Making Life Better Indicator Summary: Progress Update

No significant difference between latest year and baseline position.

Latest year significantly higher than baseline position.

Latest year significantly lower than baseline position.

Indicator	Description	Population/Group	Trend from Baseline	Latest Year Compared to Baseline Year	Change from Baseline
Life Expectancy	Differential between NI average and most disadvantaged areas for men and women	Male		4.1 years in 2009-11, 4.4 years in 2020-22	Negative Change
		Female		2.6 years in 2009-11, 2.9 years in 2020-22	Negative Change
Healthy Life Expectancy	Differential between NI average and most disadvantaged areas for men and women	Male		7.2 years in 2010-12, 6.4 years in 2020-22	Positive Change
		Female		7.8 years in 2010-12, 9.8 years in 2020-22	Negative Change
Disability Free Life Expectancy	Differential between NI average and most disadvantaged areas for men and women	Male		6.4 years in 2010-12, 6.7 years in 2020-22	No Change
		Female		6.8 years in 2010-12, 7.6 years in 2020-22	No Change
Infant Mortality Rate	Number of children dying before their first birthday per 1,000 live births in NI and the most deprived areas	All		5.0 in 2007-11, 4.4 in 2018-22	No Change
		20% Most Deprived		5.5 in 2007-11, 5.3 in 2018-22	No Change
Smoking During Pregnancy	Proportion of mothers smoking during pregnancy in NI and the most deprived areas	All		16.5% in 2012, 10.8% in 2022	Positive Change
		20% Most Deprived		29.6% in 2012, 21.1% in 2022	Positive Change
Breastfeeding	Proportion of mothers breastfeeding on discharge and differential between NI average and most deprived	All		42% in 2012, 51% in 2022	Positive Change
		20% Most Deprived-NI Gap	-	35% in 2012, 25% in 2022	Positive Change
Educational Attainment	Proportion of primary pupils achieving at the expected levels in Key Stage Two assessment in Communication and Using Mathematics	Communication	Unavailable	Updates from baseline position (77.1% in 2012/13) unavailable due to low response rate as a result of industrial action and the COVID-19 pandemic.	Unavailable
		Using Mathematics	Unavailable	Updates from baseline position (78.5% in 2012/13) unavailable due to low response rate as a result of industrial action and the COVID-19 pandemic.	Unavailable
	Proportion of school leavers achieving at least 5 GCSEs at A*-C or equivalent, including GCSE English and Maths, and differential between NI and most deprived	All		62.0% in 2011/12, 70.8% in 2018/19	Positive Change ⁸
		10% Most Deprived-NI Gap		35.3% in 2011/12, 26.1% in 2018/19	Positive Change ⁸

	Long Term Unemployment Rate: proportion of unemployed that have been unemployed for one year or longer	All		$\frac{1}{1}$	46.9% in 2012, 39.4% in 2022	Positive Change
Unemployment	Proportion of 16 to 24 year olds who are not in employment, full time education or training (NEETs)	All		$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}$	16.7% in quarter ending Sept 2012, 11.3% in quarter ending Sept 2023	Positive Change
Smoking	Proportion of adults (aged 18 and over) who smoke	All		<u>r</u>	25% in 2011/12, 14% in 2022/23	Positive Change
Smoking Alcohol-related Admissions	and proportion in the most deprived areas Standardised rate for alcohol-related admissions in	20% Most Deprived		Ţ	39% in 2011/12, 24% in 2022/23	Positive Change
		All		\triangle	669 in 2009/10-11/12, 517 in 2020/21-22/23	Decrease ¹
Adults Drinking Above Sensible	NI and the most disadvantaged areas Proportion of adults who drink above the sensible drinking guidelines suggested, and proportion in	20% Most Deprived		$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	1,521 in 2009/10-11/12, 1,026 in 2020/21-22/23	Decrease ¹
		All	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}$	24% in 2011/12, 16% in 2022/23	Positive Change
Guidelines ²	the most disadvantaged areas. The teenage birth rate for mothers under the age of	20% Most Deprived	•	$\overline{\Gamma}$	29% in 2011/12, 19% in 2022/23	Positive Change
		All		$\overline{\Gamma}$	2.2 in 2011, 0.6 in 2022	Positive Change
Teenage Births	17 - NI and most deprived areas Percentage of adults surveyed classified as obese.	20% Most Deprived		$\overline{ightarrow}$	4.6 in 2011, 1.9 in 2022	Positive Change
		All		<u> </u>	24% in 2011/12, 27% in 2019/20	Negative Change
Adult Obesity	and proportion in the most disadvantaged areas	20% Most Deprived		<u> </u>	25% in 2011/12, 32% in 2019/20	Negative Change
Childhood Obesity	Percentage of children surveyed classified as obese	NI Average	•	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}$	10% in 2011/12, 6% in 2019/20	Positive Change
		Most Deprived			48 in 2011/12, 50 in 2018/19	Positive Change
Mental Health and Well-being	Mean Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale by deprivation quintile	2			50 in 2011/12, 51 in 2018/19	No Change
		3		企	51 in 2011/12, 52 in 2018/19	Positive Change
		4			51 in 2011/12, 53 in 2018/19	Positive Change
		Least Deprived		1	52 in 2011/12, 53 in 2018/19	No Change
Quieido	Crude death Rate in NI and the most	All			11.0 in 2015-17, 11.5 in 2020-22	No Change ³
Suicide	disadvantaged areas	20% Most Deprived			18.9 in 2015-17, 19.0 in 2020-22	No Change ³
Blood Pressure/Hypertension	Number of patients with established hypertension and % of GP registered patients with established hypertension	All		企	245,730 in 2013, 293,503 in 2024	Increase ¹
		All		企	12.9% in 2013, 14.3% in 2024	Increase ¹
Long-Term Conditions	Number of people with one or more long term condition attending structured patient education/self management programmes	All			10,189 in 2011/12, 7,853 in 2022/23	Unavailable ⁴

	Amount invested in public health (Public Health					
Investment in Public Health	Agency Resource Outturn)	All		1	£77.2M in 2011/12, £134.5M in 2022/23	Positive Change
Poverty	Percentage of individuals in low-income groups before housing costs	All		\Leftrightarrow	20% in 2010/11, 18% in 2022/23	No Change
Child Poverty	Percentage of children in low-income groups before housing costs	Children		\Leftrightarrow	22% in 2010/11, 24% in 2022/23	No Change
Economic Inactivity	Economic Inactivity Rate: proportion of the working- age population that is not in the labour force	NI Average		仑	27.6% in 2012, 26.3% in 2022	Positive Change
Housing Standards	Proportion of social housing dwellings classified as non-decent homes	NI Average		$\hat{\mathbf{\Omega}}$	3.7% in 2011, 3.1% in 2016	Positive Change ⁵
	Annual mean concentration level of Nitrogen Dioxide at urban background sites and urban	Urban background sites		仑	21.9 μg/m³ in 2011, 14.0 μg/m³ in 2023	Positive Change
Air Quality	roadside sites	Urban roadside sites		介	35.1 μg/m³ in 2011, 23.7 μg/m³ in 2023	Positive Change
	Annual mean concentration level of particulate matter (PM)	Urban Sites		仝	19 μg/m³ in 2011, 13 μg/m³ in 2023	Positive Change
		Lisburn Dunmurry High	Unavailable		0.86 ng/m³ in 2011	
	Annual mean concentration level of Benzo(a)pyrene at monitored sites	Derry Brandywell		仑	0.95 ng/m³ in 2011, 0.60 ng/m³ in 2022	Positive Change
		Ballymena Ballykeel		仚	1.10 ng/m³ in 2011, 0.49 ng/m³ in 2022	Positive Change
		Lisburn Kilmakee Leisure Centre	~~~~		0.46 ng/m³ in 2013, 0.31 ng/m³ in 2022	
	Annual number of ozone breaches (days) at monitored sites	Belfast	~	⇔	4 in 2011, 2 in 2022	Positive Change
		Lough Navar	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	仚	12 in 2011, 4 in 2022	Positive Change
Water Quality		Derry		个	9 in 2011, 0 in 2022	Positive Change
	Annual percentage compliance of Water Utility Sector Waste Water Treatment Works	All		分	93% in 2011, 94% in 2023	Positive Change
	Annual percentage mean zonal compliance of drinking water quality	All	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		99.83% in 2011, 99.91% in 2022	Positive Change
Social Capital	Percentage of adults in Northern Ireland who had volunteered within the past year	All	Unavailable		29% in 2013, 21% in 2022/23	Unavailable ^{6,7}
Road Collision KSI Casualties	Number Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) casualty numbers per capita	All		介	843 in 2012, 951 in 2023	Negative Change

Notes

A number of indicators have not been updated for the most recent year as the COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on the reliability of information. See specific metadata tabs for further information.

Assessments of change for outcomes relating to service-based indicators, have been analysed and presented based on whether there was an observed increase or decrease in activity, rather than positive or negative changes to health outcomes. This is due to difficulties in ascertaining whether any changes in rates are due to changes in demand (i.e., health of the population), or, as a result of changes in service provision and/or improvments in detection.

²Figures (including the baseline position) have been changed to reflect the new drinking limit guidelines of 14 units per week for both males and females.

³As a result of the Coroners review into deaths of undetermined intent, a statistical discontinuity now exists from 2015 onwards preventing comparisons with data that exists prior to the review. As a result, the baseline year has been changed from 2009-11 to 2015-15 to an allow for an assessment of change. See Suicide Metadata for further information.

⁴The large decrease in attendances at structured patient education programmes in 2020/21 is due to a reduction in the number of available programmes during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as no data being available for the Belfast Trust in this year. As with 2020/21, data for Belfast Trust was incomplete and figures are therefore not comparable with previous years.

⁵The 2021 House Condition Survey was postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic to 2023. Fieldwork has been completed and quality assurance of the data is underway. Next steps will be data analysis and data modelling. It is hoped the main report will be published late 2025.

Figures for 2017/18 and after provide information on adults aged 16 years and over and their experience of volunteering from the Continuous Household Survey. Figures prior to 2017/18 provide the results of the Volunteering Module from the Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey. Therefore, figures are not comparable between these two time-periods.

⁷Due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, data collection for the 2020/21 and 2021/22 surveys moved from face-to-face interviewing to telephone mode with a reduction in the number of questions. Questions relating to volunteering were not included in 2020/21 and therefore no data is available for that year. The results from 2021/22 are not directly comparable to previous years due to the significant changes to the survey in terms of methodology and content.

Boata for 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22 are not directly comparable to 2018/19 and earlier years. Therefore, the assessment for change presented in the indicator summary is based on the 2018/19 position.