

Older People

Additional tables to accompany the 2012
Director of Public Health Annual Report

June 2013

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INTRODUCTION

This document contains a profile of the elderly in Northern Ireland, their health and well being, morbidity, mortality, lifestyles and circumstances.

It is designed to accompany the main set of Core tables with the Director of Public Health's 2012 annual report by providing more detail on the specific population group that the main annual report focuses on for this particular year. Even at nearly one hundred pages it is by necessity a subset of the information available on elderly.

Much of this data is individually available from other sources and these have been identified in each section so that the reader can access more or potentially updated information if available.

Note re population estimates :

Since 2011 was the census year there have been several sources of population data available at different points in time as the initial mid year estimates were released, then the census and then a revised mid year estimate based on the census. Rates calculated at various points by organisations may have used slightly different denominators depending on what was available at the time or what level of geography was being used. The impact overall on rates is in most cases small however it can lead to confusion in that the actual numbers being quoted for the population will be marginally different.

Where possible the revised mid year estimates have been used here however where data has been supplied by other organisations or taken from their publications this will not always have been the case. For LCG level data the population estimates have not yet incorporated the 2011 census. This is due in June/July 2013. <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>

The population projections are still based on 2010 estimates.

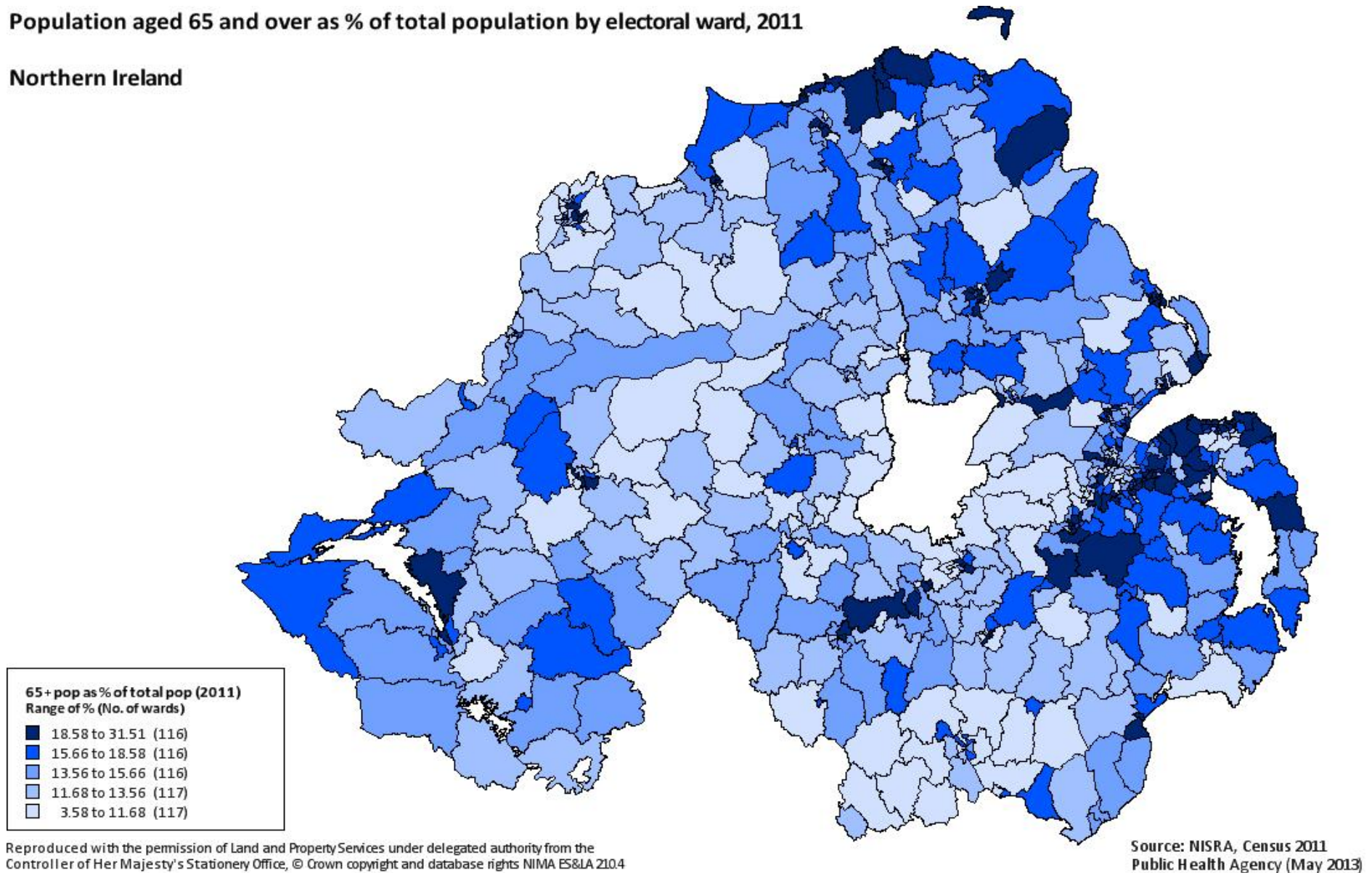
**SECTION 1:
- DEMOGRAPHICS -**

POPULATION

1.1 Distribution of 65+ population, Northern Ireland

Population aged 65 and over as % of total population by electoral ward, 2011

Northern Ireland

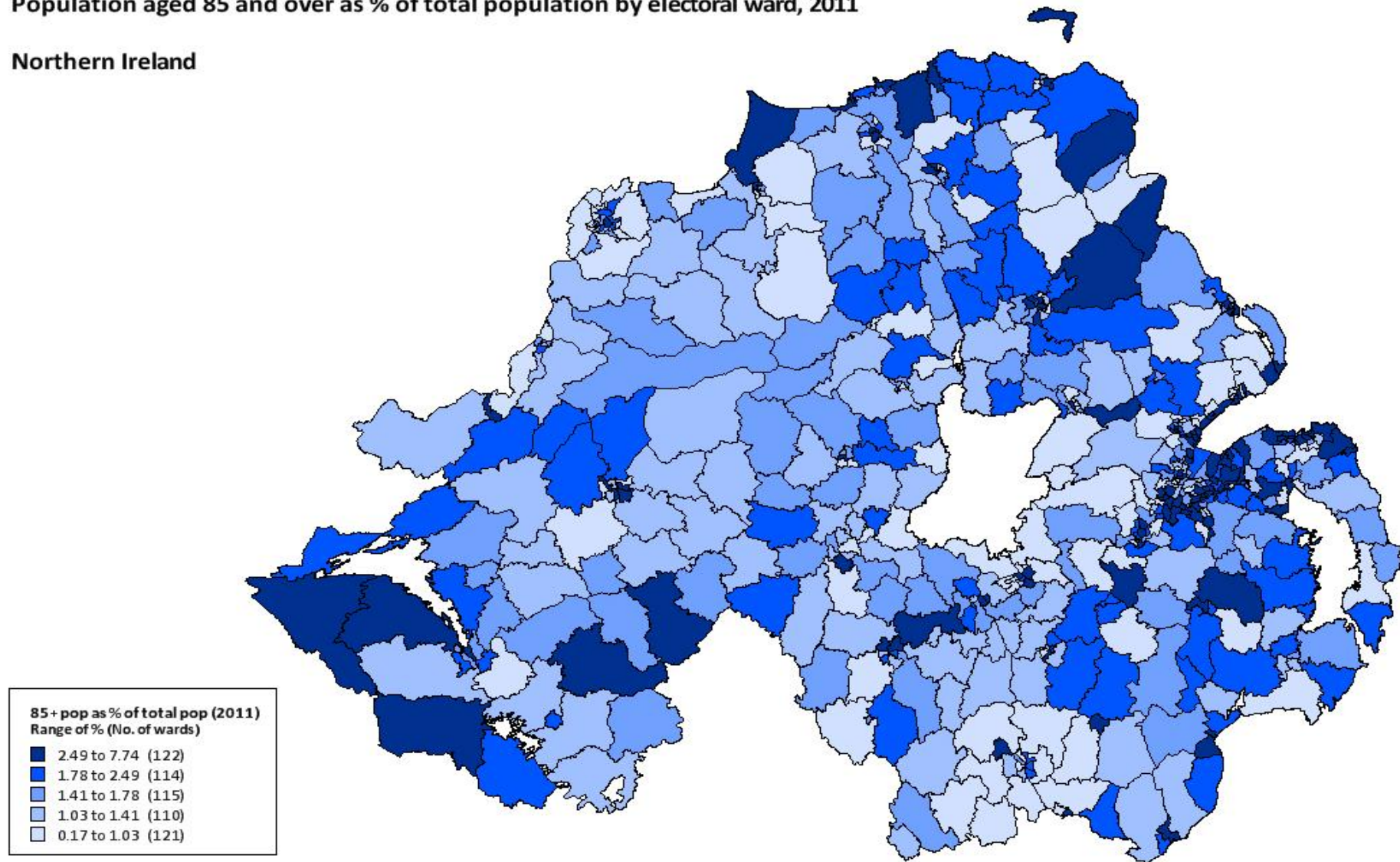


POPULATION

1.2 Distribution of 85+ population, Northern Ireland

Population aged 85 and over as % of total population by electoral ward, 2011

Northern Ireland



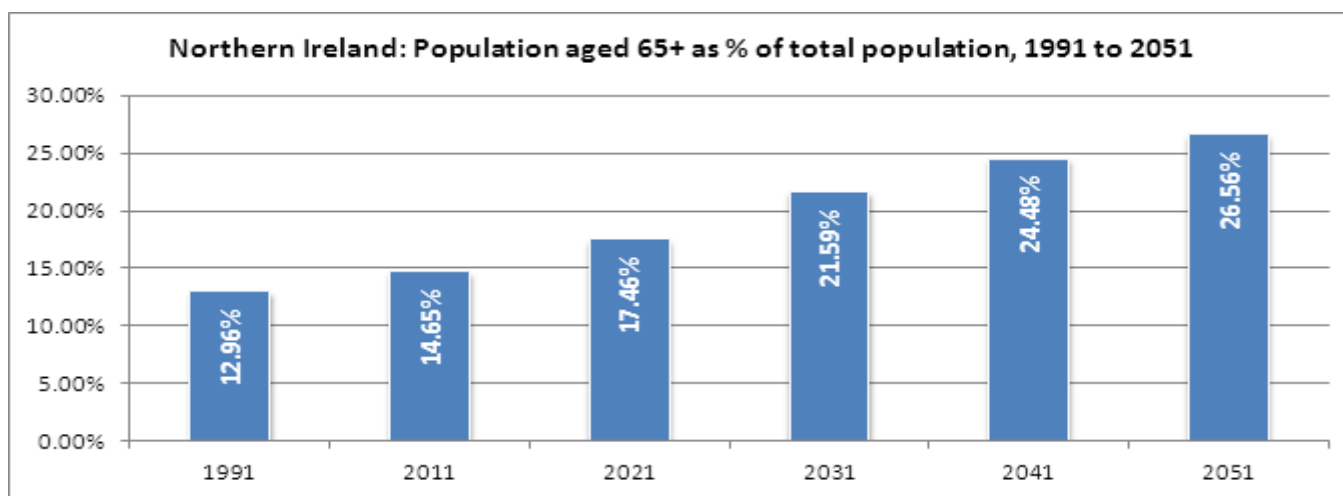
POPULATION

1.3 65+ population, trends and projections, 1991, 2011, 2021, 2031, 2041 and 2051, Northern Ireland

Age band	Population		Population projections (thousands)			
	1991	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
65-69	65,900	83,100	92	117	108	120
70-74	53,700	63,700	83	99	110	103
75-79	42,100	50,700	68	78	101	95
80-84	27,400	36,500	46	63	78	89
85+	19,200	31,800	47	72	100	137
Total (65+)	208,300	265,800	335	429	496	544
NI	1,607,300	1,814,300	1,919	1,987	2,026	2,048
65+ as % of NI total	12.96%	14.65%	17.46%	21.59%	24.48%	26.56%

COMMENTARY

- In the last twenty years, the % population who are aged 65 and over has increased slightly to just over 15%. However projections shown in the table indicate a much larger increase in the next twenty years - in 2031 almost 22% of the population in Northern Ireland will be aged 65 and over. In forty years, the 65+ proportion of the population is expected to rise from 15% in 2011 to 26.6% in 2051.
- In the next twenty years (to 2031), the 65+ population is expected to increase by sixty percent, with the largest increase being seen in the 85+ age group, where an increase of 125% is expected (65-69 = 41%, 70-74 = 55%, 75-79 = 53%, 80-84 = 70%)
- The projections are based on 2010 mid year estimates which slightly understated the elderly population. These will be updated by NISRA to reflect the census.



Source: NISRA, Mid Year Estimates, 1991 and 2011 (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>); Population projections, 2010 based (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>)
 Mid-year population estimates are generally quoted in rounded form, as population counts from the census and subsequent updates involving births, deaths and migration cannot be precise. The precision of the population estimates could be considered to be no better than to the nearest 100. Population estimates are shown rounded to the nearest 100, therefore rounded figures may not sum to totals.

POPULATION

1.4 65+ population, trends and projections, 1991, 2011 and 2021, Local Commissioning Groups

Age band	Belfast			Northern			South Eastern		
	Population		Pop projections	Population		Pop projections	Population		Pop projections
	1991	2011	2021	1991	2011	2021	1991	2011	2021
65-69	17,700	14,500	15,300	16,000	22,300	24,500	12,100	17,900	18,800
70-74	14,200	12,100	13,200	12,900	17,400	22,200	10,100	12,900	18,000
75-79	11,300	10,700	11,500	10,000	13,600	18,700	7,800	10,300	14,900
80-84	7,600	8,500	8,400	6,300	9,800	13,200	5,400	7,500	9,700
85+	5,500	6,700	8,400	4,600	8,000	13,200	3,800	6,700	10,400
Total (65+)	56,200	52,500	56,700	49,700	71,100	91,800	39,300	55,300	71,800
LCG Total (all ages)	354,400	334,800	342,700	400,400	460,400	489,400	298,200	348,300	365,300
65+ as % of LCG total	15.86%	15.68%	16.55%	12.41%	15.44%	18.76%	13.18%	15.88%	19.66%

Age band	Southern			Western		
	Population		Pop projections	Population		Pop projections
	1991	2011	2021	1991	2011	2021
65-69	11,100	15,100	17,800	9,100	12,500	15,800
70-74	9,000	11,800	15,700	7,500	9,900	13,700
75-79	7,100	9,300	12,600	5,900	7,500	10,500
80-84	4,300	6,600	8,800	3,800	5,300	7,400
85+	2,900	5,200	9,000	2,500	4,200	6,900
Total (65+)	34,400	47,800	63,900	28,800	39,500	54,300
LCG Total (all ages)	290,400	362,700	411,500	263,900	300,700	317,900
65+ as % of LCG total	11.85%	13.18%	15.53%	10.91%	13.14%	17.08%

Source: NISRA, Mid Year Estimates, 1991 and 2011 (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>); Population projections, 2008 based (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>)
 Population projections at sub-NI level are only available up to the year 2023
 Population estimates are shown rounded to the nearest 100, therefore rounded figures may not sum to totals

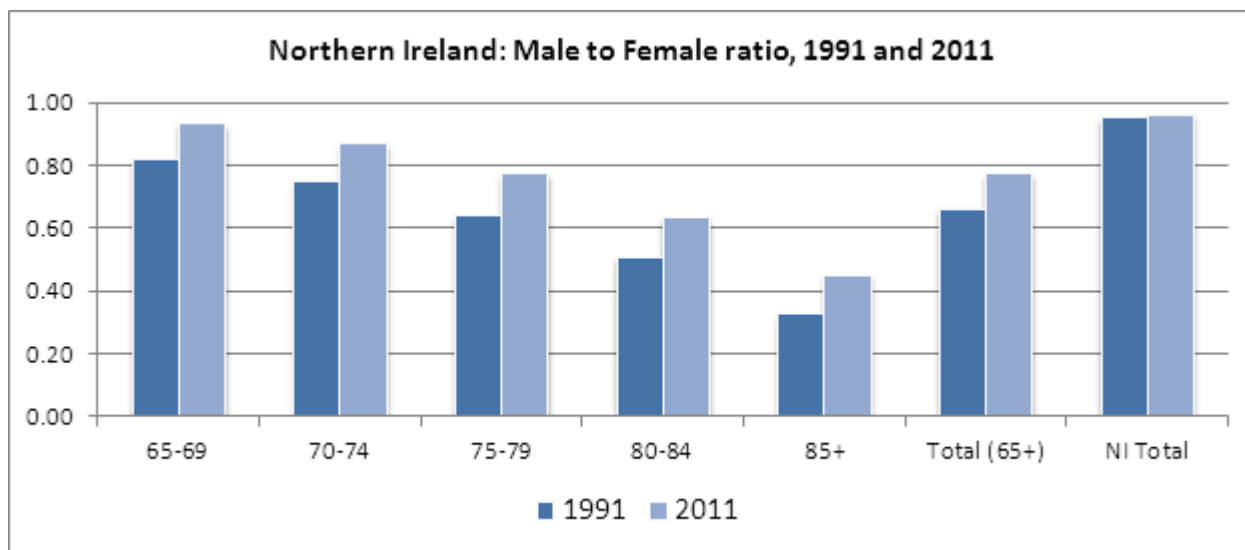
COMMENTARY

- In 2011, 15% of the population in Northern Ireland were aged 65+. However in Belfast, Northern and South Eastern LCG areas, this proportion was much higher, with South Eastern LCG having the highest proportion at 15.88%.
- By 2021, it is expected that South Eastern LCG will continue to have the highest proportion of elderly residents (at 19.66%); however Western LCG is expected to have the largest increase in 65+ population (37%). (Belfast = 8%, North = 29%, South East = 30%, South = 34%).

POPULATION

1.5 65+ population, gender split, 1991 and 2011, Northern Ireland

Age band	1991			2011		
	Male	Female	Male/Female ratio	Male	Female	Male/Female ratio
65-69	29,600	36,300	0.82	40,000	43,000	0.93
70-74	23,000	30,700	0.75	29,600	34,100	0.87
75-79	16,400	25,700	0.64	22,100	28,600	0.77
80-84	9,200	18,200	0.51	14,200	22,400	0.63
85+	4,700	14,400	0.33	9,800	22,000	0.45
Total (65+)	82,900	125,400	0.66	115,700	150,000	0.77
NI total	783,200	824,100	0.95	889,300	925,000	0.96



Source: NISRA, Mid Year Estimates, 1991 and 2011 (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>)
Population estimates are shown rounded to the nearest 100, therefore rounded figures may not sum to totals

COMMENTARY

- The table shows clearly that in all age groups over sixty-five, in both 1991 and 2011, there were more females than males across Northern Ireland.
- Across all ages in Northern Ireland the ratio was almost 1:1 i.e. 1 male to every female. This ratio has changed slightly from 0.95 in 1991 to 0.96 in 2011. However the data indicates that the ratio between male and female decreased with age i.e. there were fewer males to females as age increases.
- The decrease in this ratio is particularly noticeable in the older age bands. In 1991, in the 80-84 age band, there were twice as many females as males, however in 2011; this had decreased to a ratio of less than three females to two males (0.63). In the 85+ age group, in 1991 there were three females for every one male. By 2011 this had decreased to two females for every one male.

POPULATION

1.6 Ethnicity in 65+ population based on Country of Birth, 2011, Northern Ireland

	All residents	Northern Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales	Republic of Ireland	Other EU: Member countries prior to 2004 expansion	Other EU: Accession countries 2004 onwards	Other
Aged 65 to 69	82,121	74,649	2,775	782	183	2,998	133	71	530
% of all residents	-	90.9%	3.4%	1.0%	0.2%	3.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%
Aged 70 to 74	63,479	57,355	2,143	731	77	2,538	109	46	480
% of all residents	-	90.4%	3.4%	1.2%	0.1%	4.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%
Aged 75 to 79	50,358	45,752	1,310	495	68	2,168	77	26	462
% of all residents	-	90.9%	2.6%	1.0%	0.1%	4.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%
Aged 80 to 84	36,366	32,653	968	400	60	1,735	80	24	446
% of all residents	-	89.8%	2.7%	1.1%	0.2%	4.8%	0.2%	0.1%	1.2%
Aged 85 and over	31,396	27,542	1,086	425	68	1,917	82	16	260
% of all residents	-	87.7%	3.5%	1.4%	0.2%	6.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%
Total (65+)	263,720	237,951	8,282	2,833	456	11,356	481	183	2,178
% of all residents	-	90.2%	3.1%	1.1%	0.2%	4.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%
All ages	1,810,863	1,608,853	64,717	15,455	2,552	37,833	9,703	35,720	36,030
% of all residents	-	88.8%	3.6%	0.9%	0.1%	2.1%	0.5%	2.0%	2.0%

COMMENTARY

- In 2011, just over 90% of those aged 65 and over were born in Northern Ireland, 4.4% in other UK countries, 4.3% in the Republic of Ireland, 0.3% in an EU country and 0.8% elsewhere.
- The proportion of the population aged 65+ born in Republic of Ireland (4.3%) was much higher than the equivalent figure for all ages (2.1%), whereas the opposite can be seen in those born in EU countries and elsewhere. This is consistent with the increased numbers of working age residents of EU accession countries who came to Northern Ireland in the last decade.

Source: NI Neighbourhood Information Service – Census 2011 (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>)

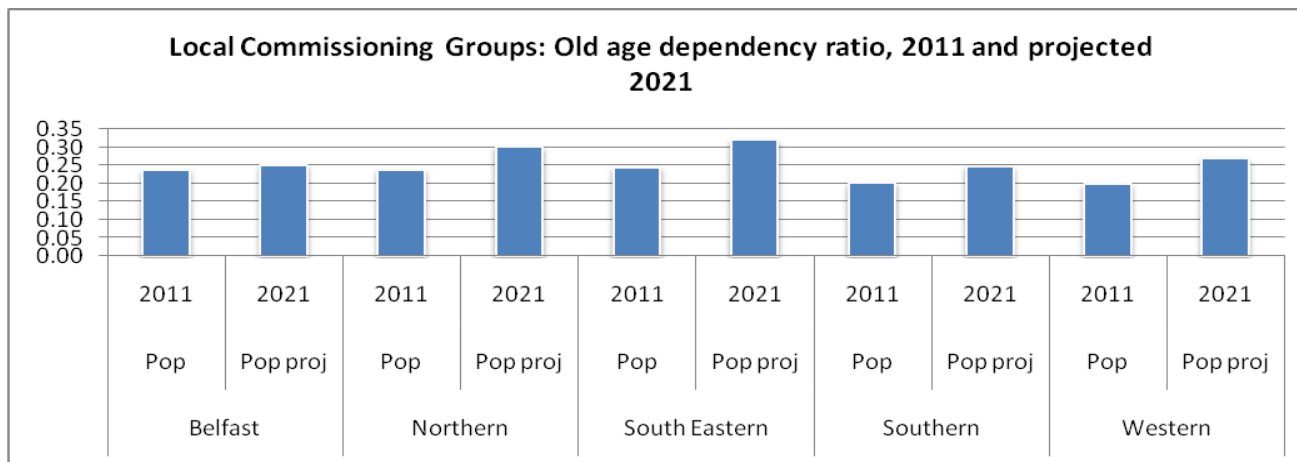
EU' is the European Union and is as defined on Census day (27 March 2011). Member countries prior to 2004 expansion' includes United Kingdom (part not specified) and Ireland (part not specified)

Age' is age at last birthday

POPULATION

1.7 Old age dependency ratio, 2011 and projected dependency ratio, 2021, Northern Ireland and Local Commissioning Groups

	Northern Ireland	
	Population	Pop projections (thousands)
Age band	2011	2021
15-64	1,192,300	1,206
65+	265,800	335
Dependency ratio	0.22	0.28



	Local Commissioning Groups									
	Belfast		Northern		South Eastern		Southern		Western	
	Population	Pop projections	Population	Pop projections	Population	Pop projections	Population	Pop projections	Population	Pop projections
Age band	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021
15-64	221,000	225,300	299,000	305,200	226,300	224,500	236,900	258,100	198,600	200,800
65+	52,500	56,700	71,100	91,800	55,300	71,800	47,800	63,900	39,500	54,300
Dependency ratio	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.30	0.24	0.32	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.27

COMMENTARY

- The tables indicate that the old age dependency ratio across NI is expected to increase.
- The levels at which the ratio increases across LCGs differs e.g. Belfast is expected to see a slight increase whereas South Eastern expects a larger increase.

Source (NI table): NISRA, Mid Year Estimates, 2011 (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>); Population projections, 2010 based (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>)

Source (LCG table): NISRA, Mid Year Estimates, 2011 (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>); Population projections, 2008 based (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>)

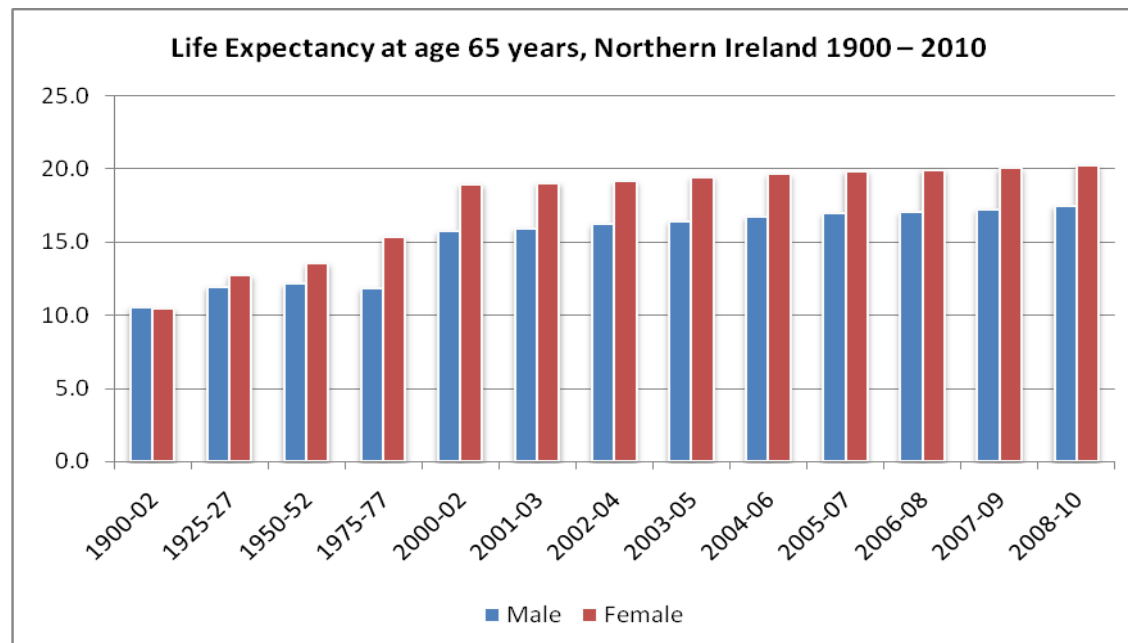
This ratio quantifies the number of persons in a population who are not economically active for every economically active person in that population.

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY

1.8 Life expectancy at age 65 years, Northern Ireland, 1900 - 2010

PERIOD	Male	Female	Gap between Male and Female
1900-02	10.5	10.4	0.1
1925-27	11.9	12.7	-0.8
1950-52	12.1	13.5	-1.4
1975-77	11.8	15.3	-3.5
2000-02	15.7	18.9	-3.2
2001-03	15.9	19.0	-3.1
2002-04	16.2	19.1	-2.9
2003-05	16.4	19.4	-3.0
2004-06	16.7	19.6	-2.9
2005-07	16.9	19.8	-2.9
2006-08	17.0	19.9	-2.9
2007-09	17.2	20.0	-2.8
2008-10	17.4	20.2	-2.8



COMMENTARY

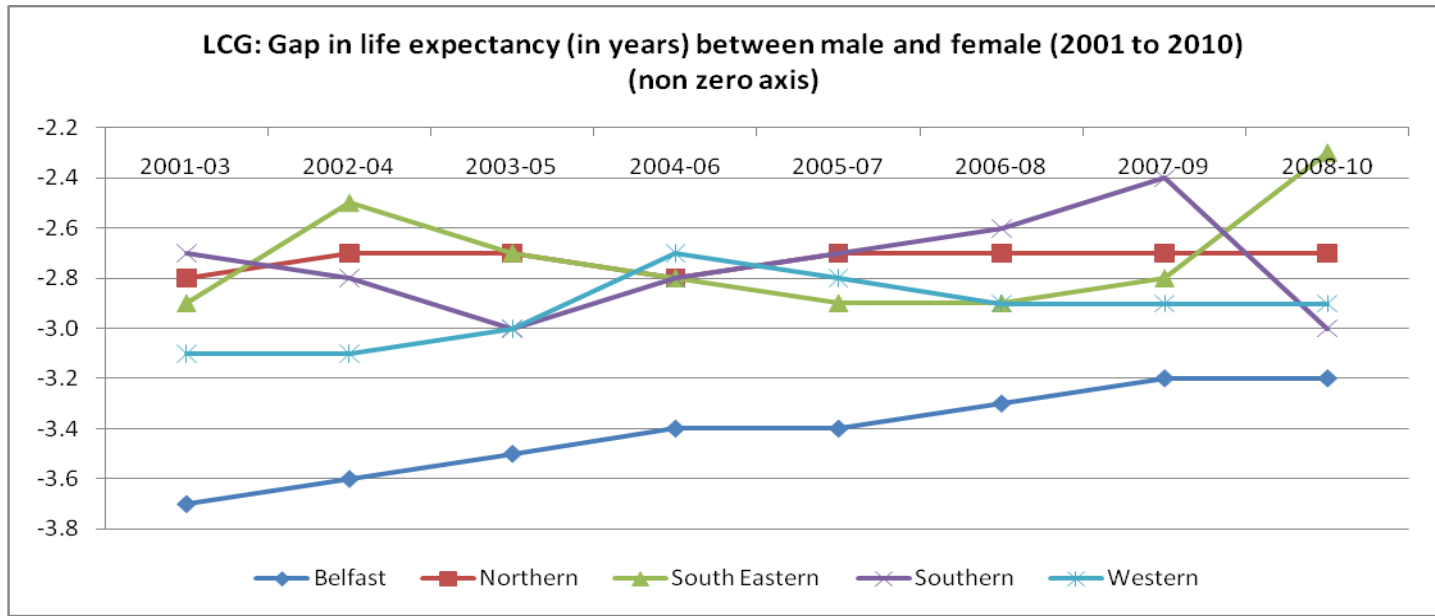
- Although in 1900-02, the male life expectancy at aged 65 years was higher than the female life expectancy, by 1925-27 and onwards, this had reversed i.e. females have a longer life expectancy.
- Life expectancy for both genders has improved since the start of the 20th century – almost doubling the number of years in females.
- However there still remains a gap between male and female life expectancies – even today. Since 1975-77, the gap between male and female has remained fairly steady with only minor fluctuations.
- However the figures fall short of some EU countries where life expectancy at 65 years is higher particularly in females. For example, in males in 2010, France = 18.9, Spain = 18.6, Italy = 18.6. Figures for females in 2010: France = 23.4, Spain = 22.7, Italy = 22.6.

Source: Office for National Statistics via Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp130.htm>)
Eurostat (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home>)

LIFE EXPECTANCY

1.9 Life expectancy at age 65 years, Local Commissioning Groups, 2001-2010

PERIOD	Male					Female					Gap between Male and Female				
	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western
2001-03	15.1	16.5	15.9	16.6	15.3	18.8	19.3	18.8	19.3	18.4	-3.7	-2.8	-2.9	-2.7	-3.1
2002-04	15.4	16.7	16.3	16.8	15.6	19.0	19.4	18.8	19.6	18.7	-3.6	-2.7	-2.5	-2.8	-3.1
2003-05	15.7	16.9	16.6	16.9	15.9	19.2	19.6	19.3	19.9	18.9	-3.5	-2.7	-2.7	-3.0	-3.0
2004-06	15.9	17.1	16.7	17.3	16.5	19.3	19.9	19.5	20.1	19.2	-3.4	-2.8	-2.8	-2.8	-2.7
2005-07	15.9	17.3	17.1	17.5	16.6	19.3	20.0	20.0	20.2	19.4	-3.4	-2.7	-2.9	-2.7	-2.8
2006-08	16.0	17.4	17.0	17.6	16.7	19.3	20.1	19.9	20.2	19.6	-3.3	-2.7	-2.9	-2.6	-2.9
2007-09	16.1	17.7	17.3	17.8	16.9	19.3	20.4	20.1	20.2	19.8	-3.2	-2.7	-2.8	-2.4	-2.9
2008-10	16.4	17.8	18.1	17.2	17.3	19.6	20.5	20.4	20.2	20.2	-3.2	-2.7	-2.3	-3.0	-2.9



COMMENTARY

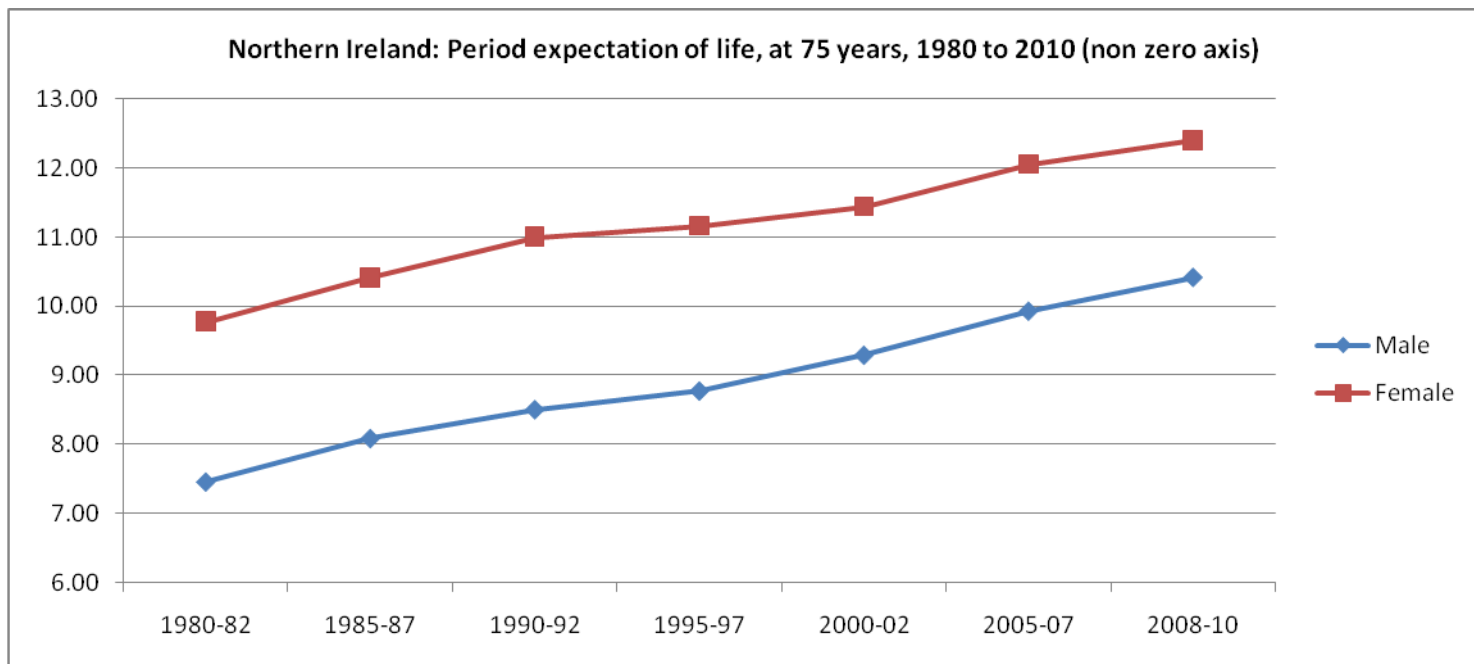
- Although life expectancy is improving in general across all LCGs, there are differences.
- Recent figures (2008-10) suggest life expectancy figures for Belfast LCG were lower for both males and females when compared to the other LCGs.
- The gender gap in Belfast LCG is also the highest compared to the other LCG areas (and has been in the years shown above). However the chart shows that the gender gap in Belfast is steadily reducing. Note the 2008-10 figures for Southern LCG show an increase in the gender gap.

Source: Office for National Statistics via Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp130.htm>)

LIFE EXPECTANCY

1.10 Period Expectation of life, at 75 years, Northern Ireland, 1982 - 2010

	1980-82	1985-87	1990-92	1995-97	2000-02	2005-07	2008-10
Male	7.45	8.08	8.50	8.77	9.29	9.93	10.42
Female	9.77	10.41	11.00	11.16	11.44	12.05	12.40



COMMENTARY

- Expectation of life at age 75 years has increased over the last thirty years for both genders.
- In 2008-10, a male aged 75 years could expect to live to 85.4 years, whilst a female may live to 87.4 years.
- In this time period, male life expectancy has increased by 2.97 years and female life expectancy by 2.63 years.
- There remains a gap between males and females (1.98 years in 2008-10), although this gap has decreased slightly since 1980-82 (gap=2.32 years).

Source: NISRA, Demography and Methodology Branch (Life Tables) (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp130.htm>)

Period life expectancy at a given age for an area is the average number of years a person would live, if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his or her life. It makes no allowance for any later actual or projected changes in mortality. Most quoted life expectancy figures are period based.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

1.11 Healthy/Disability free Life Expectancy at age 65 years by year and gender, Northern Ireland, 2000-02 – 2008-10

Gender/Year		LE	HLE-3 ¹	Lower 95 per cent confidence interval	Upper 95 per cent confidence interval	HLE-3 ¹ as a proportion of LE (%)	HLE-5 ²	Lower 95 per cent confidence interval	Upper 95 per cent confidence interval	HLE-5 ² as a proportion of LE (%)	DFLE	Lower 95 per cent confidence interval	Upper 95 per cent confidence interval	DFLE as a proportion of LE (%)
Males	2000-02	15.7	11.1	10.66	11.50	71.0	8.5*	8.07	8.99	54.5	7.6	7.04	8.09	48.5
	2001-03	15.9	11.4	10.97	11.81	71.8	8.8*	8.28	9.23	55.2	7.6	7.10	8.18	48.2
	2002-04	16.1	11.9	11.44	12.28	73.6	9.1*	8.62	9.58	56.4	8.2	7.78	8.67	51.0
	2003-05	16.4	12.8	12.42	13.22	78.4	9.7*	9.20	10.17	59.2	8.8	8.31	9.22	53.6
	2004-06	16.6	12.9	12.53	13.35	77.9	9.7*	9.25	10.23	58.6	9.1	8.67	9.60	55.0
	2005-07	16.8	12.9	12.53	13.37	77.2	9.6	9.07	10.08	57.1	8.9	8.41	9.35	52.9
	2006-08	16.8	..	..	..	..	9.5	8.95	9.95	56.1	8.8	8.29	9.23	52.0
	2007-09	17.1	..	..	..	..	9.6	9.13	10.12	56.4	9.0	8.53	9.47	52.8
	2008-10	17.3	..	..	..	..	9.5	9.04	9.99	55.1	9.2	8.79	9.71	53.3
Females	2000-02	18.7	12.5	12.11	12.94	66.7	10.0*	9.59	10.48	53.6	8.5	7.97	9.01	45.4
	2001-03	18.9	12.9	12.49	13.34	68.2	10.2*	9.74	10.66	53.9	8.5	7.98	9.06	45.0
	2002-04	19.1	13.2	12.77	13.63	69.1	10.5*	10.05	10.99	55.1	8.6	8.19	9.08	45.2
	2003-05	19.3	13.6	13.20	14.06	70.5	10.7*	10.27	11.22	55.6	8.7	8.26	9.16	45.0
	2004-06	19.5	13.8	13.38	14.27	70.7	11.0*	10.48	11.46	56.1	9.0	8.57	9.49	46.2
	2005-07	19.7	13.9	13.41	14.31	70.4	10.7	10.21	11.20	54.4	9.1	8.61	9.55	46.1
	2006-08	19.8	..	..	..	..	10.9	10.35	11.35	54.9	9.3	8.78	9.72	46.9
	2007-09	19.9	..	..	..	..	10.7	10.22	11.21	53.9	9.2	8.77	9.71	46.5
	2008-10	20.1	..	..	..	..	10.8	10.29	11.25	53.8	9.4	8.97	9.90	46.9

Source: Office for National Statistics (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/disability-and-health-measurement/health-expectancies-at-birth-and-age-65-in-the-united-kingdom/2008-10/stb-he-2008-2010.html>)

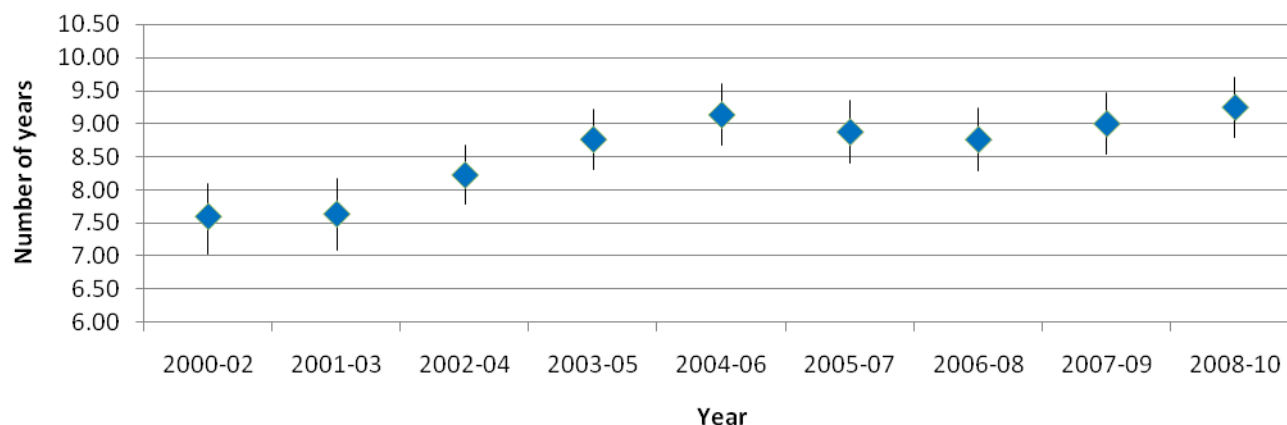
* Simulated data for 2000-02 to 2004-06 based on original survey data.

More recently attempts have been made to use survey data on people's perception of their health status or level of disability to calculate a Healthy (HLE3 or 5) or Disability free life expectancy(DFLE). For more detail on the methodology see the above link and page 17.

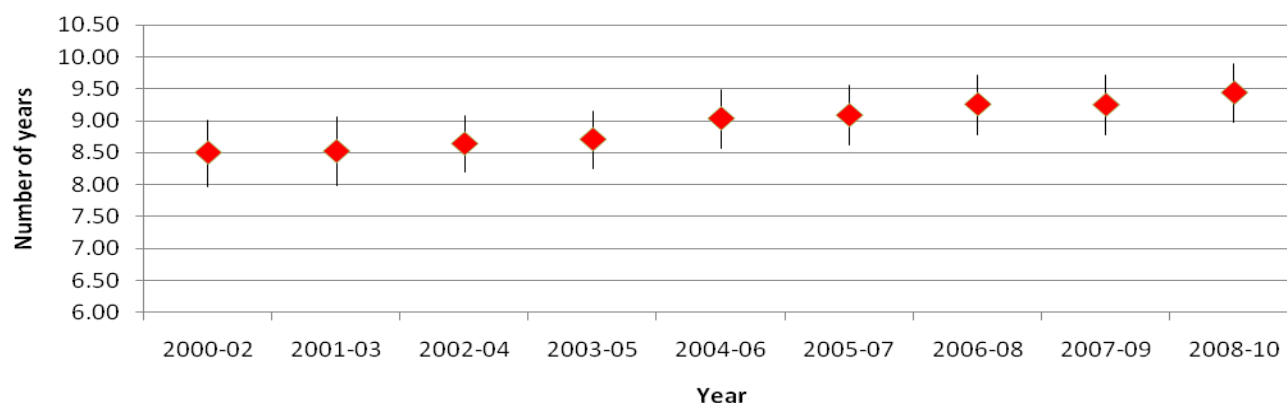
LIFE EXPECTANCY

1.11 (cont'd) Healthy/Disability free Life Expectancy at age 65 years by year and gender, Northern Ireland, 2000-02 – 2008-10

Males in Northern Ireland: Disability Free Life Expectancy at age 65 showing confidence intervals, 2000-02 to 2008-10



Females in Northern Ireland: Disability Free Life Expectancy at age 65 showing confidence intervals, 2000-02 to 2008-10



COMMENTARY

- Significant increases in health expectancies over time, indicated by non-overlapping 95% confidence intervals, can be deduced only from non-overlapping datasets, for example as 2003-05 is an aggregation of data from 2003, 2004 and 2005, this can only be compared with datasets that do not include those years i.e. 2000-02 which consists of aggregated data from 2000, 2001 and 2002.
- In terms of healthy life expectancy - the number of years an individual might expect to live in good health shows that between 2000-02 and 2007-09, it increased in NI for both males and females by around 1.4 years to 60.5 years and 62.5 years respectively.
- NI generally fares worse than the other UK countries, particularly England, and this is true for both the number of years and the proportion of an individual's life that might be expected to be lived 'in good health'. The gap between healthy life expectancy in NI and England doubled over the period to 3.0 years for both males and females in 2007-09.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

1.12 Healthy/Disability-free Life Expectancy at age 65 years by gender and country, United Kingdom, 2008-10

Gender/Country		LE	HLE-5 ¹	Lower 95 per cent confidence interval	Upper 95 per cent confidence interval	HLE-5 ¹ as a proportion of LE (%)	DFLE	Lower 95 per cent confidence interval	Upper 95 per cent confidence interval	DFLE as a proportion of LE (%)
Males	United Kingdom	17.8	10.1	9.80	10.44	56.8	10.4	10.08	10.70	58.3
	Great Britain	17.9	10.2	9.75	10.57	56.9	10.5	10.07	10.89	58.8
	England	18.0	10.3	9.89	10.79	57.4	10.7	10.22	11.12	59.3
	Wales	17.5	10.3	8.53	12.01	58.7	10.3	8.62	11.99	58.9
	Scotland	16.6	8.6	7.44	9.82	51.9	9.0	7.80	10.15	54.2
	Northern Ireland	17.3	9.5	9.04	9.99	55.1	9.2	8.79	9.71	53.3
Females	United Kingdom	20.4	11.6	11.28	11.93	56.8	11.2	10.84	11.47	54.6
	Great Britain	20.5	11.7	11.25	12.10	56.9	11.3	10.88	11.72	55.3
	England	20.6	11.8	11.38	12.30	57.4	11.3	10.86	11.76	54.8
	Wales	20.2	10.0	8.16	11.88	49.7	11.3	9.25	13.33	56.0
	Scotland	19.2	10.8	9.42	12.09	56.0	11.1	9.83	12.32	57.7
	Northern Ireland	20.1	10.8	10.29	11.25	53.9	9.4	8.97	9.90	46.9

COMMENTARY

- Northern Ireland generally fares worse than the other UK countries, particularly England, and this is true for both the number of years and the proportion of an individual's life that might be expected to be lived 'in good health'.
- There is a gap in healthy life expectancy between males and females, with Scotland having the largest gap in 2008-10 of 2.2 years. Interestingly the gap between males and females in Wales is reversed i.e. males have a higher healthy life expectancy than females, although the gap is small at 0.3 years. Gender gap in Northern Ireland = 1.3 years, remaining countries all have gaps of 1.5 years.
- Northern Ireland has the lowest disability free life expectancy figure for females at 9.4 years. The equivalent figure for males is low at 9.2 years but Scotland has a slightly lower figure at 9.0 years.
- Both males and females in NI are expected to live longer 'in good health' than they are expected to live without disability.

Source: Office for National Statistics (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/disability-and-health-measurement/health-expectancies-at-birth-and-age-65-in-the-united-kingdom/2008-10/stb-he-2008-2010.html>)
HLE-5 based on five-point response general health question. Replaced HLE-3, based on a 3-point response general health question, in 2006-08

**SECTION 2:
- MORTALITY -**

MORTALITY

2.1 Deaths by age group for all causes, Northern Ireland, 1991, 2001 and 2011 and Local Commissioning Groups, 2011

Age	2011						2001						1991					
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
	Deaths	% of all deaths	Deaths	% of all deaths	Deaths	% of all deaths	Deaths	% of all deaths	Deaths	% of all deaths	Deaths	% of all deaths	Deaths	% of all deaths	Deaths	% of all deaths	Deaths	% of all deaths
65-69	1,019	7.17%	597	8.63%	422	5.79%	1,167	8.04%	696	9.93%	471	6.27%	1,604	10.63%	971	12.89%	633	8.37%
70-74	1,438	10.12%	816	11.80%	622	8.54%	1,766	12.17%	972	13.87%	794	10.58%	2,028	13.43%	1,159	15.39%	869	11.49%
75-79	1,901	13.38%	1,049	15.16%	852	11.69%	2,234	15.39%	1,192	17.01%	1,042	13.88%	2,541	16.83%	1,304	17.31%	1,237	16.36%
80-84	2,322	16.35%	1,065	15.39%	1,257	17.25%	2,540	17.50%	1,178	16.81%	1,362	18.15%	2,448	16.22%	1,088	14.44%	1,360	17.98%
85-89	2,425	17.07%	970	14.02%	1,455	19.97%	2,226	15.34%	806	11.50%	1,420	18.92%	1,893	12.54%	636	8.44%	1,257	16.62%
90+	2,243	15.79%	634	9.16%	1,609	22.08%	1,792	12.35%	425	6.07%	1,367	18.21%	1,222	8.09%	291	3.86%	931	12.31%
Total (65+)	11,348	79.89%	5,131	74.17%	6,217	85.33%	11,725	80.79%	5,269	75.20%	6,456	86.01%	11,736	77.74%	5,449	72.34%	6,287	83.13%
NI	14,204	-	6,918	-	7,286	-	14,513	-	7,007	-	7,506	-	15,096	-	7,533	-	7,563	-

Age	2011 by Local Commissioning Group									
	Belfast		Northern		South Eastern		Southern		Western	
	Deaths	% of all deaths	Deaths	% of all deaths	Deaths	% of all deaths	Deaths	% of all deaths	Deaths	% of all deaths
65-69	225	6.97%	265	7.32%	220	7.76%	174	7.02%	135	6.62%
70-74	323	10.00%	389	10.74%	271	9.56%	244	9.85%	211	10.35%
75-79	427	13.22%	494	13.64%	377	13.29%	332	13.40%	271	13.30%
80-84	523	16.19%	610	16.84%	459	16.18%	406	16.38%	324	15.90%
85-89	547	16.93%	633	17.48%	477	16.82%	448	18.08%	320	15.70%
90+	522	16.16%	555	15.32%	525	18.51%	336	13.56%	305	14.97%
Total (65+)	2,567	79.47%	2,946	81.34%	2,329	82.12%	1,940	78.29%	1,566	76.84%
LCG Total (all ages)	3,230	-	3,622	-	2,836	-	2,478	-	2,038	-

Source: General Register Office via NISRA (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp10.htm>)

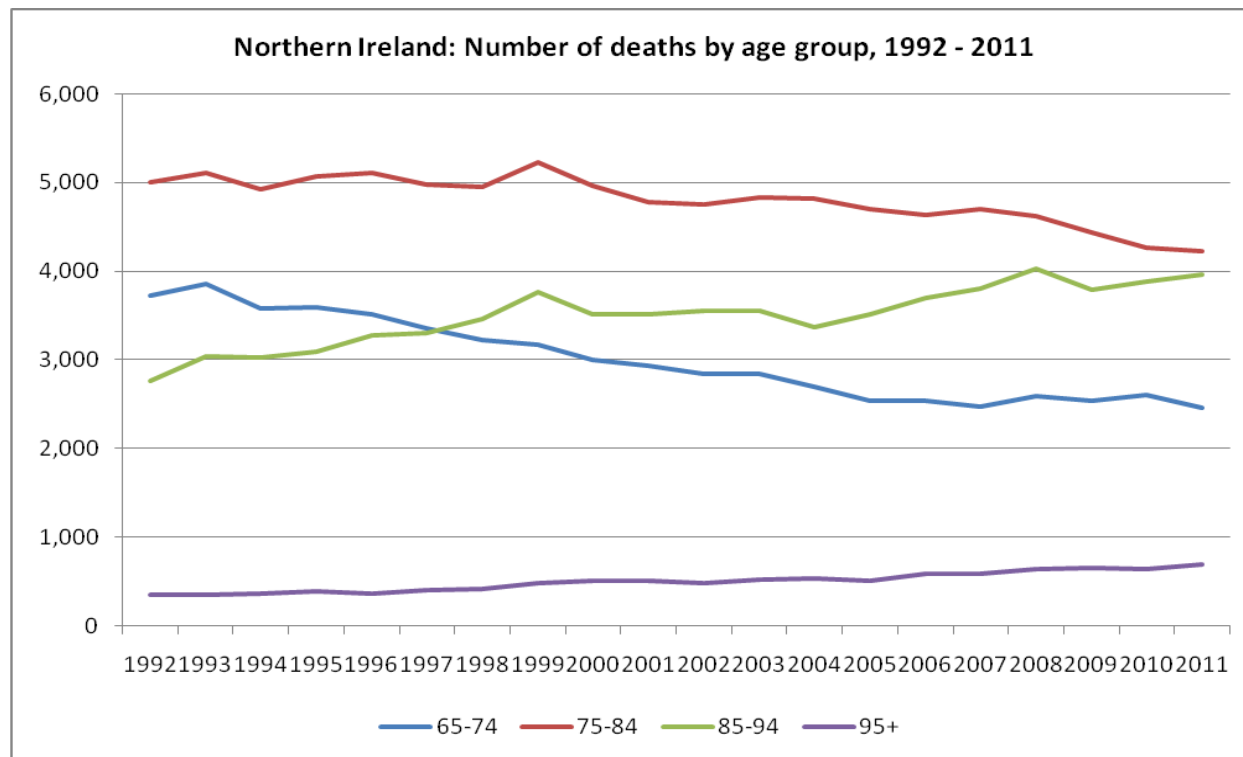
COMMENTARY

- In 2011, almost 80% or 4 in every 5 deaths in Northern Ireland occurred when the person was aged 65 and over. This figure has remained more or less steady in the last twenty years.
- The equivalent figures by LCG range from 76.8% in West to 82.1% in South East.
- However the difference between genders is noticeable – in 2011 in Northern Ireland, 74% of male deaths and 85% of female deaths occurred in this age group (2001 figures are 72% and 83% respectively).

MORTALITY

2.2 Number of deaths by age group, Northern Ireland, 1992 - 2011

Year	All Ages	65-74	75-84	85-94	95+
1992	14,988	3,726	5,001	2,763	348
1993	15,633	3,852	5,097	3,039	350
1994	15,114	3,582	4,917	3,027	355
1995	15,310	3,592	5,062	3,097	386
1996	15,218	3,516	5,099	3,273	368
1997	14,971	3,346	4,971	3,304	403
1998	14,993	3,224	4,942	3,469	415
1999	15,663	3,174	5,221	3,766	486
2000	14,903	2,990	4,952	3,514	509
2001	14,513	2,933	4,774	3,515	503
2002	14,586	2,833	4,752	3,561	488
2003	14,462	2,838	4,821	3,551	528
2004	14,354	2,697	4,813	3,377	532
2005	14,224	2,542	4,698	3,513	510
2006	14,532	2,538	4,631	3,705	590
2007	14,649	2,476	4,696	3,806	591
2008	14,907	2,584	4,611	4,033	648
2009	14,413	2,539	4,427	3,794	655
2010	14,457	2,606	4,268	3,893	638
2011	14,204	2,457	4,223	3,973	695



COMMENTARY

- The figures indicate that there have been a consistently higher number of deaths in the 75-84 age band since 1992, whilst the lowest numbers can be seen in the 95+ age band. It is important to note that as these are numbers of deaths, population size is not taken into account.
- The chart shows a decrease in the number of deaths in those aged 65-74 and 75-84, with slight increases in those aged 85-94 and 95+ - this is consistent with increased numbers of people in these older age bands.

Source: General Register Office via NISRA (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp10.htm>)

MORTALITY

2.3 Death rates, per 1,000 population by age group, Northern Ireland, 1992 - 2011

Year	Persons				Male				Female			
	All Ages	65-74	75-84	85+	All Ages	65-74	75-84	85+	All Ages	65-74	75-84	85+
1992	9.2	30.7	72.0	155.8	9.4	40.8	92.5	186.6	9.0	22.8	60.0	145.6
1993	9.6	31.4	73.8	164.7	9.7	41.7	96.4	196.5	9.4	23.4	60.5	154.1
1994	9.2	29.1	71.2	159.9	9.2	38.0	89.6	189.0	9.2	22.2	60.3	150.1
1995	9.3	29.3	71.8	160.6	9.3	37.9	91.5	191.4	9.3	22.5	59.9	150.1
1996	9.2	28.7	70.9	163.2	9.2	37.6	90.2	195.9	9.2	21.7	59.1	151.9
1997	9.0	27.4	68.2	163.0	8.9	35.8	85.4	185.7	9.0	20.7	57.6	155.0
1998	8.9	26.4	66.9	167.1	8.9	34.5	86.6	189.9	8.9	19.8	54.9	159.0
1999	9.3	26.0	69.9	183.0	9.1	34.4	86.0	208.5	9.5	19.2	59.9	173.7
2000	8.9	24.4	65.7	172.5	8.7	30.7	83.5	194.6	9.0	19.3	54.5	164.4
2001	8.6	23.8	61.8	171.5	8.5	30.0	79.4	193.4	8.7	18.7	50.8	163.4
2002	8.6	22.7	60.1	171.7	8.4	28.6	73.0	190.2	8.8	17.8	51.8	164.7
2003	8.5	22.5	59.7	173.1	8.3	28.9	73.6	196.5	8.7	17.2	50.9	164.2
2004	8.4	21.2	58.7	162.9	8.3	26.4	73.9	176.3	8.5	16.7	49.0	157.5
2005	8.2	19.8	56.9	159.8	8.2	24.6	70.8	178.1	8.3	15.7	47.9	152.2
2006	8.3	19.6	55.5	163.2	8.3	24.5	69.1	177.5	8.4	15.4	46.7	157.1
2007	8.3	18.8	55.8	161.2	8.4	23.2	70.8	176.6	8.3	14.9	45.9	154.6
2008	8.4	19.1	54.1	167.2	8.3	24.1	66.7	185.6	8.5	14.6	45.7	159.3
2009	8.1	18.2	51.3	155.1	7.9	21.6	63.0	168.6	8.2	15.2	43.3	149.2
2010	8.0	18.2	48.7	152.7	8.0	22.9	59.6	166.5	8.1	14.0	41.1	146.6
2011	7.9	16.8	47.4	151.7	7.8	20.4	57.3	167.7	7.9	13.5	40.4	144.5

COMMENTARY

- Death rates have fallen in the last twenty years in all age groups.
- However in some age groups, the decrease has been more marked e.g. in the 65-74 age group in both genders, the death rates have almost halved. In the older age group (85+), the decrease is not as significant with very little difference in the female rates and a small drop in the male rates.
- As expected, death rates increase with age, with a large increase between the 75-84 and 85+ age groups.
- In all age groups, in most years, females had lower death rates compared to males. This is particularly evident in the elderly population. The death rates for all ages shows little difference between genders, however in the 65-74, 75-84 and 85+ age groups, females had a much lower death rate.

Source: General Register Office via NISRA (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp10.htm>)

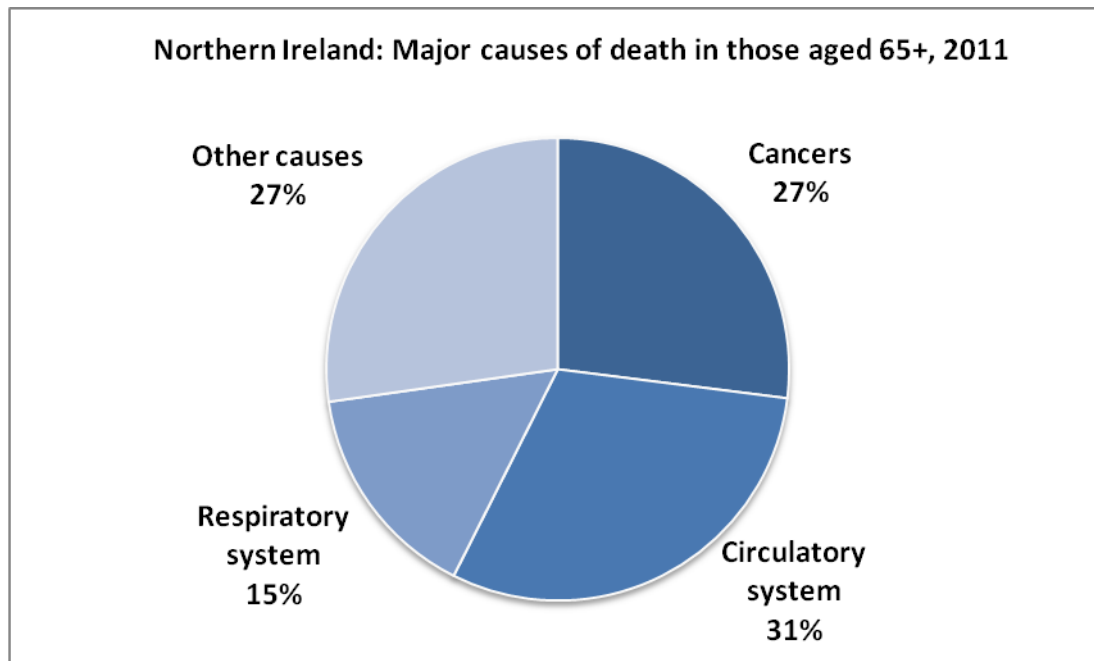
MORTALITY

2.4 Major causes of death, Northern Ireland, 2011

	65-74	% of total deaths	75-84	% of total deaths	85+	% of total deaths	Total (65+)	% of Deaths (65+)	All Ages
Cancers	1,026	41.8%	1,336	31.6%	702	15.04%	3,065	27.01%	4,059
Circulatory system	652	26.5%	1,247	29.5%	1,554	33.29%	3,454	30.43%	3,951
Respiratory system	287	11.7%	624	14.8%	828	17.74%	1,739	15.32%	1,923
Other causes	492	20.0%	1,016	24.1%	1,584	33.93%	3,092	27.24%	4,271
Total deaths	2,457	-	4,223	-	4,668	-	11,348	27.01%	14,204

COMMENTARY

- In 2011, in those aged 65+, the highest proportion of deaths was due to causes related to the circulatory system (31%). Deaths by cancers resulted in 27% of deaths in this age group, and respiratory diseases accounted for 15% of deaths. The equivalent figures for all ages were 28%, 29% and 14% respectively.
- However the charts below show:
 - The proportion of cancer deaths decreased considerably with age: 65-74 = 42%, 75-84 = 32%, 85+ = 15%.
 - The proportion of deaths relating to the circulatory system increased with age: 65-74 = 26%, 75-84 = 29%, 85+ = 33%.
 - The proportion of deaths relating to the respiratory system increased with age: 65-74 = 12%, 75-84 = 15%, 85+ = 18%.
 - The proportion of deaths due to all other causes increased with age: 65-74 = 20%, 75-84 = 24%, 85+ = 34%.



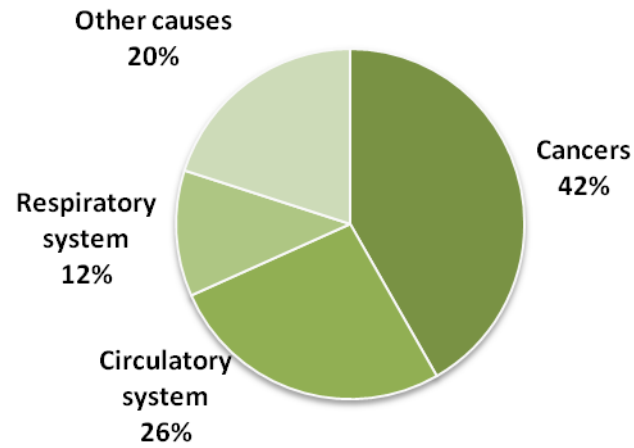
Source: General Register Office via NISRA (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp10.htm>)

ICD10 Codes: Cancers (C00-C97), Circulatory system (I00-I99), Respiratory system (J00-J99). Cause is taken from death registration and with multiple conditions in older patients there may be issues re the identification of a specific primary cause and the role of underlying conditions.

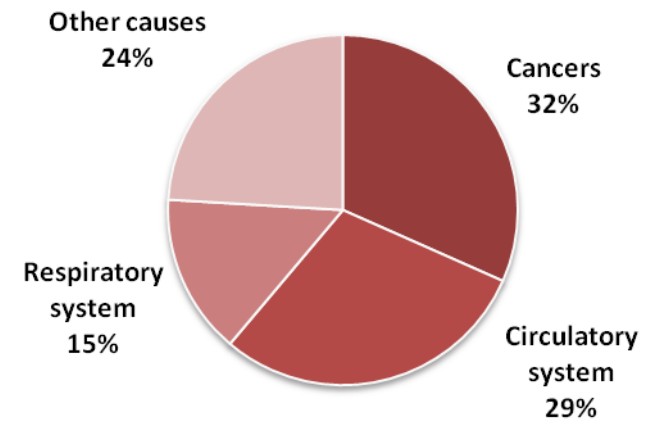
MORTALITY

2.4 (cont'd) Major causes of death, Northern Ireland, 2011

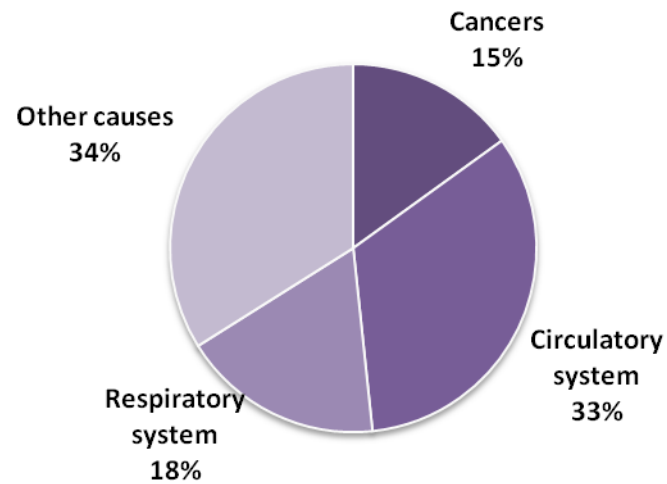
Northern Ireland: Major causes of death in those aged 65-74, 2011



Northern Ireland: Major causes of death in those aged 75-84, 2011



Northern Ireland: Major causes of death in those aged 85+, 2011



MORTALITY

2.5 Major causes of death, Local Commissioning Groups, 2011

Cause	Belfast LCG									Northern LCG								
	65-74	% of total deaths	75-84	% of total deaths	85+	% of total deaths	Total (65+)	% of total deaths	All Ages	65-74	% of total deaths	75-84	% of total deaths	85+	% of total deaths	Total (65+)	% of total deaths	All Ages
Cancers	218	39.8%	332	34.9%	175	16.4%	725	28.2%	944	269	41.1%	334	30.3%	182	15.3%	785	26.6%	1,006
Circulatory system	147	26.8%	238	25.1%	329	30.8%	714	27.8%	829	172	26.3%	327	29.6%	389	32.7%	888	30.1%	1,026
Respiratory system	77	14.1%	136	14.3%	183	17.1%	396	15.4%	447	74	11.3%	168	15.2%	218	18.4%	460	15.6%	509
Other causes	106	19.3%	244	25.7%	382	35.7%	732	28.5%	1,010	139	21.3%	275	24.9%	399	33.6%	813	27.6%	1,081
Total deaths	548	-	950	-	1,069	-	2,567	-	3,230	654	-	1,104	-	1,188	-	2,946	-	3,622

Cause	South Eastern LCG									Southern LCG								
	65-74	% of total deaths	75-84	% of total deaths	85+	% of total deaths	Total (65+)	% of total deaths	All Ages	65-74	% of total deaths	75-84	% of total deaths	85+	% of total deaths	Total (65+)	% of total deaths	All Ages
Cancers	208	42.4%	279	33.4%	131	13.1%	618	26.5%	807	187	44.7%	201	27.2%	120	15.3%	508	26.2%	692
Circulatory system	132	26.9%	249	29.8%	335	33.4%	716	30.7%	792	113	27.0%	256	34.7%	271	34.6%	640	33.0%	739
Respiratory system	54	11.0%	115	13.8%	169	16.9%	338	14.5%	359	38	9.1%	107	14.5%	140	17.9%	285	14.7%	316
Other causes	97	19.8%	193	23.1%	367	36.6%	657	28.2%	878	80	19.1%	174	23.6%	253	32.3%	507	26.1%	731
Total deaths	491	-	836	-	1,002	-	2,329	-	2,836	418	-	738	-	784	-	1,940	-	2,478

Cause	Western LCG								
	65-74	% of total deaths	75-84	% of total deaths	85+	% of total deaths	Total (65+)	% of total deaths	All Ages
Cancers	144	41.6%	190	31.9%	94	15.0%	428	27.3%	610
Circulatory system	88	25.4%	177	29.7%	230	36.8%	495	31.6%	565
Respiratory system	44	12.7%	98	16.5%	118	18.9%	260	16.6%	292
Other causes	70	20.2%	130	21.8%	183	29.3%	383	24.5%	571
Total deaths	346	-	595	-	625	-	1,566	-	2,038

COMMENTARY

- Across LCGs, in 2011, there were no substantial differences in the proportion of deaths due to each major cause of death by age group.
- Note that this is proportions of deaths not rates.
- See previous note re primary causes of death and multiple underlying conditions in older people on page 22.

Source: General Register Office via NISRA (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp10.htm>). ICD10 Codes: Cancers (C00-C97), Circulatory system (I00-I99), Respiratory system (J00-J99)

MORTALITY

2.6 Deaths, number and rates by gender, age and major cause, 2011

Cause of death	Gender	Number of deaths					Death rates /100,000				
		65-74	75-84	85-89	90+	Total (65+)	65-74	75-84	85-89	90+	Total (65+)
All causes	Persons	2,457	4,223	2,425	2,243	11,348	1,678	4,743	11,014	25,631	4,260
	Male	1,413	2,114	970	634	5,131	2,042	5,734	13,536	26,439	4,439
	Female	1,044	2,109	1,455	1,609	6,217	1,352	4,043	9,797	25,327	4,128
Cancers	Male	573	746	223	89	1,631	828	2,023	3,112	3,711	1,411
	Female	453	590	249	141	1,433	586	1,131	1,677	2,219	952
Circulatory system	Male	433	640	328	193	1,594	626	1,736	4,577	8,048	1,379
	Female	219	607	488	545	1,859	284	1,164	3,286	8,579	1,234
Respiratory system	Male	147	304	165	139	755	212	825	2,303	5,796	653
	Female	140	320	231	293	984	181	613	1,555	4,612	653
External causes	Male	48	56	19	18	141	69	152	265	751	122
	Female	25	47	31	20	123	32	90	209	315	82
Other causes	Male	212	368	235	195	1,010	306	998	3,384	7,440	874
	Female	207	545	456	610	1,818	268	1,044	3,298	8,266	1,207

COMMENTARY

- Deaths of people aged 65 and over accounted for 80 per cent of all deaths in 2011.
- Although the death rate from cancer continues to increase with age and accounted for 27 per cent of deaths in this age group, the death rates from diseases of the circulatory system increase more quickly with age and these accounted for 30 per cent of deaths to those aged 65 and over. For those aged 85 or more, diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 33 per cent of deaths, diseases of the respiratory system 18 per cent and cancer 15 per cent (Source: Registrar General Annual Report, 2011 (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp22.htm>))

Source: General Register Office via NISRA (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp10.htm>)
 ICD Codes: Cancers (C00-C97), Circulatory system (I00-I99), Respiratory system (J00-J99), External (V01-Y98)

MORTALITY

2.7 Proportion of deaths by major cause by gender, Northern Ireland, 2011

MALES

Cause of death	65-74		75-84		85-89		90+		Total (65+)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cancers	573	40.6%	746	35.3%	223	23.0%	89	14.0%	1,631	31.8%
Circulatory system	433	30.6%	640	30.3%	328	33.8%	193	30.4%	1,594	31.1%
Respiratory system	147	10.4%	304	14.4%	165	17.0%	139	21.9%	755	14.7%
External	48	3.4%	56	2.6%	19	2.0%	18	2.8%	141	2.7%
Other causes	212	15.0%	368	17.4%	235	24.2%	195	30.8%	1,010	19.7%
All causes	1,413	-	2,114	-	970	-	634	-	5,131	-

FEMALES

Cause of death	65-74		75-84		85-89		90+		Total (65+)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cancers	453	43.4%	590	28.0%	249	17.1%	141	8.8%	1,433	23.0%
Circulatory system	219	21.0%	607	28.8%	488	33.5%	545	33.9%	1,859	29.9%
Respiratory system	140	13.4%	320	15.2%	231	15.9%	293	18.2%	984	15.8%
External	25	2.4%	47	2.2%	31	2.1%	20	1.2%	123	2.0%
Other causes	207	19.8%	545	25.8%	456	31.3%	610	37.9%	1,818	29.2%
All causes	1,044	-	2,109	-	1,455	-	1,609	-	6,217	-

COMMENTARY

- Excluding other causes, the figures show that in the 65-74 age group, cancers caused the highest proportion of deaths in both males and in females. In the 75-84 age group, cancers caused the highest proportion of deaths in males, whilst deaths associated with the circulatory system were the largest proportion of deaths in females. In the 85-89 and 90+ age groups, diseases of the circulatory system caused the highest proportion of deaths in both males and females.

Source: General Register Office via NISRA (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp10.htm>)
 ICD10 Codes: Cancers (C00-C97), Circulatory system (I00-I99), Respiratory system (J00-J99), External (V01-Y98)

MORTALITY

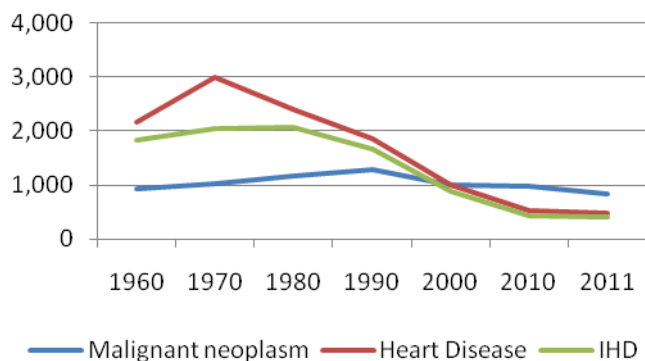
2.8 Death rates by gender, age and cause, 1960 – 2011 - MALES

MALES	Rate /100,000 population								
	65-74 years			75-84			85+		
	Malignant neoplasm	Heart Disease	IHD	Malignant neoplasm	Heart Disease	IHD	Malignant neoplasm	Heart Disease	IHD
1960	921	2,179	1,836	1,500	5,049	4,033	2,958	13,542	10,917
1970	1,033	3,011	2,058	1,797	6,511	3,220	2,176	15,412	7,029
1980	1,167	2,404	2,075	1,976	4,985	3,863	2,347	8,534	5,639
1990	1,287	1,865	1,678	2,129	3,497	3,040	2,969	7,173	5,728
2000	1,007	993	885	1,914	2,527	2,142	2,807	5,582	4,530
2010	984	534	441	1,818	1,448	1,158	3,200	4,296	3,167
2011	828	475	410	2,023	1,226	995	3,262	3,827	2,886

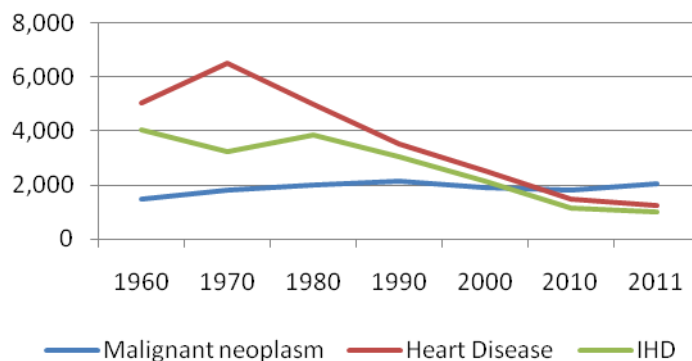
COMMENTARY

- In 65-74 and 75-84 age groups, male death rates due to malignant neoplasms increased during the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s but decreased towards 2011. In those males aged 85+, death rates due to malignant neoplasms fluctuated but generally increased.
- Following a rise in 1970, male death rates due to heart disease are falling in all age groups.
- Male death rates due to ischaemic heart disease have decreased considerably since 1960 across all age groups.

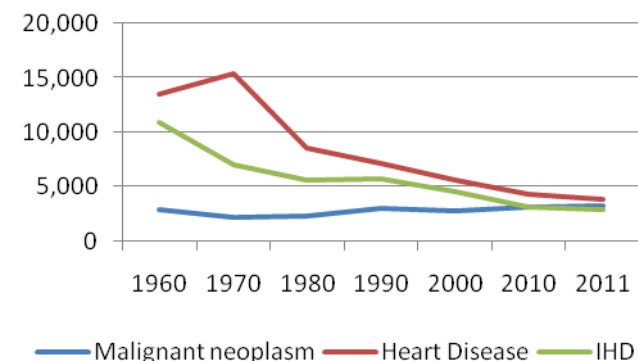
Northern Ireland - Males: Death rates for major causes, 65-74, 1960 - 2011



Northern Ireland - Males: Death rates for major causes, 75-84, 1960 - 2011



Northern Ireland - Males: Death rates for major causes, 85+, 1960 - 2011



Source: General Register Office via NISRA (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp10.htm>)

ICD Codes: Malignant neoplasm C00-C97 and ICD9 codes 140-208, Heart Disease I00-I52 and ICD9 codes 390-429, IHD I20-I25 and ICD9 codes 410-414

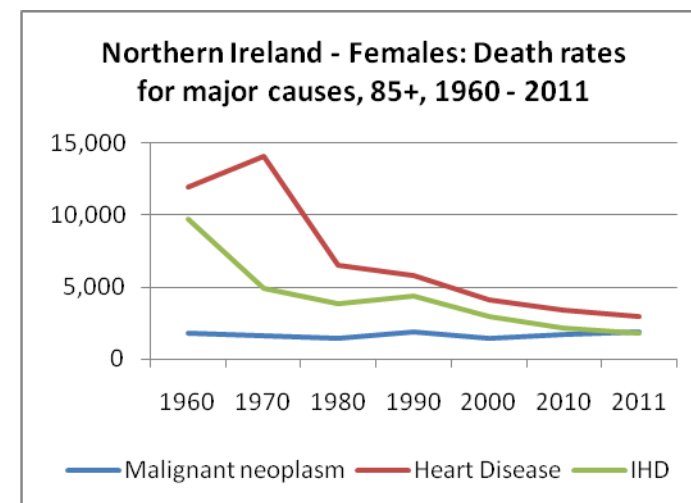
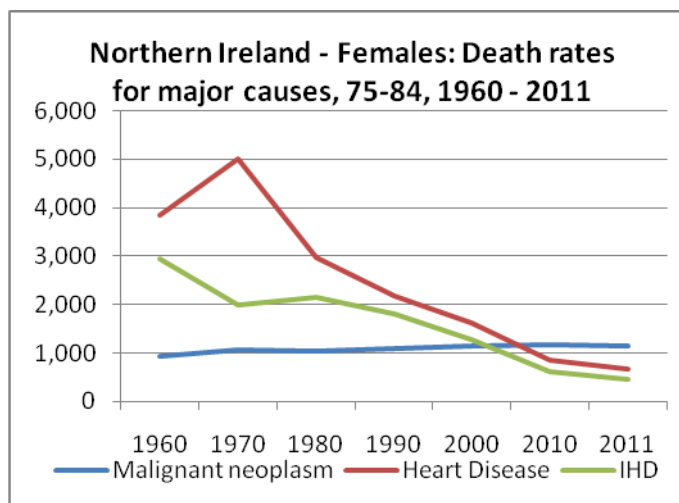
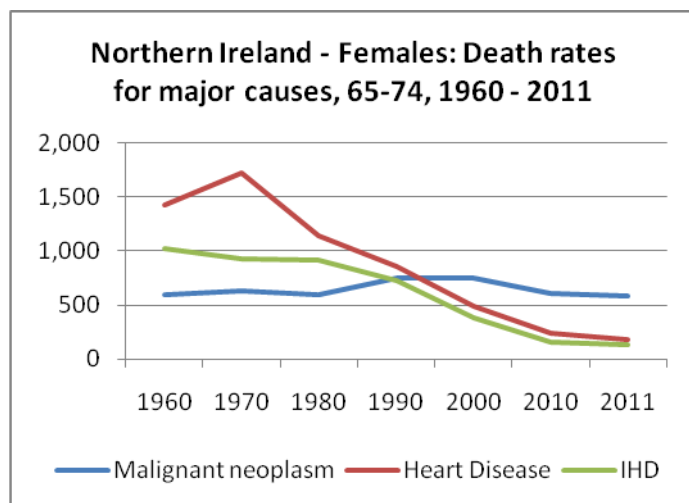
MORTALITY

2.8 (cont'd) Death rates by gender, age and cause, 1960 – 2011 - FEMALES

FEMALES	Rate /100,000 population								
	65-74 years			75-84			85+		
	Malignant neoplasm	Heart Disease	IHD	Malignant neoplasm	Heart Disease	IHD	Malignant neoplasm	Heart Disease	IHD
1960	598	1,426	1,024	930	3,832	2,934	1,775	11,925	9,725
1970	636	1,728	928	1,058	4,997	1,993	1,645	14,113	4,952
1980	599	1,142	914	1,033	2,975	2,135	1,479	6,500	3,914
1990	751	863	727	1,096	2,185	1,788	1,866	5,759	4,387
2000	749	486	387	1,147	1,611	1,268	1,484	4,083	2,945
2010	614	236	164	1,161	861	616	1,680	3,340	2,196
2011	586	181	135	1,131	671	458	1,839	2,929	1,830

COMMENTARY

- Death rates in females due to malignant neoplasms have varied over the last fifty years across all age groups, with rates in the 75-84 and 85+ age groups showing slight increases.
- Similar to males, after a rise in 1970, female death rates due to heart disease fell considerably in all age groups, but particularly in the 65-74 age group.
- In general, death rates in females due to ischaemic heart disease are decreasing across all age groups.



Source: General Register Office via NISRA (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp10.htm>)

ICD Codes: Malignant neoplasm C00-C97 and ICD9 codes 140-208, Heart Disease I00-I52 and ICD9 codes 390-429, IHD I20-I25 and ICD9 codes 410-414

MORTALITY

2.9 Deaths in those aged over 100 years, Northern Ireland, 2011

COMMENTARY

- There were 103 deaths of centenarians in 2011.
- Only 21 of these deaths were males, comprising nine aged 100, seven aged 101, one aged 102, two aged 103, one aged 104 and one aged 107. There were 82 female deaths of centenarians, 30 aged 100, 17 aged 101, 12 aged 102, 14 aged 103, four aged 104, four aged 105 and one aged 107.
- In contrast, there were 27 deaths of centenarians in 1981 of which four were male and 23 were female.

Source: Registrar General Annual report, 2011 (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp22.htm>)

MORTALITY – AVOIDABLE DEATHS

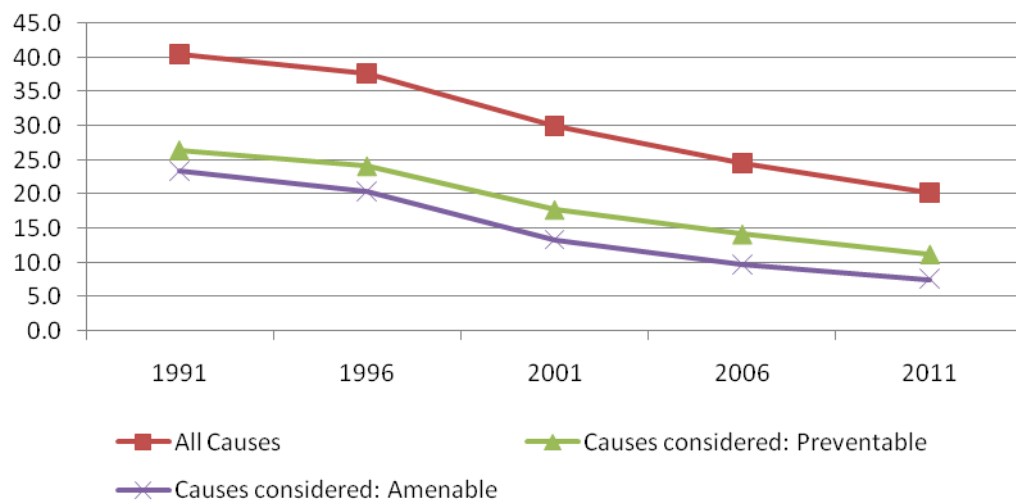
2.10 Death rates (crude/1,000 population) from causes considered potentially avoidable, aged 65-74 yrs, Northern Ireland, 1991 - 2011

Year	Persons (aged 65-74 years)			Males (aged 65-74 years)			Females (aged 65-74 years)		
	All Causes	Causes considered:		All Causes	Causes considered:		All Causes	Causes considered:	
		Preventable	Amenable		Preventable	Amenable		Preventable	Amenable
1991	30.4	18.8	18.1	40.5	26.4	23.4	22.4	12.8	14.0
1996	28.7	17.5	15.6	37.6	24.0	20.4	21.7	12.4	12.0
2001	23.8	13.5	10.7	30.0	17.7	13.3	18.7	10.1	8.6
2006	19.7	10.6	8.0	24.6	14.1	9.7	15.5	7.5	6.5
2011	16.7	8.6	6.0	20.3	11.2	7.5	13.5	6.3	4.6

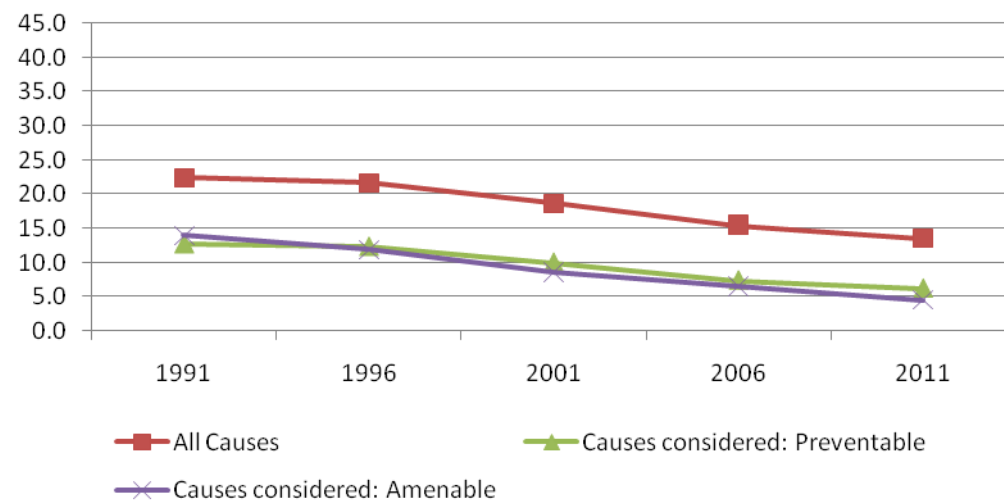
COMMENTARY

- Certain conditions are regarded as 'avoidable' in that they could have been prevented or were amenable to health care intervention. Page 32 outlines sources for more detail on the conditions and means of calculation.
- Rates from causes considered 'avoidable' in people aged 65-74 are much higher in males than in females.
- Amenable or preventable are not mutually exclusive.

Northern Ireland - MALES - Death rates in those aged 65-74 years from avoidable causes, 1991 - 2011



Northern Ireland - FEMALES - Death rates in those aged 65-74 years from avoidable causes, 1991 - 2011



For Source and Footnotes, see page 32. Note that trend data may show some impact of the change from ICD9 to ICD10 coding of deaths in 2001.

MORTALITY – AVOIDABLE DEATHS

2.11 Death rates (crude/1,000 pop) from causes considered avoidable, aged 65-74 years, Local Commissioning Groups, 1991 - 2011

Year	Belfast LCG			Northern LCG			South Eastern LCG		
	Persons (aged 65-74 years)			Persons (aged 65-74 years)			Persons (aged 65-74 years)		
	All Causes	Causes considered:		All Causes	Causes considered:		All Causes	Causes considered:	
		Preventable	Amenable		Preventable	Amenable		Preventable	Amenable
1991	31.2	19.2	17.9	27.4	17.0	16.3	26.1	16.6	15.6
1996	30.9	19.4	16.7	27.3	16.9	15.1	27.3	16.6	14.5
2001	26.4	15.2	11.1	22.7	13.0	10.9	20.3	11.5	8.9
2006	22.9	12.4	9.3	18.3	9.8	7.6	16.8	9.5	6.8
2011	20.6	11.3	7.5	16.5	8.3	5.5	15.9	7.9	5.7

Year	Southern LCG			Western LCG		
	Persons (aged 65-74 years)			Persons (aged 65-74 years)		
	All Causes	Causes considered:		All Causes	Causes considered:	
		Preventable	Amenable		Preventable	Amenable
1991	32.0	19.3	19.4	34.0	21.2	21.4
1996	25.4	15.3	14.4	30.3	17.6	16.2
2001	24.0	12.9	10.9	24.2	13.8	11.4
2006	20.0	10.1	8.4	20.7	11.1	7.7
2011	15.6	7.8	5.6	15.4	8.0	5.9

COMMENTARY

- The figures indicate that the death rates due to avoidable deaths are falling between 1991 and 2011.
- In most years, death rates due to 'preventable' causes were higher than those considered 'amenable'.
- In 2011 Belfast had a higher level of deaths in people aged 65-74yrs from potentially avoidable conditions than other LCGs.
- Trend data may be slightly impacted by changes in 2000 from ICD9 to ICD10 coding of deaths.

For Source and Footnotes, see page 32.

MORTALITY – AVOIDABLE DEATHS

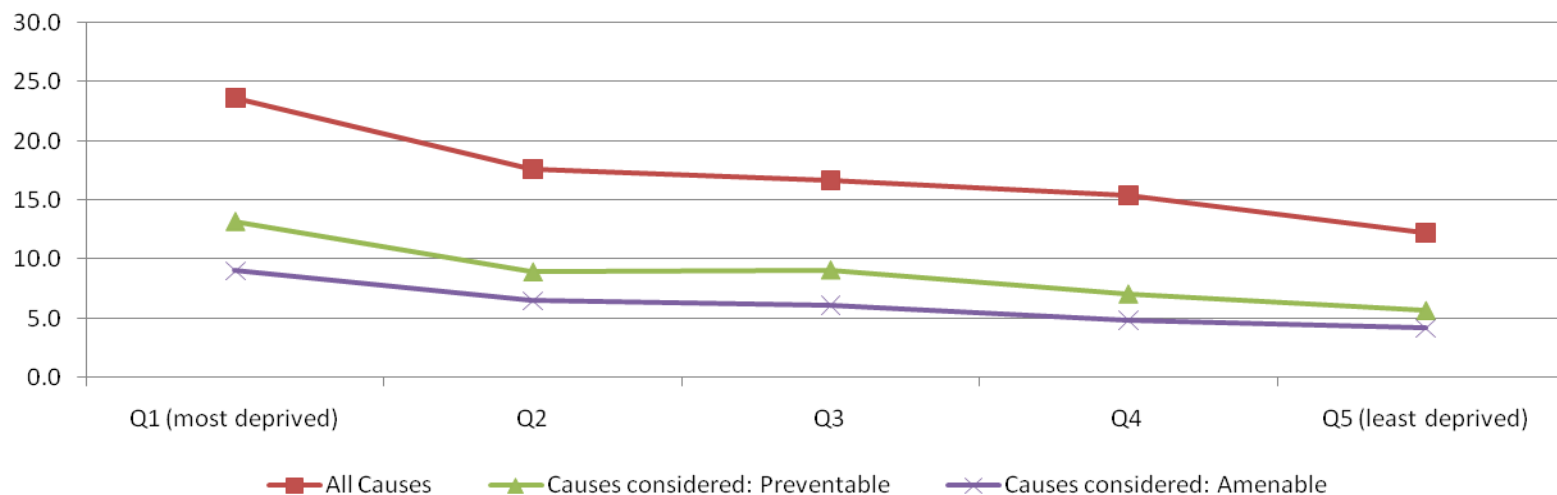
2.12 Death rates (crude/1,000 pop) from causes considered potentially avoidable, aged 65-74 years, by Deprivation Quintile, 2011

Deprivation Quintile (at SOA level)	Persons (aged 65-74 years)			Males (aged 65-74 years)			Females (aged 65-74 years)		
	All Causes	Causes considered:		All Causes	Causes considered:		All Causes	Causes considered:	
		Preventable	Amenable		Preventable	Amenable		Preventable	Amenable
Q1 (most deprived)	23.7	13.2	9.0	28.1	17.0	11.0	19.8	10.0	7.3
Q2	17.6	9.0	6.5	21.2	12.1	8.1	14.4	6.2	5.1
Q3	16.6	9.1	6.1	20.4	11.5	7.8	13.2	6.9	4.6
Q4	15.4	7.1	4.8	19.4	9.8	6.4	11.6	4.6	3.4
Q5 (least deprived)	12.2	5.7	4.2	14.6	7.1	5.4	10.1	4.4	3.0
TOTAL	16.9	8.7	6.0	20.5	11.3	7.6	13.6	6.3	4.6

COMMENTARY

- The 2011 figures show that death rates from all causes in both genders decreased as levels of deprivation decreased i.e. death rates are higher in those who have died where their area of residence was considered the most deprived in Northern Ireland.
- A similar picture can be seen when considering those causes which are considered avoidable. In all cases, the death rate due to deaths which could be considered 'preventable' is higher than 'amenable'.
- Males have much higher death rates due to avoidable causes when compared to females although the gap between genders is decreasing.

Northern Ireland - PERSONS - Death rates in those aged 65-74 years from avoidable causes by NIMDM 2010 Quintile (Q), 2011



MORTALITY – AVOIDABLE DEATHS

2.12 (cont'd) Death rates (crude/1,000 pop) from causes considered potentially avoidable, aged 65-74 yrs, by Deprivation Quintile, 2011

Source: General Register Office (NISRA) via PHA Health Intelligence, NISRA - NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=137&themeName=Deprivation>), NISRA Census 2011 - NINIS ([http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census 2011](http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=136&themeName=Census%202011)), NISRA, Mid Year Estimates (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>) (2011 NI population figures are based on estimates revised in April 2013) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/subnational-health4/avoidable-mortality-in-england-and-wales/2010/stb-avoidable-mortality.html#tab-Definition-and-Limitations>)

Notes:

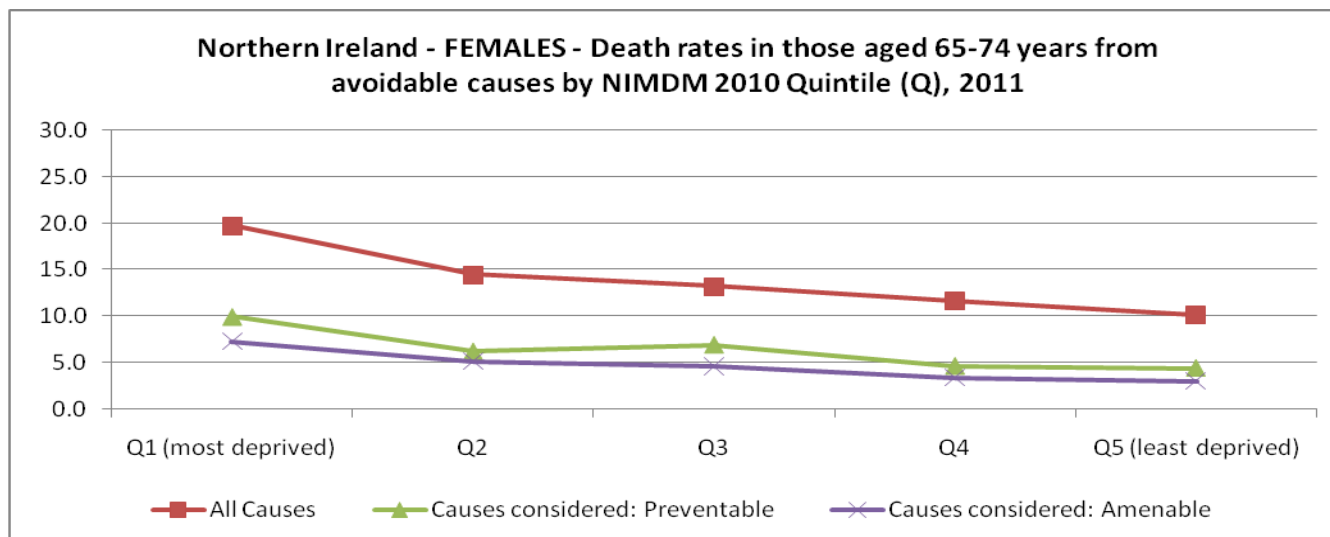
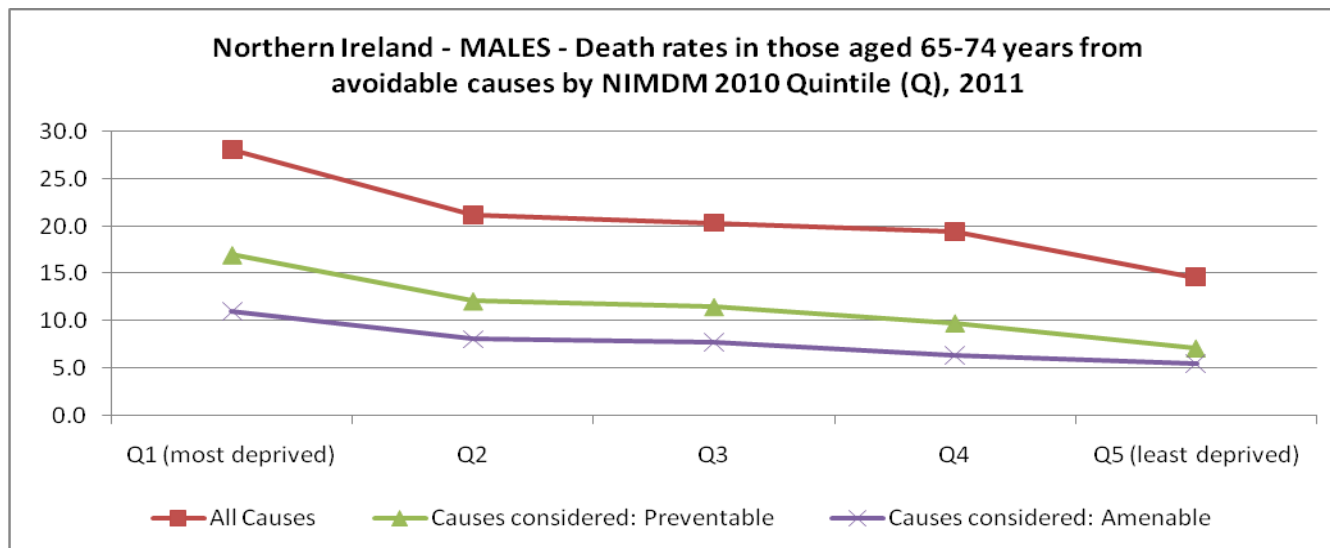
For some causes, only deaths occurring among 0-74 year olds are considered to be avoidable, therefore data above has only been provided for those aged 65-74

Populations: NI populations are from MYEs for appropriate year which were revised following Census 2011. Sub-NI populations refer to Census 2001 based MYEs

Amenable mortality: A death is amenable if, in the light of medical knowledge and technology at the time of death, all or most deaths from that cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could be avoided through good quality healthcare.

Preventable mortality: A death is preventable if, in the light of understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from that cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense.

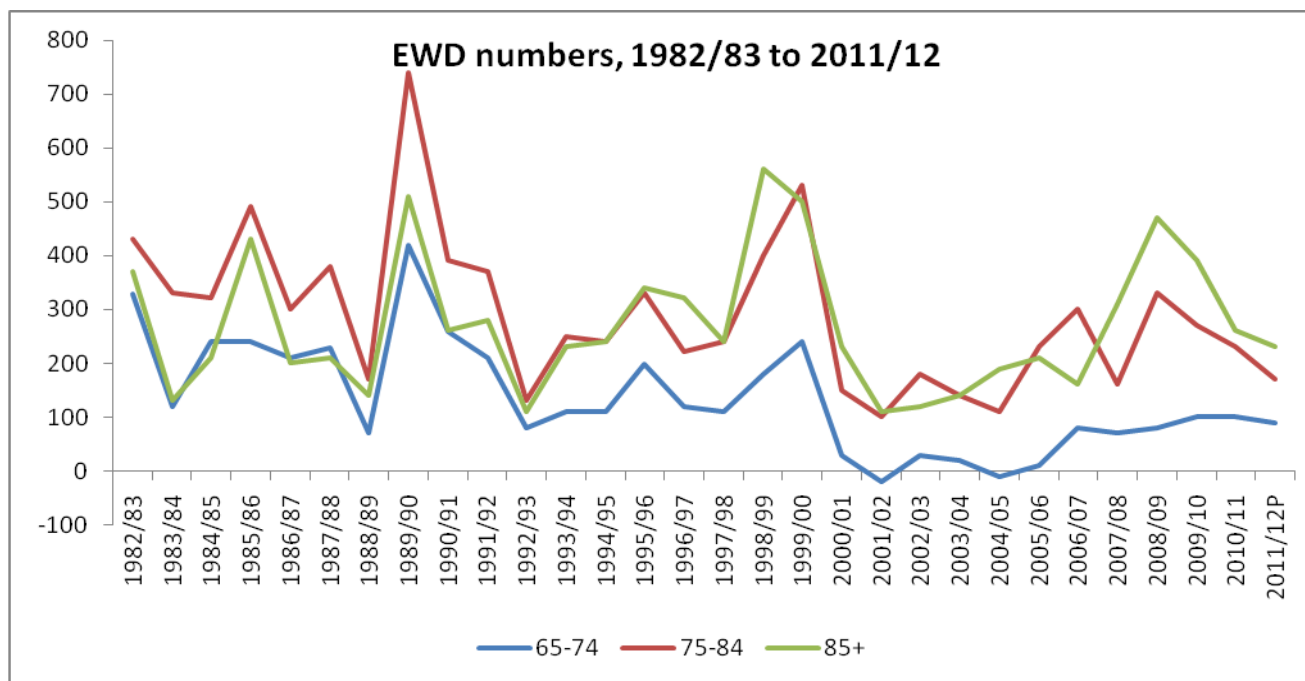
Avoidable mortality: Avoidable deaths are all those defined as preventable, amenable, or both, where each death is counted only once. Where a cause of death falls within both the preventable and amenable definition, all deaths from that cause are counted in both categories when they are presented separately.



MORTALITY – EXCESS WINTER DEATHS

2.13 Number of Excess Winter Deaths, Northern Ireland, 1982/83 – 2011/12

Registration Period	65-74	75-84	85+
1982/83	330	430	370
1983/84	120	330	130
1984/85	240	320	210
1985/86	240	490	430
1986/87	210	300	200
1987/88	230	380	210
1988/89	70	170	140
1989/90	420	740	510
1990/91	260	390	260
1991/92	210	370	280
1992/93	80	130	110
1993/94	110	250	230
1994/95	110	240	240
1995/96	200	330	340
1996/97	120	220	320
1997/98	110	240	240
1998/99	180	400	560
1999/00	240	530	500
2000/01	30	150	230
2001/02	-20	100	110
2002/03	30	180	120
2003/04	20	140	140
2004/05	-10	110	190
2005/06	10	230	210
2006/07	80	300	160
2007/08	70	160	310
2008/09	80	330	470
2009/10	100	270	390
2010/11	100	230	260
2011/12 ^P	90	170	230



COMMENTARY

- When considering the number of excess winter deaths, the figures have varied considerably since 1982/83.
- In the main, there are higher numbers of deaths in those aged 85+, although there are years when this has not been the case. Note that the 85+ population is typically smaller than the other age groups, although it is increasing.
- In 2001/02 and 2004/05, there were no excess winter deaths in 65-74 year olds in that the number of deaths in 'winter' did not exceed the average number in the remainder of the year.

Source: General Register Office via NISRA (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/pivotgrid.aspx?dataSetVars=ds-2388-lh-63-yn-1991-2011-sk-74-sn-Population-yearfilter-->)

Excess Winter Mortality (EWM) – Method of Calculation: The method defines the winter period as December to March, and compares the number of deaths that occurred in this winter period with the average number of non-winter deaths occurring in the preceding August to November and the following April to July: **Excess Winter Mortality = December to March deaths – ((August to November deaths + April to July deaths)/2)**

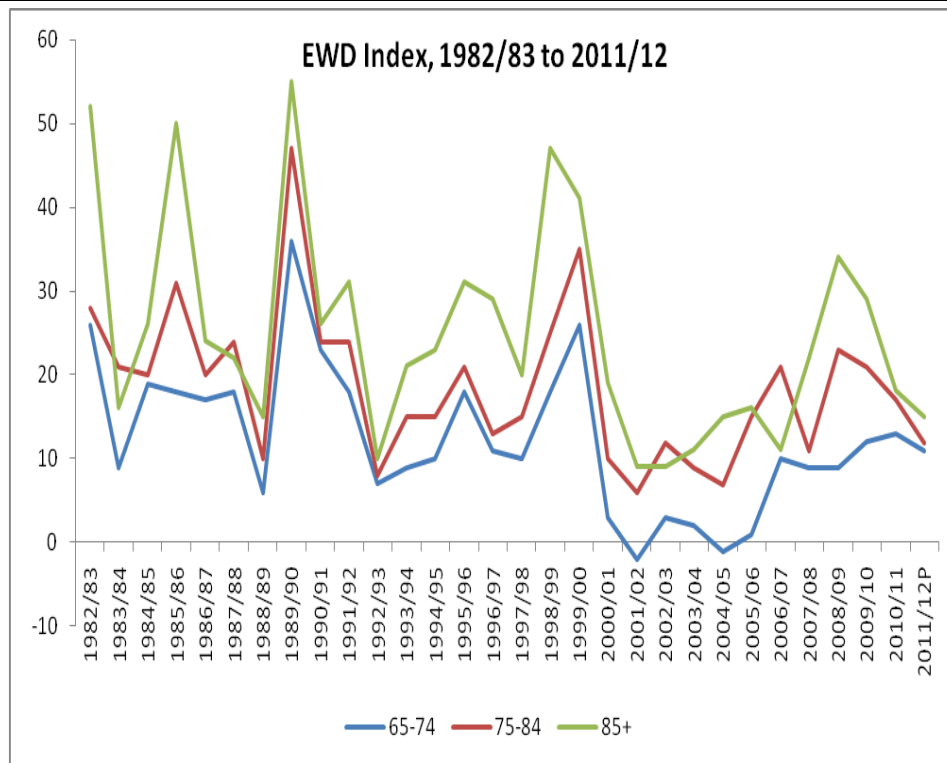
The Excess Winter Mortality index is calculated as the number of excess winter deaths divided by the average non-winter deaths expressed as a percentage: **EWM Index = (EWM / average non-winter deaths) x 100**

P = figures are provisional

MORTALITY – EXCESS WINTER DEATHS

2.14 Excess Winter Deaths Index, Northern Ireland, 1982/83 – 2011/12 by Age group

Registration Period	65-74	75-84	85+
1982/83	26	28	52
1983/84	9	21	16
1984/85	19	20	26
1985/86	18	31	50
1986/87	17	20	24
1987/88	18	24	22
1988/89	6	10	15
1989/90	36	47	55
1990/91	23	24	26
1991/92	18	24	31
1992/93	7	8	10
1993/94	9	15	21
1994/95	10	15	23
1995/96	18	21	31
1996/97	11	13	29
1997/98	10	15	20
1998/99	18	25	47
1999/00	26	35	41
2000/01	3	10	19
2001/02	-2	6	9
2002/03	3	12	9
2003/04	2	9	11
2004/05	-1	7	15
2005/06	1	15	16
2006/07	10	21	11
2007/08	9	11	22
2008/09	9	23	34
2009/10	12	21	29
2010/11	13	17	18
2011/12 ^P	11	12	15



COMMENTARY

- The index reflects the relative proportions rather than the absolute numbers of excess winter deaths.
- The chart shows a fluctuating picture since 1982/83, although there is a general downward trend in the excess winter mortality index across Northern Ireland.
- In later years, the highest index occurred in those aged 85+ years, with the lowest indexes in the 65-74 age group.

Source: General Register Office via NISRA (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/pivotgrid.aspx?dataSetVars=ds-2388-lh-63-yn-1991-2011-sk-74-sn-Population-yearfilter-->)

P = figures are provisional

Excess Winter Mortality (EWM) – Method of Calculation: The method defines the winter period as December to March, and compares the number of deaths that occurred in this winter period with the average number of non-winter deaths occurring in the preceding August to November and the following April to July: **Excess Winter Mortality = December to March deaths – ((August to November deaths + April to July deaths)/2)**

The Excess Winter Mortality index is calculated as the number of excess winter deaths divided by the average non-winter deaths expressed as a percentage: **EWM Index = (EWM / average non-winter deaths) x 100**

SECTION 3:
- HEALTH & MENTAL WELLBEING -

GENERAL HEALTH

3.1 Individuals who describe their general health as NOT GOOD, Northern Ireland, 2010/11 and 2011/12

Gender	2010/11			2011/12		
	All ages	65-74 years	75+ years	All ages	65-74 years	75+ years
	n=4,085	n=600	n=416	n=4,390	n=611	n=500
Persons	15%	19%	25%	14%	22%	22%
Male	13%	19%	17%	13%	19%	24%
Female	15%	19%	28%	14%	25%	21%



COMMENTARY

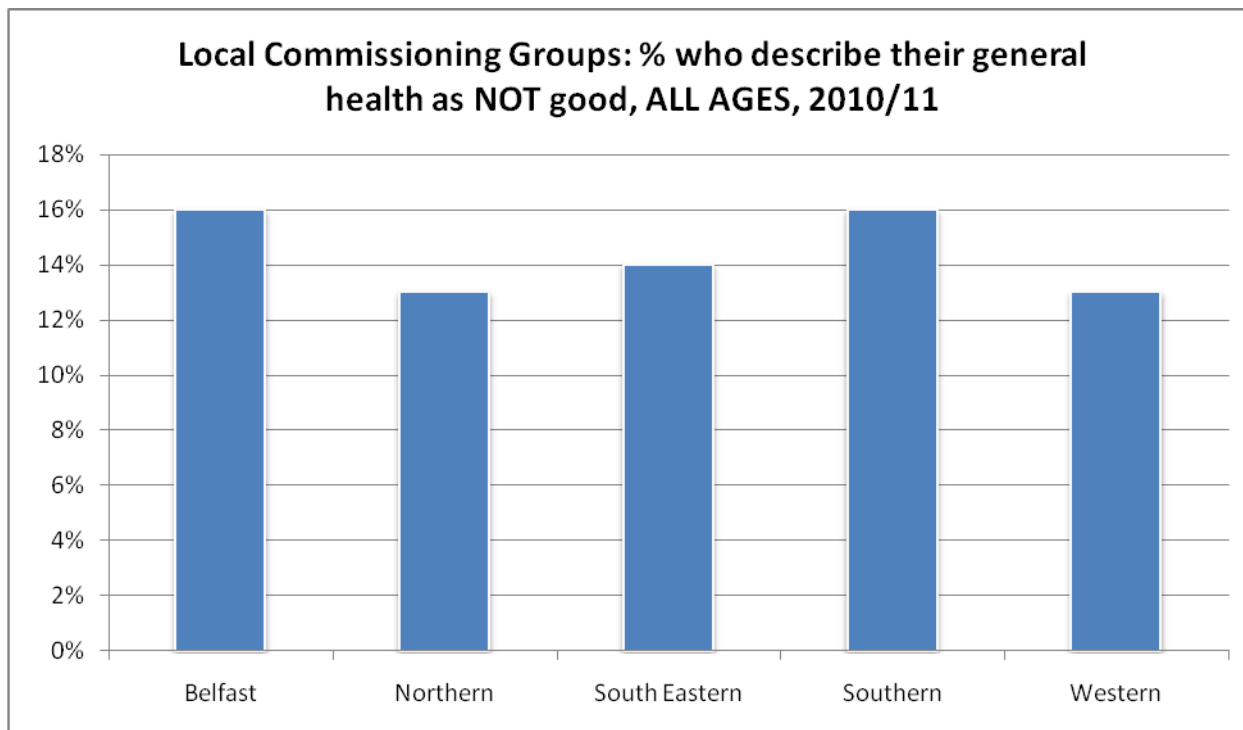
- A higher proportion of those in older age groups (over 1 in 5 persons aged over 65) describe their health as 'not good'. This compares to 1 in 7 of those of all ages.
- In 2011/12, in those aged 65-74, a higher proportion of females described their health as not good (25%) compared to males (19%), however the opposite was seen in those age 75+ where 24% of males and 21% of females described their health as not good.
- Note this is survey data with small numbers.

Source: DHSSPSNI, NI Health Survey 2010/11 and 2011/12
http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-public-health.htm

GENERAL HEALTH

3.2 Individuals who describe their general health as NOT GOOD, Local Commissioning Groups, 2010/11

All Persons – By LCG				
Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western
n=782	n=1,046	n=787	n=871	n=599
16%	13%	14%	16%	13%



COMMENTARY

- The data shows slight differences across Local Commissioning Groups. In Belfast and Southern LCGs, 16% of the total survey population described their health as not good, whereas in the Northern LCG only 13% answered that their health was not good.
- Note that this data refers to the total survey population, not just those aged 65 and over. The numbers over 65 years per LCG would not be reliable.

Source: DHSSPSNI, NI Health Survey 2010/11 and 2011/12 (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-public-health.htm)

GENERAL HEALTH

3.3 General Health status by age band, Northern Ireland, 2011

	All persons	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Persons - all ages	1,788,339	859,193	570,029	260,757	77,731	20,629
%	-	48.0%	31.9%	14.6%	4.3%	1.2%
Aged 65 to 74	143,911	24,594	52,263	48,853	14,476	3,725
%	-	17.1%	36.3%	33.9%	10.1%	2.6%
Aged 75 to 84	82,694	8,374	25,653	36,639	9,533	2,495
%	-	10.1%	31.0%	44.3%	11.5%	3.0%
Aged 85+	25,364	1,472	6,423	13,092	3,404	973
%	-	5.8%	25.3%	51.6%	13.4%	3.8%
Males - all ages	877,577	430,862	280,681	120,475	35,993	9,566
%	-	49.1%	32.0%	13.7%	4.1%	1.1%
Aged 65 to 74	68,294	11,769	24,953	22,955	6,861	1,756
%	-	17.2%	36.5%	33.6%	10.0%	2.6%
Aged 75 to 84	34,645	3,881	11,335	14,635	3,797	997
%	-	11.2%	32.7%	42.2%	11.0%	2.9%
Aged 85+	8,429	578	2,437	4,112	1,018	284
%	-	6.9%	28.9%	48.8%	12.1%	3.4%
Females - all ages	910,762	428,331	289,348	140,282	41,738	11,063
%	-	47.0%	31.8%	15.4%	4.6%	1.2%
Aged 65 to 74	75,617	12,825	27,310	25,898	7,615	1,969
%	-	17.0%	36.1%	34.2%	10.1%	2.6%
Aged 75 to 84	48,049	4,493	14,318	22,004	5,736	1,498
%	-	9.4%	29.8%	45.8%	11.9%	3.1%
Aged 85+	16,935	894	3,986	8,980	2,386	689
%	-	5.3%	23.5%	53.0%	14.1%	4.1%

COMMENTARY

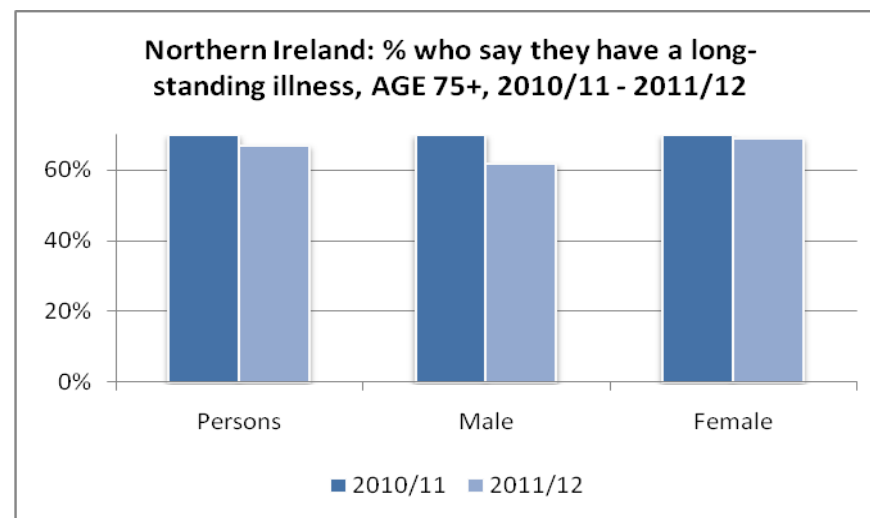
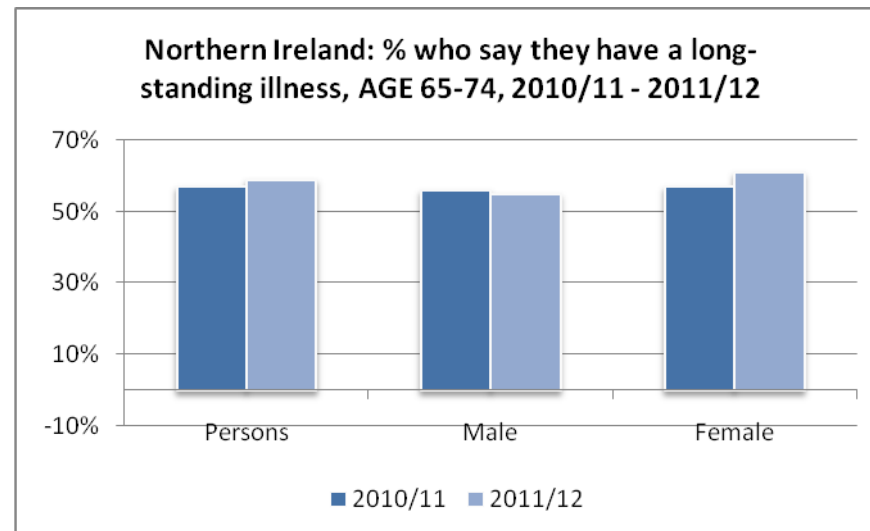
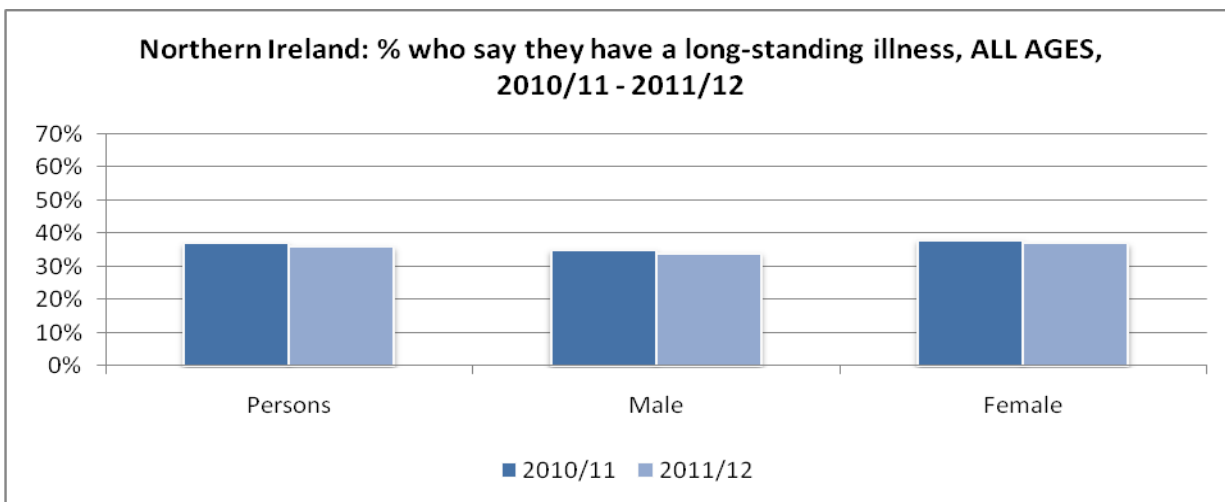
- In the census a question was asked about people's perception of their general health over the last twelve months. This has the advantage of large numbers of respondents compared to routine survey data.
- The percentage all persons who described their health as 'bad' or 'very bad' increased with age from 12.7% of those aged 65-74 to 17.2% of those aged 85+.
- Higher proportions of females replied that their health was 'bad' or 'very bad' – ranging from 12.7% of those aged 65-74 to 18.2% of those aged 85+. Male figures are 12.6% and 15.5% respectively.

Source: NI Neighbourhood Information Service – Census 2011 (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>)
 General health refers to health over the 12 months prior to Census day (27 March 2011)
 Age' is age at last birthday.

LONG TERM ILLNESS/CONDITION

3.4 Individuals who say they have a long-standing illness, Northern Ireland, 2010/11 and 2011/12

	2010/11			2011/12		
	All ages (n=4,085)	65-74 years (n=600)	75+ years (n=416)	All ages (n=4,390)	65-74 years (n=611)	75+ years (n=500)
Persons	37%	57%	70%	36%	59%	67%
Male	35%	56%	70%	34%	55%	62%
Female	38%	57%	70%	37%	61%	69%



COMMENTARY

- In 2011/12, 39% of all persons of all ages (34% of males and 37% of females), replied that they had a long term illness.
- This compared to 59% of all persons aged 65-74 (55% of males and 61% of females) and 67% of those aged 75+ (62% of males and 69% of females).

Source: DHSSPSNI, NI Health Survey 2010/11 and 2011/12 (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-public-health.htm)

LONG TERM ILLNESS/CONDITION

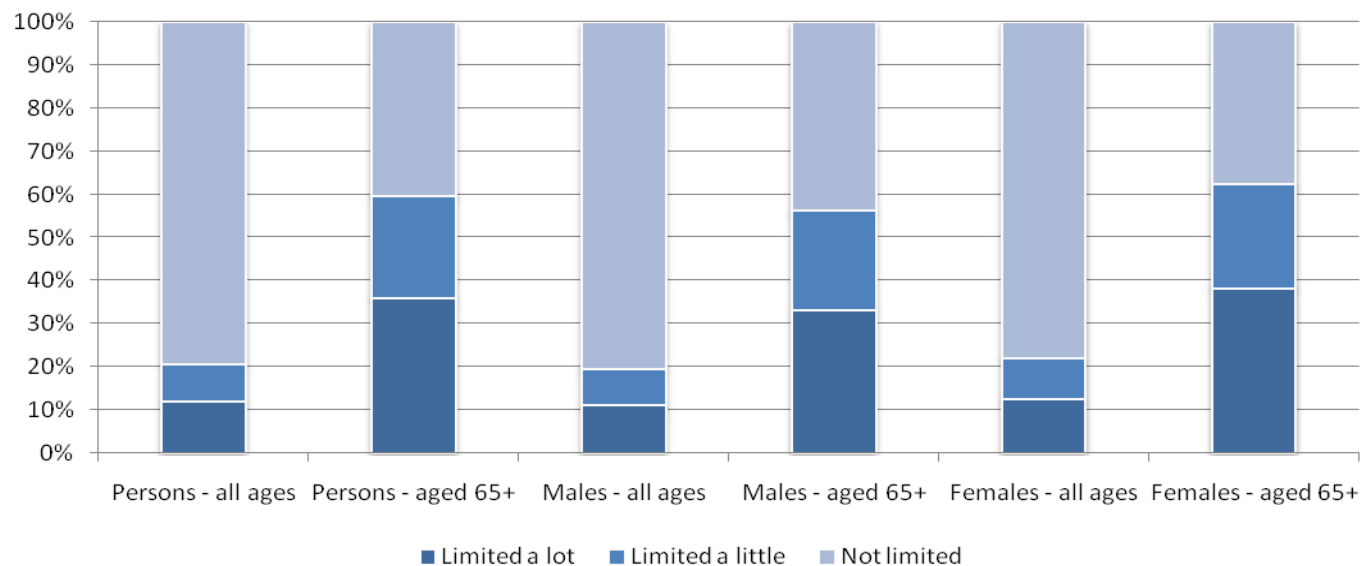
3.5 Older population with a long term health problem/disability where day to day activities are limited, Northern Ireland, 2011

	Total	Limited a lot	%	Limited a little	%	Not limited	%
Persons - all ages	1,810,863	215,232	11.9%	159,414	8.8%	1,436,217	79.3%
Persons - aged 65+	263,720	94,962	36.0%	62,272	23.6%	106,486	40.4%
Males - all ages	887,323	98,689	11.1%	73,874	8.3%	714,760	80.6%
Males - aged 65+	114,638	37,978	33.1%	26,420	23.0%	50,240	43.8%
Females - all ages	923,540	116,543	12.6%	85,540	9.3%	721,457	78.1%
Females - aged 65+	149,082	56,984	38.2%	35,852	24.0%	56,246	37.7%

COMMENTARY

- In 2011, 36% of persons aged 65 and over had a long term health problem, where day to day activities were 'limited a lot' and 23.6% replied that activities were 'limited a little'. This compares to 11.9% and 8.8% respectively in the total population.
- 56.1% of males and 62.2% of females aged 65 and over stated that their day to day activities were either 'limited a lot' or 'limited a little'. This compares to 19.4% and 21.9% respectively in the total population.

Northern Ireland: Long term health problem/disability - day to day activities limited, 2011



Source: NI Neighbourhood Information Service – Census 2011 (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>)

'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 at least 12 months.

Age' is age at last birthday.

LONG TERM ILLNESS/CONDITION

3.6 Older population with a long term condition by age band, Northern Ireland, 2011 from the census

	All Persons				Males				Females			
	All residents	65 to 74	75 to 84	85+	All residents	65 to 74	75 to 84	85+	All residents	65 to 74	75 to 84	85+
All usual residents	1,810,863	145,600	86,724	31,396	887,323	69,076	35,951	9,611	923,540	76,524	50,773	21,785
Deafness or partial hearing loss	93,091	20,501	21,742	13,261	50,901	12,457	10,698	4,398	42,190	8,044	11,044	8,863
%	5.1%	14.1%	25.1%	42.2%	5.7%	18.0%	29.8%	45.8%	4.6%	10.5%	21.8%	40.7%
Blindness or partial sight loss	30,862	5,043	7,170	6,050	14,273	2,469	2,786	1,712	16,589	2,574	4,384	4,338
%	1.7%	3.5%	8.3%	19.3%	1.6%	3.6%	7.7%	17.8%	1.8%	3.4%	8.6%	19.9%
Communication difficulty	29,871	2,631	3,370	2,772	17,482	1,501	1,438	752	12,389	1,130	1,932	2,020
%	1.6%	1.8%	3.9%	8.8%	2.0%	2.2%	4.0%	7.8%	1.3%	1.5%	3.8%	9.3%
A mobility or dexterity difficulty	207,173	44,162	38,344	20,106	88,175	19,583	14,191	5,339	118,998	24,579	24,153	14,767
%	11.4%	30.3%	44.2%	64.0%	9.9%	28.3%	39.5%	55.6%	12.9%	32.1%	47.6%	67.8%
A learning, intellectual, social or behavioural difficulty	40,177	1,510	930	507	26,536	822	393	139	13,641	688	537	368
%	2.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.6%	3.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%	0.9%	1.1%	1.7%
An emotional, psychological or mental health condition	105,528	8,899	4,200	1,936	43,708	3,822	1,373	407	61,820	5,077	2,827	1,529
%	5.8%	6.1%	4.8%	6.2%	4.9%	5.5%	3.8%	4.2%	6.7%	6.6%	5.6%	7.0%
Long-term pain or discomfort	182,820	37,739	25,763	10,372	76,791	15,916	8,858	2,569	106,029	21,823	16,905	7,803
%	10.1%	25.9%	29.7%	33.0%	8.7%	23.0%	24.6%	26.7%	11.5%	28.5%	33.3%	35.8%
Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing	157,890	25,025	17,537	6,073	74,684	11,674	7,361	2,015	83,206	13,351	10,176	4,058
%	8.7%	17.2%	20.2%	19.3%	8.4%	16.9%	20.5%	21.0%	9.0%	17.4%	20.0%	18.6%
Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss	35,616	5,098	8,110	7,069	15,721	2,485	3,013	1,701	19,895	2,613	5,097	5,368
%	2.0%	3.5%	9.4%	22.5%	1.8%	3.6%	8.4%	17.7%	2.2%	3.4%	10.0%	24.6%
A chronic illness	118,554	30,150	21,030	6,284	63,790	17,171	10,513	2,361	54,764	12,979	10,517	3,923
%	6.5%	20.7%	24.2%	20.0%	7.2%	24.9%	29.2%	24.6%	5.9%	17.0%	20.7%	18.0%
Other condition	94,617	13,836	8,672	3,262	42,955	6,137	3,246	906	51,662	7,699	5,426	2,356
%	5.2%	9.5%	10.0%	10.4%	4.8%	8.9%	9.0%	9.4%	5.6%	10.1%	10.7%	10.8%
No condition	1,241,785	53,960	19,294	2,993	614,050	24,564	8,193	1,156	627,735	29,396	11,101	1,837
%	68.6%	37.1%	22.2%	9.5%	69.2%	35.6%	22.8%	12.0%	68.0%	38.4%	21.9%	8.4%

LONG TERM ILLNESS/CONDITION

3.6 (cont'd) Older population with a long term condition by age band, Northern Ireland, 2011 from the census

Source: NI Neighbourhood Information Service – Census 2011 (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>)

Communication difficulty' is 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.

Age' is age at last birthday.

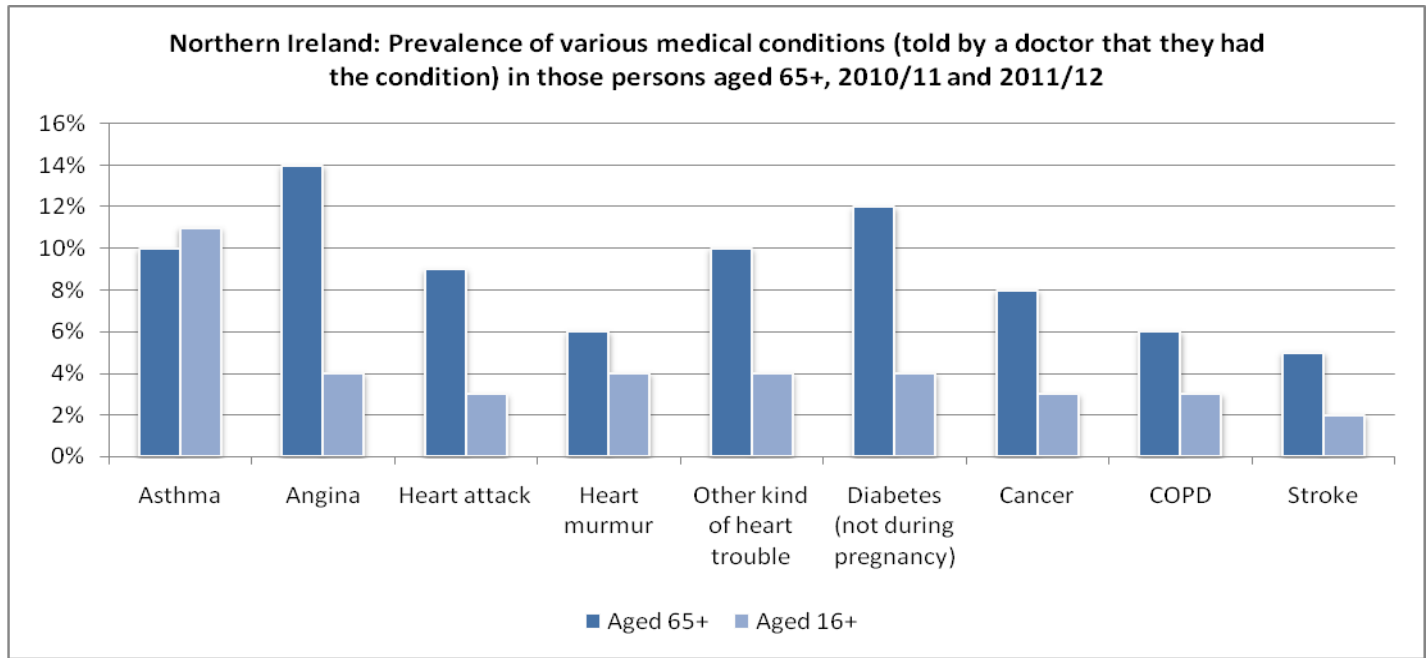
LONG TERM ILLNESS/CONDITION

3.7 Prevalence of various medical conditions (told by a doctor that they had the condition) in those aged 65+, 2010/11 and 2011/12

Medical Condition	Aged 65+		Aged 16+	
	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12
Asthma	8%	10%	12%	11%
Angina	13%	14%	4%	4%
Heart attack	9%	9%	2%	3%
Heart murmur	5%	6%	4%	4%
Other kind of heart trouble	9%	10%	4%	4%
Diabetes (not during pregnancy)	11%	12%	5%	4%
Cancer	8%	8%	4%	3%
COPD	6%	6%	2%	3%
Stroke	5%	5%	2%	2%

COMMENTARY

- In 2011/12, 14% of those aged 65 and over had been told by a doctor that they had angina (aged 16 and over = 4%).
- 12% of those aged 65 and over had been told by a doctor that they had diabetes (aged 16 and over = 4%).
- The chart highlights that medical conditions such as angina, heart attack, other kind of heart trouble, diabetes and cancer tend to be more prevalent in those aged 65 and over when compared to those aged 16 and over.
- Note again that this is survey data and will be prone to variation.



Source: DHSSPSNI, NI Health Survey 2010/11 and 2011/12 (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-public-health.htm)
 COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
 Note that a person may have been told that they have more than one condition

LONG TERM ILLNESS/CONDITION

3.8 Attendance Allowance - % of 65+ population receiving Attendance Allowance, Northern Ireland and LCGs, 2001 and 2011

Northern Ireland	2001			2011		
	65+ population	No. receiving AA	% of pop. receiving AA	65+ population	No. receiving AA	% of pop. receiving AA
Persons	224,100	64,854	28.9%	266,300	56,477	21.2%
Male	91,800	20,866	22.7%	115,600	19,342	16.7%
Female	132,300	43,988	33.2%	150,600	37,135	24.7%

LCG	2001						2011					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	65+ population	No. receiving AA	% of pop. receiving AA	65+ population	No. receiving AA	% of pop. receiving AA	65+ population	No. receiving AA	% of pop. receiving AA	65+ population	No. receiving AA	% of pop. receiving AA
Belfast	20,600	4,779	23.2%	32,700	11,178	34.2%	21,400	3,827	17.9%	31,200	8,041	25.8%
Northern	23,900	4,702	19.7%	33,000	9,843	29.8%	31,300	5,130	16.4%	39,800	9,522	23.9%
South Eastern	18,000	3,451	19.2%	26,000	7,783	29.9%	24,300	3,543	14.6%	31,000	7,162	23.1%
Southern	16,000	4,275	26.7%	22,300	8,400	37.7%	21,000	3,743	17.8%	26,800	6,936	25.9%
Western	13,400	3,659	27.3%	18,100	6,784	37.5%	17,600	3,099	17.6%	21,800	5,474	25.1%

Local Commissioning Groups: % 65+ population receiving Attendance Allowance, 2011



COMMENTARY

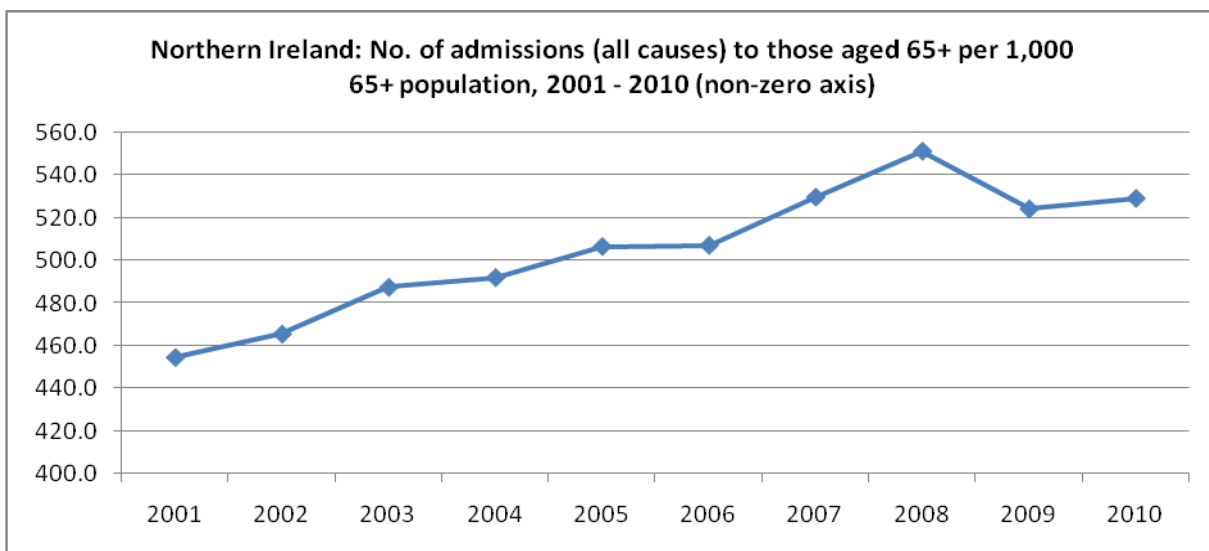
- The percentage of persons receiving Attendance Allowance in Northern Ireland decreased from 29% in 2001 to 21% in 2011.
- A higher proportion of females were receiving this allowance in 2011, 24.5% (males = 16.7%).
- In 2011, there were slight differences in the proportion of those receiving the allowance by Local Commissioning Group, with South Eastern LCG having the lowest percentage uptake across both genders.

Source: Analytical Services Unit - Department of Social Development via NINIS (<http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk/>), NISRA, Mid Year Estimates (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp125.htm>)
Population estimates are shown rounded to the nearest 100, therefore rounded figures may not sum to totals

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

3.9 Number of admissions (all causes) in those aged 65+, Northern Ireland, 2001 - 2010

Year	Northern Ireland				
	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	65+ population	No. admissions to those aged 65+ per 1,000 65+ population
2001	344,745	101,887	29.6%	224,100	454.7
2002	352,443	105,622	30.0%	226,800	465.6
2003	365,810	111,837	30.6%	229,400	487.6
2004	370,603	114,262	30.8%	232,200	492.1
2005	378,415	119,032	31.5%	234,900	506.7
2006	383,057	120,754	31.5%	238,100	507.3
2007	397,925	128,190	32.2%	241,900	529.9
2008	410,183	136,470	33.3%	247,500	551.4
2009	395,659	132,844	33.6%	253,400	524.3
2010	397,125	137,424	34.6%	259,600	529.3



COMMENTARY

- The number of admissions to those aged 65 years and over has increased steadily since 2001.
- The chart indicates a general upward trend in the rate of admissions to hospital in those aged 65 and over.
- In 2001, almost 30% of all admissions were to those aged 65 and over. This has increased to almost 35% of the total admissions in 2010.

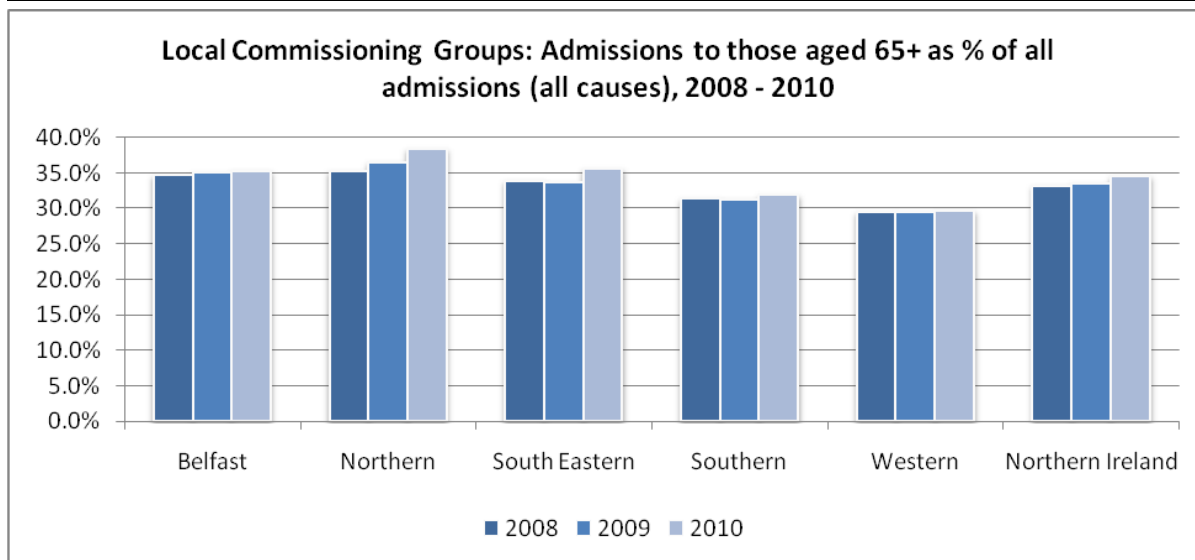
Source: Patient Administration System (PAS) via NINIS (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/pivotgrid.aspx?dataSetVars=ds-2959-lh-37-yn-2002-2010-sk-134-sn-Health%20and%20Social%20Care-yearfilter-->) and NISRA, Mid Year Estimates of Population, 2001-2010 (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>)

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

3.10 Number of admissions (all causes) in those aged 65+, Local Commissioning Groups, 2008 - 2010

Year	Belfast			Northern			South Eastern		
	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions
2008	82,856	28,782	34.7%	105,513	37,265	35.3%	78,094	26,534	34.0%
2009	77,190	27,093	35.1%	103,371	37,822	36.6%	73,609	24,825	33.7%
2010	77,661	27,450	35.3%	102,970	39,614	38.5%	73,949	26,330	35.6%

Year	Southern			Western			Northern Ireland		
	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions
2008	74,797	23,517	31.4%	68,923	20,372	29.6%	410,183	136,470	33.3%
2009	74,151	23,244	31.3%	67,338	19,860	29.5%	395,659	132,844	33.6%
2010	74,231	23,713	31.9%	68,314	20,317	29.7%	397,125	137,424	34.6%



COMMENTARY

- In 2010, the Northern LCG had the largest proportion of admissions to 65+ (38.5%), whilst Western LCG had the lowest (29.7%).
- The percentage of admissions to 65+ age groups remained steady in the last three years, with slightly higher increases in the Northern LCG.
- This is not age adjusted and the proportions may reflect some variation in the underlying age structures between LCG areas.

Source: Patient Administration System (PAS) via NINIS (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/pivotgrid.aspx?dataSetVars=ds-2959-lh-37-yn-2002-2010-sk-134-sn-Health%20and%20Social%20Care-yearfilter-->)

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

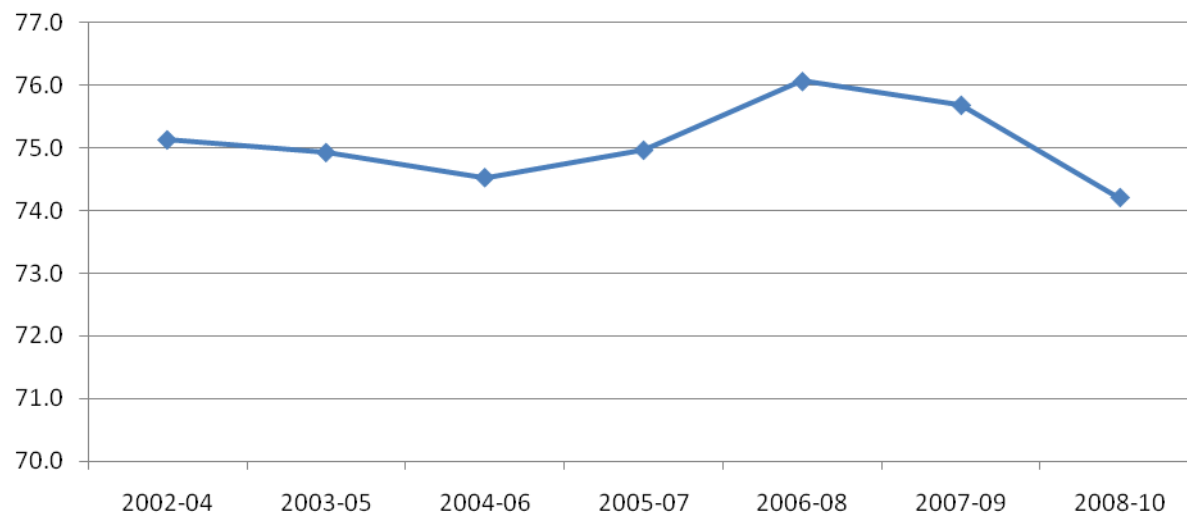
3.11 Number of admissions due to Circulatory Disease in those aged 65+, Northern Ireland, 2002/04 – 2008/10

Year	Northern Ireland				
	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	65+ population (three years)	No. admissions to those aged 65+ per 1,000 65+ population (annual rate)
2002-04	97,890	51,717	52.8%	688,400	75.1
2003-05	99,028	52,182	52.7%	696,400	74.9
2004-06	100,344	52,549	52.4%	705,100	74.5
2005-07	103,028	53,591	52.0%	714,900	75.0
2006-08	106,296	55,338	52.1%	727,500	76.1
2007-09	107,150	56,220	52.5%	742,800	75.7
2008-10	106,285	56,433	53.1%	760,500	74.2

COMMENTARY

- Over half of admissions due to Circulatory disease in Northern Ireland were to those aged 65 and over.
- The number of admissions to those aged 65 and over has increased steadily since 2002/04.
- However the rate calculated per 1,000 population shows a fluctuating trend up to 2008/10.
- 65+ admissions as a percentage of all admissions have increased very slightly in these years.

Northern Ireland: No. of admissions (Circulatory disease) to those aged 65+ per 1,000 65+ population, 2002-04 - 2008-10 (non-zero axis)



Source: Patient Administration System (PAS) via NINIS (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/pivotgrid.aspx?dataSetVars=ds-2959-lh-37-yn-2002-2010-sk-134-sn-Health%20and%20Social%20Care-yearfilter-->) and NISRA, Mid Year Estimates of Population, 2001-2010 (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>)

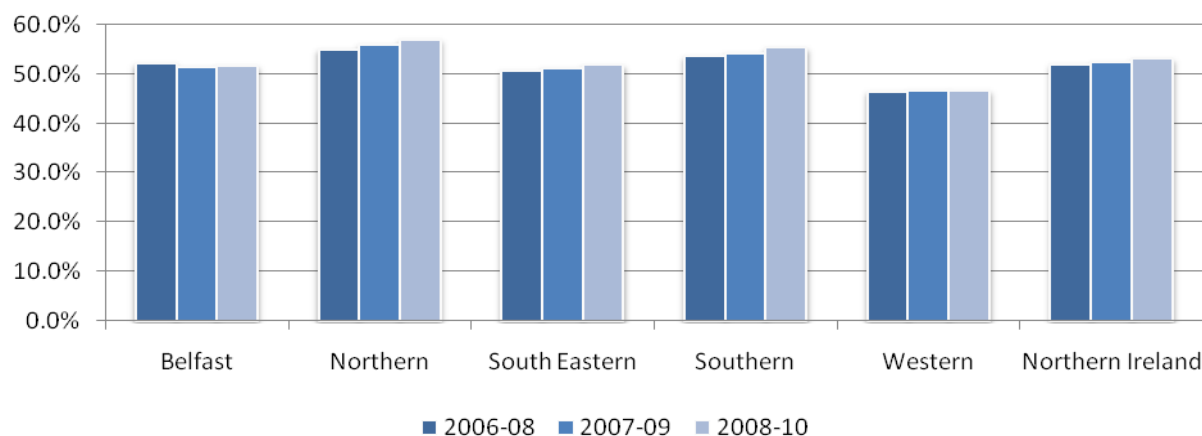
HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

3.12 Number of admissions due to Circulatory Disease in those aged 65+, Local Commissioning Groups, 2006/08 – 2008/10

Year	Belfast			Northern			South Eastern		
	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions
2006-08	20,546	10,730	52.2%	28,724	15,814	55.1%	20,794	10,553	50.8%
2007-09	20,571	10,598	51.5%	29,289	16,423	56.1%	20,970	10,739	51.2%
2008-10	20,118	10,416	51.8%	29,024	16,560	57.1%	20,906	10,837	51.8%

Year	Southern			Western			Northern Ireland		
	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions
2006-08	19,474	10,445	53.6%	16,758	7,796	46.5%	106,296	55,338	52.1%
2007-09	19,630	10,665	54.3%	16,690	7,795	46.7%	107,150	56,220	52.5%
2008-10	19,618	10,861	55.4%	16,618	7,758	46.7%	106,285	56,433	53.1%

Local Commissioning Groups: Admissions due to Circulatory Disease to those aged 65+ as % of all admissions (all causes), 2006/08 - 2008/10



COMMENTARY

- Across most Local Commissioning Groups, over half of admissions due to Circulatory disease were to those aged 65 and over.
- With only three years data available, all LCGs apart from Belfast and Western have seen slight increases in the number of 65+ admissions.
- In 2008-10, the Northern LCG had the highest proportion of admissions (57.1%) to those aged 65+, whilst Western LCG had the lowest (46.7%).

Source: Patient Administration System (PAS) via NINIS (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/pivotgrid.aspx?dataSetVars=ds-2959-lh-37-yn-2002-2010-sk-134-sn-Health%20and%20Social%20Care-yearfilter-->)

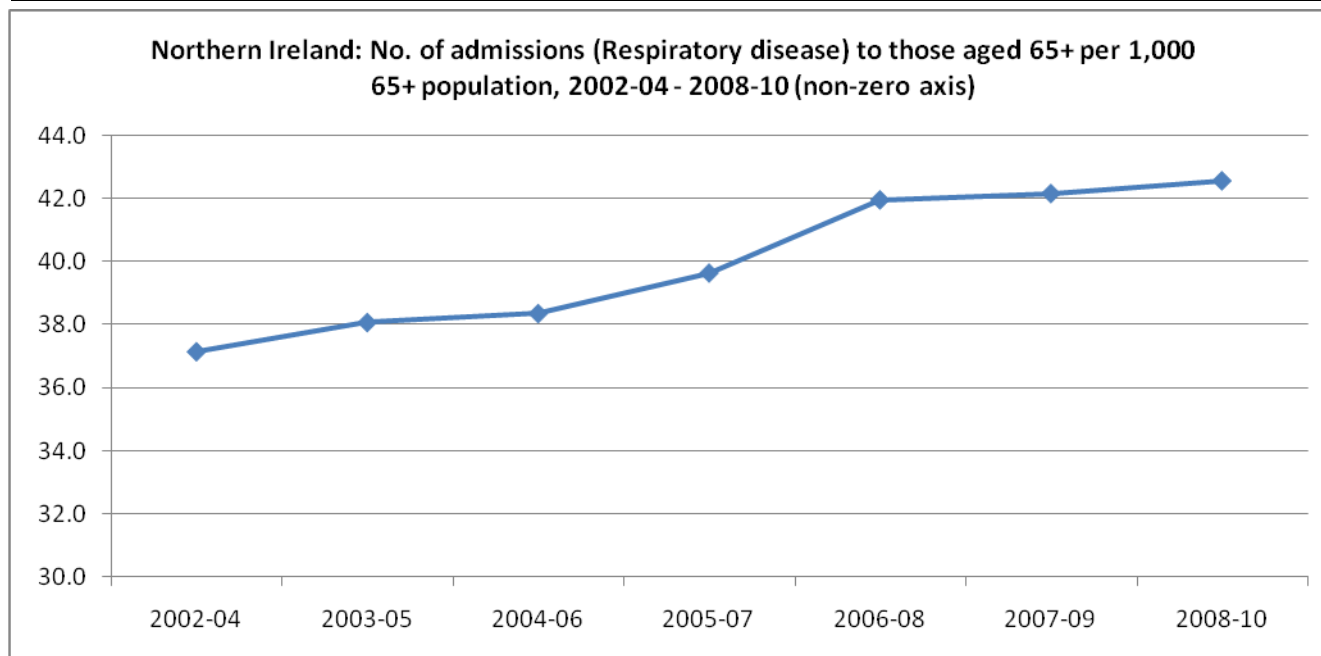
HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

3.13 Number of admissions due to Respiratory Disease in those aged 65+, Northern Ireland, 2002/04 – 2008/10

Year	Northern Ireland				
	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	65+ population (three years)	No. admissions to those aged 65+ per 1,000 65+ population (annual rate)
2002-04	80,182	25,576	31.9%	688,400	37.2
2003-05	81,559	26,519	32.5%	696,400	38.1
2004-06	82,254	27,050	32.9%	705,100	38.4
2005-07	85,047	28,340	33.3%	714,900	39.6
2006-08	88,223	30,522	34.6%	727,500	42.0
2007-09	89,323	31,314	35.1%	742,800	42.2
2008-10	90,191	32,367	35.9%	760,500	42.6

COMMENTARY

- In 2008-10, over a third of admissions due to respiratory disease in Northern Ireland were to those aged 65 and over.
- The number of admissions has shown a steady increase year on year across Northern Ireland.
- Likewise the rate of admissions to those aged 65+ per 1,000 population due to respiratory disease has seen a small steady increase from 37.2 to 42.6.



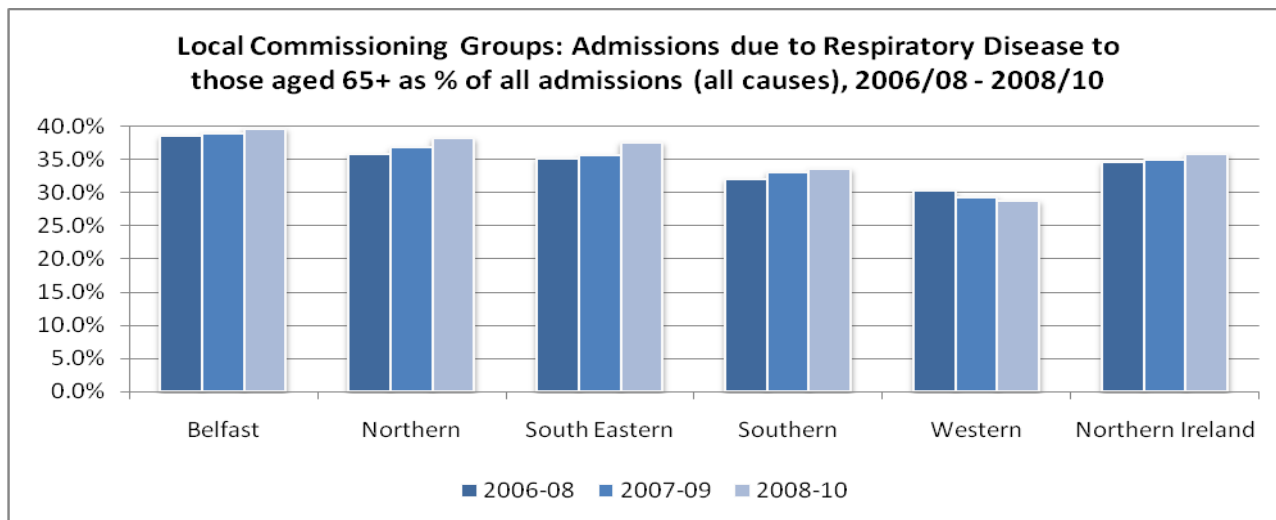
Source: Patient Administration System (PAS) via NINIS (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/pivotgrid.aspx?dataSetVars=ds-2959-lh-37-yn-2002-2010-sk-134-sn-Health%20and%20Social%20Care-yearfilter-->) and NISRA, Mid Year Estimates of Population, 2001-2010 (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>)

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

3.14 Number of admissions due to Respiratory Disease in those aged 65+, Local Commissioning Groups, 2006/08 – 2008/10

Year	Belfast			Northern			South Eastern		
	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions
2006-08	17,849	6,889	38.6%	22,579	8,093	35.8%	15,615	5,501	35.2%
2007-09	17,885	6,982	39.0%	23,035	8,489	36.9%	15,763	5,625	35.7%
2008-10	17,837	7,085	39.7%	23,394	8,950	38.3%	15,899	5,990	37.7%

Year	Southern			Western			Northern Ireland		
	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions
2006-08	16,173	5,191	32.1%	16,007	4,848	30.3%	88,223	30,522	34.6%
2007-09	16,773	5,558	33.1%	15,867	4,660	29.4%	89,323	31,314	35.1%
2008-10	16,951	5,702	33.6%	16,110	4,640	28.8%	90,191	32,367	35.9%



COMMENTARY

- Across most Local Commissioning Groups, over a third of admissions due to Respiratory disease were to those aged 65 and over.
- With only three years data available, all LCGs apart from Western have seen slight increases in the number of 65+ admissions. The Western area has seen a year on year decrease in admissions.
- In 2008-10, Belfast LCG had the highest proportion of admissions (39.7%) to those aged 65+, whilst Western LCG had the lowest (28.8%).

Source: Patient Administration System (PAS) via NINIS (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/pivotgrid.aspx?dataSetVars=ds-2959-lh-37-yn-2002-2010-sk-134-sn-Health%20and%20Social%20Care-yearfilter-->)

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

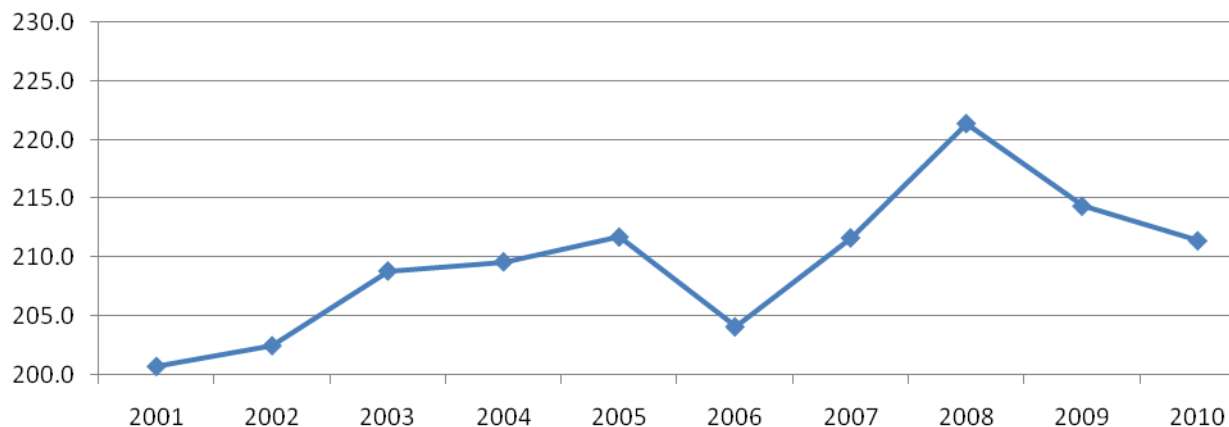
3.15 Number of Emergency admissions in those aged 65+, Northern Ireland, 2001 – 2010

Year	Northern Ireland				
	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	65+ population	No. admissions to those aged 65+ per 1,000 65+ population
2001	137,458	44,986	32.7%	224,100	200.7
2002	136,783	45,937	33.6%	226,800	202.5
2003	139,309	47,904	34.4%	229,400	208.9
2004	140,039	48,670	34.8%	232,200	209.6
2005	140,361	49,738	35.4%	234,900	211.7
2006	136,763	48,589	35.5%	238,100	204.1
2007	143,728	51,207	35.6%	241,900	211.7
2008	148,709	54,789	36.8%	247,500	221.4
2009	148,014	54,312	36.7%	253,400	214.4
2010	148,162	54,891	37.0%	259,600	211.4

COMMENTARY

- In 2010, over a third of emergency admissions in Northern Ireland were to those aged 65 and over (37%).
- In most years, the number of admissions has shown an increase on the previous year across Northern Ireland.
- Likewise the rate of emergency admissions to those aged 65+ per 1,000 population has seen a small steady increase from 200.7 to 211.4. There was a slight fall in 2006.

Northern Ireland: No. of emergency admissions to those aged 65+ per 1,000 65+ population, 2001 - 2010 (non zero axis)



Source: Patient Administration System (PAS) via NINIS

(<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/pivotgrid.aspx?dataSetVars=ds-2959-lh-37-yn-2002-2010-sk-134-sn-Health%20and%20Social%20Care-yearfilter-->) and NISRA, Mid Year Estimates of Population, 2001-2010 (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>)

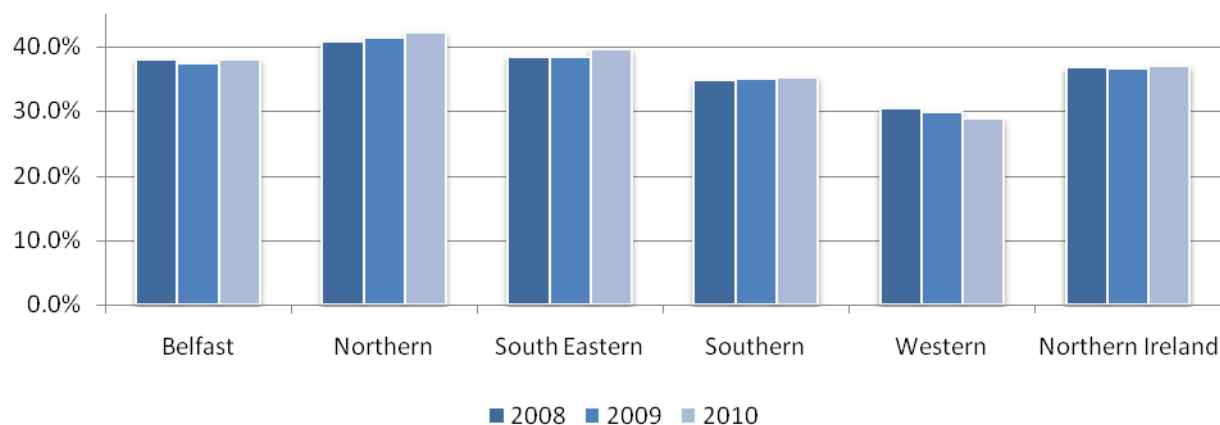
HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

3.16 Number of Emergency admissions in those aged 65+, Local Commissioning Groups, 2006/08 – 2008/10

Year	Belfast			Northern			South Eastern		
	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions
2008	30,337	11,533	38.0%	36,462	14,894	40.8%	26,758	10,305	38.5%
2009	29,725	11,108	37.4%	36,003	14,936	41.5%	26,390	10,142	38.4%
2010	29,656	11,303	38.1%	36,105	15,224	42.2%	25,918	10,264	39.6%

Year	Southern			Western			Northern Ireland		
	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions	Admissions: All ages	Admissions: 65+ years	65+ as % of all admissions
2008	28,606	9,983	34.9%	26,546	8,074	30.4%	148,709	54,789	36.8%
2009	28,389	9,934	35.0%	27,507	8,192	29.8%	148,014	54,312	36.7%
2010	28,158	9,909	35.2%	28,325	8,191	28.9%	148,162	54,891	37.0%

Local Commissioning Groups: Emergency admissions to those aged 65+ as % of all admissions (all causes), 2008 - 2010



COMMENTARY

- Across most Local Commissioning Groups, over a third of emergency admissions were to those aged 65 and over.
- With only three years data available, all LCGs have maintained a similar number of admissions to those aged 65 and over.
- In 2010, Northern LCG had the highest proportion of admissions (42.2%) to those aged 65+, whilst Western LCG had the lowest (28.9%).

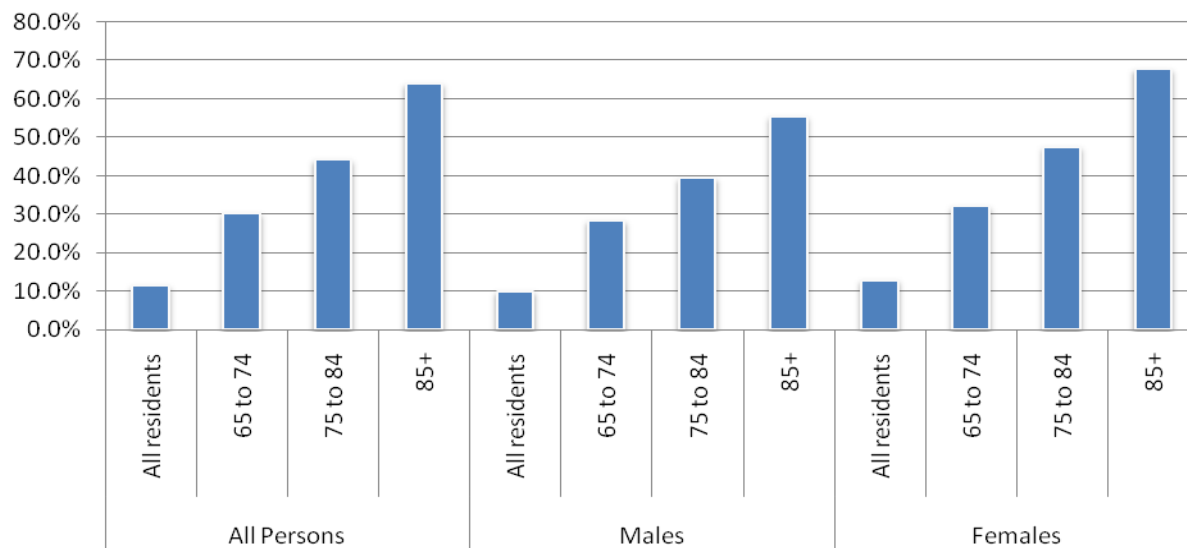
Source: Patient Administration System (PAS) via NINIS (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/pivotgrid.aspx?dataSetVars=ds-2959-lh-37-yn-2002-2010-sk-134-sn-Health%20and%20Social%20Care-yearfilter-->)

MOBILITY/FALLS

3.17 Long term condition – mobility/dexterity difficulty, Northern Ireland, 2011

	All Persons				Males				Females			
	All residents	65 to 74	75 to 84	85+	All residents	65 to 74	75 to 84	85+	All residents	65 to 74	75 to 84	85+
All usual residents	1,810,863	145,600	86,724	31,396	887,323	69,076	35,951	9,611	923,540	76,524	50,773	21,785
A mobility or dexterity difficulty	207,173	44,162	38,344	20,106	88,175	19,583	14,191	5,339	118,998	24,579	24,153	14,767
%	11.4%	30.3%	44.2%	64.0%	9.9%	28.3%	39.5%	55.6%	12.9%	32.1%	47.6%	67.8%

Northern Ireland: % population with a long term condition - mobility/dexterity difficulty, 2011



COMMENTARY

- AT the 2011 census 11.4% of the total population (all ages) had a mobility/dexterity difficulty (see definition below). This proportion increased with age: 65-74 = 30.3%, 75-84 = 44.2% and 85+ = 64%.
- However, a higher percentage of females had a mobility/dexterity difficulty (12.9%), compared to males (9.9%).
- Looking at those aged 65 and over, again in each age band, a higher proportion of females had difficulties compared to males.

Source: NI Neighbourhood Information Service – Census 2011 (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>)

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

Long-term' refers to a condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months

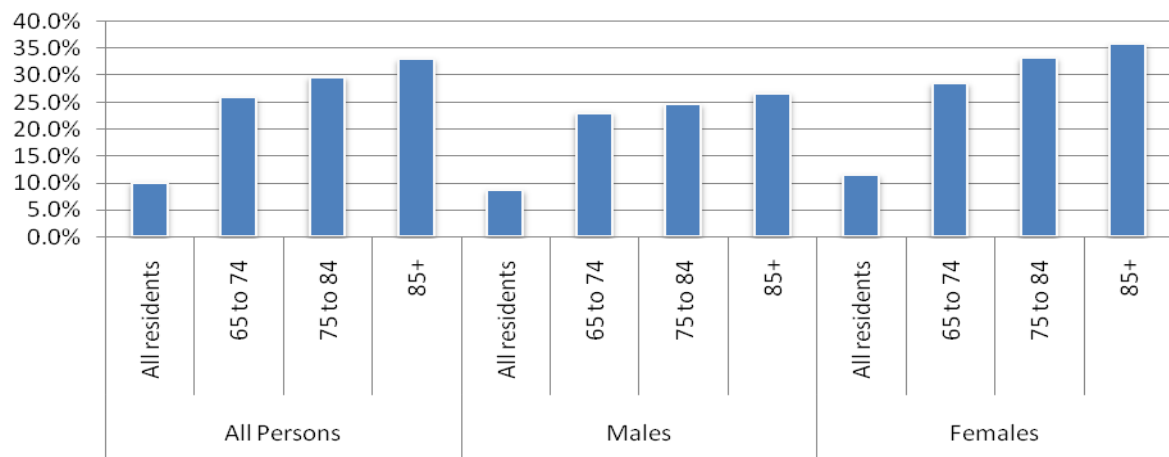
Age' is age at last birthday

DISABILITIES - PHYSICAL

3.18 Long term condition, Northern Ireland, 2011

	All Persons				Males				Females			
	All residents	65 to 74	75 to 84	85+	All residents	65 to 74	75 to 84	85+	All residents	65 to 74	75 to 84	85+
All usual residents	1,810,863	145,600	86,724	31,396	887,323	69,076	35,951	9,611	923,540	76,524	50,773	21,785
A mobility or dexterity difficulty	207,173	44,162	38,344	20,106	88,175	19,583	14,191	5,339	118,998	24,579	24,153	14,767
%	11.4%	30.3%	44.2%	64.0%	9.9%	28.3%	39.5%	55.6%	12.9%	32.1%	47.6%	67.8%
Long-term pain or discomfort	182,820	37,739	25,763	10,372	76,791	15,916	8,858	2,569	106,029	21,823	16,905	7,803
%	10.1%	25.9%	29.7%	33.0%	8.7%	23.0%	24.6%	26.7%	11.5%	28.5%	33.3%	35.8%

Northern Ireland: % population with a long term condition - long term pain or discomfort, 2011



COMMENTARY

- At the 2011 census 10.1% of the total population (all ages) identified that they had long term pain or discomfort (definition below). This proportion increased with age: 65-74 = 25.9%, 75-84 = 29.7% and 85+ = 33%.
- However, a higher percentage of females had long term pain or discomfort (11.5%), compared to males (8.7%).
- Considering those aged 65 and over, again in each age band, a higher proportion of females had pain or discomfort compared to males.

Source: NI Neighbourhood Information Service - Census 2011 (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>)

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

Long-term' refers to a condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months

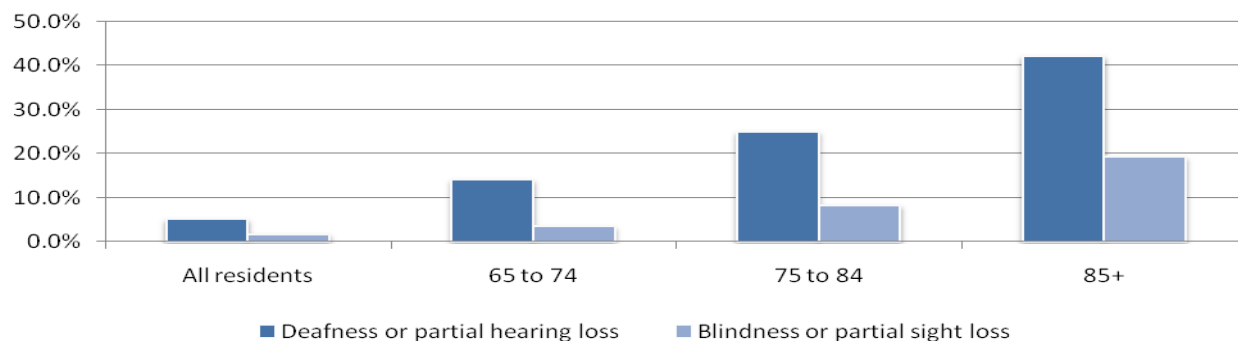
Age' is age at last birthday

DISABILITIES - SENSORY

3.19 Long term condition, Northern Ireland, 2011

	All Persons				Males				Females			
	All residents	65 to 74	75 to 84	85+	All residents	65 to 74	75 to 84	85+	All residents	65 to 74	75 to 84	85+
All usual residents	1,810,863	145,600	86,724	31,396	887,323	69,076	35,951	9,611	923,540	76,524	50,773	21,785
Deafness or partial hearing loss	93,091	20,501	21,742	13,261	50,901	12,457	10,698	4,398	42,190	8,044	11,044	8,863
%	5.1%	14.1%	25.1%	42.2%	5.7%	18.0%	29.8%	45.8%	4.6%	10.5%	21.8%	40.7%
Blindness or partial sight loss	30,862	5,043	7,170	6,050	14,273	2,469	2,786	1,712	16,589	2,574	4,384	4,338
%	1.7%	3.5%	8.3%	19.3%	1.6%	3.6%	7.7%	17.8%	1.8%	3.4%	8.6%	19.9%
Communication difficulty	29,871	2,631	3,370	2,772	17,482	1,501	1,438	752	12,389	1,130	1,932	2,020
%	1.6%	1.8%	3.9%	8.8%	2.0%	2.2%	4.0%	7.8%	1.3%	1.5%	3.8%	9.3%

Northern Ireland: % population with a long term condition - deafness/partial hearing loss and blindness/partial sight loss, 2011



COMMENTARY

- The chart shows that deafness/partial hearing loss is more prevalent in all age groups than blindness/partial sight loss.
- As is common, both types of sensory difficulty increase with age, with almost half of males (46%) and 40% of females aged 85+ having a problem with hearing.

Source: NI Neighbourhood Information Service – Census 2011 (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>)

'Communication difficulty' is a difficulty with speaking or making yourself understood. Long-term' refers to a condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months

Age' is age at last birthday

DISABILITIES - ALL

3.20 Disability Living Allowance - % of claimants who are aged 65+, Northern Ireland, 2002 - 2012

	Total claimants	Males aged 65+	Females aged 65+	Persons aged 65+	Males aged 65+ as % of total claimants	Females aged 65+ as % of total claimants	Persons aged 65+ as % of total claimants
2002	141,914	13,669	16,707	30,376	9.63	11.77	21.40
2003	148,266	15,078	18,476	33,554	10.17	12.46	22.63
2004	157,518	16,507	20,202	36,709	10.48	12.83	23.30
2005	164,018	17,523	21,654	39,177	10.68	13.20	23.89
2006	168,120	18,590	23,048	41,638	11.06	13.71	24.77
2007	171,147	19,764	24,486	44,250	11.55	14.31	25.85
2008	172,972	20,956	26,276	47,232	12.12	15.19	27.31
2009	176,340	22,075	27,954	50,029	12.52	15.85	28.37
2010	181,224	23,201	29,548	52,749	12.80	16.30	29.11
2011	184,180	24,008	30,892	54,900	13.04	16.77	29.81
2012	188,530	25,020	32,360	57,380	13.27	17.16	30.44

Northern Ireland: Disability Living Allowance - Persons aged 65+ claiming as % of total claimants (non-zero axis), 2002-2012



COMMENTARY

- Since 2002 the number of claimants of Disability Living Allowance in both genders of all ages has shown a steady increase.
- The chart shows a gradual rise in claimants who are aged 65 and over. Male claimants aged 65+ has increased by 83% and female claimants by 93%.
- In 2012, 30.5% of claimants were aged 65+, 13.3% of claimants were males aged 65+, 17.2% were females aged 65+.

Source: Analytical Services Unit - Department of Social Development via NINIS (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/pivotgrid.aspx?dataSetVars=ds-1967-lh-37-yn-1999-2012-sk-10-sn-People+and+Places-yearfilter-->). NISRA, Mid Year Estimates (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp125.htm>)

DISABILITIES - ALL

3.21 Disability Living Allowance - % of population claiming, Northern Ireland and LCGs, 2012

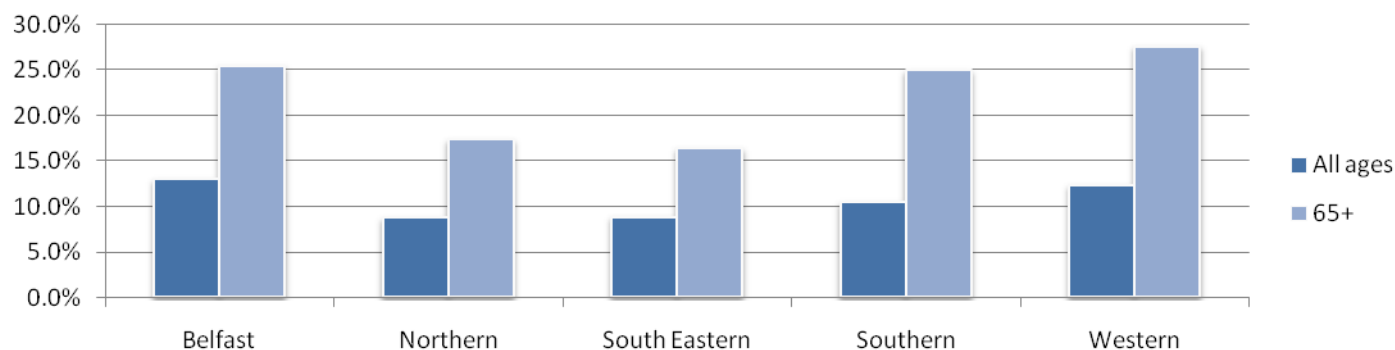
Northern Ireland	All ages			65+		
	Population size	No. claiming DLA	% of pop. claiming DLA	Population size	No. claiming DLA	% of pop. claiming DLA
Persons	1,806,900	188,530	10.4%	266,300	57,380	21.5%
Male	888,500	90,320	10.2%	115,600	25,020	21.6%
Female	918,300	98,210	10.7%	150,600	32,360	21.5%

LCG	All ages			65+		
	Population size	No. claiming DLA	% of pop. claiming DLA	Population size	No. claiming DLA	% of pop. claiming DLA
Belfast	334,800	43,280	12.9%	52,500	13,320	25.4%
Northern	460,400	40,030	8.7%	71,100	12,290	17.3%
South Eastern	348,300	30,640	8.8%	55,300	9,030	16.3%
Southern	362,700	37,690	10.4%	47,800	11,900	24.9%
Western	300,700	36,880	12.3%	39,500	10,870	27.5%

COMMENTARY

- In 2012, a higher proportion of the 65+ population claimed Disability Living Allowance when compared to the total population (21.5% and 10.4% respectively).
- There was no real difference between genders in either age group.
- However when considering Local Commissioning Groups, there was considerable differences, particularly in those claiming who were aged 65+. In this age group, the percentage claiming ranged from 16.3% in South Eastern LCG to 27.5% in Western LCG.

Local Commissioning Groups: % population claiming Disability Living Allowance, 2012



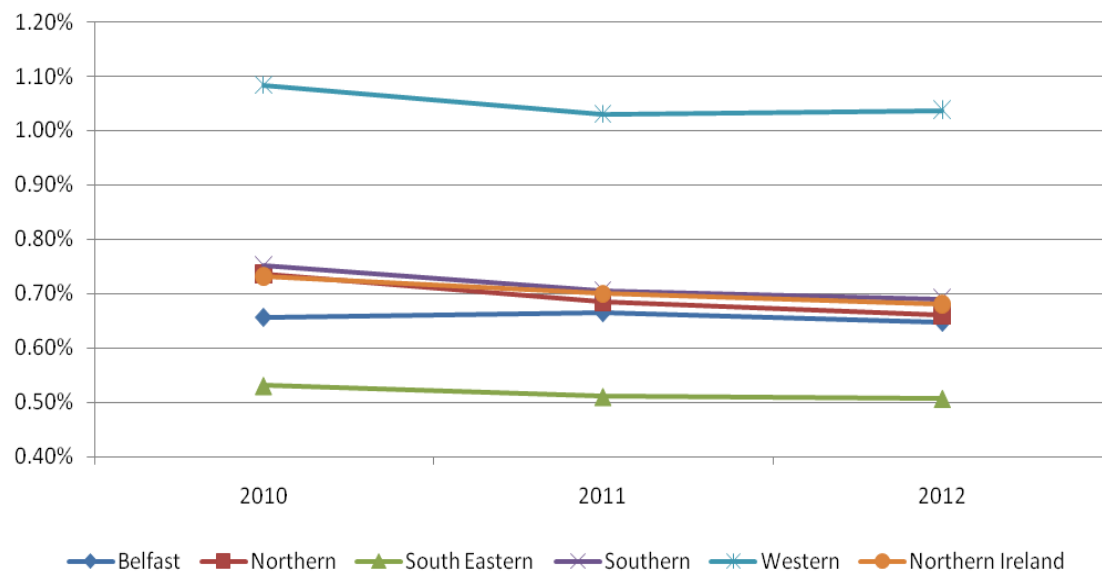
Source: Analytical Services Unit - Department of Social Development via NINIS (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/pivotgrid.aspx?dataSetVars=ds-1967-lh-37-yn-1999-2012-sk-10-sn-People+and+Places-yearfilter-->), NISRA, Mid Year Estimates (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp125.htm>)
 2012 population figures are 2011 mid year estimates pre census update. Population estimates are shown rounded to the nearest 100, therefore rounded figures may not sum to totals

DISABILITIES - ALL

3.22 Severe Disablement recipients, Local Commissioning Groups, 2010 - 2012

LCG	2010			2011			2012		
	65+ recipients	65+ population	65+ as % of 65+ pop	65+ recipients	65+ population	65+ as % of 65+ pop	65+ recipients	65+ population	65+ as % of 65+ pop
Belfast	344	52,400	0.66%	349	52,500	0.66%	340	52,500	0.65%
Northern	512	69,500	0.74%	487	71,100	0.68%	470	71,100	0.66%
South Eastern	285	53,700	0.53%	282	55,300	0.51%	280	55,300	0.51%
Southern	350	46,600	0.75%	337	47,800	0.71%	330	47,800	0.69%
Western	415	38,300	1.08%	407	39,500	1.03%	410	39,500	1.04%
Northern Ireland	1,906	260,500	0.73%	1,862	266,300	0.70%	1,810	266,300	0.68%

Local Commissioning Groups: Severe Disablement recipients (65+), 2010 - 2012



COMMENTARY

- 65+ recipients of Severe Disablement as a percentage of the 65+ population is very low at less than 1%.
- In 2012, the Western LCG area had the highest percentage recipients (1.07%), with South Eastern having the lowest (0.52%).

Source: Source: Analytical Services Unit - Department of Social Development via NI Neighbourhood Information Service (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>) and NISRA, Mid Year Estimates, 2010-2011 (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>) 2012 population figure is based on 2011 figure

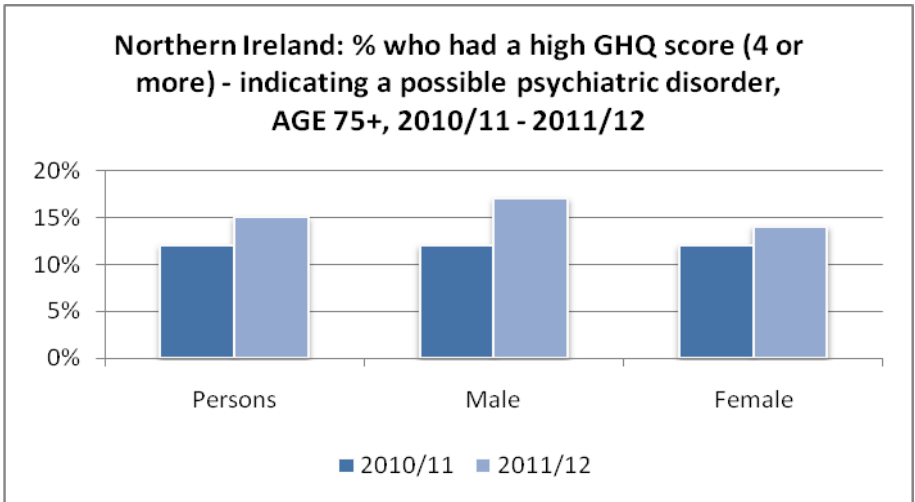
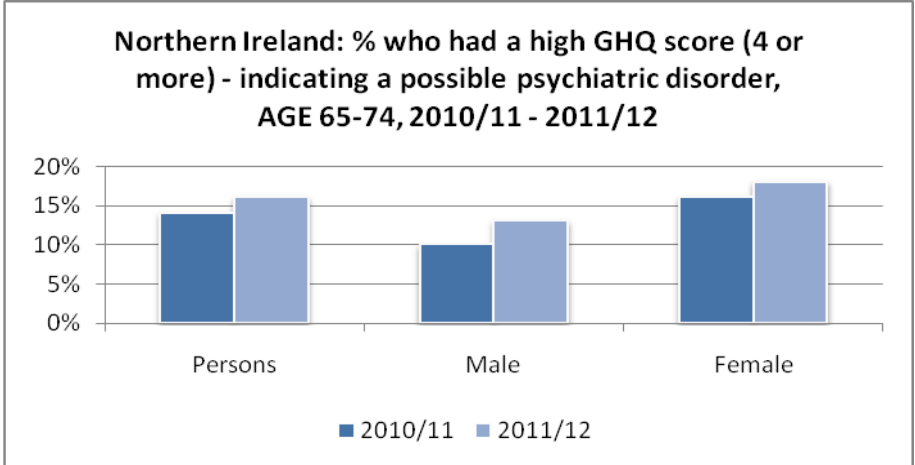
MENTAL HEALTH

3.23 % population with a GHQ score of 4 or more - indicating a possible psychiatric disorder, Northern Ireland, 2010/11 and 2011/12

	2010/11			2011/12		
	All ages (n=4,085)	65-74 years (n=600)	75+ years (n=416)	All ages (n=4,390)	65-74 years (n=611)	75+ years (n=500)
Persons	20%	14%	12%	19%	16%	15%
Male	17%	10%	12%	17%	13%	17%
Female	23%	16%	12%	20%	18%	14%

COMMENTARY

- The survey showed that 1 in 5 people in Northern Ireland had a GHQ score of 4 or more, which could indicate poor mental health. (19%).
- This figure decreases with age – 65-74 yrs = 16%, 75+ = 15%.
- There are differences between genders. In 2011/12, 17% of all males and 20% of females had a possible psychiatric disorder. Similarly with those aged 65-74, females = 18%, males = 13%. However this is reversed in those aged 75+, where 17% of males and 14% of females may have a psychiatric disorder.
- This is survey data and as such can be subject to natural random variation.



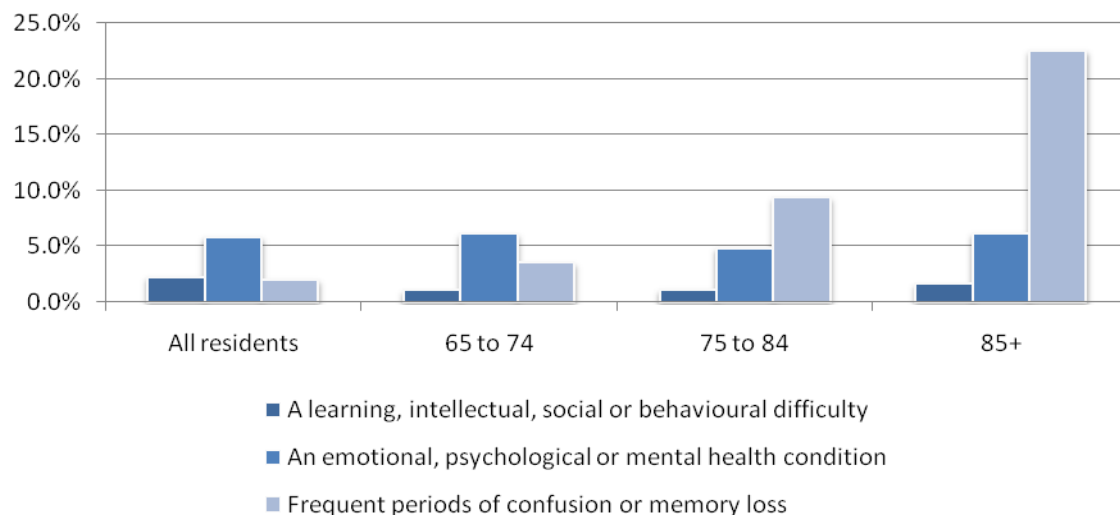
Source: DHSSPSNI, NI Health Survey 2010/11 and 2011/12 (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-public-health.htm)
 The General Health Questionnaire (GHQ12) is designed to detect the possibility of psychiatric morbidity in the general population. People are asked to respond to 12 questions 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, and is referred to as a 'high GHQ12 score'

MENTAL HEALTH

3.24 Long term condition - emotional, psychological or mental health condition, Northern Ireland, 2011 census

	All Persons				Males				Females			
	All residents	65 to 74	75 to 84	85+	All residents	65 to 74	75 to 84	85+	All residents	65 to 74	75 to 84	85+
All usual residents	1,810,863	145,600	86,724	31,396	887,323	69,076	35,951	9,611	923,540	76,524	50,773	21,785
A learning, intellectual, social or behavioural difficulty	40,177	1,510	930	507	26,536	822	393	139	13,641	688	537	368
%	2.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.6%	3.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%	0.9%	1.1%	1.7%
An emotional, psychological or mental health condition	105,528	8,899	4,200	1,936	43,708	3,822	1,373	407	61,820	5,077	2,827	1,529
%	5.8%	6.1%	4.8%	6.2%	4.9%	5.5%	3.8%	4.2%	6.7%	6.6%	5.6%	7.0%
Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss	35,616	5,098	8,110	7,069	15,721	2,485	3,013	1,701	19,895	2,613	5,097	5,368
%	2.0%	3.5%	9.4%	22.5%	1.8%	3.6%	8.4%	17.7%	2.2%	3.4%	10.0%	24.6%

Northern Ireland: Long term condition - emotional, psychological or mental health condition, all persons, 2011



COMMENTARY

- The chart reveals that the percentage of the population with 'frequent periods of confusion or memory loss' increased with age (65-74 = 3.5%, 75-84 = 9.4% and 85+ = 22.5%). This is similar for both genders where increases can be seen with age.
- The percentage of the population with an 'emotional, psychological or mental health condition' varies little by gender or age, with females having a slightly higher percentage across all age groups.

Source: NI Neighbourhood Information Service – Census 2011
(<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>)

An emotional, psychological or mental health condition' includes conditions such as depression or schizophrenia

Long-term' refers to a condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months

Age' is age at last birthday

3.25 Dementia

COMMENTARY

The term dementia describes a set of symptoms including memory loss, mood changes and problems with communication and reasoning. Dementia is not a natural part of growing old. It is caused by diseases of the brain, the most common being Alzheimer's.

As at 2013:

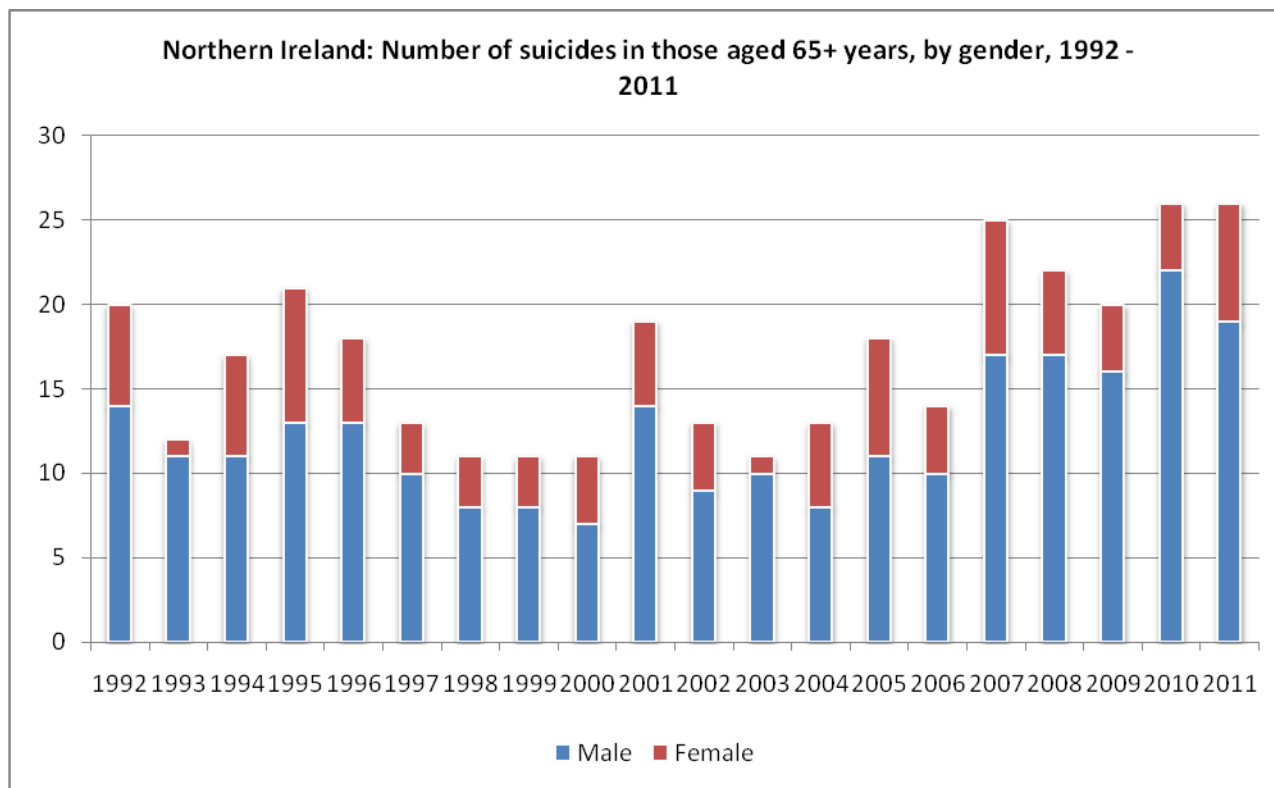
- There are 800,000 people with dementia in the UK, of these an estimated 18,800 live in Northern Ireland (NI figures are calculated by applying prevalence figures to 2012 population figures).
- There are over 17,000 younger people (under 65 years) with dementia in the UK, although it is accepted that this figure is an underestimate and the true figure may be up to three times higher.
- Two thirds of people with dementia are women.
- It is expected that the number of people with dementia will double in the next 40 years.
- In the UK, 60,000 deaths a year are directly attributable to dementia.
- Delaying the onset of dementia by 5 years would reduce deaths directly attributable to dementia by 30,000 a year.
- UK prevalence by age band:
 - 40-64 years - 1 in 1,400
 - 65-69 years - 1 in 100
 - 70-79 years - 1 in 25
 - 80+ years - 1 in 6
- There are 670,000 carers of people with dementia in the UK
- Family carers of people with dementia save the UK over £8 billion a year.
- 80% of people living in care homes have a form of dementia or severe memory problems.
- Two thirds of people with dementia live in the community while one third live in a care home.
- Only 44% of people with dementia in England, Wales and Northern Ireland receive a diagnosis.

Source: Alzheimer's Society (<http://www.alzheimers.org.uk>)

MENTAL HEALTH - SUICIDE

3.26 Number of registered deaths due to suicide in those aged 65+ years, Northern Ireland, 1992 - 2011

Year	Male	Female	Persons
1992	14	6	20
1993	11	1	12
1994	11	6	17
1995	13	8	21
1996	13	5	18
1997	10	3	13
1998	8	3	11
1999	8	3	11
2000	7	4	11
2001	14	5	19
2002	9	4	13
2003	10	1	11
2004	8	5	13
2005	11	7	18
2006	10	4	14
2007	17	8	25
2008	17	5	22
2009	16	4	20
2010	22	4	26
2011	19	7	26



COMMENTARY

- The number of registered deaths as a result of suicide has fluctuated over the years, however it can be seen clearly that in all years male deaths are in the majority. This is consistent with the position for all ages where males represent three in four of registered deaths by suicide in 2011.

Source: General Register Office via NISRA (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp10.htm>)

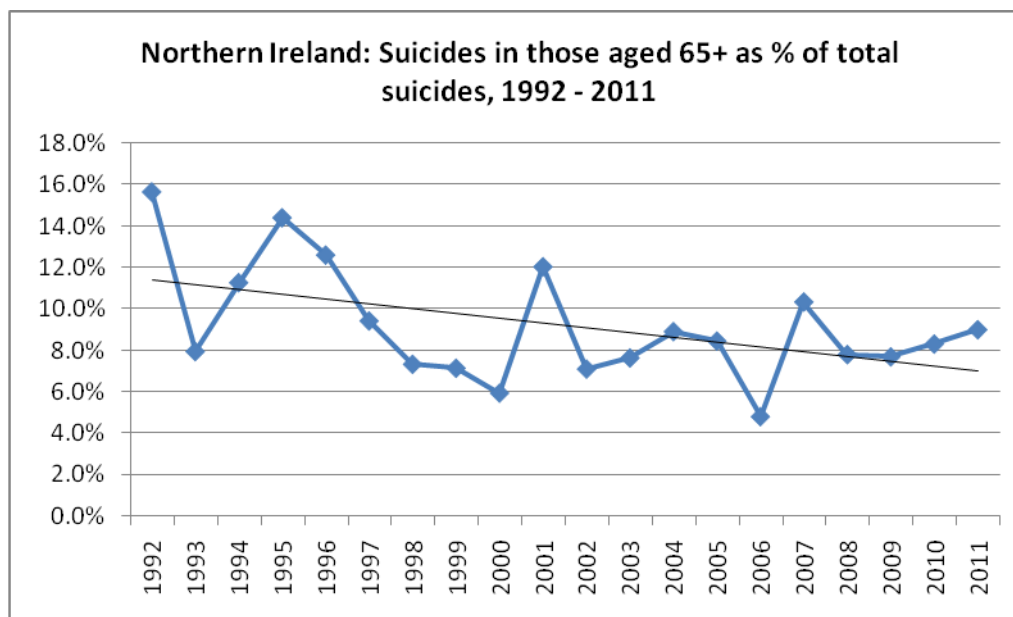
In the UK, in considering suicide events it is conventional to include cases where the cause of death is classified as either 'Suicide and self-inflicted injury' or 'Undetermined injury'. The ICD codes used for 'Suicide and self-inflicted injury' are X60-X84 and Y87.0 (ICD9 E950-E959), and the ICD codes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

All deaths data supplied by NISRA 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 - SUICIDE

3.27 Number of registered deaths due to suicide by gender and age, Northern Ireland, 1992 - 2011

Registration Year	All Ages	Age Group					Total 65+	65+ as % of total
		65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+		
1992	128	6	7	5	2	0	20	15.6%
1993	151	5	3	4	0	0	12	7.9%
1994	151	5	3	3	5	1	17	11.3%
1995	146	7	4	5	4	1	21	14.4%
1996	143	4	9	1	4	0	18	12.6%
1997	138	4	6	0	1	2	13	9.4%
1998	150	7	3	0	0	1	11	7.3%
1999	154	5	1	0	4	1	11	7.1%
2000	185	6	0	2	2	1	11	5.9%
2001	158	6	8	2	3	0	19	12.0%
2002	183	4	2	5	1	1	13	7.1%
2003	144	5	2	1	3	0	11	7.6%
2004	146	6	2	3	1	1	13	8.9%
2005	213	6	6	3	3	0	18	8.5%
2006	291	6	3	2	2	1	14	4.8%
2007	242	13	2	9	0	1	25	10.3%
2008	282	9	5	3	5	0	22	7.8%
2009	260	10	3	4	3	0	20	7.7%
2010	313	7	7	6	2	4	26	8.3%
2011	289	12	4	3	4	3	26	9.0%



COMMENTARY

- The numbers of registered deaths from suicide in older people has varied over the last twenty years.
- The proportion of deaths in those over sixty-five expressed as a percentage of all registered deaths by suicide has generally declined. However the last two years (2010 and 2011) has seen the largest number of suicides (26 deaths) in those aged 65 and over in the last twenty years.

Source: General Register Office via NISRA (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp10.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 NISRA 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

MENTAL HEALTH - SUICIDE

3.28 Suicide rates (crude/100,000 population) of registered deaths by age and gender, 3 year moving average, NI, 2000/02 – 2009/11

	Registration Year	All ages	65-69	70-74	≥75
Persons	2000-2002	10.4	8.1	5.8	5.6
	2001-2003	9.5	7.5	6.9	5.2
	2002-2004	9.3	7.4	3.4	5.1
	2003-2005	9.8	8.3	5.7	4.7
	2004-2006	12.6	8.6	6.2	4.9
	2005-2007	14.3	11.9	6.1	6.4
	2006-2008	15.4	13.0	5.5	6.9
	2007-2009	14.7	14.4	5.4	7.4
	2008-2010	15.9	11.3	8.0	7.8
	2009-2011	16.0	12.2	7.4	8.3
Male	2000-2002	16.7	15.3	8.0	9.2
	2001-2003	15.5	13.9	10.5	10.8
	2002-2004	14.4	11.6	5.2	10.5
	2003-2005	15.3	12.4	7.7	9.4
	2004-2006	19.7	12.2	8.8	8.4
	2005-2007	22.2	16.0	8.7	12.3
	2006-2008	24.0	18.6	8.5	14.4
	2007-2009	22.9	22.7	7.1	15.6
	2008-2010	25.2	20.9	12.7	16.0
	2009-2011	24.9	20.1	13.7	16.4
Female	2000-2002	4.3	1.9	4.1	3.6
	2001-2003	3.8	1.9	4.1	2.0
	2002-2004	4.4	3.7	2.0	2.0
	2003-2005	4.5	4.6	4.1	2.0
	2004-2006	5.7	5.5	4.1	2.9
	2005-2007	6.6	8.1	4.1	2.9
	2006-2008	7.3	8.0	3.0	2.4
	2007-2009	6.9	6.9	4.0	2.4
	2008-2010	7.0	2.5	3.9	2.8
	2009-2011	7.3	4.8	2.0	3.2

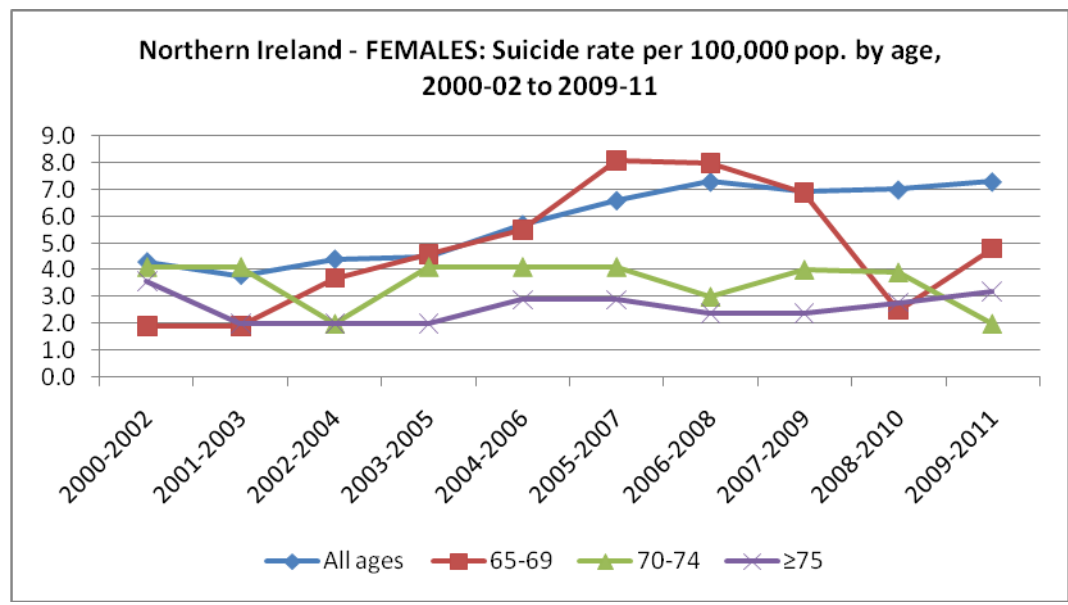
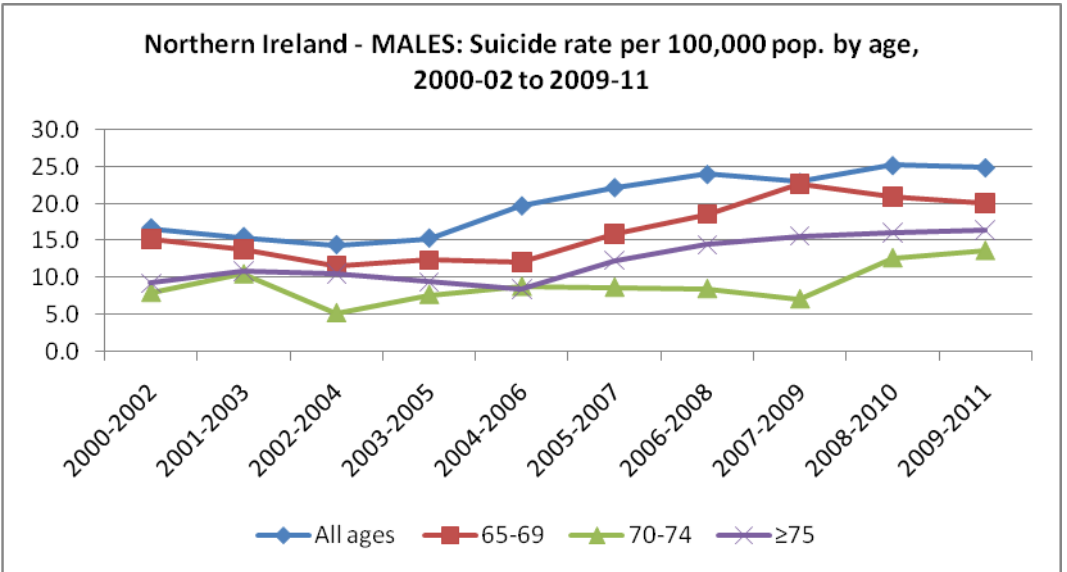
COMMENTARY

- The charts below (page 66) show clearly that suicide death rates are higher in males than in females.
- In males, the rate was higher in all years since 2000/02 in the 65-69 year age group.
- In females, the rate fluctuated but tended to be higher in the 65-69 year age group.
- In males, there is a slight upward trend in the rate of suicide death in all older age groups with the 70-74 age group seeing a larger increase in recent years.
- However in females, the trend varies more. The rate for those aged 75+ has remained fairly steady with a small increase in recent years. Death rates in those aged 70-74 had been fairly steady also but has been decreasing in recent years. The rate for those aged 65-69 had been increasing considerably between 2001/03 until 2005/08 and then started to fall with a further increase in 2009/11. However it should be noted that even at its peak, the female deaths rate continues to be much lower than the male rate.
- Small absolute numbers can create substantial variation in rates.

Source: Public Health Agency - Health Intelligence Briefing "Suicide in Northern Ireland – December 2012"

MENTAL HEALTH - SUICIDE

3.28 (cont'd) Suicide rates (crude/100,000 population) of registered suicide deaths by age and gender, NI, 2000/02 – 2009/11

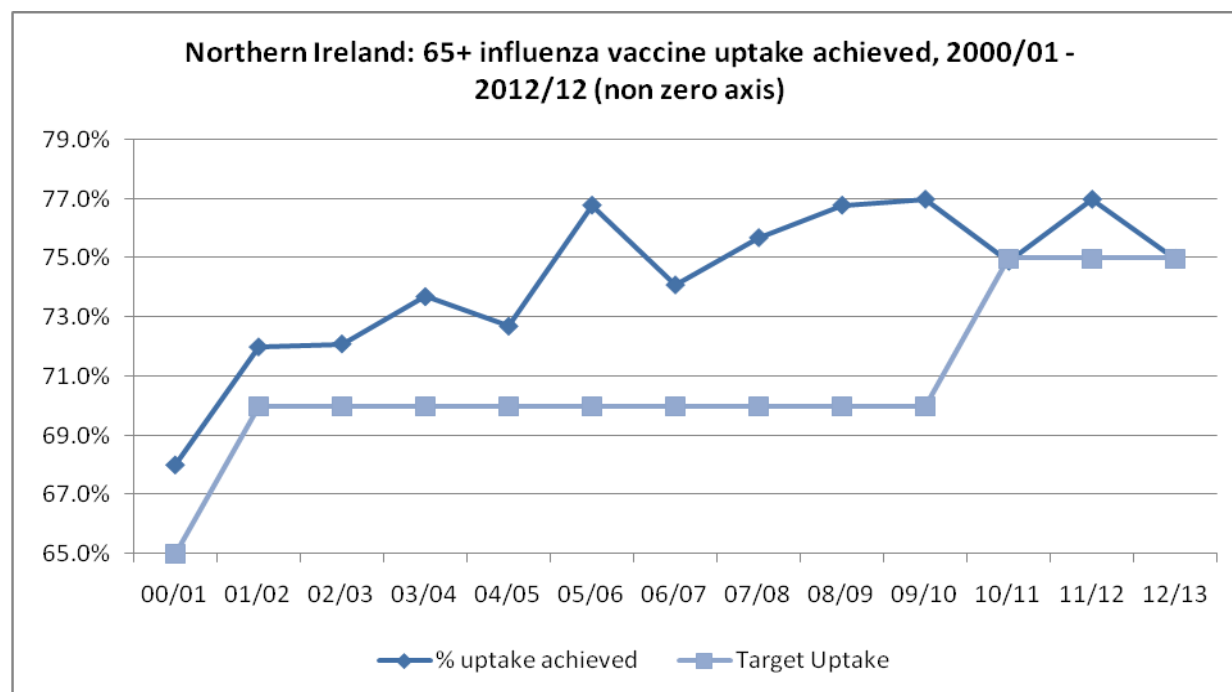


SECTION 4:
- PREVENTION, TREATMENT &
LIFESTYLE -

PREVENTION - SCREENING

4.1 Influenza Vaccination in 65+ age group, Northern Ireland, 2000/01 – 2012/13

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 ^p
Practices: % pop covered by returning practices	99.0%	99.7%	99.9%	99.1%	98.3%	98.6%	98.9%	91.4%	88.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total vaccines given	155,030	163,972	166,514	171,308	168,569	180,372	178,242	166,068	170,818	201,052	198,505	211,416	212,848
65+ population	226,928	228,994	230,811	232,356	231,864	234,739	240,403	219,308	222,484	261,828	265,123	274,678	283,668
Target uptake	65%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	75%	75%	75%
% uptake achieved	68.0%	72.0%	72.1%	73.7%	72.7%	76.8%	74.1%	75.7%	76.8%	77.0%	74.9%	77.0%	75.0%



COMMENTARY

- The vaccination uptake achieved in those aged 65 and over is showing an upward trend. The uptake has increased from 68% in 2000/01 to 75% in 2012/13 (provisional figures). (Note that in some years the coverage of the 65+ population was not 100%).
- The vaccination uptake achieved across Northern Ireland has in all years except one (2010/11) either met the target or exceeded it. Note that the target has increased twice in this time period.

Source: Public Health Agency (Health Protection)

Based on GP end of year returns received

^p Figures are provisional as vaccination period is extended to end May 2013

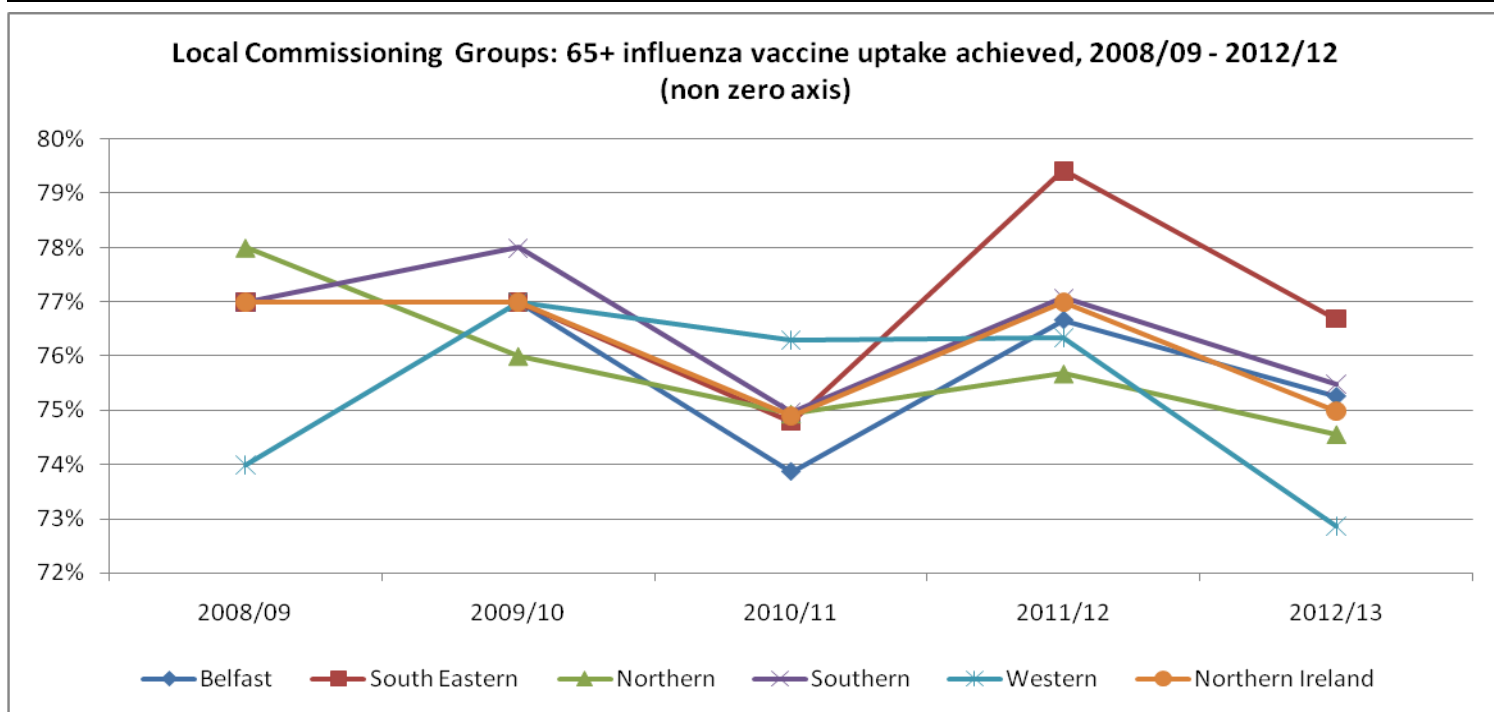
PREVENTION - SCREENING

4.2 Influenza Vaccination, Local Commissioning Groups, 2008/09 – 2012/13

LCG	2008/09*	2009/10*	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 ^p
Belfast	77%	77%	73.9%	76.7%	75.3%
South Eastern			74.8%	79.4%	76.7%
Northern	78%	76%	74.9%	75.7%	74.6%
Southern	77%	78%	75.0%	77.1%	75.5%
Western	74%	77%	76.3%	76.3%	72.9%
Northern Ireland	77%	77%	74.9%	77.0%	75.0%

COMMENTARY

- The chart shows a fluctuating position at LCG level in these years.
- Note that 2012/13 figures are provisional and so the final uptake figures may be higher than shown.
- Within Northern Ireland there is some variation per Trust or LCG area.
- In 2011/12 (most recent confirmed figures), South Eastern LCG had the highest uptake at 79.4%, with the Northern LCG having the lowest (75.7%).



Source: Public Health Agency (Health Protection)

*Data was collected at legacy Health and Social Services Board level during these years

^p Figures are provisional as vaccination period is extended to end May 2013

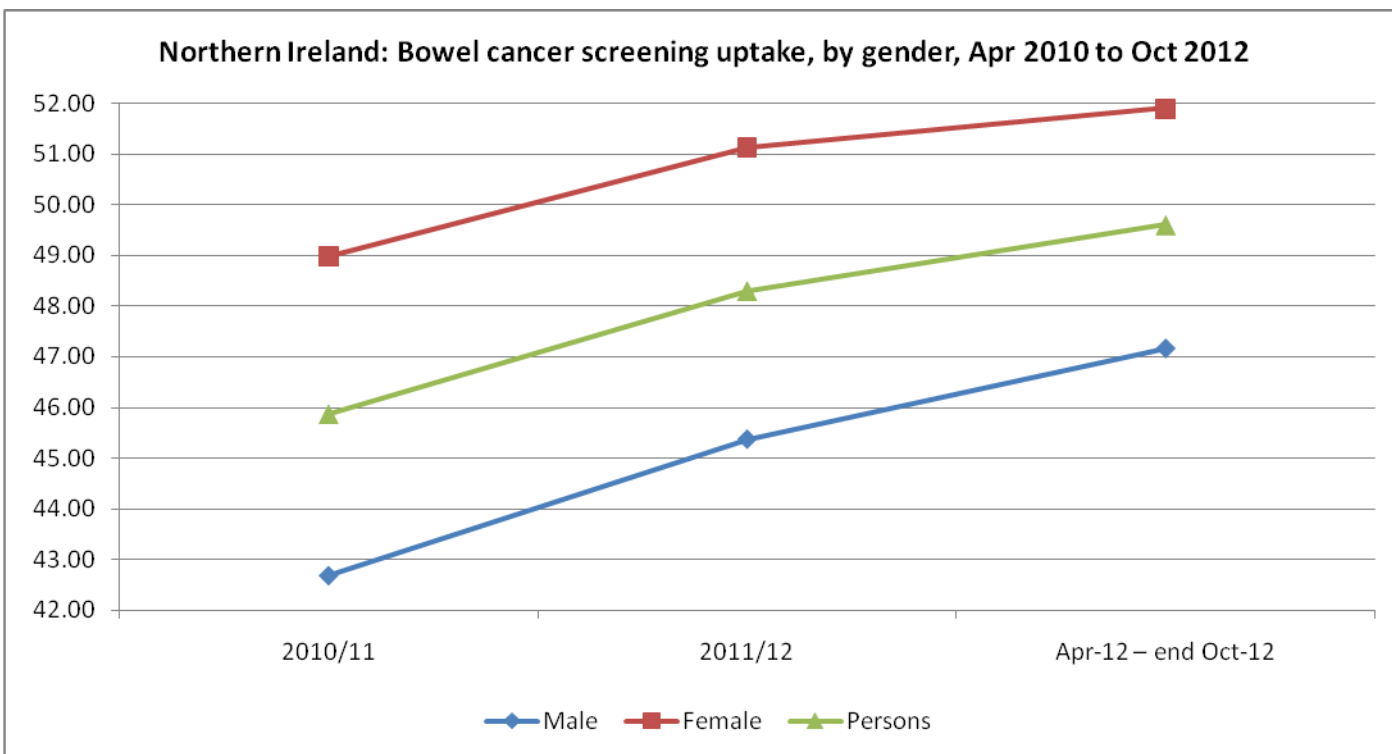
PREVENTION - SCREENING

4.3 Bowel Cancer Screening - uptake in those aged 60 to 71 years, Northern Ireland, April 2010 to October 2012

	Male	Female	Persons
2010/11	42.69%	48.98%	45.87%
2011/12	45.38%	51.13%	48.30%
Apr-12 – end Oct-12	47.17%	51.90%	49.60%
Apr-10 (programme start) – end Oct-12	45.28%	50.83%	48.10%

COMMENTARY

- This screening programme covers those in Northern Ireland aged 60 to 71 years old.
- Although only two and a half years of data are available (screening commenced April 2010), figures are showing an upward trend in both males and females.
- Figures show that about half of those in the population aged 60-71 years are being screened.
- The uptake by females is higher than in males.

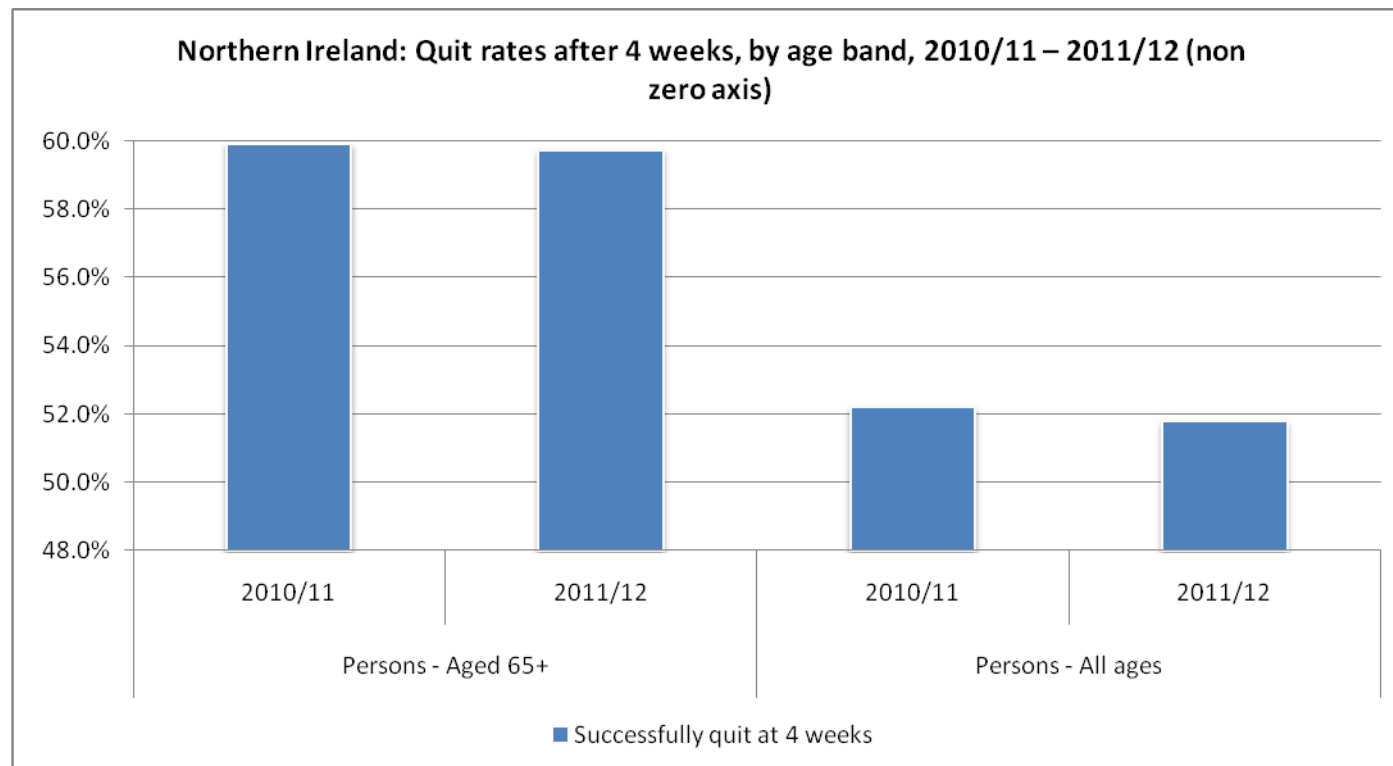


Source: Public Health Agency, NI Bowel Cancer Screening Programme
The table above refers to those persons aged 60 to 71 years

TREATMENT – SMOKING CESSATION

4.4 Quit rates after 4 weeks, age band, Northern Ireland, 2010/11 – 2011/12

		Persons – Aged 65+		Persons – All ages	
		2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12
Total number setting a quit date	No.	2,079	2,276	34,386	39,204
Successfully quit at 4 weeks	No.	1,246	1,360	17,951	20,299
	%	59.9%	59.8%	52.2%	51.8%



COMMENTARY

- In 2011/12, over half of all persons who had set a quit date, had been successfully quit at four weeks (51.8%). However in those aged 65+, the figure is higher at almost 60%.
- In 2011/12 the % quit rate had decreased in both age groups, although only very slightly (aged 65+ = -0.1%, all ages = -0.4%).
- The number setting quit dates increased in 2011/12 in both age groups .

Source: DHSSPSNI, Public Health Information and Research Branch (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-public-health/stats-smoking-cessation.htm)
 Successfully quit at 4 weeks is based on self-reporting

TREATMENT – SMOKING CESSATION

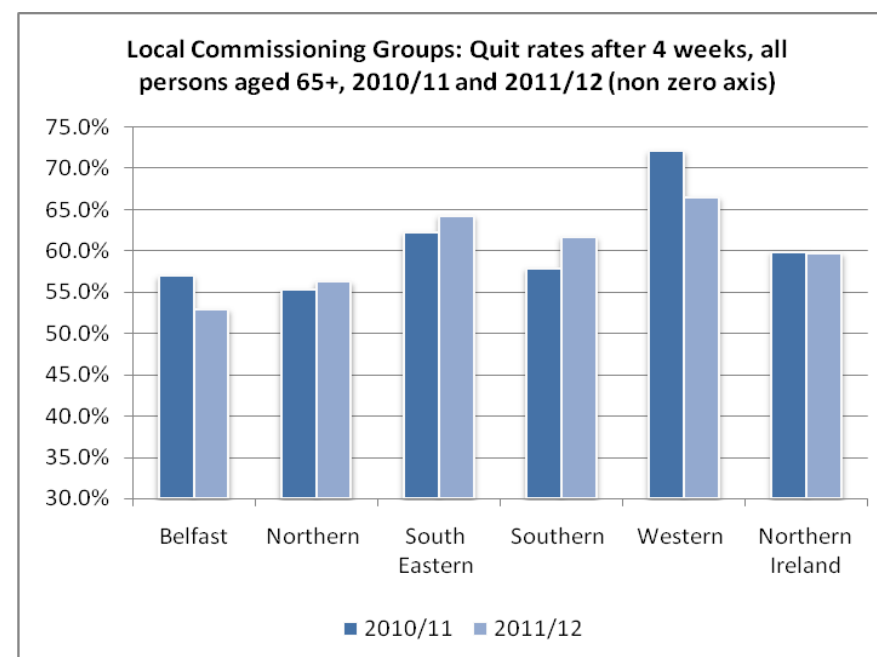
4.5 Quit rates after 4 weeks and 52 weeks (only 2010/11), all persons aged 65+, Local Commissioning Groups, 2009/10 – 2011/12

Quit at 4 weeks	2010/11					2011/12				
	LCG	Quit	Not quit	Not known	Total	% quit at 4 weeks	Quit	Not quit	Not known	Total	% quit at 4 weeks
Belfast	269	132	71	472	57.0%	255	134	93	482	52.9%
Northern	348	207	74	629	55.3%	336	199	62	597	56.3%
South Eastern	175	63	43	281	62.3%	209	70	46	325	64.3%
Southern	198	124	20	342	57.9%	256	127	32	415	61.7%
Western	256	84	15	355	72.1%	304	115	38	457	66.5%
Northern Ireland	1,246	610	223	2,079	59.9%	1,360	645	271	2,276	59.8%

Quit at 52 weeks	2010/11				
	LCG	Quit	Not quit	Not known	Total	% quit at 52 weeks
Belfast	92	83	297	472	19.5%
Northern	115	120	394	629	18.3%
South Eastern	67	42	172	281	23.8%
Southern	78	82	182	342	22.8%
Western	131	81	143	355	36.9%
Northern Ireland	483	408	1,188	2,079	23.2%

COMMENTARY

- In 2011/12, 59.8% of 65+ residents had quit at 4 weeks (all ages = 51.8%).
- However at LCG level, the 4 week quit rates are sometimes much higher. In 2011/12, Western LCG had a quit rate of 66.5%.
- At 52 weeks, the Northern Ireland quit rate in those aged 65 and over dropped to 23.2%, however again there were large differences by LCGs (Western = 36.9%, Northern = 18.3%).

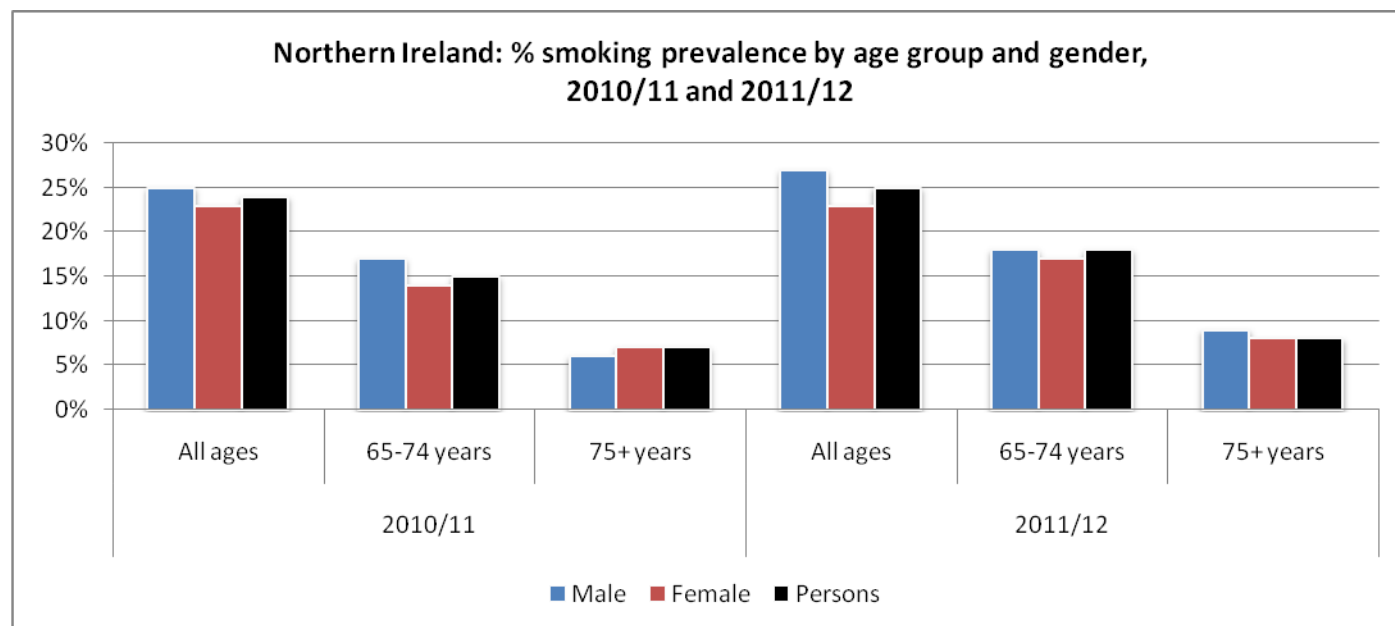


Source: Northern Ireland Stop Smoking Services monitoring system (Elite) via PHA Health Intelligence Unit
Successfully quit at 4 weeks is based on self-reporting

LIFESTYLE

4.6 Smoking prevalence, Northern Ireland by age group, 2010/11 and 2011/12

	2010/11			2011/12		
	All ages (16+)	65-74 years	75+ years	All ages (16+)	65-74 years	75+ years
	n=4,085	n=600	n=416	n=4,390	n=611	n=500
Persons	24%	15%	7%	25%	18%	8%
Male	25%	17%	6%	27%	18%	9%
Female	23%	14%	7%	23%	17%	8%



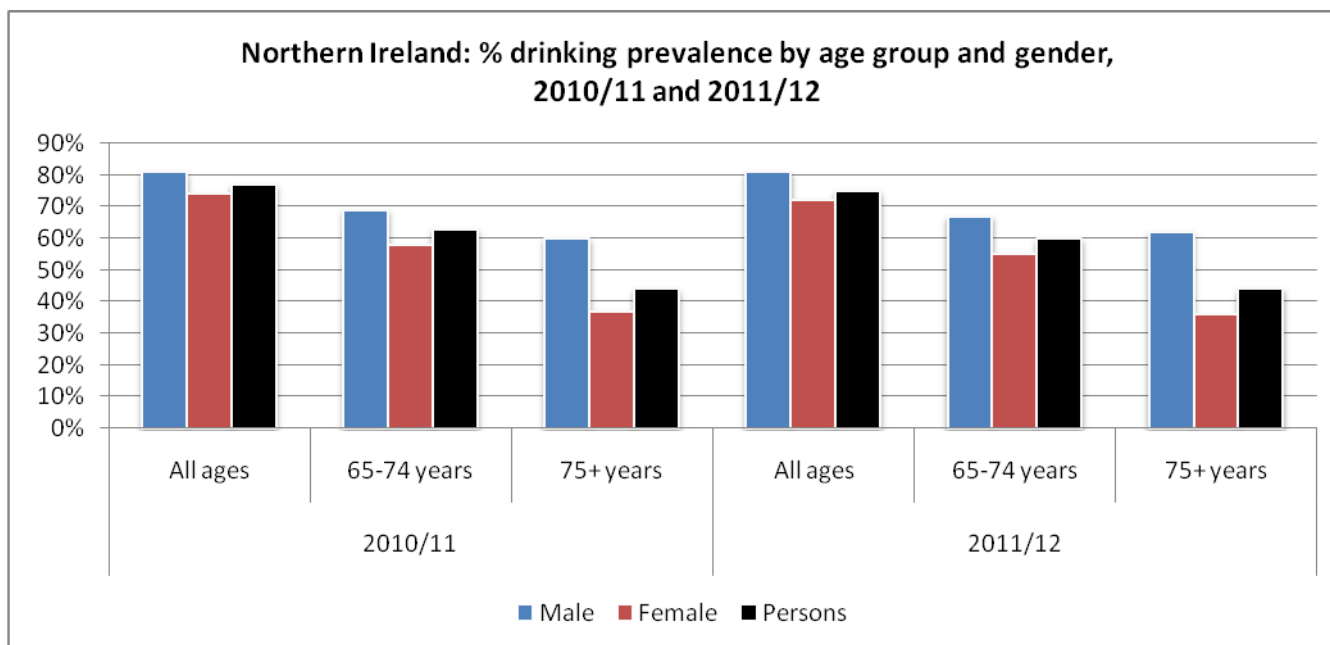
COMMENTARY

- In 2011/12, 25% of the population smoked (27% of males, 23% of females). The figures for all persons and for males have increased slightly on the previous year (24% and 25% respectively).
- The percentage of the population who smoke decreases with age. In 2011/12, 18% of those aged 65-74 smoked and 8% of those aged 75+ smoked. However again the figures have shown an increase since 2010/11, particularly in males aged 75+ and females aged 65-74 years.
- Smoking prevalence data is survey based and prone to some random variation.

LIFESTYLE

4.7 Drinking (alcohol) prevalence, Northern Ireland by age group, 2010/11 and 2011/12

	2010/11			2011/12		
	All ages (18+)	65-74 years	75+ years	All ages (18+)	65-74 years	75+ years
	n=3,992	n=600	n=416	n=4,330	n=611	n=500
Persons	77%	63%	44%	75%	60%	44%
Male	81%	69%	60%	81%	67%	62%
Female	74%	58%	37%	72%	55%	36%



COMMENTARY

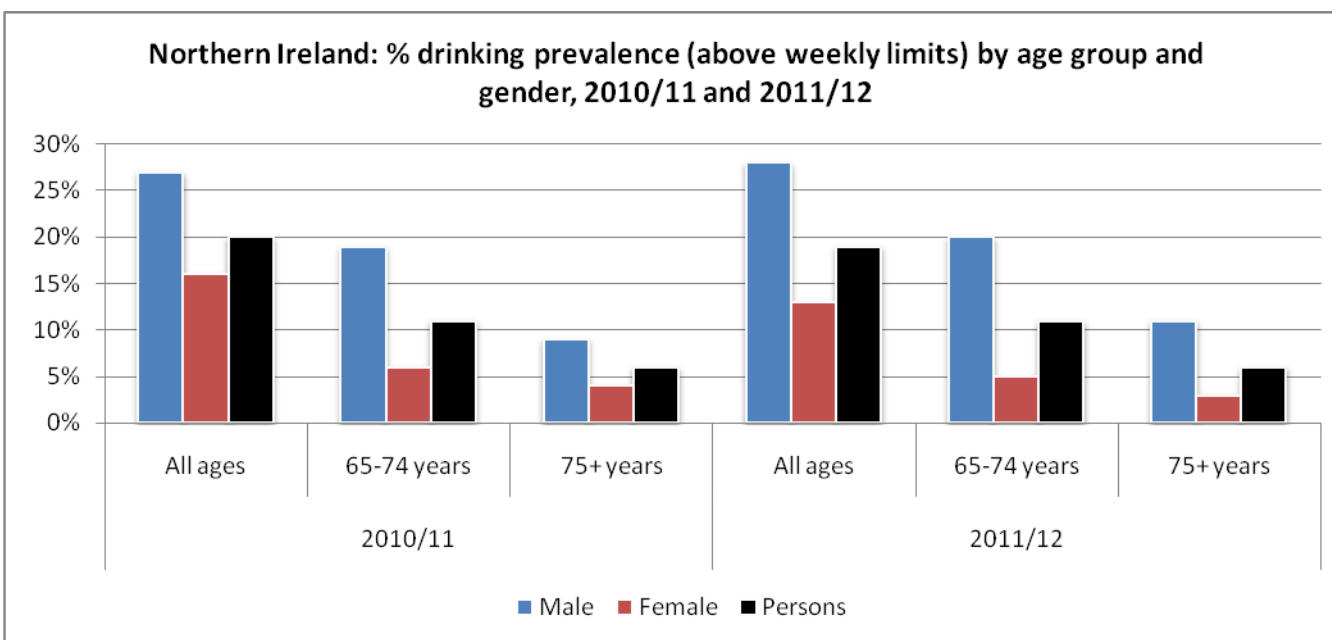
- In 2011/12, 75% of those aged 18 and over indicated that they drink alcohol, 81% of males and 72% of females. The figures have decreased slightly in females and all persons on the previous year (74% and 77% respectively)
- In all years and in all age groups, a higher proportion of males consume alcohol compared to females.
- The proportion of the population who drink alcohol decreased with age. 60% of all persons aged 65-74 and 44% of those aged 75 and over drink alcohol.
- Again this is survey based data and may be prone to some random variation particularly when sub groups with smaller numbers are examined.
- The sample size is too small to further break down to older people at LCG level.

Source: DHSSPSNI, NI Health Survey 2010/11 and 2011/12 (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-public-health.htm)

LIFESTYLE

4.8 Drinking (alcohol) prevalence (above weekly limits), Northern Ireland by age group, 2010/11 and 2011/12

	2010/11			2011/12		
	All ages (18+)	65-74 years	75+ years	All ages (18+)	65-74 years	75+ years
	n=3,992	n=600	n=416	n=4,330	n=611	n=500
Persons	20%	11%	6%	19%	11%	6%
Male	27%	19%	9%	28%	20%	11%
Female	16%	6%	4%	13%	5%	3%



COMMENTARY

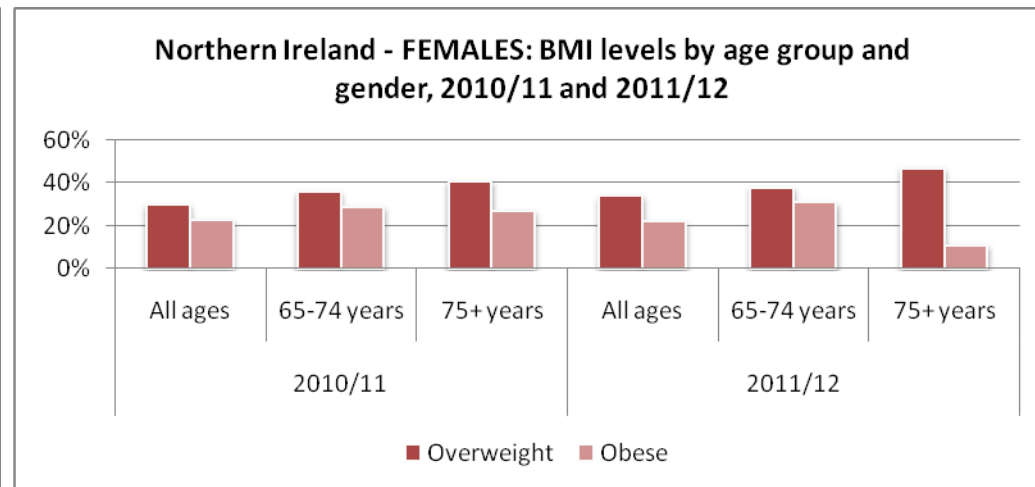
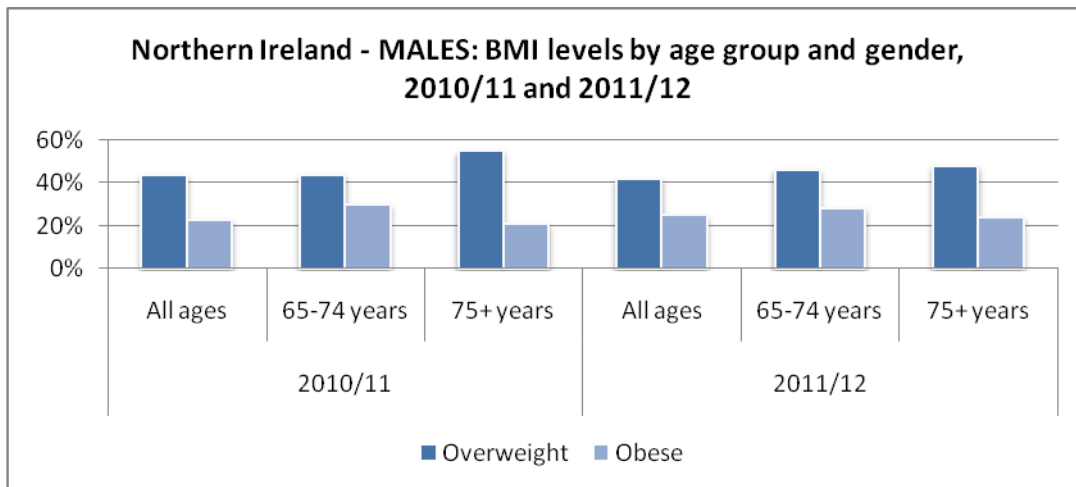
- In 2011/12, 19% of those who answered the survey, reported drinking above the weekly limits (21 units per week for males and 14 units per week for females, *Department of Health*) – or almost 1 in 5 persons. However, over a quarter (28%) of males drank excessively. 13% of females exceeded the weekly limits.
- The figures for all persons has reduced slightly from 20% in the previous year and for females have reduced from 16% to 13%, however the equivalent figures for males have shown an increase from 27% to 28%.
- The proportion of the population who drink alcohol above weekly limits decreased with age. In 2011/12, 11% of all persons aged 65-74 (one in five of those who drink) and 6% of those aged 75 and over (one in seven of those who drink) admitted to drinking alcohol excessively. This is particularly noticeable amongst men where 30% of men 65-74 years who drink alcohol were above weekly recommended limits.
- The percentages in the table apply to the entire sample including those who do not drink.

Source: DHSSPSNI, NI Health Survey 2010/11 and 2011/12 (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-public-health.htm)

LIFESTYLE

4.9 Obesity – BMI levels, Northern Ireland by age group, 2010/11 and 2011/12

		2010/11			2011/12		
		All ages (16+)	65-74 years	75+ years	All ages (16+)	65-74 years	75+ years
		n=2,603	n=384	n=212	n=3,342	n=438	n=307
Persons	Overweight	36%	39%	46%	37%	42%	47%
	Obese	23%	29%	25%	23%	30%	16%
Male	Overweight	44%	44%	55%	42%	46%	48%
	Obese	23%	30%	21%	25%	28%	24%
Female	Overweight	30%	36%	41%	34%	38%	47%
	Obese	23%	29%	27%	22%	31%	11%



COMMENTARY

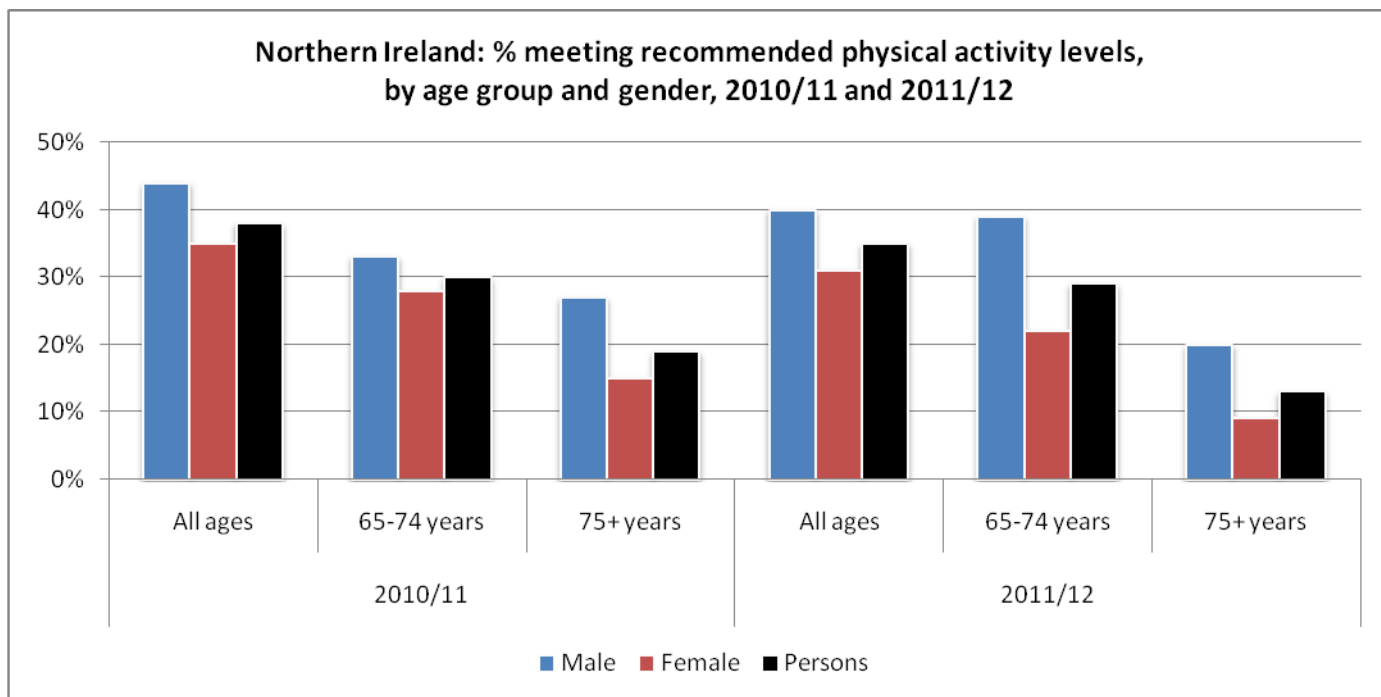
- In 2011/12, 60% of adults were either overweight or obese (67% of males and 56% of females). Figures for those overweight have decreased in males since 2010/11 and increased in females; however percentage obese has increased in males and decreased in females.
- Although being overweight tends to increase with age in all genders, the proportion obese tends to decrease in those aged 75+, particularly in females.

Source: DHSSPSNI, NI Health Survey 2010/11 and 2011/12 (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-public-health.htm)

LIFESTYLE

4.10 Physical activity – Meeting recommended physical activity levels, Northern Ireland by age group, 2010/11 and 2011/12

	2010/11			2011/12		
	All ages (16+)	65-74 years	75+ years	All ages (16+)	65-74 years	75+ years
	n=4,085	n=600	n=416	n=4,390	n=611	n=500
Persons	38%	30%	19%	35%	29%	13%
Male	44%	33%	27%	40%	39%	20%
Female	35%	28%	15%	31%	22%	9%



COMMENTARY

- In 2011/12, 35% of those who answered the survey indicated that they met the recommended physical activity levels (30 minutes of moderate activity on at least 5 days a week, *Chief Medical Officer, DHSSPSNI*). 40% of males and 31% of females met the recommended activity levels.
- The figure for all persons reduced from 38% in the previous year, for females from 35% to 31% and males 44% to 40%.
- The proportion of the population who met the recommended physical activity levels decreased with age. In 2011/12, 29% of all persons aged 65-74 and 13% of those aged 75 met the required levels.
- The proportion of older women meeting the recommended guidelines in 2011/12 was only 22% for 65-74 year olds and 9% of women aged 75+.
- Note again this is survey data with small samples size in older age groups.

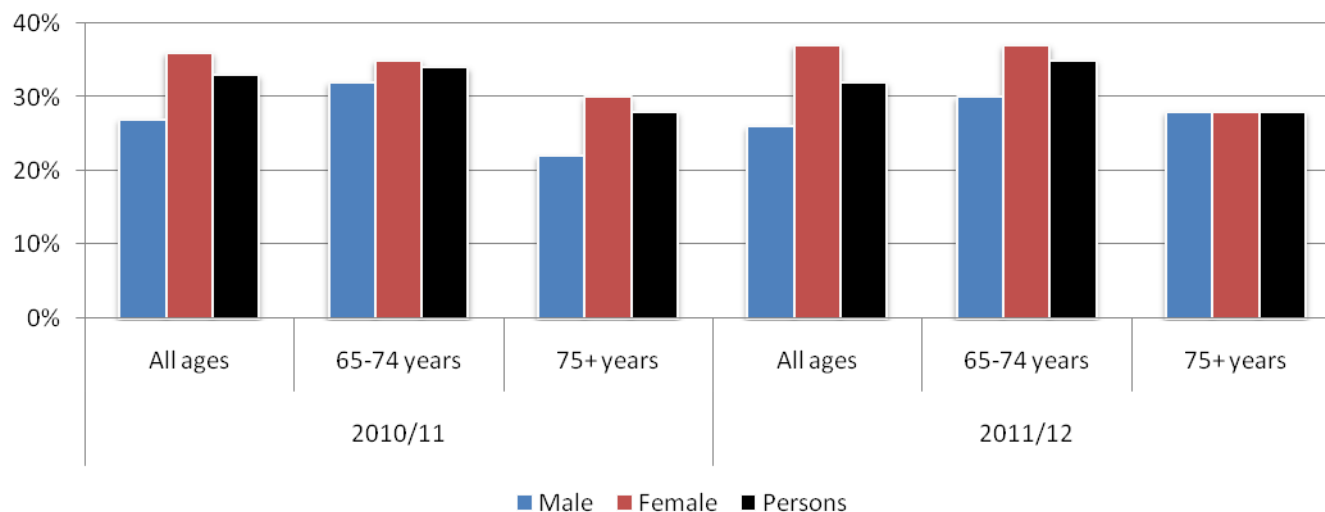
Source: DHSSPSNI, NI Health Survey 2010/11 and 2011/12 (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-public-health.htm)

LIFESTYLE

4.11 Nutrition – Fruit and vegetable consumption (5 or more portions), Northern Ireland by age group, 2010/11 and 2011/12

	2010/11			2011/12		
	All ages (16+)	65-74 years	75+ years	All ages (16+)	65-74 years	75+ years
	n=4,085	n=600	n=416	n=4,390	n=611	n=500
Persons	33%	34%	28%	32%	35%	28%
Male	27%	32%	22%	26%	30%	28%
Female	36%	35%	30%	37%	37%	28%

Northern Ireland: Fruit and vegetable consumption (5 or more), by age group and gender, 2010/11 and 2011/12



COMMENTARY

- In 2011/12, 32% of those aged 16 and over reported that they have at least 5 portions of fruit/vegetable to eat each day (26% of males and 37% of females).
- The figure for all persons has reduced from 33% in the previous year, for males it has reduced from 27% to 26%. The percentage of females consuming 5+ portions of fruit/vegetable has increased from 36% to 37%.
- In 2011/12, the proportion of the population who eat the recommended portions of fruit/vegetables increased to 35% in those aged 65-74; however across all genders only 28% of those aged 75+ eat this recommended level.

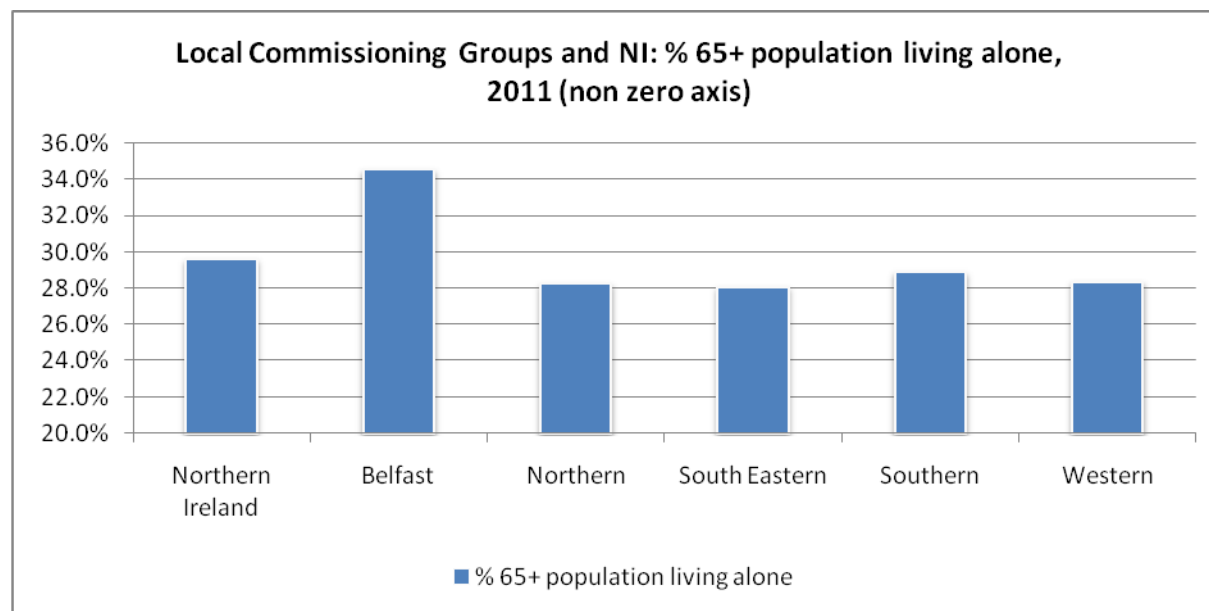
Source: DHSSPSNI, NI Health Survey 2010/11 and 2011/12 (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-public-health.htm)

SECTION 5:
- WIDER SOCIAL DETERMINANTS -

LIVING CONDITIONS

5.1 Household Composition, Northern Ireland and LCGs, 2011

	Northern Ireland		Belfast		Northern		South Eastern		Southern		Western	
	Number	% of households	Number	% of households	Number	% of households	Number	% of households	Number	% of households	Number	% of households
No. households	703,275	-	148,328	-	177,914	-	136,698	-	131,129	-	109,206	-
No. of one person households - 65+	78,101	11.1%	18,213	12.3%	19,904	11.2%	15,394	11.3%	13,634	10.4%	10,956	10.0%
65+ population / % of 65+ population living alone	263,720	29.6%	52,705	34.6%	70,426	28.3%	54,813	28.1%	47,163	28.9%	38,613	28.4%
No. of households with family occupancy all aged 65+	46,826	6.7%	8,867	6.0%	13,135	7.4%	11,107	8.1%	7,907	6.0%	5,810	5.3%
Other household type all aged 65+	3,279	0.5%	723	0.5%	795	0.4%	519	0.4%	652	0.5%	590	0.5%
Total households - all aged 65+	128,206	18.2%	27,803	18.7%	33,834	19.0%	27,020	19.8%	22,193	16.9%	17,356	15.9%



COMMENTARY

- In Northern Ireland at the 2011 census almost 30% of the 65+ population live alone.
- Across Local Commissioning Groups, Belfast LCG had the highest proportion of older people living alone (34.6%), with South Eastern LCG having the lowest (28.1%).
- South Eastern LCG had the highest proportion of households where all occupants are aged 65 and over (19.8%) or almost 1 in 5 households.

Source: NI Neighbourhood Information Service – Census 2011 (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>)
65+ population based on Census 2011 population figures

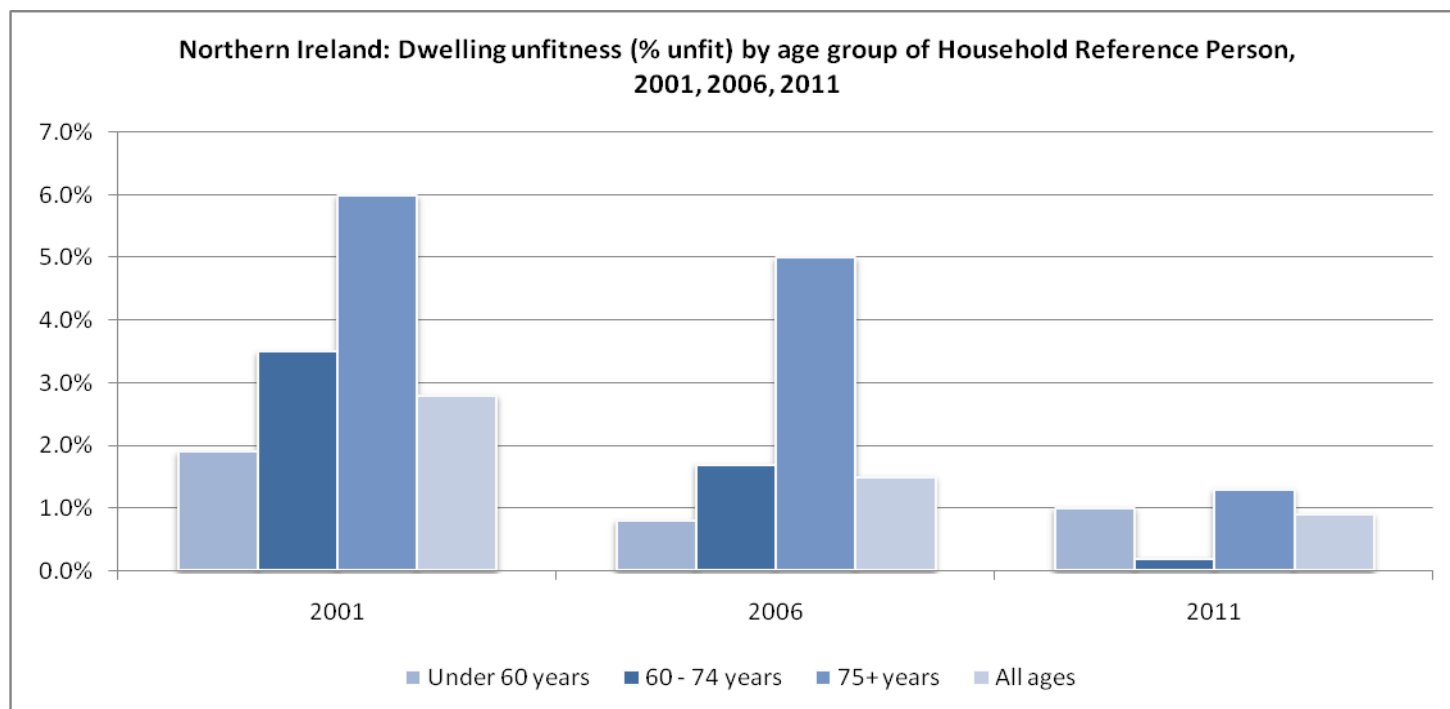
LIVING CONDITIONS

5.2 Unfitness of dwelling by age of Household Reference Person, Northern Ireland, 2001, 2006, 2011

Age Group	2001		2006		2011	
	% Unfit	% Fit	% Unfit	% Fit	% Unfit	% Fit
Under 60 years	1.9%	98.1%	0.8%	99.2%	1.0%	99.0%
60 - 74 years	3.5%	96.5%	1.7%	98.3%	0.2%	99.8%
75+ years	6.0%	94.0%	5.0%	95.0%	1.3%	98.7%
All ages	2.8%	97.2%	1.5%	98.5%	0.9%	99.1%

COMMENTARY

- In 2011, almost 1% of dwellings in Northern Ireland were considered 'unfit' (see definition over page). This figure has improved on previous years. Ten years ago almost 3% of dwellings were unfit.
- Whilst the level of unfit dwellings where the Household Reference Person is aged 75 and over has reduced markedly since 2006 the 1.3% in 2011 is higher than that in the general population. Many of the conditions contained in the Fitness Standard (over page) would have a detrimental effect on an older person's health and wellbeing e.g. dampness in the home, inadequate heating, poor water supply.



Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, House Condition Surveys, 2001, 2006, 2011 (http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm)

LIVING CONDITIONS

5.2 (cont'd) Unfitness of dwelling by age of Household Reference Person, Northern Ireland, 2001, 2006, 2011

Fitness Standard

The current Fitness Standard is set out in Schedule 5 of the Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 1992. This schedule states that a dwelling is unfit for human habitation if it fails to meet one or more of the following requirements:

- It is structurally stable.
- It is free from serious disrepair.
- It is free from dampness prejudicial to the health of the occupants (if any).
- It has adequate provision for heating, lighting and ventilation.
- It has an adequate supply of wholesome water.
- There are satisfactory facilities in the house for the preparation and cooking of food, including a sink with a satisfactory supply of hot and cold water.
- It has a suitably located water closet for the exclusive use of the occupants (if any).
- It has, for the exclusive use of the occupants (if any), a suitably located fixed bath or shower and wash-hand basin, each of which is provided with a satisfactory supply of hot and cold water.
- It has an effective system for the draining of foul, waste and surface water.

In addition, flats may be classified as unfit if the building or part of the building outside of the flat fails to meet any of the following requirements and by reason of that failure is not suitable for occupation:

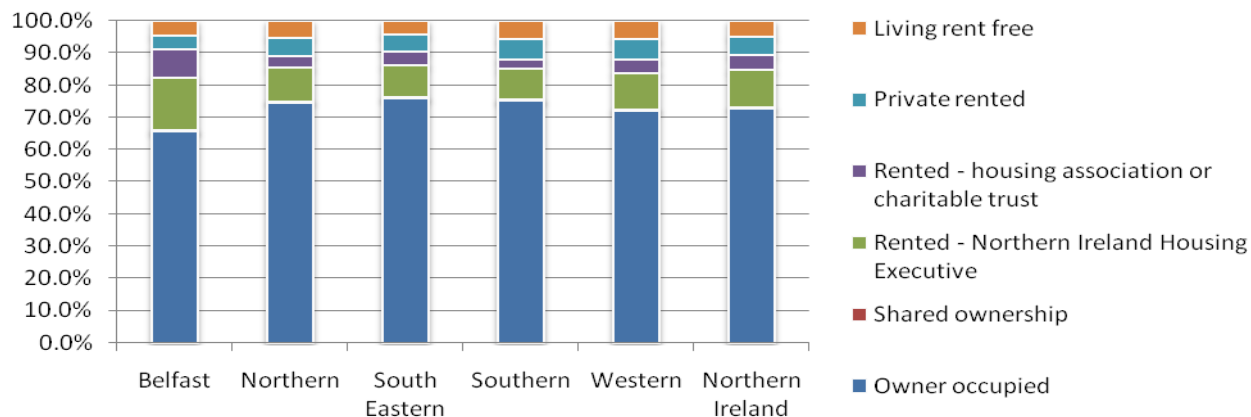
- The building or part is structurally unstable.
- It is free from serious disrepair.
- It is free from dampness.
- It has adequate provision for ventilation.
- It has an effective system for the draining of foul, surface and waste water.

LIVING CONDITIONS

5.3 Tenure of Household Reference Person where HRP is aged 65+, Local Commissioning Groups, 2011

	Household Reference Person aged 65+ years						
	All households	Owner occupied	Shared ownership	Rented from Northern Ireland Housing Executive	Rented from housing association or charitable trust	Private rented	Living rent free
Belfast	36,174	23,772	91	5,859	3,206	1,590	1,656
% of all households	-	65.7%	0.3%	16.2%	8.9%	4.4%	4.6%
Northern	45,967	34,325	156	4,828	1,679	2,579	2,400
% of all households	-	74.7%	0.3%	10.5%	3.7%	5.6%	5.2%
South Eastern	35,574	26,991	132	3,537	1,536	1,811	1,567
% of all households	-	75.9%	0.4%	9.9%	4.3%	5.1%	4.4%
Southern	31,433	23,601	104	3,040	865	2,003	1,820
% of all households	-	75.1%	0.3%	9.7%	2.8%	6.4%	5.8%
Western	25,476	18,396	87	2,875	1,023	1,612	1,483
% of all households	-	72.2%	0.3%	11.3%	4.0%	6.3%	5.8%
Northern Ireland	174,624	127,085	570	20,139	8,309	9,595	8,926
% of all households	-	72.8%	0.3%	11.5%	4.8%	5.5%	5.1%

Local Commissioning Groups: Tenure of Household Reference Person, 2011



COMMENTARY

- Almost 73% of older people own their own homes in Northern Ireland. This figure is lower for Belfast LCG (65.7%).
- Almost 22% rent their homes (either NIHE, housing association or privately).

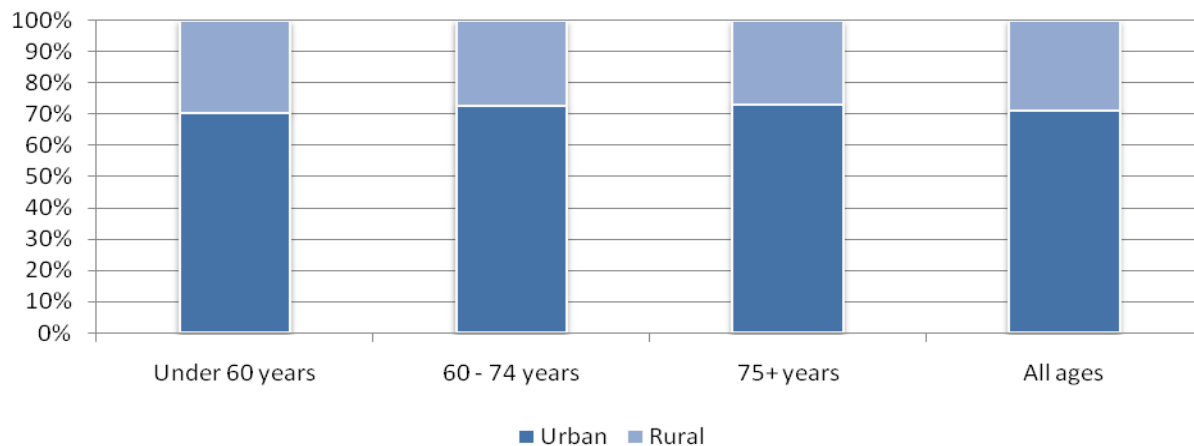
Source: NI Neighbourhood Information Service – Census 2011
(<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>)

LIVING CONDITIONS

5.4 Urban/Rural – Dwelling location by age of Household Reference Person, Northern Ireland, 2001, 2006, 2011

Age Group	2001					2006					2011				
	Urban	Rural			TOTAL	Urban	Rural			TOTAL	Urban	Rural			TOTAL
		Small rural settlement	Isolated rural	Total			Small rural settlement	Isolated rural	Total			Small rural settlement	Isolated rural	Total	
Under 60 years	268,070	52,500	69,760	122,260	390,330	297,390	63,980	55,190	119,170	416,560	326,920	80,500	55,480	135,980	462,900
% of age group	68.7%	13.5%	17.9%	31.3%	-	71.4%	15.4%	13.2%	28.6%	-	70.6%	17.4%	12.0%	29.4%	-
60 - 74 years	94,730	17,870	26,760	44,630	139,360	109,590	23,820	24,770	48,590	158,180	116,340	22,060	21,510	43,570	159,910
% of age group	68.0%	12.8%	19.2%	32.0%	-	69.3%	15.1%	15.7%	30.7%	-	72.8%	13.8%	13.5%	27.2%	-
75+ years	53,820	10,680	17,040	27,720	81,540	58,610	11,790	13,590	25,380	83,990	57,400	8,700	12,330	21,030	78,430
% of age group	66.0%	13.1%	20.9%	34.0%	-	69.8%	14.0%	16.2%	30.2%	-	73.2%	11.1%	15.7%	26.8%	-
TOTAL	416,620	81,050	113,560	194,610	611,230	465,590	99,590	93,550	193,140	658,730	500,660	111,260	89,320	200,580	701,240
% of age group	68.2%	13.3%	18.6%	31.8%	-	70.7%	15.1%	14.2%	29.3%	-	71.4%	15.9%	12.7%	28.6%	-

Northern Ireland: Dwelling location (urban/rural) by age of Household Reference Person, 2001 to 2011



COMMENTARY

- In 2011, 73% of those aged 60-74 lived in an urban area and 27% in a rural area. However of these 27% living in rural areas, almost half (14%) lived in an “isolated rural” area.
- A similar situation is seen in those aged 75 and over, however almost 16% of this age group lived in an ‘isolated rural’ area.
- The percentage of older people living in rural areas has decreased in the last ten years.

Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, House Condition Surveys, 2001, 2006, 2011 (http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm)

EDUCATION

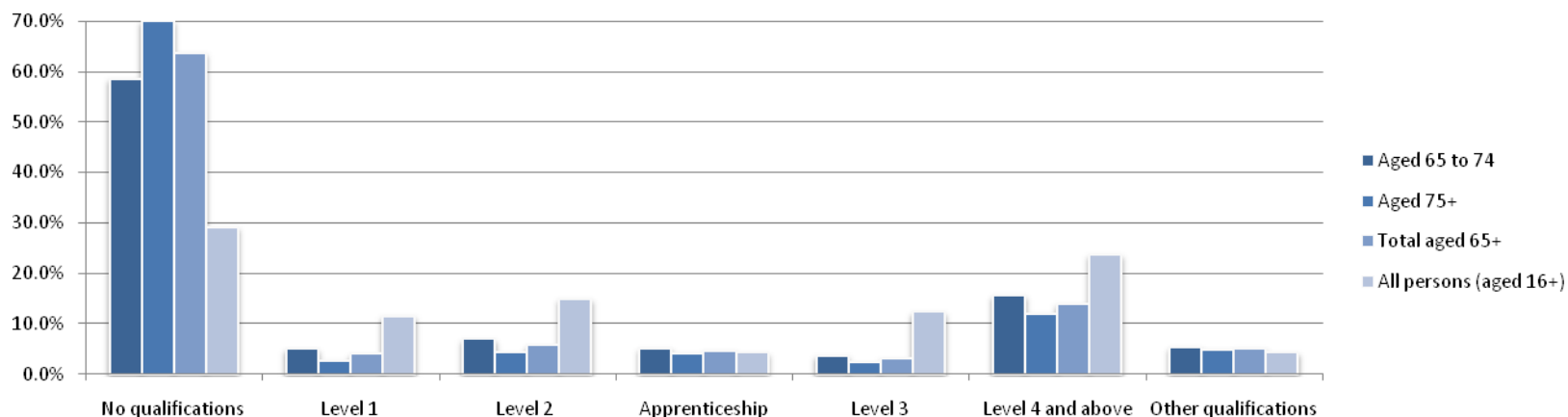
5.5 Highest level of qualification attained by age band, Northern Ireland, 2011

	All persons	No qualifications	Level 1 qualifications	Level 2 qualifications	Apprenticeship	Level 3 qualifications	Level 4 qualifications and above	Other qualifications
Aged 65 to 74	145,600	85,262	7,239	10,002	7,420	5,308	22,689	7,680
% of all persons	-	58.6%	5.0%	6.9%	5.1%	3.6%	15.6%	5.3%
Aged 75+	118,120	82,692	3,153	5,021	4,792	2,627	14,129	5,706
% of all persons	-	70.0%	2.7%	4.3%	4.1%	2.2%	12.0%	4.8%
Total aged 65+	263,720	167,954	10,392	15,023	12,212	7,935	36,818	13,386
% of all persons	-	63.7%	3.9%	5.7%	4.6%	3.0%	14.0%	5.1%
All persons (16+)	1,431,540	416,851	164,798	213,570	60,462	176,110	338,544	61,205
% of all persons	-	29.1%	11.5%	14.9%	4.2%	12.3%	23.6%	4.3%

COMMENTARY

- The proportion of older people who have no qualifications is double that of those aged 16 and over (63.7% and 29.1% respectively). This figure is much higher in those who were aged 75+ (70% in this age group had no qualifications).

Northern Ireland: Highest qualification by age band, 2011



Source: NI Neighbourhood Information Service – Census 2011 (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>)

No qualifications: No academic or professional qualifications : 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)

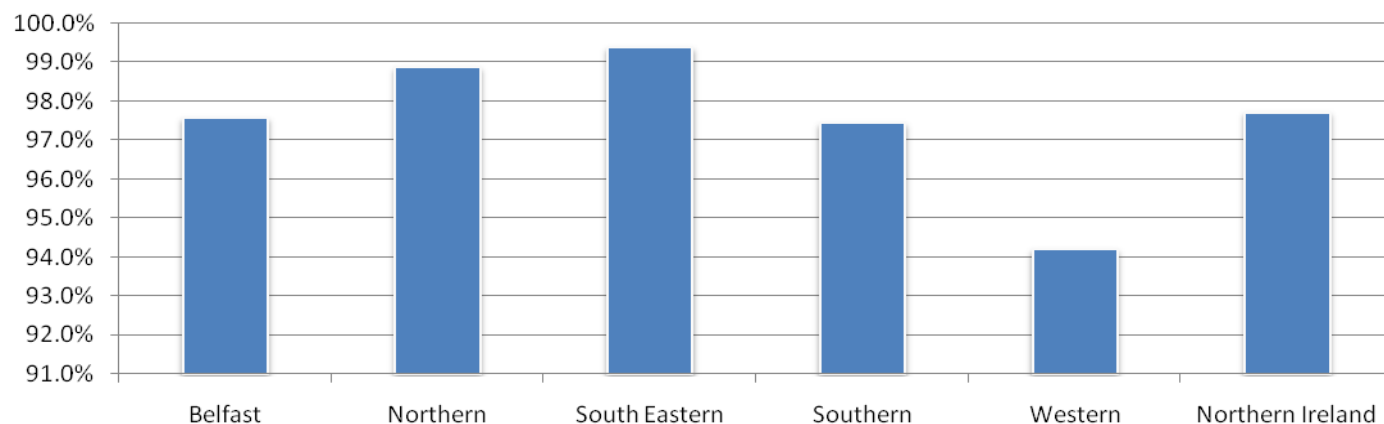
Other: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Qualifications gained outside the UK (Not stated/ level unknown)

INCOME

5.6 Retirement Pension claimants (aged 65+), by Local Commissioning Group, 2011 and 2012

	2011			2012		
	65+ claimants	65+ population	65+ as % of 65+ pop	65+ claimants	65+ population	65+ as % of 65+ pop
Belfast	50,972	52,500	97.1%	51,230	52,500	97.6%
Northern	68,716	71,100	96.6%	70,300	71,100	98.9%
South Eastern	53,694	55,300	97.1%	54,960	55,300	99.4%
Southern	45,606	47,800	95.4%	46,580	47,800	97.4%
Western	35,657	39,500	90.3%	37,210	39,500	94.2%
Northern Ireland	254,645	266,300	95.6%	260,230	266,300	97.7%

Local Commissioning Groups: % of 65+ population claiming Retirement Pension, 2012 (non zero axis)



Source: Analytical Services Unit - Department of Social Development via NINIS (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>), NISRA, Mid Year Estimates (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp125.htm>)

2012 population figures are 2011 mid year estimates

Population estimates are shown rounded to the nearest 100, therefore rounded figures may not sum to totals

Note that the data above refers to those aged 65 and over claiming Retirement Pension; however females are eligible to claim Retirement Pension at age 60

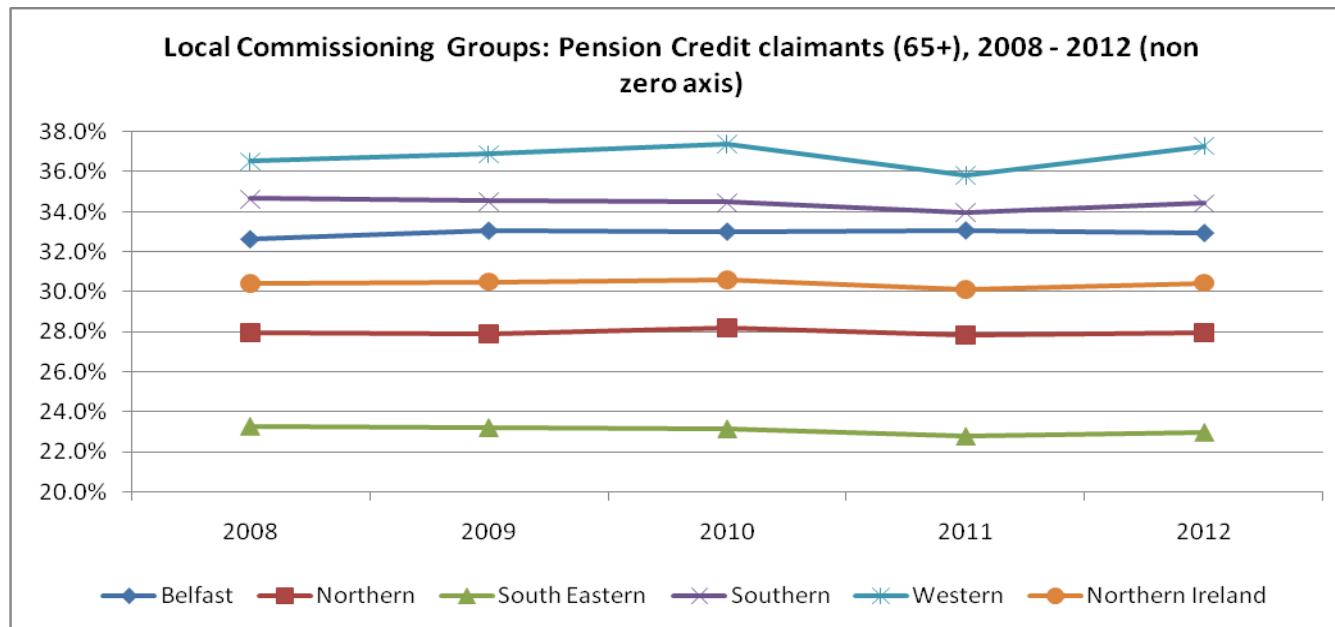
COMMENTARY

- The proportion of those aged 65+ claiming Retirement Pension is very high – in 2012 it ranged from 94.2% in Western LCG to 99.4% in South Eastern LCG (NI=97.7%).
- However, pensioners in Northern Ireland are more likely than those in Great Britain to be entirely reliant on state support for their income. 40 per cent of single pensioners and 25 per cent of couples have no income other than the state pension and pension credits. In the UK as a whole, these figures are 20 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. This then has a knock-on effect on the benefits system. Rather more pensioners in Northern Ireland claim the guarantee part of Pension Credit than in Great Britain – 27 per cent compared with 17 per cent. The high proportion of pensioners in Northern Ireland reliant on state support is likely to continue.
- Across all age groups, the proportion of people in employment who are contributing to a pension is lower in Northern Ireland than in Great Britain. Focusing more closely on those nearing retirement age, the proportion of employees aged 45–64 in Northern Ireland who are not contributing to a pension is, at 38 per cent, higher than the Great Britain figure by 6 percentage points.

INCOME

5.7 Pension Credit claimants, Local Commissioning Groups, 2008 - 2012

LCG	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	65+ claimants	65+ pop	65+ as % of 65+ pop	65+ claimants	65+ pop	65+ as % of 65+ pop	65+ claimants	65+ pop	65+ as % of 65+ pop	65+ claimants	65+ pop	65+ as % of 65+ pop	65+ claimants	65+ pop	65+ as % of 65+ pop
Belfast	16,941	51,900	32.6%	17,195	52,000	33.1%	17,302	52,400	33.0%	17,366	52,500	33.1%	17,300	52,500	33.0%
Northern	18,432	65,900	28.0%	18,930	67,800	27.9%	19,596	69,500	28.2%	19,797	71,100	27.8%	19,870	71,100	27.9%
South Eastern	11,747	50,500	23.3%	12,063	52,000	23.2%	12,425	53,700	23.1%	12,590	55,300	22.8%	12,700	55,300	23.0%
Southern	15,287	44,100	34.7%	15,649	45,300	34.5%	16,073	46,600	34.5%	16,245	47,800	34.0%	16,460	47,800	34.4%
Western	13,267	36,300	36.5%	13,804	37,400	36.9%	14,333	38,300	37.4%	14,156	39,500	35.8%	14,740	39,500	37.3%
Northern Ireland	75,674	248,800	30.4%	77,641	254,500	30.5%	79,729	260,500	30.6%	80,154	266,300	30.1%	81,050	266,300	30.4%



COMMENTARY

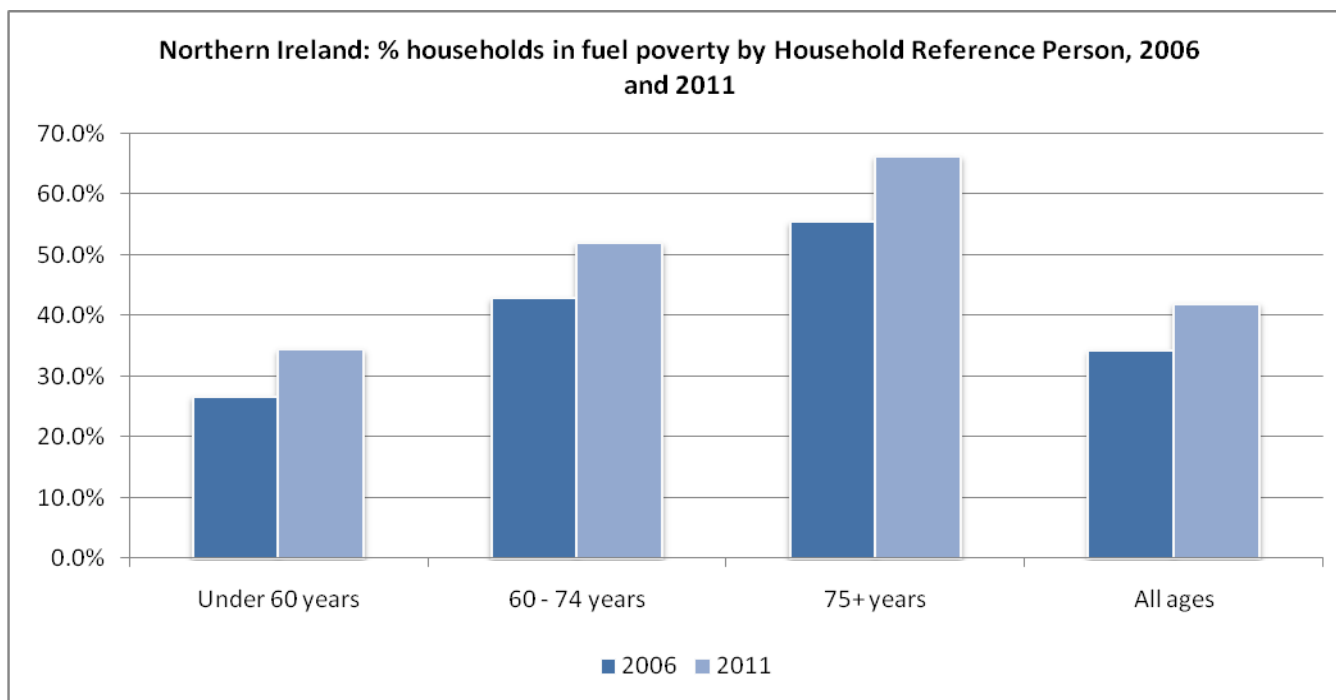
- In 2012, almost a third of the 65+ population in Northern Ireland claimed Pension Credit. This figure has remained steady at just over 30% since 2008.
- However the figures vary by Local Commissioning Group. In 2012, 37.3% of Western residents claimed Pension Credit whilst 23% of South Eastern residents claimed. The chart shows that the figures for each LCG have remained fairly constant over the last five years.
- Pension Credit was introduced in October 2003 and replaced Income Support for people age 60+ years. It is an income related benefit.

Source: Analytical Services Unit - Department of Social Development via NINIS (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>)
 NISRA, Mid Year Estimates (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp125.htm>)
 2012 population figure is based on 2011 figure

INCOME

5.8 Fuel Poverty – Households in fuel poverty by age of Household Reference Person, Northern Ireland, 2006 and 2011

Age Group	2006		2011	
	% in fuel poverty	% not in fuel poverty	% in fuel poverty	% not in fuel poverty
Under 60 years	26.7%	73.3%	34.4%	65.6%
60 - 74 years	42.9%	57.1%	52.0%	48.0%
75+ years	55.5%	44.5%	66.3%	33.7%
All ages	34.2%	65.8%	42.0%	58.0%



COMMENTARY

- In 2011, 42% of all households were in fuel poverty, an increase of almost 8% on 2006 figures.
- However the data clearly shows that older people are more likely to be in fuel poverty. In 2011, 52% of those aged 60-74 and 66.3% of those aged over 75 years were in fuel poverty (under 60 years = 34.4%).
- In 2010, 6% of residents in England and 28% in Scotland were considered fuel poor. It is suggested that the main reason for higher levels in Northern Ireland is a combination of lower incomes, higher fuel costs and a greater dependence on oil, electric and solid fuel for heating.
- Ill health can increase in those who live in cold homes. Illnesses such as flu, heart disease and strokes are exacerbated by the cold. Cold, damp homes can promote the growth of fungi or the numbers of dust mites – linked to respiratory conditions. Where a large proportion of income must be spent on fuel, there may be less for items such as food, which may lead to a poor diet. In addition, cold may aggravate specific conditions such as arthritis.

Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, House Condition Surveys, 2006, 2011 (http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm)

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

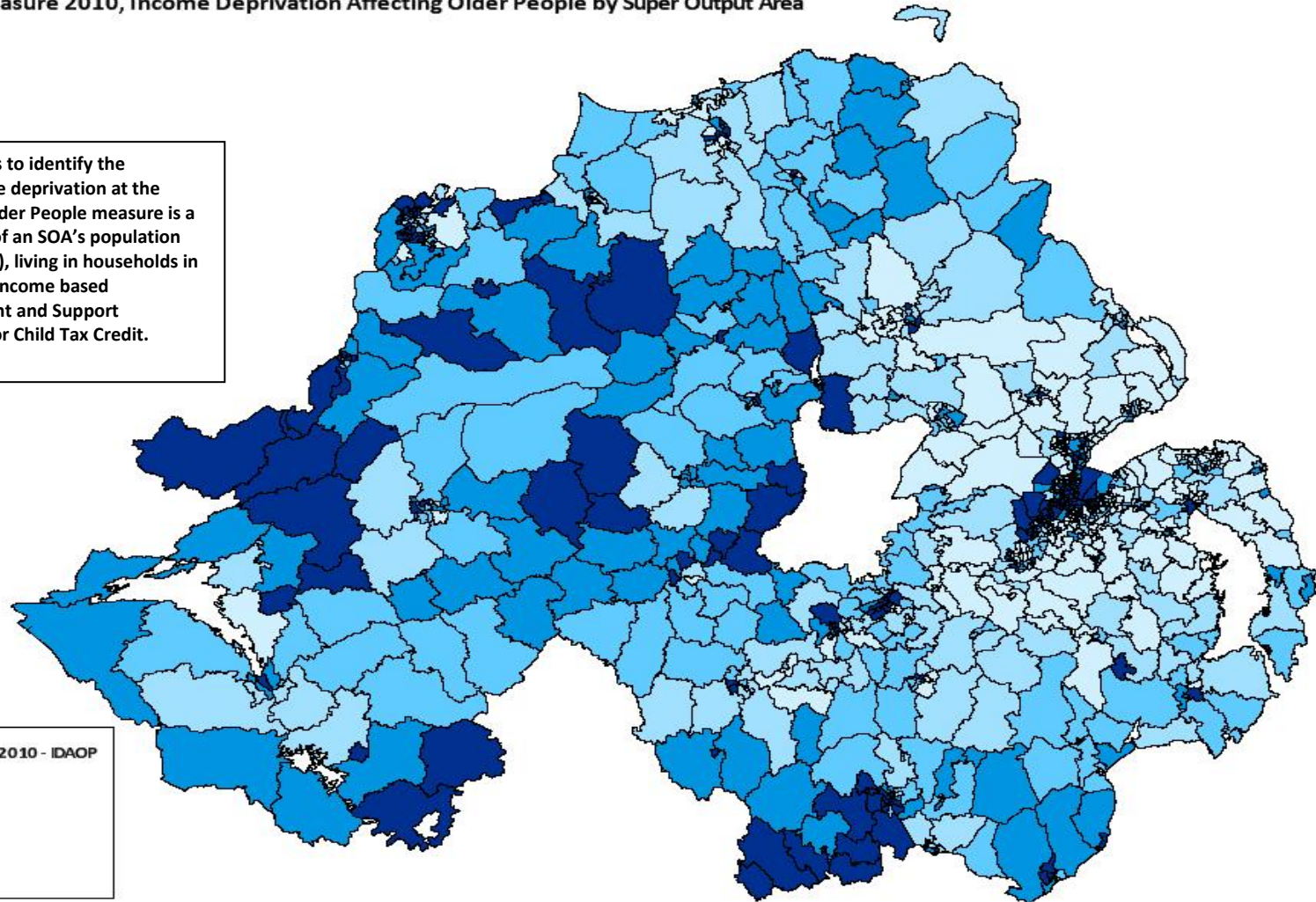
INCOME

5.9 NI Multiple Deprivation Measure – Income Deprivation affecting Older People, 2010 by Super Output Area

NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010, Income Deprivation Affecting Older People by Super Output Area

Northern Ireland

The purpose of the Income Deprivation Domain is to identify the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation at the small area level. Income Deprivation affecting Older People measure is a stand-alone measure combining the percentage of an SOA's population aged 60 or over and their partners (if 60 and over), living in households in receipt of Income Support, State Pension Credit, income based Jobseeker's Allowance, income based Employment and Support Allowance, Housing Benefit, Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit.



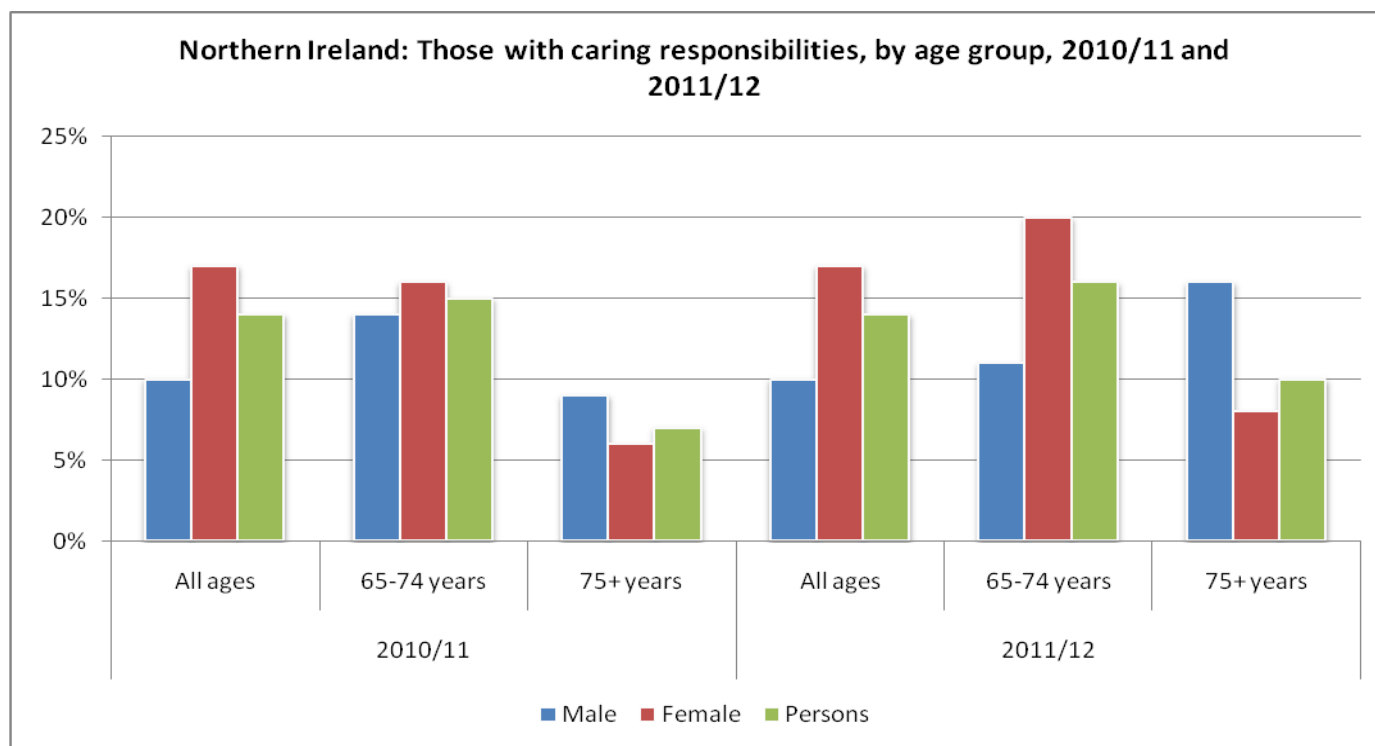
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Source: NISRA, NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 Public Health Agency (May 2013)

RESPONSIBILITIES - CARING

5.10 Those with caring responsibilities, by age group, Northern Ireland, 2010/11 and 2011/12

	2010/11			2011/12		
	All ages (n=4,085)	65-74 years (n=600)	75+ years (n=416)	All ages (n=4,390)	65-74 years (n=611)	75+ years (n=500)
Persons	14%	15%	7%	14%	16%	10%
Male	10%	14%	9%	10%	11%	16%
Female	17%	16%	6%	17%	20%	8%



COMMENTARY

- In 2011/12, 16% of all persons aged 65-74 years and 10% of those aged 75+ provided cared for someone else (on an informal basis). Both figures have increased on 2010/11 figures (15% and 7% respectively).
- Females were more likely to care for someone else e.g. in 2011/12, 17% of those females of all ages cared for someone whilst only 10% of males had caring responsibilities. However although the same picture can be seen in those aged 65-74 years, the situation was reversed in those aged 75+, where 16% of males and 8% of females are carers.
- DHSSPSNI carried out a survey of those with caring responsibilities "Survey of Carers of Older people in Northern Ireland" in 2005. This survey found the following:
 - 294 individuals completed the questionnaire
 - 48% were aged 55-74 and 15% were aged 75 or over
 - 24% of male carers and 12% of female carers were aged 75 or more.

Source: DHSSPSNI, NI Health Survey 2010/11 and 2011/12 (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-public-health.htm)

RESPONSIBILITIES – CARING

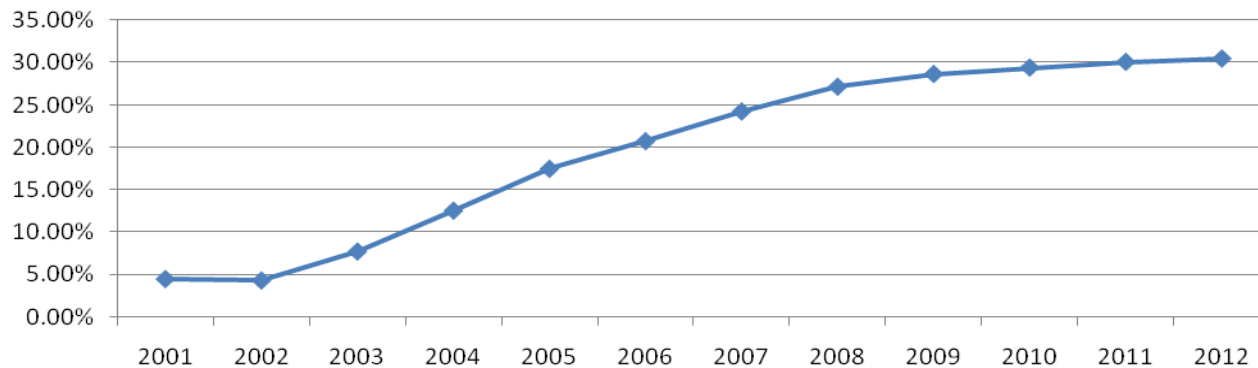
5.11 Carer's Allowance claimants, Northern Ireland, 2001 - 2012

	All claimants - aged 16+	Males aged 65+	Females aged 65+	Persons aged 65+	Males aged 65+ as % of all claimants	Females aged 65+ as % of all claimants	Persons aged 65+ as % of all claimants
2001	34,090	582	940	1,522	1.71%	2.76%	4.46%
2002	35,064	569	937	1,506	1.62%	2.67%	4.30%
2003	37,334	1,129	1,749	2,878	3.02%	4.68%	7.71%
2004	42,301	2,122	3,179	5,301	5.02%	7.52%	12.53%
2005	44,649	3,212	4,587	7,799	7.19%	10.27%	17.47%
2006	45,614	3,997	5,457	9,454	8.76%	11.96%	20.73%
2007	46,894	4,898	6,466	11,364	10.44%	13.79%	24.23%
2008	48,951	5,646	7,643	13,289	11.53%	15.61%	27.15%
2009	51,983	6,407	8,487	14,894	12.33%	16.33%	28.65%
2010	54,337	6,935	9,041	15,976	12.76%	16.64%	29.40%
2011	56,520	7,434	9,566	17,000	13.15%	16.92%	30.08%
2012	59,010	7,840	10,140	17,980	13.29%	17.18%	30.47%

COMMENTARY

- There has been a substantial increase in those aged 65+ who are claiming Carers' Allowance.
- In 2012, almost a third of those claiming the Allowance were aged 65 and over (30.5%).
- In all years shown, there were a higher percentage of female claimants aged 65+, compared to males.
- Carers' Allowance can be applied for by those aged 16 or over who spend at least 35 hours a week caring for someone who is ill or has a disability.

Northern Ireland: Carer's Allowance claimants aged 65+ as % of all claimants, 2001-2012



Source: Analytical Services Unit - Department of Social Development via NINIS (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>)

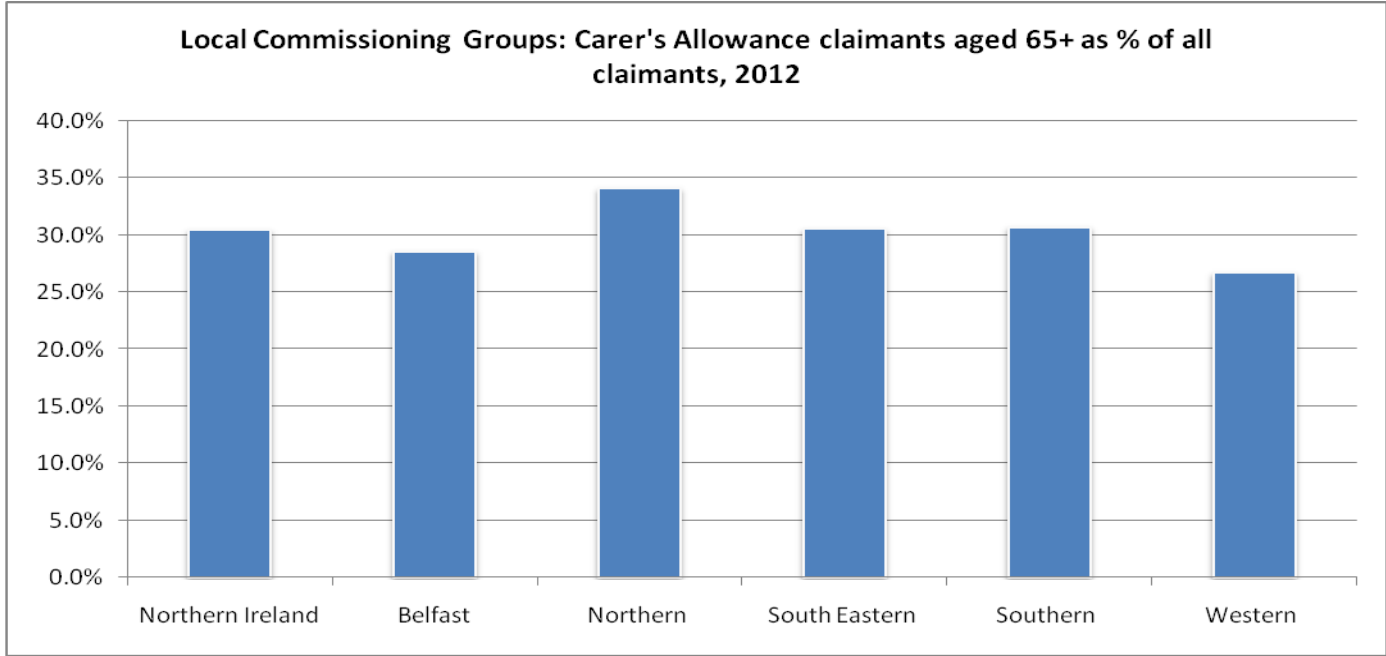
RESPONSIBILITIES - CARING

5.12 Carer's Allowance claimants, Local Commissioning Groups, 2012

	Claimants – All Persons	Claimants – All Persons aged 65+	65+ Claimants as % of all Claimants
Northern Ireland	59,010	17,980	30.5%
Belfast	12,690	3,630	28.6%
Northern	13,070	4,460	34.1%
South Eastern	9,430	2,880	30.5%
Southern	12,500	3,840	30.7%
Western	9,316	2,490	26.7%

COMMENTARY

- In 2012, in Northern Ireland, 30.5% of those claiming Attendance Allowance were aged 65 and over (30.5%).
- There are some differences across Local Commissioning Groups. 34.1% of claimants in the Northern area were aged 65 and over, whereas 26.7% in the Western area were 65+ years.



Source: Analytical Services Unit - Department of Social Development via NINIS (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>)

For further information comments or feedback contact

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