NI: IN PROFILE

Key statistics on Northern Ireland

3 March 2021
Chief Executive’s Foreword

It gives me great pleasure to present the latest NI: IN PROFILE resource pack of key statistics covering a range of areas of life in Northern Ireland.

2020 was a year in which the importance of data was brought into sharp focus. The emergence of the Coronavirus crisis has seen an increased demand for timely data on existing topics such as on deaths, the labour market, the economy and trade as well as demand for robust data on the pandemic itself and its impact on all aspects of life as we knew it.

Like many organisations, NISRA moved swiftly to reshape how the work gets done, putting in place new processes for death registrations, producing new analysis and collecting new data at great speed. Face-to-face interviewing moved to telephone interviews, businesses were facing unprecedented disruption and new data sources were developed and accessed to provide insight.

Many of the changes we have had to make over the past year will stay with us. In meeting the ever increasing demand for sound evidence, we will take full advantage of the availability of new data sources, enabling legislation and technology, whilst maintaining quality and seeking to do this more quickly and cost effectively.

In the year ahead the Agency will be delivering the 2021 Census. The Census form is very easy to complete, taking less than 20 minutes per household and the results will help determine resources for the next ten years. Census 2021 is a digital-first census, which means that we will be encouraging people to respond online if they can.

Census Day is 21 March, but you don’t have to wait until then, once you receive your Census pack through the post, simply visit www.census.gov.uk/ni with your access code in your letter to complete your household information.

SIOBHAN CAREY
Chief Executive & Registrar General
NI: IN PROFILE is a resource pack of key statistics covering a range of areas of life in Northern Ireland. The pack brings together a variety of data into a single place and will be of interest to a broad audience, including policy makers in the public and private sector, businesses, students and academics, schools and the general public.

Statistics have primarily been sourced from across the Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency, however where official statistics are not available statistics from other sources have been included. The pack is intended to provide a high-level statistical summary of life in Northern Ireland and you will note that it does not include detailed commentary. If you wish to delve further into the detail of a particular statistic, you are encouraged to follow the links provided. Data may also be available at smaller geographies through NISRA’s Neighbourhood Information Service, NINIS.

Thanks are due to those NISRA statisticians working across all government departments who advised on the most appropriate statistics to include within their own area of expertise. NISRA would also like to extend its thanks to the members of the general public and businesses who have contributed to the provision of the statistics through their participation in the various surveys that the Agency conducts - without your participation and co-operation the provision of this resource pack would not be possible.

The pack is available from the NISRA website. In the interests of continuous improvement and adding value, NISRA is keen to hear your feedback on NI: IN PROFILE and would appreciate any comments you may have (please e-mail comments to Niall.O’Neill@nisra.gov.uk).

Niall O’Neill,
Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency,
Colby House,
Stranmillis Court,
Belfast, BT9 5RR

www.nisra.gov.uk
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**POPULATION**

**Population growing – currently stands at 1.89 million.**
- Growth is mainly due to natural change (births-deaths). Net migration is a smaller factor.
- Population is ageing; the 1960s baby-boom will drive faster ageing in the next decade.
- In just 7 years time we are projected to have more older people (65+) than children.
- There are currently 27 people aged 65+ for every 100 people of working age; this is projected to be 42 in 2043.
- The fertility rate among women aged under 30 has more than halved since the mid-1970s.

**Total Population**

It took around 150 years for the population to return to the pre-famine level.

**NI: IN PROFILE**

• Growth is mainly due to natural change (births-deaths). Net migration is a smaller factor.
• Population is ageing; the 1960s baby-boom will drive faster ageing in the next decade.
• In just 7 years time we are projected to have more older people (65+) than children.
• There are currently 27 people aged 65+ for every 100 people of working age; this is projected to be 42 in 2043.
• The fertility rate among women aged under 30 has more than halved since the mid-1970s.

**Components of Population Change**

- **Mid-2018 to Mid-2019**
  - Births: 22,600
  - Deaths: 15,300
  - In Migration: 25,600
  - Out Migration: 20,800

**DID YOU KNOW?** Net migration is inward minus outward migration (includes migration to/from ROI, rest of the UK, rest of the world). Natural change is births minus deaths.

**Live births per 1,000 women**

- 2019: 117.2
- 2009: 93.8
- 1979: 62.9
- 1984: 70.2
- 1994: 62.6
- 2004: 54.3

**Fertility Rate of Women aged 15-44**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1999</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Rate for age 15 includes births at younger ages and for age 44 includes births at older ages.

**DID YOU KNOW?** Other Causes: There were 1,942 deaths due to Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias in 2019; 12.3% of all deaths. In 2009, there were 713 deaths (4.9%).

**Proportion of Deaths by Cause of Death**

- **Circulatory Diseases**
- **Cancer**
- **Respiratory Diseases**
- **Other Causes**
- **External Causes**

**DID YOU KNOW?** Deaths from circulatory disease (e.g. heart attack and stroke) have more than halved since the early 1980s.

**Proportion of Deaths by Category**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Circulatory Diseases</th>
<th>Cancer</th>
<th>Respiratory Diseases</th>
<th>Other Causes</th>
<th>External Causes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note there was a change of coding framework from ICD-9 to ICD-10 in 2001.

One in five people have a disability or limiting long-term illness.

- 12% of people provide unpaid care to someone with a health problem, disability, or problems due to old age.
- One in three households have a dependent child.
- Three in five people live in an urban area.
- The number of marriages in NI has reduced by 41% since 1970.
- 25th August is the most popular day for marriages, with around 53 on that day on average over the past 15 years. 7th July was the second most popular day (52).

Population by Local Government District and urban/rural region, 2019

Source: 2019 Mid-year Population Estimates for NI
Population characteristics (from 2011 Census)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-15</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-24</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married (including civil partnerships)</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated/Divorced/Widowed</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion/Religion brought up in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestant or Other Christian</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestant or Other Christian</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Identity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Only</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Only</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Irish Only</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Identity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Only</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Only</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability/Long-term Illness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent Children (% of households)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide Unpaid Care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2011 Census, % of population unless otherwise stated

DID YOU KNOW? NISRA incorporates the General Register Office (GRO) for NI. The GRO is responsible for the administration of the marriage and civil partnership law along with the registration of births, deaths, adoptions and gender recognition. GRO is also responsible for the maintenance of registration records and the production of certificates for these events.
**Number of households continues to increase (703,300 in 2011).**

- Households are predominantly occupied by one or two people.
- Two in three households are owner occupied (outright or with a mortgage).
- Private renting accounts for almost one in seven of all households.
- Around 80,000 older people (65+) live on their own.
- Around one in five people live in a household with an income below the relative poverty threshold (before housing costs).

Total Households

- 1951 Total Households 337,600
- 1961 Average Size 3.91

**Total Households – Average Household Size**

- 1951 Total Households 337,600
- 1961 Average Size 3.91
- 1971
- 1981
- 1991
- 2001
- 2011 Total Households 703,300
- 2011 Average Size 2.54
- 2021
- 2031
- 2041 projected total: 813,800
- 2041 projected average size: 2.42

Source: [2011 Census](https://www.nisra.gov.uk), [2016-based Household projections](https://www.nisra.gov.uk)
### Household Composition from Census, 2011 (Total = 703,300 households)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1951</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Children</td>
<td>92,800 (13%)</td>
<td>92,800 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent Children</td>
<td>219,100 (31%)</td>
<td>244,500 (35%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All non-dependent children</td>
<td>96,300 (14%)</td>
<td>90,800 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All 65+</td>
<td>46,800 (7%)</td>
<td>53,700 (8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Family Households</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>118,300 (17%)</td>
<td>121,400 (17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All 65+</td>
<td>78,100 (11%)</td>
<td>81,700 (12%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Person Households</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Households</td>
<td>51,800 (7%)</td>
<td>54,200 (8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [2011 Census](#)

### Household Tenure from Census, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owner Occupied</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owns outright</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owns with a mortgage or loan</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared ownership</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Executive</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Association</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lives rent free</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [2011 Census](#)

### Distribution of Household Size (1951 and 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>1951</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5+ People</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [NI Census](#)

### Average* Weekly Household Income in 2018/19 prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Level</th>
<th>2002/03</th>
<th>2018/19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£250</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£300</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£350</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£400</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£430</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£450</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£500</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Median equivalised income. (B/AHC: Before/After Housing Costs)

**Relative Poverty threshold= 60% median UK income. Absolute Poverty threshold= 60% of inflation adjusted median UK income in 2010/11**

Source: [Family Resources Survey - HBAI](#)
**House prices continue upward trend, having bottomed out in 2013.**

- Number of loans granted to first time buyers increasing year on year.
- Private new builds are at around half the level seen before the property market crash.
- Number of households on the social housing waiting list in ‘housing stress’ continues to rise.

**House Price Index**

DID YOU KNOW? The House Price Index provides a measure of change in the price of a standardised residential property sold in NI.

Source: [Land & Property Services](#)
**NI: IN PROFILE**

**Total Housing Stock**

- **2008**: 728,341
- **2020**: 807,812

**2020 Housing Stock by Type**
- **Detached**: 28%
- **Semi-Detached**: 25%
- **Terrace**: 36%
- **Apartment**: 11%

**Source**: Land & Property Services

**Number of Households in Housing Stress, at 31 March**

- **2002/03**: 13,042
- **2019/20**: 27,745

**DID YOU KNOW?** Those on the Housing Executive waiting list with 30 or more points under the Common Selection Scheme are deemed to be in ‘Housing Stress’.

**Source**: NI Housing Executive via DfC Housing Statistics

**New Dwelling Completions**

- **Total**: 7,425
- **Private**: 6,781
- **Social Housing**: 644

**Source**: District Council Building Control via DfC Housing Statistics

**Loans for House Purchase**

- **All loans**: 26,800
- **First time buyers**: 10,800
- **Home movers**: 7,000

**Source**: DfC Housing Statistics
**ECONOMY**

**NI: IN PROFILE**

*Economic output had not recovered to pre-2007/08 recession levels before COVID-19 shock.*

- Sales by local companies worth £68.4 billion, £21.7 billion to customers outside NI.
- The service sector accounts for 73% of Gross Value Added (GVA), manufacturing contributes 15%.
- 9 in 10 local businesses have fewer than 10 employees.
- Just over half of all employees work in a business with 250 or more staff.

Source: [NI Composite Economic Index](#)
NI: IN PROFILE

Gross Value Added (Balanced Approach) by Industry, 2018, £ million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>£0</th>
<th>£1,000</th>
<th>£2,000</th>
<th>£3,000</th>
<th>£4,000</th>
<th>£5,000</th>
<th>£6,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate activities</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human health and social work activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Public administration and defence</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</td>
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<td>Water supply; sewerage and waste management</td>
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<td>Other service activities</td>
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<td>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</td>
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<td>Mining and quarrying</td>
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<td>Activities of households</td>
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</table>

Source: ONS Regional GVA (Balanced approach)

DID YOU KNOW? Gross Value Added (GVA) measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector.

Total Gross Value Added (GVA) (Balanced Approach) £ billion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>£0</th>
<th>£1,000</th>
<th>£2,000</th>
<th>£3,000</th>
<th>£4,000</th>
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</table>

Source: ONS Regional GVA (Balanced approach) 2016 money value

Sales of Goods and Services by Destination, £ billion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>£0</th>
<th>£1,000</th>
<th>£2,000</th>
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<td>NI</td>
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<td>External Sales</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Broad Economy Sales and Exports Statistics

VAT/PAYE Businesses by Employment Size, 2020 (Base: 76,090)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Size</th>
<th>Count</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-49</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-249</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250+</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 in 10 businesses have fewer than 10 employees

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register

Employees by Business Employment Size, 2019 (Base: 773,960)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Size</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-49</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-249</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250+</td>
<td>51%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Half of all employees work in large businesses (250+ employees)

Source: Business Register & Employment Survey
Labour market indicators moving in a positive direction over long-term.

- 28% of people aged 16-64 are economically inactive.
- Average full-time employee earns £529 per week.
- A quarter of jobs pay less than the Real Living Wage*.
- Long-term increase in jobs since 2007/08 economic downturn driven by service sector. 9,520 fewer construction jobs compared with 2007.

Payrolled employees from HMRC Pay As You Earn Real Time Information System, Seasonally Adjusted, July 2014 to January 2021

Source: HMRC via NISRA Labour Market Report

* £9.30 – set by Living Wage Foundation (2019/20). Based on hourly earnings excluding overtime and shift premium
**LABOUR MARKET**

**NI: IN PROFILE**

**Median Gross Weekly Earnings**

- **Current Prices**: £442.6
- **Constant Prices**: £528.6

**Median Gross Weekly Earnings**

- **Full-time employees**
  - **Current Prices**: £200
  - **Constant Prices**: £300
  - **Current and Constant Prices**: £400
  - **Current and Constant Prices**: £500

**Median Gross Weekly Earnings**

- **Full-time employees**
  - **Current Prices**: £286.7
  - **Constant Prices**: £528.6

**LFS Employment and Economic Inactivity Rates (16-64)**

- **Employment**: 69.4%
- **Economic Inactivity**: 30.5%

**LFS Employment and Economic Inactivity Rates (16-64)**

- **Employment**: 69.4%
- **Economic Inactivity**: 30.5%

**Gross Hourly Earnings Distribution, 1999 – 2020**

**Did You Know?**

- Economically inactive people are not in employment but do not meet the definition of unemployment because they have not been seeking work within the four weeks prior to being surveyed and/or they are unable to start work within the next two weeks. This group includes all those who are looking after a home, long-term sick or disabled, students and retired.

**Did You Know?**

- In April 2020, 10% of jobs paid below the National Living/ Minimum Wages. However, more than 90% of those below these rates were on furlough rates of pay.

**Source:**

- **Labour Force Survey**
- **Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings**
- **Quarterly Employment Survey**
- **ASHE Low Pay Analysis**
12% of people claim Disability Living Allowance/Personal Independence Payment.
- The number of people claiming an unemployment related benefit increased sharply following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The majority of households receiving Universal Credit were single person (without children) households (56%).
- There were approximately 62,000 in-work families receiving working tax credit in 2018/19.

**Claimants of Key Benefits, November 2020**

- **State Pension**: 298,750
- **Pension Credit**: 77,260
- **Employment and Support Allowance**: 116,650
- **Universal Credit**: 118,510
- **Income Support**: 20,550
- **Jobseeker’s Allowance**: 11,990
- **Personal Independence Payment**: 151,530
- **Disability Living Allowance**: 77,600
- **Carer’s Allowance**: 75,610
- **Attendance Allowance**: 52,820

**Average Weekly Payment**
- **State Pension**: £158.93
- **Pension Credit**: £68.98
- **Employment and Support Allowance**: £145.93 per month
- **Universal Credit**: £710 per month
- **Income Support**: £79.70
- **Jobseeker’s Allowance**: £79.75
- **Personal Independence Payment**: £114.05
- **Disability Living Allowance**: £100.89
- **Carer’s Allowance**: £67.10
- **Attendance Allowance**: £80.02

*Figures typically refer to claimants although Personal Independence Payment figures refer to claims in payment, Pension Credit refers to beneficiaries (claimants and partners) and Universal Credit refers to households.

**At November 2020. Not all claimants are in paid receipt of a benefit.

Source: DfC Benefits Statistics Summary
NI: IN PROFILE

Unemployment Related Benefit - Experimental Claimant Count

These are experimental statistics. They include people claiming Jobseeker’s Allowance plus those Universal Credit claimants who were claiming principally for the reason of being unemployed. Some claimants are wholly unemployed and seeking work, while others may be employed but with low earnings that make them eligible for unemployment related benefit support.

Source: Claimant Count

Universal Credit: Households (in Payment) by Family Type, November 2020

Source: DfC Benefits Statistics Summary

Claimants by Type of Disability Benefit, to November 2020

*Personal Independence Payment (PIP) replaced Working Age DLA in June 2016

Source: DfC Benefits Statistics Summary

In-work Families Receiving Working Tax Credit (WTC)/ Child Tax Credit (CTC), 2018/19

Source: HMRC - Child and Working Tax Credits Statistics
Proportion of working age adults with a degree has tripled since the late 1990s.

- Proportion of working age adults with no formal qualifications remains high, but has halved over the past two decades.
- Educational attainment of school leavers is increasing; 71% of children leave school with five or more GCSEs (A*-C) including English and Maths. Two in five leave school with three or more A levels (A*-C).
- Number of primary school pupils up 12% on ten years ago.
- Proportion of pupils at grammar schools has increased over the long-term.

Qualifications of School Leavers

- At least 5 GCSEs A*-C incl English and Maths: 70.8%
- 3+ A-levels A*-C: 41.0%

Links to statistics
- DE School leavers Statistics
- DE School Enrolment Statistics
- Labour Force Survey
- DfE Higher & Further Education Statistics

Source: DE School Leavers Statistics
**NI: IN PROFILE**

In the UK overall, 7.9% of people aged 16-64 had no qualifications (2019). In Northern Ireland it was 13.6%. Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

**EDUCATION**

**Primary School Enrolments**
- 184,600 in 2010/11, 154,500 in 2020/21

**Post-Primary School Enrolments**
- 143,300 in 2010/11, 148,900 in 2020/21
- 87,500 (61%) Non-grammar
- 55,800 (39%) Grammar
- 84,500 (57%) Non-grammar
- 64,400 (43%) Grammar

**Highest Level of Qualifications, 16-64**
- 31.6% No Qualifications
- 12.1% Degree or higher

**NI Domiciled Students Enrolled at UK Higher Education Institutions**
- 63,000 Total

**Enrolments* - NI Further Education Colleges**
- 199,600 Total
- 148,000 Total

*Note that students may be enrolled on more than one course and may, therefore, be counted as 2+ enrolments. Includes ROI domiciled students.

Source: DfE Further Education Statistics

Source: DE School Enrolment Statistics

Source: Labour Force Survey

Source: DfE Higher Education Statistics

Source: DfE Further Education Statistics

Source: DfE School Enrolment Statistics
Quarter of journeys made by walking, cycling or public transport.

- Proportion of households with two or more cars/vans has more than quadrupled since the early 1970s.
- Long-term increase in rail and Metro travel, while the number of Ulsterbus journeys has declined.
- People killed or seriously injured on roads has fallen by more than 70% since the 1970s.
- Air passenger traffic had tripled over the 30 years prior to the pandemic. Provisional figures for 2020 show an unprecedented downturn.

Source: NI Census, Continuous Household Survey (survey data represented by dotted line)
NI: IN PROFILE

% of Journeys Made by Walking, Cycling or Public Transport


Source: Travel Survey for Northern Ireland

Public Transport Passenger Journeys (millions)

Source: DfI Transport Statistics

People Killed and Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Collisions

Source: PSNI RTC Statistics

Air Transport – Passenger Traffic

Source: Civil Aviation Authority, NISRA Tourism Statistics

Ports Traffic

Source: NI Ports Traffic
**Life expectancy rising over the long-term and gender gap closing.**
- 22 prescription items on average per person in 2020 - compared with 14 items per person in 2000.
- 840,000 attendances at emergency care departments, 292,000 inpatient admissions and 305,000 day cases in 2019/20.
- Over 320,000 people (around 1 in 6 in NI) are waiting for a first outpatient appointment, 2.5 times higher than 10 years ago.
- Around one in five people have a high GHQ12 score which could indicate a mental health problem.

**Links to statistics**
- ONS
- Health Survey NI
- DoH Hospital Statistics
- NISRA - Cause of Death Statistics
- BSO Prescription Cost Analysis

**NI: IN PROFILE**

**Gender Gap:**
- 6.4 years
- 3.8 years

**DID YOU KNOW?** Statisticians in the Department of Health produce official estimates of life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy for Northern Ireland alongside a comprehensive analysis of the variation in life expectancy across time, deprivation, gender and geographical areas.

*Source: Department of Health*
**NI: IN PROFILE**

### Prescriptions: Number of Items & Cost Excluding Discount

- **2005/06**
  - Number of Items: 23.4
  - Cost (£m): £245.1
- **2019/20**
  - Number of Items: 42.3
  - Cost (£m): £400

*Not adjusted for inflation.*

Source: BSO Prescription Cost Analysis

### Attendance at Emergency Care Departments

- **Attendances**
  - 2005/06: 800,000
  - 2019/20: 839,700

Source: DoH Hospital Statistics

### % Population with Possible Mental Health Problem

- **2001**
  - 141
- **2019**
  - 192

DID YOU KNOW? Those scoring 4 or more on the 12 item General Health Questionnaire (GHQ12) are considered to be showing signs of a possible mental health problem.

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland

### Suicide – Intentional Self-Harm

- **2005/06**
  - Inpatients: 305,300
  - Day Cases: 292,100
- **2019/20**
  - Inpatients: 296,500
  - Day Cases: 296,500

DID YOU KNOW? NISRA is working with the Coroners Service in relation to a quality issue identified in the NI Suicide deaths data series. This affects the period 2015 to 2018. See Guidance Note.

Source: NISRA - Cause of Death Statistics

### Average Number of Available and Occupied Beds

- **2005/06**
  - Average Available Beds: 8,238
  - Average Occupied Beds: 4,829
  - Occupancy: 83.6%
- **2019/20**
  - Average Available Beds: 6,884
  - Average Occupied Beds: 5,780
  - Occupancy: 83.6%

Source: DoH Hospital Statistics

### Admissions of Inpatients and Day Cases & Average Inpatient Length of Stay

- **2005/06**
  - Inpatients: 300,000
  - Average Inpatient Length of Stay: 8.5 days
  - Day Cases: 250,900
  - Average Day Case Length of Stay: 6 days
- **2019/20**
  - Inpatients: 305,300
  - Average Inpatient Length of Stay: 10 days
  - Day Cases: 292,100
  - Average Day Case Length of Stay: 8 days

Source: DoH Hospital Statistics
Crime levels have been falling over the long-term.

- Although widely accepted that there is under-reporting, domestic abuse crimes recorded by police are increasing and account for 17% of all recorded crime in 2019/20.
- Sectarian crimes have fallen considerably since recording by police began in 2005.
- Prison population stands at around 1,500 people.

**Households / Adults Victims of Crime Once or More**

DID YOU KNOW? This crime prevalence rate is one of 49 indicators in the wellbeing framework which underpins the draft Programme for Government and NICS Outcomes Delivery Plan. The latest position in relation to all indicators in the wellbeing framework is available at this link.

Source: DOJ NI Safe Community Survey
**NI: IN PROFILE**

**Police Recorded Crime (excl Fraud)**
Rate per 1,000 Population

**Police Recorded Hate Crime**

**Cases Resulting in Conviction at Court or Out of Court Disposal**

**Average Daily Prison Population**

**Reoffending Rate**

---

**DID YOU KNOW?** There were 10 domestic abuse crimes per 1,000 population recorded by the police in 2019/20. 10 years ago, there were 6 domestic abuse crimes recorded per 1,000 population.

Source: PSNI Domestic Abuse Statistics

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**DID YOU KNOW?**
There were 33,815 people in the 2010/11 cohort and 5,646 reoffended within a year (16.7%). There has been a steady decrease since then in both the cohort and number reoffending with figures of 20,407 and 3,884 (19.0%) respectively in 2017/18.

Source: DOJ Adult and Youth Reoffending

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*Calendar year data prior to 2018/19
Source: DOJ Prison Population Statistics
**Number of farms has fallen substantially over the long-term.**

- Most farms are very small and unlikely to provide full-time employment or an adequate income solely from farming.
- The number of farmers has reduced by around a third since the early 1980s.
- Four in five farms are cattle and sheep farms. Cattle and sheep accounts for around a quarter of agricultural output.
- Dairy accounts for one in ten farms but contributes almost a third of agricultural output.
- A small proportion of farms depend mainly on cropping (5%).
- Agriculture accounts for 1.3% of total Gross Value Added (GVA).

**Links to statistics**
- DAERA Agriculture Census
- DAERA Statistical Review
- DAERA Agricultural Incomes

*Pre 1997 figures are estimates (based on combining overlapping series)

Source: [DAERA Agriculture Census](#)
**NI: IN PROFILE**

**DID YOU KNOW?**

**Farm Business Size, 2019**

- % Farms
  - Very small (<1 SLU*): 77%
  - Small (1-2 SLU*): 11%
  - Medium (2-3 SLU*): 5%
  - Large (3+ SLU*): 7%

*Standard Labour Units

Source: [DAERA Agriculture Census](https://www.daera.gsi.gov.uk)

**Farm Business Type, 2019**

- Cereals/ General Cropping/Horticulture: 5%
- Dairy: 10%
- Cattle and sheep: 79%
- Pigs/ Poultry: 3%
- mixed/ other: 3%

Source: [DAERA Agriculture Census](https://www.daera.gsi.gov.uk)

**Farm Labour Force**

- 1981: 30,813
- 2019: 45,278
- Farmers: 16,334
- Spouses: 6,174
- Other Workers: 6,700

Source: [DAERA Agriculture Census](https://www.daera.gsi.gov.uk)

**Total Income From Farming (TIFF) in Nominal and Real Terms,**

DID YOU KNOW? TIFF represents the return on own labour, management input and own capital invested for all those with an entrepreneurial involvement in farming. Provisional figures indicate that TIFF was £290 million in 2019.

Source: [DAERA Agricultural Incomes](https://www.daera.gsi.gov.uk)

**Gross Output of NI Agriculture, 2019**

(Total=£2.15 bn)

- Cattle: £427.0m
- Milk: £654.5m
- Sheep: £65.6m
- Poultry: £309.5m
- Eggs: £108.4m
- Pigs: £179.2m
- Horticulture: £101.3m
- Crops: £70.8m
- Other: £232.7m

Source: [DAERA Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture](https://www.daera.gsi.gov.uk)
**Greenhouse gas emissions have fallen over the long-term.**

- Two-thirds of emissions are from agriculture, transport and energy supply sectors.
- Approaching half of our electricity consumption is from renewable sources – predominantly wind generated.
- Household recycling has risen steadily over the last decade – just over half of household waste is recycled.

**Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector, 2018**

- **Agriculture** 27.4%
- **Transport** 22.9%
- **Energy Supply** 15.1%
- **Residential** 14.1%
- **Business** 12.1%
- **Waste Management** 4.0%
- **Land Use Change** 2.7%
- **Industrial Process** 0.9%
- **Public** 0.8%

Source: DAERA Northern Ireland greenhouse gas inventory
**NI: IN PROFILE**

**Mean Annual Temperature**

Ten year average temperature (°C)

Source: Armagh Observatory via DAERA Environmental Statistics

**% Electricity Consumption from Renewable Sources**

DID YOU KNOW? The vast majority of renewable electricity generated within NI is from wind (85%).

Source: DfE Electricity Consumption and Renewable Generation Statistics

**Household Waste Recycling Rate**

Source: DAERA Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics

**Air Quality: Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Concentration at Monitored Urban Roadside Locations**

Source: DAERA Environmental Statistics

**Water Quality: Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (SRP) in Rivers**

Source: DAERA Environmental Statistics
‘Superfast’ broadband available to nine in ten premises, although availability is lower in rural areas.

- 85% of households have broadband access. Uptake of broadband technology has been rapid (three-fold increase in fourteen years).
- 11% of adults have never used the internet - internet use declines markedly with age.
- Around half of those aged 70 and over used the internet in the last three months.

DID YOU KNOW? OFCOM produces statistics on the availability of ‘superfast’ broadband (i.e. at least 30Mbit/s). Superfast broadband is available to 89% of premises in NI. The availability is lower in rural than in urban areas (66% compared with 99%).

Source: OFCOM - Connected Nations 2020 - Northern Ireland report
**Internet Users, 16+**

- **2011:** 69%
- **2020:** 88%

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Smartphone Use, 16+**

- **2011:** 21%
- **2020:** 82%

Source: OFCOM Technology Tracker

**Tablet Computer Ownership, Households**

- **2011:** 2%
- **2020:** 52%

Source: OFCOM Technology Tracker

**Internet Users (last 3 months) by Age, 2020**

- **16-19:** 89%
- **20-24:** 82%
- **25-29:** 79%
- **30-34:** 49%

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Top 10 Internet Activities, 2019**

1. **General surfing/browsing:** 73%
2. **Online shopping:** 67%
3. **Sending and receiving email:** 66%
4. **Using social networking sites:** 57%
5. **Instant messaging:** 57%
6. **Banking:** 50%
7. **Accessing news:** 41%
8. **Watching short video clips:** 28%
9. **Making video calls:** 28%
10. **Uploading/ adding content to the internet:** 25%
11. **Watching TV programmes/ films content online:** 25%

Source: OFCOM Technology Tracker
**Public sector spend at 2009/10 level in real terms.**

- Spend per head is higher here than in rest of the UK (20% more than the UK average).
- Social Protection (welfare and state pension) accounts for more than 40% (£9.47 bn) of all spend. Health accounts for a further 22% (£4.95 bn).

**Total Identifiable Expenditure on Services, £ million**

- **Real** (2019/20 prices)
- **Nominal**

**DID YOU KNOW?** Identifiable expenditure is that which can be recognised as benefiting individuals, enterprises or communities within NI (e.g. welfare, health and education). Non-identifiable expenditure (not presented here) is spending incurred by the UK as a whole (e.g. spending on defence).

Source: HMT Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses

*Real represents the nominal adjusted to 2018/19 prices using GDP deflator*
NI: IN PROFILE

Total Identifiable Expenditure on Services by Main Function, 2019/20, £ million (Total=£22.7 bn)

- Social protection: £9,465
- Health: £4,953
- Social protection
  - £9,465
- Education: £2,894
- Economic affairs:
  - Enterprise & Economic Development, £711
- Transport: £657
- Public order and safety: £1,295
- Housing & community amenities: £826

Identifiable Expenditure Per Capita, 2019/20

- Northern Ireland: £11,987
- England: £9,604
- Scotland: £11,566
- Wales: £10,929

Percentage Change in Identifiable Expenditure (Real terms), 2004/05-2019/20

- Northern Ireland, 17.1%
- England, 23.4%
- Scotland, 21.3%
- Wales, 15.9%
- UK, 22.6%

Percentage Change in Identifiable Expenditure (Real terms), 2009/10-2019/20

- Northern Ireland, 0.2%
- England, 1.6%
- Scotland, 1.9%
- Wales, -0.8%
- UK, 1.4%
Sales by companies to markets outside NI generate £21.7 billion.

- The value of external sales is fairly evenly split between GB and export markets.
- 31% of external sales are to the EU and 21% to the rest of the world.
- Latest survey figures indicate there are around 53,000 people living here in 2019 who were born in the rest of the EU (excluding UK and Ireland).
- NI-IE border sees 72 million vehicle crossings per annum, including 6.4 million HGV crossings, although this has been significantly reduced in 2020 due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

DID YOU KNOW? According to 2018 HMRC data, the largest export sectors by destination were,
- Ireland: ‘Food and Live Animals’ (£1.0 bn)
- Rest of EU: ‘Machinery and Transport Equipment’ (£0.9 bn)
- Rest of World: ‘Machinery and Transport Equipment’ (£1.8 bn).

DID YOU KNOW? NISRA is supporting the work of policy colleagues through the provision of NI specific data and analysis to inform the UK’s withdrawal from the EU. Specific analysis on trade, people movement & migration and links to other EU exit research can be found on the NISRA website.

Source: Broad Economy Sales and Export Statistics
Estimated Population by Country of Birth (excluding UK/Ireland)

- **Other EU**: 53,000
- **Non-EU**: 46,000


**NI-IE border vehicle crossing by type, Percentage change**
(rolling twelve months, February 2014 to January 2021)

- **Mar-19 to Feb-20**
  - Car: +51.3%
  - LGV: +15.1%
  - HGV: -9.6%
  - Other: -25.9%

Source: **NISRA Traffic Counts of Vehicles at the Fifteen Main NI-IE Border Crossing Locations**

**Top 10 countries by tonnage handled by NI Ports, 2009-2019**

- **United Kingdom**: 1
- **Netherlands**: 2
- **France**: 3
- **Belgium**: 4
- **Norway**: 5
- **Argentina**: 6
- **Spain**: 7
- **Sweden (13th in 2019)**: 8
- **Brazil (19th in 2019)**: 9
- **Germany (18th in 2019)**: 10

Source: **NISRA Ports Traffic**

**DID YOU KNOW?** All surveys are subject to sampling error. Based on the 2019 survey figures used here, we are 95% certain that the ‘EU’ population is between 45 and 60 thousand.
Two-fifths of adults identify as neither unionist nor nationalist.

- Two largest parties gained 56% of the first preference votes in the 2017 NI Assembly election. In 1998, the two largest parties attracted 43% of the first preference votes.
- There are 1.3 million people on the NI electoral register, which equates to 9 in every 10 of those aged 18+.

“Do you think of yourself as a unionist, a nationalist or neither?”

Source: ARK Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey (Note that the survey was not conducted in 2011)
NI: IN PROFILE

Number of People on the Electoral Register

- 1,072,425 in 2002*
- 1,326,614 in 2020
  - 87% of all 18+
  - 91% of all 18++

Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

Voter Turnout

- Good Friday Agreement, 81%
- EU Referendum, 63%

Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

NI Assembly Election

% First Preference Votes, 1998 and 2017

- 1998:
  - APNI: 9.1%
  - DUP: 28.1%
  - SF: 17.6%
  - SDLP: 11.9%
  - UUP: 21.3%
  - Other: 10.2%

- 2017:
  - APNI: 6.5%
  - DUP: 18.0%
  - SF: 27.9%
  - SDLP: 22.0%
  - UUP: 14.7%
  - Other: 12.9%

Source: CAIN (UU)

Election to UK Parliament

% votes, 1997 and 2019

- 1997:
  - APNI: 8.0%
  - DUP: 16.8%
  - SF: 13.6%
  - SDLP: 16.1%
  - UUP: 22.8%
  - Other: 14.9%

- 2019:
  - APNI: 32.7%
  - DUP: 11.7%
  - SF: 5.6%
  - SDLP: 3.4%
  - UUP: 11.7%

Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland

*at December, all other years as at July. **Based on NISRA mid-year population estimates.

Source: The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland
**2,768 COVID-19 related deaths by 19th February 2021**

- Males had a significantly higher rate of death linked to COVID-19 (Age-standardised Mortality Rate of 196.7 deaths per 100,000 males compared with 133.5 deaths per 100,000 females).
- The mortality rate in the 20% most deprived areas (188.3 deaths per 100,000 population) was 36.9% higher than the rate in the 20% least deprived areas (137.5 deaths per 100,000 population).
- 71% of people said they were very worried or somewhat worried about the effect the COVID-19 was having on their lives.

**Weekly number of deaths registered above or below previous 5-year average**

*from start of the pandemic to 19th February 2021*

Source: NISRA Weekly Deaths Registered  DoH Daily Dashboard  
*The 5 year average relates to 2015-2019 for all data points up to 1st January 2021, and to 2016-2020 thereafter.*
NI: IN PROFILE

How COVID-19 has impacted life in Northern Ireland

COVID-19 Related Age-standardised Mortality Rates, by Area Deprivation Quintile, Deaths per 100,000 population, 1 Mar 2020 – 31 Jan 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deprivation Quintile</th>
<th>NI Average 160.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 (Least Deprived)</td>
<td>137.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>157.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>163.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>160.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (Most Deprived)</td>
<td>188.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NISRA COVID-19 Related Deaths – March 2020 to January 2021

Ways in which COVID-19 was affecting lives*, Nov 2020 – Jan 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>Ways in which COVID-19 was affecting lives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57%</td>
<td>I am unable to make plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54%</td>
<td>My well-being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54%</td>
<td>Personal travel plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53%</td>
<td>Life events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52%</td>
<td>Lack of freedom and independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38%</td>
<td>My relationships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35%</td>
<td>My work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29%</td>
<td>My exercise routine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27%</td>
<td>Schools, colleges and universities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24%</td>
<td>Access to healthcare and treatment for non-COVID related issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22%</td>
<td>My health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19%</td>
<td>My household finances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14%</td>
<td>My caring responsibilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Work travel plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Access to groceries, medication and essentials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9%</td>
<td>Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Availability of groceries, medication and essentials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>My access to paid or unpaid care is being affected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NISRA Coronavirus (COVID-19) Opinion Survey

*Only asked of those worried about impact COVID was having on their lives.

% somewhat/very worried about effect COVID-19 was having on their lives

Throughout the coronavirus pandemic, statisticians have been providing indicators of the effect of the disease on life in Northern Ireland. The data on this page are just a selection, please click on the various links and visit the NISRA website to find further detail. Many of the figures will be based on management information and may not have undergone the same quality assurance as official statistics. To learn more about the standards that producers of official statistics commit to, please refer to the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Attendances at Emergency Care Departments Dec 2020 v Dec 2019

-29.9%
Source: Department of Health

PPE Items delivered by PaLS to HSC Services 6 Mar 2020 – 29 Jan 2021

376.5m
Source: HSC Business Services

Dental Patients Treated Dec 2020 (p) v Dec 2019

-62%
Source: HSC Business Services

Self Isolation grant awarded¹ 23 Mar 2020 – 31 Jan 2021

£2.3m
Source: Department for Communities

Calls to COVID-19 Community helpline¹ 9 Apr 2020 – 1 Feb 2021

46,090
Source: Department for Communities

Claims to 3rd Self-Employment Income Support Scheme to 31 January

62,000
Source: HMRC

Pupil Attendance¹ in School Week commencing 8 Feb 2021

8.9%
Source: Department of Education

NI Airports – Passenger Traffic 2020 (p) v 2019

-73.5%
Source: Civil Aviation Authority

Vehicle Tests Conducted Q3 2020 v Q3 2019

-73%
Source: DVA Activity Statistics

Retail & Recreation Visitors Fri 19th Feb 2021 v pre-pandemic baseline day¹

-47%
Source: Google Mobility via DoH

Economic Output Q4 2019-Q3 2020 v Q4 2018-Q3 2019

-5.7%
Source: NISRA-NICEI

¹Please note this is based on management information and has not undergone the same quality assurance as official statistics. Please refer to technical notes in the source publication.