARY

- When asked what changes people could make to improve their own health, respondents consistently identified physical activity, eating healthily, weight control and reducing stress levels as the four most likely changes.
- While cutting down or stopping drinking alcohol was not as often identified as a change, it was more likely to come from men than women, while women were more likely to identify physical activity as a change.



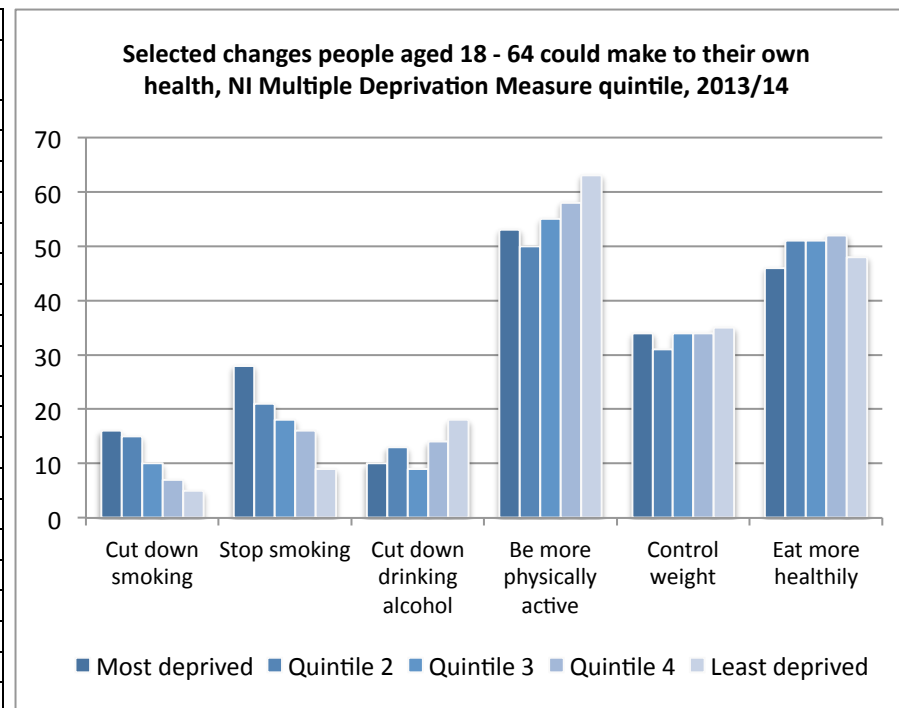
Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI  
<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

This question was only asked of those who indicated that they felt there was something they could do to make their own life healthier

## ATTITUDES – HEALTH

### 3.17 Selected changes people aged 18 - 64 could make to their own health, NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 quintile, 2010/11 - 2013/14

Deprivation quintile	Year	% of respondents					
		Cut down smoking	Stop smoking	Cut down drinking alcohol	Be more physically active	Control weight	Eat more healthily
Most deprived	2010/11	17	34	16	57	33	54
	2011/12	14	31	13	52	36	51
	2012/13	17	28	15	51	33	52
	2013/14	16	28	10	53	34	46
Quintile 2	2010/11	12	23	11	54	35	50
	2011/12	16	21	14	55	33	46
	2012/13	12	24	11	58	36	46
	2013/14	15	21	13	50	31	51
Quintile 3	2010/11	8	20	16	57	33	53
	2011/12	7	21	11	61	36	49
	2012/13	8	20	12	58	34	57
	2013/14	10	18	9	55	34	51
Quintile 4	2010/11	12	20	17	58	34	50
	2011/12	7	19	16	57	35	52
	2012/13	8	15	13	59	35	50
	2013/14	7	16	14	58	34	52
Least deprived	2010/11	4	12	17	60	35	49
	2011/12	7	14	14	62	32	53
	2012/13	5	12	15	65	39	51
	2013/14	5	9	18	63	35	48



#### COMMENTARY

- Changes to cut down or stop smoking were much more likely to be identified by those living in the most deprived areas. This is consistent with the higher levels of smoking prevalence reported in Section 5.

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

This question was only asked of those who indicated that they felt there was something they could do to make their own life healthier

## ATTITUDES – BLACK AND MINORITY ETHNIC GROUPS

### 3.18 How prejudiced people are against members of the minority ethnic community and whether they would accept them as residents of their local area, Northern Ireland, 2007 to 2013

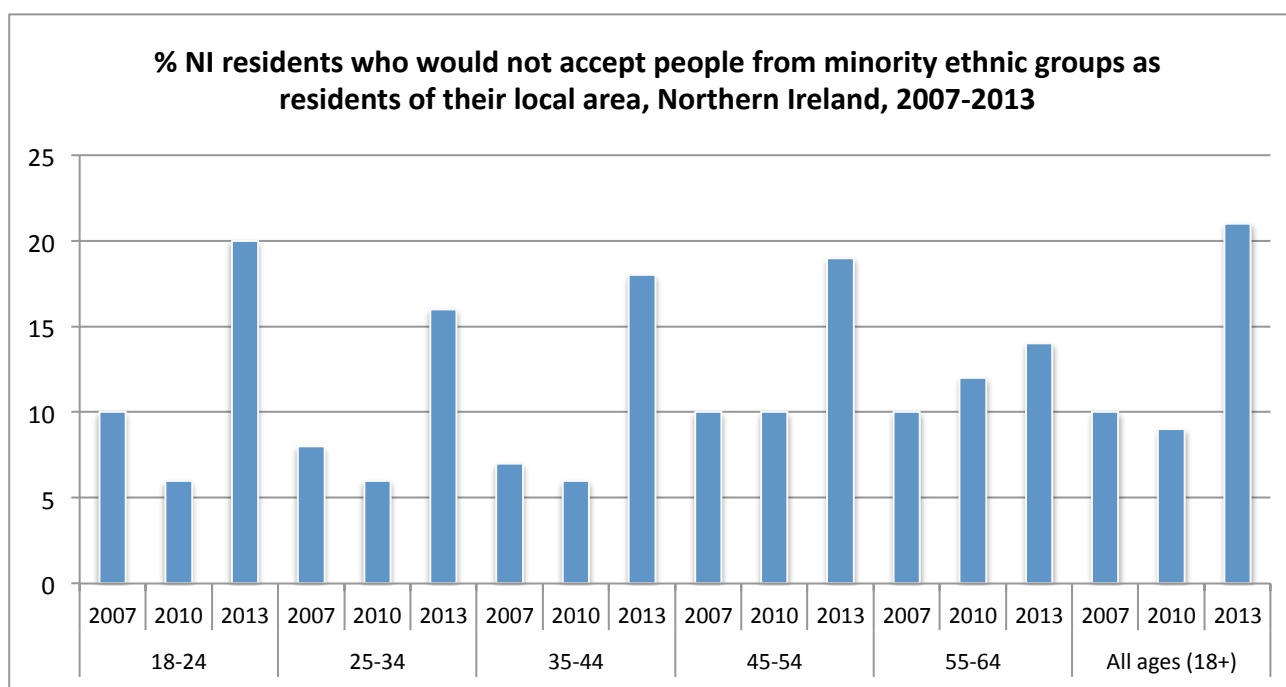
Age group	Year	Level of prejudice - % of respondents				
		Very prejudiced	A little prejudiced	Not prejudiced at all	Other	Don't know
All ages (18+)	2007	3	32	66	0	0
	2010	1	31	67	0	1
	2013	4	23	72	1	1

Source: NI Life and Times Survey (ESRC)

<http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/results/>

Note: Sample sizes for some age groups/years are very small and caution is advised

Age group	Year	Accept as residents - % of respondents		
		Yes	No	Don't know
18-24	2007	89	10	1
	2010	94	6	0
	2013	80	20	0
25-34	2007	92	8	1
	2010	94	6	0
	2013	84	16	0
35-44	2007	94	7	0
	2010	94	6	0
	2013	82	18	0
45-54	2007	90	10	1
	2010	90	10	0
	2013	81	19	0
55-64	2007	90	10	1
	2010	87	12	1
	2013	86	14	0
All ages (18+)	2007	89	10	1
	2010	91	9	0
	2013	79	21	0



#### COMMENTARY

- The proportion who felt they were “very prejudiced” or “a little prejudiced” against members of the ethnic minority community has decreased from 35% in 2007 to 27% in 2013.



# ATTITUDES – MIGRANT POPULATION

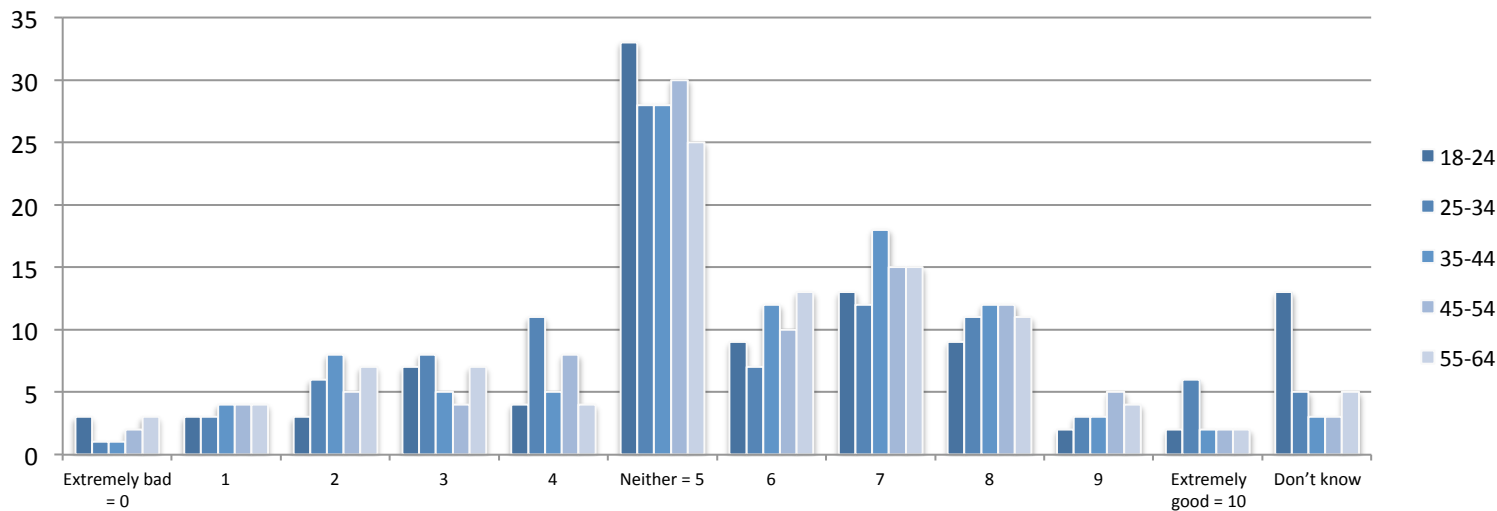
## 3.19 How good/bad people thought that the settlement of migrants in the last ten years had been for NI, Northern Ireland, 2012

	% of respondents					
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	All ages (18+)
Extremely bad = 0	3	1	1	2	3	2
1	3	3	4	4	4	3
2	3	6	8	5	7	6
3	7	8	5	4	7	6
4	4	11	5	8	4	6
Neither = 5	33	28	28	30	25	30
6	9	7	12	10	13	10
7	13	12	18	15	15	15
8	9	11	12	12	11	11
9	2	3	3	5	4	3
Extremely good = 10	2	6	2	2	2	3
Don't know	13	5	3	3	5	5

### COMMENTARY

- Overall people had a neutral or more positive view of the impact of the settlement of migrants on Northern Ireland.
- However across the age groups, consistently, one in four of respondents identified the settlement of migrants as having a negative impact on Northern Ireland.

How good or bad people thought that the settlement of migrants in the last ten years had been for Northern Ireland, Northern Ireland, 2012



Source: NI Life and Times Survey (ESRC)  
<http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/results/>

## ATTITUDES – LESBIAN AND GAY

### 3.20 How prejudiced people (aged 18+) are against gay men/lesbians (men/women who are homosexual), by gender, NI, 2012 and 2013

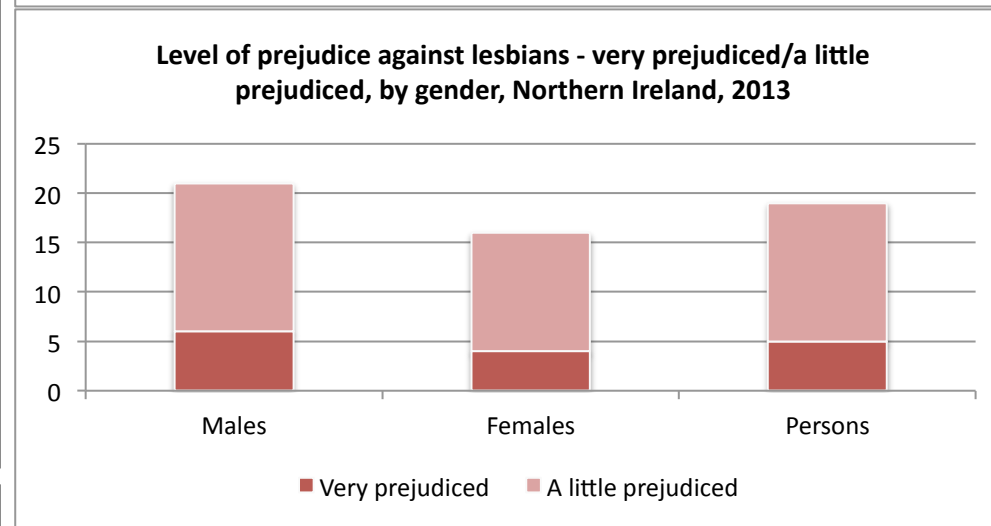
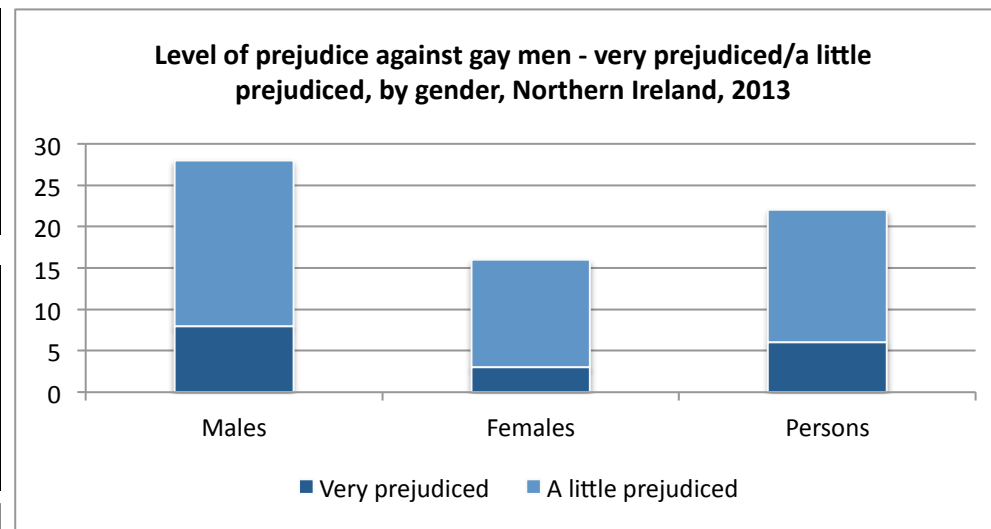
Against gay men	% of respondents							
	Very prejudiced		A little prejudiced		Not prejudiced at all		Other / Don't know	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Males	8	8	22	20	67	71	4	1
Females	4	3	14	13	78	82	3	1
Persons	6	6	18	16	73	77	4	1

Against lesbians	% of respondents							
	Very prejudiced		A little prejudiced		Not prejudiced at all		Other / Don't know	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Males	6	6	16	15	74	76	3	2
Females	4	4	14	12	79	82	4	2
Persons	5	5	15	14	76	79	4	2

#### COMMENTARY

- The proportion of people (aged 18+) who described themselves a “very” or “a little” prejudiced against gay men has decreased slightly from 24% in 2012 to 22% in 2013.
- A similar change can be seen in levels of prejudice against lesbians from 20% in 2012 to 19% in 2013.
- In 2013, one in four adults (18+) describe themselves a “very” or “a little” prejudiced against gay men, with one in five “very” or “a little” prejudiced against lesbians.
- Men were more likely to report being prejudiced than women.

Source: NI Life and Times Survey (ESRC) <http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/results/>



## ATTITUDES – LESBIAN AND GAY

### 3.21 How prejudiced people (aged 18+) are against gay men/lesbians (men/women who are homosexual), by age group, NI, 2012 and 2013

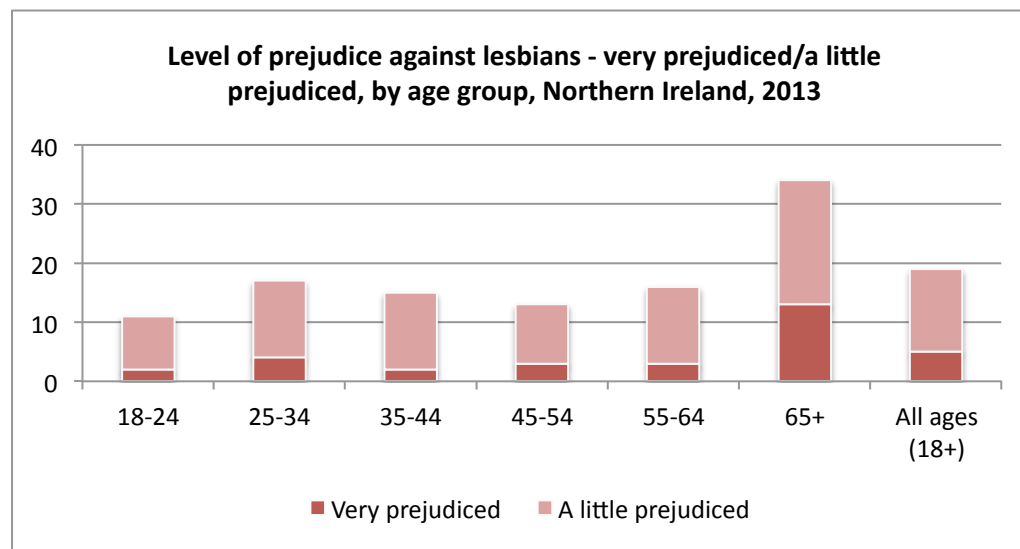
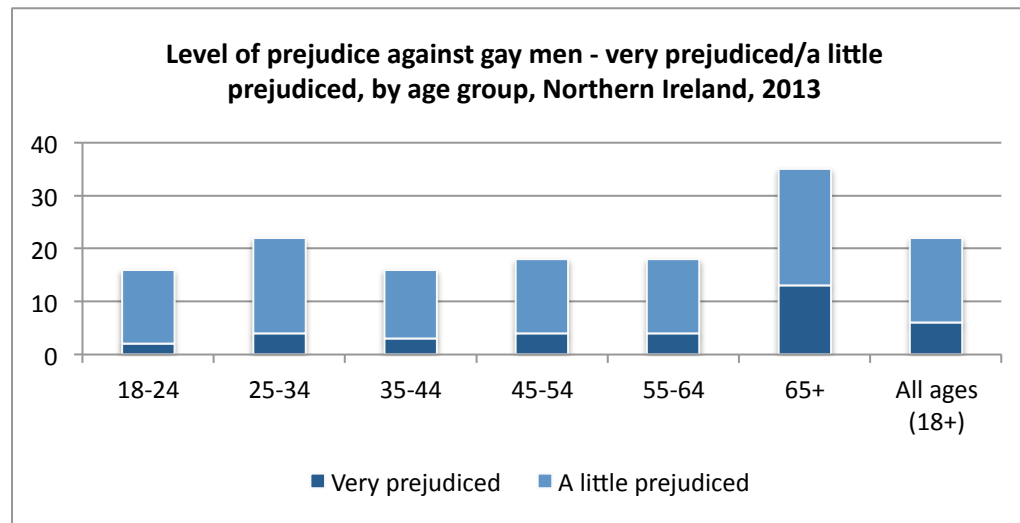
Age group	Gay men - % of respondents			
	Very prejudiced	A little prejudiced	Not prejudiced at all	Other / Don't know
18-24	2	14	83	0
25-34	4	18	77	0
35-44	3	13	83	1
45-54	4	14	82	1
55-64	4	14	80	1
65+	13	22	61	5
All ages (18+)	6	16	77	1

Age group	Lesbians - % of respondents			
	Very prejudiced	A little prejudiced	Not prejudiced at all	Other / Don't know
18-24	2	9	89	0
25-34	4	13	82	2
35-44	2	13	84	2
45-54	3	10	85	1
55-64	3	13	83	2
65+	13	21	62	5
All ages (18+)	5	14	79	2

#### COMMENTARY

- While there is some variation in reported levels of prejudice by age group, this is most marked in those aged 65+.

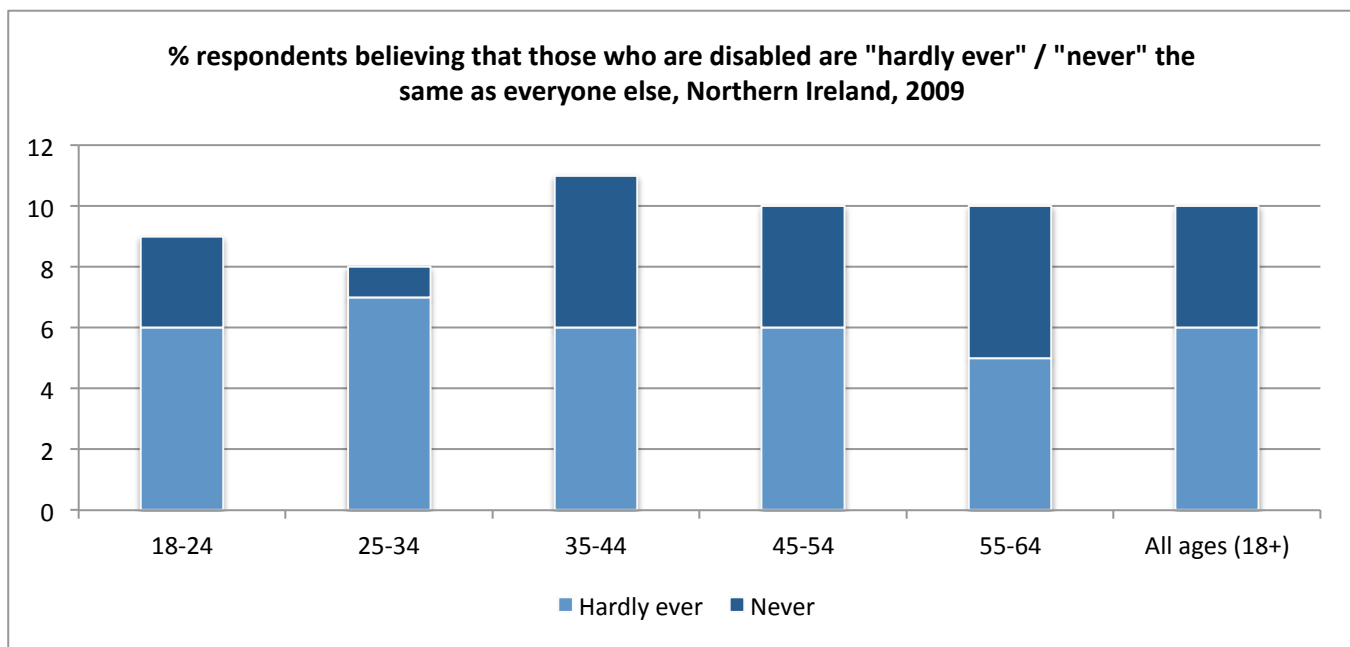
Source: NI Life and Times Survey (ESRC) <http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/results/>



## ATTITUDES – THOSE WITH DISABILITIES

### 3.22 Whether or not people think disabled people are, in general, the same as everyone else, Northern Ireland, 2009

	% respondents					
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	All ages (18+)
Most of the time	51	61	57	61	62	58
Some of the time	41	30	33	28	28	32
Hardly ever	6	7	6	6	5	6
Never	3	1	5	4	5	4



#### COMMENTARY

- In 2009, 90% of people thought that those with a disability were, in general, the same as everyone else "most of the time" or "some of the time".
- The proportion decreased very slightly as age increased (92% of those aged 18-24 compared to 90% of those aged 55-64).

Source: NI Life and Times Survey (ESRC) <http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/results/>

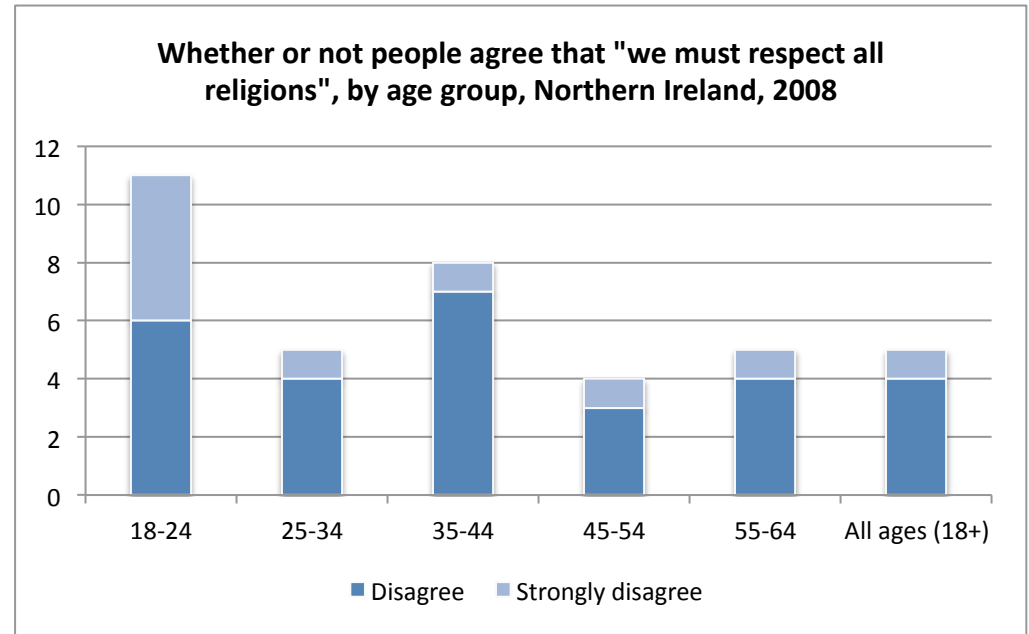
## ATTITUDES – RELIGIONS

### 3.23 Whether or not people agree that "we must respect all religions", by gender and age group, Northern Ireland, 2008

Gender	% of respondents					
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Cannot choose
Males	28	54	9	4	2	2
Females	29	56	9	4	1	2
Persons	29	55	9	4	1	2

Age group	% of respondents					
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Cannot choose
18-24	24	50	14	6	5	3
25-34	27	58	10	4	1	1
35-44	24	56	12	7	1	1
45-54	34	52	8	3	1	2
55-64	38	50	5	4	1	2
All ages (18+)	29	55	9	4	1	2

Source: NI Life and Times Survey (ESRC) <http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/results/>



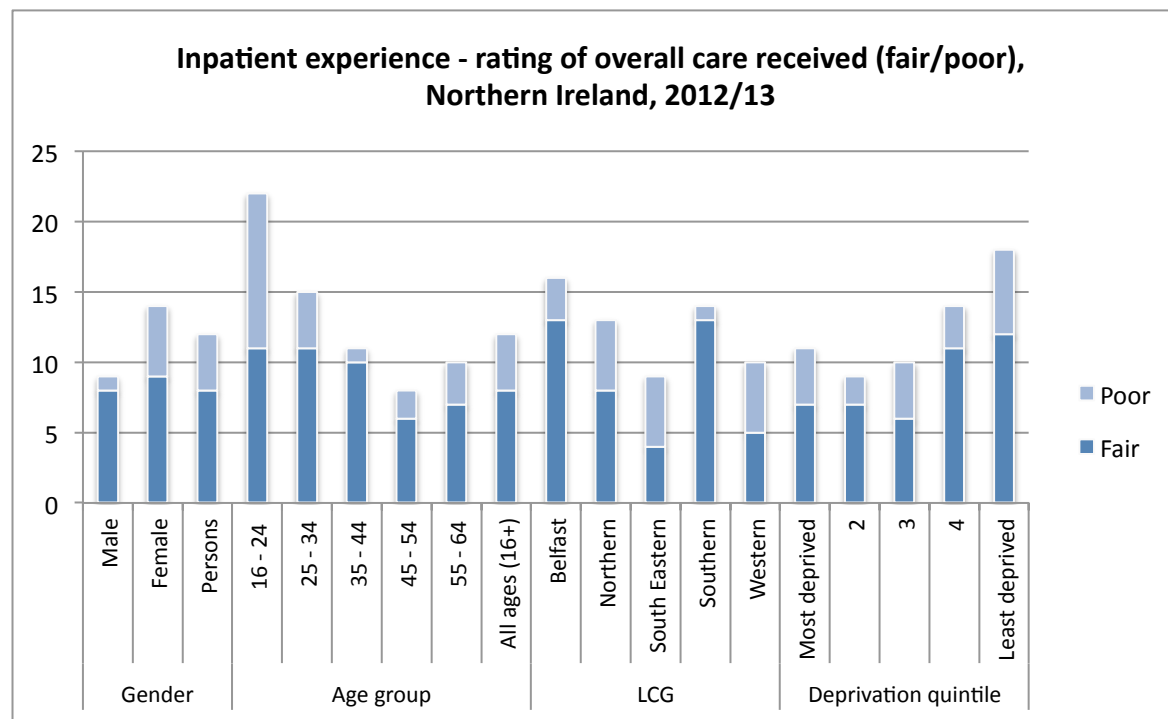
#### COMMENTARY

- The majority of respondents (84%) replied that they "agreed" or "strongly agreed" with the statement that "we must respect all religions" (male 82%, female 85%).
- 11% of those aged 18-24 "disagreed" or "strongly disagreed" with the statement, compared to 5% of all respondents.

## EXPERIENCES – HEALTH SERVICE - AT HOSPITAL - INPATIENT

### 3.24 Inpatient experience - rating of overall care received, Northern Ireland, 2012/13

		% of respondents			
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Gender	Male	57	34	8	1
	Female	49	37	9	5
	Persons	52	36	8	4
Age group	16 - 24	44	34	11	11
	25 - 34	46	38	11	4
	35 - 44	57	32	10	1
	45 - 54	58	34	6	2
	55 - 64	52	38	7	3
	All ages (16+)	52	36	8	4
LCG	Belfast	49	35	13	3
	Northern	48	38	8	5
	South Eastern	48	43	4	5
	Southern	56	31	13	1
	Western	60	30	5	5
Deprivation quintile	Most deprived	47	41	7	4
	2	64	27	7	2
	3	54	36	6	4
	4	48	38	11	3
	Least deprived	48	34	12	6



#### COMMENTARY

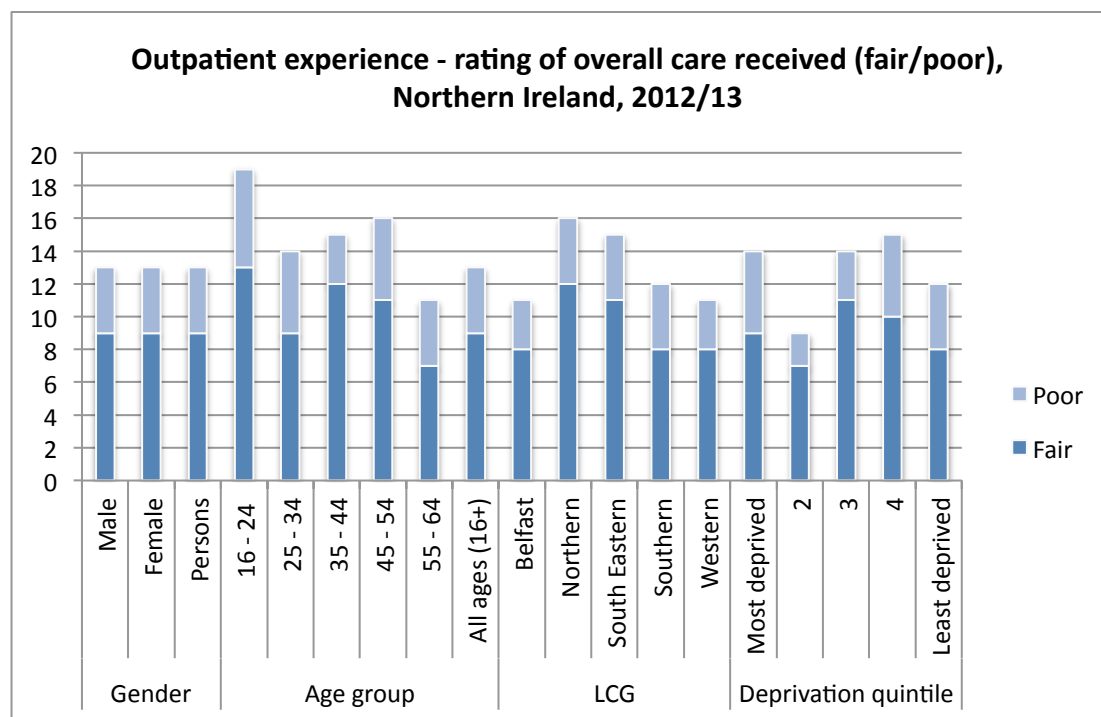
- 14% of people aged over 16 years attended hospital as an inpatient during the last year. Since this rating of care is based on relatively small numbers at individual age group or geographical area, some caution is advised regarding apparent variations.
- 88% of people felt that the care they received as an inpatient was “excellent” or “good”.
- 12% of respondents to the survey indicated that they felt that the care they received was “fair” or “poor” (9% males, 14% females), however this proportion increases substantially in those aged 16-24 years (22%).
- There was some variation by LCG and by deprivation quintile with 18% of those in the least deprived quintile stating that their care was “fair” or “poor”.

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>  
Data refers to those aged 16 and over

## EXPERIENCES – HEALTH SERVICE - AT HOSPITAL - OUTPATIENT

### 3.25 Outpatient experience - rating of overall care received, Northern Ireland, 2012/13

		% of respondents			
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Gender	Male	49	38	9	4
	Female	49	38	9	4
	Persons	49	38	9	4
Age group	16 - 24	44	36	13	6
	25 - 34	42	44	9	5
	35 - 44	45	40	12	3
	45 - 54	50	33	11	5
	55 - 64	55	34	7	4
	All ages (16+)	49	38	9	4
LCG	Belfast	50	39	8	3
	Northern	41	43	12	4
	South Eastern	49	37	11	4
	Southern	50	38	8	4
	Western	57	33	8	3
Deprivation quintile	Most deprived	51	35	9	5
	2	49	41	7	2
	3	49	37	11	3
	4	49	37	10	5
	Least deprived	46	41	8	4



#### COMMENTARY

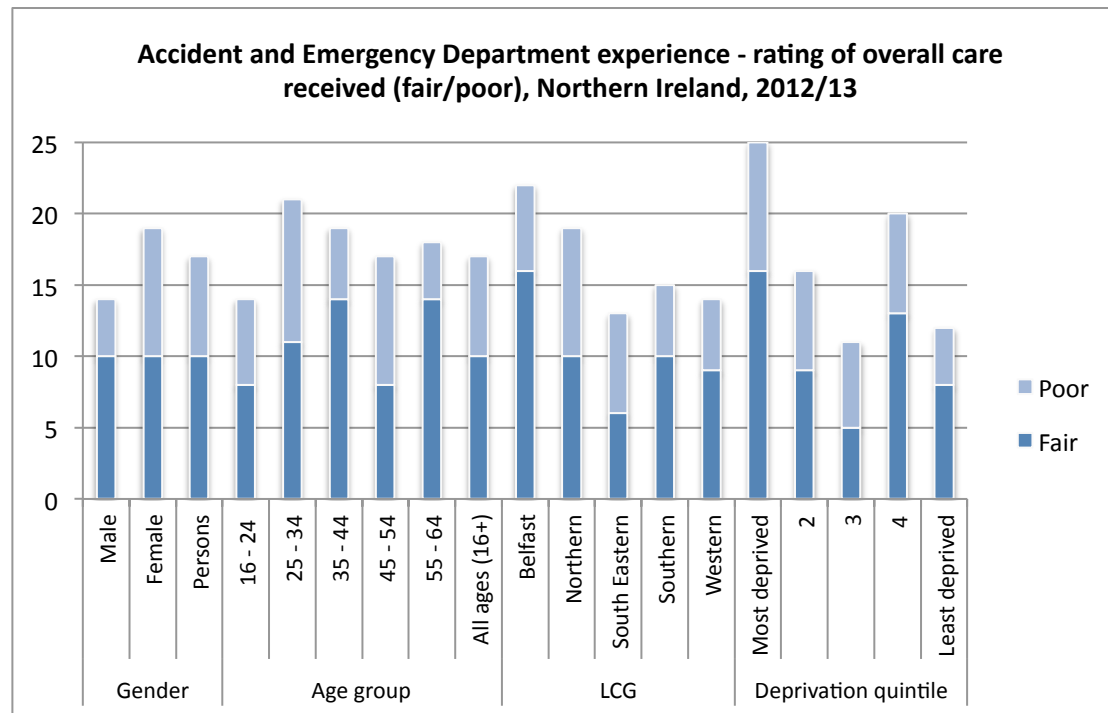
- 35% of people aged over 16 years attended hospital as an outpatient during the last year, ranging from 23% of 16-24 year olds to 43% of 55-64 year olds. Since this rating of care is based on relatively small numbers at individual age group or geographical area, some caution is advised regarding apparent variations.
- 87% of people stated that the care they received as an outpatient was either “excellent” or “good”.
- 19% of respondents aged 16-24 years indicated that the care they received was “fair” or “poor”, compared to 13% of those of all ages.
- There was some variation by LCG and deprivation quintile.

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>  
Data refers to those aged 16 and over

# EXPERIENCES – HEALTH SERVICE - AT HOSPITAL – ACCIDENT AND EMERGENCY

## 3.26 Accident and Emergency Department experience - rating of overall care received, Northern Ireland, 2012/13

		% of respondents			
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
<b>Gender</b>	Male	49	37	10	4
	Female	39	42	10	9
	Persons	44	40	10	7
<b>Age group</b>	16 - 24	45	41	8	6
	25 - 34	32	46	11	10
	35 - 44	41	39	14	5
	45 - 54	42	42	8	9
	55 - 64	53	29	14	4
	All ages (16+)	44	40	10	7
	<b>LCG</b>	Belfast	43	35	16
Northern		29	52	10	9
South Eastern		49	38	6	7
Southern		49	36	10	5
Western		56	29	9	5
<b>Deprivation quintile</b>	Most deprived	35	40	16	9
	2	54	31	9	7
	3	41	48	5	6
	4	47	33	13	7
	Least deprived	40	47	8	4



### COMMENTARY

- 18% of people aged over 16 years attended A&E Departments during the last year, ranging from 28% of 16-24 year olds to 14% of 55-64 year olds. Since this rating of care is based on relatively small numbers at individual age group or geographical area, some caution is advised regarding apparent variations.
- Overall, 84% of people felt that the care they received in A&E Departments was either “excellent” or “good”.

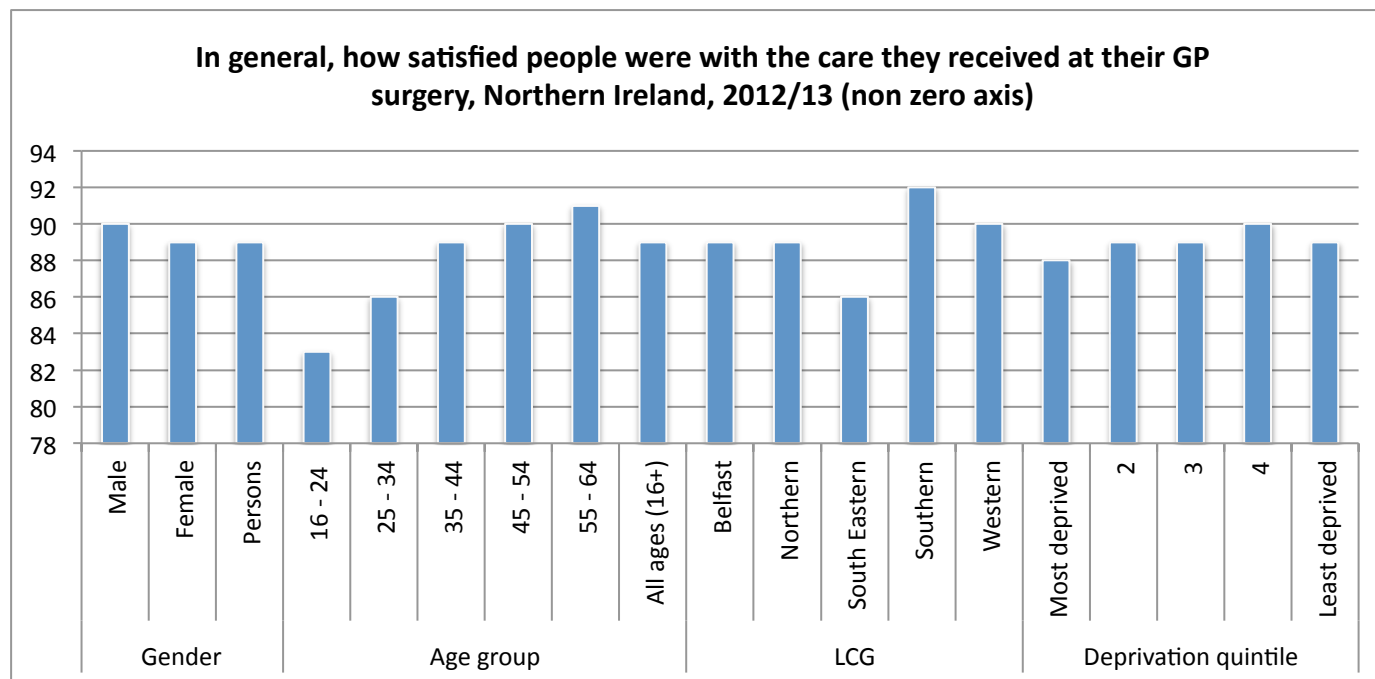
Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>  
Data refers to those aged 16 and over



## EXPERIENCES – HEALTH SERVICE - IN THE COMMUNITY – GP SURGERY

### 3.27 Satisfaction with care received at GP surgery, Northern Ireland, 2012/13

		% of respondents
Gender	Male	90
	Female	89
	Persons	89
Age group	16 - 24	83
	25 - 34	86
	35 - 44	89
	45 - 54	90
	55 - 64	91
	All ages (16+)	89
	LCG	Belfast
	Northern	89
	South Eastern	86
	Southern	92
	Western	90
Deprivation quintile	Most deprived	88
	2	89
	3	89
	4	90
	Least deprived	89



#### COMMENTARY

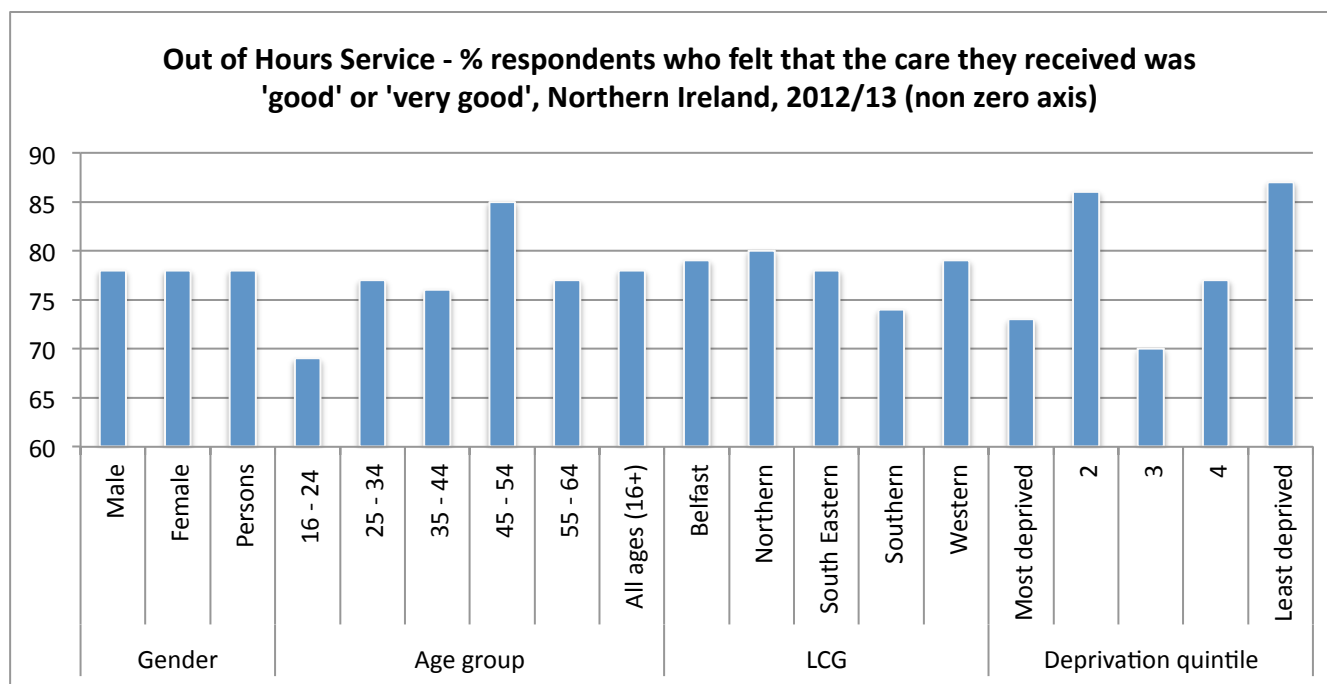
- 89% of all people surveyed stated that in general they were satisfied with the care they received at their GP surgery.
- Level of satisfaction increased with age from 83% of those aged 16-24 to 91% of those aged 55-64 years.
- There was little variation by LCG, with Southern LCG showing the highest level of satisfaction at 92%.

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>  
Data refers to those aged 16 and over

## EXPERIENCES – HEALTH SERVICE - IN THE COMMUNITY – OUT OF HOURS SERVICE

### 3.28 Out of Hours Service - % respondents who felt that the care they received was 'good' or 'very good', Northern Ireland, 2012/13

		% of respondents
Gender	Male	78
	Female	78
	Persons	78
Age group	16 - 24	69
	25 - 34	77
	35 - 44	76
	45 - 54	85
	55 - 64	77
	All ages (16+)	78
	LCG	
	Belfast	79
	Northern	80
	South Eastern	78
	Southern	74
	Western	79
Deprivation quintile	Most deprived	73
	2	86
	3	70
	4	77
	Least deprived	87



#### COMMENTARY

- One in five people over 16 years had tried to call the Out of Hours Service in the last six months. This proportion varied by age group with 16% of those aged 16-24 and 28% of those aged 25-34 trying to call Out of Hours. Since this rating of care is based on relatively small numbers at individual age group or geographical area, some caution is advised regarding apparent variations.
- In 2012/13, 78% of respondents felt that the care they received was “good” or “very good”.
- A smaller proportion of people in more deprived areas or who were aged 16-24 felt that the care they received was “good” or “very good”.

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>  
Data refers to those aged 16 and over

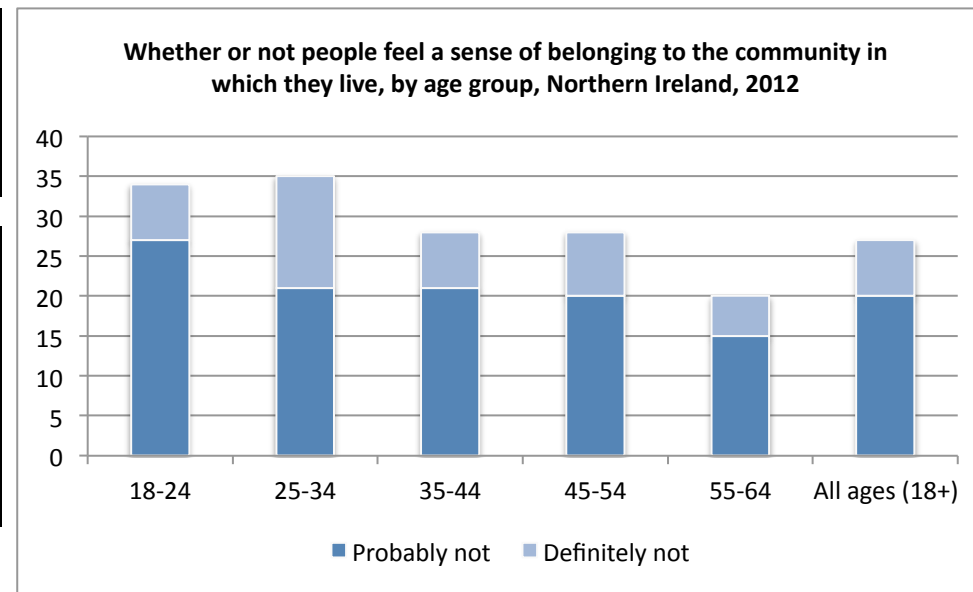
## SOCIAL CAPITAL – A SENSE OF BELONGING

### 3.29 Whether or not people feel a sense of belonging to the community in which they live, by gender and age group, NI, 2012

Gender	% of respondents				
	Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	Probably not	Definitely not	Don't know
Males	36	32	20	8	4
Females	36	37	19	6	3
Persons	36	35	20	7	3

Age group	% of respondents				
	Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	Probably not	Definitely not	Don't know
18-24	27	36	27	7	3
25-34	30	30	21	14	4
35-44	30	39	21	7	4
45-54	36	34	20	8	3
55-64	41	38	15	5	1
All ages (18+)	36	35	20	7	3

Source: NI Life and Times Survey (ESRC) <http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/results/>



#### COMMENTARY

- 27% did not feel a sense of belonging to the community in which they live.
- The proportion of people who did not feel a sense of belonging decreased with age from 34% of 18-24 year olds to 20% of those aged 55-64.

## SOCIAL CAPITAL – PARTICIPATION IN ASSOCIATIONS / GROUPS

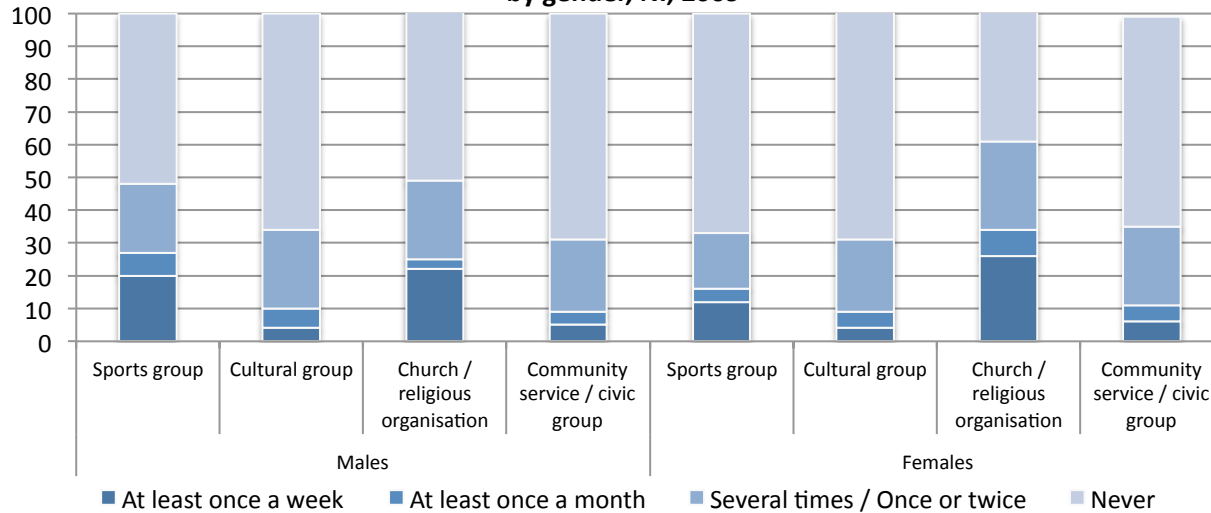
### 3.30 In the last 12 months, how often have people participated in associations/groups, by gender, Northern Ireland, 2009

Gender	Association / Group	% of respondents aged 18+				
		At least once a week	At least once a month	Several times / Once or twice	Never	Cannot choose
Males	Sports group	20	7	21	52	0
	Cultural group	4	6	24	66	1
	Church / religious organisation	22	3	24	52	0
	Community service / civic group	5	4	22	69	0
Females	Sports group	12	4	17	67	0
	Cultural group	4	5	22	70	0
	Church / religious organisation	26	8	27	40	0
	Community service / civic group	6	5	24	64	0
Persons	Sports group	16	6	18	60	0
	Cultural group	4	5	23	68	0
	Church / religious organisation	24	6	25	45	0
	Community service / civic group	6	5	23	66	0

#### COMMENTARY

- A higher proportion of adults (55%) participated in church/religious organisations in the last year compared to other associations/groups. People are more likely to participate in church/religious organisations more frequently (24% participate at least once a week).
- Males were more likely to take part in sports and cultural groups, whilst females were more likely to participate in church/religious organisations or community service/civic groups.

In the last 12 months, how often have people participated in associations/groups, by gender, NI, 2009

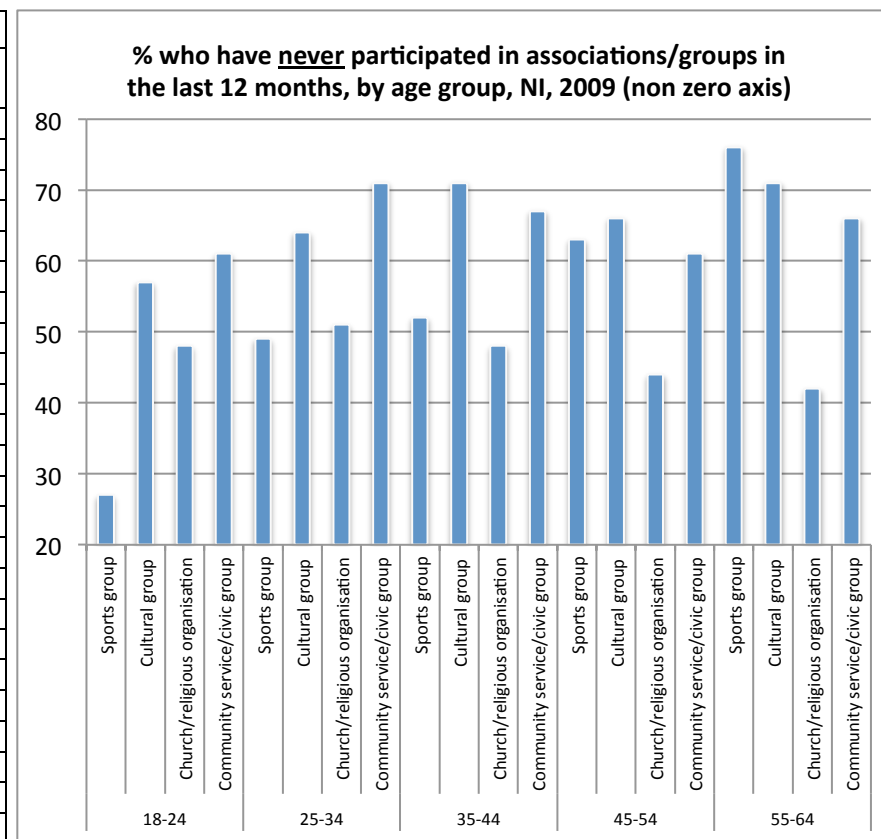


Source: NI Life and Times Survey (ESRC) <http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/results/>

## SOCIAL CAPITAL – PARTICIPATION IN ASSOCIATIONS / GROUPS

### 3.31 In the last 12 months, how often have people participated in associations/groups, by age group, Northern Ireland, 2009

Age group	Association / Group	% of respondents				
		At least once a week	At least once a month	Several times / Once or twice	Never	Cannot choose
18-24	Sports group	35	10	28	27	0
	Cultural group	3	5	35	57	1
	Church/religious organisation	18	6	27	48	1
	Community service/civic group	7	4	27	61	1
25-34	Sports group	17	8	26	49	0
	Cultural group	6	6	24	64	0
	Church/religious organisation	14	7	29	51	0
	Community service/civic group	5	2	22	71	0
35-44	Sports group	14	8	26	52	0
	Cultural group	3	4	21	71	0
	Church/religious organisation	18	8	27	48	0
	Community service/civic group	3	6	24	67	0
45-54	Sports group	14	5	18	63	0
	Cultural group	1	5	28	66	0
	Church/religious organisation	27	3	26	44	0
	Community service/civic group	5	6	28	61	0
55-64	Sports group	12	3	9	76	0
	Cultural group	6	6	18	71	0
	Church/religious organisation	31	5	22	42	0
	Community service/civic group	7	4	23	66	0
All ages (18+)	Sports group	16	6	18	60	0
	Cultural group	4	5	23	68	0
	Church/religious organisation	24	6	25	45	0
	Community service/civic group	6	5	23	66	0



#### COMMENTARY

- Those participating in associations/groups varied by age. The proportion participating in sports groups decreased from 73% in those aged 18-24 to 24% in those aged 55-64.

Source: NI Life and Times Survey (ESRC) <http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/results/>

## SOCIAL CAPITAL – GETTING TOGETHER WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS

### 3.32 How often do people get together with friends and relatives, by age group and by gender, Northern Ireland, 2009

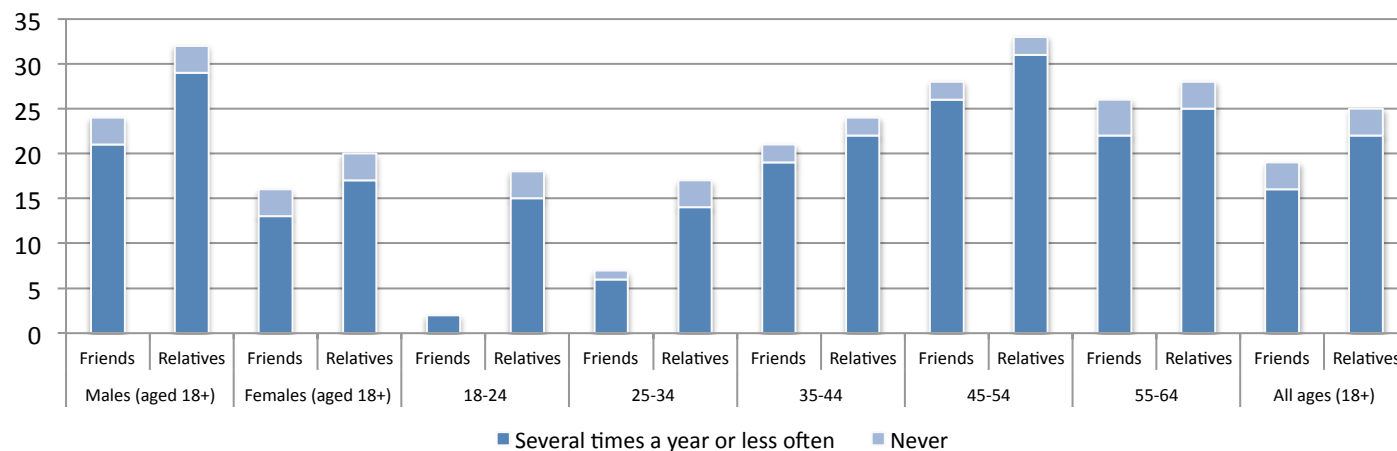
Gender / Age group		% of respondents				
		Daily	Several times a week	Several times a month	Several times a year or less often	Never
Males (aged 18+)	Friends	13	24	39	21	3
	Relatives	9	24	36	29	3
Females (aged 18+)	Friends	12	31	41	13	3
	Relatives	16	28	36	17	3
18-24	Friends	38	36	24	2	0
	Relatives	23	27	32	15	3
25-34	Friends	19	33	41	6	1
	Relatives	17	32	35	14	3
35-44	Friends	8	23	49	19	2
	Relatives	12	25	39	22	2
45-54	Friends	5	27	40	26	2
	Relatives	11	21	36	31	2
55-64	Friends	9	22	44	22	4
	Relatives	12	26	34	25	3
All ages (18+)	Friends	13	28	40	16	3
	Relatives	13	26	36	22	3

#### COMMENTARY

- Overall, people who were surveyed “got together” more frequently with friends than with relatives.
- The frequency of getting together with friends/relatives tended to decrease with age.
- Considering those in the older age groups, figures show that a higher proportion got together with relatives daily as opposed to friends.

Source: NI Life and Times Survey (ESRC)  
<http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/results/>

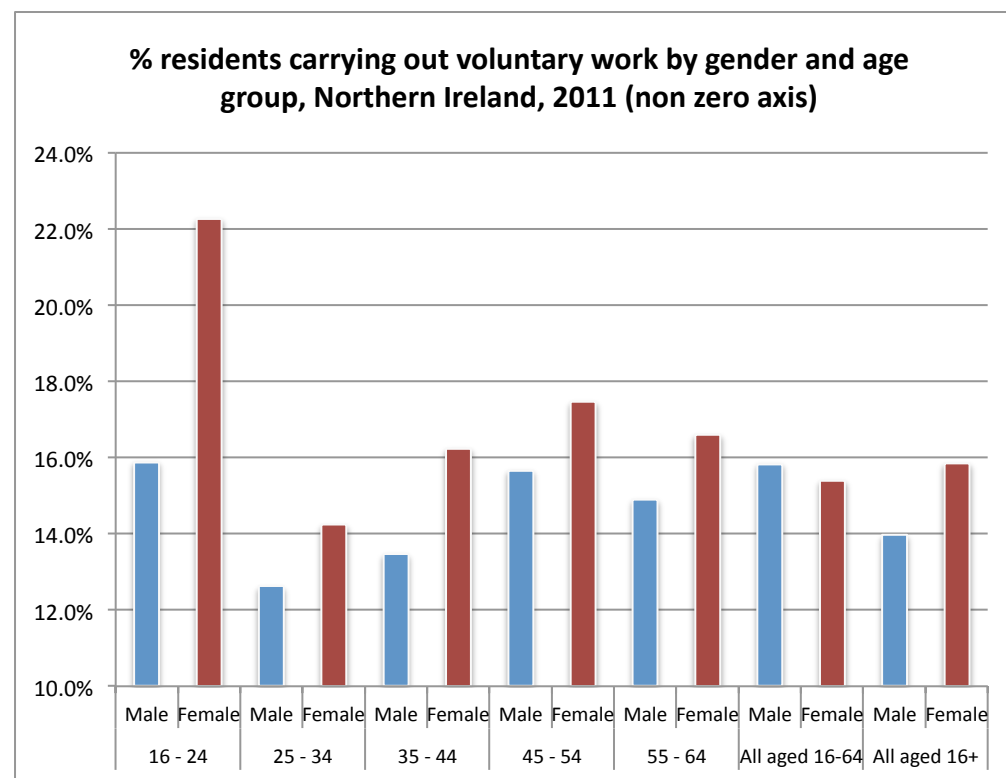
How often people get together with friends and relatives - "several times a year or less often" or "never" by age group and by gender, NI 2009



## GIVING BACK – VOLUNTARY WORK

### 3.33 Percentage residents carrying out voluntary work (without pay) by gender and age group, Northern Ireland, 2011

Gender	Age group	All usual residents	No. carrying out voluntary work	% voluntary work
Male	16 - 24	115,789	18,382	15.9%
	25 - 34	119,005	15,018	12.6%
	35 - 44	124,690	16,788	13.5%
	45 - 54	122,827	19,222	15.6%
	55 - 64	95,982	14,293	14.9%
	<b>All aged 16-64</b>	<b>578,293</b>	<b>83,703</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
	All aged 16+	692,931	96,785	14.0%
Female	16 - 24	111,845	24,902	22.3%
	25 - 34	124,933	17,797	14.2%
	35 - 44	129,418	21,007	16.2%
	45 - 54	125,751	21,966	17.5%
	55 - 64	97,580	16,199	16.6%
	<b>All aged 16-64</b>	<b>589,527</b>	<b>101,871</b>	<b>17.3%</b>
	All aged 16+	738,609	117,066	15.8%
Persons	16 - 24	227,634	43,284	19.0%
	25 - 34	243,938	32,815	13.5%
	35 - 44	254,108	37,795	14.9%
	45 - 54	248,578	41,188	16.6%
	55 - 64	193,562	30,492	15.8%
	<b>All aged 16-64</b>	<b>1,167,820</b>	<b>185,574</b>	<b>15.9%</b>
	All aged 16+	1,431,540	213,851	14.9%



#### COMMENTARY

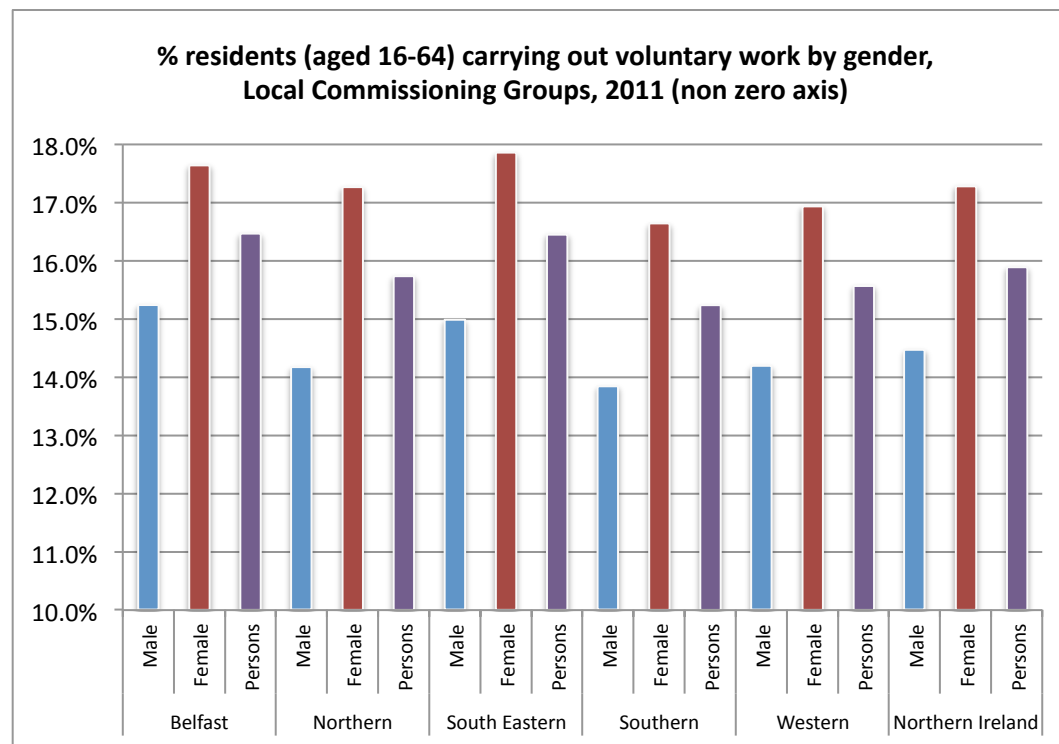
- Less than 16% of all residents aged 16-64 carried out voluntary work in 2011 (males 14.5%, females 17.3%).
- In all age groups, females were more likely to carry out voluntary work. Of particular note are females aged 16-24 – one in five females in this age group carried out voluntary work.

Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>  
Refers to helping with or carrying out any voluntary work without pay

## GIVING BACK – VOLUNTARY WORK

### 3.34 Percentage residents (aged 16-64) carrying out voluntary work (without pay) by gender, Local Commissioning Groups, 2011

LCG	Gender	All usual residents	No. carrying out voluntary work	% voluntary work
Belfast	Male	112,563	17,157	15.2%
	Female	117,811	20,782	17.6%
	Persons	230,374	37,939	16.5%
Northern	Male	146,817	20,815	14.2%
	Female	149,629	25,836	17.3%
	Persons	296,446	46,651	15.7%
South Eastern	Male	108,340	16,237	15.0%
	Female	112,453	20,084	17.9%
	Persons	220,793	36,321	16.5%
Southern	Male	115,289	15,965	13.8%
	Female	114,202	19,007	16.6%
	Persons	229,491	34,972	15.2%
Western	Male	95,284	13,529	14.2%
	Female	95,432	16,162	16.9%
	Persons	190,716	29,691	15.6%
Northern Ireland	Male	<b>578,293</b>	<b>83,703</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
	Female	<b>589,527</b>	<b>101,871</b>	<b>17.3%</b>
	Persons	<b>1,167,820</b>	<b>185,574</b>	<b>15.9%</b>



#### COMMENTARY

- There was little variation in those carrying out voluntary work by Local Commissioning Group.

Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>  
Refers to helping with or carrying out any voluntary work without pay



## GIVING BACK – VOLUNTARY WORK

### 3.35 Volunteering in Northern Ireland Research Report 2015

As part of the Volunteering Strategy for Northern Ireland, the Department for Social Development commissioned a project to provide baseline volunteering levels throughout NI. The primary data source used to gather this information was the Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey conducted in September 2014.

Volunteering is defined as *“the commitment of time and energy, for the benefit of society and the community, the environment, or individuals outside (or in addition to) one’s immediate family. It is unpaid and undertaken freely and by choice.”*

- In those aged 16 and over, 30% of respondents indicated that they had carried out voluntary work within the past year (2013 = 29%)
- Similar proportions of male (28%) and female (32%) respondents said that they had volunteered in the past year.
- The most common length of time spent volunteering in the previous 4 week period was ‘Less than 8 hours’ (33% of respondents).
- 16% of respondents in the ‘most deprived’ quintile had volunteered in the previous year, compared with more than a third (35%) of respondents in the ‘least deprived’ quintile.
- Analysis by highest educational qualification showed that the higher the level of qualification achieved, the greater the proportion that have carried out voluntary work within the past year - 44% of those with degree level or higher volunteered, compared to 12% of those with no qualifications.
- Of those who had volunteered in the previous year, 43% had carried out a fundraising activity, 31% had volunteered for a church or religious organisation and 30% of respondents indicated that they had organised or helped to run a community event.
- The top three reasons for not volunteering were, ‘I have work commitments’ (36%), ‘I don’t have the time’ (35%) and ‘I have to look after children/the home’ (25%).
- Almost half (47%) of respondents that had not carried out voluntary work within the past year stated that nothing would encourage them to volunteer.

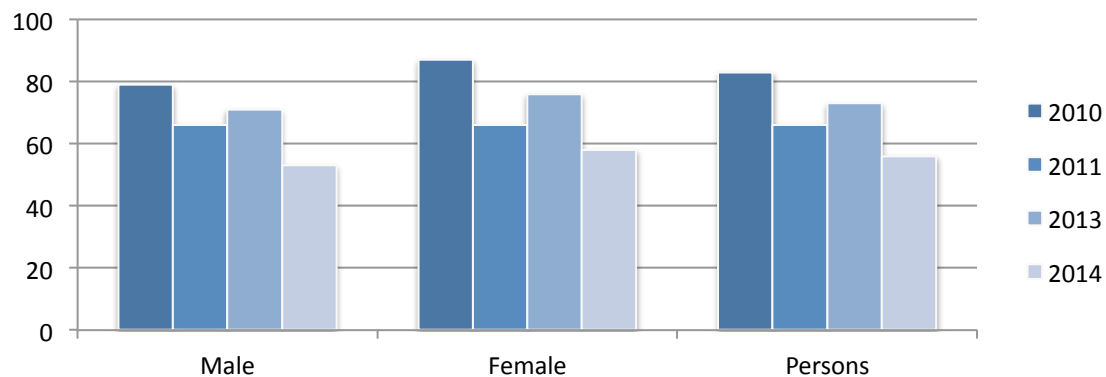
Source: "Volunteering in Northern Ireland Research Report 2015, DSDNI [http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats\\_and\\_research/urcdg-statistics-and-research.htm](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats_and_research/urcdg-statistics-and-research.htm)

## GIVING BACK – CHARITABLE DONATIONS

### 3.36 Percentage respondents (aged 16+) making a charitable donation by gender, Northern Ireland, 2010 - 2014

Gender	% donating to charity			
	2010	2011	2013	2014
Male	79	66	71	53
Female	87	66	76	58
Persons	83	66	73	56

Percentage respondents (aged 16+) making a charitable donation by gender, Northern Ireland, 2010 - 2014



**Sources:**

NI Individual Giving Survey 2010, NICVA

[http://www.nicva.org/sites/default/files/d7content/attachments-resources/individual\\_giving\\_report\\_2010.pdf](http://www.nicva.org/sites/default/files/d7content/attachments-resources/individual_giving_report_2010.pdf)

NI Individual Giving Survey 2013 (for 2011 data also), NICVA

<http://www.nicva.org/resource/charitable-giving-northern-ireland-2013>

NI Individual Giving Survey 2014, NICVA <http://www.nicva.org/resource/individual-giving-northern-ireland-2014>

Data refers to the % of respondents who made a charitable donation in the four weeks prior to the time of the survey

#### COMMENTARY

- In 2014, 40% of people across the United Kingdom made a charitable donation in the month prior to the survey. NI compared favourably with 56% of individuals donating in 2014.  
Sources: UK Giving 2014: An overview of charitable giving in the UK during 2014, Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) <https://www.cafonline.org/pdf/CAF%20UK%20Giving-FINAL%20-%20web%20enabled.pdf> and NI Individual Giving Survey 2014, NICVA <http://www.nicva.org/resource/individual-giving-northern-ireland-2014>
- In Northern Ireland, there has been a decrease in the percentage of individuals who donated in 2014 compared to the research undertaken in 2013. 73% of individuals claimed to have donated to charity in 2013 compared to 56% in 2014.
- A continuing trend in the research shows that women are more likely to donate than men, however the percentage of those that reportedly donated has decreased. In 2013, 76% of women and 71% of men made a donation compared to 58% of women and 53% of men in 2014.
- NICVA would suggest that 2014 figures may be lower due to the timing of the survey. The 2014 survey was undertaken when there were no large fundraising campaigns running. However in 2013, several fundraising campaigns including 'Comic Relief's Red Nose Day' were running when the survey took place. A further explanation may be due to the adverse publicity for some charities over the past year with regard to their investment of funds.

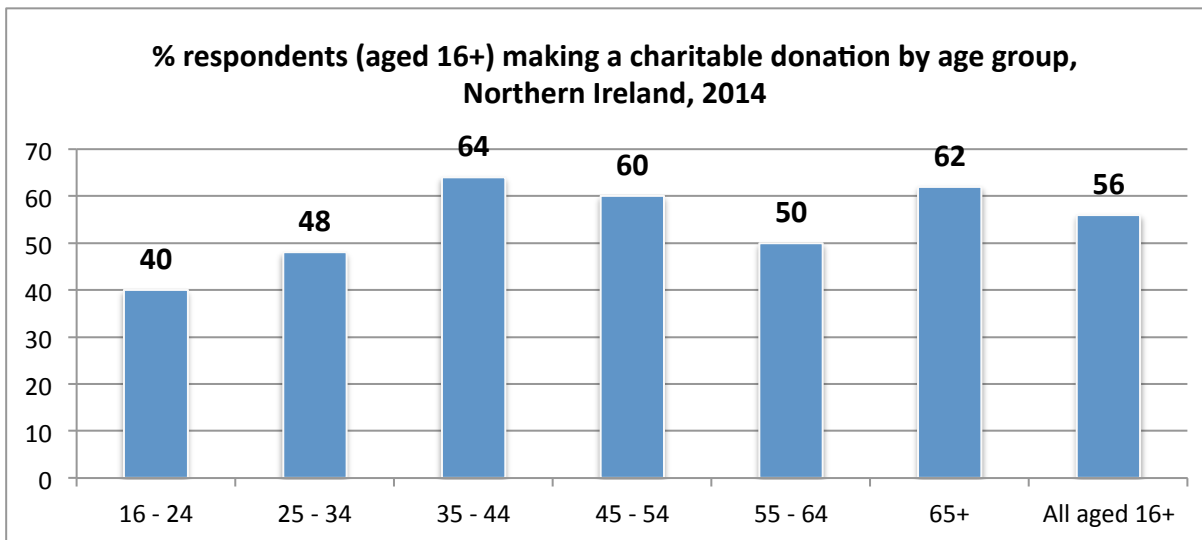
Source: NI Individual Giving Survey 2014, NICVA <http://www.nicva.org/resource/individual-giving-northern-ireland-2014>

## GIVING BACK – CHARITABLE DONATIONS

### 3.37 Percentage respondents (aged 16+) making a charitable donation by age group, Northern Ireland, 2014

Age group	% donating to charity, 2014
16 - 24	40
25 - 34	48
35 - 44	64
45 - 54	60
55 - 64	50
65+	62
All aged 16+	56

Source: NI Individual Giving Survey 2014, NICVA  
<http://www.nicva.org/resource/individual-giving-northern-ireland-2014>  
 Data refers to the % of respondents who made a charitable donation in the four weeks prior to the time of the survey



#### COMMENTARY

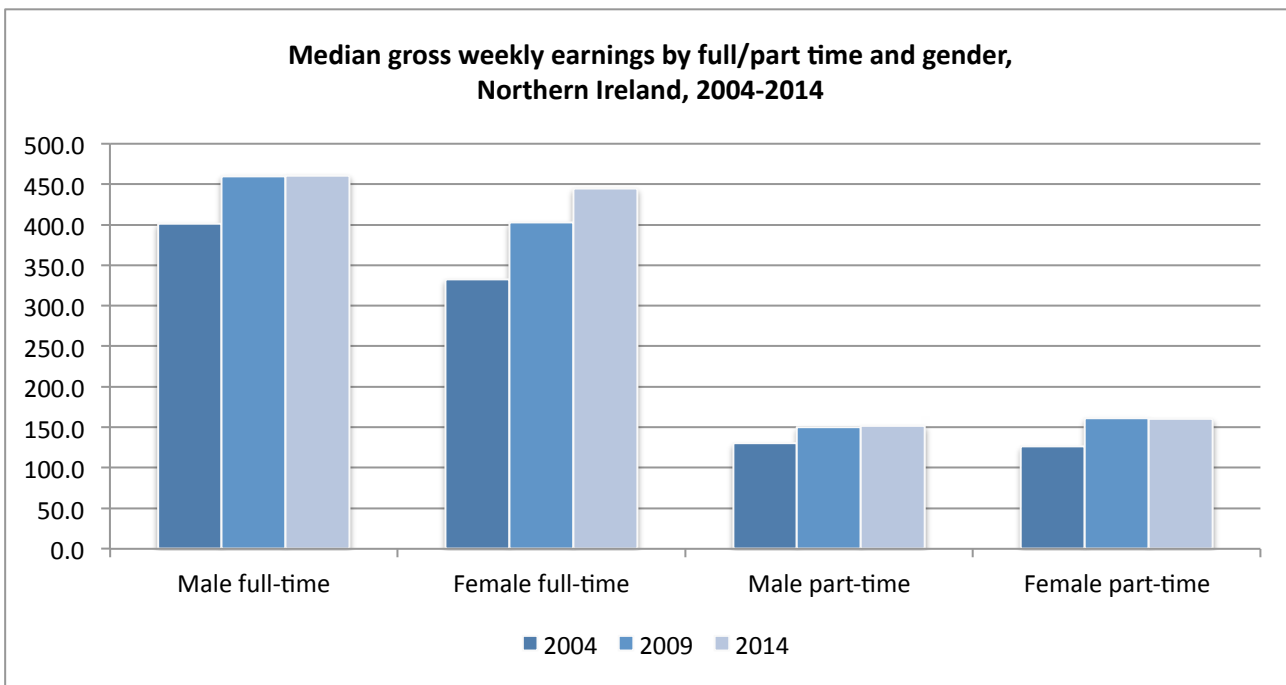
- 56% of adults aged 16 and over made a charitable donation in 2014.
- Those aged 35-44 were more likely to donate (64%) compared to only 40% of those aged 16-24.
- In 2014, individuals reported that the most common causes they donated to include health (10%), religious/faith based organisations (9%), hospitals and hospices (9%), children and young people (9%), medical research (8%) and animals (6%).  
 NI Individual Giving Survey 2014, NICVA <http://www.nicva.org/resource/individual-giving-northern-ireland-2014>

**SECTION 4:**  
**- WHAT IS LIFE LIKE FOR THEM? -**

# INCOME – EARNINGS

## 4.1 Median gross weekly earnings by full/part time and gender, Northern Ireland, 2004-2014

Year	Median gross weekly earnings (£)			
	Male full-time	Female full-time	Male part-time	Female part-time
2004	400.9	332.2	130.0	126.0
2009	460.0	402.6	150.0	161.4
2014	460.5	444.4	151.4	160.1



### COMMENTARY

- Although the median gross weekly earnings have increased since 2004, figures reveal very small increases in the last five years in male earnings. A larger increase can be seen in female full time earnings, with a small drop in female part time earnings.
- Full time earnings for males are higher than for females, whereas the opposite can be seen in part time earnings.
- In 2013, the median gross annual earnings figure for those living in Northern Ireland and working full time was £23,904. This compares to £27,017 across the UK as a whole. London region had the highest earnings figure at £35,238. The figures indicate that in this year, Northern Ireland had the lowest median gross annual earnings figure when compared to the other countries/regions of the UK.  
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS  
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Earnings+by+Region#ab-data-tables>

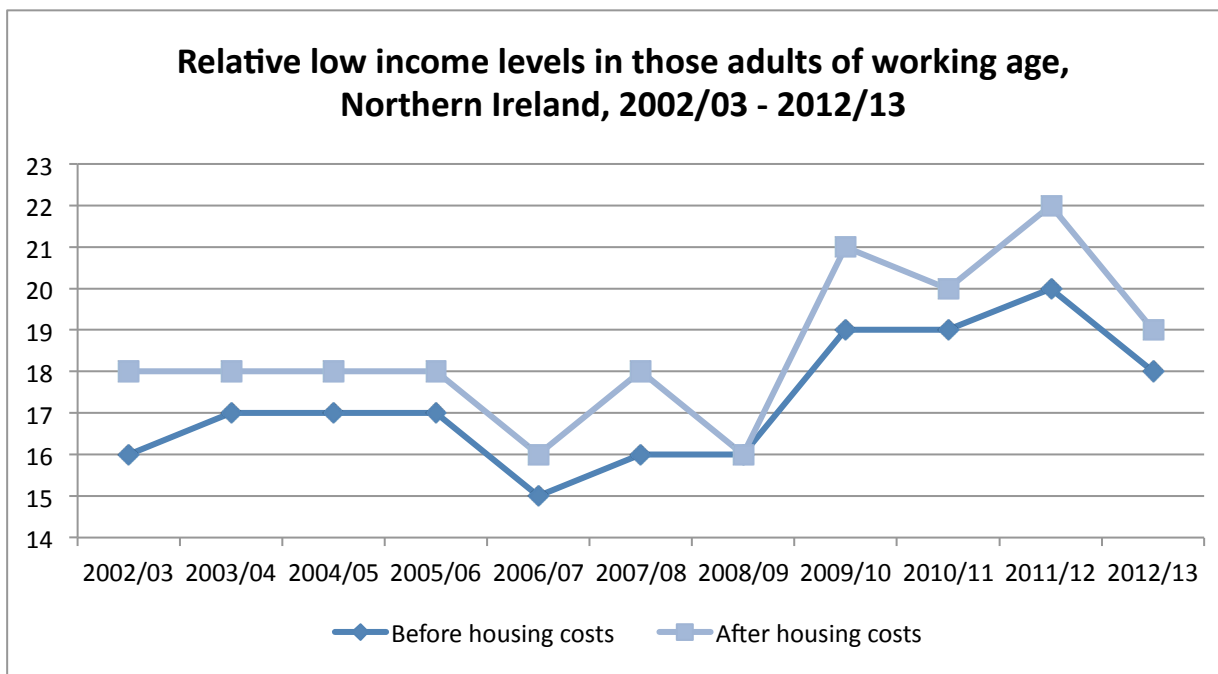
Source: Labour Market Statistics (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings), DETINI [http://www.detini.gov.uk/index/what-we-do/deti-stats-index/labour\\_market\\_statistics.htm](http://www.detini.gov.uk/index/what-we-do/deti-stats-index/labour_market_statistics.htm)  
The mean and the median measure different things and either can be appropriate depending on what the user is trying to measure. The mean measures the average amount earned by individuals, but in a skew distribution such as earnings this measure is susceptible to small numbers of very high earners. The median measures the amount earned by the average individual, i.e. the level of earnings above which half the population fall.

## INCOME – POVERTY LEVELS

### 4.2 Relative low income levels in those adults of working age, Northern Ireland, 2002/03 - 2012/13

Year	% in low income	
	Before housing costs	After housing costs
2002/03	16	18
2003/04	17	18
2004/05	17	18
2005/06	17	18
2006/07	15	16
2007/08	16	18
2008/09	16	16
2009/10	19	21
2010/11	19	20
2011/12	20	22
2012/13	18	19

Source: Department for Social Development, "Households Below Average Income Northern Ireland 2012-13" [http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/hbai\\_1213.pdf](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/hbai_1213.pdf)  
 Relative low income sets the threshold as a proportion of the average income, and moves each year as average income moves. It is used to measure the number and proportion of individuals who have incomes a certain proportion below the average. Relative low-income or relative income poverty is defined as the proportion of the population group living in a household with income less than 60% of the UK median household income.  
 Working-age adults are defined as all adults below State Pension age.



#### COMMENTARY

- In Northern Ireland in 2012/13, there were over 190,000 adults of working age (18%) in relative poverty and almost 20% (209,000) were in absolute poverty - before housing costs. Equivalent figures for the United Kingdom as a whole were 15% and 16% respectively.

Source: Department for Social Development, "Northern Ireland Poverty Bulletin 2012/13" [http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/ni\\_poverty\\_bulletin\\_201213.pdf](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/ni_poverty_bulletin_201213.pdf)

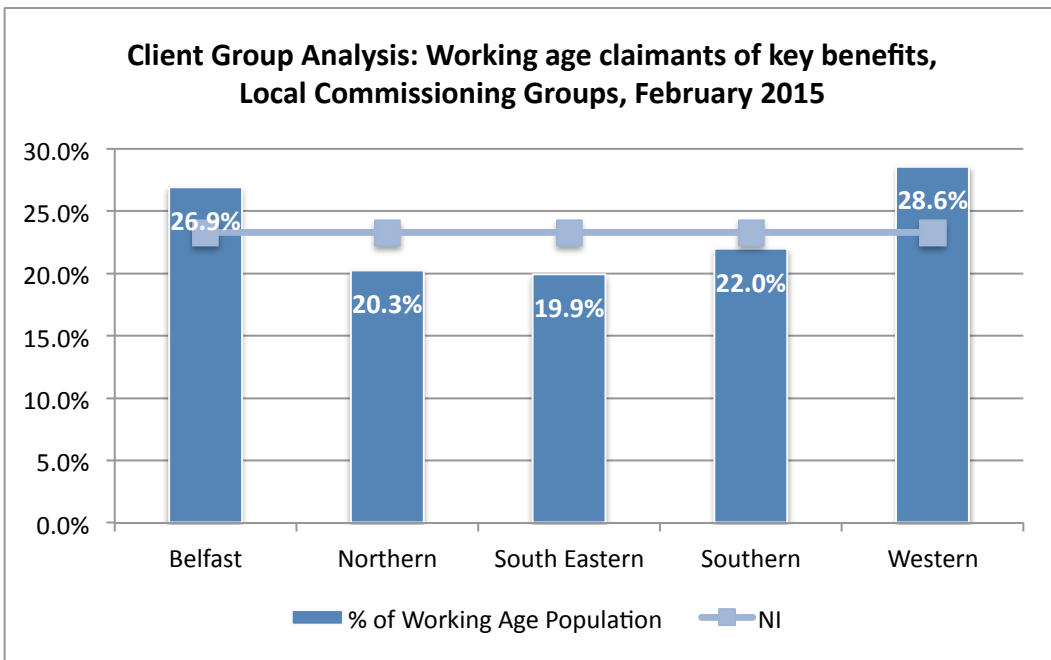
Relative poverty: individuals living in households with an equivalised income below 60% of the UK median income in the same year. This is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of incomes in the economy as a whole. Absolute poverty: individuals living in households with an equivalised income below 60% of inflation adjusted UK median income in 2010/11. This is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are seeing their incomes rise in real terms.

- Single working-age adults were more likely to be in relative poverty than working-age adults living as a couple. This difference is more obvious when the family type includes children, with 32% of single working-age adults with children living in relative poverty compared to 14% of working-age adults with children that were living as a couple (before housing costs). Source: Department for Social Development, "Households Below Average Income Northern Ireland 2012-13" [http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/hbai\\_1213.pdf](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/hbai_1213.pdf)

# INCOME – BENEFIT UPTAKE

## 4.3 Client Group Analysis: Working age claimants of key benefits, Local Commissioning Groups, February 2015

LCG	Beneficiaries	Working Age Population	% of Working Age Population
Belfast	59,670	221,679	26.9%
Northern	57,330	283,031	20.3%
South Eastern	41,890	210,116	19.9%
Southern	49,060	223,244	22.0%
Western	52,170	182,620	28.6%
Unknown	1,290	-	-
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>261,410</b>	<b>1,120,690</b>	<b>23.3%</b>



### COMMENTARY

- Data collected through the administration of individual 'key' benefits are merged together to create 'Client Group' data. Each customer is classified just once. This gives an estimate of the overall number of customers claiming benefit. (The number of claimants of individual benefits quoted in the Client Group publication may differ to the numbers published in the individual benefit publications. This is due to slight differences in the dates of extract). The key benefits for persons of working age are currently:
  - Bereavement Benefit
  - Carer's Allowance
  - Disability Living Allowance
  - Employment & Support Allowance (from November 2008)
  - Incapacity Benefit
  - Income Support
  - Jobseeker's Allowance
  - Pension Credit (males aged 60 - 64)
  - Severe Disablement Allowance
  - Widow's Benefit
- Western and Belfast LCGs have higher uptake rates than the NI average.

Source: Benefits Statistics Summary (tables), DSDNI

[http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats\\_and\\_research/benefit\\_publications.htm](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats_and_research/benefit_publications.htm)

Claimant numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Some additional disclosure has also been applied. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Working age is 16 to 64 for men and 16 to 59 for women.

Data above has been aggregated from data at Local Government District (26) level and therefore due to rounding should only be considered an estimate.

## INCOME – SPENDING

### 4.4 Average weekly household expenditure by UK country by those of all ages, 2011-2013 (over a three year period)

Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)				
	NI	England	Scotland	Wales	UK
Food & non-alcoholic drinks	62.6	56.9	54.8	55.3	56.8
Alcoholic drink, tobacco & narcotics	15.3	11.9	14.9	10.6	12.2
Clothing & footwear	35.0	22.1	23.0	22.2	22.6
Housing (net), fuel & power	56.5	70.8	56.9	56.7	68.5
Household goods & services	25.2	30.5	26.5	23.4	29.6
Health	6.3	6.7	4.8	4.8	6.4
Transport	65.4	67.3	65.8	60.7	66.8
Communication	14.4	14.0	12.6	13.3	13.8
Recreation & culture	57.7	64.3	54.3	61.5	63.1
Education	2.9	7.9	3.5	11.7	7.5
Restaurants & hotels	47.1	40.7	36.8	32.7	40.2
Miscellaneous goods & services	40.7	39.7	32.5	31.8	38.7
Other expenditure items	55.5	72.6	62.4	54.2	70.3
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>484.7</b>	<b>505.4</b>	<b>449.0</b>	<b>438.8</b>	<b>496.7</b>

#### COMMENTARY

Of the four UK countries, in 2011-13, Northern Ireland had the second highest average weekly household expenditure (£484.7).

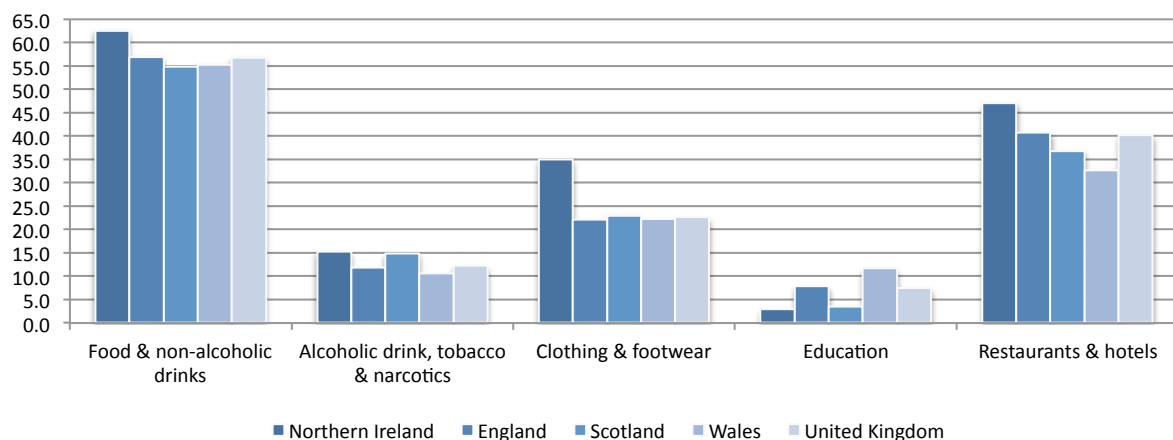
In any week, Northern Ireland spends more on:

- food/non-alcoholic drinks,
- alcoholic drinks/tobacco/narcotics,
- clothing/footwear,
- communications,
- restaurants/hotels and
- miscellaneous goods and services

People in NI, on average, spend slightly less on:

- housing (net)/fuel/power,
- transport and
- education

Average weekly household expenditure by UK country for selected commodities/ services, 2011-2013



Source: Family Spending Survey, 2014, ONS <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/family-spending/family-spending/2014-edition/index.html>

"Housing (net)" excludes mortgage interest payments, council tax and Northern Ireland rates. These are included under "Other expenditure items"



# EDUCATION

## 4.5 Highest level of qualification, by age group and gender, Northern Ireland, 2011

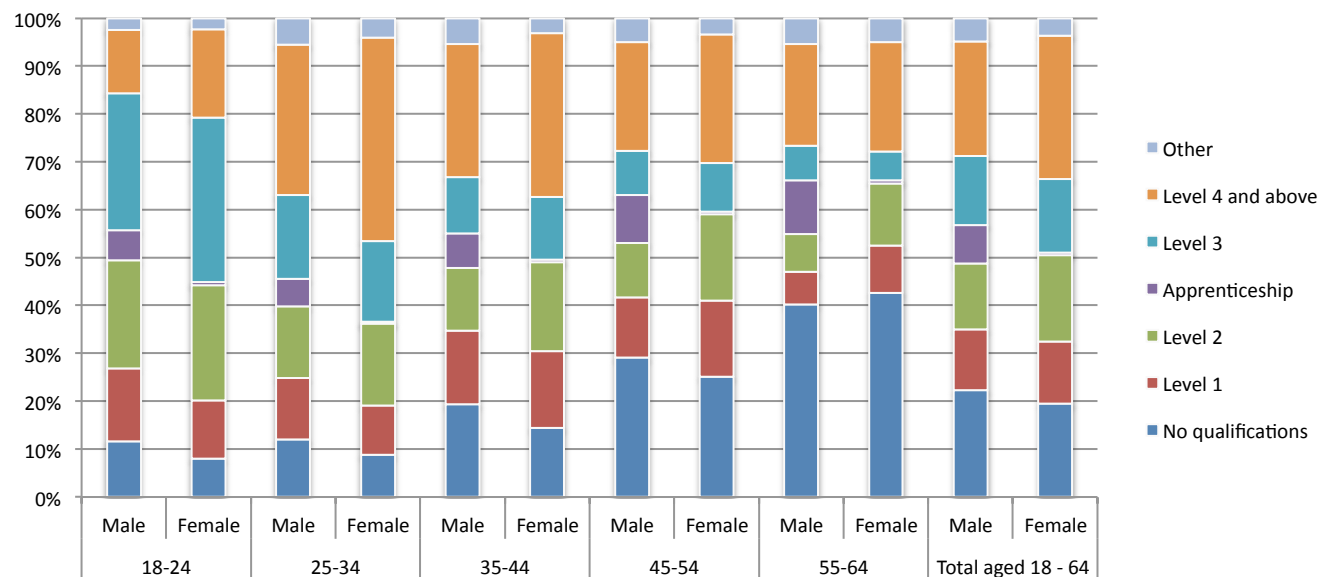
Age Group	Gender	All usual residents	Level of qualification						
			No qualifications	Level 1	Level 2	Apprenticeship	Level 3	Level 4 and above	Other
18-24	Male	89,505	10,317	13,737	20,138	5,700	25,569	11,830	2,214
	Female	86,689	6,932	10,467	20,932	594	29,710	16,014	2,040
25-34	Male	119,005	14,233	15,275	17,873	6,802	20,816	37,366	6,640
	Female	124,933	10,932	12,818	21,477	478	21,110	52,991	5,127
35-44	Male	124,690	24,068	19,121	16,429	9,027	14,640	34,723	6,682
	Female	129,418	18,702	20,624	24,015	696	17,091	44,183	4,107
45-54	Male	122,827	35,678	15,553	13,850	12,382	11,273	27,887	6,204
	Female	125,751	31,550	20,041	22,699	600	12,840	33,674	4,347
55-64	Male	95,982	38,543	6,525	7,569	10,802	6,937	20,436	5,170
	Female	97,580	41,568	9,635	12,687	566	5,926	22,289	4,909
Total (18 – 64)	Male	552,009	122,839	70,211	75,859	44,713	79,235	132,242	26,910
	Female	564,371	109,684	73,585	101,810	2,934	86,677	169,151	20,530

Source: Census 2011, NINIS, NISRA  
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>  
 Level 1: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills. Level 2: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A\*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma. Level 3: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma. Level 4+: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree, Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy). Other qualifications: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Qualifications gained outside the UK (Not stated/level unknown).

### COMMENTARY

- In general, the proportion of the population without qualifications increases with age.
- Only 6% of those aged 18-64 qualified to Apprenticeship level are female.
- A higher proportion of females aged 18-64 have qualified at degree level (or equivalent) and above (Level 4 and above).

Highest level of qualification, by age group and gender, Northern Ireland, 2011



# EDUCATION

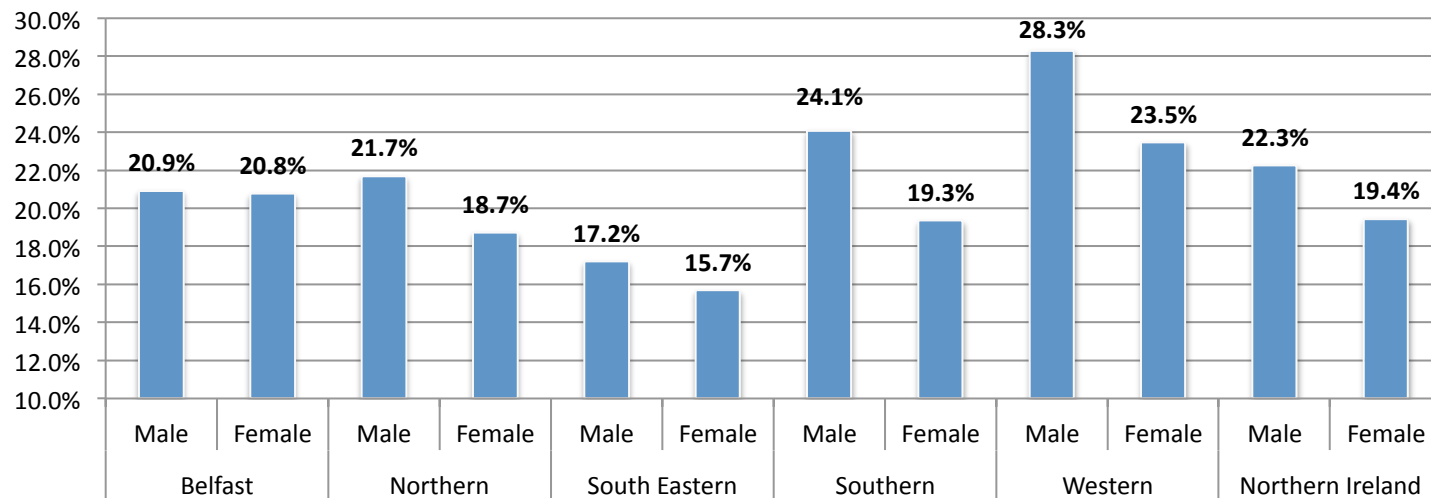
## 4.6 Highest level of qualification in those aged 18 - 64 by gender, Local Commissioning Group, 2011

LCG	Gender	All usual residents	Level of qualification						
			No qualifications	Level 1	Level 2	Apprenticeship	Level 3	Level 4 and above	Other
Belfast	Male	108,015	22,593	12,173	13,049	6,528	16,747	32,460	4,465
	Female	113,322	23,529	14,364	17,461	503	17,782	35,873	3,810
Northern	Male	140,236	30,403	18,483	19,671	12,771	20,854	31,344	6,710
	Female	143,315	26,838	19,564	27,882	804	22,019	41,334	4,874
South Eastern	Male	103,385	17,787	13,463	15,128	9,284	15,318	28,420	3,985
	Female	107,727	16,890	14,928	20,843	613	16,787	34,470	3,196
Southern	Male	109,830	26,446	14,141	15,280	9,564	14,530	22,515	7,354
	Female	109,100	21,104	13,456	19,848	606	16,527	32,109	5,450
Western	Male	90,543	25,610	11,951	12,731	6,566	11,786	17,503	4,396
	Female	90,907	21,323	11,273	15,776	408	13,562	25,365	3,200
Northern Ireland	Male	552,009	122,839	70,211	75,859	44,713	79,235	132,242	26,910
	Female	564,371	109,684	73,585	101,810	2,934	86,677	169,151	20,530

### COMMENTARY

- In 2011, almost 884,000 people (aged 18-64) in Northern Ireland had some level of qualification (79%).
- A higher proportion of males did not have qualifications (22%) compared to 19% of females.
- Across all LCGs this gender gap is consistent, however there is only a slight difference between males and females in Belfast LCG.
- Males in the Western area are more likely not to have gained qualifications.

**% population without qualifications by gender, LCGs, 2011**

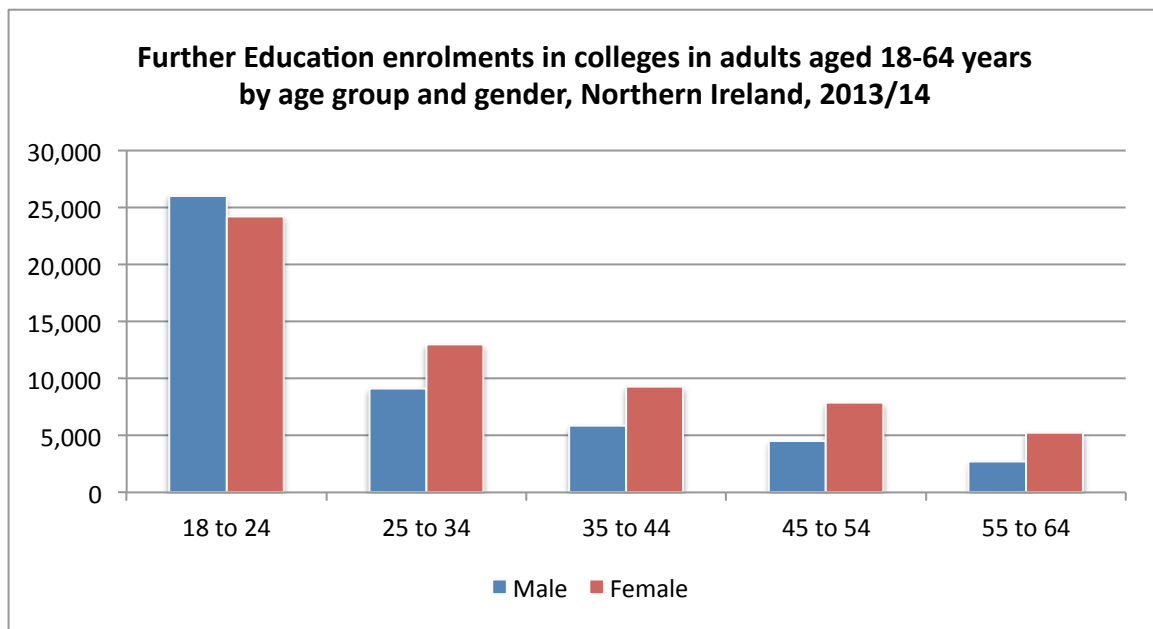


Source: Census 2011, NINIS, NISRA  
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>  
 Level 1: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills. Level 2: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A\*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma. Level 3: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma. Level 4+: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree, Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy). Other qualifications: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Qualifications gained outside the UK (Not stated/ level unknown).

# EDUCATION

## 4.7 Further Education enrolments in colleges in adults aged 18-64 years by age group and gender, Northern Ireland, 2013/14

Gender	Age Group					Total
	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	
Male	26,009	9,113	5,840	4,499	2,717	48,178
Female	24,224	12,977	9,280	7,886	5,254	59,621
Persons	50,233	22,090	15,120	12,385	7,971	107,799



### COMMENTARY

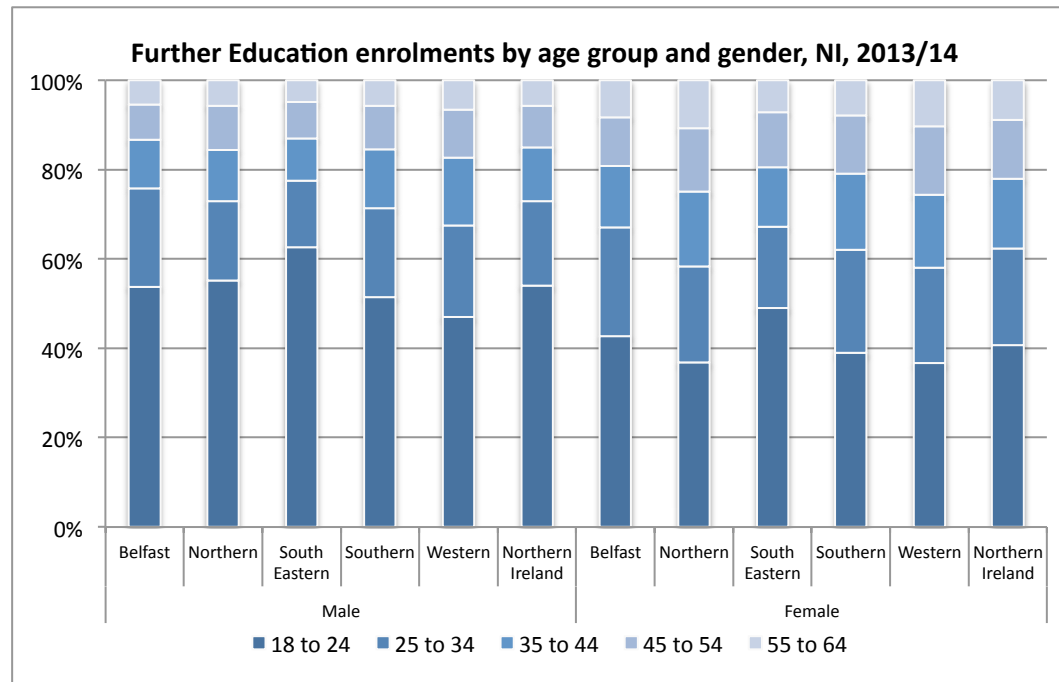
- In 2013/14 (academic year), almost 108,000 people aged 18-64 enrolled for further education.
- As expected, a large proportion of these were aged 18-24 (47%).
- 7% of those enrolling were aged 55-64 years with almost two thirds of these female.

Source: Further Education Activity in FE Colleges in Northern Ireland 2013/14, DELNI (Ad hoc request to DELNI)  
 Analysis includes both regulated and non-regulated provision. For academic year 2013/14, 'regulated enrolments' are regarded as those on courses that are at 'level 3 or below' and appear on the Register of Regulated Qualifications (RRQ), which contains qualifications on both the Qualifications and Credit Framework and the National Qualifications Framework or part of the Department's Prescribed List of Approved Qualifications (PLAQ)/Access list) and Higher Education qualifications ('level 4 and above'). Non-regulated provision are those enrolments which do not meet the definition of regulated provision. Age is calculated at the 1st July prior to the start date. E.g. If start date is 3/9/13 then 1st July 2013 is used

# EDUCATION

## 4.8 Further Education enrolments in colleges in adults aged 18-64 years by age group and gender, LCGs, 2013/14

Gender	LCG	Age Group					Total
		18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	
Male	Belfast	4,510	1,847	918	657	458	8,390
	Northern	4,553	1,454	953	810	471	8,241
	South Eastern	6,571	1,559	982	865	504	10,481
	Southern	5,446	2,097	1,395	1,036	597	10,571
	Western	4,929	2,156	1,592	1,131	687	10,495
	<b>NI</b>	<b>26,009</b>	<b>9,113</b>	<b>5,840</b>	<b>4,499</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>48,178</b>
Female	Belfast	4,557	2,606	1,481	1,157	885	10,686
	Northern	4,208	2,463	1,920	1,628	1,223	11,442
	South Eastern	5,552	2,068	1,508	1,400	806	11,334
	Southern	5,455	3,248	2,388	1,828	1,096	14,015
	Western	4,452	2,592	1,983	1,873	1,244	12,144
	<b>NI</b>	<b>24,224</b>	<b>12,977</b>	<b>9,280</b>	<b>7,886</b>	<b>5,254</b>	<b>59,621</b>
Persons	Belfast	9,067	4,453	2,399	1,814	1,343	19,076
	Northern	8,761	3,917	2,873	2,438	1,694	19,683
	South Eastern	12,123	3,627	2,490	2,265	1,310	21,815
	Southern	10,901	5,345	3,783	2,864	1,693	24,586
	Western	9,381	4,748	3,575	3,004	1,931	22,639
	<b>NI</b>	<b>50,233</b>	<b>22,090</b>	<b>15,120</b>	<b>12,385</b>	<b>7,971</b>	<b>107,799</b>



### COMMENTARY

- Of the almost 108,000 people aged 18-64 enrolling for further education, 55% were female, 45% male.
- There is some variation in the numbers of 18-24 year olds enrolling for further education by LCG, however there is little difference in the older age groups.

Source: Further Education Activity in FE Colleges in Northern Ireland 2013/14, DELNI (Ad hoc request to DELNI)

The table does not show those enrolments where LCG could not be determined

Analysis includes both regulated and non-regulated provision. For academic year 2013/14, 'regulated enrolments' are regarded as those on courses that are at 'level 3 or below' and appear on the Register of Regulated Qualifications (RRQ), which contains qualifications on both the Qualifications and Credit Framework and the National Qualifications Framework or part of the Department's Prescribed List of Approved Qualifications (PLAQ)/Access list) and Higher Education qualifications ('level 4 and above'). Non-regulated provision are those enrolments which do not meet the definition of regulated provision.

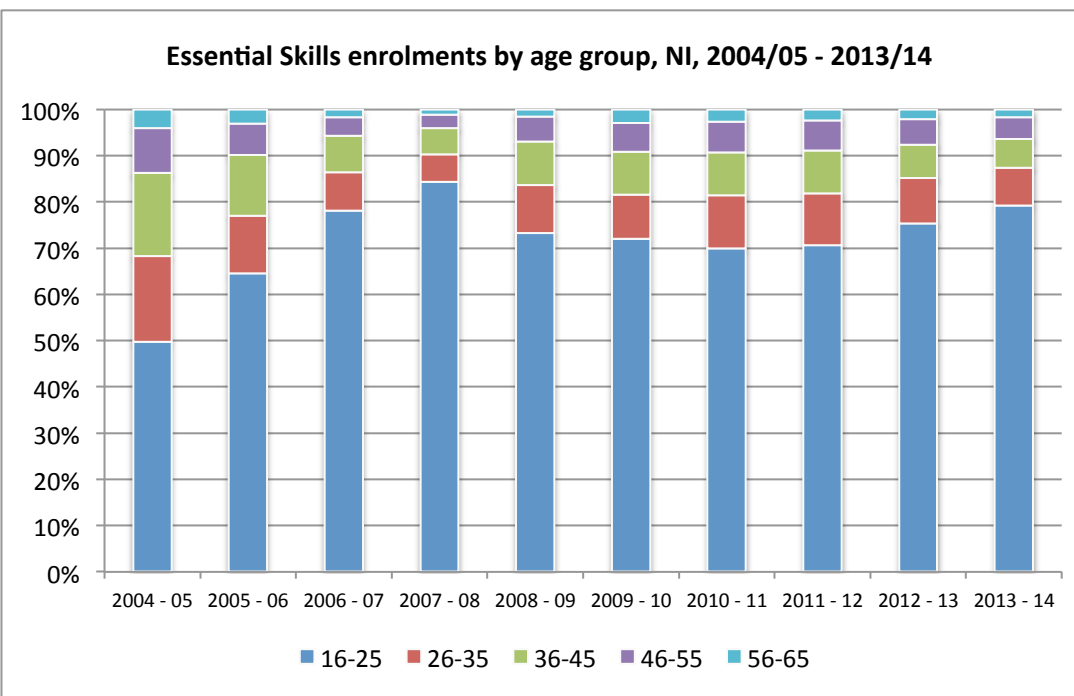
Age is calculated at the 1st July prior to the start date. E.g. If start date is 3/9/13 then 1st July 2013 is used

## EDUCATION

### 4.9 Essential Skills enrolments by age group, Northern Ireland, 2004/05 - 2013/14

Academic Year (Aug - July)	Age band					Total enrolments (aged 16-65)
	16-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	
2004 - 05	6,361	2,365	2,292	1,251	507	12,776
2005 - 06	11,032	2,150	2,241	1,166	513	17,102
2006 - 07	15,751	1,668	1,584	823	321	20,147
2007 - 08	21,473	1,528	1,431	733	287	25,452
2008 - 09	25,532	3,609	3,260	1,883	552	34,836
2009 - 10	35,305	4,709	4,568	3,047	1,403	49,032
2010 - 11	41,220	6,778	5,473	3,891	1,548	58,910
2011 - 12	41,165	6,513	5,418	3,765	1,371	58,232
2012 - 13	38,521	5,017	3,687	2,822	1,050	51,097
2013 - 14	35,927	3,696	2,843	2,133	740	45,339

Source: Essential Skills Enrolments, DELNI <http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/publications/r-and-s-stats/essential-skills-factsheets/essential-skills-enrolments-publications-2015.htm>  
 The Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) launched the Essential Skills for Living Strategy and action plan in April 2002. The Strategy aims to improve adult literacy and numeracy (and now Information & Communication Technology (ICT)) in Northern Ireland.  
 The strategy sets out the vision: "To provide opportunities for adults to update their essential skills to assist them in improving their overall quality of life, personal development and their employment opportunities and by so doing to promote greater economic development, social inclusion and cohesion".



#### COMMENTARY

- Since 2004-05 (academic year), the number of enrolments under Essential Skills has more than trebled from 12,776 to 45,339.
- In all years, the majority of enrolments are in those aged 16-25 (79% in 2013/14).

## EDUCATION

### 4.10 Adult Skills – Literacy, Numeracy and Problem-Solving, 2012

#### Adult Skills – Literacy, Numeracy and Problem-Solving

- A survey led by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), "The International Survey of Adult Skills" assessed the proficiency of adults, aged 16-65, in three information processing skills: 'Literacy'; 'Numeracy' and 'Problem solving in technology-rich environments'. The survey took place over nine months from August 2011 until mid-April 2012 in Northern Ireland. It found that:
  - Adult Literacy levels in Northern Ireland have improved over the last decade and a half. The OECD reports that literacy levels in Northern Ireland amongst working age adults (ages 16 - 65) have increased since last measured in 1996. This improvement is statistically significant. This is reflected by the gap between Northern Ireland and the OECD average reducing from 11 points (on a 500 point scale) in 1996 to 4 points in 2012. (The survey uses proficiency scales and levels to present the results of the assessments. Each scale ranges from 0 to 500 and these have been grouped into levels: Below Level 1 and levels 1 to 5 for literacy and numeracy, and Below Level 1 and levels 1 to 3 for problem solving in technology rich environments).
  - The proportion of Northern Ireland's working age population performing at the lowest levels (Level 1 or below) of literacy has fallen from 23% in 1996 to 18% in 2012. For literacy and numeracy, 'low proficiency' is defined as achieving Level 1 or below, whereas for problem solving in technology-rich environments it is defined as Below Level 1. Using these definitions, in Northern Ireland 18 % of adults had low proficiency in literacy, 25 % had low proficiency in numeracy and 21 % had low proficiency in problem solving.
  - Despite these improvements, working age adult competencies have some way to go to match the best performing countries. Literacy: Northern Ireland's proficiency in literacy was below the OECD average, the difference being statistically significant. Literacy levels in the region were better than those in France, Italy and Spain. A number of countries including England, the Republic of Ireland, Denmark and Germany had literacy levels which were broadly the same as in Northern Ireland. However the top performing countries of Japan, Finland and The Netherlands were some way ahead. Numeracy: Northern Ireland's performance in numeracy was statistically significantly below the OECD average, but better than France, Italy, Spain and the USA. Northern Ireland performed at broadly the same numeracy level as England, the Republic of Ireland, Poland and Korea. The top performing countries of Japan, Finland, The Netherlands and Belgium (Flanders) were some way ahead. Problem Solving: Northern Ireland's performance in the "problem solving in technology-rich environments" competency was statistically significantly below the OECD average, although inter-country comparisons on this measure need to be treated with caution due to the degree to which respondents participated in this domain.

Source: The International Survey of Adult Skills, 2012 <http://www.delni.gov.uk/international-survey-adult-skills-2012.pdf>

# HOUSING

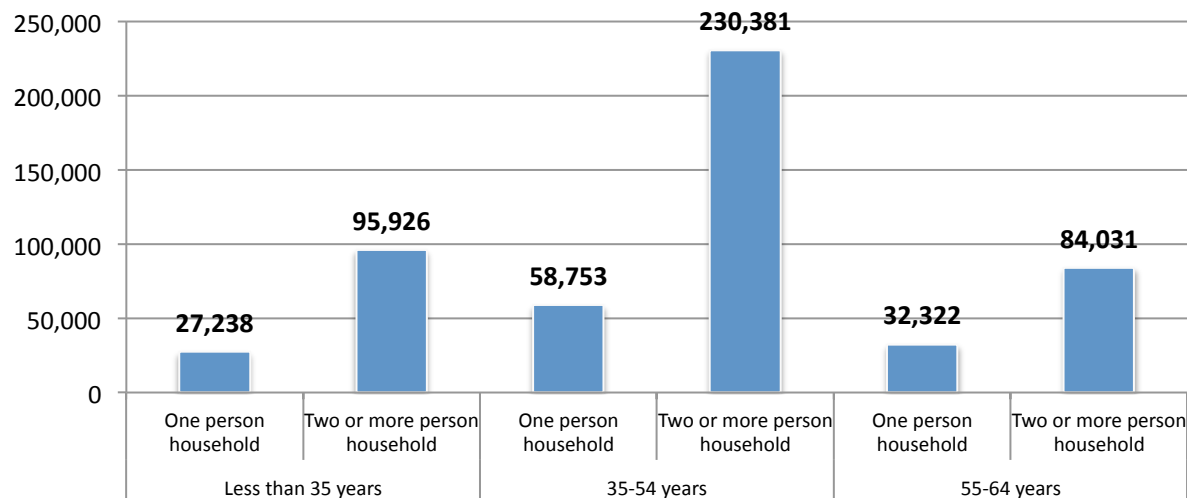
## 4.11 Size of household, by age of Household Reference Person, Northern Ireland, 2011

Age of Household Reference Person	Size of household	Number of households
Less than 35 years	One person household	27,238
	Two or more person household	95,926
	Total households	123,164
35-54 years	One person household	58,753
	Two or more person household	230,381
	Total households	289,134
55-64 years	One person household	32,322
	Two or more person household	84,031
	Total households	116,353
Total - less than 65 years	One person household	118,313
	Two or more person household	410,338
	Total households	528,651

### COMMENTARY

- In 2011, 22% of households where the Household Reference Person (HRP) was aged less than 65 years were one person households.
- This figure rose to 28% in those households where the HRP was aged 55-64 years.

Size of household by age of Household Reference Person, NI, 2011



Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA  
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>

Household Reference Person: For a person living alone, it follows that this person is the HRP. If a household contains only one family (with or without ungrouped individuals) then the HRP is the same as the Family Reference Person (FRP). In a lone parent family, the Family Reference Person (FRP) is taken to be the lone parent in a lone parent family. Otherwise: In a couple family, the FRP is chosen from the two people in the couple on the basis of their economic activity (in the priority order; full-time job, part-time job, unemployed, retired, other). If both people have the same economic activity, the FRP is identified as the elder of the two or, if they are the same age, the first member of the couple on the Census form

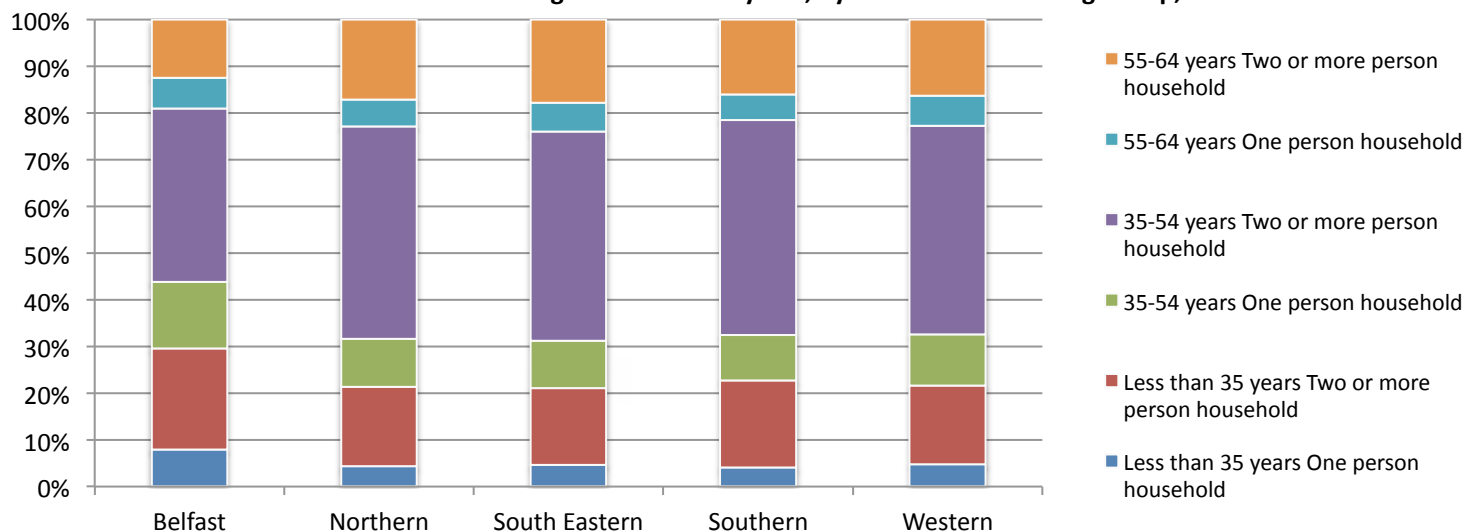
# HOUSING

## 4.12 Size of household by age of Household Reference Person, Local Commissioning Group, 2011

Age of Household Reference Person	Size of household	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western
Less than 35 years	One person household	8,855	5,681	4,667	4,090	3,945
	Two or more person household	24,242	22,421	16,612	18,518	14,133
	Total households	33,097	28,102	21,279	22,608	18,078
35-54 years	One person household	16,040	13,533	10,329	9,686	9,165
	Two or more person household	41,610	60,081	45,304	45,901	37,485
	Total households	57,650	73,614	55,633	55,587	46,650
55-64 years	One person household	7,503	7,740	6,184	5,555	5,340
	Two or more person household	13,904	22,491	18,028	15,946	13,662
	Total households	21,407	30,231	24,212	21,501	19,002
Less than 65 years	One person household	32,398	26,954	21,180	19,331	18,450
	Two or more person household	79,756	104,993	79,944	80,365	65,280
	Total households	112,154	131,947	101,124	99,696	83,730

Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA  
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>  
 Household Reference Person: For a person living alone, it follows that this person is the HRP. If a household contains only one family (with or without ungrouped individuals) then the HRP is the same as the Family Reference Person (FRP). In a lone parent family, the Family Reference Person (FRP) is taken to be the lone parent in a lone parent family. Otherwise: In a couple family, the FRP is chosen from the two people in the couple on the basis of their economic activity (in the priority order; full-time job, part-time job, unemployed, retired, other). If both people have the same economic activity, the FRP is identified as the elder of the two or, if they are the same age, the first member of the couple on the Census form

Size of household in those aged less than 65 years, by Local Commissioning Group, 2011



### COMMENTARY

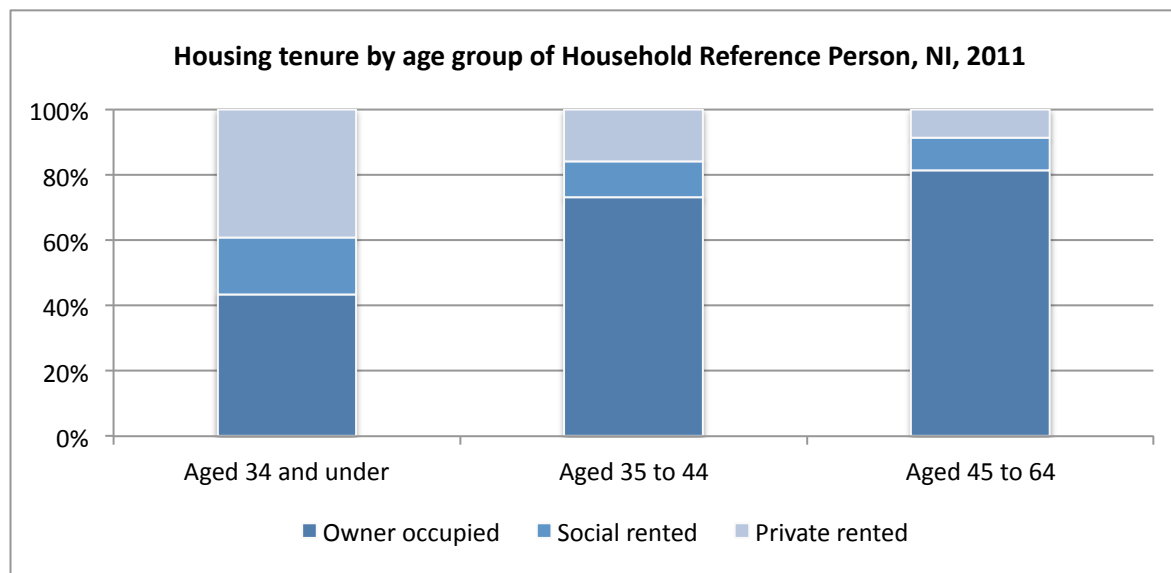
- There is little difference in the size of households between LCGs, however figures for Belfast LCG show a slightly larger proportion of younger households and fewer older households.



# HOUSING

## 4.13 All usual residents by housing tenure by age group of Household Reference Person, Local Commissioning Groups, 2011

Age of Household Reference Person (HRP)	Local Commissioning Group	Residents aged under 65 years by tenure			
		Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	All usual residents
Aged 34 and under	Belfast	23,995	18,795	36,201	78,991
	Northern	36,282	9,932	27,226	73,440
	South Eastern	27,232	9,986	17,099	54,317
	Southern	29,528	6,933	24,487	60,948
	Western	19,543	9,216	18,221	46,980
	Northern Ireland	136,580	54,862	123,234	314,676
Aged 35 to 44	Belfast	48,654	16,900	13,987	79,541
	Northern	91,515	8,938	17,371	117,824
	South Eastern	65,296	8,481	11,369	85,146
	Southern	72,320	6,816	16,528	95,664
	Western	54,759	9,053	12,825	76,637
	Northern Ireland	332,544	50,188	72,080	454,812
Aged 45 to 64	Belfast	90,998	23,506	10,706	125,210
	Northern	156,320	13,758	15,864	185,942
	South Eastern	120,402	11,900	9,920	142,222
	Southern	119,501	10,021	13,770	143,292
	Western	96,412	13,535	11,154	121,101
	Northern Ireland	583,633	72,720	61,414	717,767
All usual residents (under 65 years)	Belfast	163,647	59,201	60,894	283,742
	Northern	284,117	32,628	60,461	377,206
	South Eastern	212,930	30,367	38,388	281,685
	Southern	221,349	23,770	54,785	299,904
	Western	170,714	31,804	42,200	244,718
	Northern Ireland	1,052,757	177,770	256,728	1,487,255



Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA

<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>

Owner occupied: either owns outright or owns with a mortgage or loan and includes Shared ownership: pays part rent and part mortgage for this table. Social rented: rented from Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Housing Association or Charitable Trust. Private rented: rented from a private landlord or letting agency, employer of a household member, or relative or friend of a household member or other person and includes lives rent free for this table.

Household Reference Person: For a person living alone, it follows that this person is the HRP. If a household contains only one family (with or without ungrouped individuals) then the HRP is the same as the Family Reference Person (FRP). In a lone parent family, the FRP is taken to be the lone parent in a lone parent family. Otherwise: In a couple family, the FRP is chosen from the two people in the couple on the basis of their economic activity (in the priority order; full-time job, part-time job, unemployed, retired, other). If both people have the same economic activity, the FRP is identified as the elder of the two or, if they are the same age, the first member of the couple on the Census form

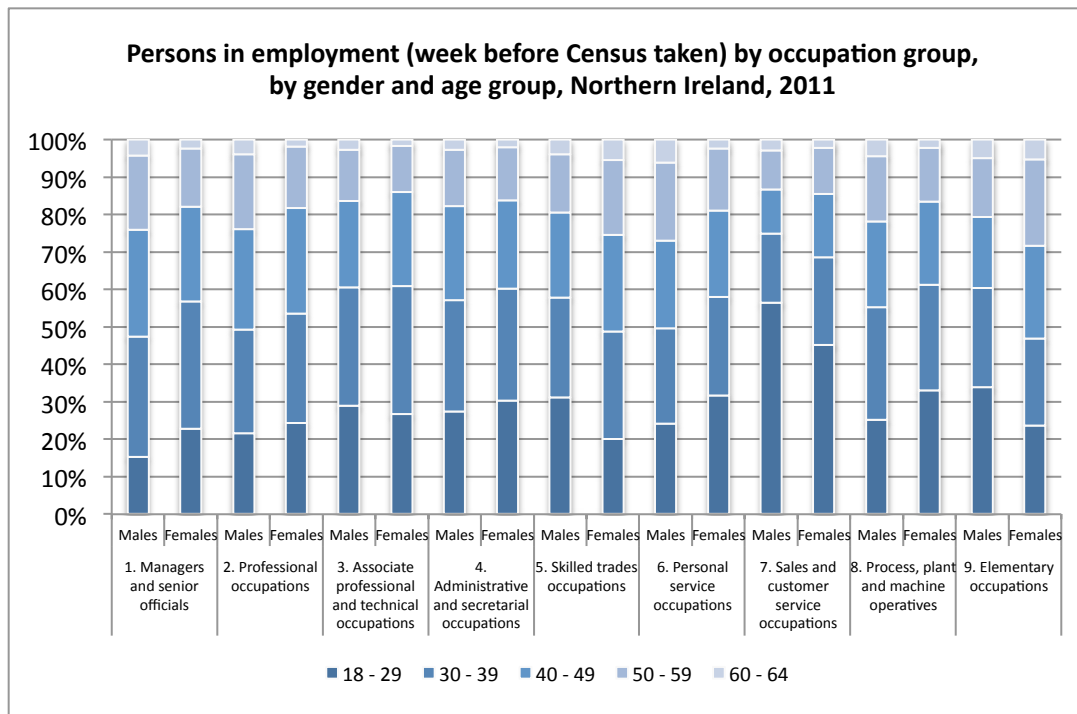
### COMMENTARY

- As age increases, the proportion of residents owning their own home increases - 43% of those aged less than 35 years compared to 81% of those aged 45-64.
- In Belfast LCG, 70% of those aged less than 35 and 39% of those aged 35-44 rent their home (either social or private), compared to the NI averages of 57% and 27% respectively.

## EMPLOYMENT – OCCUPATION

### 4.14 Persons in employment (week before Census taken) by occupation group, by gender and age group, Northern Ireland, 2011

Occupation group	Gender	18 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 64	All aged 18-64
1. Managers and senior officials	Males	7,120	14,961	13,261	9,250	1,986	46,578
	Females	5,620	8,336	6,247	3,818	594	24,615
2. Professional occupations	Males	8,004	10,271	9,992	7,426	1,447	37,140
	Females	8,276	9,959	9,598	5,563	632	34,028
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	Males	12,602	13,798	10,111	5,948	1,185	43,644
	Females	10,959	14,032	10,384	5,062	672	41,109
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	Males	7,292	7,864	6,705	3,979	726	26,566
	Females	21,715	21,457	16,936	10,198	1,416	71,722
5. Skilled trades occupations	Males	28,372	24,232	20,566	14,062	3,647	90,879
	Females	1,911	2,732	2,453	1,908	515	9,519
6. Personal service occupations	Males	1,529	1,621	1,484	1,317	393	6,344
	Females	11,950	9,929	8,661	6,259	919	37,718
7. Sales and customer service occupations	Males	7,149	2,356	1,498	1,311	372	12,686
	Females	15,067	7,783	5,619	4,150	712	33,331
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	Males	14,315	17,172	12,995	9,991	2,482	56,955
	Females	4,104	3,505	2,750	1,785	285	12,429
9. Elementary occupations	Males	13,922	10,905	7,844	6,474	2,038	41,183
	Females	8,208	8,045	8,643	8,028	1,813	34,737
All occupations	Males	100,305	103,180	84,456	59,758	14,276	361,975
	Females	87,810	85,778	71,291	46,771	7,558	299,208



#### COMMENTARY

- A large proportion of those employed in Sales and Customer Service occupations are aged 18-29 (higher proportion of males than females).
- Almost half of those in Managerial/Senior Official occupations are aged less than 39 years.

Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>  
Occupation classification SOC2000 (Standard Occupation Classification) has been used. <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/archived-standard-classifications/standard-occupational-classification-2000/index.html>

## EMPLOYMENT – PEOPLE EMPLOYED

### 4.15 Number of people in employment (thousands) by age group, Northern Ireland, 1995 - 2015

Gender	First quarter of:	Number in employment by age group (thousands)			
		18-24	25-49	50-64	Total (18-64)
Males	1995	51	213	63	327
	2000	54	235	78	367
	2005	50	249	93	392
	2010	45	254	96	395
	2015	42	267	112	421
Females	1995	41	177	43	261
	2000	46	197	56	299
	2005	49	220	62	331
	2010	48	237	76	361
	2015	40	236	96	372
Persons	1995	92	390	106	588
	2000	100	432	134	666
	2005	99	468	155	722
	2010	93	491	172	756
	2015	81	503	208	792



#### COMMENTARY

- In 2015, there were 792,000 people aged 18-64 employed (males 53%, females 47%)
- The number of people employed has increased from 588,000 to 792,000 in the last twenty years.
- The proportion of males employed who are aged 18-24 has decreased since 1995. A similar picture can be seen for females in this age group. The proportion of males and females employed who are aged 50-64 has increased.

Source: Labour Market Statistics (Labour Force Survey), DETINI [http://www.detini.gov.uk/index/what-we-do/deti-stats-index/labour\\_market\\_statistics.htm](http://www.detini.gov.uk/index/what-we-do/deti-stats-index/labour_market_statistics.htm)  
 Age group 50-64 for females refers to 50 - 59  
 Data for 1995-2010 refers to quarter December to February

## EMPLOYMENT – PEOPLE UNEMPLOYED

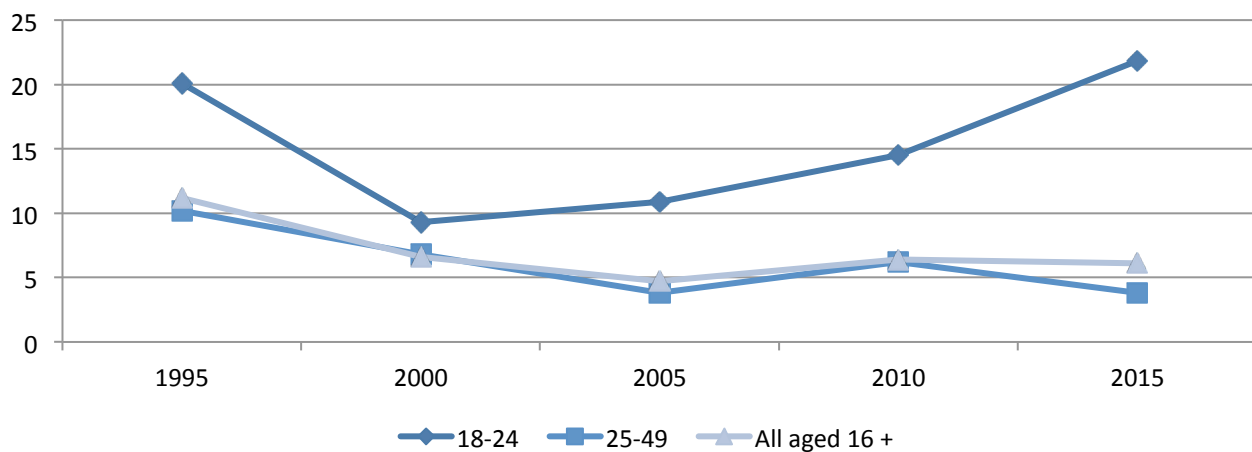
### 4.16 Number of people unemployed (thousands) by age group, Northern Ireland, 1995 - 2015

Age Group		First quarter of:				
		1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
18-24	No.	23	10	12	16	23
	%	20.1	9.3	10.9	14.5	21.8
25-49	No.	44	32	19	32	20
	%	10.2	6.8	3.8	6.2	3.8
50+	No.	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	11
	%	7.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.4
All aged 16 +	No.	78	49	37	53	54
	%	11.2	6.6	4.7	6.4	6.1

#### COMMENTARY

- Following a decrease up to 2005, the proportion of people aged 16 and over who are unemployed increased in 2010 with a slight fall in 2015.
- The unemployment rate is highest amongst those aged 18-24 years and in 2015 reached the highest level in the years shown.

Unemployment rate (%) by selected age group, Northern Ireland, 1995 - 2015



Source: Labour Market Statistics (Labour Force Survey), DETINI

[http://www.detini.gov.uk/index/what-we-do/deti-stats-index/labour\\_market\\_statistics.htm](http://www.detini.gov.uk/index/what-we-do/deti-stats-index/labour_market_statistics.htm)

Data for 1995-2010 refers to quarter December to February

N/A - for some years the sample size for those aged 50+ was too small to be reliable

## EMPLOYMENT – CLAIMANT COUNT

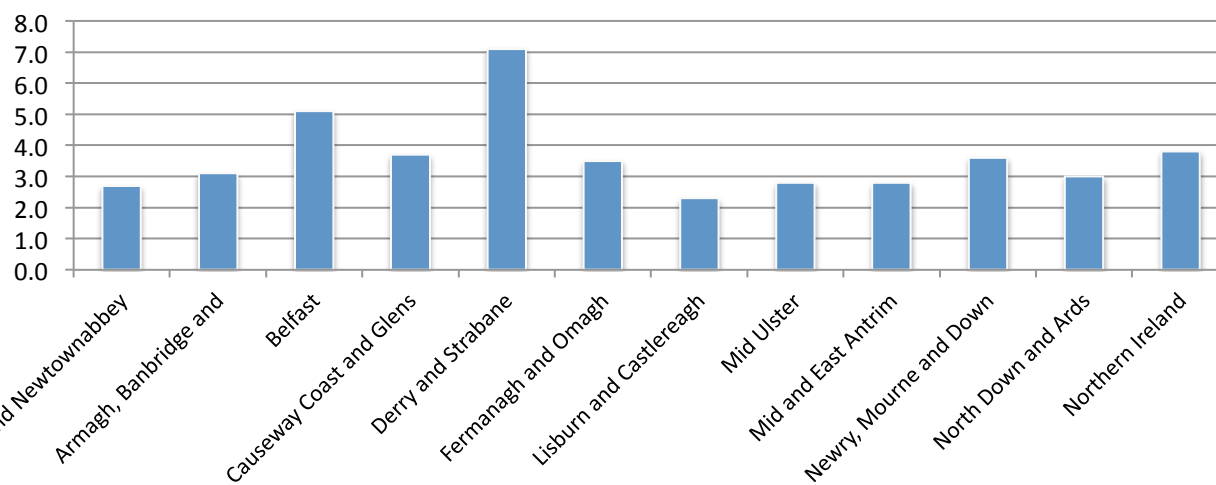
### 4.17 Claimant Count by gender, District Council Areas, April 2015

Council Area	Number of claimants			% of working age		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Antrim and Newtownabbey	1,707	686	2,393	3.9	1.5	2.7
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	2,724	1,268	3,992	4.2	2.0	3.1
Belfast	8,206	3,038	11,244	7.6	2.7	5.1
Causeway Coast and Glens	2,386	978	3,364	5.3	2.2	3.7
Derry and Strabane	4,693	2,077	6,770	9.9	4.3	7.1
Fermanagh and Omagh	1,745	819	2,564	4.8	2.3	3.5
Lisburn and Castlereagh	1,359	664	2,023	3.2	1.5	2.3
Mid Ulster	1,515	856	2,371	3.6	2.0	2.8
Mid and East Antrim	1,764	796	2,560	3.9	1.8	2.8
Newry, Mourne and Down	2,782	1,161	3,943	5.0	2.1	3.6
North Down and Ards	2,103	845	2,948	4.4	1.7	3.0
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>30,984</b>	<b>13,188</b>	<b>44,172</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>

#### COMMENTARY

- At April 2015, the proportion claiming unemployment related benefits was highest in Derry and Strabane Council area at 7.1% of the working age population (NI=3.8%).
- The claimant count is lowest in those who live in Lisburn and Castlereagh Council area (2.3%) and lower than the NI average (3.8%).
- The claimant count is lowest amongst males in Lisburn and Castlereagh Council area (3.2%) and in females in Antrim and Newtownabbey and Lisburn and Castlereagh Council areas (1.5%).
- At April 2015, in all Council areas, the proportion claiming was lower in females than in males.

Claimant Count as % of working age (persons), District Council Areas, April 2015



Source: Labour Market Statistics, DETINI

[http://www.detini.gov.uk/index/what-we-do/deti-stats-index/labour\\_market\\_statistics.htm](http://www.detini.gov.uk/index/what-we-do/deti-stats-index/labour_market_statistics.htm)

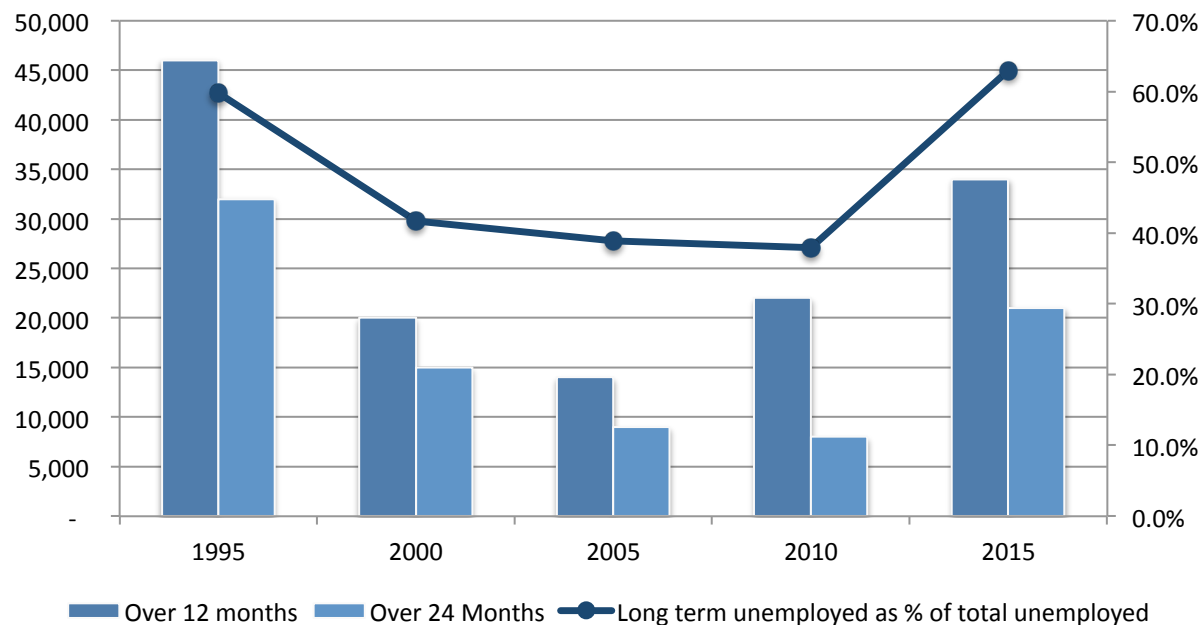
The Claimant Count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. Claimant Count Unemployment rates are expressed as a percentage of the working age population and are calculated by expressing the numbers of claimants at that time as a percentage of the resident working age population (16-64).

## EMPLOYMENT – LONG TERM UNEMPLOYED

### 4.18 Number of persons by length of time unemployed, Northern Ireland, 1995 - 2015

First quarter of:	Long term unemployed by length of time unemployed		Total unemployed (all timescales)	Long term unemployed as % of total unemployed
	Over 12 months	Over 24 months		
1995	46,000	32,000	77,000	59.7%
2000	20,000	15,000	48,000	41.7%
2005	14,000	9,000	36,000	38.9%
2010	22,000	8,000	58,000	37.9%
2015	34,000	21,000	54,000	63.0%

Number of persons by length of time unemployed, NI, 1995 - 2015



#### COMMENTARY

- In the first quarter of 2015, there were 34,000 people in Northern Ireland who were long term unemployed (more than one year). This represents 63% of all who are unemployed.
- Of the total long term unemployed, 39% have been unemployed for more than two years.
- The total number long term unemployed had been falling up to 2005, however based on the data shown, the numbers increased in 2010 with a small drop in 2015.
- The number of people who were unemployed for more than two years increased substantially as at the first quarter of 2015, from 8,000 in 2010 to 21,000 in 2015.

Source: Labour Market Statistics (Labour Force Survey), DETINI

[http://www.detini.gov.uk/index/what-we-do/deti-stats-index/labour\\_market\\_statistics.htm](http://www.detini.gov.uk/index/what-we-do/deti-stats-index/labour_market_statistics.htm)

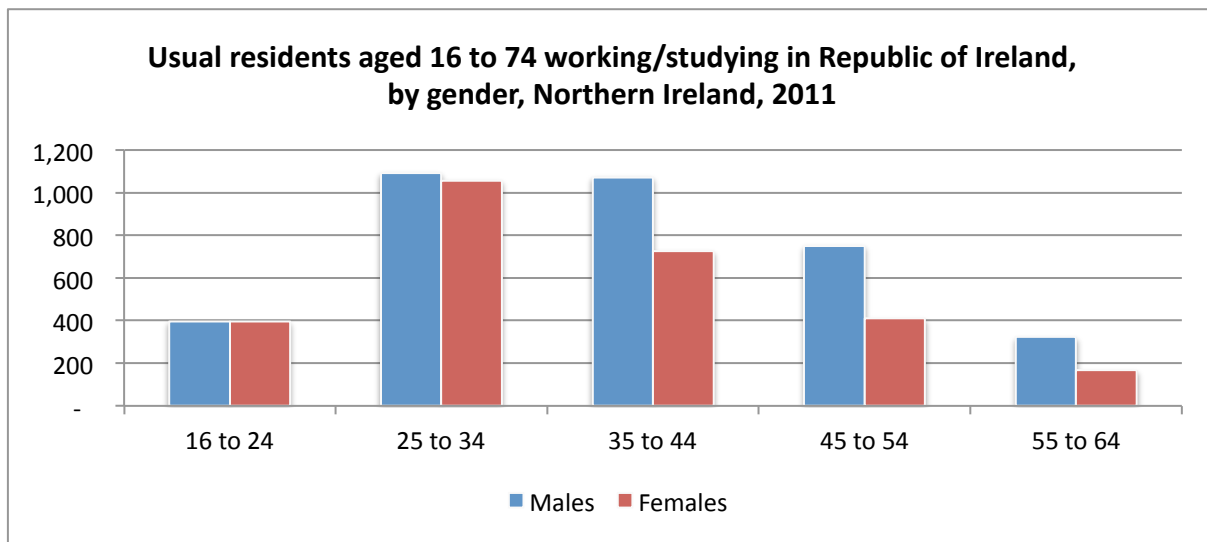
Data refers to those aged 16 to 64 years

Figures for "Over 24 months" include the figures shown for "Over 12 months"

## EMPLOYMENT – WORKING / STUDYING IN REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

### 4.19 Usual residents aged 16 to 74 in full-time education and/or who are in employment and working in Republic of Ireland, by gender, Northern Ireland, 2011

Age group	Males	Females	Persons
16 to 24	396	396	792
25 to 34	1,091	1,056	2,147
35 to 44	1,072	726	1,798
45 to 54	751	409	1,160
55 to 64	322	167	489
<b>All aged 16 - 64</b>	<b>3,632</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>6,386</b>



#### COMMENTARY

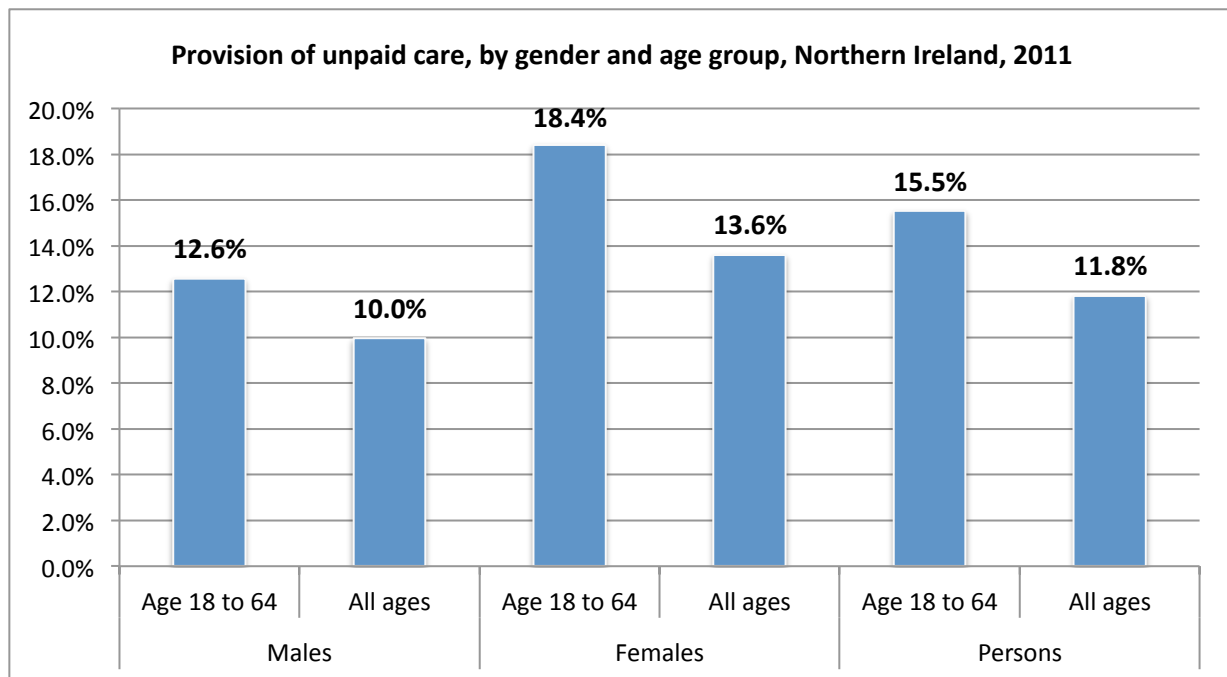
- In 2011, almost 6,400 people aged 16-74 years were studying or employed in the Republic of Ireland (representing less than 1% of the 16-74 population).
- Of these, 57% were male, 43% female.
- A majority of those working/studying in the Republic of Ireland were aged 25-44 (62%).

Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA  
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>

## RESPONSIBILITIES - CARING

### 4.20 Provision of unpaid care, by gender and age group, 2011

Gender	Age band	All usual residents, Northern Ireland				
		All usual residents	Provides unpaid care (%)		Provides no unpaid care (%)	
Males	Age 18 to 64	552,009	69,314	12.6%	482,695	87.4%
	All ages	887,323	88,367	10.0%	798,956	90.0%
Females	Age 18 to 64	564,371	103,865	18.4%	460,506	81.6%
	All ages	923,540	125,613	13.6%	797,927	86.4%
Persons	Age 18 to 64	1,116,380	173,179	15.5%	943,201	84.5%
	All ages	1,810,863	213,980	11.8%	1,596,883	88.2%



#### COMMENTARY

- Figures from the 2011 Census would suggest that there are over 6.5 million carers across the UK.
- Nearly 214,000 people provide unpaid care in Northern Ireland (or over 1 in every 8 persons). Of these, 173,000 (81%) are aged 18-64 years – see Sections 4.21 – 4.23.
- Ten years ago, the 2001 Census revealed that there were 185,000 carers in Northern Ireland (154,000 aged 18-64 years), therefore an increase of almost 19,000 people in this age group over these years.
- The percentage of the population aged 18-64 having a caring role in 2001 was 15.5%, with a similar percentage in 2011.

Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>

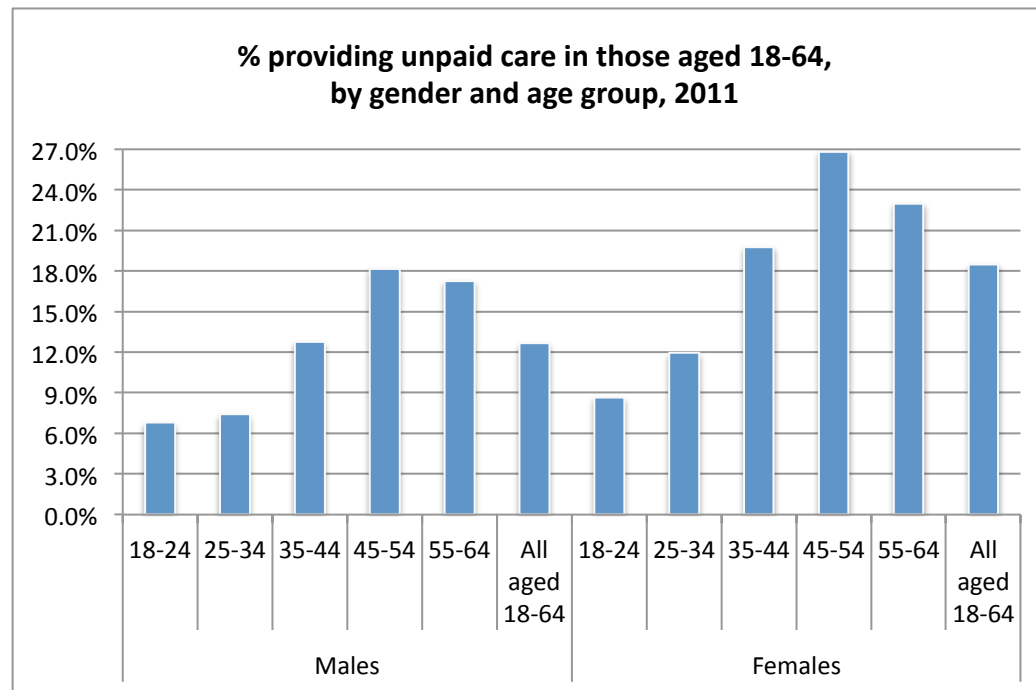
"Provision of unpaid care" - the term 'care' covers any unpaid help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or problems related to old age.



## RESPONSIBILITIES - CARING

### 4.21 Provision of unpaid care by those aged 18-64, by gender and age group, 2011

Gender	Age Group	All usual residents		
		Total residents	Provides care	% providing unpaid care
Males	18-24	86,688	5,882	6.8%
	25-34	117,942	8,731	7.4%
	35-44	123,974	15,829	12.8%
	45-54	122,017	22,165	18.2%
	55-64	95,282	16,453	17.3%
	<b>All aged 18-64</b>	<b>545,903</b>	<b>69,060</b>	<b>12.7%</b>
Females	18-24	84,188	7,293	8.7%
	25-34	124,606	14,880	11.9%
	35-44	129,123	25,545	19.8%
	45-54	125,296	33,601	26.8%
	55-64	97,113	22,322	23.0%
	<b>All aged 18-64</b>	<b>560,326</b>	<b>103,641</b>	<b>18.5%</b>
Persons	18-24	170,876	13,175	7.7%
	25-34	242,548	23,611	9.7%
	35-44	253,097	41,374	16.3%
	45-54	247,313	55,766	22.5%
	55-64	192,395	38,775	20.2%
	<b>All aged 18-64</b>	<b>1,106,229</b>	<b>172,701</b>	<b>15.6%</b>



#### COMMENTARY

- In 2011, over 170,000 people provided unpaid care. Of these 60% were female.
- 13% of males and 19% of females aged 18-64 provided unpaid care.
- The group who have the highest proportion of people providing unpaid care are women aged 45-54 years (26.8%).

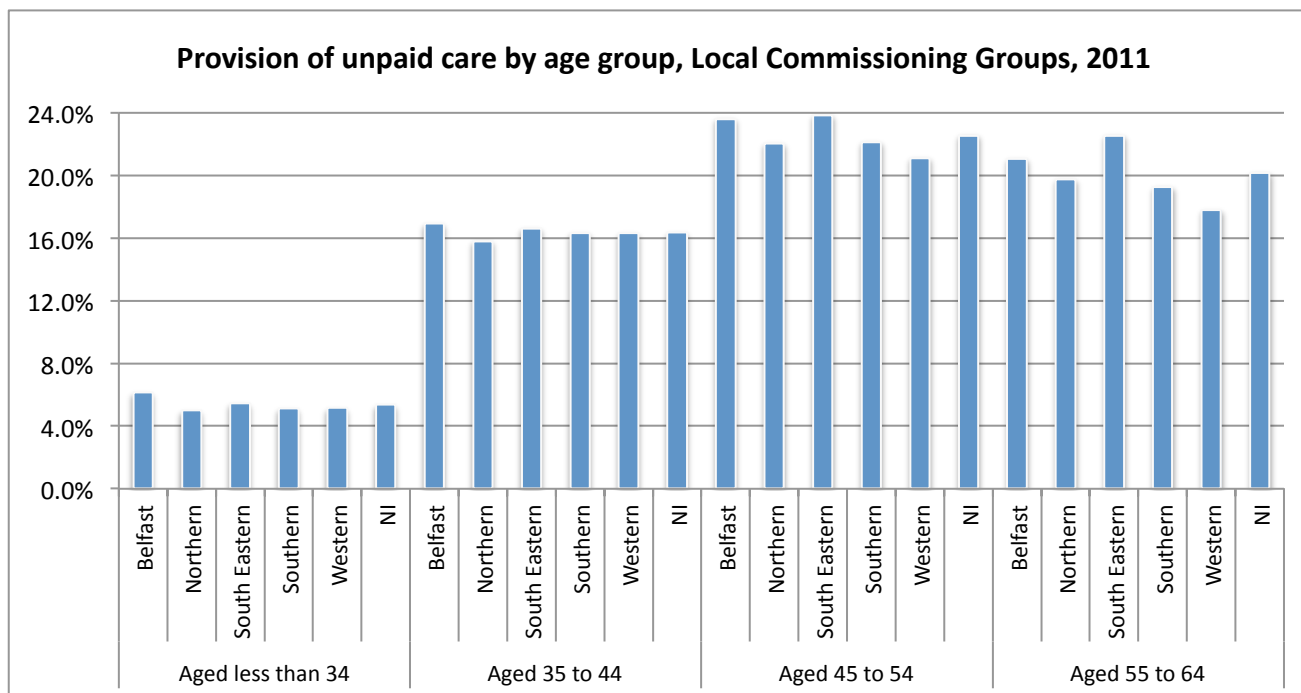
Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>

"Provision of unpaid care" - the term 'care' covers any unpaid help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or problems related to old age.

## RESPONSIBILITIES - CARING

### 4.22 Provision of unpaid care by age group, Local Commissioning Groups, 2011

Age group	LCG	% providing unpaid care
Aged less than 34	Belfast	6.2%
	Northern	5.0%
	South Eastern	5.5%
	Southern	5.1%
	Western	5.1%
	NI	5.4%
Aged 35 to 44	Belfast	16.9%
	Northern	15.8%
	South Eastern	16.6%
	Southern	16.3%
	Western	16.3%
	NI	16.3%
Aged 45 to 54	Belfast	23.6%
	Northern	22.0%
	South Eastern	23.8%
	Southern	22.1%
	Western	21.1%
	NI	22.5%
Aged 55 to 64	Belfast	21.0%
	Northern	19.8%
	South Eastern	22.5%
	Southern	19.3%
	Western	17.8%
	NI	20.2%
All aged less than 65	Belfast	12.3%
	Northern	11.6%
	South Eastern	12.8%
	Southern	11.2%
	Western	11.1%
	NI	11.8%



#### COMMENTARY

- In those aged less than 65 years, there are small differences across the LCGs with 12.8% of those in the South East providing care, compared to 11.1% in Western area.
- There is little variation across LCGs in the younger age groups (less than 34 and 35-44 years), however the percentage caring differs slightly by LCG in the older age groups.

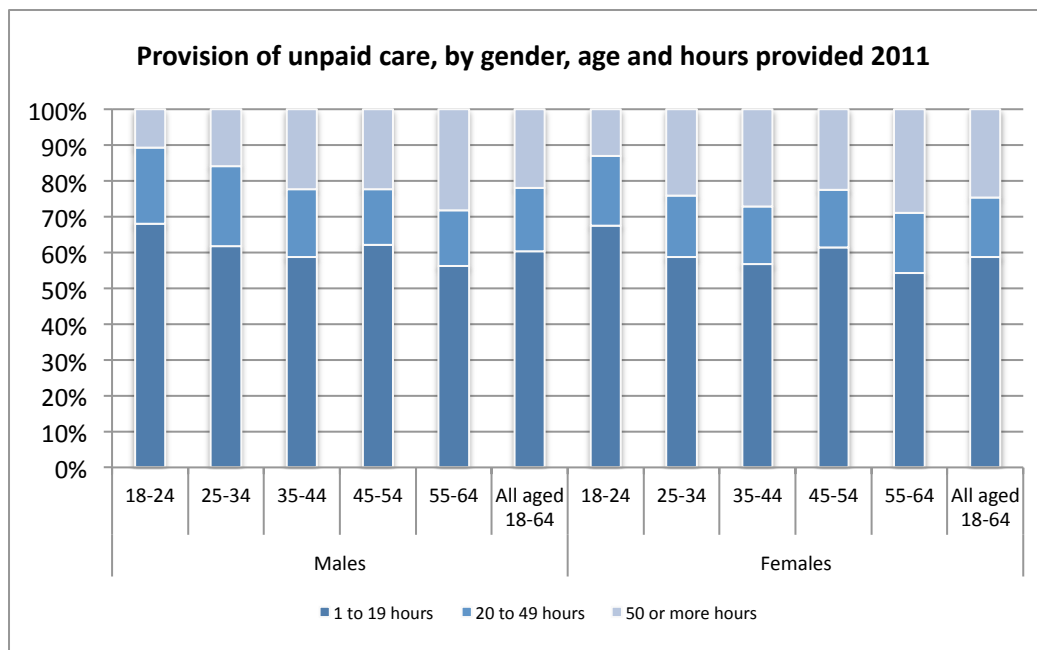
Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>

"Provision of unpaid care" - the term 'care' covers any unpaid help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or problems related to old age.

## RESPONSIBILITIES - CARING

### 4.23 Provision of unpaid care, by gender, age and number of hours provided, 2011

Gender	Age Group	All usual residents/No. of hours unpaid care provided each week				
		Total	Total providing care	1 to 19 hours	20 to 49 hours	50 or more hours
Males	18-24	86,688	5,882	4,000	1,256	626
	25-34	117,942	8,731	5,386	1,963	1,382
	35-44	123,974	15,829	9,308	2,978	3,543
	45-54	122,017	22,165	13,763	3,457	4,945
	55-64	95,282	16,453	9,248	2,565	4,640
	<b>All aged 18-64</b>	<b>545,903</b>	<b>69,060</b>	<b>41,705</b>	<b>12,219</b>	<b>15,136</b>
Females	18-24	84,188	7,293	4,926	1,416	951
	25-34	124,606	14,880	8,730	2,571	3,579
	35-44	129,123	25,545	14,493	4,115	6,937
	45-54	125,296	33,601	20,618	5,442	7,541
	55-64	97,113	22,322	12,100	3,750	6,472
	<b>All aged 18-64</b>	<b>560,326</b>	<b>103,641</b>	<b>60,867</b>	<b>17,294</b>	<b>25,480</b>
Persons	18-24	170,876	13,175	8,926	2,672	1,577
	25-34	242,548	23,611	14,116	4,534	4,961
	35-44	253,097	41,374	23,801	7,093	10,480
	45-54	247,313	55,766	34,381	8,899	12,486
	55-64	192,395	38,775	21,348	6,315	11,112
	<b>All aged 18-64</b>	<b>1,106,229</b>	<b>172,701</b>	<b>102,572</b>	<b>29,513</b>	<b>40,616</b>



#### COMMENTARY

- At the Census 2011, over 170,000 people aged 18-64 provided unpaid care.
- Of these, almost 41,000 (24%) said they provided 50+ hours of unpaid care per week.
- In all age groups and genders, the majority of residents provided less than 20 hours of care per week.
- The proportion of residents providing higher levels of unpaid care (50+ hours), in general, tended to increase with age.

Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>

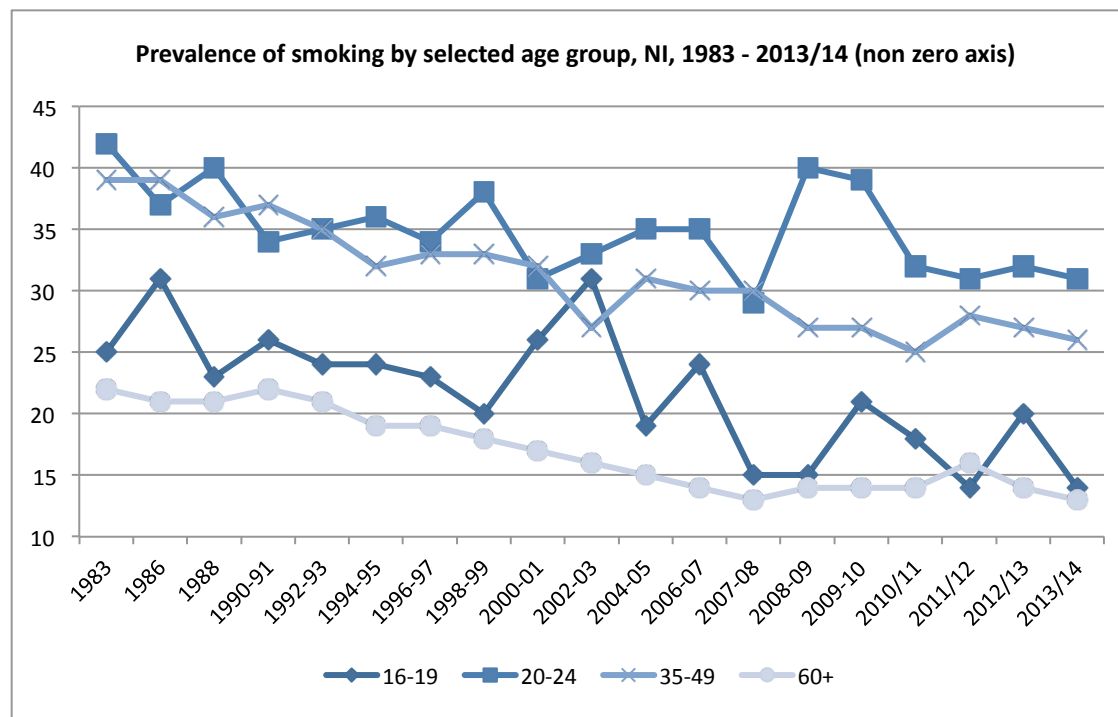
"Provision of unpaid care" - the term 'care' covers any unpaid help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or problems related to old age.

**SECTION 5:**  
**- HOW DO THEY BEHAVE? -**

## RISK BEHAVIOURS - SMOKING

### 5.1 Prevalence of smoking by age group, Northern Ireland, 1983 - 2013/14

	% of respondents						All ages
	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59	60+	
1983	25	42	42	39	36	22	33
1986	31	37	41	39	35	21	34
1988	23	40	40	36	30	21	33
1990-91	26	34	40	37	32	22	32
1992-93	24	35	33	35	30	21	30
1994-95	24	36	35	32	27	19	28
1996-97	23	34	37	33	28	19	29
1998-99	20	38	37	33	28	18	29
2000-01	26	31	33	32	26	17	27
2002-03	31	33	32	27	27	16	26
2004-05	19	35	35	31	27	15	26
2006-07	24	35	33	30	28	14	25
2007-08	15	29	31	30	24	13	23
2008-09	15	40	32	27	26	14	24
2009-10	21	39	34	27	24	14	24
2010/11	18	32	34	25	25	14	24
2011/12	14	31	33	28	25	16	25
2012/13	20	32	32	27	22	14	24
2013/14	14	31	25	26	25	13	22



#### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, 22% of the Northern Ireland population (all ages) smoked. This proportion has fallen from 33% in 1983 and shows a downward trend over the years shown.
- In 2013/14, the highest smoking prevalence was found in those aged 20-24 (31%) with only 13% of those aged 60 and over smoking.
- Across the UK, in 2013, 21% of people aged 16 and over in Scotland smoke, 21% in Wales and 21% in England.

Source: Continuous Household Survey 1983-2009/10, Health Survey Northern Ireland 2010/11-2013/14, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/smoking-tables-hsni.xlsx>

In 2010/11 and 2011/12, the base figure for 16-19 year olds was low at less than 50

CHS data is not weighted whilst Health Survey NI data has been weighted by age and gender

Scotland: Scottish Health Survey, 2013 <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/12/9982/downloads>

England: Health Survey for England, 2013 <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB16077>

Wales: Welsh Health Survey, 2013 <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/welsh-health-survey/?lang=en>

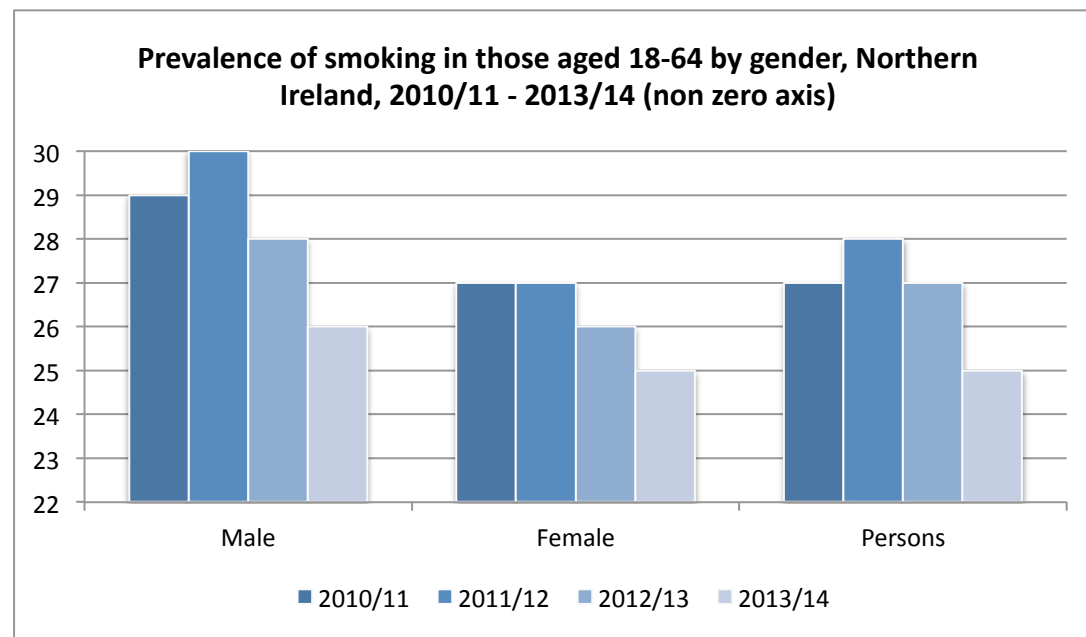
## RISK BEHAVIOURS - SMOKING

### 5.2 Prevalence of smoking in those aged 18-64 by gender, Northern Ireland, 2010/11 - 2013/14

Year	% of those aged 18 - 64 who smoke currently		
	Male	Female	Persons
2010/11	29	27	27
<i>Unweighted base number</i>	1,177	1,799	2,976
2011/12	30	27	28
<i>Unweighted base number</i>	1,278	1,941	3,219
2012/13	28	26	27
<i>Unweighted base number</i>	1,217	1,858	3,075
2013/14	26	25	25
<i>Unweighted base number</i>	1,296	1,918	3,214

#### COMMENTARY

- At 2013/14, 25% of those aged 18-64 smoked. A slightly larger percentage of males smoked (26%) compared to females (25%).
- Figures for those aged 16 and over who smoke by UK country:
  - Northern Ireland (2013/14): male (23%), female (21%)
  - Scotland (2013): male (23%), female (20%)
  - England (2013): male (24%), female (17%)
  - Wales (2013): male (23%), female (20%).



Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI

<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

Scotland: Scottish Health Survey, 2013 <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/12/9982/downloads>

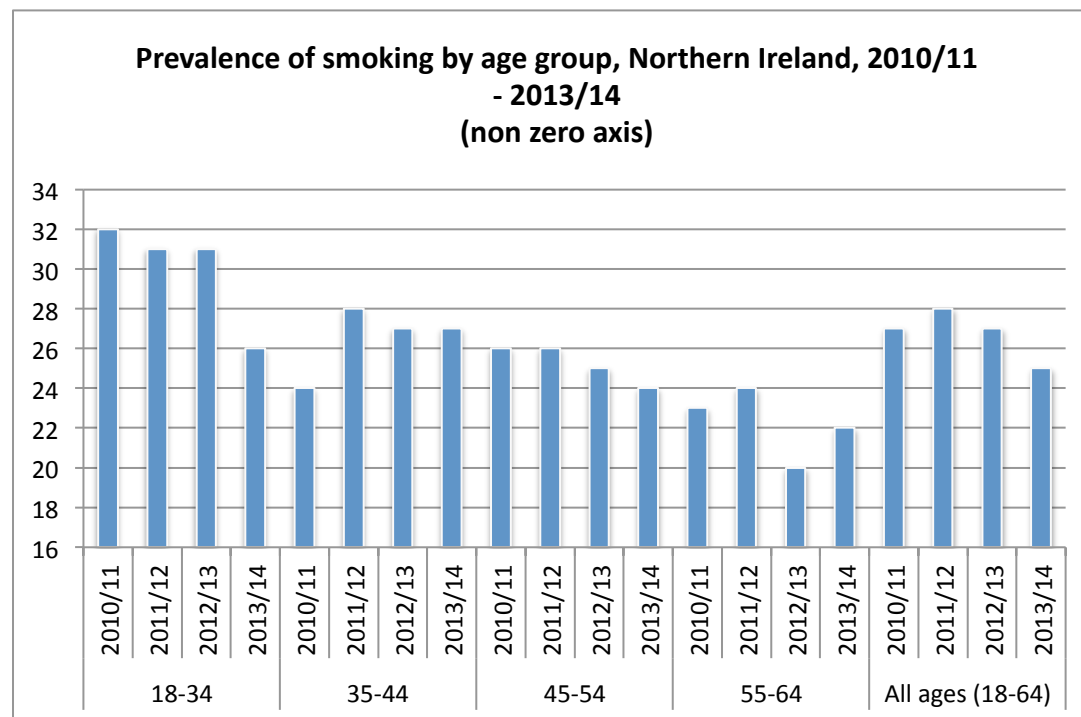
England: Health Survey for England, 2013 <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB16077>

Wales: Welsh Health Survey, 2013 <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/welsh-health-survey/?lang=en>

## RISK BEHAVIOURS - SMOKING

### 5.3 Prevalence of smoking by age group, Northern Ireland, 2010/11 - 2013/14

Age group	Year	% who smoke currently	Unweighted base number
18-34	2010/11	32	878
	2011/12	31	876
	2012/13	31	841
	2013/14	26	874
35-44	2010/11	24	699
	2011/12	28	806
	2012/13	27	717
	2013/14	27	708
45-54	2010/11	26	750
	2011/12	26	829
	2012/13	25	790
	2013/14	24	847
55-64	2010/11	23	649
	2011/12	24	708
	2012/13	20	727
	2013/14	22	785
All ages (18-64)	2010/11	27	2,976
	2011/12	28	3,219
	2012/13	27	3,075
	2013/14	25	3,214



#### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, 25% of those aged 18 – 64 smoked. This has fallen from 27% in 2010/11. The largest proportion of people smoking by age group was in those aged 35-44 (27%).
- Smoking prevalence in those aged 18-34 has fallen considerably when compared to other age groups. 32% of people in this age group smoked in 2010/11, falling to 26% in 2013/14.
- Smoking tends to be less prevalent in older age groups.

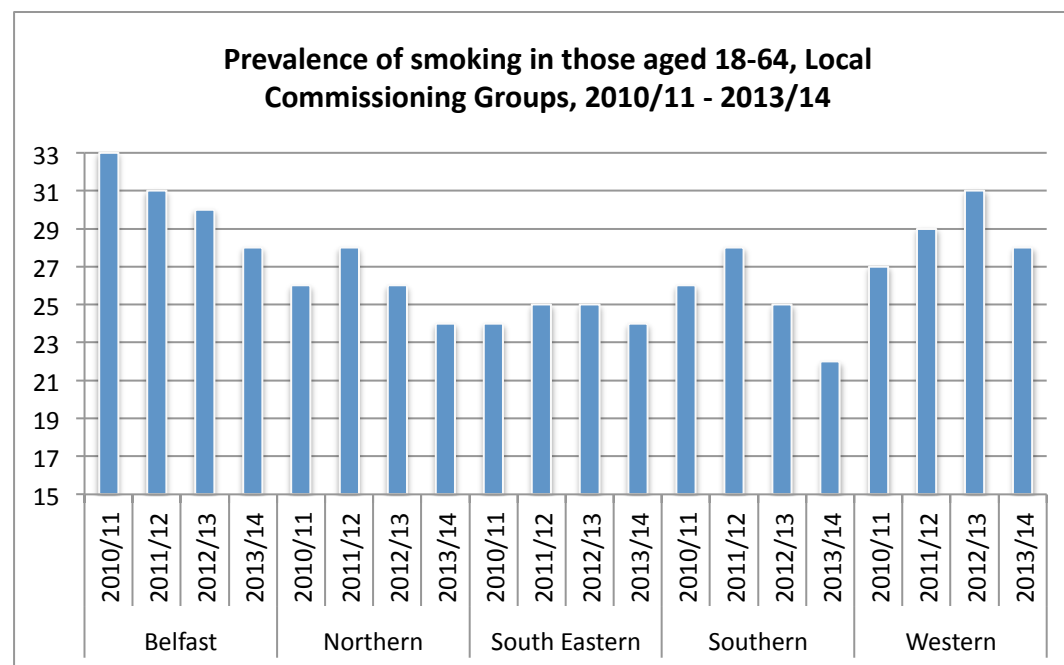
Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

## RISK BEHAVIOURS - SMOKING

### 5.4 Prevalence of smoking in those aged 18-64, Local Commissioning Groups, 2010/11 - 2013/14

LCG	Year	% who smoke currently	Unweighted base number
Belfast	2010/11	33	590
	2011/12	31	621
	2012/13	30	565
	2013/14	28	679
Northern	2010/11	26	766
	2011/12	28	780
	2012/13	26	801
	2013/14	24	777
South Eastern	2010/11	24	554
	2011/12	25	695
	2012/13	25	626
	2013/14	24	588
Southern	2010/11	26	627
	2011/12	28	607
	2012/13	25	616
	2013/14	22	702
Western	2010/11	27	439
	2011/12	29	516
	2012/13	31	467
	2013/14	28	468
Northern Ireland	2010/11	27	2,976
	2011/12	28	3,219
	2012/13	27	3,075
	2013/14	25	3,214

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>



#### COMMENTARY

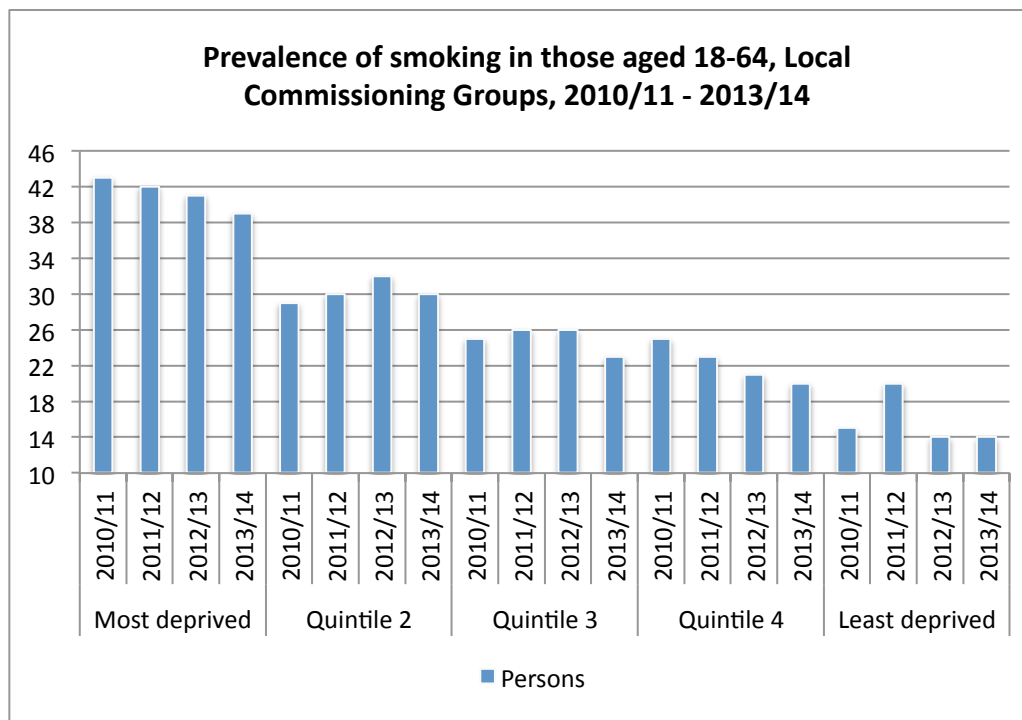
- In 2013/14, Belfast and Western LCGs had the highest smoking prevalence at 28%. Southern LCG had the lowest at 22%.



## RISK BEHAVIOURS - SMOKING

### 5.5 Prevalence of smoking in those aged 18-64, NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 quintile, 2010/11 - 2013/14

Deprivation quintile	Year	% who smoke currently	Unweighted base number
Most deprived	2010/11	43	547
	2011/12	42	614
	2012/13	41	589
	2013/14	39	626
Quintile 2	2010/11	29	652
	2011/12	30	620
	2012/13	32	599
	2013/14	30	630
Quintile 3	2010/11	25	611
	2011/12	26	705
	2012/13	26	651
	2013/14	23	594
Quintile 4	2010/11	25	607
	2011/12	23	654
	2012/13	21	640
	2013/14	20	670
Least deprived	2010/11	15	559
	2011/12	20	626
	2012/13	14	596
	2013/14	14	594



#### COMMENTARY

- The chart shows the contrast in smoking prevalence between those living in the top 20% most deprived areas (39% in 2013/14) and those in the least deprived areas (14%).
- Although the percentage population in more deprived areas who smoke has fallen in the last four years, it is still considerably higher than other areas.

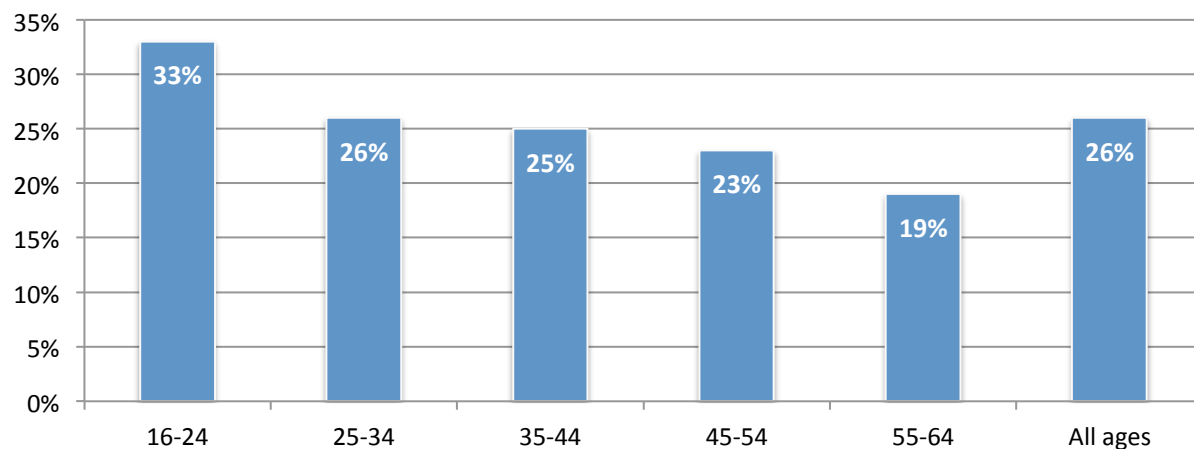
Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

## RISK BEHAVIOURS - SMOKING

### 5.6 Attempts to stop smoking by age group and gender, Northern Ireland, 2013/14

	% of respondents					
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	All ages
Have tried to stop smoking	67	74	75	77	81	74
Have not tried to stop smoking	33	26	25	23	19	26

**% respondents who have not tried to stop smoking, by age group, Northern Ireland, 2013/14**



#### COMMENTARY

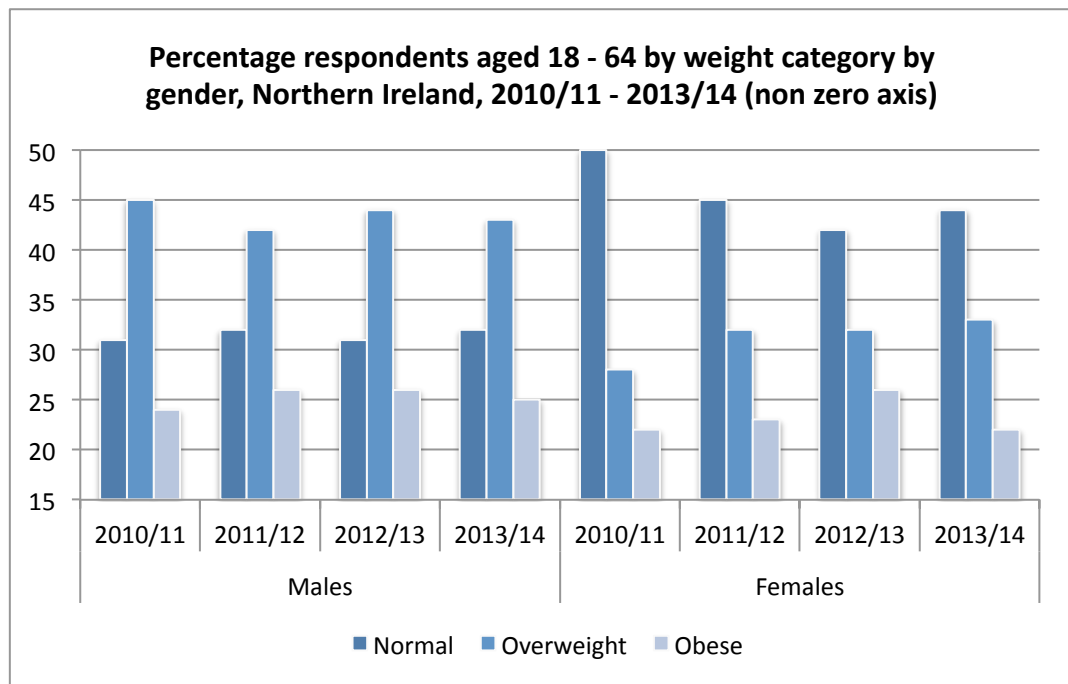
- In 2013/14, 74% of those respondents who smoke and who were aged 16 and over had tried to stop smoking at some time.
- The proportion trying to stop smoking increases with age from 67% of 16-24 year olds to 81% of 55-64 year olds.
- In 2013/14, 26% of the population who smoked have never tried to stop smoking.

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI  
<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

# RISK BEHAVIOURS - OBESITY

## 5.7 Percentage respondents aged 18 - 64 by weight category by gender, Northern Ireland, 2010/11 - 2013/14

Gender	Year	% of respondents			Unweighted base number
		Weight categories			
		Normal	Overweight	Obese	
Males	2010/11	31	45	24	829
	2011/12	32	42	26	1,071
	2012/13	31	44	26	1,015
	2013/14	32	43	25	1,100
Females	2010/11	50	28	22	1,109
	2011/12	45	32	23	1,463
	2012/13	42	32	26	1,428
	2013/14	44	33	22	1,488



### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, 68% of males and 55% of females (aged 18-64) were either overweight or obese.
- In 2013/14, the percentage respondents who were measured as obese ranges from 22% of females to 25% of males.
- The proportion of people (of all ages) who were overweight has remained stable since 1997 (37% in both 1997 and 2013/14), however the percentage obese has increased from 19% in 1997 to 24% in 2013/14.
- Whilst the proportion of females who were obese has increased slightly (20% to 23%), males who were obese have increased from 17% to 25% between 1997 and 2013/14.
- Figures for those aged 16 and over who are overweight/obese by UK country:
  - Northern Ireland (2013/14): male (67%), female (56%)
  - Scotland (2013): male (68%), female (61%)
  - England (2013): male (67%), female (57%)
  - Wales (2013): male (63%), female (54%).

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI

<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

Obese includes morbidly obese and Normal includes those who are considered underweight

Scotland: Scottish Health Survey, 2013 <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/12/9982/downloads>

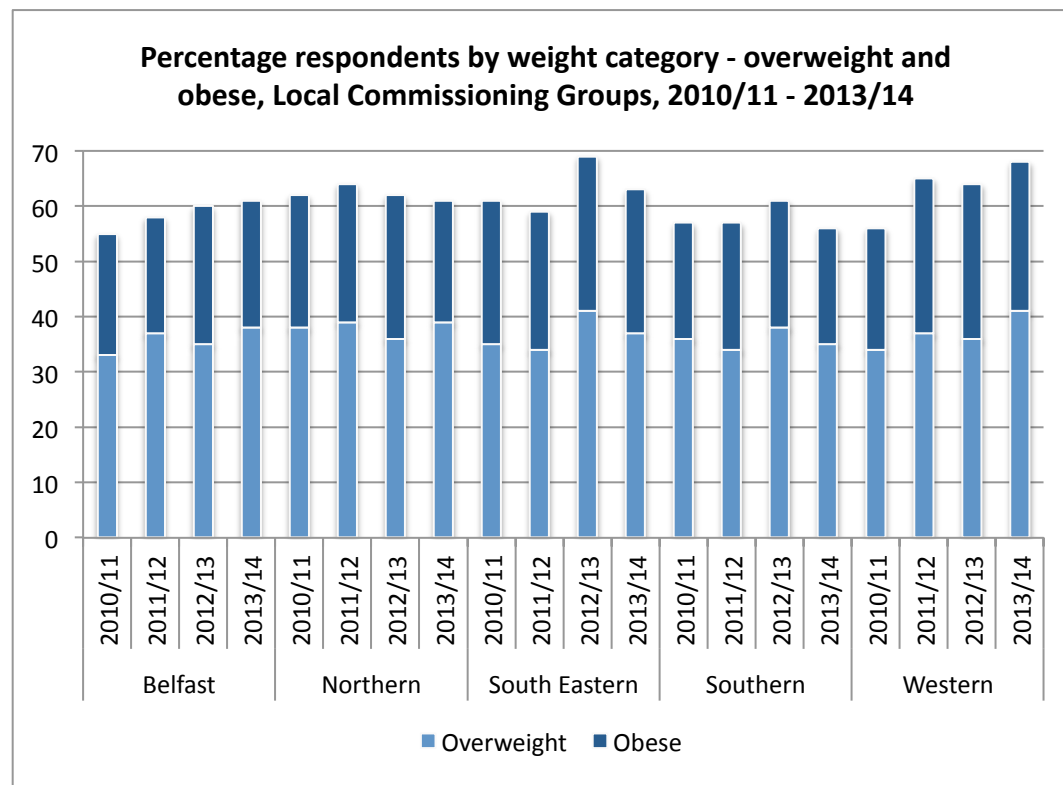
England: Health Survey for England, 2013 <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB16077>

Wales: Welsh Health Survey, 2013 <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/welsh-health-survey/?lang=en>

# RISK BEHAVIOURS - OBESITY

## 5.8 Percentage respondents aged 18 - 64 by weight category, Local Commissioning Groups, 2010/11 - 2013/14

LCG	Year	% of respondents			Unweighted base number
		Weight categories			
		Normal	Overweight	Obese	
Belfast	2010/11	46	33	22	425
	2011/12	41	37	21	489
	2012/13	40	35	25	441
	2013/14	40	38	23	547
Northern	2010/11	38	38	24	568
	2011/12	36	39	25	617
	2012/13	38	36	26	655
	2013/14	38	39	22	654
South Eastern	2010/11	39	35	26	333
	2011/12	40	34	25	576
	2012/13	32	41	28	548
	2013/14	37	37	26	507
Southern	2010/11	42	36	21	348
	2011/12	43	34	23	462
	2012/13	39	38	23	444
	2013/14	44	35	21	514
Western	2010/11	44	34	22	264
	2011/12	35	37	28	390
	2012/13	36	36	28	353
	2013/14	32	41	27	366



### COMMENTARY

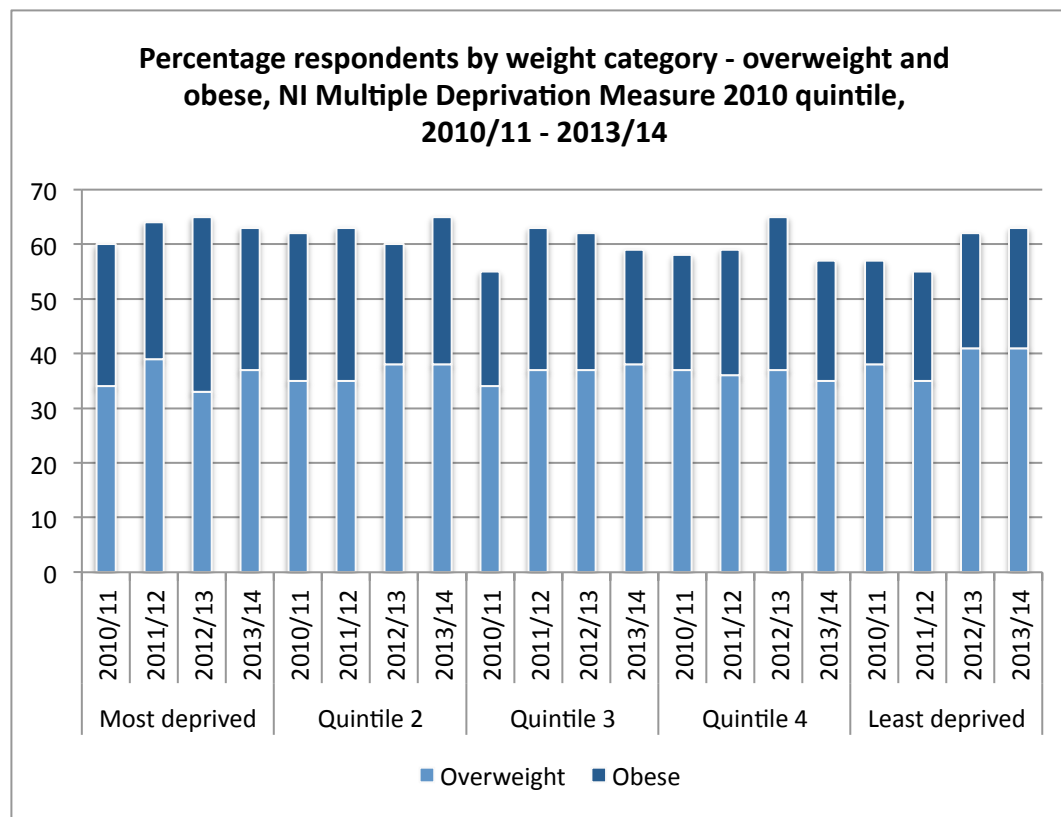
- In 2013/14, the highest levels of those aged 18-64 who were either overweight/obese were found in Western LCG (68%). In the Southern LCG, 56% were either overweight/obese.

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>  
 Obese includes morbidly obese and Normal includes those who are considered underweight

## RISK BEHAVIOURS - OBESITY

### 5.9 Percentage respondents aged 18 - 64 by weight category, NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 quintile, 2010/11 - 2013/14

Deprivation quintile	Year	% of respondents			Unweighted base number
		Weight categories			
		Normal	Overweight	Obese	
Most deprived	2010/11	39	34	26	340
	2011/12	36	39	25	453
	2012/13	35	33	32	460
	2013/14	37	37	26	471
Quintile 2	2010/11	38	35	27	457
	2011/12	36	35	28	483
	2012/13	39	38	22	464
	2013/14	35	38	27	495
Quintile 3	2010/11	45	34	21	404
	2011/12	37	37	26	551
	2012/13	38	37	25	523
	2013/14	40	38	21	574
Quintile 4	2010/11	42	37	21	384
	2011/12	41	36	23	523
	2012/13	35	37	28	514
	2013/14	44	35	22	567
Least deprived	2010/11	43	38	19	353
	2011/12	45	35	20	524
	2012/13	38	41	21	480
	2013/14	37	41	22	481



#### COMMENTARY

- There was little variation in the proportions of those overweight and obese by deprivation quintile.

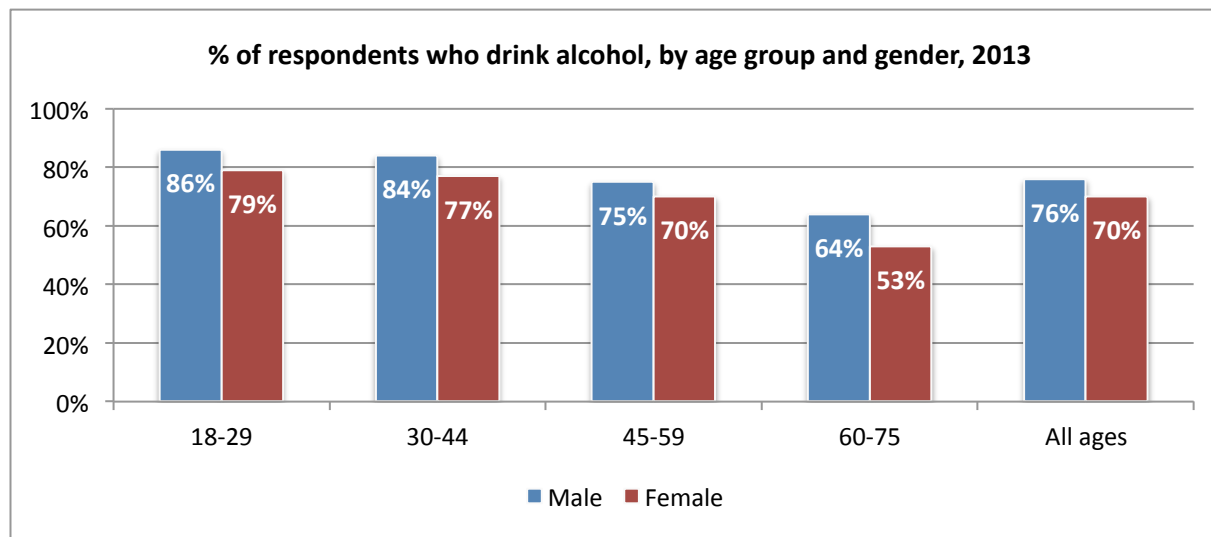
Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>  
 Obese includes morbidly obese and Normal includes those who are considered underweight

## RISK BEHAVIOURS – ALCOHOL INTAKE

### 5.10 Percentage respondents who drink alcohol by age group, Northern Ireland, 2013

Age group	% of respondents who drink alcohol		
	Male	Female	All
18-29	86	79	82
30-44	84	77	80
45-59	75	70	73
60-75	64	53	58
<b>All ages</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>73</b>

Source: Adult Drinking Patterns Survey, DHSSPSNI (PHIRB)  
<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/lscb-adps-2013.pdf>  
 All ages refers to those aged 18 and over



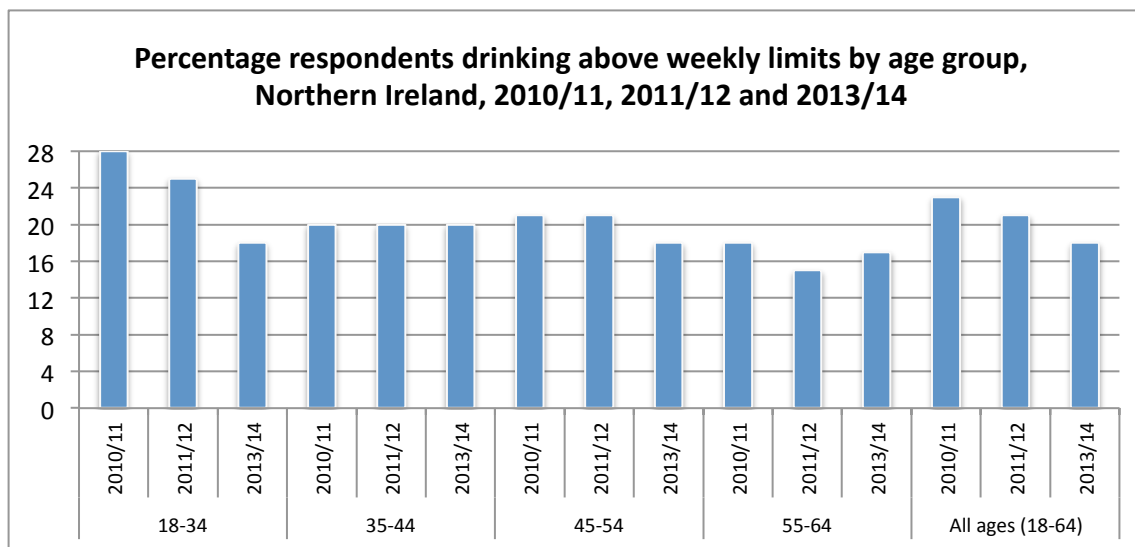
#### COMMENTARY

- 73% of those aged 18 and over drank alcohol at the time of the survey.
- A larger proportion of males (76%) than females (70%) drank alcohol. A similar picture was seen across all age groups.
- Younger adults (aged 18-29 years) were more likely to drink alcohol - 82% than older adults (60-75 years) - 58%.

## RISK BEHAVIOURS – ALCOHOL INTAKE

### 5.11 Percentage respondents drinking above weekly limits by age group, Northern Ireland, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2013/14

Age group	Year	% of respondents	Unweighted base number
18-34	2010/11	28	873
	2011/12	25	873
	2013/14	18	870
35-44	2010/11	20	696
	2011/12	20	804
	2013/14	20	705
45-54	2010/11	21	746
	2011/12	21	827
	2013/14	18	843
55-64	2010/11	18	642
	2011/12	15	704
	2013/14	17	784
All ages (18-64)	2010/11	23	2,957
	2011/12	21	3,208
	2013/14	18	3,202



#### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, 18% of those aged 18-64 drank above the weekly limits. However this figure has fallen since 2010/11 (23%).
- There is little difference in the proportion that drink above weekly limits across the age groups, ranging from 17% of 55-64 year olds to 20% of 35-44 year olds.
- However a sharp decrease can be seen in the 18-34 age group, from 28% in 2010/11 to 18% in 2013/14.

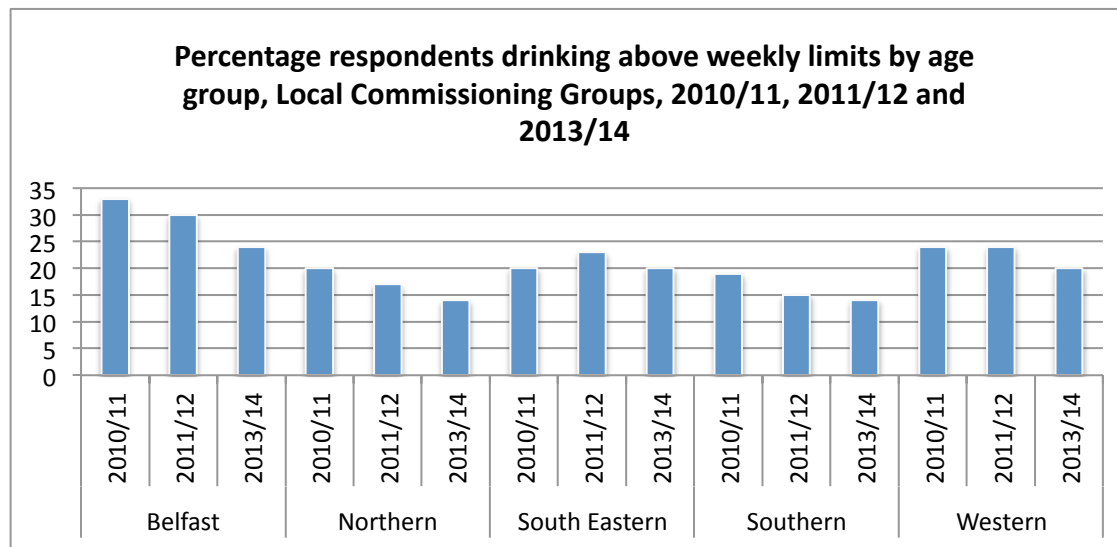
Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

It is recommended that males drink no more than 3 to 4 units of alcohol a day, and females no more than 2 to 3 units a day. Although there are no official weekly recommended drinking limits set, levels of alcohol consumption have been banded into broad categories of risk levels of drinking habits for the Health Survey. On a weekly basis, males drinking 21 units or less are considered to be drinking within sensible limits. The sensible limit for females is 14 units per week or less. It should be noted that it is possible to drink more than the recommended daily limits and still meet this weekly definition.

## RISK BEHAVIOURS – ALCOHOL INTAKE

### 5.12 Percentage respondents aged 18 - 64 drinking above weekly limits by age group, LCGs, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2013/14

LCG	Year	% of respondents	Unweighted base number
Belfast	2010/11	33	588
	2011/12	30	617
	2013/14	24	680
Northern	2010/11	20	761
	2011/12	17	777
	2013/14	14	773
South Eastern	2010/11	20	547
	2011/12	23	695
	2013/14	20	588
Southern	2010/11	19	625
	2011/12	15	605
	2013/14	14	697
Western	2010/11	24	436
	2011/12	24	514
	2013/14	20	464



#### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, a larger proportion of respondents in Belfast LCG drank above the weekly limits (24%). This compared to Northern and Southern LCGs where 14% drank above weekly limits.
- However Belfast LCG has seen substantial improvement in the proportions drinking above weekly limits, falling from 33% in 2010/11 to 24% in 2013/14.
- The proportions drinking above weekly limits has fallen in all areas except South Eastern where it has remained more or less steady.

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

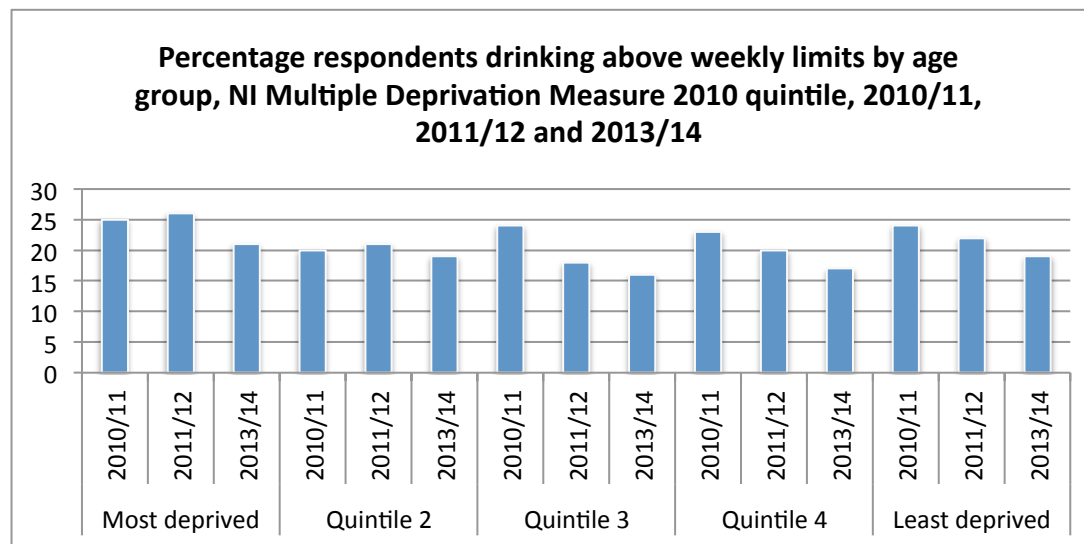
It is recommended that males drink no more than 3 to 4 units of alcohol a day, and females no more than 2 to 3 units a day. Although there are no official weekly recommended drinking limits set, levels of alcohol consumption have been banded into broad categories of risk levels of drinking habits for the Health Survey. On a weekly basis, males drinking 21 units or less are considered to be drinking within sensible limits. The sensible limit for females is 14 units per week or less. It should be noted that it is possible to drink more than the recommended daily limits and still meet this weekly definition.



## RISK BEHAVIOURS – ALCOHOL INTAKE

### 5.13 Percentage respondents aged 18 - 64 drinking above weekly limits by age group and gender, NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 quintile, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2013/14

Deprivation quintile	Year	% of respondents	Unweighted base number
Most deprived	2010/11	25	545
	2011/12	26	612
	2013/14	21	625
Quintile 2	2010/11	20	647
	2011/12	21	615
	2013/14	19	625
Quintile 3	2010/11	24	609
	2011/12	18	705
	2013/14	16	691
Quintile 4	2010/11	23	601
	2011/12	20	652
	2013/14	17	668
Least deprived	2010/11	24	555
	2011/12	22	624
	2013/14	19	593



#### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, the proportion aged 18-64 who drank above weekly limits, was slightly higher in the most deprived areas at 21%, however there is little variance between deprivation quintiles.
- The percentage respondents drinking above weekly limits has fallen in all deprivation quintiles since 2010/11.

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

It is recommended that males drink no more than 3 to 4 units of alcohol a day, and females no more than 2 to 3 units a day. Although there are no official weekly recommended drinking limits set, levels of alcohol consumption have been banded into broad categories of risk levels of drinking habits for the Health Survey. On a weekly basis, males drinking 21 units or less are considered to be drinking within sensible limits. The sensible limit for females is 14 units per week or less. It should be noted that it is possible to drink more than the recommended daily limits and still meet this weekly definition.

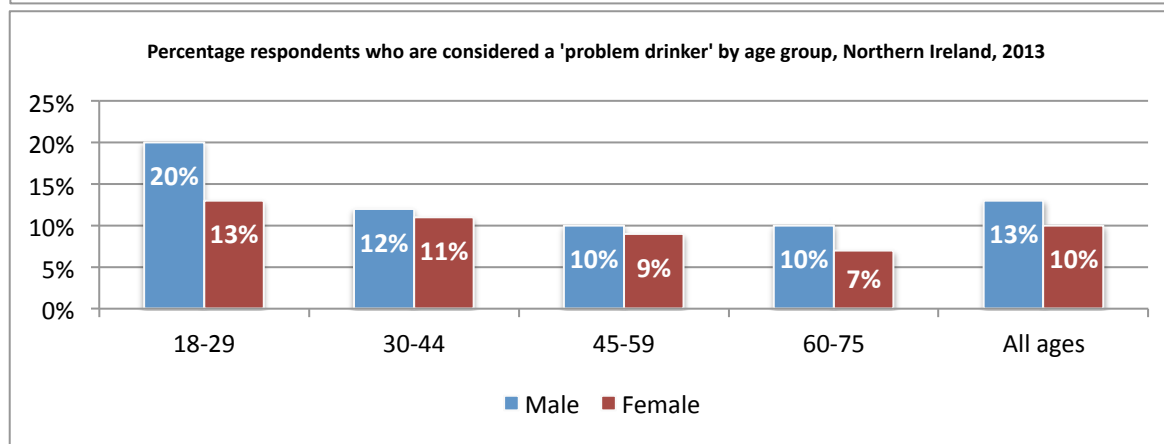
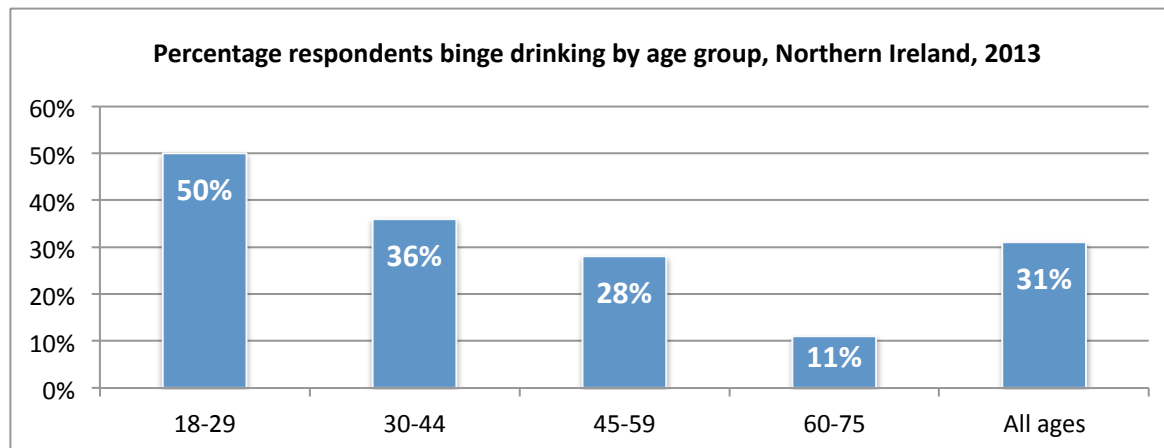
## RISK BEHAVIOURS – ALCOHOL INTAKE

### 5.14 Percentage respondents binge drinking/problem drinker by age group (in the week prior to the survey), Northern Ireland, 2013

	% of respondents				
<b>Binge drinker</b>	<b>18-29</b>	<b>30-44</b>	<b>45-59</b>	<b>60-75</b>	<b>All ages</b>
Binge drinker - Yes	50	36	28	11	31
Binge drinker - No	50	64	72	89	69
<b>Problem Drinking</b>	<b>18-29</b>	<b>30-44</b>	<b>45-59</b>	<b>60-75</b>	<b>All ages</b>
Male	20%	12%	10%	10%	13%
Female	13%	11%	9%	7%	10%
All	17%	11%	9%	9%	11%

#### COMMENTARY

- 31% of those surveyed had engaged in binge drinking, with those in younger age groups more likely to binge drink.
- 11% of respondents were considered to be a “problem drinker”, with males more likely to be identified as problem drinkers than females.
- In both genders, problem drinking was identified more often in younger age groups.



Source: Adult Drinking Patterns Survey, DHSSPSNI (PHIRB) <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/lscb-adps-2013.pdf> All ages refers to those aged 18 and over

**BINGE DRINKING** - The Adult Drinking Patterns Survey defined “binge drinking” as consuming 10 or more units of alcohol in one session for males and 7 or more units of alcohol for females. This may differ from other definitions.

**PROBLEM DRINKING** - A CAGE4 analysis (a test of alcohol dependence developed to identify people who may have a problem with alcohol) was incorporated into the questionnaire. Respondents were asked whether they agreed or not with each of the four statements listed below. Agreeing to two or more of these questions suggests that it is highly likely that a problem with alcohol exists.

I have felt that I ought to Cut down on my drinking.

People have Annoyed me by criticising my drinking.

I have felt ashamed or Guilty about my drinking.

I have had a drink first thing in the morning (Eye opener) to steady my nerves or get rid of a hangover.

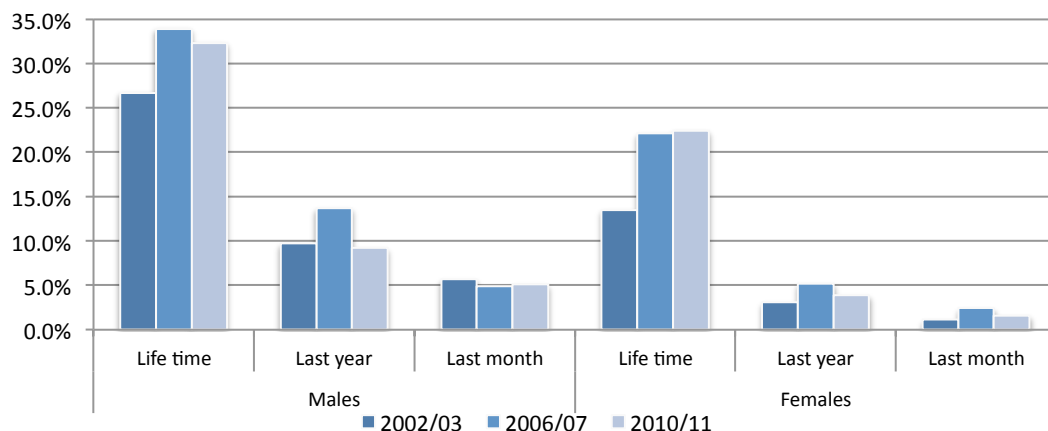
Ewing JA; Detecting alcoholism. The CAGE questionnaire. JAMA. 1984 Oct 12;252(14):1905-7. © 1984 American Medical Association

## RISK BEHAVIOURS – DRUGS

### 5.15 Prevalence of drug use (any illegal drug) by gender in those aged 15-64, Northern Ireland, 2002/03, 2006/07, 2010/11

	Prevalence	2002/03	2006/07	2010/11
<b>Males</b>	Life time	26.7	33.9	32.3
	Last year	9.7	13.7	9.2
	Last month	5.7	4.9	5.1
<b>Females</b>	Life time	13.5	22.1	22.4
	Last year	3.1	5.2	3.9
	Last month	1.1	2.4	1.6

Prevalence of drug use (any illegal drug) by gender in those aged 15-64, Northern Ireland, 2002/03, 2006/07, 2010/11



#### COMMENTARY

- In Northern Ireland, in 2010/11, 27% of those aged 15-64 stated that they had ever used drugs, 7% in the year prior to the survey and 3% used drugs in the last month prior to the survey. These results are similar to Republic of Ireland.
- In 2010/11, 32% of males and 22% of females stated that they have ever used illegal drugs. This falls to 5% and almost 2% respectively who used drugs in the last month (prior to the survey).
- Since the survey in 2006/7, lifetime use of any illegal drugs on the island of Ireland increased from 25% in 2006/7 to 27% in 2010/11 among all adults (15-64 years). While lifetime prevalence has increased, no significant changes were recorded in either last year or last month use of any illegal drugs between 2006/7 and 2010/11.

Source: All Ireland Drug Prevalence Survey, DHSSPSNI (PHIRB)

2002/03 - [http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/drug\\_use\\_bulletin1.pdf](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/drug_use_bulletin1.pdf)

2006/07 - <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/first-results-200607-drug-prevalence-survey.pdf>

2010/11 - [http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/bulletin\\_1-ni\\_prevalence\\_rates.pdf](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/bulletin_1-ni_prevalence_rates.pdf)

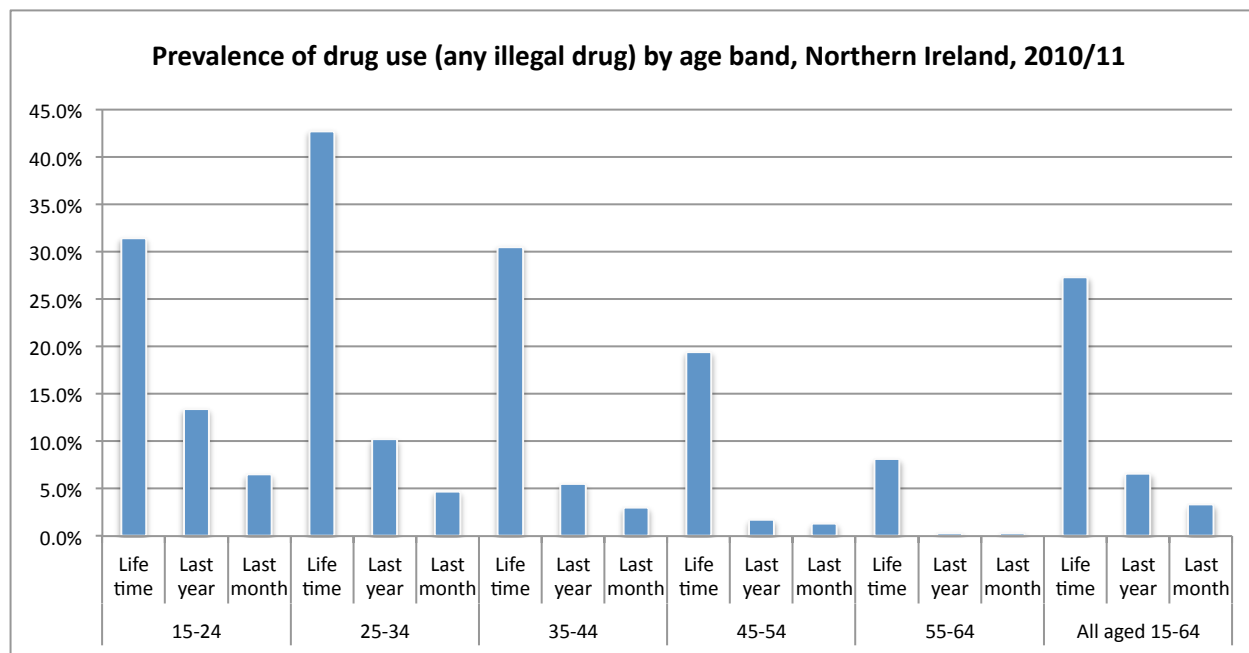
"Any illegal drug" refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

Prevalence refers to the proportion of a population who have used a drug over a particular time period. Prevalence is measured by asking respondents in a representative sample drawn from the population to recall their use of drugs. The three most widely used recall periods are: lifetime (ever used a drug), last year (used a drug in the last twelve months), and last month (used a drug in the last 30 days). Provided that a sample is representative of the total population, prevalence information obtained from a sample can be used to infer prevalence in the population. Lifetime prevalence refers to the proportion of the sample that reported ever having used the named drug at the time they were surveyed. A person who records lifetime prevalence may or may not be currently using the drug. Lifetime prevalence should not be interpreted as meaning that people have necessarily used a drug over a long period of time or that they will use the drug in future. Last year prevalence refers to the proportion of the sample that reported using a named drug in the year prior to the survey. Last year prevalence is often referred to as recent use. Last month prevalence refers to the proportion of the sample that reported using a named drug in the 30 day period prior to the survey. Last month prevalence is often referred to as current use. A proportion of those reporting current use may be occasional (or first-time) users who happen to have used in the period leading up to the survey – it should therefore be appreciated that current use is not synonymous with regular use.

## RISK BEHAVIOURS – DRUGS

### 5.16 Prevalence of drug use (any illegal drug) by age band, Northern Ireland, 2002/03, 2006/07, 2010/11

Age group	Prevalence	2002/03	2006/07	2010/11
15-24	Life time	28.5	38.4	31.4
	Last year	14.5	19.0	13.4
	Last month	9.0	6.3	6.5
25-34	Life time	33.2	42.1	42.7
	Last year	8.8	15.5	10.2
	Last month	3.3	5.5	4.7
35-44	Life time	18.4	28.1	30.5
	Last year	3.7	5.8	5.5
	Last month	2.0	3.0	3.0
45-54	Life time	8.9	19.6	19.4
	Last year	1.7	3.1	1.7
	Last month	0.7	1.8	1.3
55-64	Life time	4.0	6.4	8.1
	Last year	0.6	1.4	0.3
	Last month	0.5	0.7	0.3
All aged 15-64	Life time	20.0	28.0	27.3
	Last year	6.4	9.4	6.6
	Last month	3.4	3.6	3.3



#### COMMENTARY

- Prevalence of drug use (life time) was highest amongst those aged 25-34, with almost 43% stating they had used illegal drugs. Prevalence figures for this age group have increased since 2002/03.
- Drug use in the last month (prior to the survey) was very low at 3.3% in those aged 15-64 years, with even smaller proportions in the older age groups.

Source: All Ireland Drug Prevalence Survey, DHSSPSNI (PHIRB)

2002/03 - [http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/drug\\_use\\_bulletin1.pdf](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/drug_use_bulletin1.pdf)

2006/07 - <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/first-results-200607-drug-prevalence-survey.pdf>

2010/11 - [http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/bulletin\\_1-ni\\_prevalence\\_rates.pdf](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/bulletin_1-ni_prevalence_rates.pdf)

“Any illegal drug” refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents

## RISK BEHAVIOURS – DRUGS

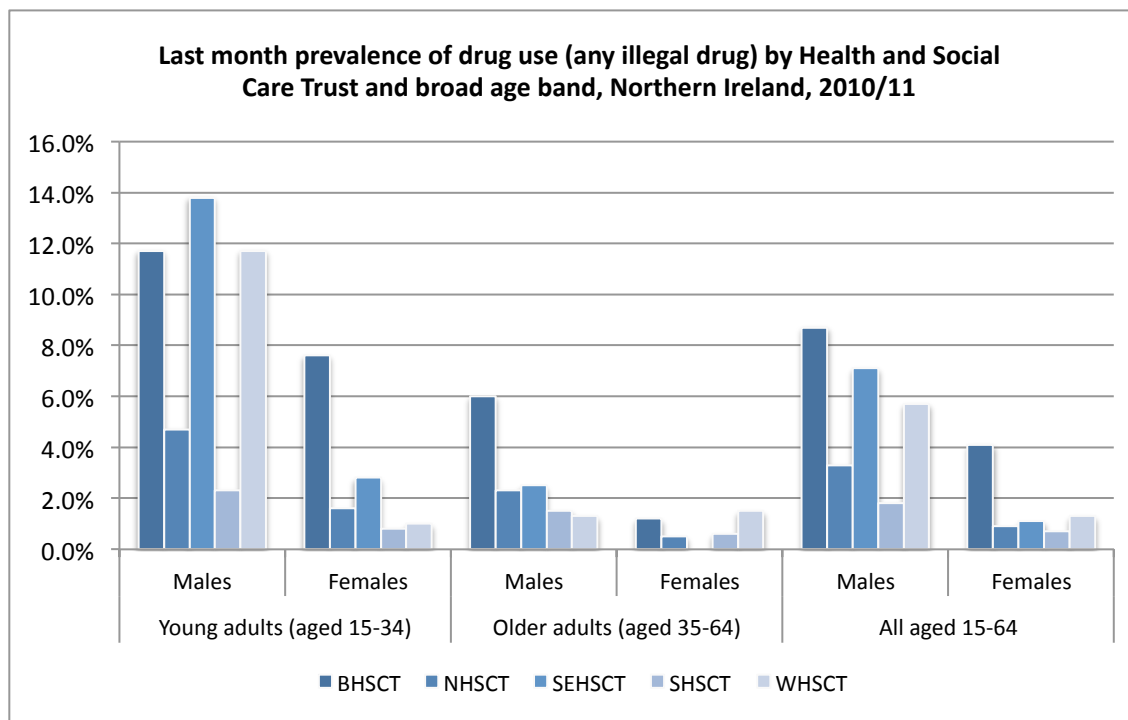
### 5.17 Prevalence of drug use (any illegal drug) by Health and Social Care Trust and broad age band, Northern Ireland, 2010/11

		Young adults (aged 15-34)		Older adults (aged 35-64)		All aged 15-64	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
BHSCT	Life time	51.4	47.2	41.9	25.3	46.4	35.2
	Last year	21.7	14.6	8.7	2.4	14.9	7.9
	Last month	11.7	7.6	6.0	1.2	8.7	4.1
NHSCT	Life time	31.8	31.4	20.4	11.0	25.1	19.1
	Last year	7.6	7.3	4.7	0.5	5.9	3.2
	Last month	4.7	1.6	2.3	0.5	3.3	0.9
SEHSCT	Life time	47.1	37.5	28.3	20.0	35.8	26.7
	Last year	20.0	6.9	3.7	0.0	10.3	2.7
	Last month	13.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	7.1	1.1
SHSCT	Life time	37.2	23.5	23.1	11.8	29.3	16.8
	Last year	12.0	5.1	2.2	1.1	6.5	2.8
	Last month	2.3	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.8	0.7
WHSCT	Life time	40.6	21.8	17.9	8.9	27.6	14.3
	Last year	20.1	4.7	2.6	2.0	10.1	3.1
	Last month	11.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	5.7	1.3
Northern Ireland	Life time	41.1	32.6	25.8	15.2	32.3	22.4
	Last year	15.7	7.9	4.4	1.1	9.2	3.9
	Last month	8.5	2.8	2.6	0.7	5.1	1.6

Source: All Ireland Drug Prevalence Survey, DHSSPSNI (PHIRB)

[http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/bulletin\\_2.pdf](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/bulletin_2.pdf)

"Any illegal drug" refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents



#### COMMENTARY

- Belfast HSCT has the highest prevalence rates for last month drug use in those aged 15-64 years for both genders.
- In young adults (aged 15-34), South Eastern Trust had the highest last month prevalence in males and Belfast Trust in females. In older adults, Belfast had the highest prevalence amongst males and Western amongst females. However last month prevalence figures are very small in some HSCT areas and caution is advised.

## HEALTH STATUS – NUTRITION – 5 A DAY

### 5.18 Percentage respondents aged 18 - 64 who consume at least 5 portions of fruit or vegetables each day by gender, Northern Ireland, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2013/14

Year	% of respondents eating recommended amount of fruit/vegetables		
	Male	Female	Persons
2010/11	27	37	33
2011/12	26	38	33
2013/14	25	37	33



#### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, only a third (33%) of people in Northern Ireland ate the recommended amount of fruit/vegetables. This figure has not changed since 2010/11.
- A larger proportion of females (37%) ate the recommended amount of fruit/vegetables compared to males (25%).
- Although there has been little change over time in the proportion of females eating the recommended amount, the percentage of males has fallen from 27% to 25%.
- Figures for those aged 16 and over eating the recommended amount of fruit/vegetables per day by UK country:
  - Northern Ireland (2013/14): male (27%), female (37%)
  - Scotland (2013): male (22%), female (22%)
  - England (2013): male (25%), female (28%)
  - Wales (2013): male (31%), female (34%).

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI

<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

Scotland: Scottish Health Survey, 2013 <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/12/9982/downloads>

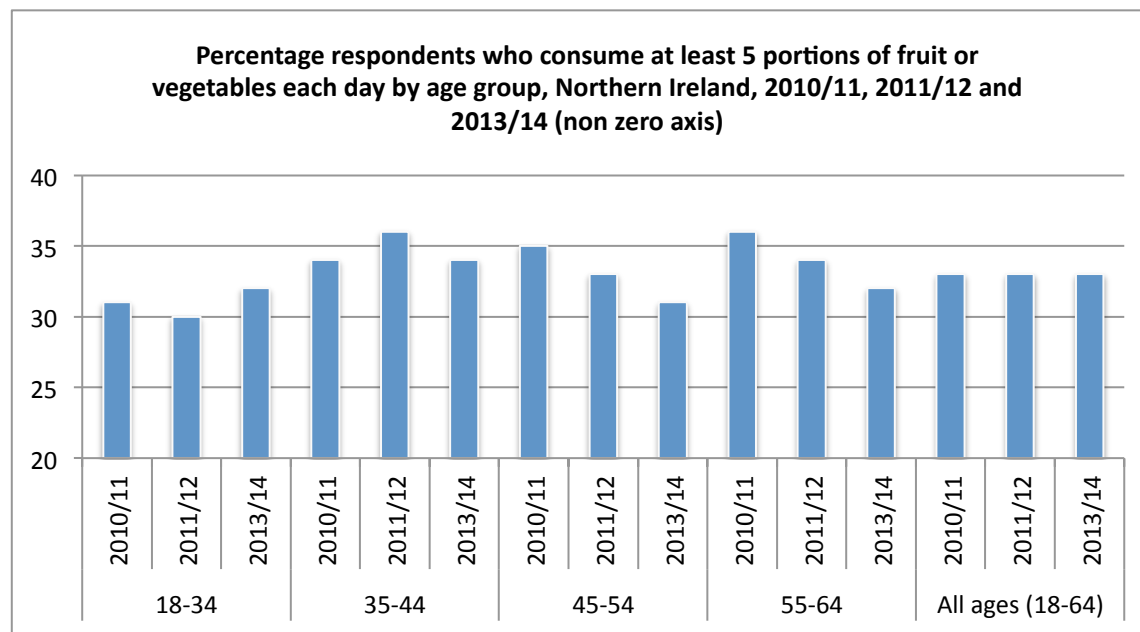
England: Health Survey for England, 2013 <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB16077>

Wales: Welsh Health Survey, 2013 <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/welsh-health-survey/?lang=en>

## HEALTH STATUS – NUTRITION – 5 A DAY

### 5.19 Percentage respondents who consume at least 5 portions of fruit or vegetables each day by age group, NI, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2013/14

Age group	Year	% eating recommended amount of fruit/vegetables	Unweighted base number
18-34	2010/11	31	877
	2011/12	30	874
	2013/14	32	874
35-44	2010/11	34	698
	2011/12	36	806
	2013/14	34	708
45-54	2010/11	35	749
	2011/12	33	828
	2013/14	31	847
55-64	2010/11	36	648
	2011/12	34	707
	2013/14	32	786
All ages (18-64)	2010/11	33	2,972
	2011/12	33	3,215
	2013/14	33	3,215



#### COMMENTARY

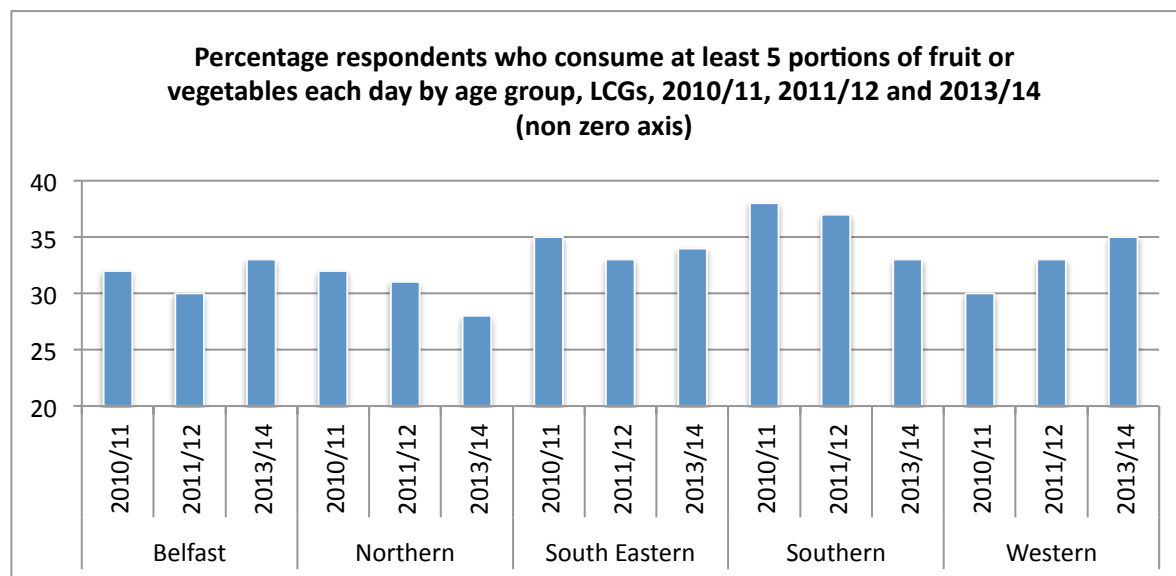
- Although in 2013/14, there was little difference between age groups in those eating at least five portions of fruit/vegetables per day, in some older age groups, the percentage had decreased since 2010/11. However slight improvement can be seen in those aged 18-34 years.

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

## HEALTH STATUS – NUTRITION – 5 A DAY

### 5.20 Percentage respondents aged 18 - 64 who consume at least 5 portions of fruit or vegetables each day, LCGs, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2013/14

LCG	Year	% eating recommended amount of fruit/vegetables	Unweighted base number
Belfast	2010/11	32	589
	2011/12	30	621
	2013/14	33	680
Northern	2010/11	32	765
	2011/12	31	778
	2013/14	28	777
South Eastern	2010/11	35	552
	2011/12	33	695
	2013/14	34	588
Southern	2010/11	38	627
	2011/12	37	607
	2013/14	33	702
Western	2010/11	30	439
	2011/12	33	514
	2013/14	35	468



#### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, a higher proportion of people living in the Western LCG area consumed at least five portions of fruit/vegetables each day (35%). This compares to 28% in the Northern LCG area.

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

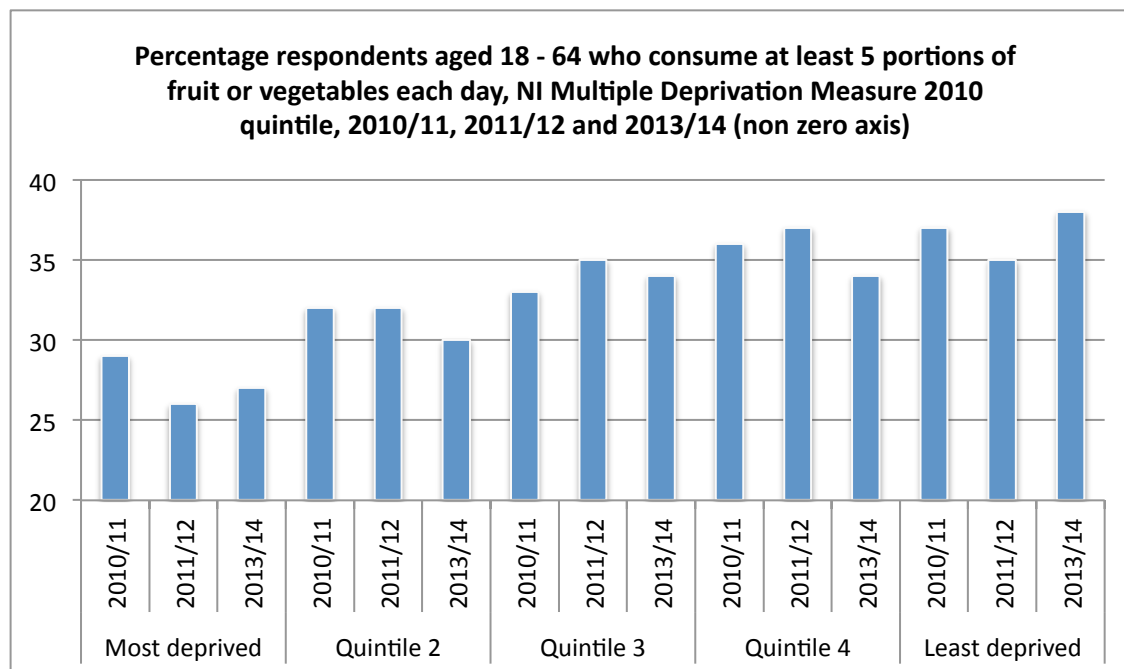


## HEALTH STATUS – NUTRITION – 5 A DAY

### 5.21 Percentage respondents aged 18 - 64 who consume at least 5 portions of fruit or vegetables each day, NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 quintile, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2013/14

Deprivation quintile	Year	% eating recommended amount of fruit/vegetables	Unweighted base number
Most deprived	2010/11	29	546
	2011/12	26	612
	2013/14	27	626
Quintile 2	2010/11	32	651
	2011/12	32	619
	2013/14	30	631
Quintile 3	2010/11	33	609
	2011/12	35	705
	2013/14	34	694
Quintile 4	2010/11	36	607
	2011/12	37	653
	2013/14	34	670
Least deprived	2010/11	37	559
	2011/12	35	626
	2013/14	38	594

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI  
<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>



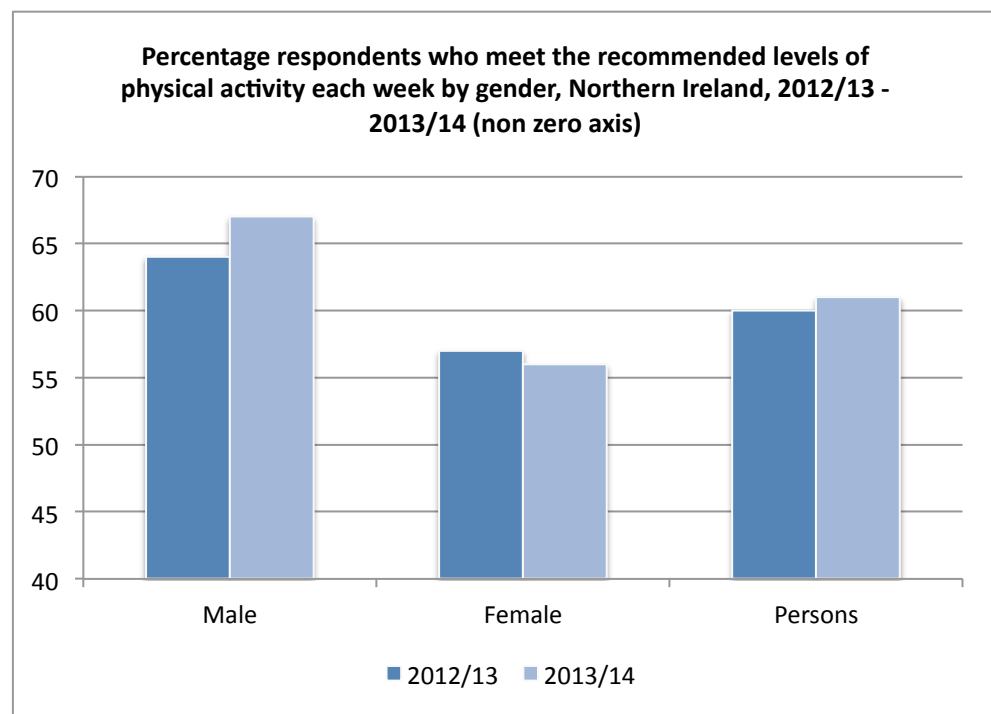
#### COMMENTARY

- The chart above clearly shows the contrast in those who consumed at least five portions of fruit/vegetables each day by deprivation quintile. In 2013/14, 27% of those aged 18-64 years who lived in the 20% most deprived areas consumed at least five portions of fruit/vegetables each day, compared to 38% in the 20% least deprived areas.

## HEALTH STATUS – EXERCISE

### 5.22 Percentage respondents aged 19 - 64 who meet the recommended levels of physical activity each week by gender, Northern Ireland, 2012/13 - 2013/14

	% of respondents meeting the recommended levels of physical activity each week		
	Male	Female	Persons
2012/13	64	57	60
<i>Unweighted base number</i>	<i>1,202</i>	<i>1,854</i>	<i>3,056</i>
2013/14	67	56	61
<i>Unweighted base number</i>	<i>1,280</i>	<i>1,901</i>	<i>3,181</i>



#### COMMENTARY

- 61% of people in Northern Ireland reported meeting the recommended levels of physical activity each week in 2013/14.
- A larger proportion of males (67%) met the recommended levels compared to females (56%). The percentage males had increased on the previous year with the percentage females decreasing.
- Figures for those aged 16 and over meeting the recommended weekly levels of physical activity by UK country:
  - Northern Ireland (2013/14, aged 19+): male (60%), female (47%)
  - Scotland (2013): male (71%), female (58%)
  - England (2012): male (66%), female (54%)

Due to differences in how this question was asked/definitions, data for Wales is not comparable.

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

Guidelines for adult physical activity: adults aged 19 and over should aim to undertake 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity in bouts of 10 minutes or more. Alternatively, comparable benefits can be achieved through 75 minutes of vigorous activity spread across the week or combinations of moderate and vigorous activity.

Scotland: Scottish Health Survey, 2013 <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/12/9982/downloads>

England: Health Survey for England, 2013 <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB16077>

## HEALTH STATUS – EXERCISE

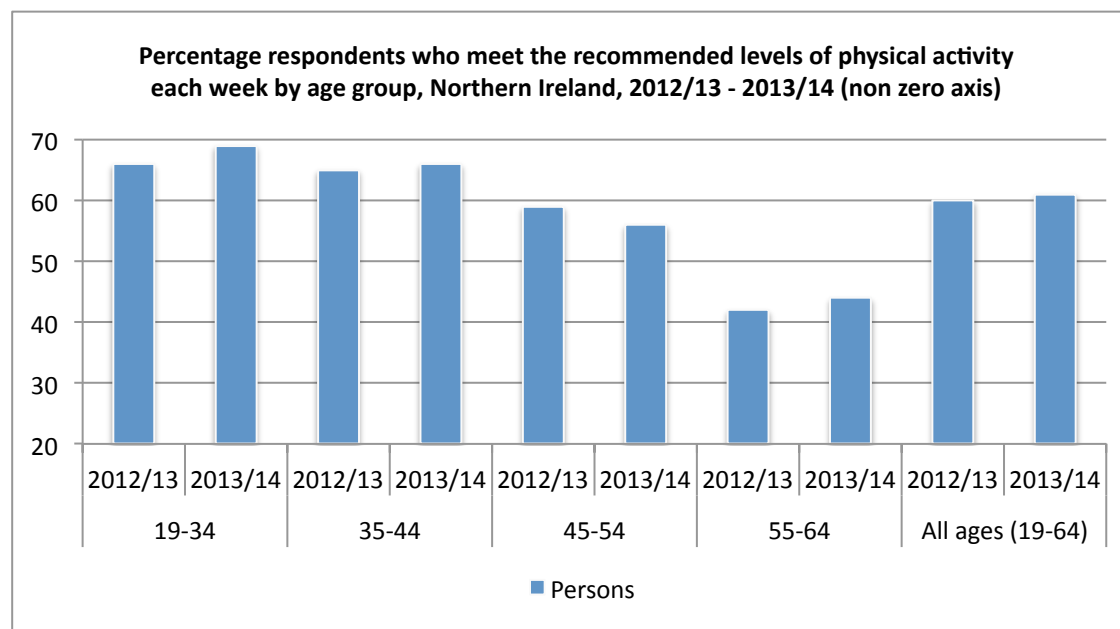
### 5.23 Percentage respondents (19-64 years) who meet the recommended levels of physical activity each week by age group, NI, 2012/13 - 2013/14

Age Group	Year	% of respondents meeting the recommended levels of physical activity each week	Unweighted base number
19-34	2012/13	66	819
	2013/14	69	840
35-44	2012/13	65	717
	2013/14	66	708
45-54	2012/13	59	792
	2013/14	56	847
55-64	2012/13	42	728
	2013/14	44	786
All ages (19-64)	2012/13	60	3,056
	2013/14	61	3,181

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI

<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

Guidelines for adult physical activity: adults aged 19 and over should aim to undertake 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity in bouts of 10 minutes or more. Alternatively, comparable benefits can be achieved through 75 minutes of vigorous activity spread across the week or combinations of moderate and vigorous activity.



#### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, 61% of those aged 19-64 met the recommended levels of physical activity each week in Northern Ireland.
- The proportion meeting the recommended levels decreased with age, from 69% of 19-34 year olds to 44% of 55-64 year olds in 2013/14.
- Although the percentage of older people meeting the recommended levels of physical activity is lower compared to other age groups, it has increased from 42% to 44% on the previous year.

## HEALTH STATUS – EXERCISE

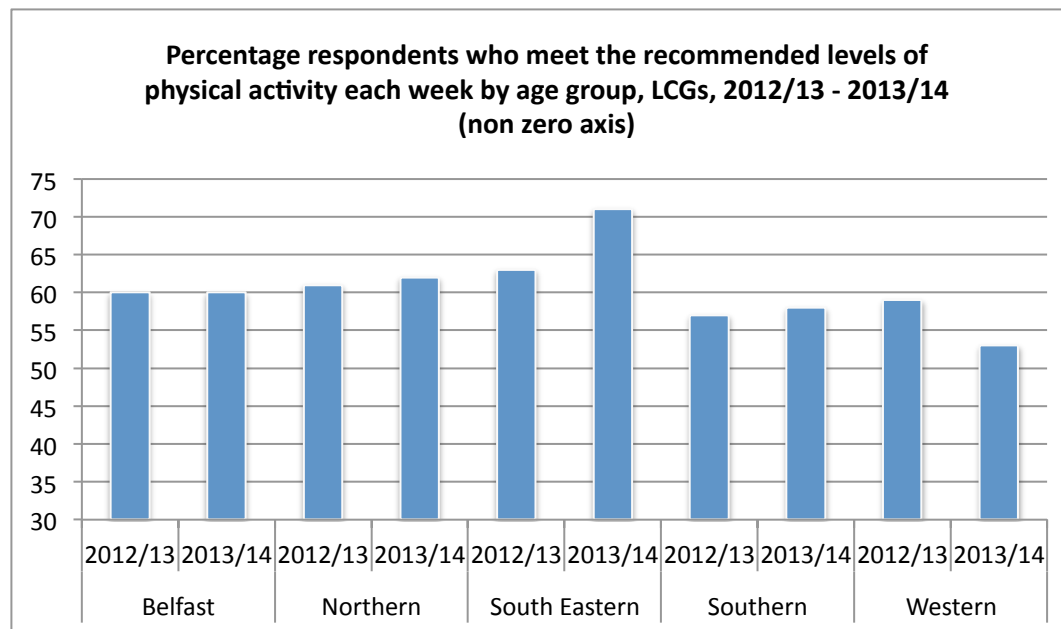
### 5.24 Percentage respondents (19-64 years) who meet the recommended levels of physical activity each week by age group, Local Commissioning Groups, 2012/13 - 2013/14

LCG	Year	% of respondents meeting the recommended levels of physical activity each week	Unweighted base number
Belfast	2012/13	60	564
	2013/14	60	669
Northern	2012/13	61	796
	2013/14	62	770
South Eastern	2012/13	63	621
	2013/14	71	582
Southern	2012/13	57	611
	2013/14	58	695
Western	2012/13	59	464
	2013/14	53	465

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI

<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

Guidelines for adult physical activity: adults aged 19 and over should aim to undertake 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity in bouts of 10 minutes or more. Alternatively, comparable benefits can be achieved through 75 minutes of vigorous activity spread across the week or combinations of moderate and vigorous activity.



#### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, the proportion of people (aged 19-64) meeting the recommended levels of physical activity ranged from 53% in Western LCG area to 71% in South Eastern LCG.
- The percentage in the Western area has fallen on the previous year (from 59% to 53%), whilst the percentage meeting the recommended levels in the South Eastern LCG area has increased (63% to 71%).

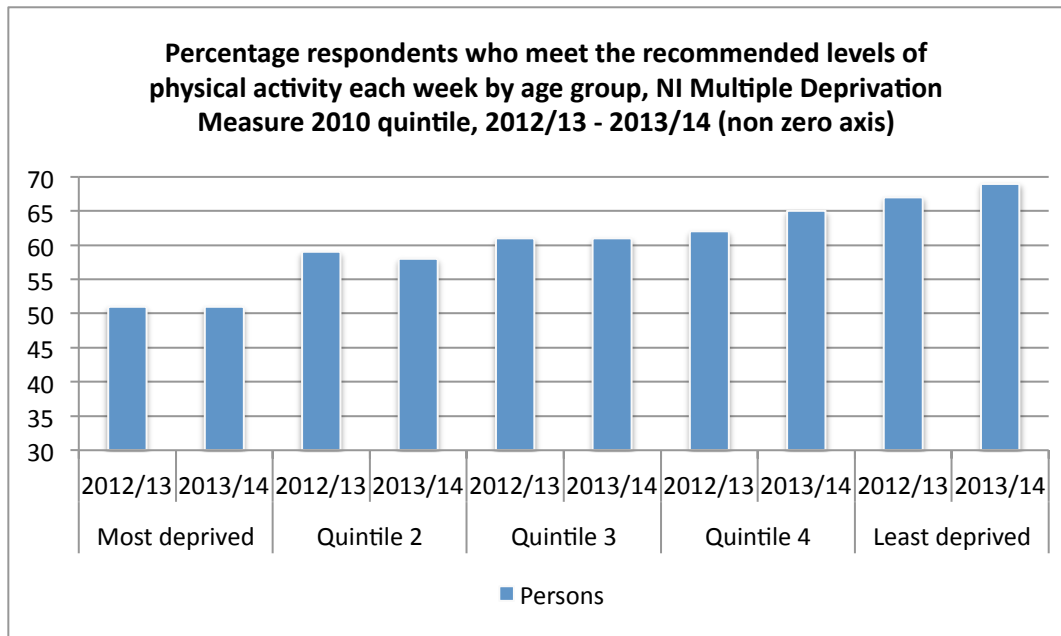
## HEALTH STATUS – EXERCISE

### 5.25 Percentage respondents (19-64 years) who meet the recommended levels of physical activity each week by age group, NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 quintile, 2012/13 - 2013/14

Deprivation quintile	Year	% of respondents meeting the recommended levels of physical activity each week	Unweighted base number
Most deprived	2012/13	51	584
	2013/14	51	617
Quintile 2	2012/13	59	597
	2013/14	58	625
Quintile 3	2012/13	61	645
	2013/14	61	687
Quintile 4	2012/13	62	636
	2013/14	65	661
Least deprived	2012/13	67	594
	2013/14	69	591

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

Guidelines for adult physical activity: adults aged 19 and over should aim to undertake 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity in bouts of 10 minutes or more. Alternatively, comparable benefits can be achieved through 75 minutes of vigorous activity spread across the week or combinations of moderate and vigorous activity.



#### COMMENTARY

- The chart shows a clear upward gradient in the percentage meeting the recommended levels of physical activity by deprivation quintile, from 51% in the most deprived areas to 69% in the least deprived areas in 2013/14.
- The percentage meeting the recommended levels has not improved on the previous year in the more deprived areas (quintiles 1, 2 and 3), however there has been slight improvement in quintiles 4 and 5.

## SCREENING – SMOKING CESSATION

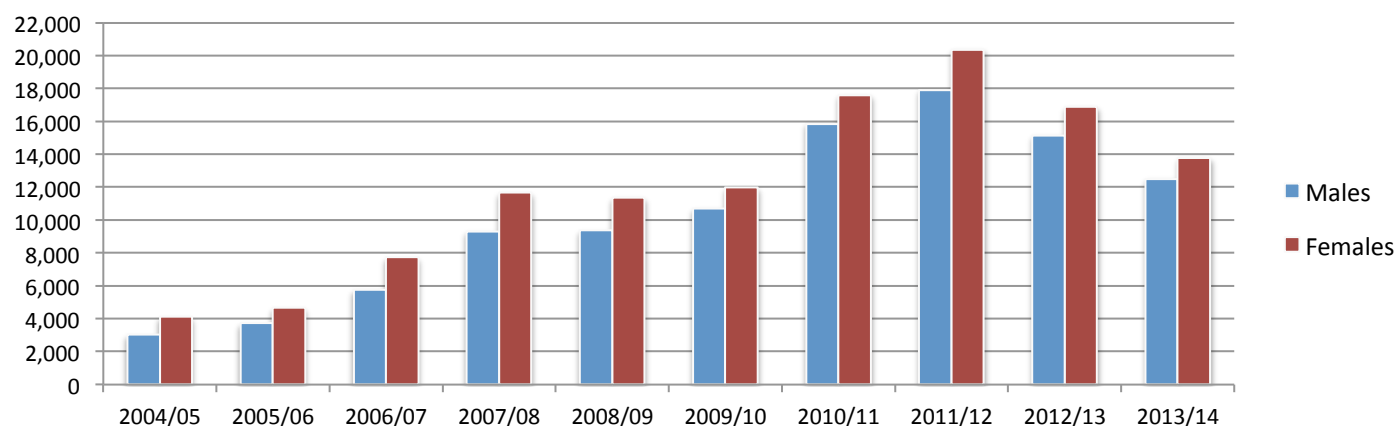
### 5.26 Number of adults setting a quit date, by age and gender, Northern Ireland, 2004/05 - 2013/14

		Number setting a quit date									
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Males	18-34	719	887	1,573	2,705	3,039	3,783	6,052	7,038	5,801	4,331
	35-44	750	883	1,366	2,261	2,404	2,615	3,885	4,407	3,684	2,883
	45-59	997	1,243	1,726	2,731	2,511	2,792	4,088	4,455	3,898	3,586
	60+	572	714	1,097	1,610	1,405	1,503	1,825	1,986	1,735	1,702
	<b>All ages (18+)</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>3,727</b>	<b>5,762</b>	<b>9,307</b>	<b>9,359</b>	<b>10,693</b>	<b>15,850</b>	<b>17,886</b>	<b>15,118</b>	<b>12,502</b>
Females	18-34	1,246	1,408	2,349	3,742	3,960	4,474	6,738	8,130	6,896	5,153
	35-44	1,013	1,235	1,843	2,842	2,825	2,794	4,221	4,769	3,792	3,107
	45-59	1,240	1,388	2,320	3,260	3,072	3,143	4,616	5,315	4,382	3,746
	60+	605	643	1,213	1,810	1,501	1,560	2,008	2,139	1,794	1,759
	<b>All ages (18+)</b>	<b>4,104</b>	<b>4,674</b>	<b>7,725</b>	<b>11,654</b>	<b>11,358</b>	<b>11,971</b>	<b>17,583</b>	<b>20,353</b>	<b>16,864</b>	<b>13,765</b>
Persons	18-34	1,965	2,295	3,922	6,447	6,999	8,257	12,790	15,168	12,697	9,484
	35-44	1,763	2,118	3,209	5,103	5,229	5,409	8,106	9,176	7,476	5,990
	45-59	2,237	2,631	4,046	5,991	5,583	5,935	8,704	9,770	8,280	7,332
	60+	1,177	1,357	2,310	3,420	2,906	3,063	3,833	4,125	3,529	3,461
	<b>All ages (18+)</b>	<b>7,142</b>	<b>8,401</b>	<b>13,487</b>	<b>20,961</b>	<b>20,717</b>	<b>22,664</b>	<b>33,433</b>	<b>38,239</b>	<b>31,982</b>	<b>26,267</b>

#### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, over 26,000 people set a quit date to try to stop smoking.
- The number setting a quit date increased more or less steadily up until 2011/12, however in the last two years the numbers have fallen.
- Over the last ten years, there has been a consistently higher number of females setting a quit date than males (48% males, 52% females)
- 36% of those who set a quit date in 2013/14 were aged 18-34, 23% aged 35-44, 28% aged 45-59 and 13% aged 60 and over.

Number of adults (aged 18+) setting a quit date, by gender, Northern Ireland, 2004/05 - 2013/14

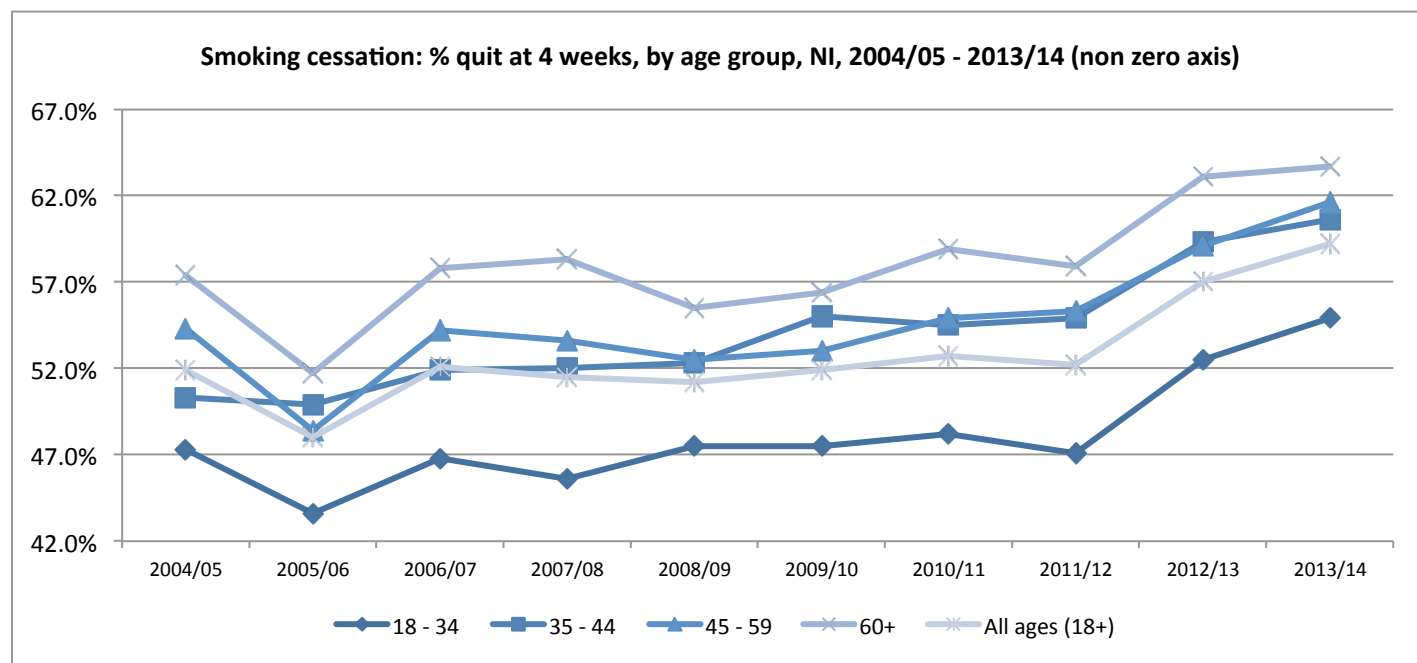


Source: Statistics on smoking Cessation Services in Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>  
Records where gender/age has not been recorded have been excluded from this data

## SCREENING – SMOKING CESSATION

### 5.27 Outcome at 4 weeks of people setting a quit date, by age group, Northern Ireland, 2004/05 - 2013/14

Age Group	% quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)									
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
18 - 34	47.3	43.6	46.8	45.6	47.5	47.5	48.2	47.1	52.5	54.9
35 - 44	50.3	49.9	51.9	52.0	52.3	55.0	54.5	54.9	59.3	60.6
45 - 59	54.3	48.4	54.2	53.6	52.5	53.0	54.9	55.3	59.1	61.6
60+	57.4	51.7	57.8	58.3	55.5	56.4	58.9	57.9	63.1	63.7
<b>All ages (18+)</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>59.2</b>



#### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, 59% of those who had set a quit date reported that they had quit smoking.
- In general, there has been an upward trend in the percentage who had quit at the four week follow up over the last ten years.
- The percentage who had quit smoking at four weeks in 2013/14 increased with age, ranging from 54.9% of those aged 18-34 to 63.7% of those aged over 60 years.

Source: Statistics on smoking Cessation Services in Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

Records where gender/age has not been recorded have been excluded from this data

A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up, if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date. The figures above are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.

## SCREENING – SMOKING CESSATION

### 5.28 Outcome at 4 weeks of people setting a quit date, by Health Trust of residence, Northern Ireland, 2010/11 - 2013/14

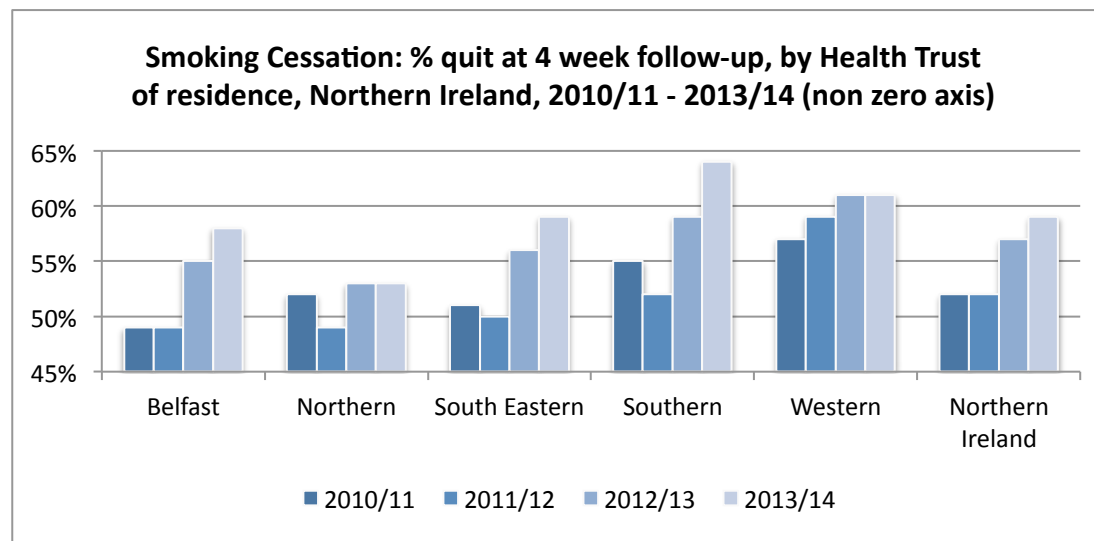
HSCT	% quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Belfast	49	49	55	58
Northern	52	49	53	53
South Eastern	51	50	56	59
Southern	55	52	59	64
Western	57	59	61	61
Northern Ireland	52	52	57	59

Source: Statistics on smoking Cessation Services in Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI

<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

Data above refers to clients of all ages accessing smoking cessation services

A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up, if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date. The figures above are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.



#### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, 59% of people in Northern Ireland who had set a quit date, had successfully quit smoking at their 4 week follow up.
- However the proportion successful at giving up smoking varied by Health Trust, ranging from 53% in Northern area to 64% in Southern area during 2013/14.



## SCREENING – SMOKING CESSATION

### 5.29 Outcome at 4 weeks of people setting a quit date, by Deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2011/12 - 2013/14

Deprivation quintile (at SOA level)	% quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Q1 - most deprived	48	55	58
Q2	52	56	59
Q3	52	58	58
Q4	54	58	62
Q5 - least deprived	54	57	61
Northern Ireland	52	57	59

Source: Statistics on smoking Cessation Services in Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI

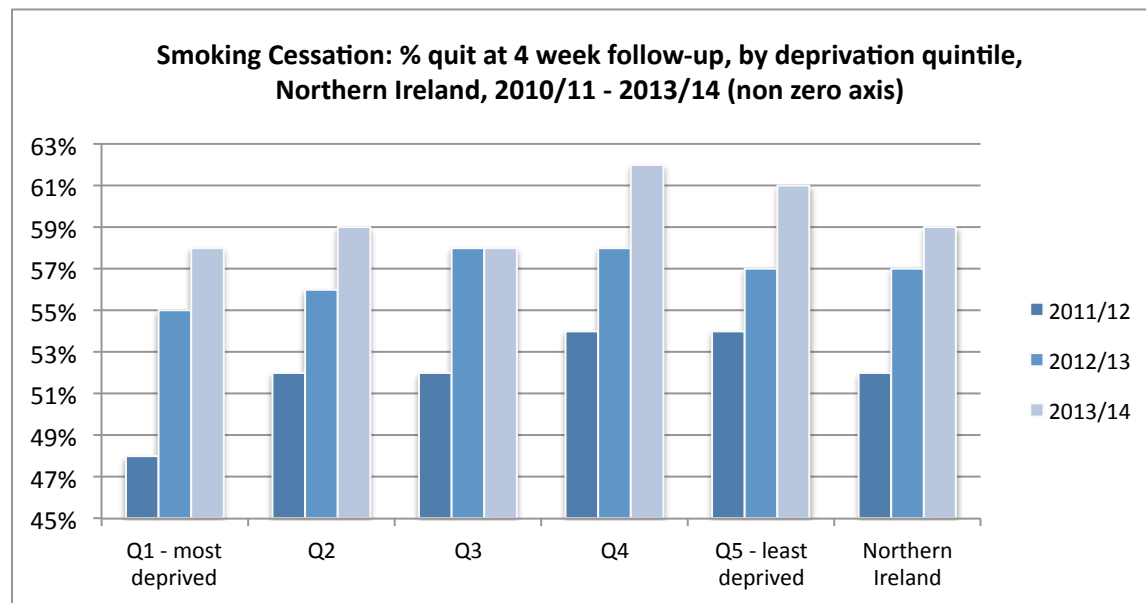
<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

Data above refers to clients aged 18 and over accessing smoking cessation services

Only those clients with a valid postcode are included in the deprivation data above. The figure for

Northern Ireland refers to all clients whether a valid postcode was available or not.

A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up, if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date. The figures above are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.



#### COMMENTARY

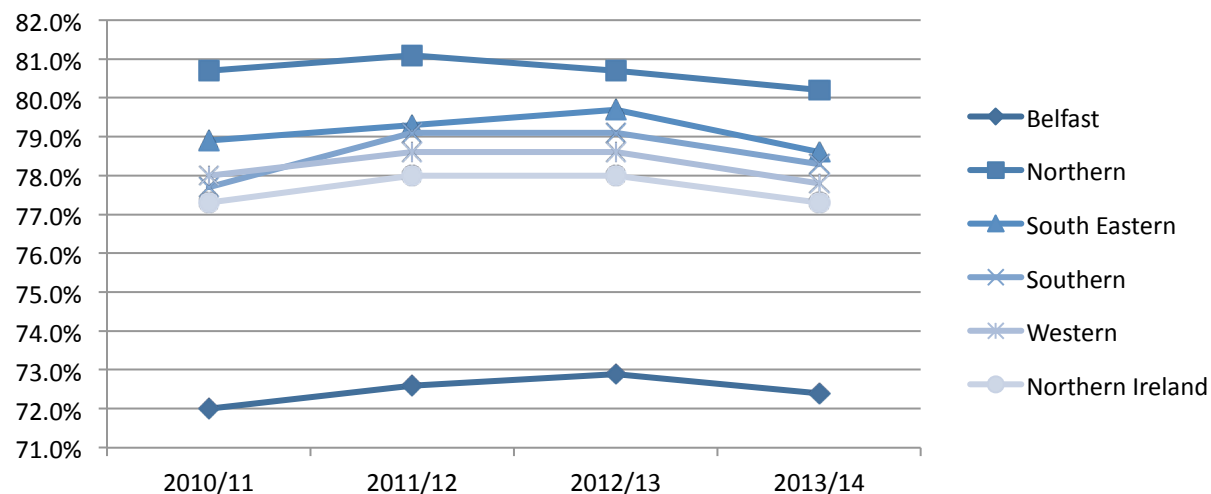
- There was little variation between deprivation quintiles in those who had successfully quit smoking at 4 week follow up.

## SCREENING – CERVICAL

### 5.30 Cervical screening coverage, Local Commissioning Groups, 2010/11 to 2013/14

Local Commissioning Group	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Belfast	72.0%	72.6%	72.9%	72.4%
Northern	80.7%	81.1%	80.7%	80.2%
South Eastern	78.9%	79.3%	79.7%	78.6%
Southern	77.7%	79.1%	79.1%	78.3%
Western	78.0%	78.6%	78.6%	77.8%
Northern Ireland	77.3%	78.0%	78.0%	77.3%

Cervical screening coverage, LCGs, 2010/11 to 2013/14



#### COMMENTARY

- Cervical screening coverage has remained fairly steady in the last four years.
- In 2013/14, coverage for Northern Ireland was 77%.
- In 2013/14, Belfast LCG had the lowest coverage.

Source: Service Development and Screening, Public Health Agency

Women aged 25-64 years are invited for screening

Local Commissioning Group is allocated based on the postcode of the GP Practice at which the woman is registered

Coverage is defined as the percentage of women in a population eligible for screening at a given point in time, who were screened within a specified period (the headline coverage figure relates to 5 years)

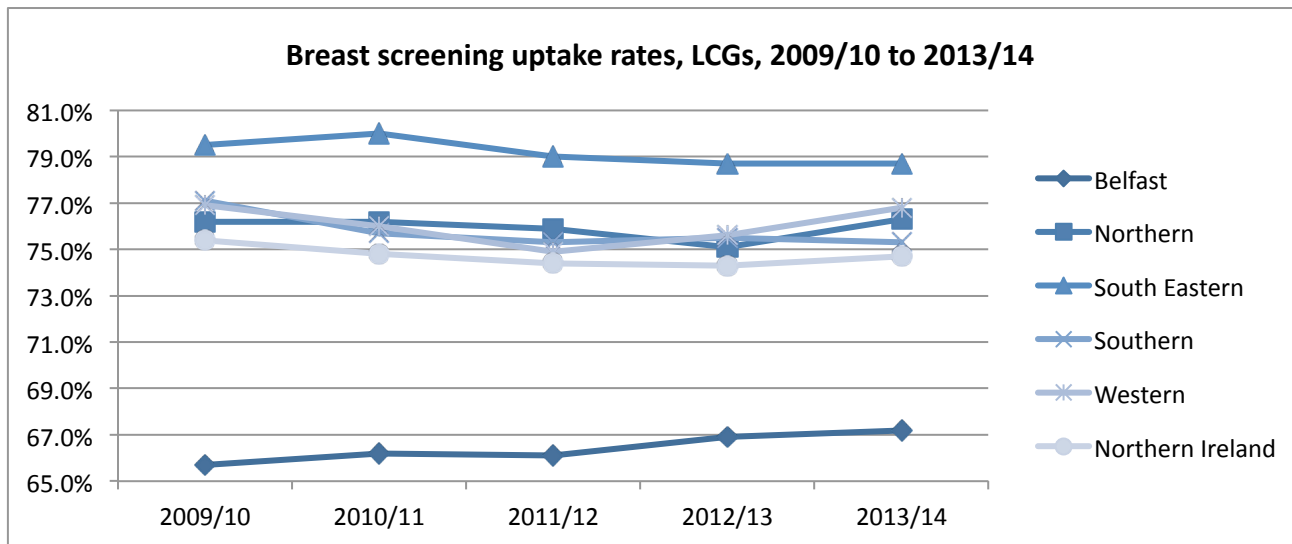
# SCREENING – BREAST

## 5.31 Breast screening uptake rates, Local Commissioning Groups, 2009/10 to 2013/14

Local Commissioning Group	Three year screening cycle ending:				
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Belfast	65.7%	66.2%	66.1%	66.9%	67.2%
Northern	76.2%	76.2%	75.9%	75.1%	76.3%
South Eastern	79.5%	80.0%	79.0%	78.7%	78.7%
Southern	77.1%	75.7%	75.3%	75.5%	75.3%
Western	76.9%	76.0%	74.9%	75.6%	76.8%
Northern Ireland	75.4%	74.8%	74.4%	74.3%	74.7%

### COMMENTARY

- In Northern Ireland, the uptake rate for breast screening in the three year screening cycle ending 2013/14 was almost 75%.
- Across LCGs, the uptake rates varied from 67.2% in Belfast to 78.7% in South Eastern LCG.

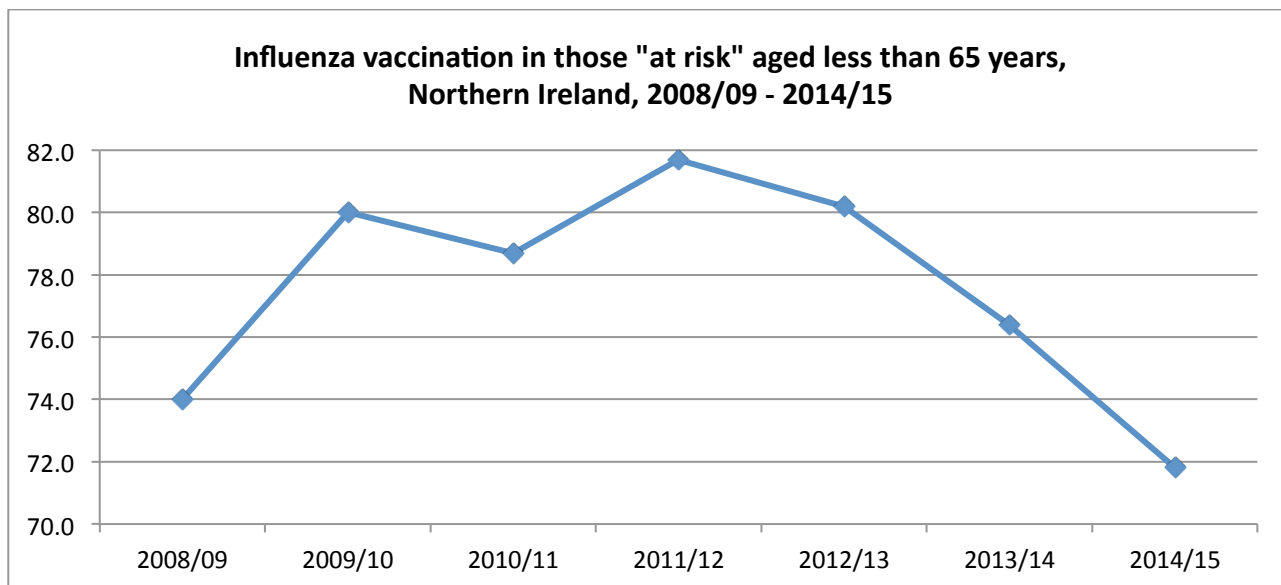


Source: Service Development and Screening, Public Health Agency  
 Women invited for screening are aged 50 - 70 years

## SCREENING – INFLUENZA (FLU) VACCINATION

### 5.32 Influenza vaccination in those "at risk" aged less than 65 years, Northern Ireland, 2008/09 - 2014/15

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
% uptake	74.0	80.0	78.7	81.7	80.2	76.4	71.8



Source: Public Health Agency, Health Protection Department  
<http://www.publichealthagency.org/directorate-public-health/health-protection/seasonal-influenza>

Data refers to the % uptake of those under 65 years and in an "at risk" group who had received the vaccine as at 31 March each year. Those defined as 'at risk' include:

- pregnant women in all stages/any trimester of pregnancy
- anyone aged over 65 years, even if they feel fit and healthy at the moment
- children and adults who have any of the following medical conditions:
  - a chronic chest condition such as asthma
  - a chronic heart condition
  - chronic liver disease
  - chronic kidney disease
  - diabetes
  - lowered immunity due to disease or treatment such as steroids or cancer therapy (people living in the same house as someone with lowered immunity may also need to be vaccinated)
  - a chronic neurological condition such as stroke, multiple sclerosis or a condition that affects your nervous system, such as cerebral palsy, or hereditary and degenerative diseases of the central nervous system or muscles
  - any other serious medical condition
- children who have previously been admitted to hospital with a chest infection
- children attending schools for children with severe learning difficulties
- anyone living in a residential or nursing home
- main carers for elderly or disabled people

#### COMMENTARY

- In 2014/15, almost 72% of those considered at risk who were under 65 years old, received their 'flu vaccination.
- Vaccination uptake had been increasing up to 2011/12, however in recent years there has been a decrease in those taking advantage of the vaccination.

**SECTION 6:**  
**- WHAT IS THEIR HEALTH LIKE? -**

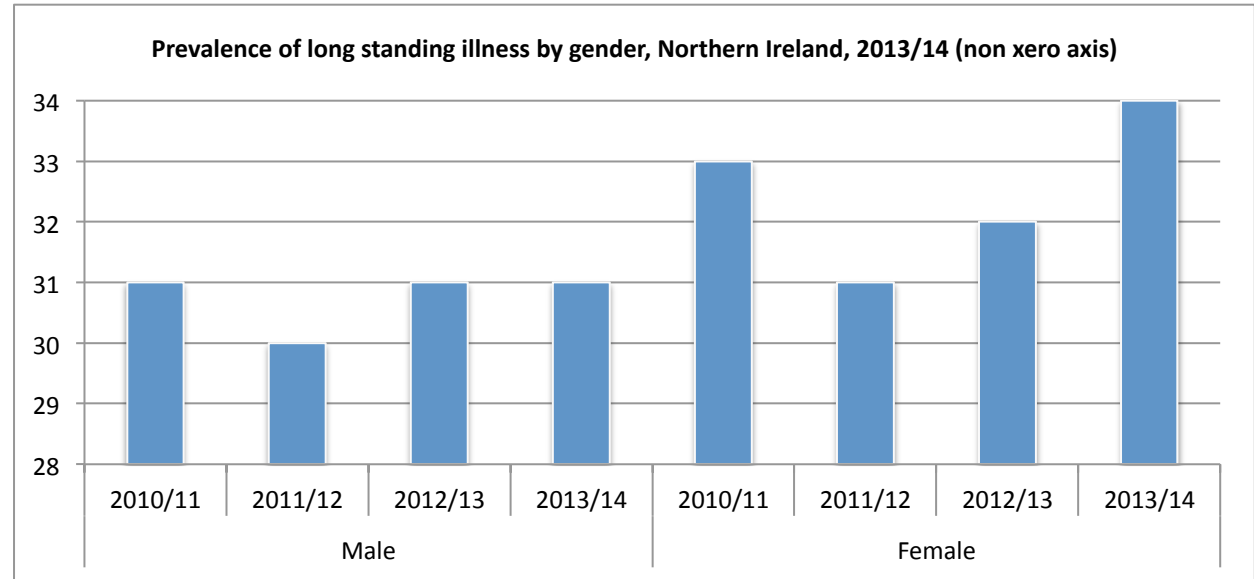
## MORBIDITY

### 6.1 Prevalence of long standing illness in those aged 18-64 by gender, Northern Ireland, 2010/11 - 2013/14

Gender	Year	Proportion with a long standing illness	Unweighted base number
Male	2010/11	31	1,177
	2011/12	30	1,278
	2012/13	31	1,217
	2013/14	31	1,295
Female	2010/11	33	1,798
	2011/12	31	1,941
	2012/13	32	1,860
	2013/14	34	1,919

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI

<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>



#### COMMENTARY

- 31% of males and 34% of females aged 18-64 reported having a long standing illness in 2013/14.

## MORBIDITY – CANCER INCIDENCE

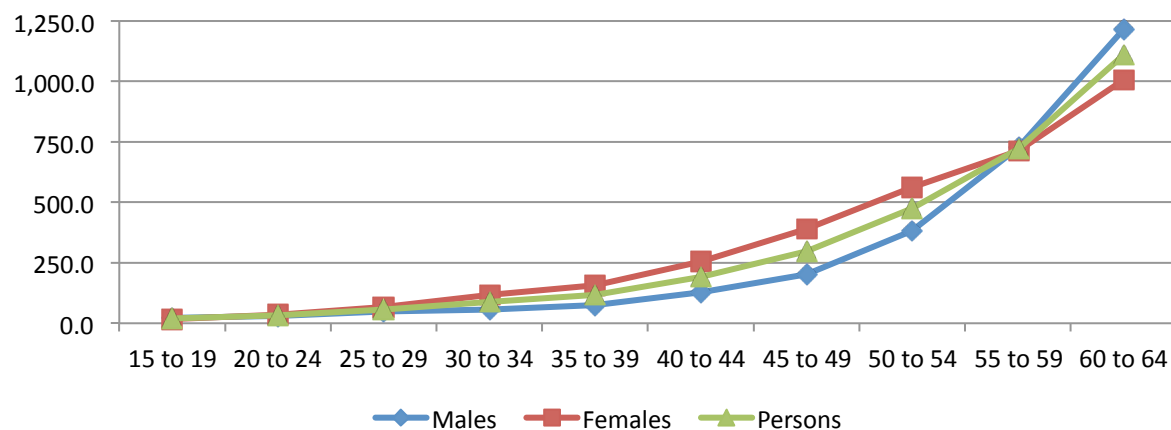
### 6.2 All cancers excl. Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer (NMSC) - number of cases and incidence rates by gender and age group, 2008-2012

Age group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Average no. of cases per year	Age-specific rate per 100,000	Average no. of cases per year	Age-specific rate per 100,000	Average no. of cases per year	Age-specific rate per 100,000
15 to 19	14	21.7	10	16.8	24	19.3
20 to 24	19	30.2	21	34.4	41	32.3
25 to 29	29	47.1	42	66.1	71	56.8
30 to 34	33	57.2	71	115.8	104	87.2
35 to 39	46	75.0	99	156.2	144	116.4
40 to 44	82	126.7	172	255.7	254	192.4
45 to 49	128	200.9	255	389.6	384	296.4
50 to 54	217	382.5	324	562.7	541	473.3
55 to 59	360	726.8	352	713.1	712	719.9
60 to 64	553	1,216.3	478	1,007.3	1,031	1,109.5

#### COMMENTARY

- The average number of cases of cancer per year (2008-2012) ranged from 24 cases in those aged 15-19 to 1,031 cases in those aged 60-64 each year in Northern Ireland. (Note that not all age groups are shown).
- Incidence rates for cancer based on 2008-2012 data increase substantially as age increases.
- In most age groups the female incidence rate is higher than the male rate, with the exception of the younger age group (15-19) and the older age groups of 55-59 and 60-64.

All cancers (excluding Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer) - incidence rates by gender and age group, 2008-2012



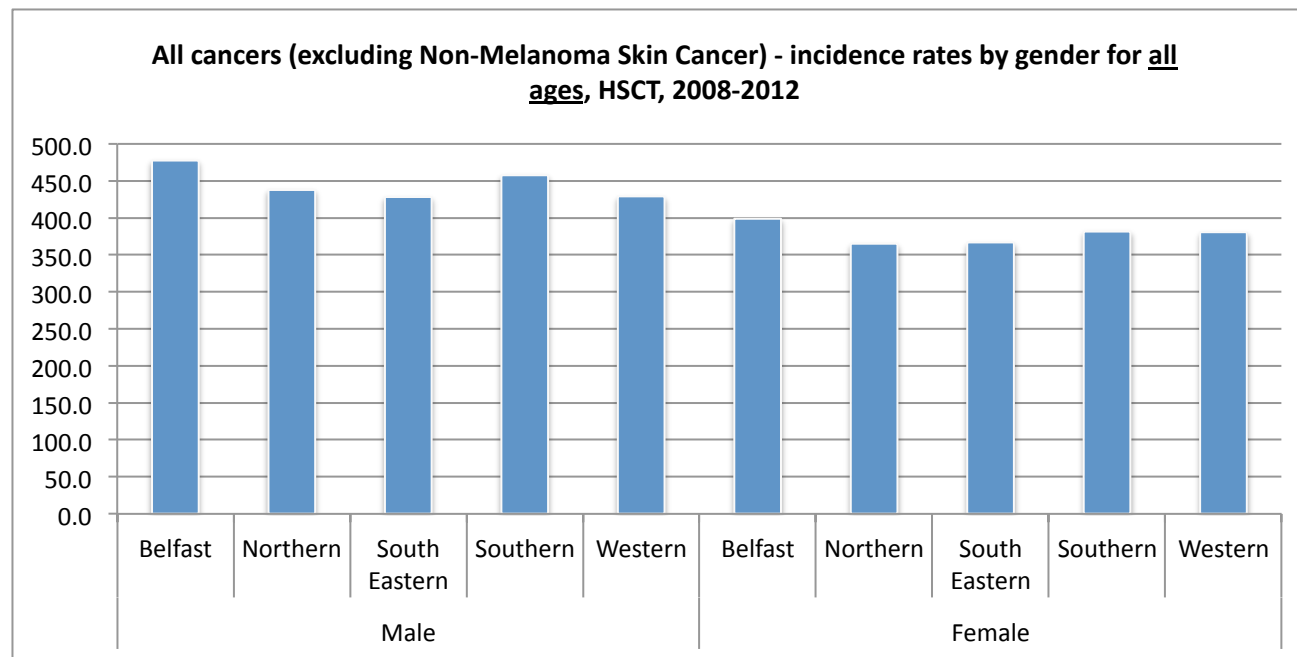
Source: Northern Ireland Cancer Registry

<http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/CancerData/OnlineStatistics/>

## MORBIDITY – CANCER INCIDENCE

### 6.3 All cancers (excluding NMSC) - number of cases and incidence rates by gender for all ages, HSCT, 2008-2012

Gender	HSCT	Average number of cases per year (all ages)	European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000
Male	Belfast	873	477.4
	Northern	1135	438.0
	South Eastern	856	428.1
	Southern	818	457.6
	Western	648	428.6
Female	Belfast	906	398.6
	Northern	1074	364.8
	South Eastern	838	366.4
	Southern	776	381.7
	Western	642	380.4
Persons	Belfast	1779	427.7
	Northern	2209	394.5
	South Eastern	1694	390.2
	Southern	1594	411.1
	Western	1290	400.0



#### COMMENTARY

- Although incidence rates for cancer for all age groups are lower in females than in males, there is little difference between LCGs.

Source: Northern Ireland Cancer Registry <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/CancerData/OnlineStatistics/>

European Age Standardised Incidence Rate: The incidence rate per 100,000 persons that has been adjusted to take account of different age structures between geographic areas or time periods. This is done by adopting the 18-age band European Standard Population as a reference population. The EASIR can be considered to be the number of cases per 100,000 persons occurring in the population if the population possessed the same age structure as the European Standard Population. There were 49 cases in this time period where HSCT was not known



## MORBIDITY – CANCER INCIDENCE

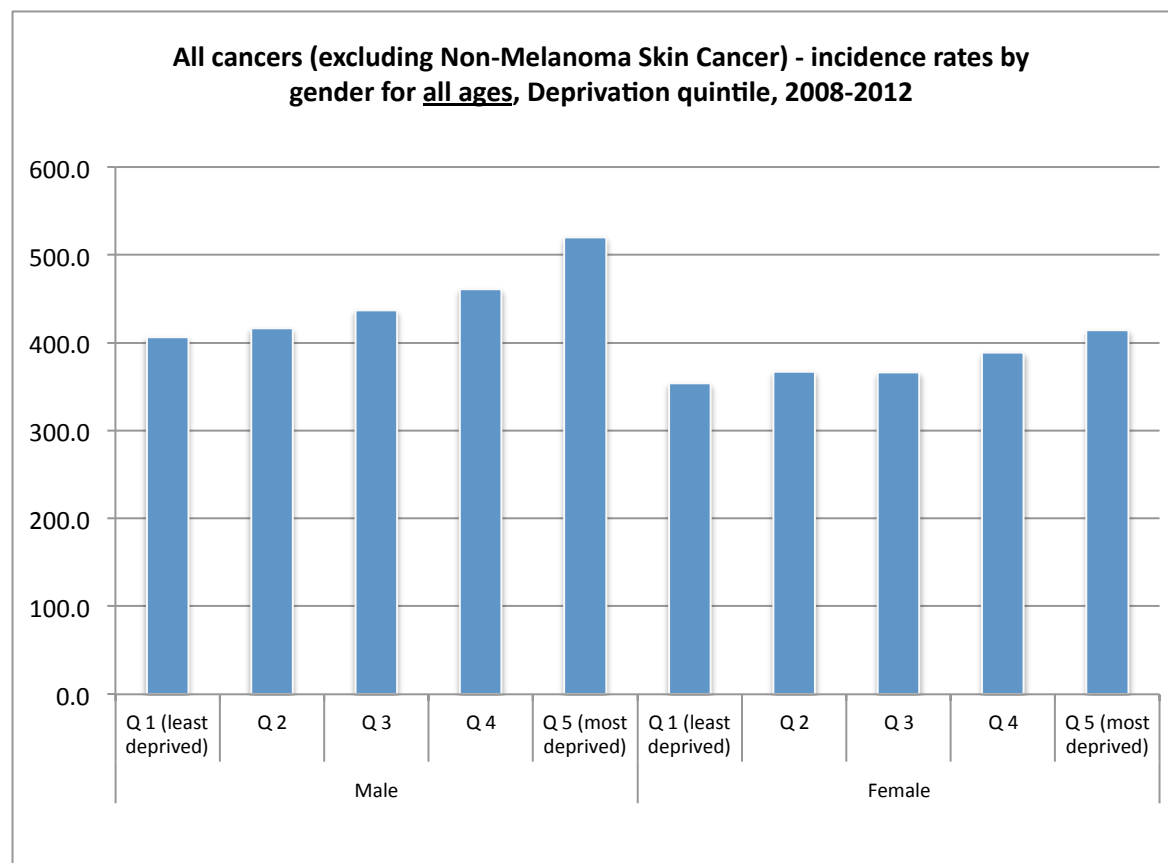
### 6.4 All cancers (excluding NMSC) - number of cases and incidence rates by gender for all ages, deprivation quintile, 2008-2012

Gender	Deprivation Quintile	Average number of cases per year	European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000
Male	Q 1 (least deprived)	857	406.4
	Q 2	817	416.1
	Q 3	863	437.1
	Q 4	899	460.6
	Q 5 (most deprived)	894	520.0
Female	Q 1 (least deprived)	834	353.7
	Q 2	817	367.0
	Q 3	823	366.3
	Q 4	900	388.8
	Q 5 (most deprived)	862	414.2
Persons	Q 1 (least deprived)	1691	373.5
	Q 2	1634	385.4
	Q 3	1686	395.0
	Q 4	1799	415.8
	Q 5 (most deprived)	1756	456.9

Source: Northern Ireland Cancer Registry

<http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/CancerData/OnlineStatistics/>

European Age Standardised Incidence Rate: The incidence rate per 100,000 persons that has been adjusted to take account of different age structures between geographic areas or time periods. This is done by adopting the 18-age band European Standard Population as a reference population. The EASIR can be considered to be the number of cases per 100,000 persons occurring in the population if the population possessed the same age structure as the European Standard Population. There were 49 cases in this time period where deprivation quintile was not known



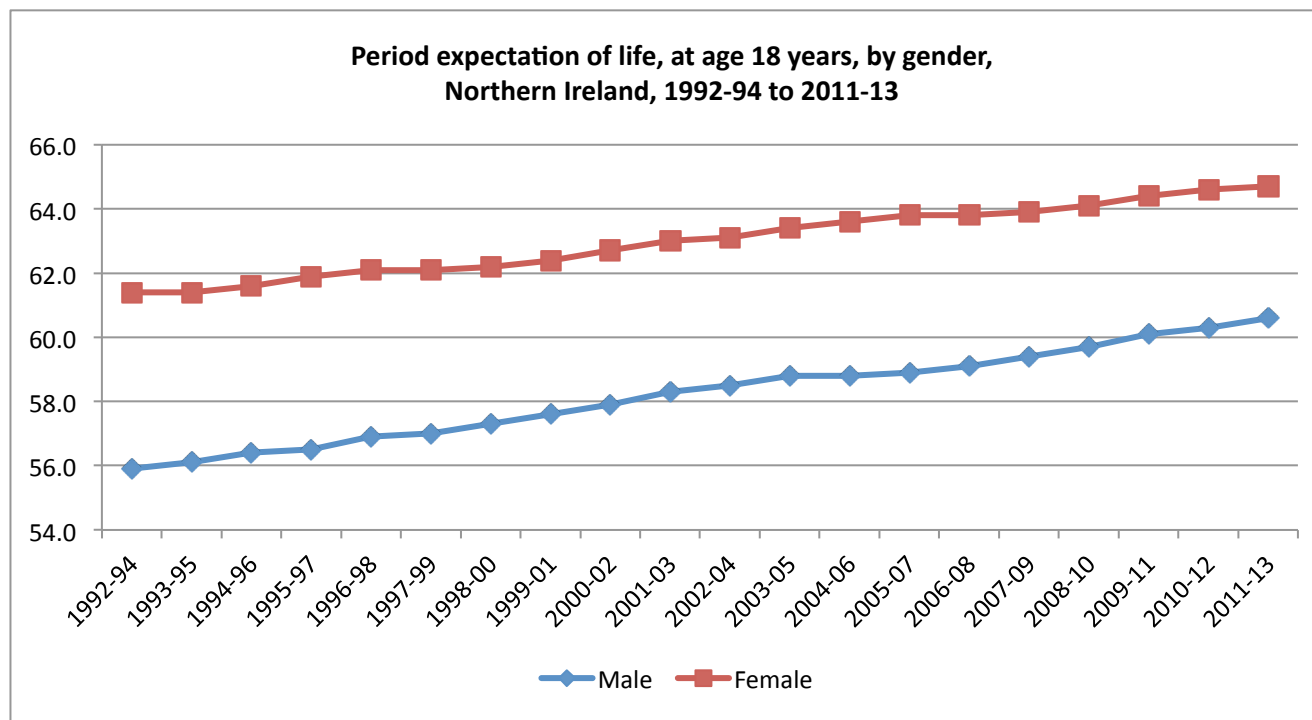
#### COMMENTARY

- In both males and females, the chart shows an increase in cancer incidence rates from those living in least deprived areas to those in most deprived areas. However the difference is more marked in males.

## LIFE EXPECTANCY

### 6.5 Period expectation of life, at age 18 years, by gender, Northern Ireland, 1992-94 to 2011-13

Year	Male	Female
1992-94	55.9	61.4
1993-95	56.1	61.4
1994-96	56.4	61.6
1995-97	56.5	61.9
1996-98	56.9	62.1
1997-99	57.0	62.1
1998-00	57.3	62.2
1999-01	57.6	62.4
2000-02	57.9	62.7
2001-03	58.3	63.0
2002-04	58.5	63.1
2003-05	58.8	63.4
2004-06	58.8	63.6
2005-07	58.9	63.8
2006-08	59.1	63.8
2007-09	59.4	63.9
2008-10	59.7	64.1
2009-11	60.1	64.4
2010-12	60.3	64.6
2011-13	60.6	64.7



#### COMMENTARY

- Life expectancy at 18 years of age is greater in females than males.
- A male aged 18 years in 2011/13 is expected to live a further 60.6 years whilst a female may expect to live a further 64.7 years, a gap of 4.1 years.
- However the gap between genders is closing. Twenty years ago in 1992/94, the gap was 5.5 years.

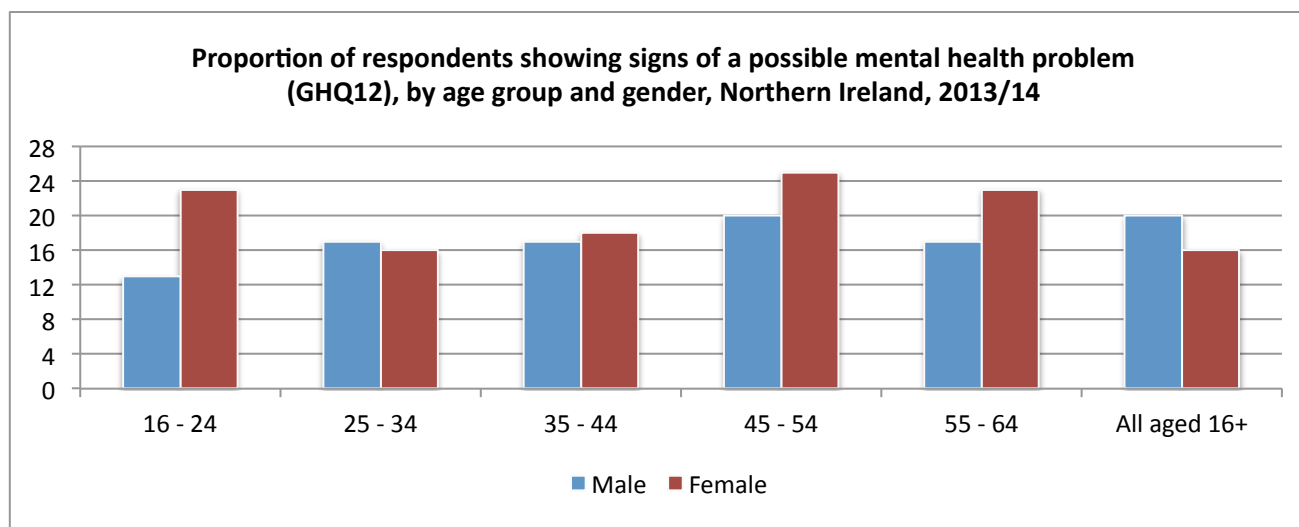
Source: National Life Tables, NISRA <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp130.htm>

Period life expectancy is the average number of additional years a person can be expected to live for if he or she experiences the age-specific mortality rates of the given area and time period for the rest of his or her life.

## MENTAL HEALTH

### 6.6 Proportion of respondents showing signs of a possible mental health problem (GHQ12), by age group and gender, NI, 2013/14

Age group	Male	Female
16 - 24	13	23
25 - 34	17	16
35 - 44	17	18
45 - 54	20	25
55 - 64	17	23
All aged 16+	20	16



Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPSNI

<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm>

The General Health Questionnaires (GHQ12) is designed to detect the possibility of psychiatric morbidity in the general population. People are asked to respond to 12 questions about general levels of happiness, depression, anxiety and sleep disturbance. A score is constructed from their responses, with a score of 4 or more being classified as respondents with a possible psychiatric disorder.

#### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, 20% of males and 16% of females aged 16 and over showed signs of a possible mental health problem.
- The proportion with a possible mental health problem varies by age and gender. In most age groups shown above, a larger proportion of females may have a mental health problem, with the exception of those aged 25-34, where females have a slightly lower proportion.

# MENTAL HEALTH

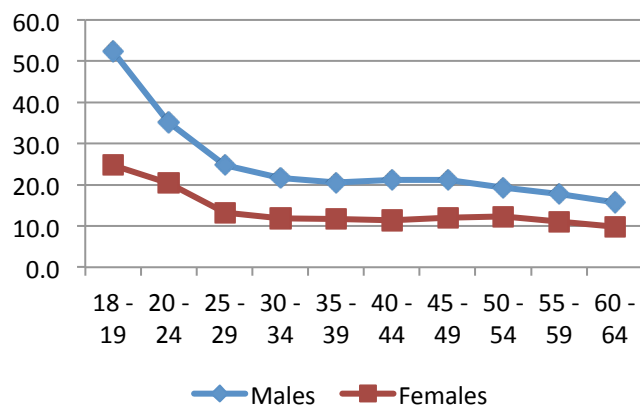
## 6.7 Rate per 1,000 population experiencing a mental health related problem for 12 months or longer, by age and gender, NI, 2011

Age Group	A learning, intellectual, social or behavioural difficulty		An emotional, psychological or mental health condition		Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
18 - 19	52.4	24.8	19.9	26.0	3.4	2.4
20 - 24	35.2	20.4	29.9	44.1	4.9	2.8
25 - 29	24.8	13.2	40.0	58.4	5.8	3.2
30 - 34	21.6	11.9	48.5	74.5	7.8	4.6
35 - 39	20.5	11.6	63.6	97.7	11.5	8.5
40 - 44	21.2	11.3	76.0	111.1	15.9	11.5
45 - 49	21.2	12.0	87.4	121.1	18.4	16.7
50 - 54	19.3	12.3	95.0	123.8	24.3	20.1
55 - 59	17.7	11.0	95.6	122.3	26.9	22.8
60 - 64	15.7	9.8	90.7	96.8	28.5	23.9

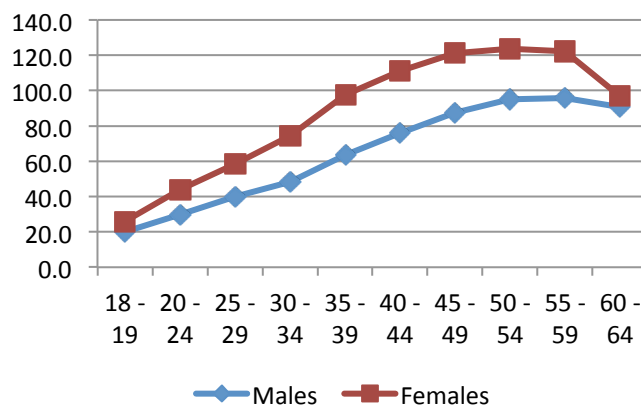
### COMMENTARY

- Patterns of self-reported prevalence are similar for males and females in each of the three types of mental health related conditions shown.
- Emotional, psychological or mental health problems typically occur in middle aged groups and peaks between 45 and 64 years of age.
- The age-related patterns identified reflect other work suggesting females are more likely to experience emotional, psychological or mental health conditions, anxiety and mood disorders and males are more likely to have impulse-control and substance disorders (*Bunting et al., 2012*).

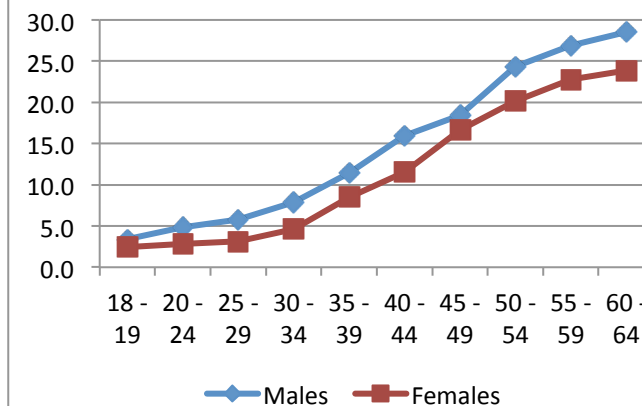
**A learning, intellectual, social or behavioural difficulty**



**Emotional, psychological or mental health condition**



**Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss**



Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>

# MENTAL HEALTH

## 6.8 Rate per 1,000 population experiencing a mental health related problem for 12 months or longer by age and gender, HSCT, 2011

HSCT	Age Group	Male			Female			Persons		
		A learning, intellectual, social or behavioural difficulty	An emotional, psychological or mental health condition	Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss	A learning, intellectual, social or behavioural difficulty	An emotional, psychological or mental health condition	Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss	A learning, intellectual, social or behavioural difficulty	An emotional, psychological or mental health condition	Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss
BHSCT	18-24	39.8	34.4	5.7	18.1	46.8	2.9	28.6	40.8	4.3
	25-44	24.1	75.4	14.8	13.7	102.9	9.3	18.8	89.4	12.0
	45-64	23.2	120.9	35.7	14.1	153.1	30.7	18.5	137.5	33.1
	<b>All aged 18-64</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>
NHSCT	18-24	37.2	23.2	3.9	21.2	33.3	2.1	29.4	28.2	3.0
	25-44	18.8	49.8	7.9	10.2	78.0	5.5	14.4	64.3	6.7
	45-64	16.1	75.5	18.9	10.8	98.7	15.5	13.4	87.2	17.2
	<b>All aged 18-64</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>
SEHSCT	18-24	41.6	26.4	4.2	24.2	41.0	3.2	33.3	33.4	3.7
	25-44	22.0	50.2	8.9	11.9	77.0	6.4	16.7	64.1	7.6
	45-64	15.9	77.9	19.6	9.2	95.1	15.6	12.5	86.7	17.6
	<b>All aged 18-64</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>
SHSCT	18-24	37.2	21.9	4.0	20.6	33.0	2.6	29.2	27.3	3.3
	25-44	19.5	47.6	9.2	11.0	77.1	6.4	15.2	62.5	7.8
	45-64	18.8	90.8	22.7	11.7	114.4	19.6	15.3	102.5	21.2
	<b>All aged 18-64</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>
WHSCT	18-24	45.6	28.4	4.1	25.9	39.0	2.9	36.0	33.5	3.5
	25-44	27.8	67.2	11.8	14.2	97.9	8.1	20.9	82.8	10.0
	45-64	21.9	107.3	27.0	12.0	137.7	24.4	17.0	122.5	25.7
	<b>All aged 18-64</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>

### COMMENTARY

- In general, there was a higher rate of people experiencing an “emotional, psychological or mental health condition”, compared to other mental health related problems.
- There was some variation by LCG. For example, older males and females have a higher rate of “emotional, psychological or mental health condition” in Belfast and Western LCG areas.
- Data shows that the rate of “frequent periods of confusion or memory loss” increases with age.

Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>

## MENTAL HEALTH - SUICIDES

### 6.9 Crude rates (per 100,000 population) of suicide, Northern Ireland by age and gender, 3 year moving average, 2002-04 to 2011-13

	Year registered	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-44	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	All ages
Persons	2002-2004	6.5	13.2	18.7	17.2	13.8	13.0	18.5	13.2	6.4	7.7	9.3
	2003-2005	7.8	14.0	13.6	16.7	15.4	14.1	17.1	15.2	10.2	11.9	9.8
	2004-2006	12.4	17.8	17.4	19.6	20.6	17.5	20.2	21.6	13.5	15.5	12.6
	2005-2007	13.6	19.5	19.9	21.4	21.8	21.1	22.5	23.8	18.7	14.9	14.3
	2006-2008	16.9	18.9	25.4	20.0	24.8	25.8	25.0	22.9	17.6	14.2	15.4
	2007-2009	14.7	16.9	25.8	19.9	22.8	26.5	24.4	19.5	17.6	11.0	14.7
	2008-2010	16.8	23.6	27.4	21.2	23.7	29.4	26.8	20.5	14.4	13.0	15.9
	2009-2011	14.9	27.8	26.2	26.5	21.7	25.8	24.4	19.4	17.3	13.2	16.0
	2010-2012	15.0	28.2	28.4	25.9	21.5	24.0	21.1	20.8	18.0	14.6	16.2
2011-2013	13.1	22.0	27.0	25.8	25.0	24.1	20.8	21.6	20.1	16.7	15.9	
Male	2002-2004	10.3	22.0	31.6	22.3	21.8	20.5	27.8	19.8	9.4	11.5	14.4
	2003-2005	12.7	22.9	23.0	23.4	25.5	23.4	26.7	21.5	12.2	17.8	15.3
	2004-2006	19.2	29.5	28.2	31.8	32.0	29.9	33.3	29.8	17.7	22.9	19.7
	2005-2007	21.4	31.3	32.7	34.2	34.8	34.7	35.5	32.5	24.6	22.9	22.2
	2006-2008	26.3	29.9	40.6	33.5	38.2	39.6	39.8	30.5	27.3	20.0	24.0
	2007-2009	22.6	28.0	40.7	33.7	38.1	37.4	36.1	27.4	27.1	15.1	22.9
	2008-2010	25.1	38.2	44.1	36.7	38.6	43.2	40.2	30.5	23.4	17.1	25.2
	2009-2011	21.4	44.0	43.1	44.9	34.6	36.9	34.9	29.2	26.5	18.4	24.9
	2010-2012	22.5	45.1	46.6	42.6	33.1	37.0	30.5	34.7	26.6	18.2	25.2
2011-2013	20.4	36.0	45.7	43.5	36.7	34.1	29.1	36.4	29.9	23.1	24.6	
Female	2002-2004	2.6	4.2	6.1	12.1	6.0	5.8	9.2	6.8	3.5	4.1	4.4
	2003-2005	2.6	4.7	4.3	10.2	5.5	5.2	7.7	8.8	8.2	6.4	4.5
	2004-2006	5.2	5.6	6.7	7.7	9.6	5.6	7.5	13.4	9.5	8.5	5.7
	2005-2007	5.3	7.0	7.1	9.0	9.2	8.1	10.0	15.1	12.9	7.4	6.6
	2006-2008	6.9	7.3	10.3	6.9	11.8	12.5	10.8	15.3	8.2	8.7	7.3
	2007-2009	6.5	5.2	11.0	6.4	7.8	16.0	13.2	11.7	8.2	7.1	6.9
	2008-2010	8.2	8.3	10.7	5.8	9.1	16.0	14.0	10.7	5.5	9.1	7.0
	2009-2011	8.2	11.0	9.5	8.4	9.1	15.0	14.3	9.9	8.2	8.4	7.3
	2010-2012	7.1	10.7	10.5	9.8	10.3	11.5	12.0	12.9	9.4	11.2	7.5
2011-2013	5.5	7.6	9.0	9.1	13.7	14.6	12.9	12.6	10.4	10.5	7.5	

#### COMMENTARY

- The charts over page clearly show the higher rates of suicide amongst males. In 2011-13, the crude rate (per 100,000 population) was 24.6 in males and 7.5 for females for all ages.
- In the last few years, the rates of suicide in both males and females (all ages) have remained fairly steady.

Source: Registered deaths, NISRA (Demography and Methodology Branch)

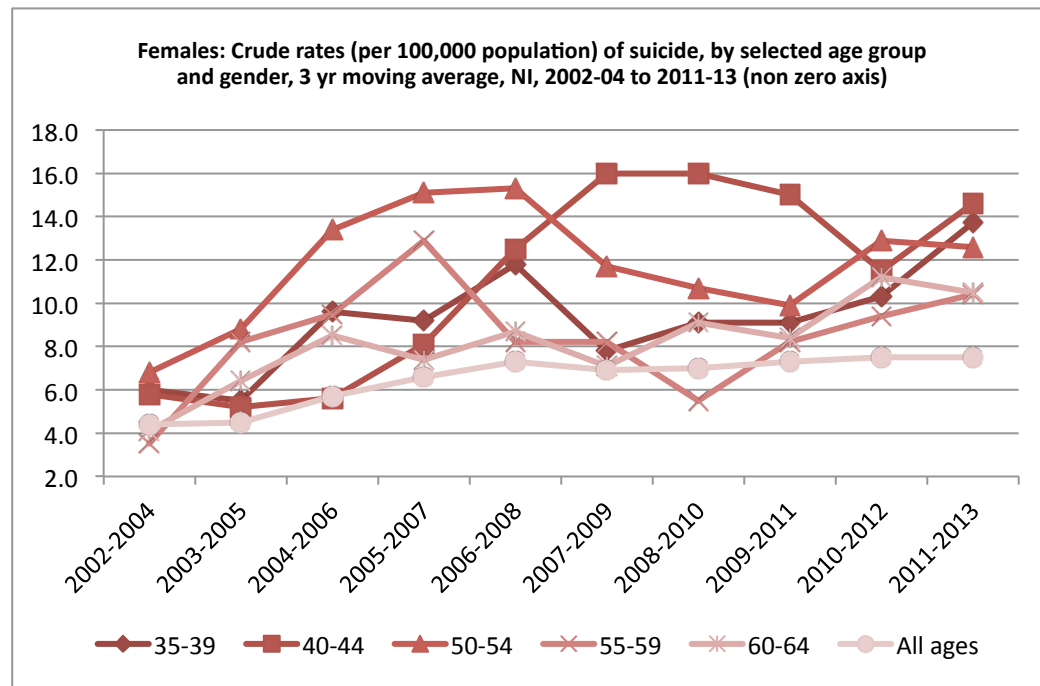
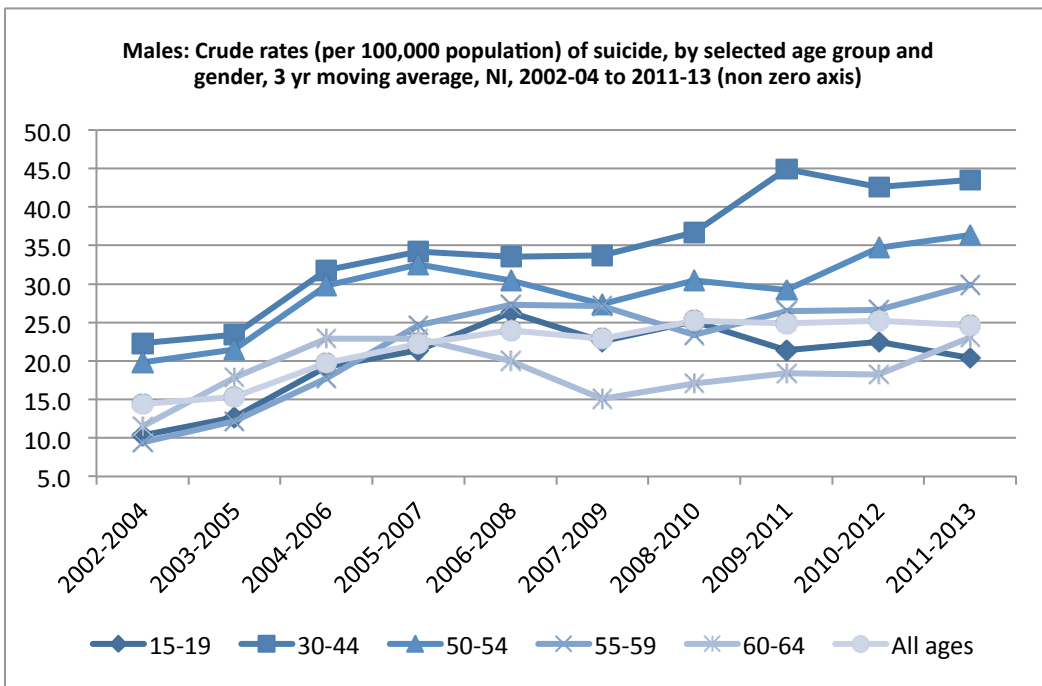
<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp31.htm>

In the UK, in considering suicide events it is conventional to include cases where the cause of death is classified as either 'Suicide and self-inflicted injury' or 'Undetermined injury'. The ICD codes used for 'Suicide and self-inflicted injury' are X60-X84 and Y87.0 (ICD9 E950-E959), and the ICD codes used for 'Undetermined injury' are Y10-Y34 and Y87.2 (ICD9 E980-E989).

All deaths data supplied by Demography and Methodology Branch is based on the year of registration rather than the year of occurrence unless otherwise stated. Events such as suicide are likely to be referred to the coroner. This can take some time, therefore deaths recorded each year may have occurred prior to the registration year.

# MENTAL HEALTH - SUICIDES

## 6.9 (cont'd) Crude rates (per 100,000 population) of suicide, by age and gender, 3 year moving average, NI, 2002-04 to 2011-13



Source: Registered deaths, NISRA (Demography and Methodology Branch) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp31.htm>

In the UK, in considering suicide events it is conventional to include cases where the cause of death is classified as either 'Suicide and self-inflicted injury' or 'Undetermined injury'. The ICD codes used for 'Suicide and self-inflicted injury' are X60-X84 and Y87.0 (ICD9 E950-E959), and the ICD codes used for 'Undetermined injury' are Y10-Y34 and Y87.2 (ICD9 E980-E989).

All deaths data supplied by Demography and Methodology Branch is based on the year of registration rather than the year of occurrence unless otherwise stated. Events such as suicide are likely to be referred to the coroner. This can take some time, therefore deaths recorded each year may have occurred prior to the registration year.

## MENTAL HEALTH – SELF HARM

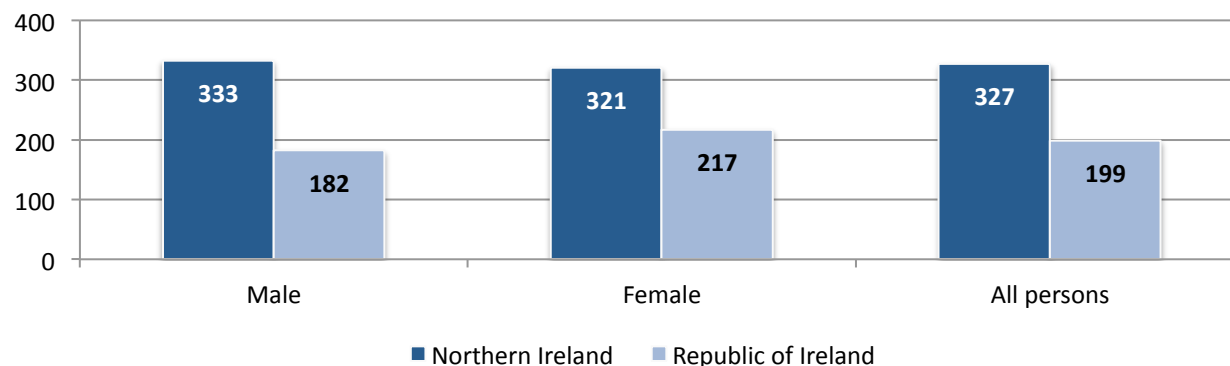
### 6.10 European age standardised rate (EASR, per 100,000) of persons presenting to hospital following self-harm, by gender, Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland, 2013/14

	Northern Ireland 2013/14	Republic of Ireland 2013
Male	333	182
Female	321	217
<b>All persons</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>199</b>

#### COMMENTARY

- European age standardised rates for persons presenting to hospital following self-harm in 2013/14 in Northern Ireland (327) are higher when compared to rates for Republic of Ireland (2013 = 199). This applies to both males and females.
- In Northern Ireland, there is a slightly higher rate of males presenting to hospital following self-harm, however in ROI there is a higher rate of females presenting.

EASR of persons presenting to hospital following self harm, by gender, Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland, 2013/14



Source: Public Health Agency, Northern Ireland Registry of Self Harm Annual Report 2013/14

<http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/publications/northern-ireland-registry-self-harm-annual-report-201314>

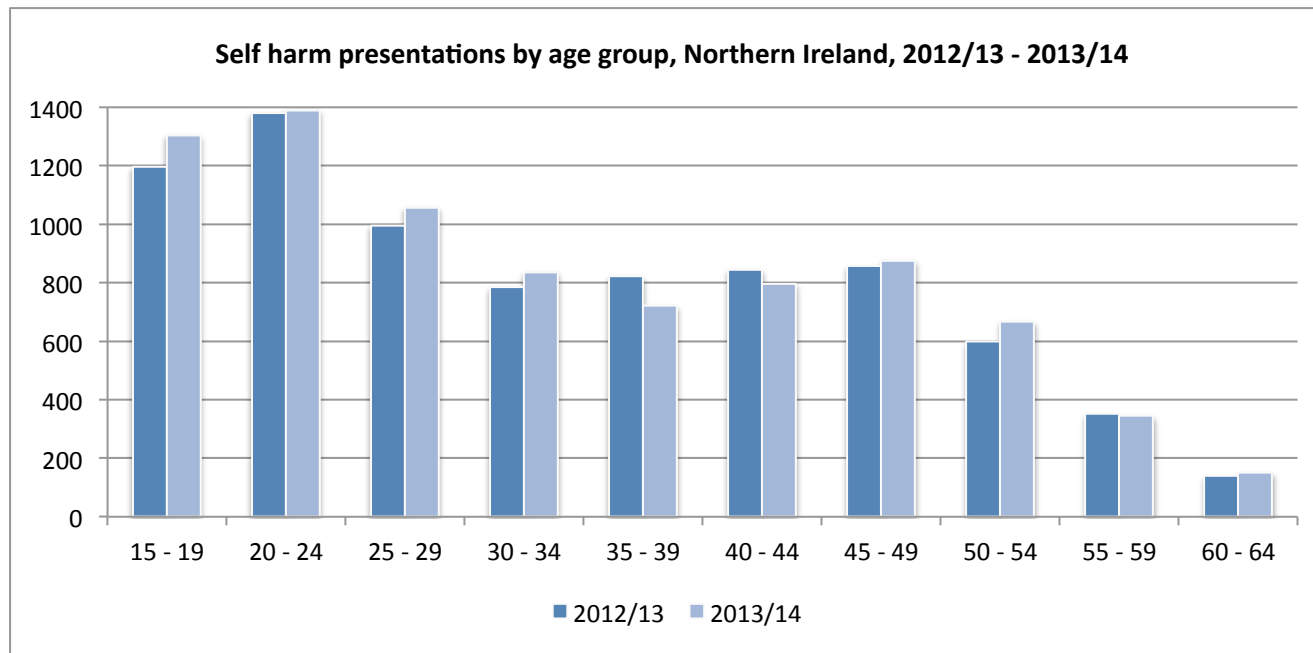
European age-standardised rates (EASRs) are the incidence rates that would be observed if the population under study had the same age composition as a theoretical European population. Adjusting for the age composition of the population under study ensured that differences observed by gender or by area are due to differences in the incidence of self-harm rather than differences in the composition of the populations.



## MENTAL HEALTH – SELF HARM

### 6.11 Self harm presentations to hospital by age group, Northern Ireland, 2012/13 - 2013/14

Age group	2012/13	2013/14
15 - 19	1,196	1,303
20 - 24	1,380	1,389
25 - 29	996	1,057
30 - 34	785	836
35 - 39	822	721
40 - 44	845	797
45 - 49	857	875
50 - 54	598	667
55 - 59	351	344
60 - 64	140	151
<b>Total aged 15 - 64</b>	<b>7,970</b>	<b>8,140</b>



Source: Public Health Agency, Northern Ireland Registry of Self Harm Annual Report, 2013/14  
<http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/publications/northern-ireland-registry-self-harm-annual-report-201314>  
 Annual Report, 2012/13 <http://www.publichealthagency.org/publications/ni-registry-self-harm-annual-report-201213>

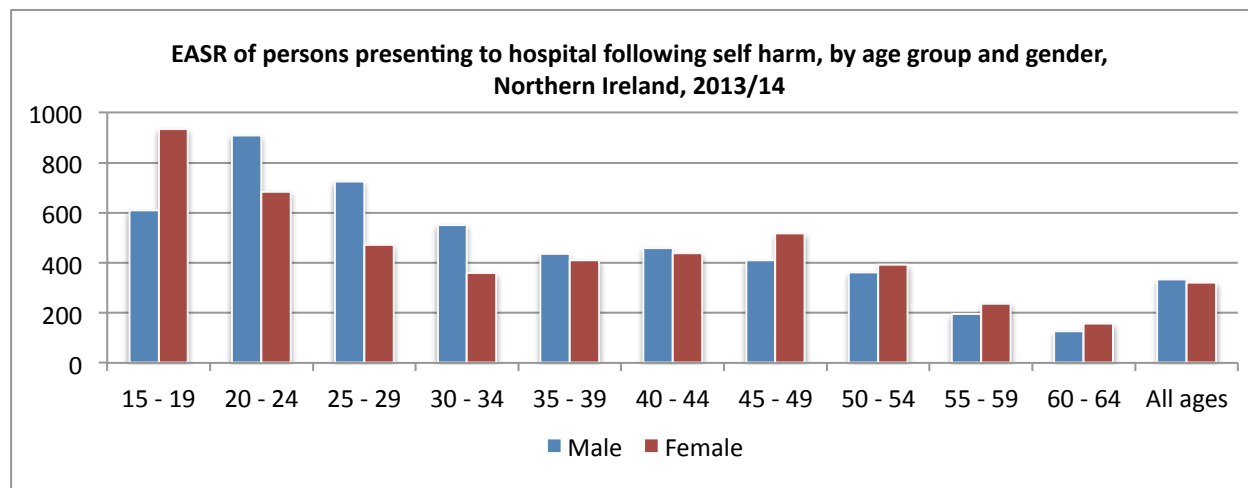
#### COMMENTARY

- In 2013/14, there were 8,140 self-harm presentations in those aged 15 - 64 across Northern Ireland, an increase of 2% on the previous year.
- Of the total self-harm presentations in those aged 15-64 in 2013/14, 46% (3,749) were to those aged less than 30 years (45% in 2012/13).

## MENTAL HEALTH – SELF HARM

### 6.12 European age standardised rate (EASR, per 100,000) of persons presenting to hospital following self-harm, by age group and gender, Northern Ireland, 2013/14

Age group	EASR	
	Male	Female
15 - 19	610	935
20 - 24	908	685
25 - 29	725	471
30 - 34	552	360
35 - 39	435	411
40 - 44	459	437
45 - 49	409	517
50 - 54	361	391
55 - 59	195	237
60 - 64	127	156
<b>All ages</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>321</b>



#### COMMENTARY

- When considering self-harm presentations as age standardised rates, there is a general decrease in rates as age increases. Rates tend to be higher in the younger age groups.
- There is a substantial gender gap in rates of self-harm presentations in those aged 15-34. In those aged 15-19, the rate is much higher in females, whilst in those aged 20-34, rates are higher amongst males.

Source: Public Health Agency, Northern Ireland Registry of Self Harm

Annual Report, 2013/14 <http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/publications/northern-ireland-registry-self-harm-annual-report-201314>

European age-standardised rates (EASRs) are the incidence rates that would be observed if the population under study had the same age composition as a theoretical European population. Adjusting for the age composition of the population under study ensured that differences observed by gender or by area are due to differences in the incidence of self-harm rather than differences in the composition of the populations.

# MENTAL HEALTH – SELF HARM

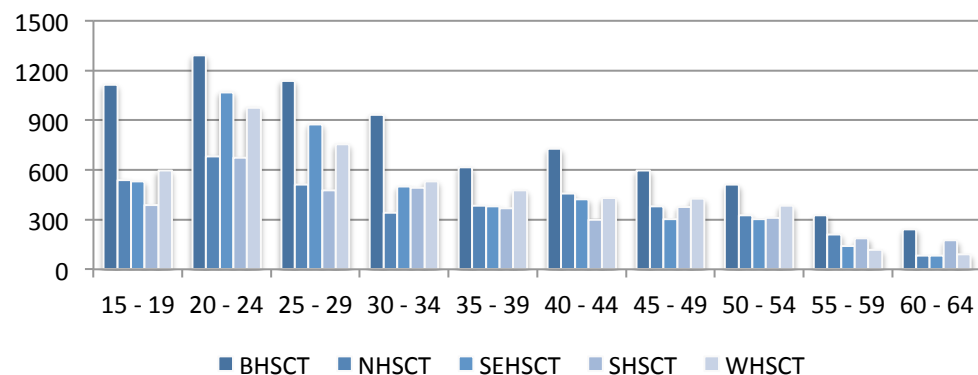
## 6.13 European age standardised rate (EASR, per 100,000) of persons presenting to hospital following self-harm by age group, Health Trust, 2013/14

Age group	BHSCT		NHSCT		SEHSCT		SHSCT		WHSCT	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15 - 19	1112	1439	536	883	530	801	388	783	594	981
20 - 24	1290	778	681	617	1067	694	672	548	976	849
25 - 29	1137	671	510	446	875	381	478	304	755	564
30 - 34	933	498	342	260	499	307	491	244	532	554
35 - 39	615	547	382	378	380	350	367	231	476	605
40 - 44	726	597	457	369	423	282	300	383	430	619
45 - 49	596	759	380	525	302	375	376	501	425	442
50 - 54	509	468	326	360	301	396	311	372	382	342
55 - 59	325	281	211	248	140	228	186	162	116	281
60 - 64	242	151	82	174	82	117	173	114	90	233

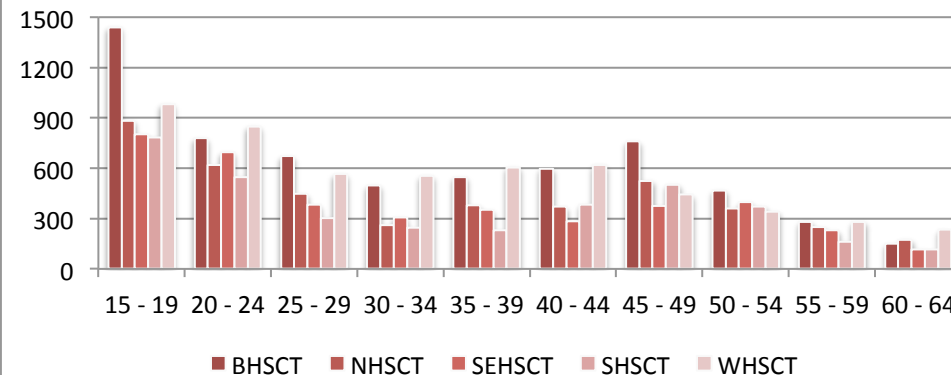
### COMMENTARY

- Males: in all age groups, rates of males presenting following self-harm are highest in Belfast HSCT in 2013/14.
- Females: the rate in Belfast HSCT in those aged 15-19 is particularly high in this year.

EASR of males presenting to hospital following self harm by age group, Health Trust, 2013/14



EASR of females presenting to hospital following self harm by age group, Health Trust, 2013/14



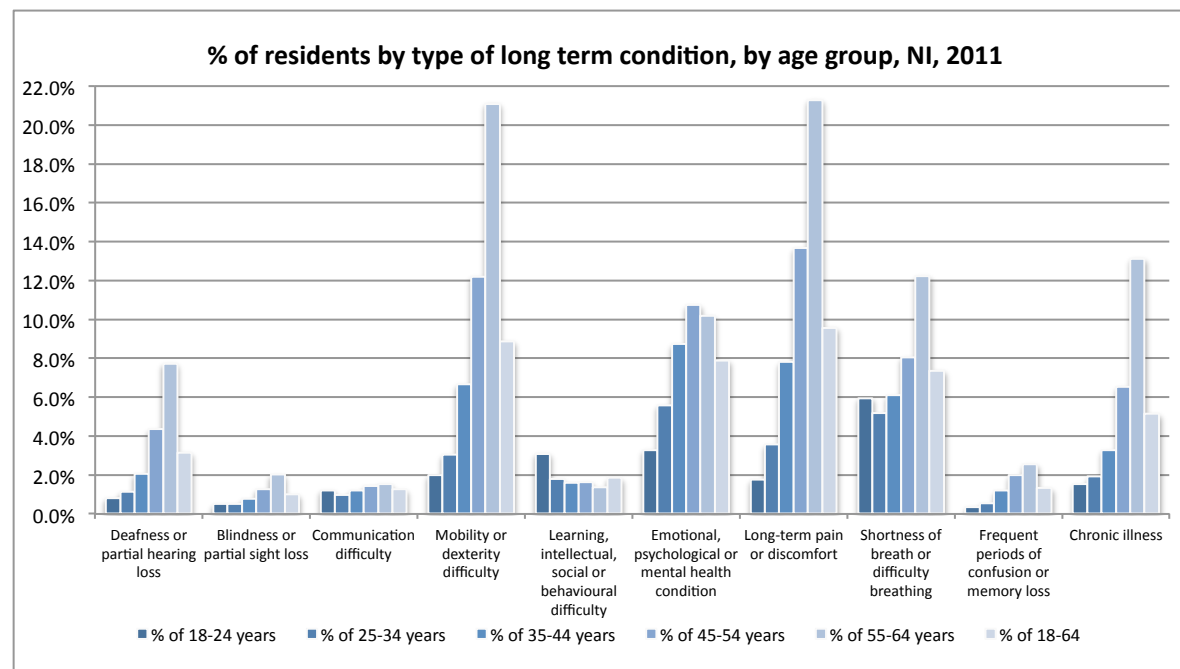
Source: Public Health Agency, Northern Ireland Registry of Self Harm Annual Report, 2013/14 <http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/publications/northern-ireland-registry-self-harm-annual-report-201314>  
 Annual Report, 2012/13 <http://www.publichealthagency.org/publications/ni-registry-self-harm-annual-report-201213>

European age-standardised rates (EASRs) are the incidence rates that would be observed if the population under study had the same age composition as a theoretical European population. Adjusting for the age composition of the population under study ensured that differences observed by gender or by area are due to differences in the incidence of self-harm rather than differences in the composition of the populations.

# DISABILITIES

## 6.14 Number of usual residents by type of long term condition, by age group, Northern Ireland, 2011

Type of long term condition	Age group (% of age group)											
	18-24 years	%	25-34 years	%	35-44 years	%	45-54 years	%	55-64 years	%	Total 18-64	%
<b>All usual residents</b>	<b>176,194</b>	-	<b>243,938</b>	-	<b>254,108</b>	-	<b>248,578</b>	-	<b>193,562</b>	-	<b>1,116,380</b>	-
Deafness or partial hearing loss	1,429	0.8%	2,732	1.1%	5,237	2.1%	10,806	4.3%	14,960	7.7%	35,164	3.1%
Blindness or partial sight loss	865	0.5%	1,238	0.5%	1,965	0.8%	3,167	1.3%	3,883	2.0%	11,118	1.0%
Communication difficulty	2,130	1.2%	2,328	1.0%	3,021	1.2%	3,585	1.4%	2,966	1.5%	14,030	1.3%
Mobility or dexterity difficulty	3,477	2.0%	7,452	3.1%	16,939	6.7%	30,326	12.2%	40,827	21.1%	99,021	8.9%
Learning, intellectual, social or behavioural difficulty	5,440	3.1%	4,368	1.8%	4,061	1.6%	4,044	1.6%	2,631	1.4%	20,544	1.8%
Emotional, psychological or mental health condition	5,762	3.3%	13,642	5.6%	22,169	8.7%	26,699	10.7%	19,704	10.2%	87,976	7.9%
Long-term pain or discomfort	3,082	1.7%	8,717	3.6%	19,831	7.8%	33,963	13.7%	41,181	21.3%	106,774	9.6%
Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing	10,450	5.9%	12,635	5.2%	15,466	6.1%	20,037	8.1%	23,661	12.2%	82,249	7.4%
Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss	627	0.4%	1,303	0.5%	3,007	1.2%	4,929	2.0%	4,941	2.6%	14,807	1.3%
Chronic illness	2,681	1.5%	4,698	1.9%	8,314	3.3%	16,236	6.5%	25,416	13.1%	57,345	5.1%
No condition	147,957	84.0%	199,598	81.8%	187,735	73.9%	158,918	63.9%	97,098	50.2%	791,306	70.9%



### COMMENTARY

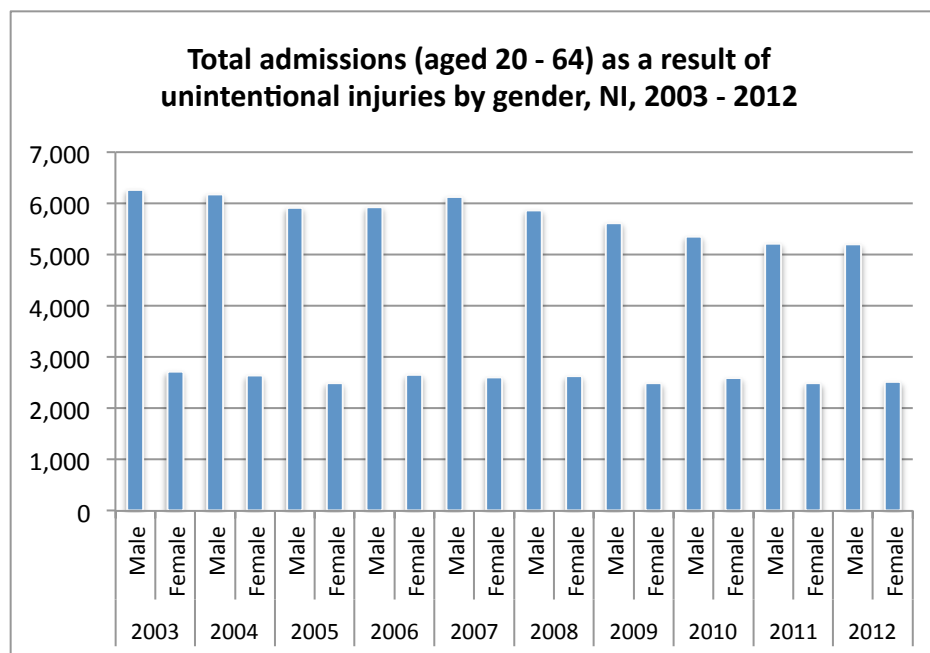
- The data indicates that for most types of condition, the percentage of residents with a long term condition increases with age. The exception to this is “Learning, intellectual, social or behavioural difficulty” which generally decreases with age.

Source: Census 2011, NI Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), NISRA  
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census+2011>  
 Communication difficulty' means a difficulty with speaking or making yourself understood.  
 A mobility or dexterity difficulty' means a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, lifting or carrying.  
 An emotional, psychological or mental health condition' includes conditions such as depression or schizophrenia.  
 Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing' includes conditions such as asthma.  
 A chronic illness' includes illnesses such as cancer, HIV, diabetes, heart disease or epilepsy.  
 Long-term' refers to a condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months.  
 Data above is not unique i.e. there will be respondents to the Census who will have more than one long term condition.  
 Data above only includes those conditions which would be considered a 'disability' - other conditions were surveyed.

## ACCIDENTS/INJURIES – HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

### 6.15 Hospital admissions as a result of unintentional injuries by age group and gender, Northern Ireland, 2003 - 2012

Year	Gender	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	Total
2003	Male	900	659	657	645	627	551	399	384	355	5,177
	Female	262	227	256	286	251	265	274	284	317	2,422
2004	Male	931	613	640	627	595	531	446	419	357	5,159
	Female	257	196	208	270	268	255	248	303	369	2,374
2005	Male	872	634	585	612	559	445	411	384	349	4,851
	Female	229	203	200	210	240	246	251	305	337	2,221
2006	Male	866	683	554	542	572	494	381	394	388	4,874
	Female	308	202	211	229	263	256	270	307	325	2,371
2007	Male	852	661	535	573	641	521	453	430	394	5,060
	Female	289	216	193	235	244	259	262	301	337	2,336
2008	Male	841	711	504	521	613	559	451	421	369	4,990
	Female	218	207	200	230	237	279	301	335	370	2,377
2009	Male	810	631	476	471	557	535	476	400	397	4,753
	Female	224	220	147	213	216	277	309	306	325	2,237
2010	Male	691	612	480	462	534	540	455	415	366	4,555
	Female	254	191	169	200	243	295	323	334	365	2,374
2011	Male	705	626	514	473	498	520	452	382	361	4,531
	Female	195	195	165	179	217	291	341	312	347	2,242
2012	Male	662	605	495	455	471	521	470	432	403	4,514
	Female	237	209	173	162	256	280	329	318	321	2,285



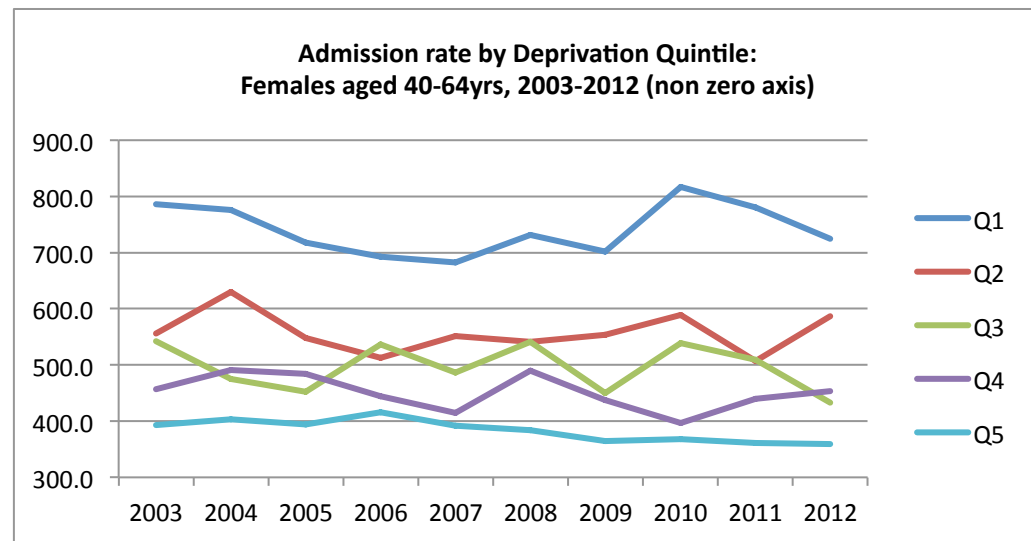
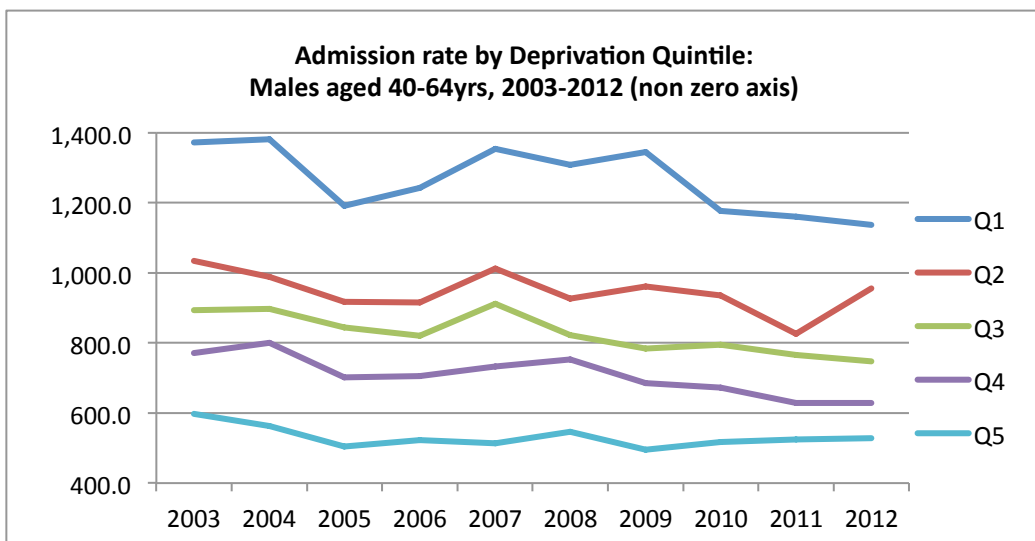
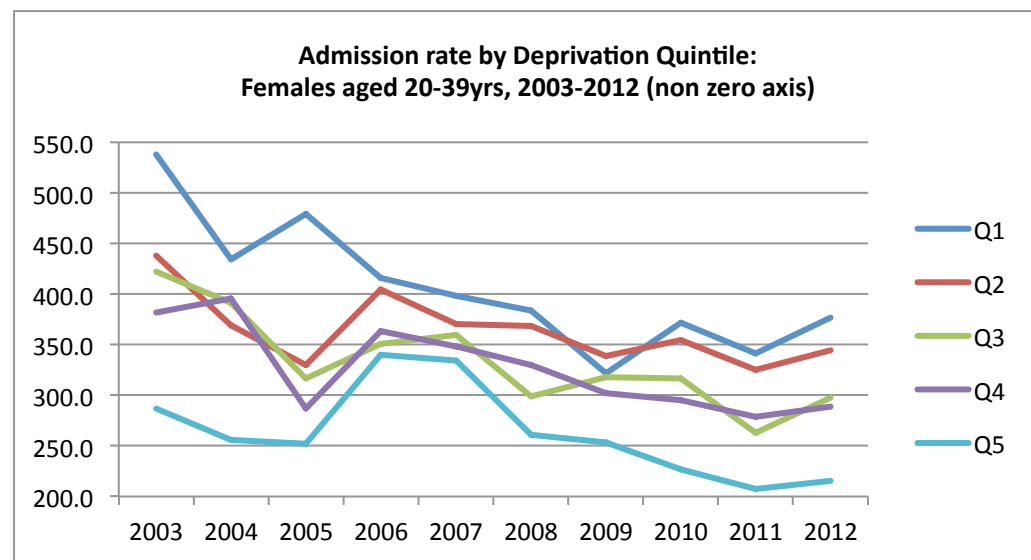
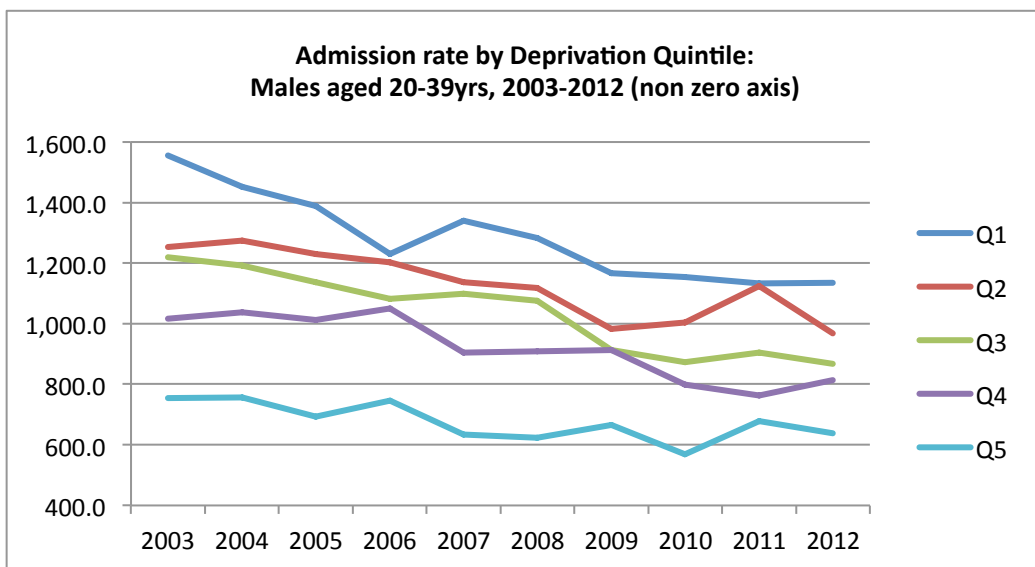
#### COMMENTARY

- The number of hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries in those aged 20-64 was higher for males than females in all years.
- In 2012, there were a total of 6,799 admissions to those aged 20-64. Of these two thirds (66%) were male, 34% female.
- In 2012, the number of admissions was highest amongst males aged 20-24.
- The number of admission by females remained steady over the last ten years, however admissions to males have been decreasing.
- For both males and females, admission rates due to unintentional injuries were highest amongst the most deprived areas and lowest amongst the least deprived areas.

Source: DHSSPSNI via Health Intelligence Briefing, PHA "The burden of unintentional injuries throughout the life course"

# ACCIDENTS/INJURIES – HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DUE TO ALL UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

## 6.16 Admission rate (per 100,000 population) by NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 quintile, Northern Ireland, 2003 - 2012

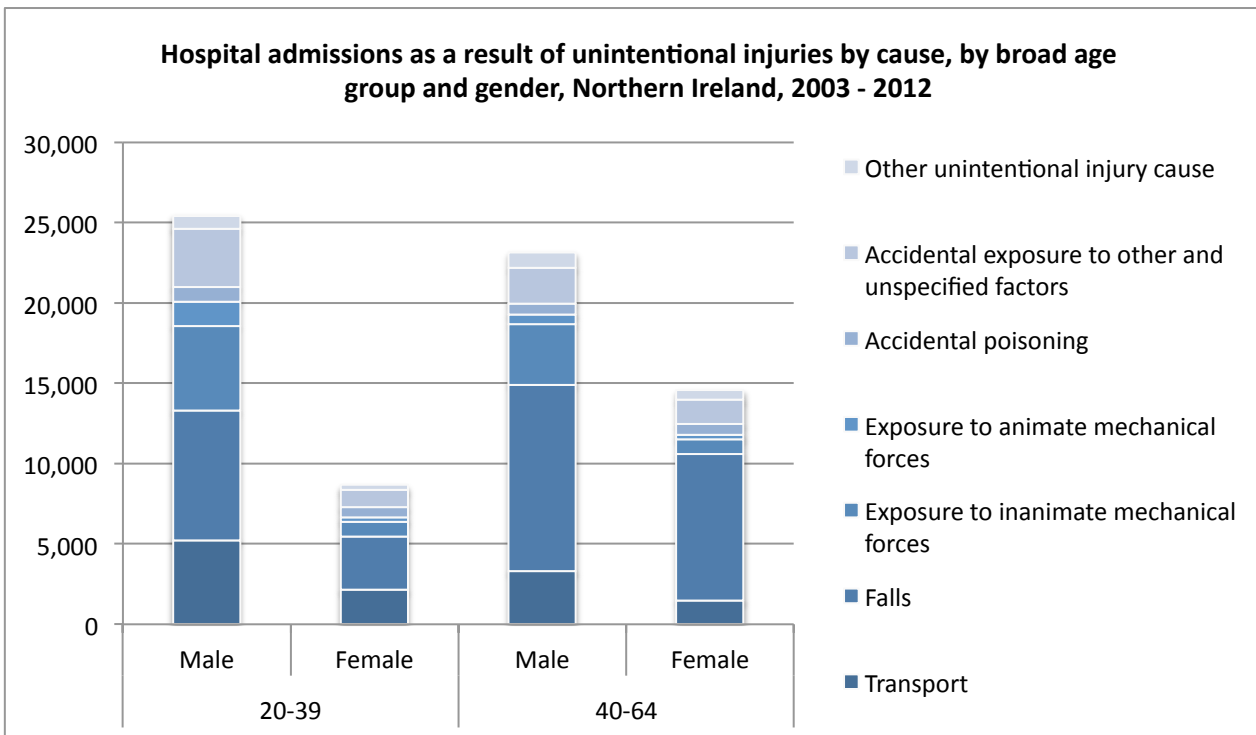


Source: DHSSPSNI via Health Intelligence Briefing. PHA "The burden of unintentional injuries throughout the life course". Q1 – most deprived. Q5 – least deprived

# ACCIDENTS/INJURIES – HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

## 6.17 Hospital admissions as a result of unintentional injuries by cause, by broad age group and gender, Northern Ireland, 2003 - 2012

Cause	20-39		40-64	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Transport	5,230	2,128	3,285	1,481
Falls	8,059	3,310	11,619	9,117
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces	5,273	948	3,790	891
Exposure to animate mechanical forces	1,504	264	582	298
Accidental poisoning	920	620	687	668
Accidental exposure to other and unspecified factors	3,633	1,076	2,206	1,509
Other unintentional injury cause	816	345	970	629
<b>All causes</b>	<b>25,435</b>	<b>8,691</b>	<b>23,139</b>	<b>14,593</b>



### COMMENTARY

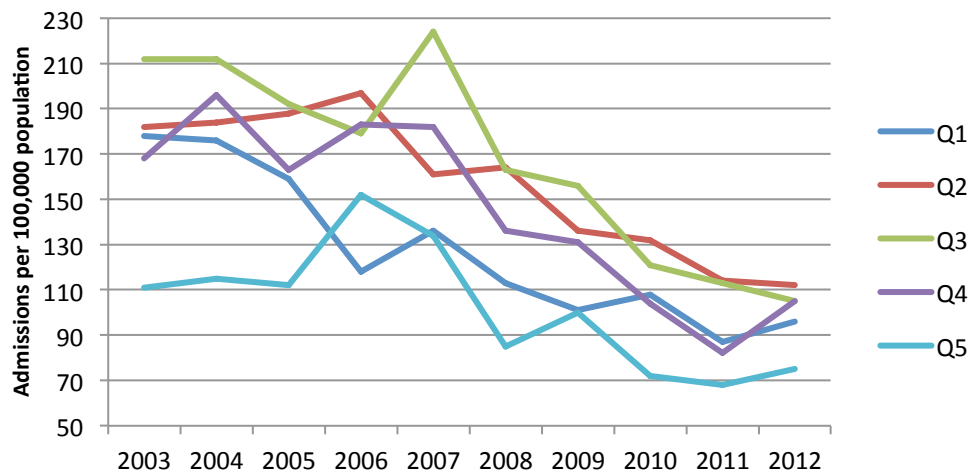
- In the years shown 2003-2012, the number of hospital admissions as a result of unintentional injuries was higher in males (48,574) than females (23,284).
- This gender imbalance was most marked in the 20-39 year olds, with nearly three times as many males admitted to hospital as females.
- In both genders and age groups, falls contributed to the highest proportion of injuries.

Source: DHSSPSNI via Health Intelligence Briefing, PHA "The burden of unintentional injuries throughout the life course"  
 This table will show a slight inflation in the numbers of admissions when shown by cause in comparison to the previous table. This is due to some admissions having a code for more than one injury and as a result may be counted more than once.

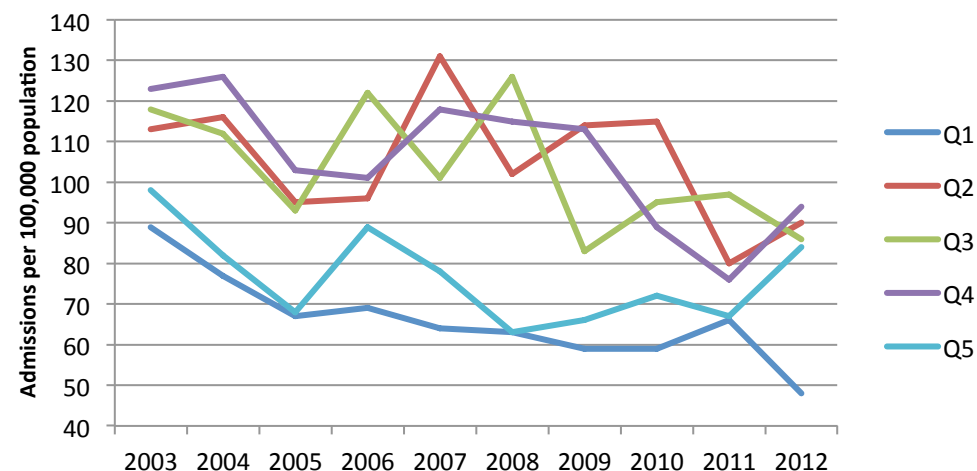
# ACCIDENTS/INJURIES – HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DUE TO TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS

## 6.19 Admission rate (per 100,000 population) by NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 quintile, Northern Ireland, 2003 - 2012

**Transport-related admissions rate by Deprivation Quintile:  
All persons aged 20-39 years, 2003-2012 (non zero axis)**



**Transport-related admissions rate by Deprivation Quintile:  
All persons aged 40-64 years, 2003-2012 (non zero axis)**



### COMMENTARY

- Aged 20 – 39 years: the chart indicates a downward trend in all deprivation quintiles in the rate of admission to hospital as a result of transport related injuries. In 2012 admission rates to those living in the least deprived quintile (Q5) were at the lowest level (75 per 100,000 population).
- Aged 40 – 64: the trend in the middle quintiles is fluctuating with admission rates of those living in the most deprived areas decreasing between 2003 and 2012.

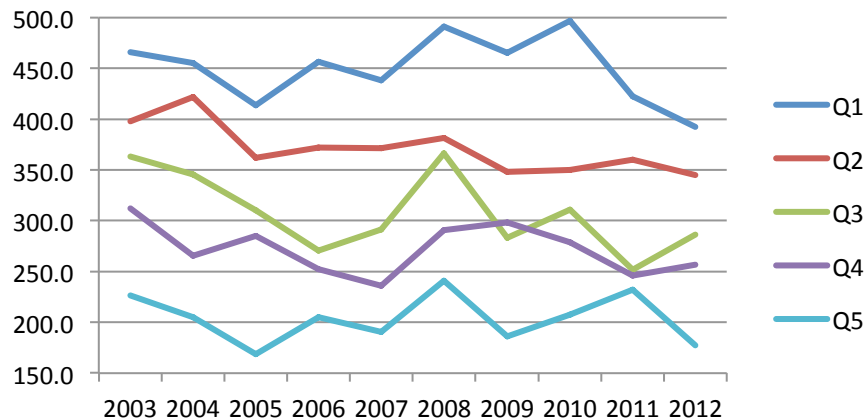
Source: DHSSPSNI via Health Intelligence Briefing, PHA "The burden of unintentional injuries throughout the life course"  
ICD 10 codes: V01-V99



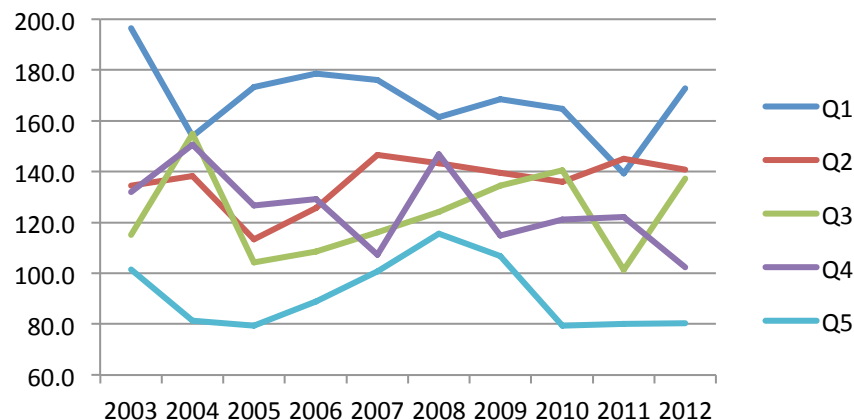
# ACCIDENTS/INJURIES – HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DUE TO FALLS

## 6.21 Admission rate (per 100,000 population) by NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 quintile, Northern Ireland, 2003 - 2012

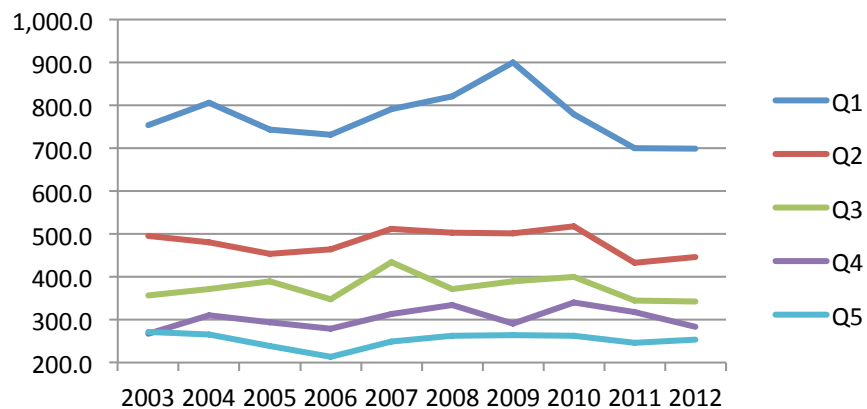
Falls admission rate by Deprivation Quintile:  
Males aged 20-39yrs, 2003-2012



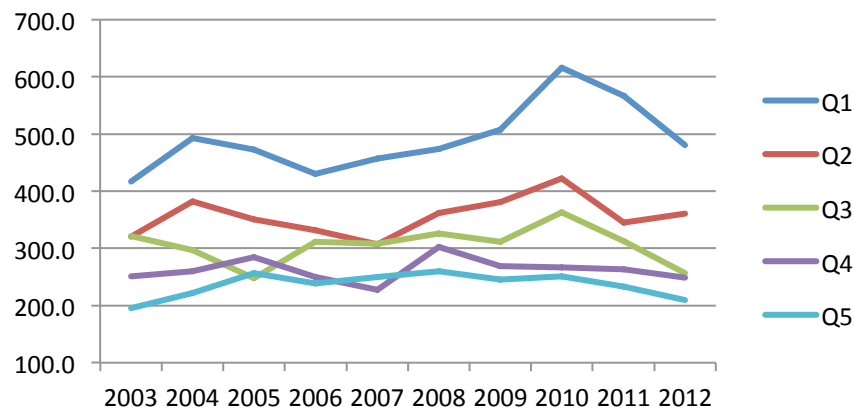
Falls admission rate by Deprivation Quintile:  
Females aged 20-39yrs, 2003-2012



Falls admission rate by Deprivation Quintile:  
Males aged 40-64yrs, 2003-2012



Falls admission rate per 100,000 by Deprivation Quintile: Females 40-64yrs 2003-2012



### COMMENTARY

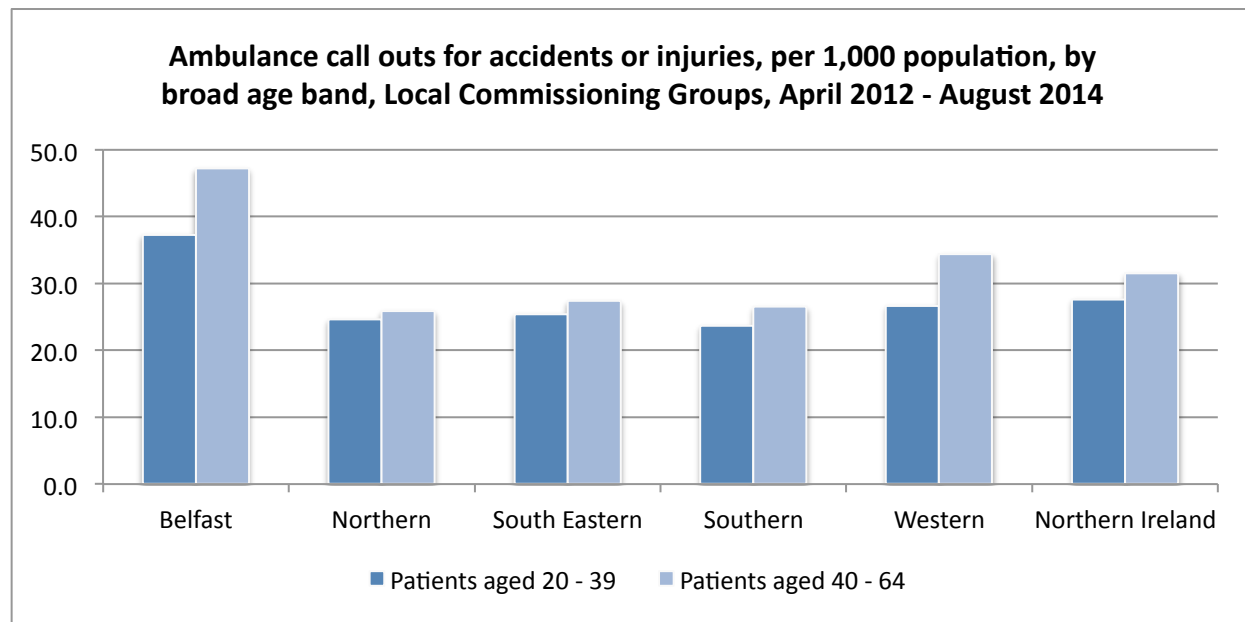
- In all age groups and genders, there is a higher rate of admissions due to falls in those living in the most deprived areas (Q1) and in some cases the differences are substantial e.g. falls in males aged 40-64 years.
- In the last ten years, the admission rates due to falls have remained fairly steady across all age groups and genders.

Source: DHSSPSNI via Health Intelligence Briefing, PHA "The burden of unintentional injuries throughout the life course" ICD 10 codes: W00-W19

# ACCIDENTS/INJURIES

## 6.22 Ambulance call outs for accidents or injuries, per 100,000 population, by broad age band, LCGs, April 2012 - August 2014

LCG	Patients aged 20 - 39			Patients aged 40 - 64		
	Number of call outs	Population 2013	Rate per 1,000 population	Number of call outs	Population 2013	Rate per 1,000 population
Belfast	3,907	104,874	37.3	4,975	105,385	47.2
Northern	2,906	118,097	24.6	3,956	152,708	25.9
South Eastern	2,178	85,647	25.4	3,198	116,754	27.4
Southern	2,343	98,987	23.7	3,013	113,605	26.5
Western	2,070	77,584	26.7	3,297	95,779	34.4
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>13,404</b>	<b>485,189</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>18,439</b>	<b>584,231</b>	<b>31.6</b>



### COMMENTARY

- In the time period April 2012 – August 2014 (17 months), there were a total of 31,843 ambulance call-outs due to accidents or injuries in those aged 20-64 years across Northern Ireland. This is the equivalent of nearly 1,900 call-outs per month.
- The rate of call-outs (per 100,000 population) during this time was higher in those aged 40 – 64 across all LCGs.
- The call-out rate was much higher in Belfast LCG for both age groups shown and is particularly marked in those age 40-64 years.

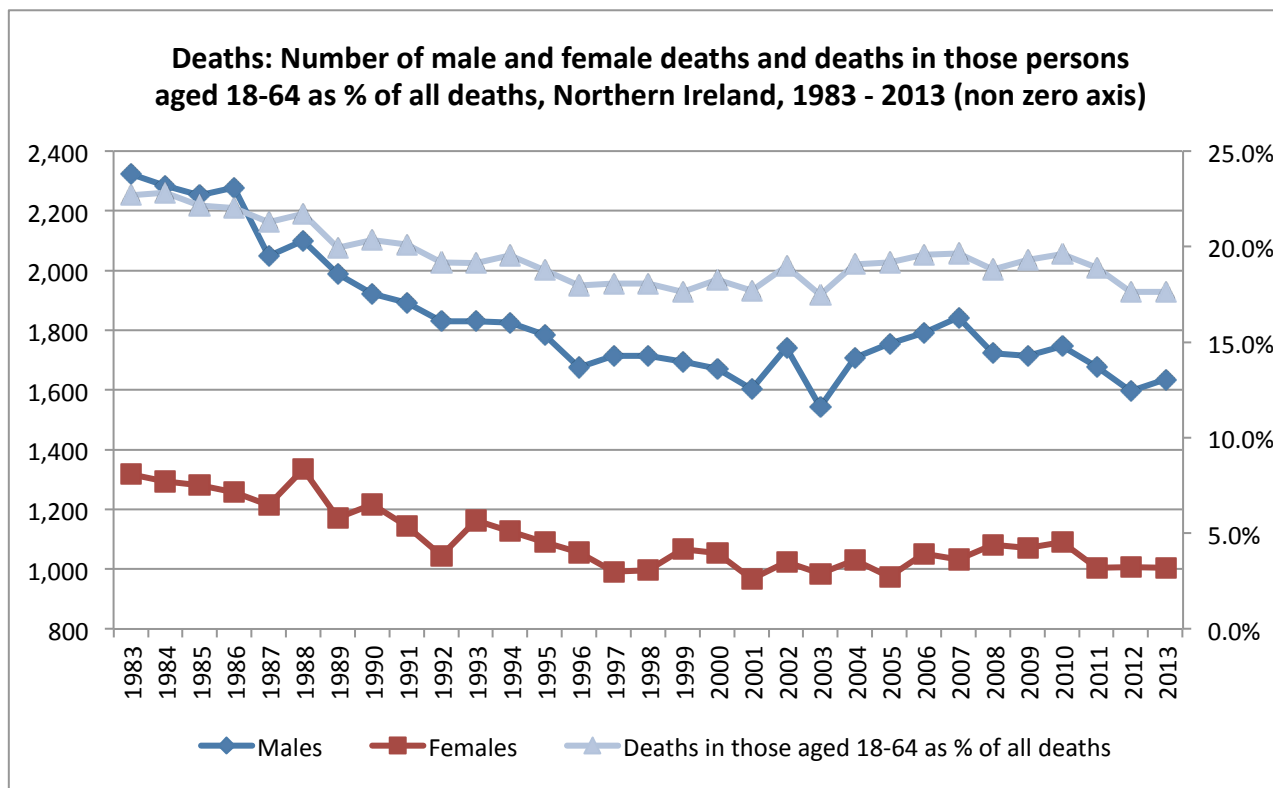
Source: NI Ambulance Service via Health Intelligence Briefing, PHA "The burden of unintentional injuries throughout the life course"

**SECTION 7:  
- HOW DO THEY DIE? -**

# TRENDS IN MORTALITY

## 7.1 Deaths in those aged 18-64 by gender, Northern Ireland, 1983-2013

Year	Deaths - aged 18-64		
	Males	Females	Persons
1983	2,323	1,317	3,640
1984	2,284	1,295	3,579
1985	2,253	1,281	3,534
1986	2,278	1,257	3,535
1987	2,049	1,214	3,263
1988	2,101	1,335	3,436
1989	1,989	1,172	3,161
1990	1,921	1,216	3,137
1991	1,892	1,145	3,037
1992	1,829	1,045	2,874
1993	1,830	1,164	2,994
1994	1,826	1,127	2,953
1995	1,785	1,090	2,875
1996	1,675	1,057	2,732
1997	1,715	991	2,706
1998	1,714	997	2,711
1999	1,695	1,067	2,762
2000	1,671	1,053	2,724
2001	1,602	967	2,569
2002	1,741	1,024	2,765
2003	1,542	985	2,527
2004	1,708	1,031	2,739
2005	1,754	974	2,728
2006	1,791	1,052	2,843
2007	1,843	1,032	2,875
2008	1,722	1,081	2,803
2009	1,714	1,071	2,785
2010	1,747	1,090	2,837
2011	1,678	1,005	2,683
2012	1,597	1,007	2,604
2013	1,635	1,004	2,639



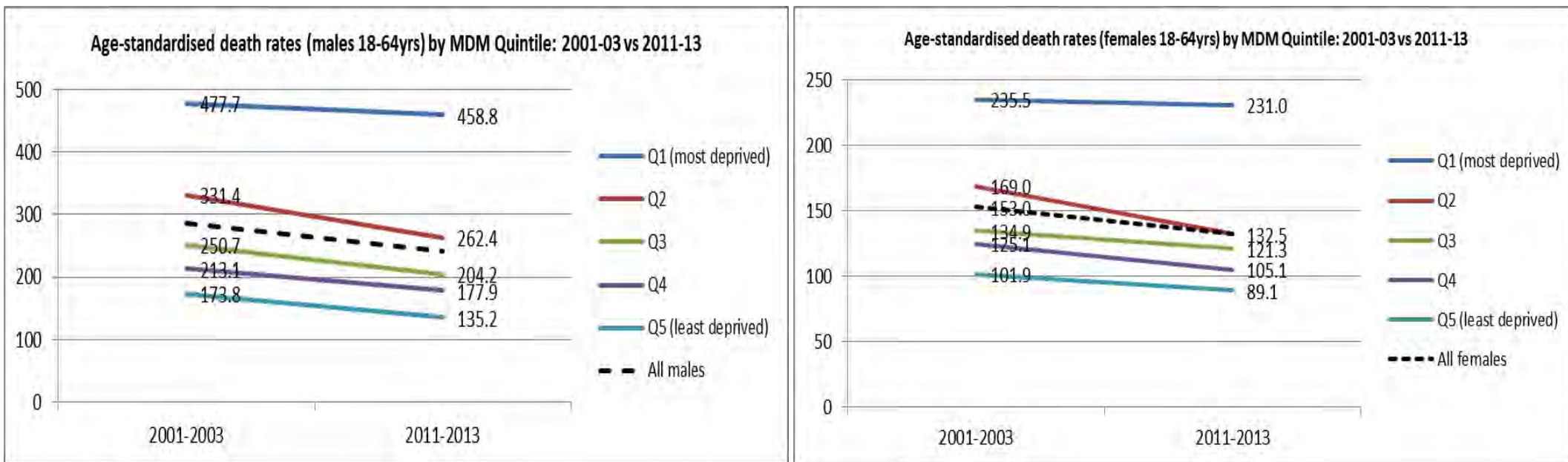
### COMMENTARY

- Since 1983, the number of deaths in those aged 18-64 has been falling across Northern Ireland, from 3,640 in 1983 to 2,639 in 2013. In all years shown, the number of deaths was higher in males.
- Deaths to those aged 18-64 as a proportion of all deaths fell between 1983 and 2003, but there have been small increases in some recent years.

Source: Registered deaths, NISRA (DMB) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp10.htm>

## TRENDS IN MORTALITY – DEPRIVATION

### 7.2 Standardised death rates (aged 18-64) by NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010, by gender, Northern Ireland, 2001-03 and 2011-13



#### COMMENTARY

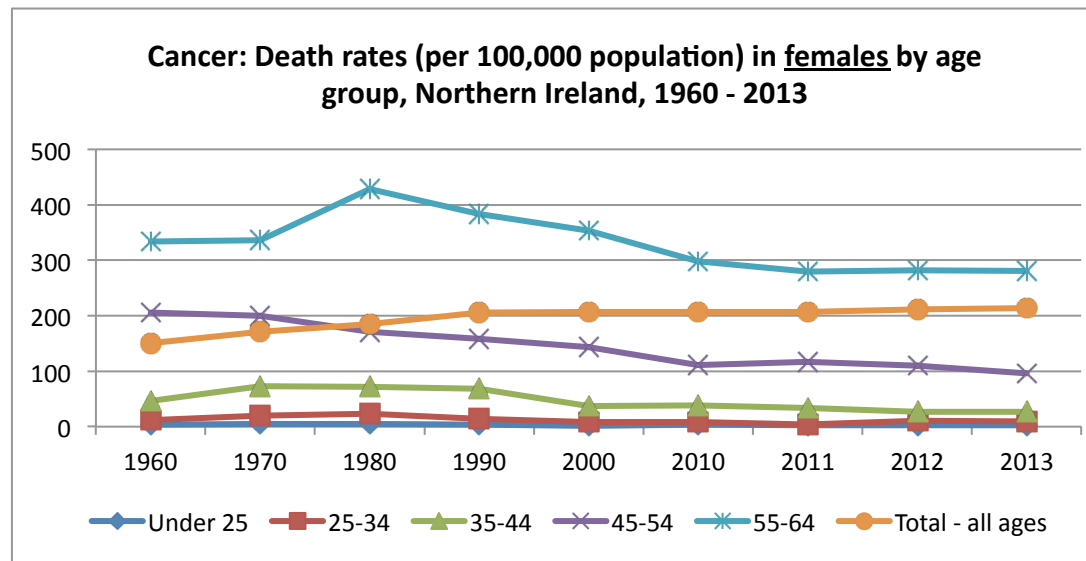
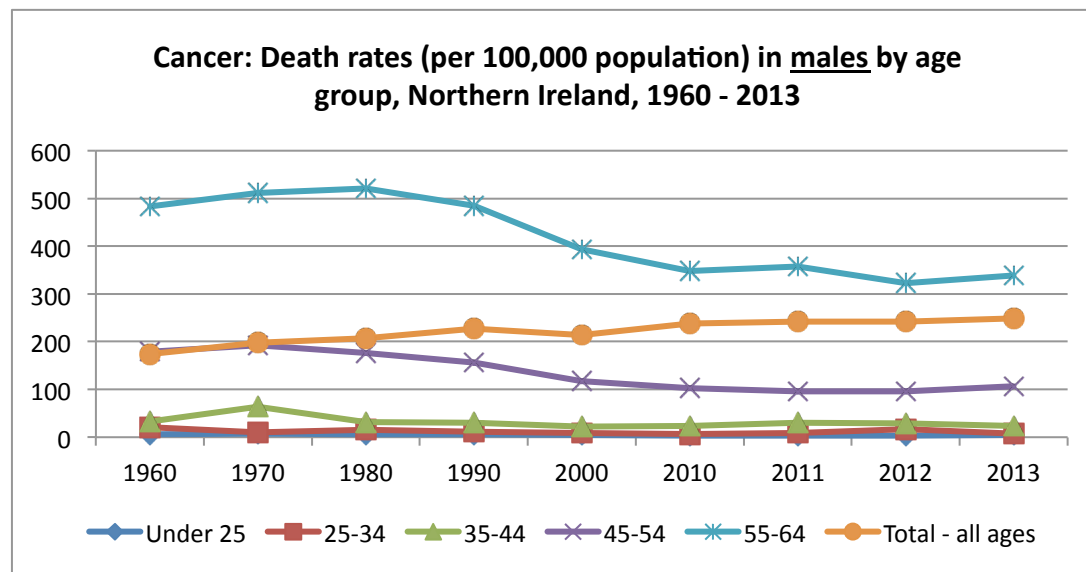
- Deaths rates are higher in both males and females (aged 18-64) who live in the most deprived areas of Northern Ireland.
- Although death rates have fallen between 2001/03 and 2011/13 in all deprivation quintiles, the decrease in rates in those living in the most deprived areas has not been as steep e.g. the death rate for females has only fallen from 235.5 to 231.0.

Source: Office for National Statistics and Registered deaths, NISRA (DMB) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp10.htm>

# MORTALITY BY CAUSE - CANCER

## 7.3 Cancer: Death rates (per 100,000 population) by age group and gender, Northern Ireland, 1960 - 2013

Gender	Year	Age group					Total - all ages
		Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
Males	1960	6	21	33	179	483	174
	1970	8	10	64	193	512	198
	1980	6	15	31	176	521	207
	1990	6	11	31	156	485	227
	2000	4	8	22	118	393	214
	2010	3	7	24	103	348	239
	2011	3	9	31	96	358	242
	2012	4	17	30	96	322	242
2013	4	7	24	107	339	249	
Females	1960	4	12	46	205	334	151
	1970	5	20	73	200	336	171
	1980	5	23	72	171	428	185
	1990	4	14	68	159	383	205
	2000	1	8	37	144	354	207
	2010	4	8	38	111	298	207
	2011	2	4	33	116	279	206
	2012	2	10	27	110	282	212
2013	3	10	26	96	281	214	



### COMMENTARY

- Crude death rates as a result of cancer have increased in the last fifty years in both genders.
- In both genders, based on the age groups shown, deaths rates are at their highest in those aged 55-64. However, deaths rates have decreased in this age group as well as in those aged 45-54. Rates in other age groups have remained stable.

Source: Registered deaths, NISRA (DMB) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp14.htm>  
ICD-10 codes: C00-C97

# MORTALITY BY CAUSE – ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE

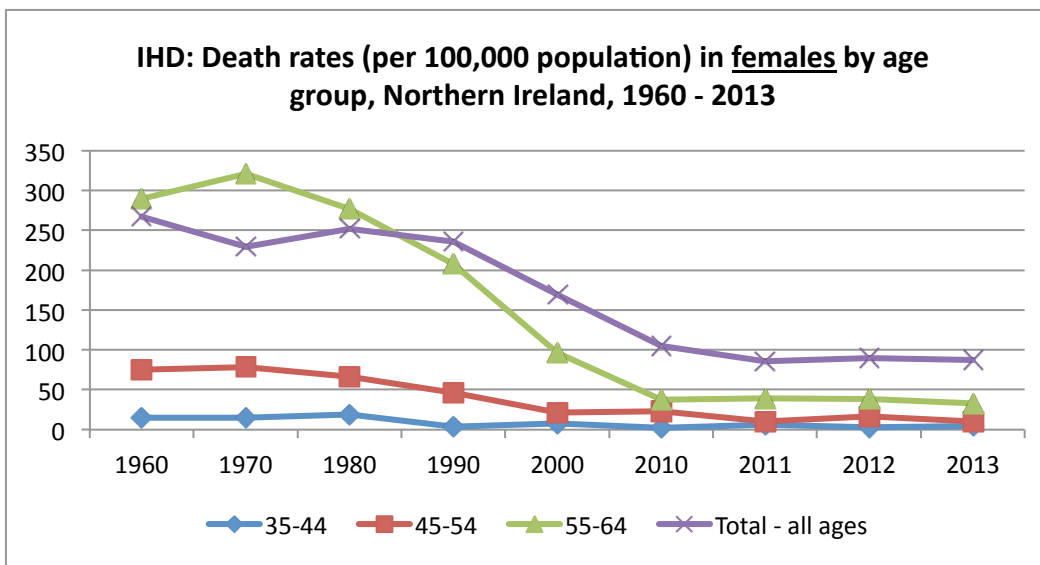
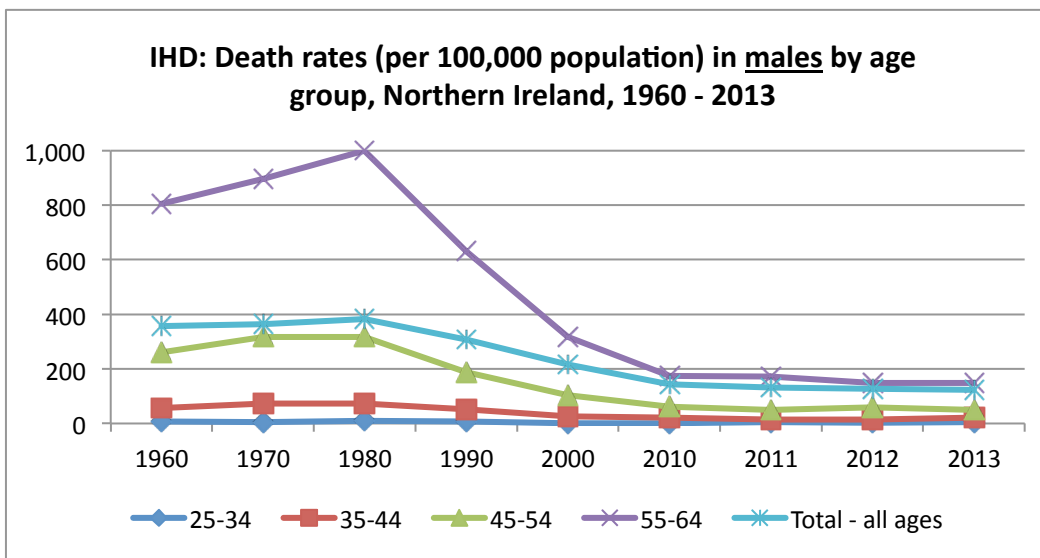
## 7.4 Ischaemic Heart Disease: Death rates (per 100,000 population) by age group and gender, Northern Ireland, 1960 - 2013

Gender	Year	Age group					Total - all ages
		Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
Males	1960	0	7	57	260	805	356
	1970	-	5	73	317	896	363
	1980	-	10	72	317	999	384
	1990	0	8	51	188	630	308
	2000	1	1	25	102	317	216
	2010	1	1	21	62	173	144
	2011	0	6	14	49	170	132
	2012	-	3	15	58	148	127
2013	0	4	21	51	148	123	
Females	1960	-	4	15	75	290	267
	1970	-	1	15	78	321	230
	1980	-	-	19	66	277	252
	1990	-	2	4	46	208	236
	2000	-	1	8	21	96	170
	2010	-	1	2	23	37	105
	2011	-	-	6	10	39	85
	2012	-	1	3	16	38	90
	2013	-	-	5	10	33	87

### COMMENTARY

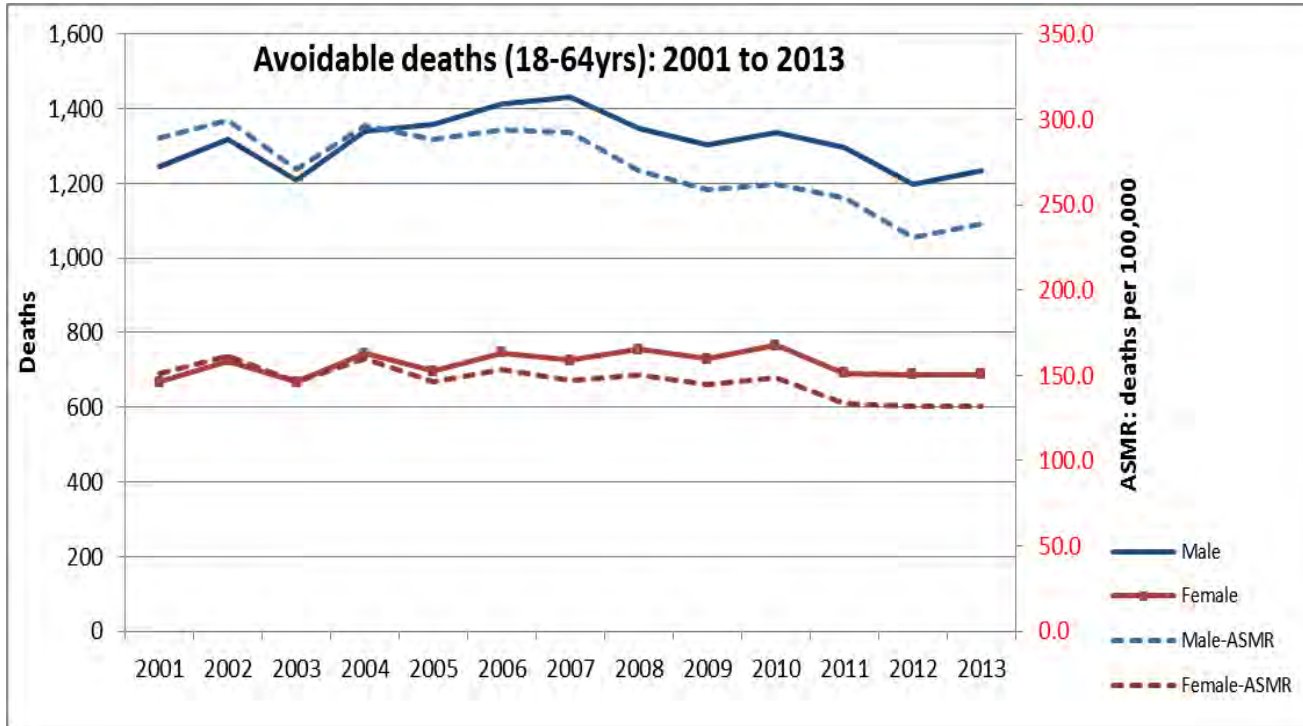
- Deaths rates due to IHD have fallen substantially since 1960 in both genders, and this is particularly marked in males and females aged 45-64.

Source: Registered deaths, NISRA (DMB) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp14.htm>  
 ICD-10 codes: I20 - I25. Deaths above refer to those due to ischaemic heart disease only



# AVOIDABLE DEATHS

## 7.5 Trends in avoidable deaths (aged 18-64) by gender, Northern Ireland, 2001 - 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics and Registered deaths, NISRA (DMB) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp10.htm>

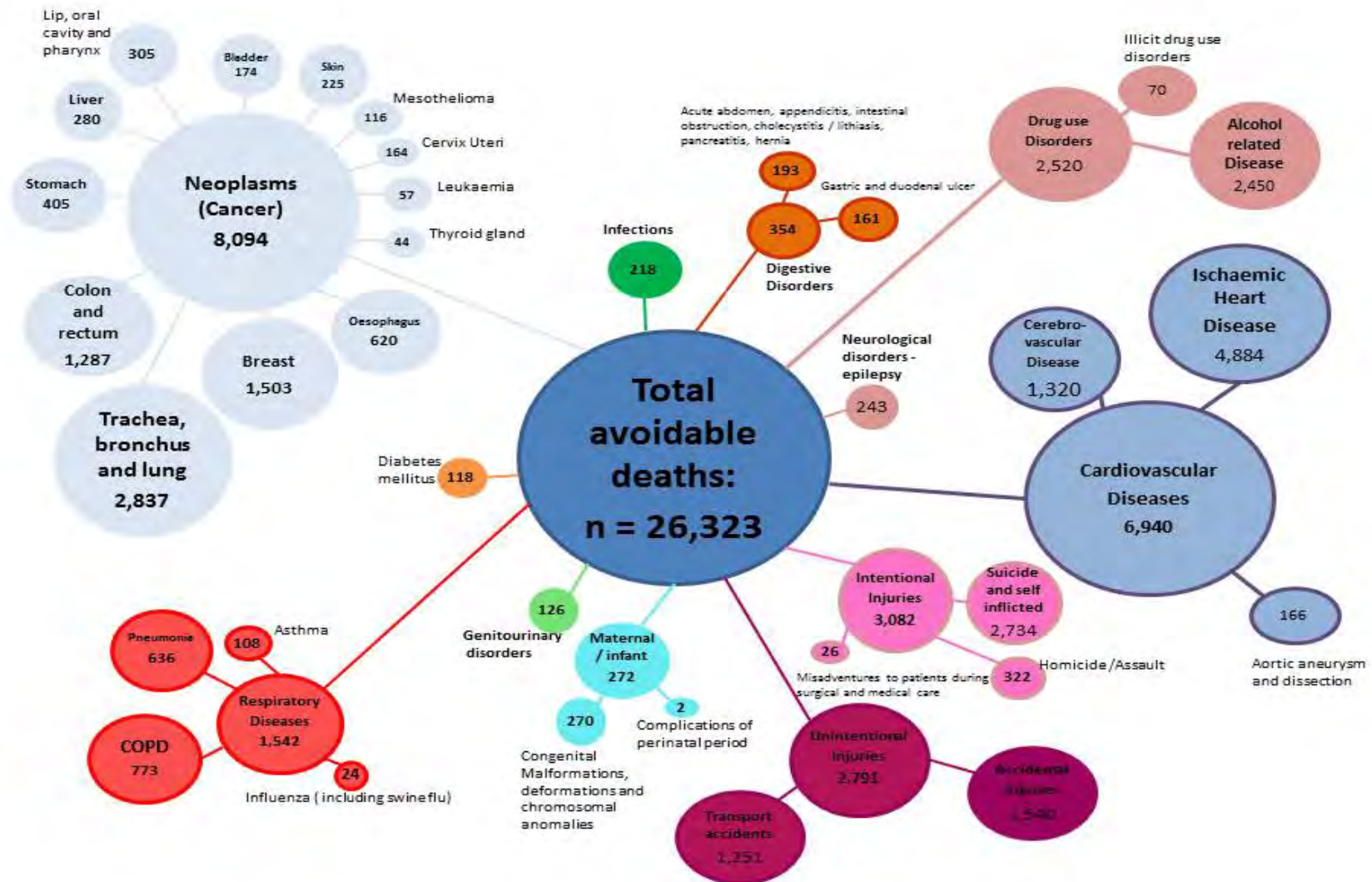
### COMMENTARY

- Avoidable deaths are those that are considered avoidable in the presence of timely and effective healthcare or public health intervention.
- While a particular condition can be considered to be avoidable, this does not mean that every death from that condition could be prevented. This is because factors, such as lifestyle and age of patient, the extent of disease progression at diagnosis or the existence of other medical conditions, are not taken into account when making a list of causes.  
Source: Office for National Statistics <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/about-ons/get-involved/consultations/archived-consultations/2011/definitions-of-avoidable-mortality/definition-of-avoidable-mortality.pdf>
- In 2013, 1,924 deaths in those aged 18-64 across Northern Ireland were due to causes considered potentially avoidable. This represents 73% of the total deaths in that year (2,639), or 76% of male deaths and 69% of female deaths.



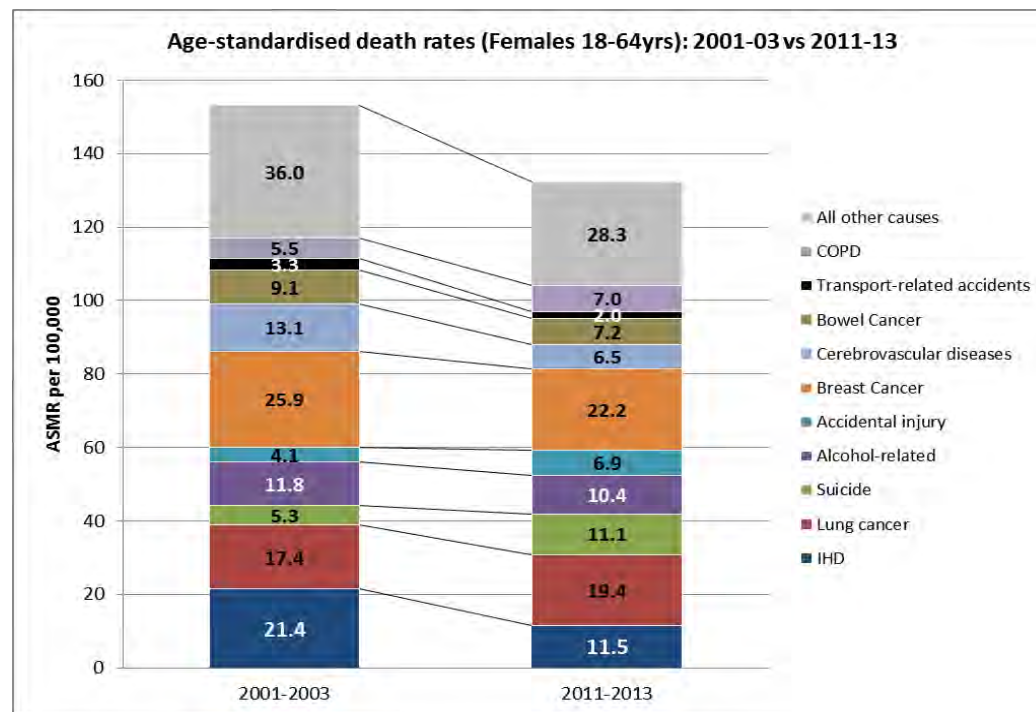
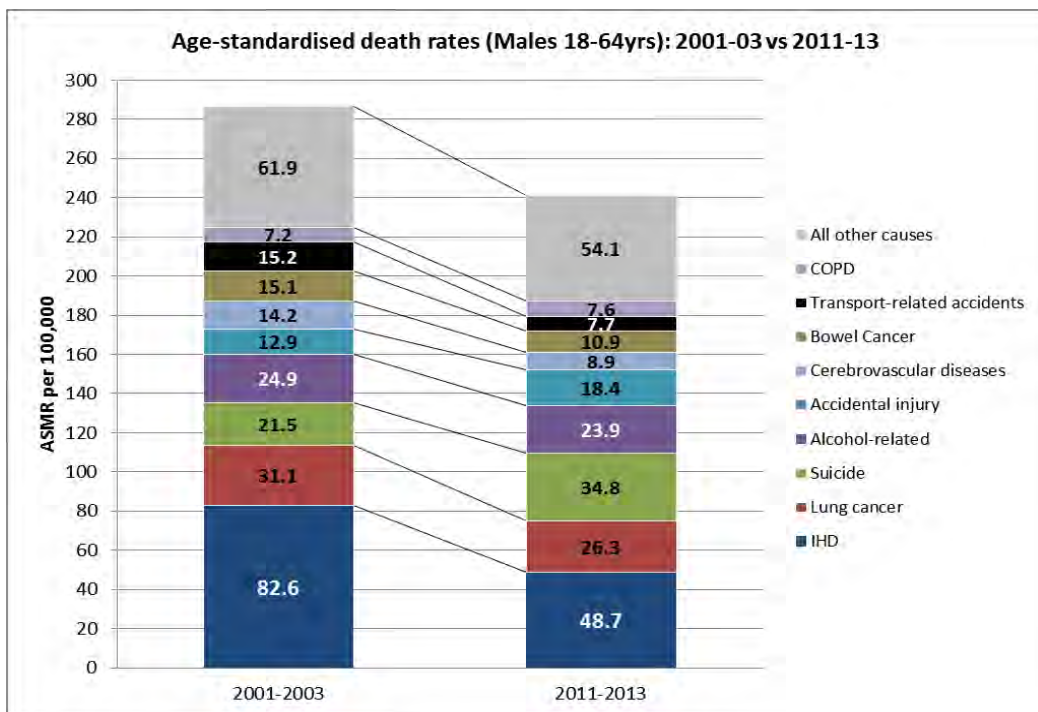
# AVOIDABLE DEATHS

## 7.6 Potentially avoidable deaths in those aged 18-64 years, Northern Ireland, 2001-2013



## AVOIDABLE DEATHS – BY CAUSE

### 7.7 Age-standardised death rates (per 100,000 population) by gender and cause of death, Northern Ireland, 2001-2003 and 2011-13



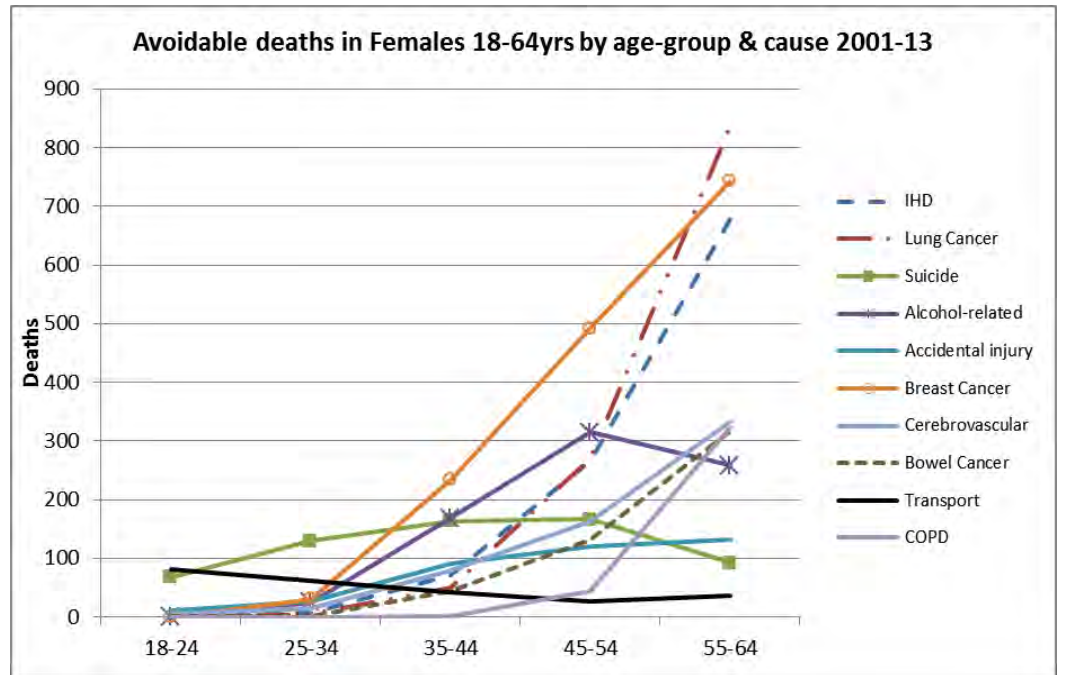
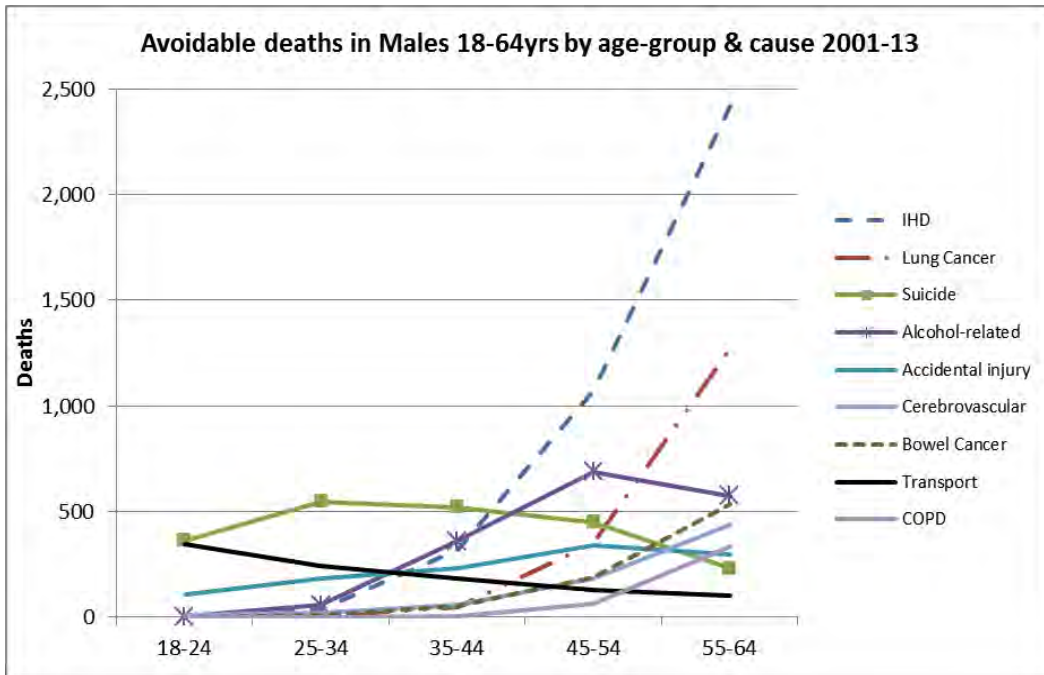
#### COMMENTARY

- Males: death rates vary between the two years shown. Some rates have fallen over time e.g. IHD, lung cancer, cerebrovascular diseases and transport related accidents, whilst deaths due to suicide, accidental injury and COPD have increased.
- Females: deaths rates due to IHD, breast cancer and bowel cancer have decreased in the time period shown, however rates due to lung cancer, suicide, accidental injury and COPD have increased.
- There are clear differences in the death rates between genders in 2011-13: IHD, lung cancer, suicide, alcohol related and accidental injury.

Source: Office for National Statistics and Registered deaths, NISRA (DMB) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp10.htm>

# AVOIDABLE DEATHS – BY CAUSE

## 7.8 Avoidable deaths by age group and gender, Northern Ireland, 2001 - 2013



Source: Registered deaths, NISRA (DMB) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp14.htm>

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