



Office of the
**First Minister and
Deputy First Minister**
www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk

A profile of older people in Northern Ireland

August 2009



Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	1
KEY POINTS.....	2
1. POPULATION ESTIMATES.....	18
2. POPULATION PROJECTIONS.....	23
3. HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS.....	26
4. HEALTH, CARE AND CARERS.....	33
5. CHARACTERISTICS & COMPOSITION OF PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS.....	38
6. COMPOSITION OF LOW-INCOME PENSIONER GROUPS.....	44
7. RISK OF FALLING INTO LOW-INCOME GROUPS.....	47
8. COMPARISON OF NI & UK LOW INCOME GROUPS.....	50
9. EXPENDITURE & LIFESTYLE.....	53
10. FUEL POVERTY.....	60
11. CRIME.....	65
12. IMPACT OF AN AGING POPULATION.....	68

Introduction

As part of the Promoting Social Inclusion (PSI), a commitment was given in the Programme for Government that the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister (OFMdFM) would establish a Working Group to consider the factors that cause Older People to be at risk of exclusion.

The PSI Working Group on Older People was established in 2002 and was made up of representatives from Northern Ireland departments, the wider public sector, the voluntary sector and organisations representing older people such as, Help the Aged, Age Concern and The Age Sector Reference Group.

Following consultation the Older People strategy document, '[Ageing in an Inclusive Society](#)' was launched in March 2005 and sets out the approach to be taken by Government to promote and support the inclusion of older people in Northern Ireland.

By bringing together this selection of high level statistics on older people from various published sources, it is anticipated that this compendium may assist in the monitoring of change in the position and circumstances of older people over time and may be a useful reference point for stakeholders.

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

Key Points

Population Estimates

Between 2006 and 2007 the pensioner (defined as the male population aged 65 and over and the female population aged 60 and over) population has increased by 2.0% (from 284,100 to 289,700). In the ten-year period between 1997 and 2007 the pensioner population has increased from 254,900 to 289,700 a rise of 13.6%.

Between 2006 and 2007 the very elderly (defined as those in the population aged 85 and over) has increased by 3.7% (from 26,300 to 27,300). In the ten-year period between 1997 and 2007 the very elderly population has increased from 22,700 to 27,300 a rise of 19.9%.

The overall death rate in Northern Ireland has fallen significantly over the last 30 years from 11 deaths per 1,000 population in 1977 to 8 deaths per 1,000 population in 2007, a similar figure to 2006.

The median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the Northern Ireland population has increased from 28 to 36 years over the last three decades.

North Down Local Government District had the highest proportion of the population of pensionable age (20.5%) while Derry Local Government District had the lowest proportion (13.1%).

Belfast East Parliamentary Constituency had the highest proportion of the population of pensionable age (21.4%) while Foyle Parliamentary Constituency had the lowest proportion (13.1%).

Population Projections

Please note that at the time of writing, the latest population estimates, (published in July 2008), refer to 2007 while the latest population projections are 2006-based, (published in October 2007) as population projections are not produced annually.

The Northern Ireland population is projected to increase by 70,000 people, or 4%, over the next five years. The population is projected to grow from 1.742 million in 2006 to 1.812 million in 2011. This is equivalent to an average annual rate of growth of 0.8%. Over the longer term the population is projected to reach 1.922 million by 2021 an increase of 180,000 people or 10%.

The projected increase in population is due to both natural growth and population migration. In the next five years it is projected that there will be 51,000 more births than deaths and 19,000 more people coming here to live than leaving.

Projections indicate a marked increase in the size of the population at older ages. The number of people of current pensionable age is projected to increase by around 9% in the next five years and by around 40% over the next fifteen years, while the number of children is projected to remain broadly constant over the next fifteen years.

The number of people of current working age¹ is projected to increase from 1.077 million in 2006 to 1.133 million in 2021, an increase of 5%. In contrast the number of people of current pensionable age² is projected to increase markedly from 284,000 in 2006 to 396,000 in 2021, an increase of 39%.

Between 2010 and 2020, the age at which women are eligible for the state pension will increase incrementally from 60 years to 65 years. Taking this into account, the number of people of working age is projected to rise by 11% and the number of people of pensionable age will grow by 19%.

¹ Working age as currently defined (males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59); and

² Pensioners as currently defined (males aged 65 and over and females aged 60 and over).

These figures show that the age profile of the population will gradually become older. The average age will rise from 37.3 years in 2006 to 40.0 years by 2021. The number of people aged 65 and over will continue to rise after 2021 and there are projected to be twice as many people aged 65 and over in 2041 than there are today.

Mid year estimates for 2006 indicated that there were 62 dependents for every 100 persons of working age comprised of 35 children and 26 persons of current pensionable age. Projections for 2021 on current definitions of pension age indicate that the total number of dependents increases to 70 dependents for every 100 persons of working age comprised of 35 children and 35 persons of pension age.

Based on the state pension age as at 2021, estimated and projected dependency ratios for 2006 and 2021 show the number of child dependants (under 16 years) fall from 35 to 33 per 100 persons of working age. For persons of state pension age, the number of dependants per 100 persons of working age is expected to increase from 26 to 28.

Households & Household Projections

In line with the projected population increase, the number of households in Northern Ireland is projected to grow by 48,500 or 7% over the five year period 2006 to 2011, from 672,600 households in 2006 to 721,100 households in 2011. Over this period, the average household size is projected to fall from 2.55 to 2.47 persons per household.

Based on NUTS 111 areas, the projected growth in the number of households is relatively small in Greater Belfast, with an additional 9,700 households (4%) between 2006 and 2011, compared to the West & South of Northern Ireland, where the number of households is projected to rise by 16,600 (12%) over the same period.

In the longer term, the number of households is projected to increase to 798,300 (19%) by 2021. The driving force behind these long-term projections is the rising

population, accounting for 52% of the increase in households. The proportion of the population aged under 16, who are more likely to live in larger households, is projected to fall, whilst the proportion of the population aged 60 and over, who are more likely to live in smaller households, is projected to increase. This changing age structure of the population represents 27% of the projected rise in households. Finally, the move towards smaller households accounts for 21% of the change.

In 2006, it is estimated that 98.4% of the population resides in households. This percentage is set to fall slightly to 98.1% in 2021. This is primarily due to the increase in the proportion of the population who are elderly and thus are more likely to reside in residential care settings (the projections are based on an assumption that the age-sex-specific probabilities of being in a communal establishment are stable.)

The percentage of the population who reside in one person households is projected to increase from 11% in 2006 to 14% in 2021. In the same period, the proportion of the population residing in households with at least two adults and at least one child is projected to fall from 44% to 41%, even though there is little overall change in the absolute number of persons in this household type (around 770,000).

Health, Care and Carers

According to the Continuous Household Survey, over the last ten years, there have been consistently higher proportions of the 65+ age group having visited an NHS GP in the 14 days prior to being interviewed. In 2007-08, 40% of males and 37% of females had consultations with an NHS GP in the previous 14 days, compared with 12% of males and 17% of females aged over 16.

In 2007-08, 38% of the 16+ age group reported having a long-standing illness, the highest proportion in recent years. Results show that 62% of both males and females, aged 65-74, reported having a long-standing illness; for the 75+ age group the figures are 67% for males and 72% for females.

Of persons aged 50+ in 2005-06 (the most recent data), 15% had a mobility difficulty. Figures for the 50-59 and 60-69 age groups were similar for males and females; 8% for both sexes in the former age category and 12% for males and 11% for females in the latter age category.

However, in the older age groups there were greater differences in the prevalence of mobility difficulties between males and females; in the 70-79 age group, mobility difficulties were prevalent among 14% of males compared to 27% of females and in the 80+ age group the equivalent figures were 17% of males and 45% of females.

At March 2008, there were 174 residential homes for elderly people in Northern Ireland providing 3,706 places. However there is a wide variation in the types and number of homes and available places across the five Health Trusts.

There were 16,169 elderly people in Northern Ireland benefiting from care management at June 2007, over 4 in 10 (6,681) of whom were receiving a domiciliary care package. Again, figures show a wide variation in the care packages and care types available across Health Trusts.

Over 80% (18,562) of people in receipt of a home help service were in the elderly Programme of Care (POC).

Forty per cent of males and 57% of females aged 50 and over are “carers”, according to the Continuous Household Survey in 2005-06 (latest figures available). Comparing with figures from 2000-01, the percentage for males remains the same but has increased from 52% for females. If we consider the 60+ age group, the prevalence of carers is 22% for males and 29% for females in 2005-06, compared with 25% and 30%, respectively, in 2000-01.

Characteristics & Composition of Pensioner Households

In 2007-08, people aged 60 or over represent approximately 21% of Northern Ireland household members but account for approximately 57% of those living alone. They are therefore heavily over-represented amongst single person households.

Single-person households in which the person is over pension age are greatest in the Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area (14%). In all areas the percentage of females over pension age living alone is markedly greater than the percentage of males over pension age living alone. The Urban East had the lowest proportion of households with one or more adults over pension age (26%) compared to the NI average (30%). In contrast, the Rural East had the highest proportion of this type of household (33%).

The Rural East has a relatively low percentage of households comprising one adult over pension age (1% for males and 6% for females). However the same area has the highest percentage of households (12%) comprising 2 adults, both over pension age and the highest percentage of households with one or more adults over pension age (33%).

Provincially, the proportion of households in receipt of state Retirement Pension was 28%, with the Rural East having the highest proportion (33%), whilst the Urban East had the lowest proportion (25%). In relation to benefit receipt in general, the Urban West had the highest proportion of households in receipt of any income related benefit in Northern Ireland (33% compared to the provincial average of 25%), whilst the Rural East had the lowest proportion (15%). The Rural West had the highest proportion (83%) of households in receipt of any non-income related benefits.

A comparison of the pensioner and entire population's income distribution for 2006/07 shows that pensioners were over-represented in the lower end of the income distribution, with three in five pensioners falling within the bottom two income quintiles Before Housing Costs (BHC), although the group tended to be higher up the income

distribution on an after housing cost basis, with only 17% falling into the bottom income quintile After Housing Costs (AHC), compared to 32% BHC.

Pensioner couples were more likely to be in the top income quintile than single pensioners. The opposite applied to the lower end of the income distribution BHC, where 34% of single pensioners were in the bottom quintile, compared to 30% of pensioner couples. On an AHC basis comparatively more pensioners had moved into the upper quintiles.

Sixty-six per cent of pensioners living in NIHE accommodation were in the bottom two quintiles (BHC), with only 1% in the top income quintile. These figures compare with 59% and 7%, respectively, for all pensioners BHC.

Incomes of those pensioners who owned their property outright were skewed towards the bottom of the income distribution, with 34% falling in the bottom quintile and 59% within the bottom two income quintiles. This percentage dropped to 45% of pensioners in the bottom two quintiles on an AHC basis. Pensioners living in accommodation owned with a mortgage, were skewed towards the upper end of the distribution.

Composition of Low-Income Pensioner Groups

For the purposes of this analysis “low-income” is defined as households whose income is less than 60% of the UK median household income. This analysis shows that of the pensioners living in households below 60% of the median income: 7% lived in households where one or more adults were working (BHC); fifty-six per cent were pensioner couples and 44% were single pensioners (BHC); two-thirds were female; and over half lived in households where one or more adults were disabled. Approximately four in five of low-income pensioners lived in properties which they owned outright BHC. Eight per cent of low-income pensioners lived in NIHE properties BHC; AHC this figure increased to 13%.

Around three-quarters of low-income pensioners had no occupational/personal pensions. Approximately three in five pensioners were not in receipt of Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance or Housing Benefit, with less than one-fifth reporting receipt of Pension Credit, BHC. Only 6% reported receipt of Housing Benefit, whereas AHC this figure increased to 10%. Over two-fifths reported having no savings BHC and a further 30% reported less than £1,500 in savings.

Over six in ten low-income pensioners lived in Protestant households and about a third lived in Catholic households (BHC). Over half of low-income pensioners lived in the East of the Province and just over a third lived in the West (BHC).

Risk of Falling Into Low-Income Pensioner Groups

The risk of pensioners falling into various low-income groups, varies according to the characteristics of their family or household. The following higher risk characteristics hold for pensioners living in households with incomes below 60 per cent of the UK median income:

- Pensioner households where no one was working were more at risk of low income than those where one or more was working
- Single pensioners were more at risk of low-income than pensioner couples
- Females showed a marginally higher risk of low income both BHC and AHC
- Pensioners living in households with no disabled adults were more likely to be at risk of low income than those in households with one or more disabled adults
- Pensioners living in households not in receipt of an occupational/personal pension had a much greater risk of low income than those in receipt of at least one such pension.

Comparison of NI & the UK Low Income Groups

(Figures in this section are on an AHC basis, since BHC comparisons between the UK and NI are not strictly on a like-for-like basis due to differences in the way water charges are collected.)

Figures on the number and percentage of pensioners below 60% of UK median income show that twenty-one per cent of pensioners in NI fall below 60% of the UK median compared to 19% in the UK.

Comparing pensioners in NI and the UK by equivalised income bands, the UK has a higher proportion of pensioners with more than £500 per week income (16%) than those in NI (13%) whilst similar proportions in the UK and NI have an income between £200 and £300 per week and an income of less than £100 per week.

Expenditure & Lifestyle

Expenditure

Households whose household reference person (HRP) was aged 50-64 years had the highest average expenditure (£556.40 per week) while those with an HRP aged 65 years or over had the lowest average household expenditure (£272.70 per week). The proportion of income spent on food and non-alcoholic drinks increased with the age of the HRP, from 10% among households with an HRP aged less than 30 years to 15% among households with an HRP aged 65 years and over.

The pattern was reversed for spending on restaurants and hotels with the proportion of spending falling from 10% of all weekly expenditure among households with an HRP aged 30-49 years to 5.3% among households with an HRP aged 65 and over.

Average weekly expenditure of non-pensioner adult households (£430.10 per week) was approximately twice that of households with one or two pensioners (£214.10 per

week). The items that households spent the most on varied depending on composition. In pensioner households, spending was greatest on food and non-alcoholic drinks at £32.60 per week, household goods and services at £28.70 per week and housing, fuel and power at £28.50 per week.

Internet access

Individual internet access decreases with age, however, it has generally increased for all age groups over time. There has been a large increase in the percentage of individuals aged 60 to 69 accessing the internet, with 41% accessing it in 2007-08 compared to 10% in 2001-02. In the 70+ age group there has been an increase from 3% in 2001-02 to 12% in 2007-08.

Mobile phone ownership

Mobile phone ownership has increased in all age groups from year to year. However, the largest increase has been observed in the 60 years and over age group with only 6% of the aforementioned age group having a mobile phone in 1999-00, this figure rising almost 10 fold to 58% in 2007-08.

Labour market

Comparing the same quarter each year from the Labour Force Survey, (July to September), economic activity rates for the 50+ male population show a decrease from 45% to 41% between 2005 and 2008 with no observable change for female activity rates.

For the 50-64 male age group, figures over the same time frame show a decline in economic activity rates from 69% to 65%. For the 50-59 female age group, the figures show a decrease from 57% to 55%.

Economic activity rates for those of pensionable age show a slight decrease for males from 10% to 8% with female rates broadly unchanged at 8% and 9% respectively.

Transport

The Travel Survey for Northern Ireland reports on journeys by main mode by age and sex. Results from the last five surveys show an upward trend in the percentages of journeys undertaken by both males and females aged 60 and over as “car drivers”. Figures relating to percentages of journeys taken where the main mode of transport was as a “car passenger” remain fairly stable for both males and females.

Figures show that there is no appreciable change in the percentages of journeys undertaken by people aged 60 and over where the main mode of transport was Citybus or Ulsterbus. Citybus is the main mode of transport for around 1% of journeys while Ulsterbus is the main mode of transport for around 1% of journeys for males and around 3% of journeys for females.

Fuel Poverty

The definition of a fuel poor household is one needing to spend in excess of 10 per cent of its household income on all fuel use to achieve a satisfactory standard of warmth (21⁰C in the main living area and 18⁰C in other occupied rooms). Fuel Poverty assesses the ability to meet all domestic energy costs including space and water heating, cooking, lights and appliances.

According to the House Condition Survey (2006), households headed by older people were much more likely to be living in Fuel Poverty. This is consistent with 2001 findings.

Household reference persons aged between 60 and 74 (43%) and 75 plus (56%) were more likely to be living in Fuel Poverty, compared to only 23 per cent of reference persons aged between 25 and 39 and 28 per cent of those aged between 40 and 59.

In 2001, the proportions of older households in Fuel Poverty were 32 per cent for those aged 60-74 and 46 per cent of those aged 75 and over. Both age groups show an increase in fuel poverty rates of around 10 percentage points each since 2001. Half (51%) of all households that were fuel poor were headed by household reference persons aged 60 or more, slightly up from 49 per cent in 2001.

The rate of Fuel Poverty varied by household type and was consistent with findings by age. A very high proportion (62%) of lone older households, were in Fuel Poverty. This represented an increase of 10 percentage points since 2001.

Households with retired HRPs showed a considerable increase in fuel poverty rates of 13 percentage points since 2001 (from 38% to 51%).

There is a clear relationship between income and Fuel Poverty. Lower income households were much more likely to be living in Fuel Poverty. Patterns were consistent with 2001 findings.

Overall, analysis of households in Fuel Poverty in 2006 shows that considerable progress had been made in reducing Fuel Poverty in Northern Ireland between 2001 and 2004 (from 27% to 23%) but by 2006 the rate of Fuel Poverty had increased to 34 per cent, largely as a result of the very significant increases in the price of fuel.

However, low income has also been shown to be a very significant cause of Fuel Poverty in Northern Ireland in 2006. The HCS indicates that Fuel Poverty was also correlated to a number of other factors, namely more than one-half (54%) of households living in older dwellings (pre 1919) were in Fuel Poverty (Over 41% of these properties had a HRP aged 60 or over.). Forty-three per cent of households

living in isolated rural areas were in Fuel Poverty with 41% of these properties having an HRP aged 60 or over.

More than one-half (56%) of households headed by an older person (75 plus) were in Fuel Poverty in 2006. More than three-fifths (62%) of lone older households were fuel poor. Fuel Poverty was higher in households with HRPs who were unemployed (55%), permanently sick or disabled (51%) or retired (51%).

Crime

Worry about crime and personal safety

Results from the Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2007/08, show that the relationship between a person's age and their level of worry about crime varies according to the crime type. For instance respondents aged 16-24 (25%), 25-34 (19%) and 35-44 (20%) were most likely to be very worried about violent crime, while those aged 55-64 (18%) and 65-74 (21%) were more likely to worry about being burgled.

In terms of personal safety, older respondents aged 75 and over (26%) were much more likely to feel very unsafe walking alone in the area after dark than younger people aged 16-24, 25-34 or 35-44 (all 9%)

Women were much more likely than men to have high levels of worry about crime and personal safety. Taking the 65-74 age group as an example, within the three worry about crime indicators, the greatest differential between women and men related to violent crime (26% v 11%), followed by burglary (26% v 15%) and car crime (18% v 10%).

Women were also a lot more likely than men to feel very unsafe being alone in their homes at night.

Within the individual violent crime types, again taking the 65-74 age group as an example, women (20%) were four times more likely than men (5%) to be very worried about rape and around twice as likely to be very worried about physical attack by a stranger (19% v 8%) or race or sectarian attack (9% v 5%). Women were also more likely than men to be very worried about being mugged or robbed (25% v 16%).

Across all of the male age groups, levels of worry about crime and personal safety were generally below average.

Perceptions of the risk of victimisation and of the effect of “fear of crime” on quality of life

The Crime Survey shows the perceived likelihood of respondents that they would be a victim of specific crimes in the next year.

It is apparent from the results that older people aged 75 and over represented the group least likely to believe they may be victims of crime in the coming year. In addition, all 2007/08 respondents, regardless of age, perceived themselves at greatest risk of vehicle-related theft.

The Survey also reports on perceptions of the effect of “fear of crime” on quality of life. When age is considered within three categories, it is apparent that younger people (aged 16-29) are much less likely than older people (aged 60+) to report that ‘fear of crime’ is greatly affecting their quality of life (1% v 6%)

In addition, women (6%) were twice as likely as men (3%) to state that ‘fear of crime’ has a great impact on their quality of life.

Impact of an ageing population

For illustration purposes only we have calculated the potential impact of the aging population on a selection of the indicators contained in this report. The results show the following:

The number of people aged 60 and over experiencing longstanding illness could increase from the current estimate of 206,010 to 282,900 in 2021 and 346,500 in 2031. The number of people aged 60 and over with mobility difficulties could increase from 62,130 to 85,300 in 2021 and 104,500 in 2031. The number of people aged 60 and over reporting a consultation with a GP in the previous 14 days could increase from 65,400 to 89,800 in 2021 and 110,000 in 2031.

The number of care places could rise from 3,706 to 5,300 in 2021 and 6,700 in 2031. Those aged 65 and over in receipt of home help services could increase from 18,562 to 26,400 in 2021 and 33,400 in 2031. The number of carers aged 60 and over could increase from 39,240 to 53,900 in 2021 and 66,000 in 2031.

The number of those living alone aged 60 and over could rise from 52,320 to 71,800 in 2021 and 88,000 in 2031. The number of people in receipt of retirement pension (based on males aged 65 and over and females aged 60 and over) could increase from 91,560 to 127,300 in 2021 and 159,300 in 2031.

On the basis of current estimates, the numbers of pensioners in poverty (BHC) could rise from 74,500 to 103,600 in 2021 and 129,600 in 2031. The number of people aged 60 and over in fuel poverty could rise from 154,910 to 214,000 in 2021 and 264,000 in 2031.

Population Estimates

- Between 2006 and 2007 the pensioner (defined as the male population aged 65 and over and the female population aged 60 and over) population has increased by 2.0% (from 284,100 to 289,700).
- In the ten-year period between 1997 and 2007 the pensioner population has increased from 254,900 to 289,700 a rise of 13.6%.
- Between 2006 and 2007 the very elderly (defined as those in the population aged 85 and over) population has increased by 3.7% (from 26,300 to 27,300).
- In the ten-year period between 1997 and 2007 the very elderly population has increased from 22,700 to 27,300 a rise of 19.9%.
- The median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the Northern Ireland population has increased from 28 to 36 years over the last three decades.

Table 1.1			
Northern Ireland mid-year population estimates, by gender and five year age bands, 2007			
	Number		
Age Group	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	59,200	56,100	115,300
5-9	59,000	55,900	114,900
10-14	63,500	60,400	123,900
15-19	65,700	62,400	128,200
20-24	68,000	64,400	132,300
25-29	57,900	58,500	116,400
30-34	56,500	58,400	114,900
35-39	62,700	65,100	127,800
40-44	64,200	66,700	130,900
45-49	58,500	61,700	120,200
50-54	52,500	52,200	104,700
55-59	47,500	48,800	96,300
60-64	43,700	46,400	90,100
65-69	33,900	37,300	71,200
70-74	27,600	33,100	60,700
75-79	20,400	28,600	48,900
80-84	13,100	22,200	35,300
85-89	6,200	12,700	18,900
90+	2,000	6,400	8,400
All Ages	862,000	897,100	1,759,100

Source: NISRA mid-year population estimates, 2007

Table 1.2**Population estimates by Local Government District, 2007**

Local Government District	All Ages	Number			Percentage		
		Children ¹	Adults ²	Pensioners ³	Children ¹	Adults ²	Pensioners ³
Antrim	52,600	12,200	32,900	7,500	23.3	62.5	14.2
Ards	77,100	15,200	47,700	14,200	19.7	61.9	18.4
Armagh	57,700	13,500	35,000	9,200	23.4	60.7	15.9
Ballymena	62,100	12,900	37,700	11,500	20.7	60.7	18.6
Ballymoney	29,700	6,500	18,300	5,000	21.8	61.5	16.7
Banbridge	46,400	10,300	29,100	7,100	22.2	62.5	15.3
Belfast	267,500	52,700	167,700	47,100	19.7	62.7	17.6
Carrickfergus	40,000	8,300	24,800	6,900	20.8	62	17.3
Castlereagh	65,600	13,000	39,400	13,200	19.8	60.1	20.1
Coleraine	56,800	11,700	34,300	10,800	20.5	60.4	19.1
Cookstown	35,400	8,200	22,100	5,100	23.1	62.4	14.5
Craigavon	88,800	19,800	55,200	13,800	22.2	62.2	15.6
Derry	108,500	25,800	68,500	14,200	23.8	63.1	13.1
Down	69,200	15,400	42,700	11,000	22.3	61.7	16
Dungannon	54,300	12,500	34,000	7,900	23	62.5	14.5
Fermanagh	61,300	13,100	38,000	10,200	21.3	62	16.7
Larne	31,300	6,200	19,300	5,900	19.7	61.6	18.7
Limavady	34,400	7,900	21,900	4,600	22.9	63.7	13.4
Lisburn	113,500	25,900	70,100	17,500	22.8	61.7	15.4
Magherafelt	43,100	10,100	27,000	6,000	23.4	62.7	13.9
Moyle	16,700	3,500	10,100	3,200	20.7	60.4	18.8
Newry and Mourne	95,500	23,300	58,800	13,400	24.4	61.6	14.1
Newtownabbey	81,700	16,700	50,300	14,800	20.4	61.5	18.1
North Down	78,700	14,500	48,000	16,100	18.5	61	20.5
Omagh	51,500	11,900	32,300	7,300	23	62.8	14.2
Strabane	39,400	9,200	24,100	6,100	23.3	61.2	15.5
Northern Ireland	1,759,100	380,100	1,089,400	289,700	21.6	61.9	16.5

Source: NISRA mid-year population estimates, 2007

¹ Children are defined as those in the population aged under 16.² Working age population is defined as the male population aged 16-64 and the female population aged 16-59.³ Pensioners are defined as the male population aged 65 and over and the female population aged 60 and over

Table 1.3**Population estimates by Health and Social Services board, 2007**

Health and Social Services Board	All Ages	Number			Percentage Working Age		
		Children ¹	Adults ²	Pensioners ³	Children ¹	Adults ²	Pensioners ³
Eastern	671,600	136,800	415,600	119,200	20.4	61.9	17.8
Northern	449,600	96,200	276,800	76,600	21.4	61.6	17
Southern	342,800	79,300	212,000	51,400	23.1	61.9	15
Western	295,200	67,800	184,900	42,500	23	62.6	14.4
Northern Ireland	1,759,100	380,100	1,089,400	289,700	21.6	61.9	16.5

Source: NISRA mid-year population estimates, 2007

¹ Children are defined as those in the population aged under 16.² Working age population is defined as the male population aged 16-64 and the female population aged 16-59.³ Pensioners are defined as the male population aged 65 and over and the female population aged 60 and over.**Table 1.4****Population estimates by Education and Library Board, 2007**

Education and Library Board	All Ages	Number			Percentage working Age		
		Children ¹	Adults ²	Pensioners ³	Children ¹	Adults ²	Pensioners ³
Belfast	267,500	52,700	167,700	47,100	19.7	62.7	17.6
North Eastern	414,200	88,000	254,700	71,500	21.2	61.5	17.3
South Eastern	404,000	84,000	248,000	72,100	20.8	61.4	17.8
Southern	378,200	87,500	234,100	56,500	23.1	61.9	14.9
Western	295,200	67,800	184,900	42,500	23	62.6	14.4
Northern Ireland	1,759,100	380,100	1,089,400	289,700	21.6	61.9	16.5

Source: NISRA mid-year population estimates, 2007

¹ Children are defined as those in the population aged under 16.² Working age population is defined as the male population aged 16-64 and the female population aged 16-59.³ Pensioners are defined as the male population aged 65 and over and the female population aged 60 and over.**Table 1.5****Population estimates by NUTS III area, 2007**

NUT III Area	All Ages	Number			Percentage working Age		
		Children ¹	Adults ²	Pensioners ³	Children ¹	Adults ²	Pensioners ³
Belfast	267,500	52,700	167,700	47,100	19.7	62.7	17.6
East of N. Ireland	379,500	78,400	232,600	68,500	20.7	61.3	18
North of N. Ireland	427,700	91,900	264,600	71,100	21.5	61.9	16.6
Outer Belfast	285,700	64,500	177,300	43,900	22.6	62.1	15.4
West & South of N. Ireland	398,800	92,500	247,200	59,100	23.2	62	14.8
Northern Ireland	1,759,100	380,100	1,089,400	289,700	21.6	61.9	16.5

Source: NISRA mid-year population estimates, 2007

¹ Children are defined as those in the population aged under 16.² Working age population is defined as the male population aged 16-64 and the female population aged 16-59.³ Pensioners are defined as the male population aged 65 and over and the female population aged 60 and over.

Table 1.6**Population estimates by Parliamentary Constituency, 2007**

Parliamentary Constituency ⁴	Number				Percentage		
	All Ages	Children ¹	Working Age Adults ²	Pensioners ³	Children ¹	Working Age Adults ²	Pensioners ³
Belfast East	78,200	14,400	47,200	16,700	18.4	60.3	21.4
Belfast North	82,500	17,700	48,700	16,100	21.4	59	19.5
Belfast South	91,800	15,000	61,800	15,000	16.4	67.3	16.3
Belfast West	84,500	20,600	51,400	12,500	24.4	60.9	14.7
East Antrim	87,100	17,900	53,900	15,300	20.6	61.9	17.5
East Londonderry	91,200	19,500	56,300	15,400	21.4	61.7	16.9
Fermanagh & South Tyrone	100,000	21,600	62,400	16,100	21.5	62.4	16.1
Foyle	108,500	25,800	68,500	14,200	23.8	63.1	13.1
Lagan Valley	108,800	23,800	67,100	17,900	21.9	61.7	16.5
Mid Ulster	94,100	22,300	58,700	13,200	23.7	62.4	14
Newry and Armagh	108,500	26,000	66,200	16,300	24	61	15
North Antrim	108,600	22,800	66,100	19,700	21	60.9	18.1
North Down	88,900	16,400	54,100	18,500	18.4	60.8	20.8
South Antrim	106,100	23,200	66,200	16,700	21.9	62.4	15.7
South Down	114,700	26,600	70,900	17,200	23.1	61.8	15
Strangford	101,800	20,500	63,100	18,200	20.1	62	17.9
Upper Bann	112,900	25,000	70,400	17,500	22.2	62.3	15.5
West Tyrone	90,900	21,100	56,500	13,400	23.1	62.1	14.7
Northern Ireland	1,759,100	380,100	1,089,400	289,700	21.6	61.9	16.5

Source: NISRA mid-year population estimates, 2007

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

² Working age population is defined as the male population aged 16-64 and the female population aged 16-59.

³ Pensioners are defined as the male population aged 65 and over and the female population aged 60 and over

⁴ Parliamentary Constituency boundaries were reviewed in June 2008 however, in interests of continuity, data relates to boundaries at the time of the Assembly Election.

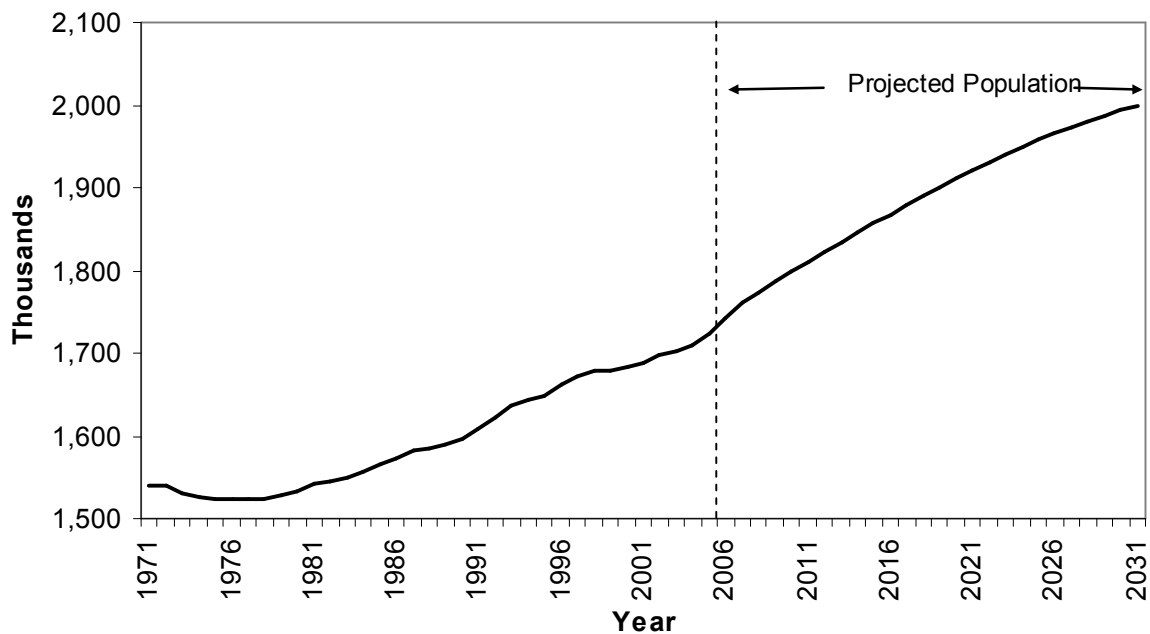
2. Population Projections

Please note that at the time of writing, the latest population estimates, (published in July 2008), refer to 2007 while the latest population projections are 2006-based, (published in October 2007) as population projections are not produced annually.

- The Northern Ireland population is projected to increase by 70,000 people, or 4%, over the next five years. The population is projected to grow from 1.742 million in 2006 to 1.812 million in 2011.
- Over the longer term the population is projected to reach 1.922 million by 2021 an increase of 180,000 people or 10%.
- Projections indicate a marked increase in the size of the population at older ages. The number of people of current pensionable age is projected to increase by around 9% in the next five years and by around 40% over the next fifteen years.
- Between 2010 and 2020, the age at which women are eligible for the state pension will increase from 60 years to 65 years. Taking this into account, the number of people of working age is projected to rise by 11% and the number of people of pensionable age will grow by 19%.
- The age profile of the population will gradually become older. The average age will rise from 37.3 years in 2006 to 40.0 years by 2021.
- The number of people aged 65 and over will continue to rise after 2021, and there are projected to be twice as many people aged 65 and over in 2041 than there are today.
- Mid year estimates for 2006 indicated that there were 62 dependents for every 100 persons of working age comprised of 35 children and 26 persons of current pensionable age. Projections for 2021 on current definitions of pension age indicate that the total number of dependents increases to 70 dependents for every 100 persons of working age comprised of 35 children and 35 persons of pension age. (Table 2.2)

- Based on the state pension age as at 2021, estimated and projected dependency ratios for 2006 and 2021 show the number of dependants of state pension age per 100 persons of working age is expected to increase from 26 to 28. (Table 2.2)

Figure 2.1: Population of Northern Ireland, actual and projected, 1971-2031



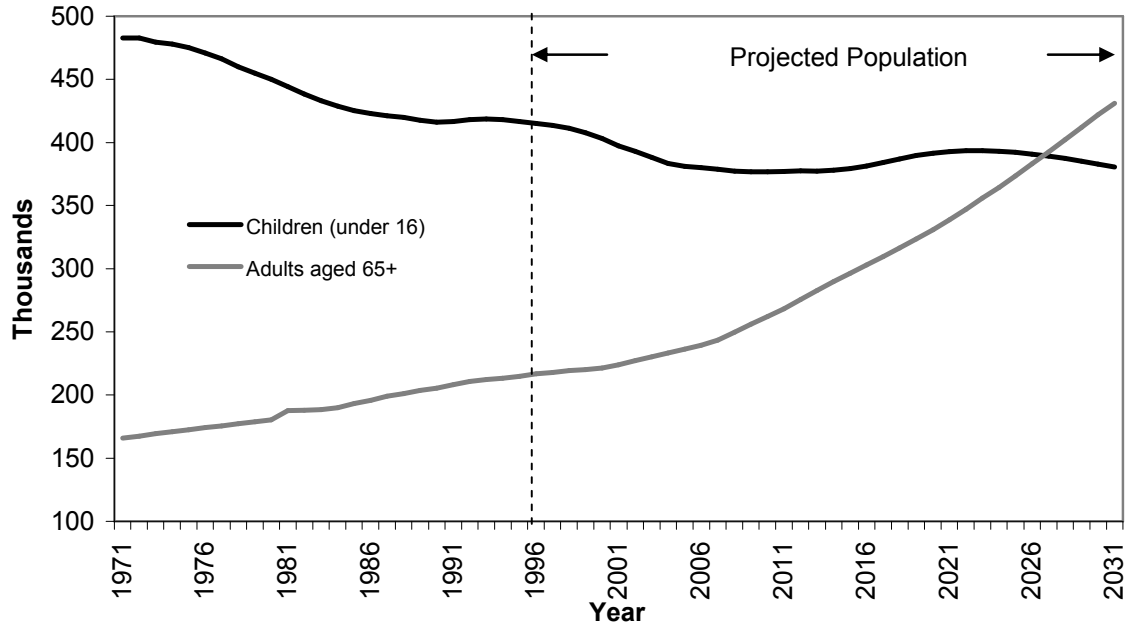
Source: NISRA mid-year population estimates and population projections, 2006

Table 2.1

Projected make up of population, 2006 - 2031							Percentage
Age Group	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	
Children (under 16)	22	21	20	20	20	19	
Adults (16 - 64)	64	64	63	62	61	59	
Pensioners (65+)	14	15	16	18	19	22	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Source: NISRA mid-year population estimates and population projections, 2006

Figure 2.2 Children aged under-16 and adults aged 65 and over, actual and projected, 1971-2031



Source: NISRA mid-year population estimates and population projections, 2006

Table 2.2			
Estimated and projected dependency ratios - Dependents per 100 persons of working age			
Population estimate/projection	Children (under 16)	Persons of state pension	
		age	All dependents
Mid-1976	56	25	81
Mid-1986	46	26	72
Mid-1996	42	26	67
Mid-2006	35	26	62
Mid-2021 (pension age at 2021)	33	28	61
Mid-2021 (pension age at 2006)	35	35	70

Source: NISRA 2006 based household projections

3. Households & Household Projections

- The number of households in Northern Ireland is projected to grow by 48,500 or 7% over the five year period 2006 to 2011, from 672,600 households in 2006 to 721,100 households in 2011. (Table 3.1)
- Over the period 2006 to 2011, the average household size will fall from 2.55 to 2.47 persons per household.
- Based on NUTS 111 areas, the projected growth in the number of households is relatively small in Greater Belfast, with an additional 9,700 households (4%) between 2006 and 2011, compared to the West & South of Northern Ireland, where the number of households is projected to rise by 16,600 (12%) over the same period. (Table 3.3)
- In the longer term, the number of households is projected to increase to 798,300 (19%) by 2021. (Table 3.3)
- The percentage of the population who reside in one person households is projected to increase from 11% in 2006 to 14% in 2021.

Table 3.1

Projected households by type, Northern Ireland, 2006 - 2031				Number
Household type	2006	2011	2021	2031
Single Adult Households	199,000	225,100	272,000	319,900
Two adults without children	175,300	196,400	227,900	252,200
Other households without children	76,900	80,400	74,600	71,100
Lone adult with children	43,200	42,800	44,000	43,100
Other households with children	178,100	176,300	179,800	176,900
All households	672,600	721,100	798,300	863,200

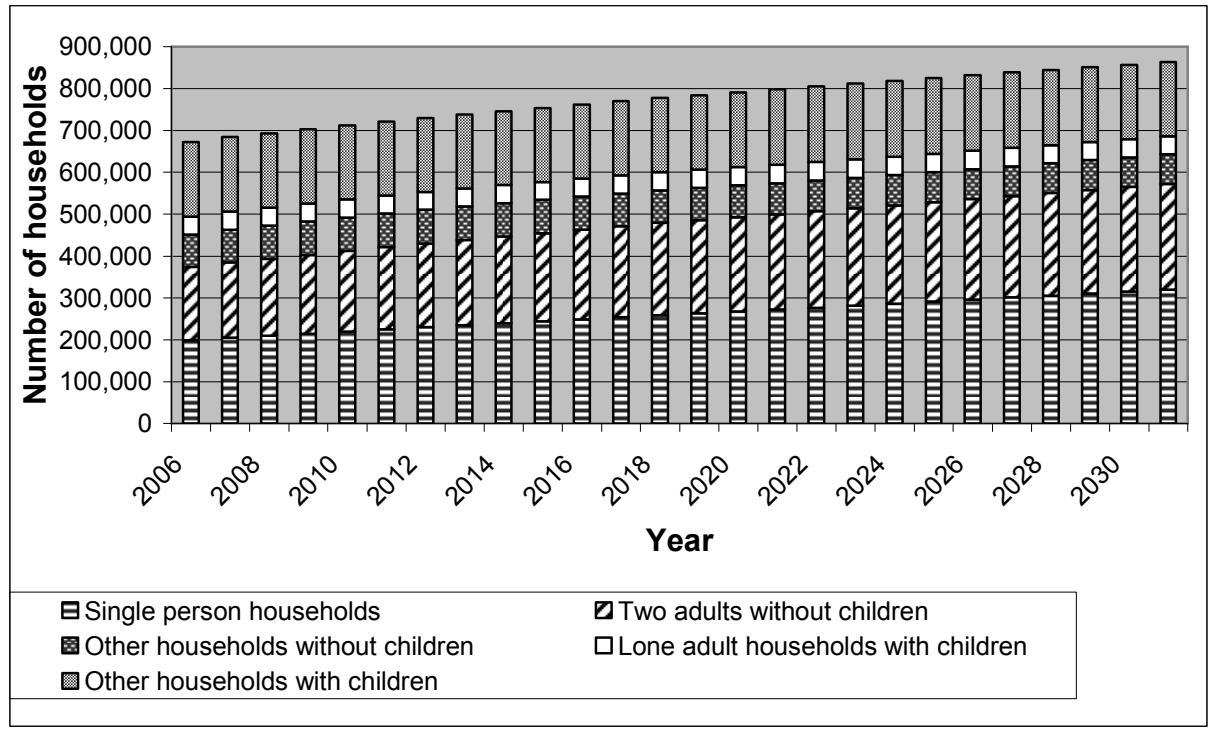
Source: NISRA 2006 based household projections

Table 3.2

Projected population by residency, Northern Ireland, 2006 - 2031				Number
Residency	2006	2011	2021	2031
Single Adult Households	199,000	225,100	272,000	319,900
Two adults without children	350,700	392,800	455,800	504,400
Other households without children	266,400	276,900	252,800	239,100
Lone adult with children	123,200	121,800	125,300	122,800
Other households with children	773,400	763,500	779,200	768,200
All households	1,712,900	1,780,400	1,885,400	1,954,600
Communal Establishments	28,700	31,300	36,200	44,500
Total population	1,741,600	1,811,700	1,921,600	1,999,100

Source: NISRA 2006 based household projections

Figure 3.1: Household projections by type, Northern Ireland, 2006-2031



Source: NISRA 2006 based household projections

Table 3.3				
Projected households by area, 2006 - 2021				Number
Area	2006	2011	2021	Change 2006 - 2021
Northern Ireland	672,600	721,100	798,300	+125700
<u>Local Government Districts:</u>				
Antrim	18,700	20,800	24,900	+6200
Ards	30,900	33,300	37,400	+6500
Armagh	20,100	22,100	25,500	+5400
Ballymena	23,800	25,600	28,500	+4700
Ballymoney	11,000	12,300	14,700	+3700
Banbridge	17,300	19,400	23,300	+6100
Belfast	113,900	116,600	116,100	+2200
Carrickfergus	16,000	17,100	18,800	+2800
Castlereagh	27,000	27,400	27,500	+500
Coleraine	22,400	22,800	22,800	+400
Cookstown	12,300	13,700	16,000	+3600
Craigavon	34,000	38,400	46,600	+12600
Derry	39,400	42,300	46,300	+7000
Down	25,200	27,500	31,500	+6300
Dungannon	18,900	22,400	29,100	+10200
Fermanagh	22,900	24,900	28,400	+5500
Larne	12,700	13,300	13,900	+1200
Limavady	11,900	12,700	13,900	+2000
Lisburn	42,700	46,100	52,200	+9500
Magherafelt	14,600	16,300	19,200	+4500
Moyle	6,400	6,900	7,600	+1200
Newry and Mourne	32,800	36,900	44,400	+11600
Newtownabbey	32,400	33,300	34,400	+2000
North Down	32,800	34,000	35,500	+2700
Omagh	18,400	20,100	23,400	+5100
Strabane	14,100	15,000	16,200	+2100
<u>NUTS III Areas:</u>				
Greater Belfast	264,900	274,500	284,600	+19700
East of N. Ireland	162,500	178,300	206,200	+43700
North of N. Ireland	105,200	111,600	120,800	+15600
West & South of N. Ireland	140,100	156,700	186,800	+46700

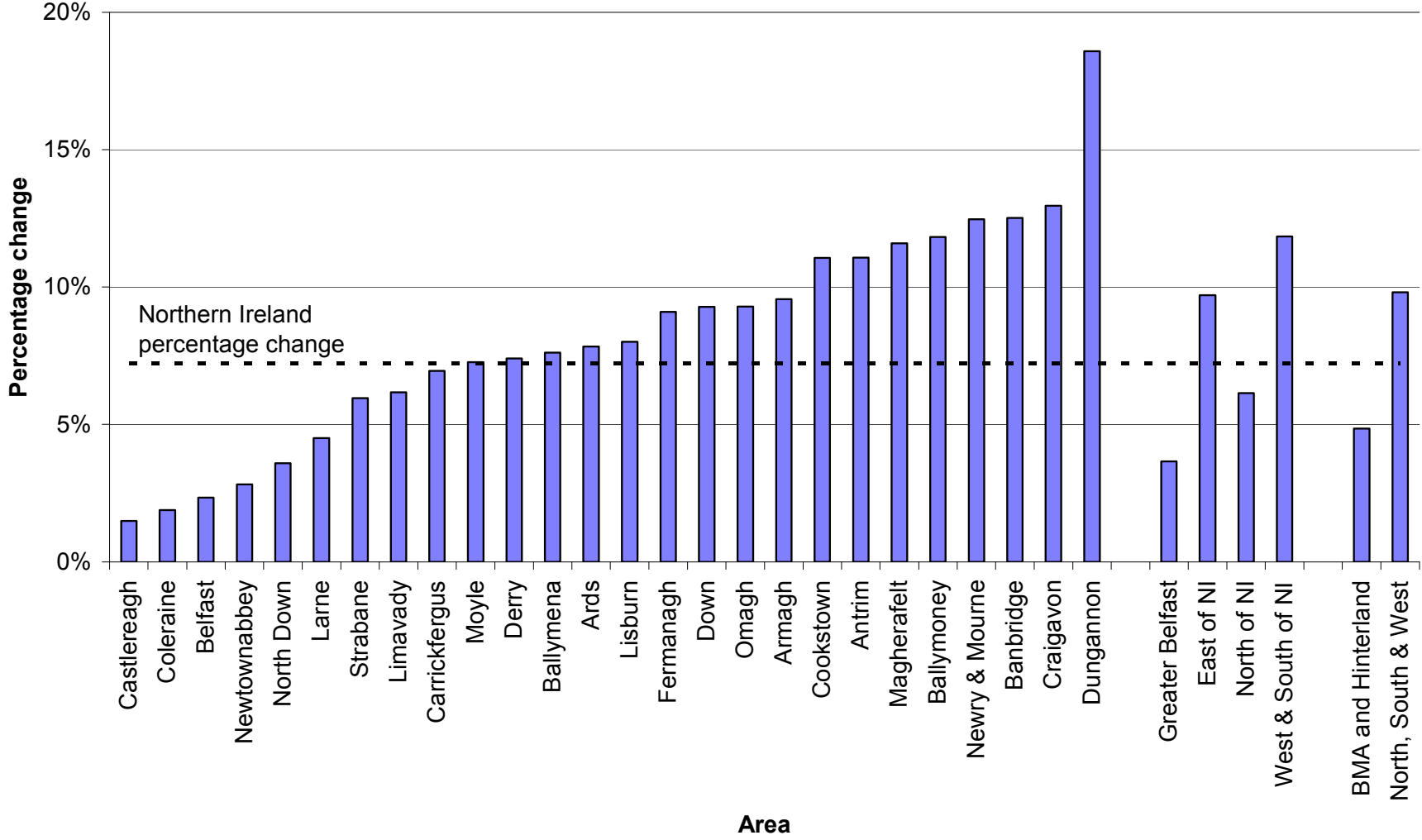
Source: NISRA 2006 based household projections

Table 3.4

	Projected households by type and area, 2006 - 2021			Number
	2006	2011	2021	
<u>Greater Belfast:</u>				
Single Adult Households	87,100	95,300	108,100	
Two adults without children	70,700	76,200	82,800	
Other households without children	26,600	26,400	21,900	
Lone adult with children	19,000	18,200	17,400	
Other households with children	61,400	58,400	54,500	
All households	264,900	274,500	284,600	
<u>East of NI:</u>				
Single Adult Households	45,000	52,100	65,800	
Two adults without children	45,200	51,800	62,000	
Other households without children	18,000	18,700	17,600	
Lone adult with children	9,000	9,400	10,400	
Other households with children	45,100	46,300	50,300	
All households	162,500	178,300	206,200	
<u>North of NI:</u>				
Single Adult Households	28,500	32,300	38,800	
Two adults without children	26,700	30,200	35,400	
Other households without children	13,100	13,600	13,400	
Lone adult with children	7,600	7,400	6,900	
Other households with children	29,300	28,200	26,300	
All households	105,200	111,600	120,800	
<u>West & South of NI:</u>				
Single Adult Households	38,300	45,400	59,300	
Two adults without children	32,700	38,300	47,700	
Other households without children	19,200	21,600	21,800	
Lone adult with children	7,600	8,000	9,300	
Other households with children	42,300	43,400	48,700	
All households	140,100	156,700	186,800	

Source: NISRA 2006 based household projections

Figure 3.2 Percentage change in number of households by area, 2006-2011



Source: NISRA 2006 based household projections

The large regional areas correspond to the NUTS III areas with the amalgamation of Belfast and Outer Belfast to form Greater Belfast. The areas are defined as:

- Greater Belfast: Belfast, Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Lisburn, Newtownabbey and North Down LGDs.
- East of Northern Ireland: Antrim, Ards, Ballymena, Banbridge, Craigavon, Down and Larne LGDs.
- North of Northern Ireland: Ballymoney, Coleraine, Derry, Limavady, Moyle and Strabane LGDs.
- West & South of Northern Ireland: Armagh, Cookstown, Dungannon, Fermanagh, Magherafelt, Newry & Mourne and Omagh LGDs.

4. Health, Care and Carers

- In 2007-08, 40% of males and 37% of females, aged 65 and over, had consultations with an NHS GP in the previous 14 days. (Table 4.1)
- In 2007-08, 62% of both males and females, aged 65-74, reported having a long-standing illness; for the 75+ age group the figures are 67% for males and 72% for females. (Table 4.2)
- In the 70-79 age group, mobility difficulties were prevalent among 14% of males compared to 27% of females and in the 80+ age group the equivalent figures were 17% of males and 45% of females. (Table 4.3)
- At March 2008, there were 174 residential homes for elderly people in Northern Ireland providing 3,706 places. (Table 4.4)
- There were 16,169 elderly people in Northern Ireland benefiting from care management at June 2007, over 4 in 10 (6,681) of whom were receiving a domiciliary care package and 6,392 receiving nursing home care. (Table 4.5)
- Over 80% (18,562) of people in receipt of a home help service were in the elderly Programme of Care (POC). (Table 4.6)
- Forty per cent of males and 57% of females aged 50 and over are “carers”, according to the Continuous Household Survey. (Table 4.8)

Table 4.1

Consultation with an NHS GP within the last 14 day by gender and age. 1983 - 2007/08														Percentage
Gender and age	1983	1991/92	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Base ¹ = 100%
All persons														
16 - 44	11	14	13	13	13	12	13	15	14	12	12	11	11	2,028
45 - 64	16	18	18	18	18	19	18	19	21	18	17	18	17	1,353
65 - 74	22	20	22	21	24	22	23	26	24	21	21	24	20	519
75+	22	25	25	22	21	22	22	25	26	22	24	22	19	371
All ages	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	18	18	16	16	15	15	4,271
Males														
16 - 44	6	9	8	9	8	7	8	10	8	8	7	7	7	941
46 - 64	13	16	13	16	17	16	14	18	17	19	15	16	14	626
65 - 74	19	21	19	17	23	23	23	27	23	19	18	21	21	253
75+	23	26	23	18	20	22	24	23	28	24	19	16	19	154
All ages	11	13	12	12	13	12	13	15	14	14	12	12	12	1,974
Females														
16 - 44	14	18	17	17	17	16	17	18	17	15	16	14	15	1,087
45 - 64	19	20	23	20	20	22	22	19	23	18	19	20	19	727
65 - 74	25	20	24	25	24	21	23	26	24	23	23	27	18	266
75+	21	24	27	25	22	22	21	26	24	20	26	26	19	217
All ages	17	19	20	19	19	19	20	20	21	17	19	18	17	2,297

Source: Continuous Household Survey; ¹Bases for earlier years are of a similar size

Table 4.2

Reported long standing illness by gender and age. 1983 - 2007/08														Percentage
Gender and age	1983	1991/92	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Base ¹ = 100%
All persons														
16 - 44	15	17	18	21	21	20	20	21	20	20	19	20	18	1,503
45 - 64	38	39	44	42	46	44	42	44	44	43	41	39	45	1,120
65 - 74	54	59	59	61	60	58	63	62	63	57	57	60	62	462
75+	62	64	69	68	70	74	72	67	69	69	64	64	70	330
All ages	29	31	33	35	36	35	35	36	35	35	34	34	38	3,415
Males														
16 - 44	15	16	18	19	19	18	19	20	19	17	18	19	17	630
46 - 64	35	37	40	41	47	43	42	42	42	45	42	37	45	482
64 - 74	56	59	55	60	58	59	67	66	59	56	52	59	62	223
75+	61	60	70	65	70	72	69	69	67	65	61	63	67	133
All ages	27	29	31	33	35	33	34	35	33	34	32	32	38	1,468
Females														
16 - 44	15	17	19	22	23	21	21	22	21	22	21	20	19	873
45 - 64	40	41	47	43	45	44	42	45	45	42	41	41	45	638
65 - 74	53	59	63	61	62	57	60	60	67	59	62	61	62	239
75+	63	66	69	70	69	75	75	66	71	72	66	65	72	197
All ages	31	32	35	37	37	36	36	37	37	36	36	35	38	1,947

Source: Continuous Household Survey; ¹Bases for earlier years are of a similar size

Table 4.3			
Prevalence of mobility difficulties (50+)			Percentage
Gender and age	2001/02	2005/06	Base¹ = 100%
All persons			
50 - 59	10	8	615
60 - 69	18	12	565
70 - 79	26	22	365
80+	44	34	163
All ages	19	15	1,708
Males			
50 - 59	10	8	280
60 - 69	15	12	258
70 - 79	24	14	140
80+	34	17	63
All ages	17	11	741
Females			
50 - 59	11	8	335
60 - 69	19	11	307
70 - 79	28	27	225
80+	49	45	100
All ages	21	17	967

Source: Continuous Household Survey

¹Bases for earlier years are of a similar size

Table 4.4											
Residential accommodation for elderly people by type of home¹											Number
HSC Trust	Number of homes					Average available places					Average occupied places in statutory homes²
	Statutory	Voluntary	Private	Dual registered	Total	Statutory	Voluntary	Private	Dual registered	Total	
Belfast	9	11	10	3	33	331	427	258	87	1,103	276
Northern	11	2	11	2	26	398	38	166	6	608	372
South Eastern	11	6	26	2	45	383	216	442	45	1,086	329
Southern	3	1	7	21	32	94	36	127	111	368	50
Western	9	3	21	5	38	230	106	175	30	541	168
Northern Ireland	43	23	75	33	174	1,436	823	1,168	279	3,706	1,195

Source: Community Statistics for Northern Ireland 2007/2008

¹ Does not include Nursing Homes.

² Information on average occupied places refers only to statutory residential accommodation.

Table 4.5**Care packages in effect for persons aged 65 and over by care type and sector at 30 June 2007¹****Number**

HSC Trust	Statutory sector		Voluntary sector		Private sector		All sectors			All care packages
	Residential Care	Nursing home care	Residential Care	Nursing home care	Residential Care	Nursing home care	Residential Care	Nursing home care	Domiciliary care	
Belfast	281	0	265	190	288	1,295	834	1,485	2,296	4,615
Northern	288	0	28	36	451	1,437	767	1,473	1,355	3,595
South Eastern	287	29	109	62	341	1,161	737	1,252	1,290	3,279
Southern	116	18	0	73	228	1,289	344	1,380	953	2,677
Western	231	51	53	14	130	737	414	802	787	2,003
Northern Ireland	1,203	98	455	375	1,438	5,919	3,096	6,392	6,681	16,169

Source: Community Statistics for Northern Ireland 2007/2008

¹ Includes Residential Care in the Voluntary Sector.**Table 4.6****Persons aged 65+ receiving a home help service by client group^{1,2,3,4}****Number**

HSC Trust	Visually impaired	Hearing impaired	Other physical disability	Not Materially handicapped	All client groups
Belfast	51	12	106	5,568	5,737
Northern	73	43	262	3,039	3,376
South Eastern	63	72	64	2,864	3,056
Southern	141	248	217	2,570	3,138
Western	110	71	1,094	2,081	3,255
Northern Ireland	438	446	1,743	16,122	18,562

Source: Community Source: Community Statistics for Northern Ireland 2007/2008

¹ Information includes services provided by private contractors.² The 'All Client Groups' column may not agree with the sum of the individual categories, as some Trusts may include a person in more than one client group. As a consequence, information for particular Trusts will not equate with the home help data summed across individual client groups.³ Some individual clients who receive a home help service as part of a domiciliary care package have been excluded.⁴ Some clients in receipt of home care (personal care) have been included if they cannot be separately identified.

Table 4.7				
Persons aged 65+ receiving a meals service by service group^{1,2,3}				Number
HSC Trust	Visually impaired/ hearing impaired/ other physical disability	Not materially handicapped	Unknown	All client groups
Belfast	69	1,186	0	1,255
Northern	109	1,018	117	1,230
South Eastern	44	759	0	803
Southern	55	728	0	773
Western	547	441	118	1,087
Northern Ireland	824	4,132	235	5,148

Source: Community Statistics for Northern Ireland 2007/2008

¹Information includes services provided by private contractors.

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

³Figures include information on the provision of frozen meals.

Table 4.8									
Prevalence of carers by sex and age, 2000-01 to 2005-06									Percentage
Age Group	Females			Males			All persons		
	2000-2001	2005-2006	Base¹ = 100%	2000-2001	2005-2006	Base¹ = 100%	2000-2001	2005-2006	Base¹ = 100%
16-29	9	9	377	7	4	299	9	7	676
30-39	15	14	397	7	8	257	12	12	654
40-49	24	21	409	11	17	276	19	19	685
50-59	22	28	334	15	18	280	19	23	614
60-64	20	17	171	16	13	142	18	15	313
65+	10	12	461	9	9	319	9	11	780
all individuals	16	16	2,149	10	11	1,573	14	14	3,722

Source: Continuous Household Survey 2005-06

¹Base is for 2005-06; bases for earlier year are of a similar size.

5. Characteristics & Composition of Pensioner Households

- In 2007-08, people aged 60 or over represent approximately 21% of Northern Ireland household members but account for approximately 57% of those living alone. (Table 5.1)
- In all areas the percentage of females over pension age living alone is markedly greater than the percentage of males over pension age living alone.
- Provincially, the proportion of households in receipt of state Retirement Pension was 28%, with the Rural East having the highest proportion (33%), whilst the Urban East had the lowest proportion (25%). (Table 5.3)
- A comparison of the pensioner and entire population's income distribution for 2006/07, shows that pensioners were over-represented in the lower end of the income distribution. (Figures 5.1 & 5.2)
- Pensioner couples were more likely to be in the top quintile of the income distribution than single pensioners. (Tables 5.4 & 5.5)
- Sixty-six per cent of pensioners living in NIHE accommodation were in the bottom two quintiles of the income distribution (BHC), with only 1% in the top income quintile. (Table 5.4)
- Incomes of those pensioners who owned their property outright were skewed towards the bottom of the income distribution, while pensioners living in accommodation owned with a mortgage, were skewed towards the upper end. (Tables 5.4 & 5.5)

Table 5.1

Household members by age and household type, 2007-08							percentage
Age of Household member	1 adult only	2 adults 16-59	Youngest aged 0-4	Youngest aged 5-15	3 or more adults	2 adults, either aged 60+	All household members
0-4	0	0	34	0	0	0	7
5-9	0	0	13	15	0	0	7
10-15	0	0	5	27	0	0	8
16-24	2	10	6	12	32	<1	12
25-29	5	17	9	2	10	<1	7
30-44	17	32	31	26	11	3	21
45-59	19	41	2	17	31	7	18
60-64	10	0	<1	<1	7	26	6
65-69	11	0	0	<1	4	25	5
70-74	9	0	<1	<1	2	17	4
75 or over	27	0	0	<1	3	22	6
Base = 100%	708	668	1,338	1,656	1,211	828	6,409

Source: Continuous Household Survey

Table 5.2

Households without children, by composition and urban/rural classification										percentage
Household composition	Urban/rural classification						BMUA	Rural	Urban	All
	BMUA	Urban East	Urban West	Rural East	Rural West					
<u>One adult</u>										
Adult male over pension age	4	2	3	1	3	4	2	2	3	
Adult female over pension age	10	9	10	6	6	10	9	6	8	
<u>Two adults</u>										
Both over pension age	8	8	9	12	7	8	9	9	9	
One over pension age	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	
<i>Households with one or more adults over pension age</i>										
	28	26	31	33	31	28	29	32	30	
Sample size (base = 100%)	694	288	327	260	349	694	615	609	1918	

Source: Family Resources Survey Urban Rural Report Northern Ireland 2006-07

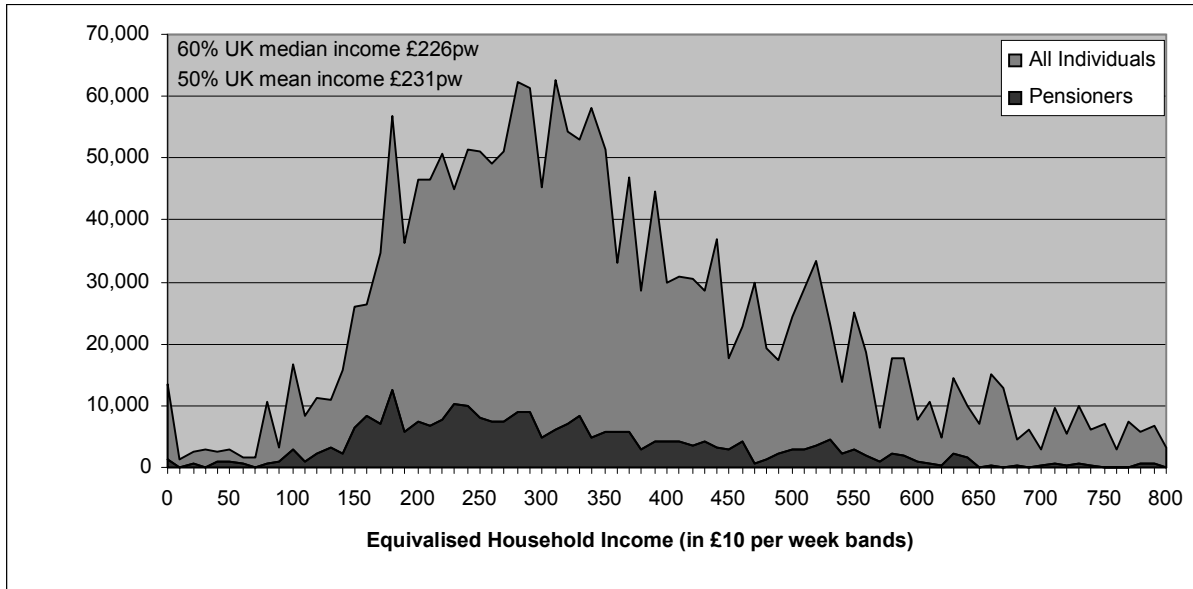
BMUA: Belfast metropolitan urban area. **East:** Antrim, Ballymena, Banbridge, Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Craigavon, Down, Larne, Lisburn, Newtownabbey, Newtownards, North Down. **West:** Armagh, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Cookstown, Dungannon, Fermanagh, Limavady, Londonderry, Magherafelt, Moyle, Newry & Mourne, Omagh, Strabane.

Table 5.3

Households by state support receipt (selected benefits only) and urban/rural classification										percentage
State support received	Urban/rural classification						BMUA	Urban	Rural	All
	BMUA	Urban East	Urban West	Rural East	Rural West					
Pension credit	6	5	6	6	10	6	6	8	7	
Retirement pension	26	25	29	33	30	26	27	31	28	
On any income related benefit	24	26	33	15	25	24	29	21	25	
On any non-income related benefit	70	73	72	70	83	70	73	77	73	
Sample size (base = 100%)	694	288	327	260	349	694	615	609	1918	

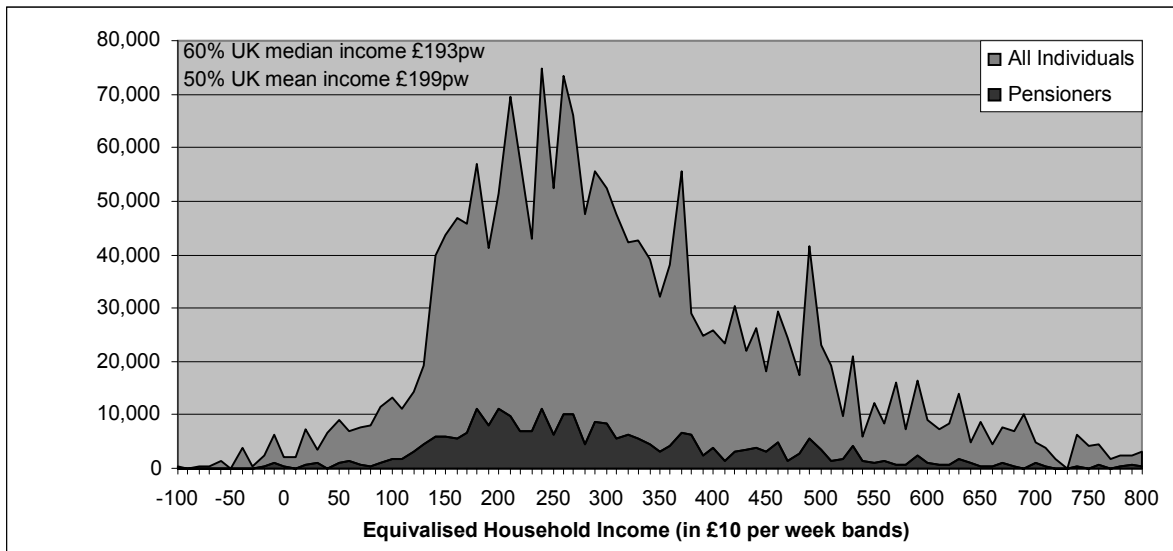
Source: Family Resources Survey Urban Rural Report Northern Ireland 2006-07

Figure 5.1 (BHC): Income distribution for all individuals and for pensioners by income band 2006/07



Source: Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2006/07

Figure 5.2 (AHC): Income distribution for all individuals and pensioners by income band, 2006/07



Source: Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2006/07

Table 5.4						
BHC quintile distribution of income for pensioners by characteristics of family or household	Net equivalised disposable household income					percentage
	Bottom Quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Forth Quintile	Top quintile	All pensioners (.000s)
<u>Household type:</u>						
Pensioner couples	30	29	15	17	9	159.9
Single pensioners	34	24	24	15	3	110
<i>Couple living with others</i>	15	19	28	31	8	28.5
Couple living alone	33	31	12	14	9	131.4
<i>Single living with others</i>	18	22	34	21	4	37.7
Single living alone	42	25	19	11	3	72.3
<u>Tenure type:</u>						
NIHE	26	40	21	12	1	29.6
<i>Housing Association</i>	18	39	27	16	0	9.3
Private rented	25	23	22	23	7	9.5
Owned with mortgage	13	23	28	21	14	21
Owned outright	34	25	18	16	7	191.5
<i>Other</i>	64	18	5	10	3	9
All pensioners BHC	32	27	19	16	7	269.9

Source : FRS 2006/07

Table 5.5						
AHC quintile distribution of income for pensioners by characteristics of family or household	Net equivalised disposable household income					percentage
	Bottom Quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Forth Quintile	Top quintile	All pensioners (.000s)
<u>Household type:</u>						
Pensioner couples	16	34	19	17	14	159.9
Single pensioners	20	25	24	25	7	110
<i>Couple living with others</i>	15	19	21	30	15	28.5
Couple living alone	16	38	19	14	13	131.4
<i>Single living with others</i>	14	16	31	32	7	37.7
Single living alone	22	30	20	21	7	72.3
<u>Tenure type:</u>						
NIHE	21	43	18	15	3	29.6
<i>Housing Association</i>	16	42	19	23	0	9.3
Private rented	26	26	22	20	7	9.5
Owned with mortgage	9	28	16	33	15	21
Owned outright	17	28	22	20	13	191.5
<i>Other</i>	34	34	14	9	9	9
All pensioners AHC	17	31	21	20	11	269.9

Source: FRS 2006/07

Table 5.6**BHC quintile distribution of income for pensioners by Local Government District
(3-year average)**

Local Government District	Net equivalised disposable household income					percentage
	Bottom Quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Forth Quintile	Top quintile	All pensioners (,000s)
Antrim	24	38	23	12	4	5.7
Ards	31	35	17	12	5	11.2
Armagh	18	20	43	9	9	7.9
Ballymena	50	21	11	14	5	13.9
Ballymoney	38	42	7	10	2	4.6
Banbridge	40	25	9	16	11	6.4
Belfast	27	30	19	15	9	41.7
Carrickfergus	36	25	17	12	10	6
Castlereagh	29	30	16	16	9	11.2
Coleraine	26	23	18	19	14	10.7
Craigavon	25	28	22	13	12	8.5
Downpatrick	32	22	22	15	9	13.8
Dungannon	27	34	11	27	2	8.1
Fermanagh	43	20	27	7	4	9.3
Limavady	38	30	14	17	2	6
Lisburn	30	22	25	18	5	18.1
Derry	24	36	22	5	13	12.5
Newry and Mourne	41	20	14	19	7	12.3
Newtownabbey	29	25	20	21	4	13.3
North Down	25	35	24	9	8	15.7
Cookstown & Maherafelt ¹	40	29	19	5	7	9.1
Larne & Moyle ¹	32	25	25	15	3	9.8
Omagh & Strabane ¹	36	26	22	15	1	9.4
All pensioners ²	32	27	19	16	7	269.9

Source: FRS 2006/07

¹Two LGDs combined due to sample size requirements.²The totals for NI are shown for the 2006/07 survey year only and are not a 3-year average.

Table 5.7**AHC quintile distribution of income for pensioners by Local Government District
(3-year average)**

Local Government District	Net equivalised disposable household income					percentage
	Bottom Quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Forth Quintile	Top quintile	All pensioners (,000s)
Antrim	8	38	29	20	6	5.7
Ards	23	29	27	14	8	11.2
Armagh	7	18	29	32	14	7.9
Ballymena	27	35	17	14	6	13.9
Ballymoney	23	48	15	12	2	4.6
Banbridge	25	24	24	13	13	6.4
Belfast	15	29	25	17	15	41.7
Carrickfergus	22	25	21	21	12	6
Castlereagh	21	31	13	17	18	11.2
Coleraine	15	31	13	23	19	10.7
Craigavon	13	27	25	22	13	8.5
Downpatrick	17	27	23	18	15	13.8
Dungannon	10	32	26	28	4	8.1
Fermanagh	27	25	21	24	4	9.3
Limavady	22	28	29	10	10	6
Lisburn	18	23	28	20	11	18.1
Derry	18	30	26	14	12	12.5
Newry and Mourne	18	34	17	15	15	12.3
Newtownabbey	18	26	22	25	9	13.3
North Down	13	31	29	16	11	15.7
Cookstown & Maherafelt ¹	16	44	17	14	9	9.1
Larne & Moyle ¹	21	30	15	29	4	9.8
Omagh & Strabane ¹	19	32	25	19	6	9.4
All pensioners ²	17	31	21	20	11	269.9

Source: FRS 2006/07

¹Two LGDs combined due to sample size requirements.²The totals for NI are shown for the 2006/07 survey year only and are not a 3-year average.

6. Composition of Low-Income Pensioner Groups

Of the pensioners living in households below 60% of the UK median income:

- 7% lived in households where one or more adults were working (BHC). (Table 6.1)

- 56% were pensioner couples and 44% were single pensioners (BHC). (Table 6.1)

- Two-thirds were female. (Table 6.1)

- Half lived in households where one or more adults were disabled (AHC). (Table 6.1)

- Approximately four in five lived in properties which they owned outright BHC. 8% of pensioners lived in NIHE properties BHC, AHC this figure increased to 13%.(Table 6.1)

- Around three-quarters were individuals with no occupational/personal pensions.

- Approximately three in five pensioners were not in receipt of any of the benefits listed BHC, with less than one-fifth reporting receipt of Pension Credit. Only 6% reported receipt of Housing Benefit, whereas AHC this figure increased to 10%.(Table 6.2)

- Over two-fifths reported having no savings BHC and a further 30% reported less than £1,500 in savings. (Table 6.2)

Table 6.1**Composition of low-income groups of pensioners by characteristics of family or household, BHC and AHC****percentage**

	Below 60% median income		All pensioners
	BHC	AHC	
<u>Economic status of adults in the family:</u>			
One or more working	7	8	14
No-one working	93	92	86
<u>Family type and age of head:</u>			
Pensioner couples	56	58	59
Single pensioner	44	42	41
<i>of which</i>			
<i>male</i>	8	9	9
<i>female</i>	35	33	32
<i>Couple living with others</i>	6	7	11
Couple living alone	50	50	49
<i>Single living with others</i>	8	10	14
Single living alone	36	32	27
<u>Gender:</u>			
Male	34	35	36
Female	66	65	64
<u>Disability:</u>			
No disabled adult	48	50	43
One or more disabled adult	52	50	57
<u>Tenure type:</u>			
NIHE	8	13	11
<i>Housing Association</i>	2	3	3
Private rented	3	4	4
Owned with mortgage	3	3	8
Owned outright	78	71	71
<i>Other</i>	7	6	3
All pensioners (,000s)	74.5	56.9	269.9

Source: HBAI NI 2006/07

Table 6.2**Composition of low-income groups of pensioners by characteristics of family or household, BHC and AHC****percentage**

	Below 60% median income		All pensioners
	BHC	AHC	
<u>Pensions provision:</u>			
Couples	56	58	59
<i>of which</i>			
No occupational or personal pension	41	43	26
Only one with occupational or personal pension	13	12	23
<i>Both with occupational or personal pensions</i>	2	2	10
Single	44	42	41
<i>of which</i>			
No occupational or personal pension	36	38	26
With occupational or personal pension	8	4	15
<u>Benefit receipt of family:</u>			
Disability Living Allowance	12	11	21
<i>Attendance Allowance</i>	5	6	16
Pension Credit	18	13	18
Housing Benefit	6	10	12
Not in receipt of above benefits	63	65	52
<u>Savings and assets:</u>			
No savings	45	50	35
Less than £1,500	30	29	27
<u>Religion of adults in household¹:</u>			
Protestant ²	63	62	59
Catholic	32	32	33
<u>Region of Province:</u>			
Belfast	12	10	13
East of the Province	53	55	51
West of the Province	34	35	37
All pensioners (,000s)	74.5	56.9	269.9

Source: HBAI NI 2006/07

¹ Religion is based on all adult respondents. ²Includes 'Presbyterian', 'Church of Ireland', 'Methodist', 'Baptist', 'Free Presbyterian', 'Brethren', 'Protestant – not specified' and 'Other Protestant'.

7. Risk of Falling Into Low-Income Pensioner Groups

The following poverty risk characteristics relate to pensioners living in households with incomes below 60 per cent of the UK household median income:

- Pensioner households where no one was working were more at risk of low income than those where one or more was working. (Table 7.1)

- Single pensioners were more at risk of low-income than pensioner couples. . (Table 7.1)

- Females showed a marginally higher risk of low income both BHC and AHC. . (Table 7.1)

- Pensioners living in households with no disabled adults were more likely to be at risk of low income than those in households with one or more disabled adults. . (Table 7.1)

- Pensioners in properties owned with a mortgage were least at risk of low-income BHC and also AHC. . (Table 7.1)

- Pensioners living in households not in receipt of an occupational/personal pension had a much greater risk of low income than those in receipt of at least one such pension. The risk was greater for pensioner couples. . (Table 7.2)

Table 7.1

Risk of falling into low-income groups for pensioners by characteristics of family or household, BHC and AHC **percentage**

	Below 60% median income		All pensioners
	BHC	AHC	thousands
<u>Economic status of adults in the family:</u>			
One or more working	14	11	37.9
No-one working	30	23	232.0
<u>Family type and age of head:</u>			
Pensioner couples	26	21	159.9
Single pensioner	30	22	110
<i>of which</i>			
<i>male</i>	26	21	24.4
<i>female</i>	31	22	85.6
<i>Couple living with others</i>	15	15	28.5
<i>Couple living alone</i>	29	22	131.4
<i>Single living with others</i>	15	15	37.7
<i>Single living alone</i>	37	26	72.3
<u>Gender:</u>			
Male	26	20	97.4
Female	28	21	172.6
<u>Disability:</u>			
No disabled adult	31	25	115.9
One or more disabled adult	25	18	154
<u>Tenure type:</u>			
NIHE	20	25	29.6
<i>Housing Association</i>	16	16	9.3
Private rented	23	26	9.5
Owned with mortgage	9	9	21.0
Owned outright	30	21	191.5
<i>Other</i>	54	36	9.0
All pensioners (,000s)	28	21	269.9

Source: HBAI NI 2006/07

Table 7.2

Risk of falling into low-income groups for pensioners by characteristics of family or household, BHC and AHC **percentage**

	Below 60% median income		All pensioners
	BHC	AHC	thousands
<u>Pensions provision:</u>			
Couples	26	21	159.9
<i>of which</i>			
No occupational or personal pension	45	36	68.9
Only one with occupational or personal pension	15	11	63.2
<i>Both with occupational or personal pensions</i>	5	5	27.7
Single	30	22	110.0
<i>of which</i>			
No occupational or personal pension	38	31	69.6
With occupational or personal pension	15	6	40.5
<u>Benefit receipt of family:</u>			
Disability Living Allowance	16	11	56
<i>Attendance Allowance</i>	10	8	42.4
Pension Credit	28	15	47.7
Housing Benefit	13	18	33.2
Not in receipt of above benefits	33	26	141.6
<u>Savings and assets:</u>			
No savings	36	30	94.7
Less than £1,500	30	23	72.9
<u>Religion of adults in household¹:</u>			
Protestant ²	29	22	160.2
Catholic	26	20	90.4
<u>Region</u>			
Belfast	28	16	33.8
East of the Province	29	23	136.6
West of the Province	26	20	99.6
All pensioners	28	21	269.9

Source: HBAI NI 2006/07¹ Religion is based on all adult respondents. ²Includes 'Presbyterian', 'Church of Ireland', 'Methodist', 'Baptist', 'Free Presbyterian', 'Brethren', 'Protestant – not specified' and 'Other Protestant'.

8. Comparison of NI & UK Low Income Groups

Comparisons between Northern Ireland and the UK are best made on an AHC basis given differences in rates, council tax and the treatment of water charging between the two jurisdictions:

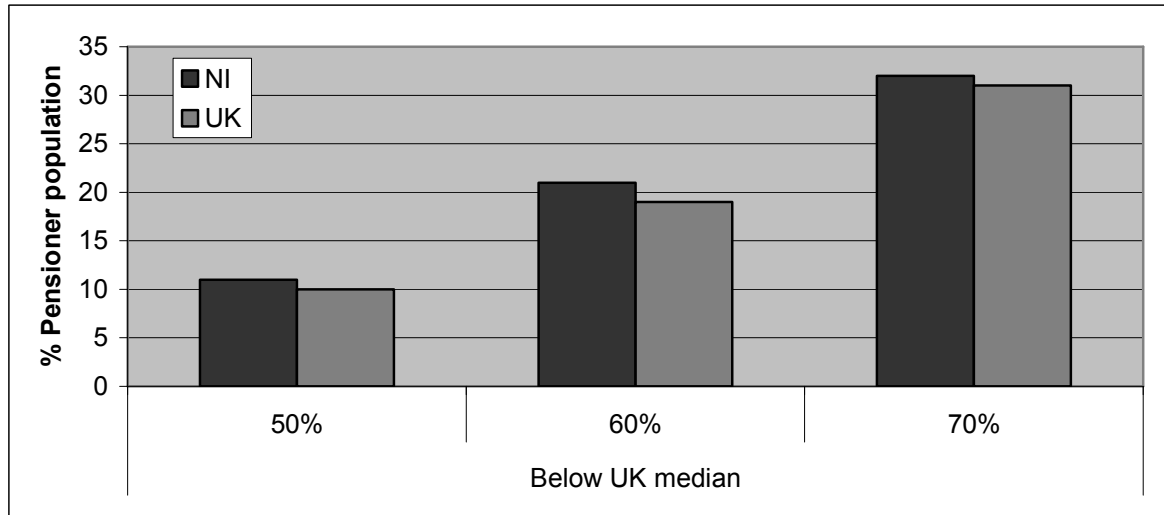
- 21% of pensioners in NI fall below 60% of the UK median. The comparable figure in the UK is 19%. (Table 8.1)

- The UK has a higher proportion of pensioners with more than £500 income (16%) than those in NI (13%).(Figure 8.2)

- On an AHC basis, 20% of NI's pensioners have an income between £100 and £200 per week compared to 18% in the UK.(Figure 8.2)

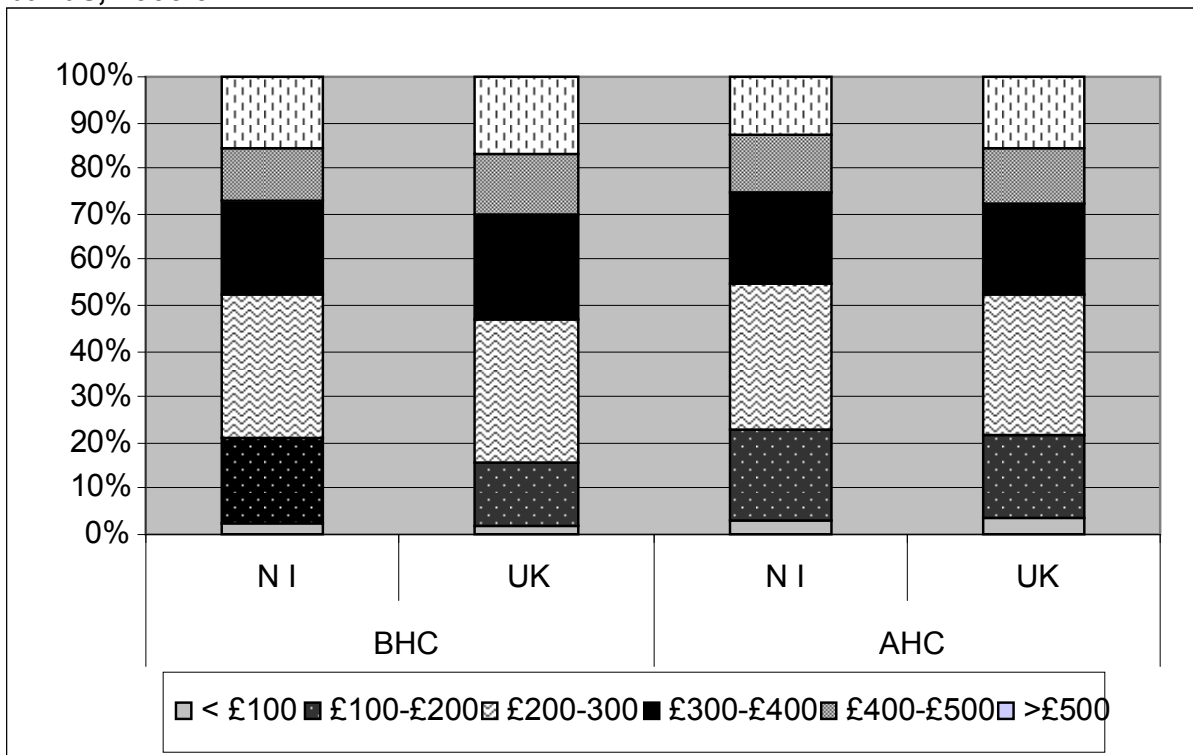
- A higher proportion of pensioners in NI have incomes below 70% median UK household income on both a BHC and AHC basis compared to pensioners in the UK as a whole. (Table 8.1)

Figure 8.1: Percentage of Pensioners Below Thresholds of Contemporary the UK Mean and Median Income (AHC)



Source: Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2006/07

Figure 8.2: Proportion of Pensioners in NI and the UK in equivalised income bands, 2006/07



Source: Households Below Average Income, Northern Ireland, 2006/07

Table 8.1**Percentage of pensioners below thresholds of contemporary UK median income**

	50%	Below median 60%	70%	All pensioners (,000s)
BHC¹:				
Northern Ireland	18	28	41	269.9
United Kingdom	13	23	35	10,878.9
AHC:				
Northern Ireland	11	21	32	269.9
United Kingdom	10	19	31	10,878.9

Source: FRS 2006/07

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

Table 8.2**Number of pensioners thresholds of contemporary UK median income**

	50%	Below median 60%	70%	All pensioners (,000s)
BHC¹:				
Northern Ireland	48.8	74.5	109.5	269.9
United Kingdom	1,422.70	2,521.70	3,799.70	10,878.9
AHC:				
Northern Ireland	30.9	56.9	86.7	269.9
United Kingdom	1,139.70	2,053.80	3,350.20	10,878.9

Source: FRS 2006/07

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

9. Expenditure & Lifestyle

- Households whose household reference person (HRP) was aged 50-64 years had the highest average expenditure (£556.40 per week) while those with an HRP aged 65 years or over had the lowest average household expenditure (£272.70 per week). (Table 9.1)
- The proportion of total spending on food and non-alcoholic drinks increased with the age of the HRP, from 10% among households with an HRP aged less than 30 years to 15% among households with an HRP aged 65 years and over. (Table 9.1)
- Average weekly expenditure of non-pensioner adult households (£430.10 per week) was approximately twice that of households with one or two pensioners (£214.10 per week). (Table 9.2)
- There has been a large increase in the percentage of individuals aged 60 to 69 accessing the internet, with 41% accessing it in 2007-08 compared to 10% in 2001-02. (Table 9.3)
- Only 6% of the 60+ age group had a mobile phone in 1999-00, this figure rising almost 10 fold to 58% in 2007-08. (Table 9.4)
- During the July to September quarter, and over the period 2005 to 2008, economic activity rates for pensioners (65+m) (60+f) show a decrease for males from 10.5% to 8.4%; the equivalent figures for females show a slight increase from 8.2% to 8.9%. (Table 9.5)
- There is an upward trend in the percentages of journeys undertaken by both males and females aged 60 and over as “car drivers”. (Table 9.6)

- There is no appreciable change in the percentages of journeys undertaken by people aged 60 and over where the main mode of transport was Citybus or Ulsterbus. (Tables 9.8 & 9.9)

Table 9.1					
Average weekly household expenditure by age of Household Reference Person					Pounds
Commodity or service	Age of household reference person				Mean
	under 30	30-49	50-64	65+	
Food & non-alcoholic beverage	£37.90	£61.10	£59.70	£41.80	£54.20
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	£13.20	£16.80	£13.10	£6.50	£13.30
Clothing and Footwear	£25.20	£39.70	£37.70	£15.60	£32.60
Housing, Water, Electricity	£47.30	£40.30	£44.60	£31.30	£40.40
Furnishings, HH Equipment	£23.40	£30.80	£54.50	£22.20	£34.90
Health expenditure	£0.40	£2.50	£5.20	£4.40	£3.40
Transport costs	£50.50	£63.20	£70.90	£26.10	£56.40
Communication	£14.90	£15.30	£17.50	£10.50	£14.90
Recreation	£29.20	£70.60	£71.90	£30.40	£58.20
Education	£2.80	£5.20	£8.90	£0.00	£4.90
Restaurants and Hotels	£36.70	£53.40	£54.60	£14.40	£43.90
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	£30.00	£47.00	£41.60	£19.70	£38
Total consumption expenditure	£311.50	£445.90	£480.30	£222.90	£395.20
Other expenditure items	£61.20	£86.40	£76.10	£49.80	£73.30
Total expenditure	£372.80	£532.30	£556.40	£272.70	£468.50
Number of households	65	242	167	122	596

Source: Northern Ireland Expenditure and Food Survey 2007

Table 9.2				
Average weekly household expenditure by household type				Pounds
Commodity or service	Household type			Mean
	Pensioner households with 1 or 2 adults ¹	Non-pensioner adult households	Households with children	
Food & non-alcoholic beverage	£32.60	£46.90	£68.00	£54.20
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	£5.60	£11.60	£17.00	£13.30
Clothing and Footwear	£13.70	£25.70	£45.40	£32.60
Housing, Water, Electricity	£28.50	£41.30	£41.80	£40.40
Furnishings, HH Equipment	£28.70	£34.10	£37.20	£34.90
Health expenditure	£0.90	£4.30	£2.80	£3.40
Transport costs	£23.10	£51.40	£69.60	£56.40
Communication	£7.80	£14.40	£17.00	£14.90
Recreation	£18.90	£49.80	£77.00	£58.20
Education	£0.00	£4.60	£6.40	£4.90
Restaurants and Hotels	£9.00	£40.00	£56.30	£43.90
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	£14.90	£32.70	£49.70	£38.00
Total consumption expenditure	£183.70	£356.90	£488.20	£395.20
Other expenditure items	£30.40	£73.20	£82.20	£73.30
Total expenditure	£214.10	£430.10	£570.40	£468.50
Number of households	50	306	240	596

Source: Northern Ireland Expenditure and Food Survey 2007

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

Table 9.3								
Individual internet access by age, 2001-02 to 2007-08¹								
Age	Year							Percentage
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Base year ^{2,3} = 100%
16-19	61	68	76	77	82	87	87	230
20-29	48	56	69	68	65	73	78	626
30-39	43	49	65	70	67	71	78	773
40-49	43	47	62	66	71	72	71	776
50-59	31	36	48	53	57	58	62	632
60-69	10	14	21	28	34	34	41	646
70+	3	5	8	10	9	11	12	590
All	35	39	51	54	54	58	60	4,273

Source: Continuous Household Survey

¹Access to the internet includes all means of access e.g. Home computer, Work computer, Digital TV, Mobile phone, Other

²The base year was 2007-08

³Bases for earlier years are of a similar size

Table 9.4										
Mobile phone ownership by age, 1999-00 to 2007-08										
Age	Year									Percentage
	1999-00 ¹	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Base year ^{2,3} = 100%
16-19	26	62	81	80	92	94	96	98	97	230
20-29	39	66	83	89	91	94	94	97	98	626
30-39	35	59	73	78	85	88	93	95	98	773
40-49	32	50	65	69	80	83	87	91	92	776
50-59	24	35	55	61	70	76	80	83	88	632
60+	6	13	22	31	39	42	50	53	58	1,235
All	26	44	59	64	72	75	79	82	84	4,272

Source: Continuous Household Survey

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

²The base year was 2007-08

³Bases for earlier years are of a similar size

Table 9.5

Economic activity rate by age and gender¹

Percentage

Period	Age group						Pension age ³	
	16+	Working age ²	16-17	18-24	25-49	50+		50-59/64
<u>All persons:</u>								
Jul-Sep 2005	60.7	73.7	27.3	71.8	82.3	34.8	63.9	9.0
Jul-Sep 2006	60.3	73.1	22.4	70.9	81.9	35.0	63.8	9.5
Jul - Sep 2007	60.1	73.2	24.5	71.2	82.7	33.3	61.3	8.7
Oct -Dec 2007	59.9	72.7	24.1	70.5	82.1	34.0	61.7	9.6
Jan -Mar 2008	60.5	73.2	21.3	71.8	82.5	34.9	62.4	10.9
Apr-Jun 2008	60.1	73.2	21.4	67.6	83.7	34.0	62.2	9.4
Jul-Sep 2008	60.0	73.3	24.0	70.2	83.4	33.0	60.8	8.7
Change on Year	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	-0.9	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	0.1
<u>Males:</u>								
Jul-Sep 2005	69.2	79.5	30.0	76.6	89.9	45.0	68.9	10.5
Jul-Sep 2006	68.7	79.0	-	77.0	89.5	44.7	68.3	10.8
Jul - Sep 2007	67.7	78.1	-	77.7	89.6	41.4	63.7	9.6
Oct -Dec 2007	67.8	78.3	-	77.9	89.4	41.7	64.7	9.0
Jan -Mar 2008	68.4	79.0	-	77.5	90.7	42.4	65.5	9.7
Apr-Jun 2008	68.1	78.9	-	73.1	92.1	41.8	65.3	8.7
Jul-Sep 2008	67.3	78.1	-	75.6	90.0	41.3	64.8	8.4
<u>Females:</u>								
Jul-Sep 2005	52.8	67.6	-	66.9	75.0	25.9	56.8	8.2
Jul-Sep 2006	52.4	66.9	-	64.5	74.7	26.6	57.5	8.8
Jul - Sep 2007	52.8	67.9	-	64.4	76.1	26.2	58.0	8.1
Oct -Dec 2007	52.4	66.8	-	62.7	75.0	27.2	57.4	10.0
Jan -Mar 2008	53.1	67.1	-	65.9	74.7	28.4	58.1	11.6
Apr-Jun 2008	52.5	67.1	-	61.9	75.6	27.2	57.9	9.8
Jul-Sep 2008	53.0	68.1	-	64.6	77.1	25.7	55.1	8.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

¹The denominator equals all persons in the relevant age group, - denotes the sample size was too small²Working age is defined as 16-59 years for females and 16-64 years for males³Pension age is defined as 60 years or over for females and 65 or over for males

Table 9.6					
Car driver: journeys per person per year by gender and age					Percentage
Gender and age	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07
Males:					
16-29	39	36	35	37	39
30-59	67	67	67	67	66
60+	62	63	64	65	66
all adult males	61	60	60	61	61
Females:					
16-29	39	36	33	32	34
30-59	58	58	60	61	62
60+	28	30	31	33	35
all adult females	48	48	49	50	51
all adults	54	54	54	55	56

Source: Travel Survey for Northern Ireland

Table 9.7					
Car passenger: journeys per person per year by gender and age					Percentage
Gender and age	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07
Males:					
16-29	20	22	23	21	21
30-59	7	7	7	7	7
60+	8	7	9	9	9
all adult males	10	10	10	10	10
Females:					
16-29	26	25	25	26	27
30-59	18	19	17	17	16
60+	37	37	36	37	37
all adult females	23	24	23	23	22
all adults	17	17	17	17	17

Source: Travel Survey for Northern Ireland

Table 9.8					
Citybus: journeys per person per year by gender and age					Percentage
Gender and age	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07
Males:					
16-29	2	1	1	1	1
30-59	1	1	0	0	0
60+	1	1	1	1	0
all adult males	1	1	1	1	1
Females:					
16-29	2	2	2	2	1
30-59	1	1	1	1	0
60+	2	2	1	1	1
all adult females	1	1	1	1	1
all adults	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Travel Survey for Northern Ireland

Table 9.9					
Ulsterbus: journeys per person per year by gender and age					Percentage
Gender and age	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07
Males:					
16-29	6	6	6	6	6
30-59	1	1	1	1	2
60+	2	2	2	1	1
all adult males	2	2	2	2	2
Females:					
16-29	5	6	7	7	7
30-59	1	1	1	1	2
60+	3	3	3	3	3
all adult females	2	3	3	3	3
all adults	2	2	2	2	3

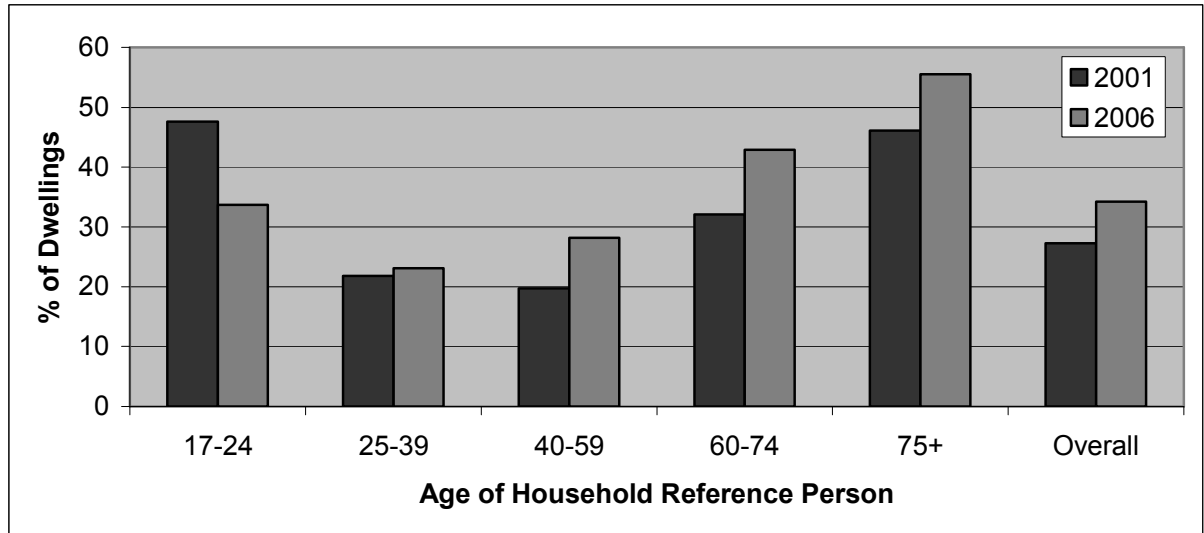
Source: Travel Survey for Northern Ireland

10. Fuel Poverty

The definition of a fuel poor household is one needing to spend in excess of 10 per cent of its household income on all fuel use to achieve a satisfactory standard of warmth (21°C in the main living area and 18°C in other occupied rooms). Fuel Poverty assesses the ability to meet all domestic energy costs including space and water heating, cooking, lights and appliances.

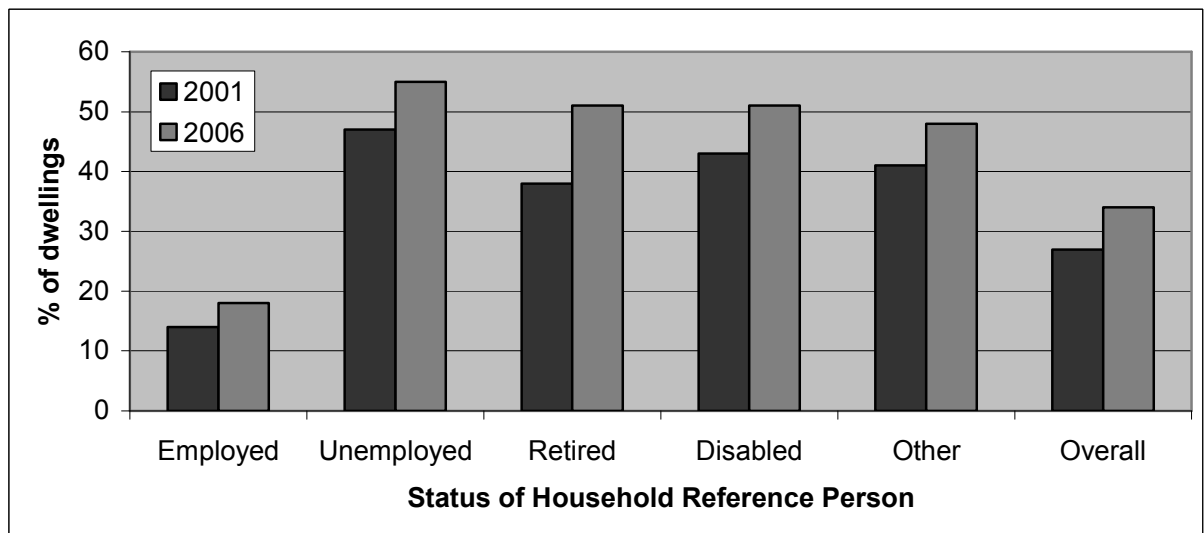
- In 2006, household reference persons aged between 60 and 74 (43%) and 75 plus (56%) were more likely to be living in Fuel Poverty, compared to younger age-groups. (Table 10.2)
- Half (51%) of all households that were fuel poor were headed by household reference persons aged 60 or more in 2006, up from 49 per cent in 2001.
- A very high proportion of lone older (62%) households were in Fuel Poverty in 2006. This was an increase of 10 percentage points since 2001. (Table 10.2)
- Around one-half of retired households were living in Fuel Poverty. (Table 10.2)
- More than one-half (54%) of households living in older dwellings (pre 1919) were in Fuel Poverty (Over 41% of these properties had a HRP aged 60 or over). (Table 10.4)
- Forty three per cent of households living in isolated rural areas were in Fuel Poverty (41% of these properties had a HRP aged 60 or over). (Table 10.6)

Figure 10.1 Households in fuel poverty and age of HRP, 2001-2006



Source: House Conditions Survey, 2006

Figure 10.2 Households in fuel poverty and employment status of HRP, 2001-2006



Source: House Conditions Survey, 2006

Table 10.1		
Percentage in Fuel poverty and annual (gross) household income , 2001-2006		
Gross annual household income	2001	2006
Less than £7,000	68	75
£7,000 - £9,999	46	59
£10,000 - £14,999	19	41
£15,000 - £19,999	11	26
£20,000 - £29,999	3	8
£30,000 or more	<1	3
Overall rate	27	34

Source: House Conditions Survey, 2006

Table 10.2		
Fuel poverty by key household characteristics		Percentage
Household characteristics	Not in fuel poverty	In fuel poverty
<u>Age of HRP</u>		
17 - 24	66.3	33.7
25 - 39	76.9	23.1
40 - 59	71.8	28.2
60 - 74	57.1	42.9
75+	44.5	55.5
<u>Household type</u>		
Lone Adult	54.3	45.7
Two Adults	79.7	20.3
Small Family	78.4	21.6
Large Family	78.9	21.1
Large Adult	87.3	12.7
Two Older	59.8	40.2
Lone Older	38	62
Lone Parent	51.7	48.3
<u>Employment status</u>		
Employed	81.9	18.1
Unemployed	45	55
Retired	49.4	50.6
Permanently sick/disabled	49.1	50.9
Other	51.8	48.2
<u>Gross income</u>		
Less than £7,000	24.7	75.3
£7,000 - £9,999	40.6	59.4
£10,000 - £14,999	59.0	41.0
£15,000 - £19,999	74.1	25.9
£20,000 - £29,999	91.6	8.4
£30,000 or more	96.7	3.3

Source: House Conditions Survey, 2006

Table 10.3**Age of HRP - dwelling age pre-1919**

Age	Number	Percentage
17 - 24	3,850	4.0
25 - 39	20,390	21.4
40 - 59	31,650	33.3
60 - 74	23,810	25.0
75+	15,460	16.2
Total	95,160	100

Source: House Conditions Survey, 2006

Table 10.4**Dwelling age - fuel poverty****Percentage**

	Not in fuel poverty	In fuel poverty
Pre 1919	45.6	54.4
1919-1944	58.6	41.4
1945-1964	61.8	38.2
1965-1980	67.8	32.2
Post 1980	78.9	21.1
Total	65.8	34.2

Source: House Conditions Survey, 2006

Table 10.5**Age of HRP - isolated rural**

	Number	Percentage
17 - 24	940	1.0
25 - 39	16,520	17.7
40 - 59	37,730	40.3
60 - 74	24,770	26.5
75+	13,590	14.5
Total	93,550	100

Source: House Conditions Survey, 2006

Table 10.6		
Dwelling location - fuel poverty	Percentage	
	Not in fuel poverty	In fuel poverty
BMA	66.4	33.6
District town/Other town	68.1	31.9
Total urban	67.2	32.8
Small rural settlement	67.3	32.7
Isolated rural	57.1	42.9
Total rural	62.3	37.7
Total	65.8	34.2

Source: House Conditions Survey, 2006

11. Crime

- Older people aged 75 and over represented the group least likely to believe they may be victims of crime in the coming year. (Table 11.1)
- Younger people (aged 16-29) are much less likely than older people (aged 60+) to report that 'fear of crime' is greatly affecting their quality of life (1% v 6%). (Table 11.2)

Table 11.1**Perceptions of the risks of victimisation by personal characteristics 2007/08 ¹**

Age and gender	% saying very / fairly likely they will be a victim in the next year				
	Burglary	Theft of a car ²	Theft from a car ²	Being mugged and robbed	Physical attack by stranger
Age (3 Groups)					
16 - 29	15	18	19	10	13
30 - 59	17	19	19	8	8
60+	14	19	18	8	7
Age (7 groups)					
16 - 24	14	17	19	11	15
25 - 34	16	19	21	9	11
35 - 44	17	19	20	8	9
45 - 54	16	18	17	9	7
55 - 64	20	23	21	8	8
65 - 74	16	19	17	10	8
75+	9	13	12	5	4
Men					
	15	18	18	8	10
16 - 24	13	16	21	10	18
25 - 34	13	19	19	8	11
35 - 44	15	18	21	8	10
45 - 54	15	17	14	9	7
55 - 64	22	24	22	7	10
65 - 74	15	18	17	7	8
75+	12	15	10	6	3
Women					
	16	20	19	9	8
16 - 24	15	19	17	12	11
25 - 34	19	20	22	11	11
35 - 44	18	20	19	8	8
45 - 54	16	19	20	9	8
55 - 64	18	22	20	8	6
65 - 74	16	21	17	12	8
75+	7	11	14	4	4
All	16	19	19	9	9

Source: Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2007/08

1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

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

Table 11.2			
Perception of the effect of 'fear of crime' on quality of life¹			Percentage
	Minimal	Moderate	Great
Age (3 Groups)			
16 - 29	69	30	1
30 - 59	63	32	5
60+	62	32	6
Age (7 groups)			
16 - 24	68	31	1
25 - 34	68	29	3
35 - 44	61	35	4
45 - 54	64	30	7
55 - 64	62	33	5
65 - 74	62	33	5
75+	62	32	6
Men			
	67	29	3
16 - 24	73	27	0
25 - 34	72	25	3
35 - 44	66	32	2
45 - 54	67	28	5
55 - 64	65	32	4
65 - 74	62	33	5
75+	65	32	4
Women			
	61	34	6
16 - 24	63	35	2
25 - 34	65	32	3
35 - 44	57	38	5
45 - 54	60	31	8
55 - 64	60	33	7
65 - 74	62	33	6
75+	60	32	8
All			
	64	32	4

Source: Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2007/08; 1. Results exclude don't knows and refusals.

12. Impact of an Aging Population

To illustrate the potential impact of the aging population on a selection of the indicators contained in this report, the current population estimates were adjusted with age group appropriate population inflators derived from published population projections.

These adjustments have been made on a Ceteris Paribus (all other things being equal) basis and are intended entirely for illustration purposes. On that basis, the calculations indicate that:

- The number of people aged 60 and over experiencing longstanding illness could increase from the current estimate of 206,010 to 282,900 in 2021 and 346,500 in 2031;
- The number of people aged 60 and over with mobility difficulties could increase from 62,130 to 85,300 in 2021 and 104,500 in 2031;
- The number of people aged 60 and over reporting a consultation with a GP in the previous 14 days could increase from 65,400 to 89,800 in 2021 and 110,000 in 2031;
- The number of care places could rise from 3,706 to 5,300 in 2021 and 6,700 in 2031;
- Those aged 65 and over in receipt of home help services could increase from 18,562 to 26,400 in 2021 and 33,400 in 2031;
- The number of carers aged 60 and over could increase from 39,240 to 53,900 in 2021 and 66,000 in 2031;

- The number of those living alone aged 60 and over could rise from 52,320 to 71,800 in 2021 and 88,000 in 2031;
- The number of people in receipt of retirement pension (based on males aged 65 and over and females aged 60 and over) could increase from 91,560 to 127,300 in 2021 and 159,300 in 2031;
- On the basis of current estimates, the numbers of pensioners in poverty (BHC) could rise from 74,500 to 103,600 in 2021 and 129,600 in 2031;
- The number of people aged 60 and over in fuel poverty could rise from 154,910 to 214,000 in 2021 and 264,000 in 2031.

Table 12.1**Ceteris Paribus projections**

Characteristic	Current estimate	Current number	Projected number (2021)	Projected number (2031)
Population figures for age 60+		327,000	449,000	550,000
Longstanding illness 60+	63%	206,010	282,900	346,500
Mobility difficulties 60+	19%	62,130	85,300	104,500
Consultations with GP in prev 14 days 60+	20%	65,400	89,800	110,000
Care Places	~	3,706	5,300	6,700
Receipt of home help service 65+	~	18,562	26,400	33,400
Carers 60+	12%	39,240	53,900	66,000
Number living alone 60+	16%	52,320	71,800	88,000
Number in receipt of retirement pension	28%	91,560	127,300	159,300
Pensioners in poverty BHC	28%	74,500	103,600	129,600
Pensioners in poverty AHC	21%	56,900	79,100	99,000
Pensioners in fuel poverty 60-74	43%	93,310	122,200	142,800
Pensioners in fuel poverty 75+	56%	61,600	91,800	121,400