



**INTRODUCTION TO AGE FRIENDLY IN THE
LISBURN & CASTLEREAGH AREA 2022**

Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Context	2
Alignment of local and national objectives.....	3
Demography	5
Population.....	4
Projected Population.	4
Deaths	6
Life Expectancy.....	6
Deprivation.....	6
Excess Winter Deaths.....	7
Deprivation.....	7
Life Expectancy.....	7
SOA population over 60.....	8
Outdoor Spaces & Buildings.....	8
Community Safety.....	9
Transportation.....	10
Housing.....	12
Social Participation.....	15
Respect & Social Inclusion.....	16
Civic participation & Employment.....	18
Communication & Information.....	19
Community and Health Services.....	21
Age Friendly Wheel.....	25

AGE FRIENDLY INTRODUCTION/CONTEXT

Age Friendly Profile for Lisburn and Castlereagh Local Government District (LGD2014).

'An Age-friendly world is a place that enables people of all ages to actively participate in community activities. It is a place that treats everyone with respect, regardless of their age. It is a place that makes it easy to stay connected to those around you and those you love. It is a place that helps people stay healthy and active even at the oldest ages. And it is a place that helps those who can no longer look after themselves to live with dignity and enjoyment. Many cities and communities are already taking active steps towards becoming more age-friendly'. (World Health Organization WHO).

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has established a global network of Age Friendly Cities and Communities that encourage active ageing by optimising opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people grow older. The WHO has proposed eight areas that can help to identify and address barriers to the well-being and participation of older people. Key statistics on each of these themes are included below. By way of background, demographic and deprivation profiles have also been included for the local council areas.

'Northern Ireland is an age friendly region in which people, as they get older, are valued and supported to live actively to their fullest potential; with their rights and dignity protected' (OFMDFM Vision).

This report provides useful statistics on the age-friendliness of Lisburn and Castlereagh Local Government District including the 8 age friendly domains including demography and deprivation which can be found below:

- ✓ Demography
- ✓ Deprivation
- ✓ Outdoor Spaces and Buildings
- ✓ Transportation
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Social Participation
- ✓ Respect and Social Inclusion
- ✓ Civic Participation and Employment
- ✓ Communication and Information
- ✓ Community Support and Health Services

Alignment of local and national objectives:

The following table illustrates the close alignment of the objectives and themes of *Making Life Better* and *Active Ageing* with the **Lisburn & Castlereagh** community planning thematic groups.

Age-friendly Domains	Community Planning Themes					Active Ageing Strategy	Making Life Better Strategy
	<i>Theme 1 Children & Young People</i>	<i>Theme 2 The Economy</i>	<i>Theme 3 Health & Wellbeing</i>	<i>Theme 4 Our Community</i>	<i>Theme 5 Where We Live</i>		
Outdoor spaces and buildings		√	√	√	√	√	√
Transportation		√	√	√	√	√	√
Housing					√	√	√
Social participation	√	√	√	√		√	√
Respect and social inclusion	√	√	√	√		√	√
Civic participation & employment		√				√	√
Communication & information			√	√		√	√
Community support & health services			√	√		√	√

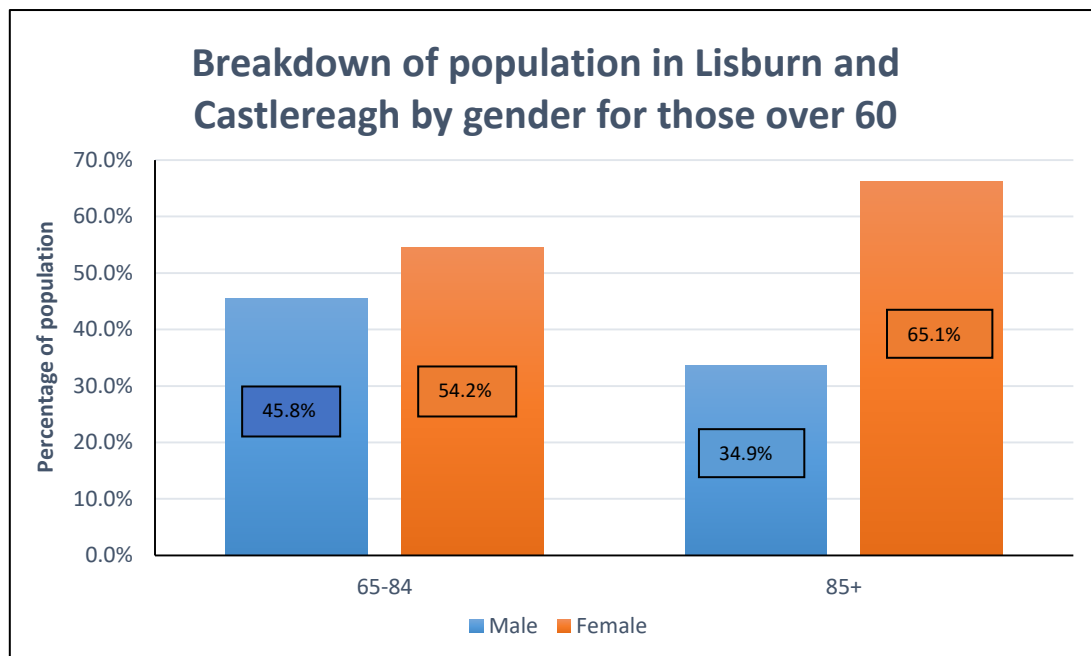
DEMOGRAPHY

Population

On 30 June 2019, the estimated population of **Lisburn and Castlereagh** was 146,002, accounting for 7.7% of the **Northern Ireland** total

23.1% (33,691 people) of the population of Lisburn and Castlereagh were aged 60+ years. Of those aged 60+ in Lisburn and Castlereagh, 45.8% (15,422 people) were male and 54.2% (18,269 people) were female.

2.2% (3,208 people) of the population of Lisburn and Castlereagh were aged 85+ years. Of those aged 85+ in Lisburn and Castlereagh, 34.9% (1,121 people) were male and 65.1% (2,087 people) were female.



DEMOGRAPHY

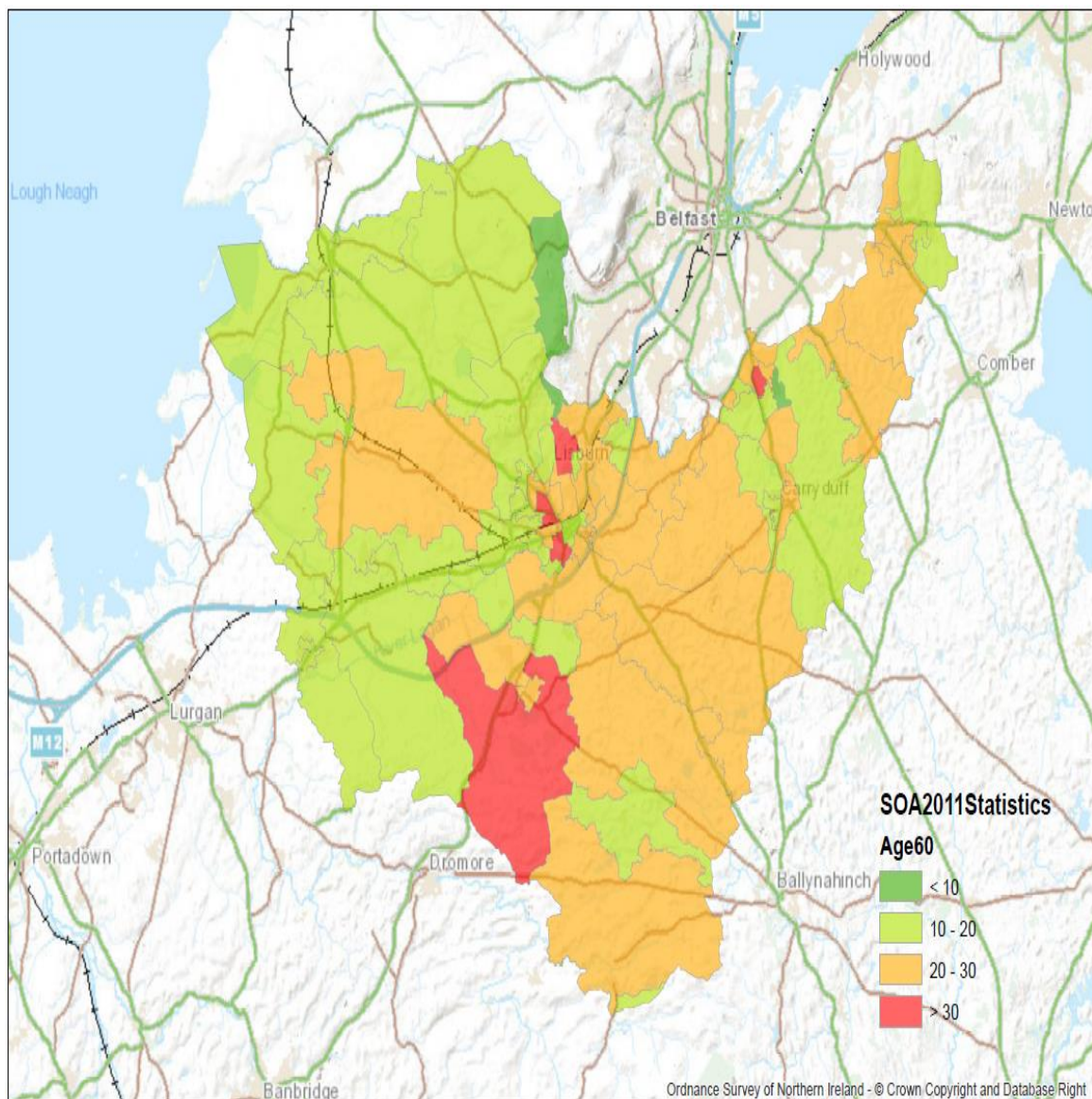
Projected Population

The population of Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 aged 60+ is expected to rise to **52,320 by 2043**

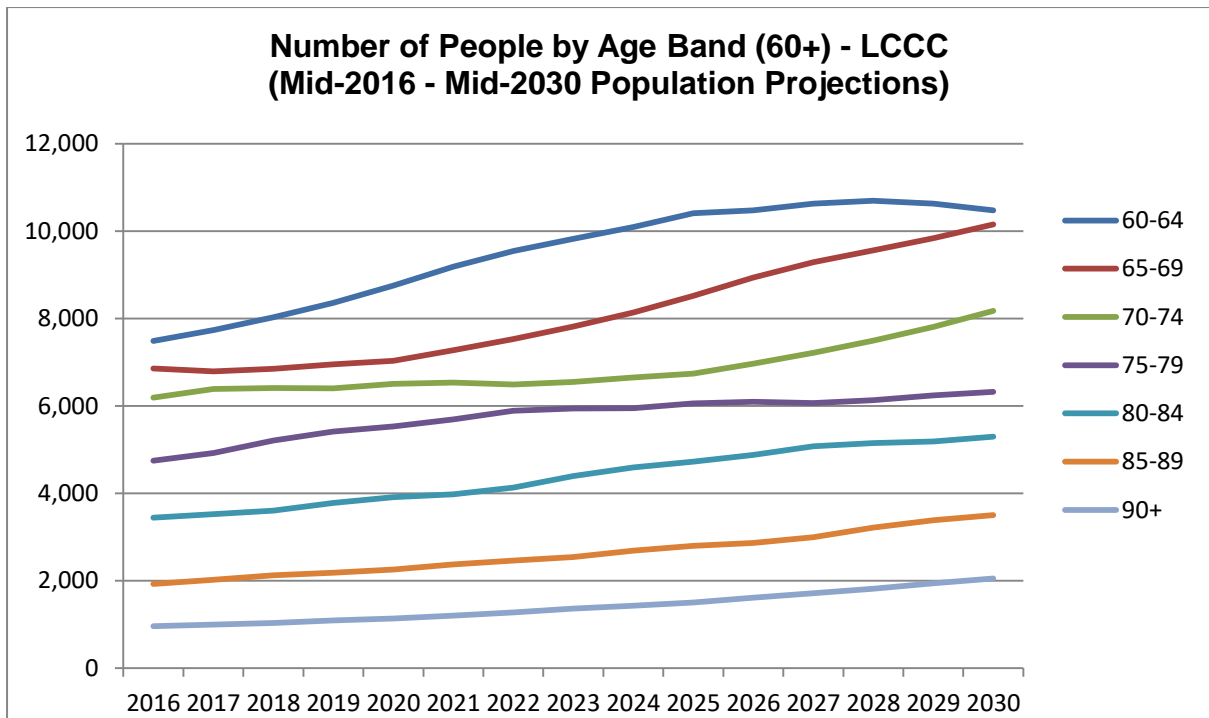
Age Group – LCCC (Mid-2016 to Mid-2030 Projections)

In LCCC, between 2016 and 2030, the age group with **the largest percentage increase** is the '90+' (114%). It is projected that the number of people in this age group will more than double from 962 in 2016 to 2,055 in 2030. Over the same time period in LCCC, the age group that is projected to have the largest increase in the actual number of people is the '65-69' age group. Increasing from 6,856 in 2016 to 10,150 in 2030 (48%).

SOA population over 60 in the Lisburn Castlereagh



The above map outlines the highest population living in designated areas within Lisburn and Castlereagh. The areas marked in red are Lisnagarvey, Lagan Valley 2 Knockbracken 2 Magherlave 2 Hillsborough 2

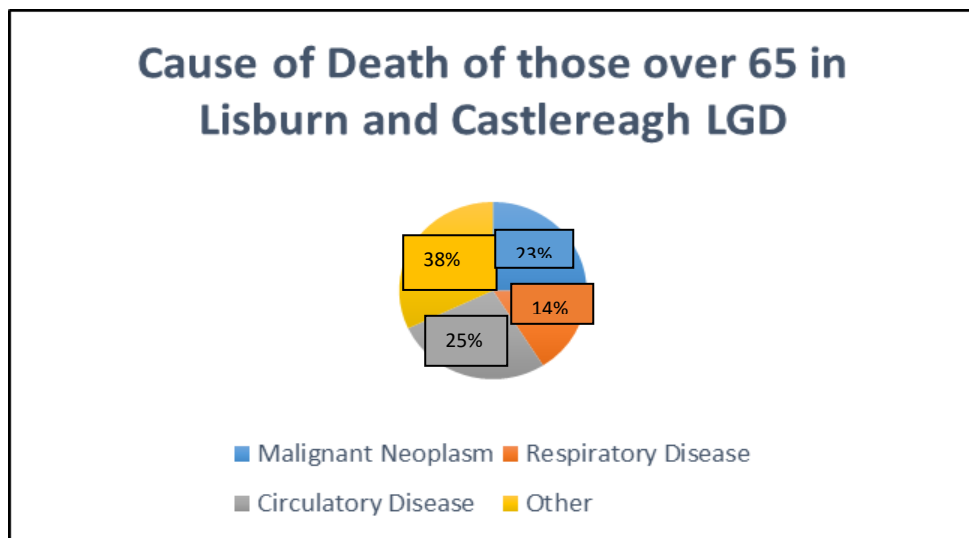


Deaths

There were 13,033 deaths registered for persons aged 65+ years in Northern Ireland in 2018. Of these deaths 27% were to malignant neoplasms, 15% were to respiratory disease and 24% were to circulatory disease.

There were 966 deaths registered for persons aged 65+ years in Lisburn and Castlereagh in 2018. Of these deaths 23% were to malignant neoplasms, 14% were to respiratory disease and 25% were to circulatory disease.

In 2018, the median age at death was 81 in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014; the corresponding figure for Northern Ireland was 80 .



Excess Winter Deaths

In the winter period (December to March) of 2017/18 there were an extra 1,500 deaths in Northern Ireland, compared to the average for the non-winter periods (previous August to November and the following April to July). The majority (**82%**) of these deaths were among older people aged aged **75** years and over. Of the **1,500** deaths, **130** were registered in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014.

The Excess Winter Mortality Index for Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 was 36.3 compared with 31.0 for Northern Ireland (the number of excess winter deaths divided by the average non-winter deaths expressed as a percentage).

	Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014					
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Excess Winter Deaths	90	80	70	40	40	130
Excess Winter Mortality Index	27.2	23.8	20.0	10.0	10.6	36.3

Life Expectancy

Average life expectancy measures the expected years at birth based on the mortality rates of the period in question. In Northern Ireland, life expectancy at birth for males is 78.7 years and 82.4 years for females. In Lisburn and Castlereagh, life expectancy at birth for males is 80.2 years and 83.2 years for females (Calculated using information aggregated from 2016 to 2018)

	Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014					
	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017	2016-2018
Life Expectancy - Males (years)	79.3	79.7	79.9	80.1	79.8	80.2
Life Expectancy - Females (years)	83.2	83.3	83.3	83.5	83.4	83.2

Deprivation

Deprivation - NIMDM 2010

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 (NIMDM 2010) report was published in May 2010. The report identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Northern Ireland.

Ten measures are presented at the Super Output Area (SOA) level: The Multiple Deprivation Measure, seven domains of deprivation and two supplementary income measures for older people and children.

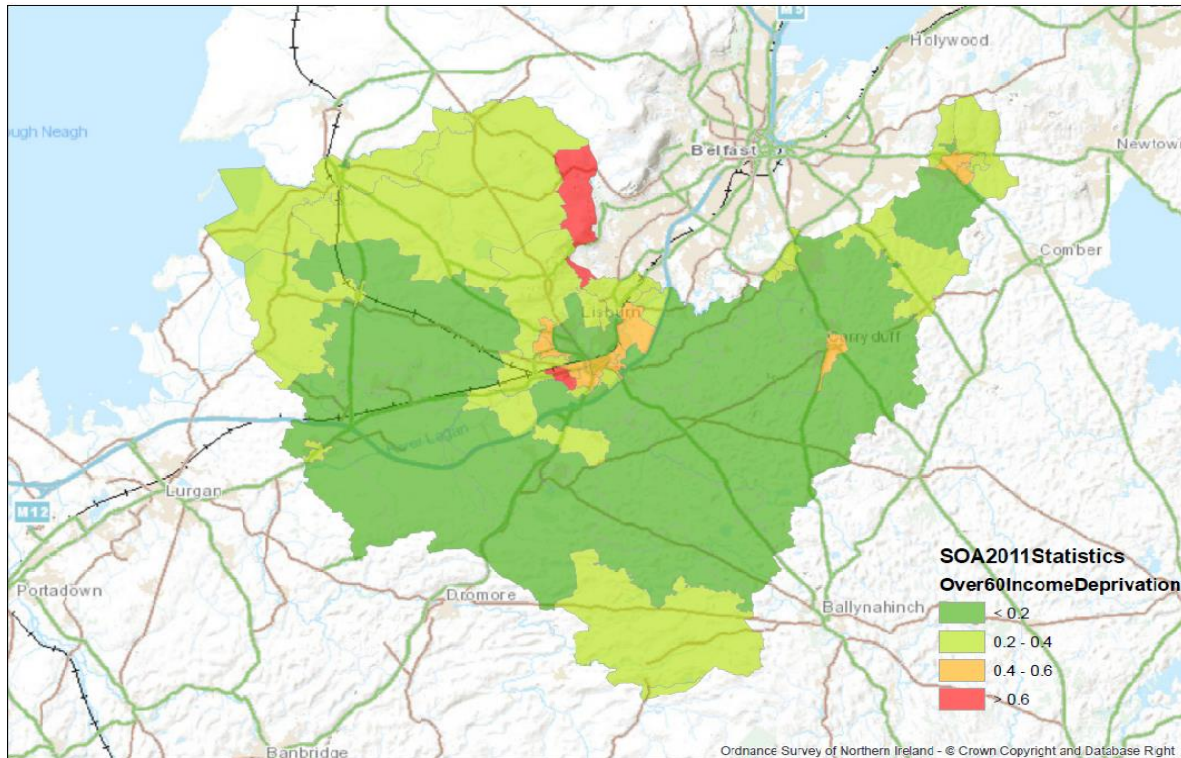
Income Deprivation affecting Older People

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP) counts those aged 60+ living in income deprived households. Within Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 the most deprived Super Output Area based on the IDAOP measure is **Old Warren**, where **68%** of older people were income deprived (ranked 77 out of 890 in NI). The least deprived

Super Output Area based on the IDAOP measure is Cairnshill 2, where 8% of older people are income deprived (ranked 877 out of 890 in NI).

**1 is the most deprived SOA in Northern Ireland and 890 the least deprived.*

SOA Over 60 Income Deprivation in the Lisburn Castlereagh



The map above outlines the highest income deprivation within Lisburn and Castlereagh. This map highlights that Old Warren 1 Colin Glen 1 Derrighy.

Outdoor Spaces and Buildings

The outside environment and public buildings have a major impact on the mobility, independence and quality of life of older people.

Living Environment Deprivation - Outdoor Physical Environment

Having green spaces is one of the most commonly mentioned age-friendly features. For its small area, Northern Ireland has a great variety of scenic countryside and although there are no National Parks, large areas of landscape of distinctive character and special scenic value have been designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs). This designation is designed to protect and enhance the qualities of each area and to promote their enjoyment by the public

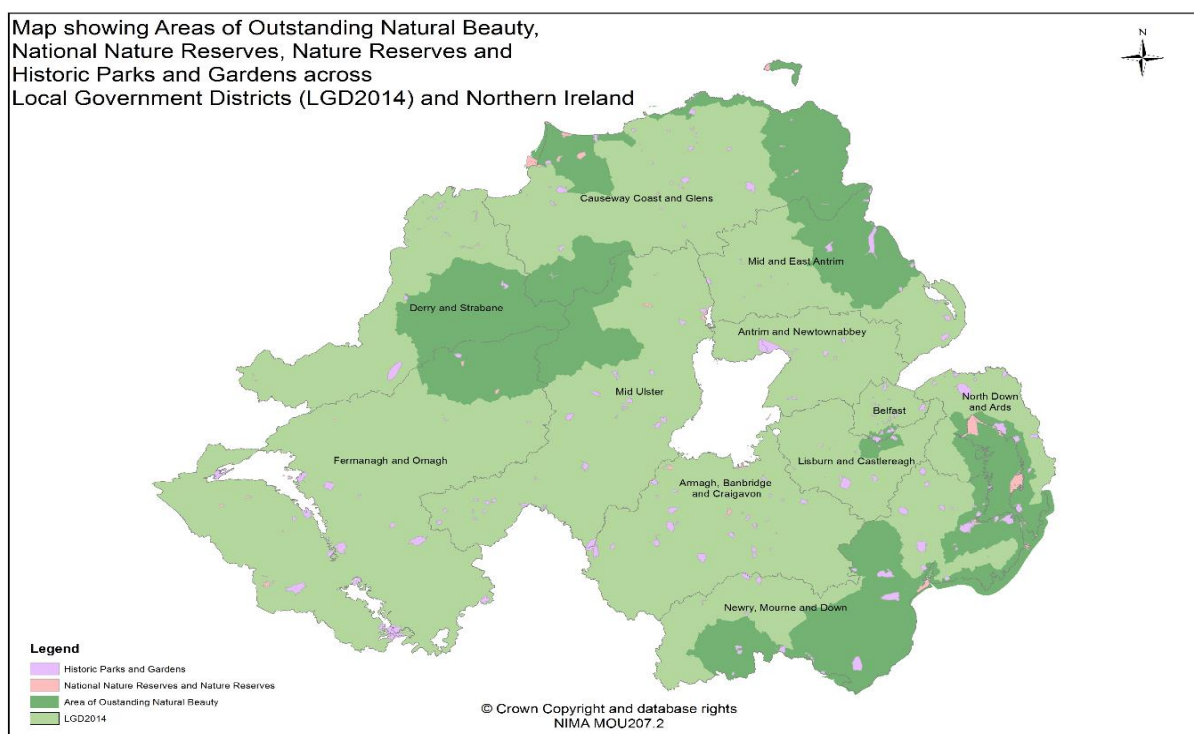
The Northern Ireland Deprivation Measure 2017 Living Environment Domain - the purpose of this domain is to identify small areas experiencing deprivation in terms of the quality of housing, access to suitable housing and the outdoor physical environment. It comprises three separate sub-domains measuring each of these.

Within Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 the most deprived Super Output Area based on the outdoor physical environment sub-domain measure is Hilden 1 (ranked 73 out

of 890 in NI) and the least deprived Super Output Area is Cairnshill1 (ranked 840 out of 890 in NI).

.There are 8 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in Northern Ireland as well as Northern Ireland Environment Agency Country Parks and nature reserves.
Map showing Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National Nature Reserves, Nature Reserves and Historic Parks and Gardens across

The WHO Outdoor Space and Buildings guide highlights that Services are clustered, located in close proximity to where older people live and can be easily accessed. including credit unions, dental surgeries, indoor bowling, pharmacies, shopping centres and visitor attractions.



Community Safety

Policing and Community Safety Partnerships (PCSPs) aim to make our community safer by focusing on the policing and community safety issues that matter most in each local council area. Recorded Crime statistics are available on NINIS and show there were **7,155** recorded crime offences in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 during 2018/19, which accounted for **7.1%** of recorded crime offences in Northern Ireland.

‘Violence against the Person’ offences, where victims are 60+ years old are shown in the table below. Shockingly **violence against an older person** was the highest out of the categories with **151** recorded offenses.

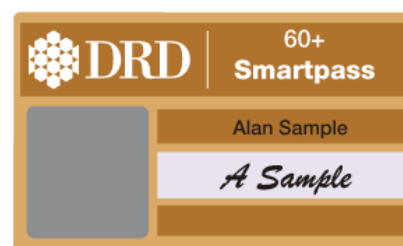
	Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014				
Financial Year	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Violence against the Person	75	94	111	105	151
Burglary	153	160	108	107	80
Non Vehicle Theft	95	87	90	80	69
Criminal Damage	84	96	98	106	117
Other Offences	47	29	47	46	36
Total	454	466	454	444	453

In 2018/19, 7% of respondents to the Northern Ireland Crime Survey aged 60 and over stated that they were very worried about crime with 72% stating that 'fear of crime' has a minimal effect on their life. 10% of respondents in this age group felt unsafe walking alone in their area at night and 2% felt unsafe alone in home at night.

Financial Year	Northern Ireland				
Percentage of older people (aged 60+) who:	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
are very worried about crime (%)	6	4	7	5	7
state ' fear of crime ' has a minimal affect on their quality of life (%)	68	74	72	72	72
Feel very unsafe walking alone in their area after dark (%)	10	7	8	8	10
Feel very unsafe alone in home at night (%)	3	1	2	1	2

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation, including accessible and affordable public transport, is a key factor influencing active ageing. It is a theme running through many other age-friendly topics. In particular, being able to move about the community determines social and civic participation and access to community and health services.



Public Transport

Concessionary fare scheme 'SmartPass' - Free travel is available to all senior citizens who are 60 years of age or over and who are resident in Northern Ireland. In 2016/17 315,905 NI smart passes were held by older people. In **Lisburn & Castlereagh 25,691** smart passes are held by older people. You can travel anywhere in Northern Ireland on any Translink bus or rail service completely free of charge. You can also enjoy free cross border rail travel. Locational data for bus and rail stations can be accessed via the *People and Places* theme on [NINIS](#).

In Northern Ireland, Dept for Infrastructure (DfI) report that there were 1,361 buses used in 2016/17 as public service vehicles of which 1,079 have an accessibility certificate or low floor access.

The Travel Survey for Northern Ireland (2016-2018) reports that the car is the main mode of transport for those aged 60+ with **68%** of journeys made by car for males aged 60+ and **70%** for females. In the same period only **3%** of journeys were made by Public Transport for males aged 60+ and **6%** of journeys by females.

DfI published a report on 'Attitudes of disabled and older people to public transport' (Nov 2014 to Jan 2015). Of those aged 70 and over, 39% answered 'car' either as a 'driver' and 12% as a 'passenger' as the type of transport they used most often with a further 28% of respondents stating 'Bus – Translink (Ulsterbus, Metro)'. The main factor making it difficult to or preventing the use of public transport in the past 12 months for those in this age group was bus / train times don't always meet my needs (31%), 24% stated difficulty getting on or off vehicles and 20% stated attitudes of bus drivers or other Translink (Ulsterbus / Metro / Northern Ireland Railways) staff.

Private Transport

On Census day 2011, there were 20,209 people aged 65+ years in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 living in households. 79% of these lived in households with access to a car or van.

Road Safety

The Travel Survey for Northern Ireland (2016-2018) reports that **65%** of adults aged 70+ hold a driving license although this varies with gender with **50%** of females aged 70+ and **82%** of males aged 70+ holding a driving license.

The total number of reported road traffic collision casualties for persons aged 60+ in Northern Ireland in 2016/18 was 1,134. Of these 147 were killed/seriously injured and a further 987 were slightly injured.

The total number of reported road traffic collision casualties for persons aged 60+ in 2018 **Lisburn and Castlereagh** LGD2014 in 2016 was 125. Of these 14 were killed/seriously injured and 111 were slightly injured.

	Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Road Traffic Casualties for persons aged 60+	115	86	129	125
No. of casualties killed/seriously injured	14	16	18	14
No. of casualties slightly injured	101	70	111	111

Sources/Datasets used: Road Traffic Collision Casualties by Severity of Injury aged 60 and over (administrative geographies), PSNI; Number of Cars or Vans CT0098NI, NISRA Census; Travel Survey for NI, Concessionary Travel Passes (Smartpasses) held and used by older people aged 60 and over (administrative geographies), Df

Housing

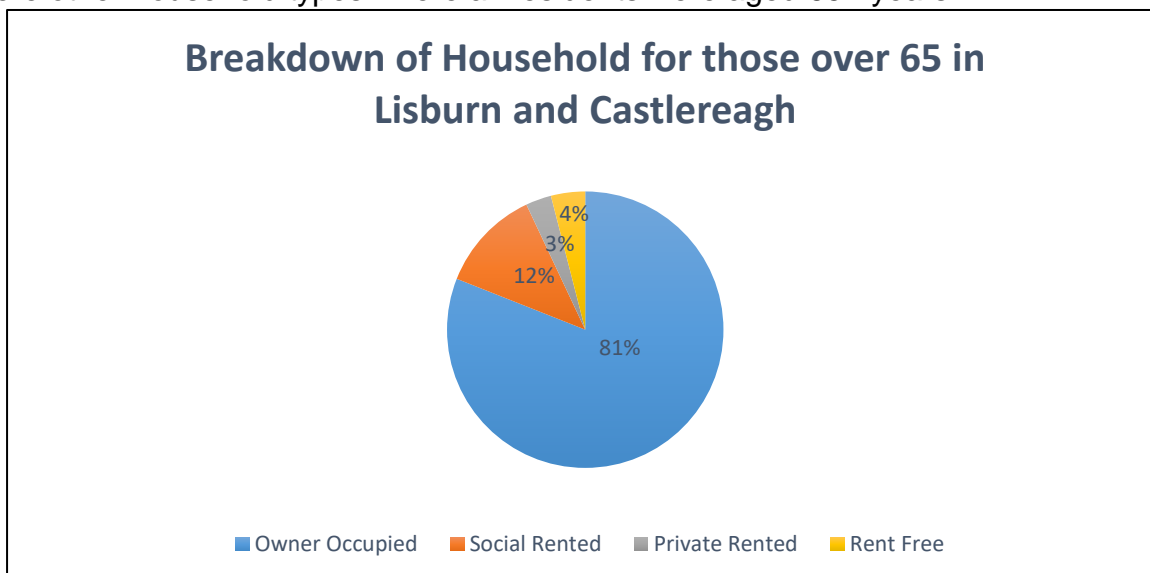
Housing is essential to safety and well-being. There is a link between appropriate housing and access to community and social services in influencing the independence and quality of life of older people.

Households

In Northern Ireland on Census day 2011, there were 263,720 people aged 65+ years. Of these, 96% lived in a household and 4% lived in communal establishments. On Census day 2011, there were **21,184** people aged 65+ years living in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014; **95%** lived in a household and **5%** lived in communal establishments.

Of those 20,209 people aged 65+ years living in households in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014, **81%** lived in households that were owner occupied, **12%** in households that were social rented, **3%** in households that were private rented and **4%** were living rent free. Comparative figures for Northern Ireland (people aged 65+ years) are 77% lived in households that were owner occupied, 14% in households that were social rented, 5% in households that were private rented and 4% were living rent free.

On Census day 2011, 5,762 households in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 were one person households where the resident was aged 65+ years. 4,473 households were one family houses where all people were aged 65+ years and 194 households were other household types where all residents were aged 65+ years.



Sufficient/Adequate Housing

Data from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) show that in March 2014, 5,909 applicants aged 60+ years were on the waiting list for housing in Northern Ireland and of these 3,499 (59.2%) were in housing stress.

A key objective of the NIHE House Condition Survey (HCS) 2011 was to provide a comprehensive picture of the dwelling stock and its condition in 2011 for NI and each of the 26 District Councils. This survey estimated that 42.0% of households in NI were

in fuel poverty. For households where the Household Reference Person (HRP) was aged 60-74 years, 52.0% of households were in fuel poverty rising to 66.3% where the Household Reference Person was aged 75+ years.

Note - 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 (21oC in the main living area and 18oC in other occupied rooms; World Health Organisation). Fuel Poverty assesses the ability to meet all domestic energy costs including space and water heating, cooking, lights and appliances.

Living Environment Deprivation - Housing Access and Housing Quality

The Northern Ireland Deprivation Measure 2017 Living Environment Domain - the purpose of this domain is to identify small areas experiencing deprivation in terms of the quality of housing, access to suitable housing and the outdoor physical environment. It comprises three separate sub-domains measuring these.

Within Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 the most deprived Super Output Area based on the housing quality sub-domain measure is Ballymacbrennan 2 (ranked 30 out of 890 in NI) and the least deprived Super Output Area is Cairnshill 1 (ranked 884 out of 890 in NI).



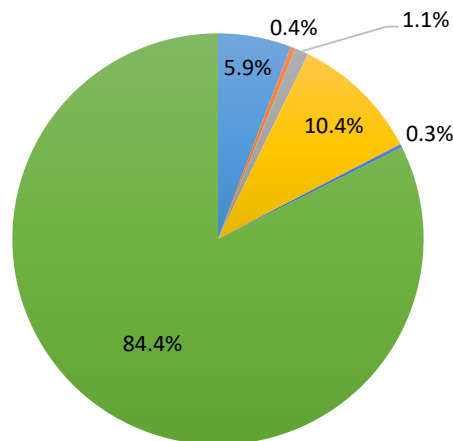
Within Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 the most deprived Super Output Area based on the housing access sub-domain measure is Lagan Valley 2 (ranked 3 out of 890 in NI) and the least deprived Super Output Area is Carryduff East 1 (ranked 887 out of 890 in NI).



Affordable Housing

In 2019/20, there were **3,021** lone **pensioner allowance recipients** in Lisburn And Castlereagh LGD2014. These are ratepayers aged 70 or over who are living alone and entitled to a 20% reduction in their rates.

Adaptation of Accommodation in Lisburn and Castlereagh for those over 65



- Adapted/Designed for wheelchair use
 - Adapted/Designed for hearing difficulties
 - Adapted/Designed for other circumstances
- Adapted/Designed for visual difficulties
 - Adapted/Designed for other physical or mobility issues
 - No Adaptation

Adaptation of Accommodation

On Census day 2011, there were 20,209 people aged 65+ years in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 living in households:

- ✓ 5.9% lived in households that had been adapted or designed for wheelchair use (NI: 7.1%)
- ✓ 0.4% lived in households that had been adapted or designed for visual difficulties (NI: 0.5%)
- ✓ 1.1% lived in households that had been adapted or designed for hearing difficulties (NI: 1.2%)
- ✓ 10.4% lived in households that had been adapted or designed for other physical or mobility issues (NI: 12.4%)
- ✓ 0.3% lived in households that had been adapted or designed for other circumstances (NI: 0.4%); and
- ✓ 84.4% lived in households that had no adaptation (NI: 81.5%)

Note - Household accommodation that has been adapted or designed for one or more of the following; wheelchair, visual, hearing, other physical or mobility difficulties - Percentages may not sum to 100% as there may be more than one type of adaptation per household.

Sources/Datasets used: [Usual Resident Population CT0106NI](#), [Tenure CT0107NI](#), [Household Composition: KS105NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Census Office; [Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017 \(statistical geographies\)](#), NISRA Vital Statistics & Administrative Research and Support; [House Price Index](#), DoF Land and Property Services; [Adaptation of Accommodation CT0108NI](#), NISRA Census Office; [Lone Pensioner Allowance and Disabled Persons Allowance \(administrative geographies\)](#), DoF Land and Property Services

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Social participation and social support are strongly connected to good health and well-being throughout life. Participating in leisure, social, cultural and spiritual activities in the community, as well as with the family, allows older people to continue to exercise their competence, to enjoy respect and esteem, and to maintain or establish supportive and caring relationships.

Events and Activities

The Department for Communities (DfC) is responsible for questions included on the Continuous Household Survey on engagement in culture, arts and sport. Analysis of these questions for 2015/16 shows that of those aged 60 and over, there were:

The report found that, of those aged over 50, there were:

- ✓ 28% who participated in sport or physical activity;
- ✓ 29% who participated in arts activities;
- ✓ 59% who attended arts events;
- ✓ 20% who used a library; and
- ✓ 35% who visited a museum all during the year prior to being asked.

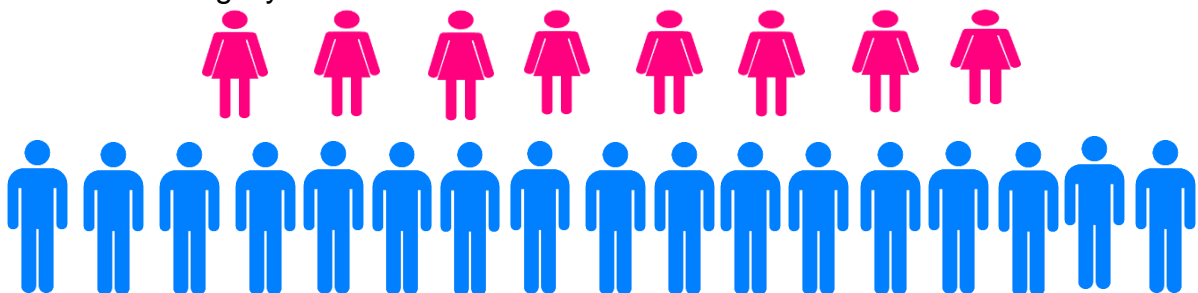
The factors which appear consistently as having the most influence on an older persons engagement across the culture, arts and leisure areas are their level of educational attainment, i.e. having a **degree or higher qualification**; their **socio-economic classification, i.e. classified as being in managerial and professional occupations**; and their **use of the internet**.

Marriages

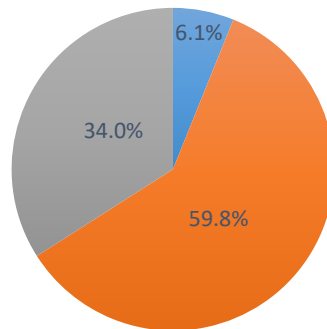
There were 462 marriages registered in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 in 2017. Analysis by age shows that **9** males and **3** females aged 60+ years were married in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 in 2015. An interactive map of Marriages by age and sex is available to view on [NINI](#)

Marital Status

On Census day 2011, there were 21,184 people aged 65+ years living in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014. 6.1% of these were single, **59.8%** were married or in a same sex civil partnership and **34.0%** were widowed or surviving partner of a same sex civil partnership/separated/divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved.



Marital Status of those aged over 65 in Lisburn and Castlereagh



■ Single ■ Married/Same Sex Civil Partnership ■ Widowed/Surviving Partner

RESPECT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

The respect and social inclusion of older people depend on more than societal change: factors such as culture, gender, health status and economic status play a large role. The extent to which older people participate in the social, civic and economic life of the community is also closely linked to their experience of inclusion.

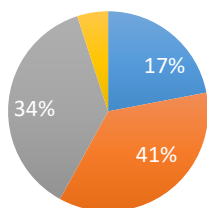
Respect

When respondents of the 2017 Northern Ireland Life and Times (NILT) Survey were asked if they think that older people are, on the whole, treated better or worse than people in the general population because of their age, NILT respondents had mixed views. One fifth of people (**17%**) thought that older people are treated better than others. Similar proportions thought that older people are treated the same as (41%), or worse than (34%), the general population.

Almost one in four respondents (23%) thought that, as they get older, they find that people treat them with more respect. Over half (56%) said that people treated them about the same, whilst around one in five (18%) thought that people treated them with less respect.

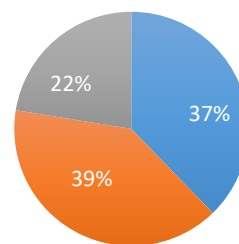
The majority of respondents (71%) agreed that society doesn't recognise the contribution that many older people are still able to make. People aged 65 years or over were the group most likely to agree (82%) with this statement.

**Northern Ireland Life and Times (NILT 2017)
Survey Results on treatment of the elderly**



- Older people treated better than general population
- Older people treated the same as general population
- Older people treated worse as general population
- Other

Responses of those over 75 on how they feel they are treated compared to the general population (NILT Survey 2017)



- Treated with more respect
- Treated the same
- Treated with less respect

Social Inclusion

On Census day 2011, 5,762 households in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 were one person households where the resident was aged 65+ years.

AgeNI is the leading charity for older people in Northern Ireland. Age NI has helped build an infrastructure of 11 Networks bringing together older people’s groups across NI to strengthen the regional voice of older people and support them to influence important decisions on local policy and services. More information on the 11 sub-regional networks can be found on the [AgeNI Website](#)

The Executive Office involved older people and their representative groups in the development and implementation of the [Active Ageing Strategy and Action Plan](#).

The [Northern Ireland Pensioners Parliament](#) was launched in 2011 and allows older people from across Northern Ireland to have their say on the issues that matter to them. The parliament reaches out to give older people a chance to make their voice heard on issues that affect them and also provides a vehicle to make older people more aware of key information and practical advice on support services in their own areas, including information on health, benefits, transport and community safety. Over 1,100 NI Pensioners Parliament surveys were completed between January and April 2014. The results of the survey in each county set the agenda for the discussion and expert panels at each local parliament. Almost 500 pensioners attended the seven local parliaments which were held across Northern Ireland between February and April 2014. There was a parliament held in each county and an additional one in Belfast. The host towns and cities for 2014 were Belfast, Enniskillen, Newry, Larne, Craigavon, Magherafelt and Omagh. 2015 saw a new development for the Parliament - the hosting of themed parliaments on specific topics. These allowed for more in-depth discussion and debate on one exclusive topic.

Loneliness and Self-Efficacy

In 2018/19, 32.5% of respondents to the Northern Ireland Continuous Household Survey (CHS) aged 16+ living in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 reported feeling 'more often lonely'. The comparative figure for Northern Ireland was 35.2%. Whilst a geographical breakdown by age is not available, at a Northern Ireland level, those aged 16-24 (**46.3%**) and those aged 75+ (**43.2%**) were 'more often lonely' than those aged 25-34, 35-44, 45-54 and 55-64.

People with high self-efficacy are often seen as confident in their capabilities and produce sustained efforts to achieve their goals. In contrast, people with low self-efficacy often doubt their capabilities, are less ambitious and give up on their aims when challenged. In short self-efficacy is a question of resilience and those with higher self-efficacy often experience greater life satisfaction and wellbeing.

In 2018/19, **22.6%** of respondents to the Northern Ireland Continuous Household Survey (CHS) aged 60+ living in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 reported **low self-efficacy**.

CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Older people do not stop contributing to their communities on retirement. Many continue to provide unpaid and voluntary work for their families and communities. In some areas, economic circumstances force older people to take paid work long after they should have retired. An age-friendly community provides options for older people to continue to contribute to their communities, through paid employment or voluntary work if they so choose, and to be engaged in the political process.

Civic Participation

Carer's Allowance is a benefit for people who care for someone with a severe disability. 550 males and 710 females aged 65+ years living in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 claimed Carers Allowance in 2016.

In 2011, 12.2% of those aged 65+ years in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 undertook voluntary work without pay. The corresponding figure for those aged 65+ years in Northern Ireland was 10.7%.

In 2011, 13.1% of those aged 65+ years in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 provided unpaid care. The corresponding figure for those aged 65+ years in Northern Ireland was 12.3%.

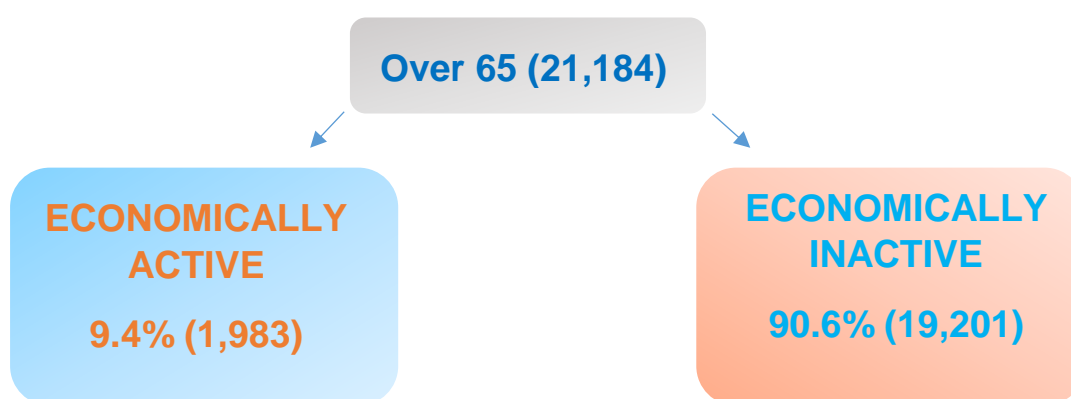
Training and Employment

In the 2019/20 academic year, there were 210 enrolments aged 60+ years from Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 at UK Higher Education Institutions. In the same year, there were 88 enrolments for those aged 60+ years from Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 on a regulated course in Northern Ireland Further Education Institutions.

There were a total of 10 starts on the Steps to Success employment programme between October and December 2014 for participants aged 60+ years in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 on the programme.

Note the Steps 2 Success programme was introduced across Northern Ireland on 20 October 2014. It replaced the Steps to Work programme which stopped taking referrals on 30th May 2014. For further information see the [DEL website](#).

On Census Day 2011, 9.4% (1,983) of those aged 65 + years in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 were economically active and 90.6% (19,201) economically inactive. Of those who were economically active, 649 work full-time, 608 work part-time, 699 were self-employed and 27 were unemployed.



Qualifications

In Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 on Census day 2011, there were 21,184 people aged 65+ years. Of these, **16.5%** had achieved Level 4 or higher qualifications, while **55.7%** had no qualifications. In Northern Ireland, **63.7%** of people aged 65+ years had no qualifications.

Benefits

In February 2020, 24,130 people living in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 were claiming state pension, In the same year 3,290 living in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 received pension credit.

State Pension age increased from 60 to 65 for women between May 2010 and November 2018 and is increased from 65 to 66 for both men and women between November 2018 and October 2020. An interactive map showing Retirement Pension data is available to view on [NINIS](#). In the same year 4,150 living in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 received pension credit.

Sources/Datasets used: Higher Education Enrolments (administrative geographies), Further Education Regulated Enrolments (administrative geographies), DfE; Civil Servants aged 60 and over by home and work location (administrative geographies), NISRA HRCS; Carers Allowance Claimants (administrative geographies), State Pension Claimants (administrative geographies), DfC; Economic Activity by Age by Sex CT0092NI, Highest Level of Qualification by Age CT0104NI; Voluntary Work CT0103NI, Provision of Unpaid Care CT0102NI, NISRA Census Office

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

Staying connected with events and people and getting timely, practical information to manage life and meet personal needs is vital for active ageing.

Access to the Internet

Libraries have access to computers and the Internet for free or at very cheap rates. Locational information on libraries is available to view on [NINIS](#). LibrariesNI, in partnership with Business in the Community, NI Direct Digital Inclusion Unit of the Department of Finance and Personnel, hold free annual IT taster sessions for the over 50s in a number of selected libraries across Northern Ireland on Silver Surfers' Day. This covers creating an e-mail account, using e-mail and browsing the internet.

There are 98 libraries in Northern Ireland - 4 of these are located in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014.

- Figures from the Labour Force Survey from January-March 2019 reveal that **46.0%** of people aged 65+ living in Northern Ireland have never accessed the Internet.
- In 2019/20, only **40%** of respondents to the Northern Ireland Continuous Household Survey (CHS) aged 65+ reported using online channels to access public services. This was significantly lower than all other age groups.
- Figures from the [Labour Force Survey](#) in 2019/20, reveal that only **40%** of people aged 65 years and over living in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 have never accessed the Internet. This compares to a Northern Ireland figure of 65.1%.



Sources/Datasets used: Library Locations, LibrariesNI; Internet Use by age and council area (administrative geographies), NISRA Economic & Labour Market Statistics

COMMUNITY AND HEALTH SERVICES

Health and support services are vital to maintaining health and independence in the community.

Community Care

In Northern Ireland, 1,588 people aged 65+ received a meals service in 2016.

In 2019, there were 234 residential homes in Northern Ireland and on average there were 1,057 statutory and 4,176 independent places available (does not include residential places in nursing homes).

In 2019, there were 248 nursing homes in Northern Ireland and on average there were 31 statutory places, 10,801 independent places and 4,751 dual registered places available (includes dual registered homes but refers to nursing places only).

The number of clients receiving intensive domiciliary care in the Northern Ireland in 2018 was 8,771 with 83% of these aged 65 years and over.

Note: Intensive domiciliary is defined as 6 or more visits and more than 10 contact hours, as recorded during the survey week.

Health Service

In 2019/20 there were 116,292 people registered with a GP Practice (QOF Framework) in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014. The list size for those aged 50+ years in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 was 42,045.



Some of the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) registers are for diseases that tend to affect an older population living in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014.

- 825 people on the Dementia Register (all ages)
- 365 people on the Osteoporosis Register (aged 50+ years) living in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014.

Locational data on GP surgeries, Dentists, Opticians and fitness centres is available to view on [NINIS](#).

General Health

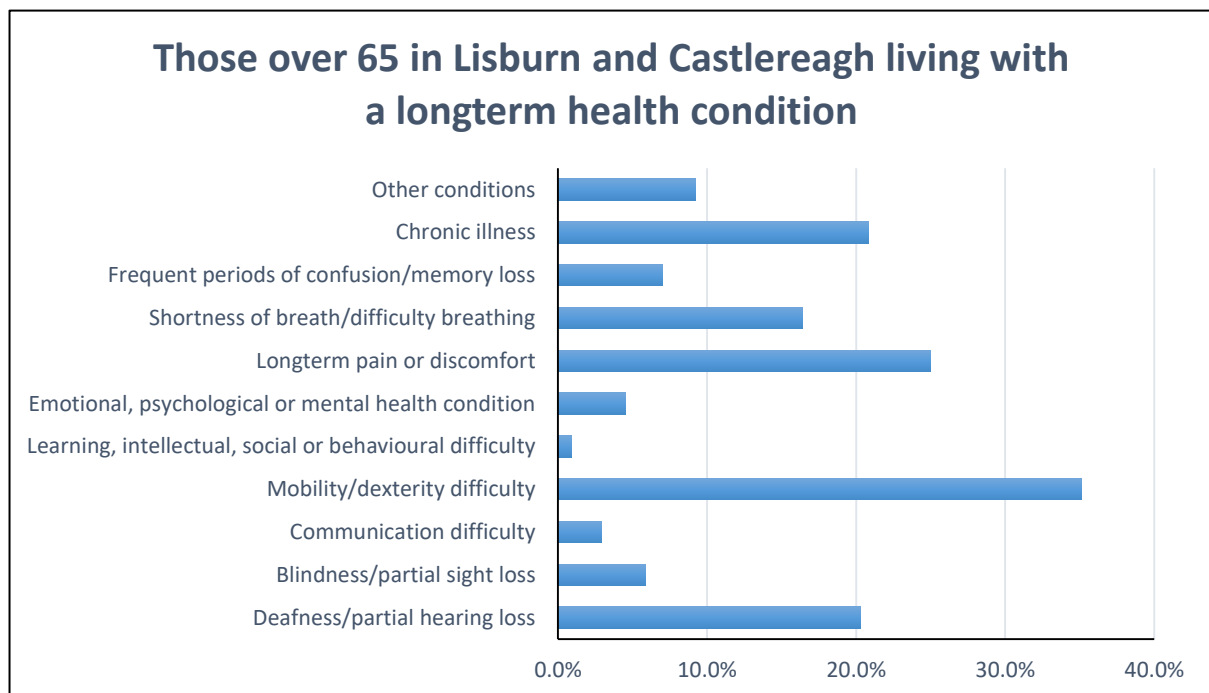
On Census Day 2011, there were 21,184 people aged 65+ years living in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014. **51.5%** stated they had very good or good health, **36.6%** had fair health and the remaining **11.9%** had bad or very bad health.

- ✓ 14,391 (67.9%) of those aged 65+ years were living with a long-term health condition
- ✓ 4,301 (20.3%) had deafness or partial hearing loss
- ✓ 1,260 (5.9%) had blindness or partial sight loss
- ✓ 621 (2.9%) had a communication difficulty
- ✓ 7,440 (35.1%) had a mobility or dexterity difficulty
- ✓ 200 (0.9%) had a learning, intellectual, social or behavioural difficulty
- ✓ 953 (4.5%) had an emotional, psychological or mental health condition
- ✓ 5,300 (25.0%) had long-term pain or discomfort
- ✓ 3,468 (16.4%) had shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- ✓ 1,476 (7.0%) had frequent periods of confusion or memory loss
- ✓ 4,410 (20.8%) had a chronic illness
- ✓ 1,949 (9.2%) had other conditions

Note - Percentages may not sum to 100% as a person may have more than one condition.

Of the 20,209 people aged 65+ years living in households in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014, **28.6%** said that their day-to-day activities were limited a lot, **23.3%** a little and **48.2%** were not limited.

Health Survey



Health Survey

- ✓ The 2018/19 Health Survey for Northern Ireland revealed In 2018/19, the proportion of those reporting that their health in general was good or very good decreased with age, with 55% of those aged 65+ years reporting good or very good health. For those aged 75+ years, the proportion was 50%.
- ✓ Over 6 in 10 of those aged 65+ years (62%) reported having a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expected to last 12 months or more. This increased to more than 7 in 10 of those aged 75+ years (71%).
- ✓ The 2018/19 Health Survey for Northern Ireland revealed that 41% of those aged 65-74 in Northern Ireland were overweight, a further 28% were obese. For those aged 75+ years, 42% were overweight, with a further 22% obese.
- ✓ 12% of those aged 60+ years and 6% of those aged 75+ years in Northern Ireland were smokers.

Access to Services

The Northern Ireland Deprivation Measure 2017 **Access to Services** Domain - the purpose of this domain is to measure the extent to which people have poor **geographical access** to key services, including statutory and general services. The average time in minutes to travel to a service from a given Small Area was calculated and results are available on NINIS.

Within Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 the Service-weighted fastest travel time by Private Transport Most Deprived Super Output Area (SOA) based on the access to services domain measure is **Glenavy 2** SOA (ranked 53 out of 890 in NI) and the least deprived Super Output Area is **Hilden 1** SOA (ranked 867 out of 890 in NI).

Within Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 the Service-weighted fastest travel time by Public Transport Most Deprived Super Output Area (SOA) based on the access to services domain measure is **Ballymacbrennan 2** SOA (ranked 28 out of 890 in NI) and the least deprived Super Output Area is **TONAGH SOA** (ranked 816 out of 890 in NI).

*1 is the most deprived SOA in Northern Ireland and 890 the least deprived


Proximity to Services

The Northern Ireland Deprivation Measure 2010 Proximity to Services Domain - the purpose of this domain is to measure the extent to which people have poor geographical access to key services, including statutory and general services. The average time in minutes to travel to a service from a given Output Area was calculated and results are available on NINIS.

The summary table below shows that the maximum time to travel to a service from an Output Area was between three and 10 minutes for key health services.

Within Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 the most deprived Output Area (OA) based on the proximity to services domain measure is 95SS110001 within Glenavy 2 SOA

(ranked 191 out of 5,022 in NI) and the least deprived Output Area is 95II130002 within Graham's Bridge SOA (ranked 4747 out of 5,022 in NI).

Travel Time to: 	Max travel time for Output Areas within Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 (minutes)	Min travel time for Output Areas Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 (minutes)
GP Premises	9.49	0.22
Accident and Emergency hospitals	25.98	0.29
Dentist	11.82	0.14
Pharmacist	8.62	0.13
Optician	10.92	0.16

Health Related Benefits

There were 3,730 Attendance Allowance recipients aged 65+ years in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014 in 2016. Attendance Allowance is a tax-free benefit paid to people, aged 65+ years, who need help with their personal care because of an illness or disability. An interactive map showing Attendance Allowance data is available to view on [NINIS](#).

There were 11,450 Disability Living Allowance recipients in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD2014. An interactive map showing Disability Living Allowance data is available to view on [NINIS](#).

Sources/Datasets used: Meals Service (administrative geographies), Intensive Domicilliary Care Clients (administrative geographies), Residential Accomodation (administrative geographies), Nursing Accomodation (administrative geographies), Disease Prevalance (Quality Outcomes Framework) (administrative geographies), Health Survey, DoH; Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017 (statistical geographies), NISRA Vital Statistics & Administrative Research and Support; Attendance Allowance Recipients (administrative geographies), Attendance Allowance Interactive Map, Disability Living Allowance Recipients (administrative geographies), Disability Living Allowance Interactive Map, DfC; Type of Long-Term Condition by Age CT0111NI, Type of Long-Term Condition CT0100NI, General Health by Age: CT0101NI, NISRA Censu

