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Assembly

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Barbara Love

Social Briefing July 2011

This briefing presents key social indicators for Northern Ireland. The most recent population and net migration figures are provided as are selected indicators of health, education, social welfare, crime and road traffic accidents using data published during the last quarter. For each indicator, headline data and an analysis of trends over time are presented. Regional comparisons are made with other parts of the UK, the Republic of Ireland and the EU as a whole where possible. Links to the original data sources have been provided for those wishing for more in-depth information.

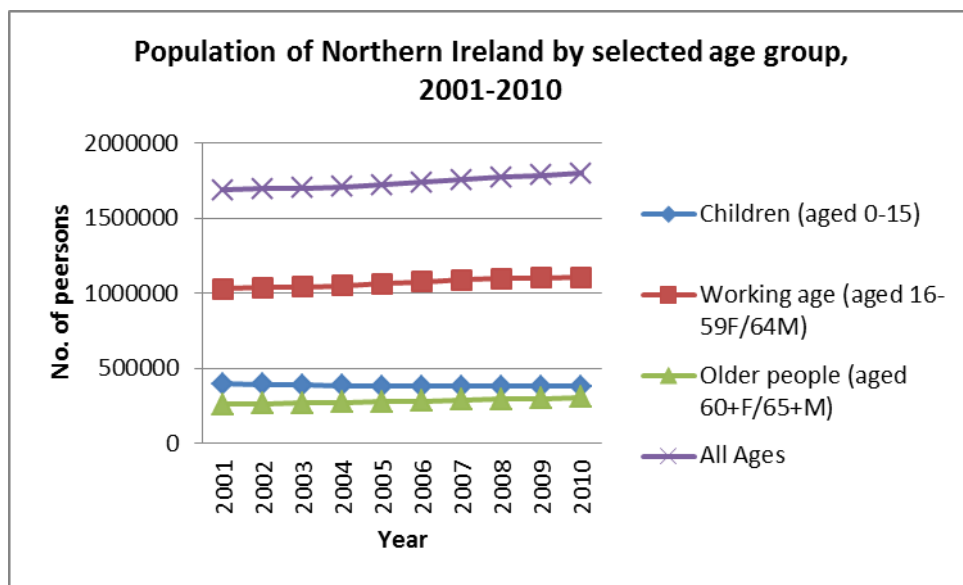
This Social Briefing compliments the Economic Briefing produced by the Research and Information Service.

Summary Social Indicators

Population		The population of Northern Ireland has grown by around 7% in the last ten years to current estimates of just under 1.8 million.
Net migration		Since its peak at 9,806 in 2006/07, net migration has fallen to zero in 2009/10.
Waiting times for admission to hospital		Since its lowest point in 2009, the number of patients waiting to be admitted to hospitals in Northern Ireland has increased to 52,880 at 31 st March 2011 with 17,630 waiting longer than 13 weeks.
Looked after children		Between 2005 and 2007, the number of looked after children decreased. Since 2007 the figure increased to 2,606 in 2010.
Children on the Child Protection Register		The total number of children in the child protection register has increased by almost 50% from 1,593 in 2005 to 2,357 in 2010.
Qualifications of school leavers		The educational achievements of school leavers continue to increase steadily. In 2009/10, 71.9% of school leavers achieved at least five good GCSE's (A*-C) while 2.4% left school with no GCSEs.
Persons of working age on key benefits		Between 2005 and 2008 the number of working age people claiming at least one of the main benefits decreased. Since then the number of claimants increased to 232,060 at August 2010.
Families with children on key benefits		Overall, the number of families with children and claiming at least one of the main benefits has been falling although in August 2010 this figure increased to 64,720.
Recorded crime		Recorded crime has been falling steadily and stood at 5,787 crimes per 100,000 persons in 2010/11.
Road traffic accident casualties		Over the last 10 years, the number of persons killed on the roads has decreased steadily from 153 in 2001/02 to 58 in 2009/10, the lowest number on record.

1 Population

- The population of Northern Ireland is now estimated to stand at just under 1.8 million (2010 mid-year estimate).
- The number of older people has increased from 262,000 in 2001 to 308,320 in 2010. This trend of an increasing older population is projected to continue.
- The number of children has fallen slightly from 397,150 in 2001 to 382,022 in 2010.
- The population of Northern Ireland is projected to reach 1.9 million by 2021 and over 2 million by 2031.



Source: NISRA, Demography and Methodology Branch, Mid-year Estimates

Mid-year population estimates by age group, 2005-2010

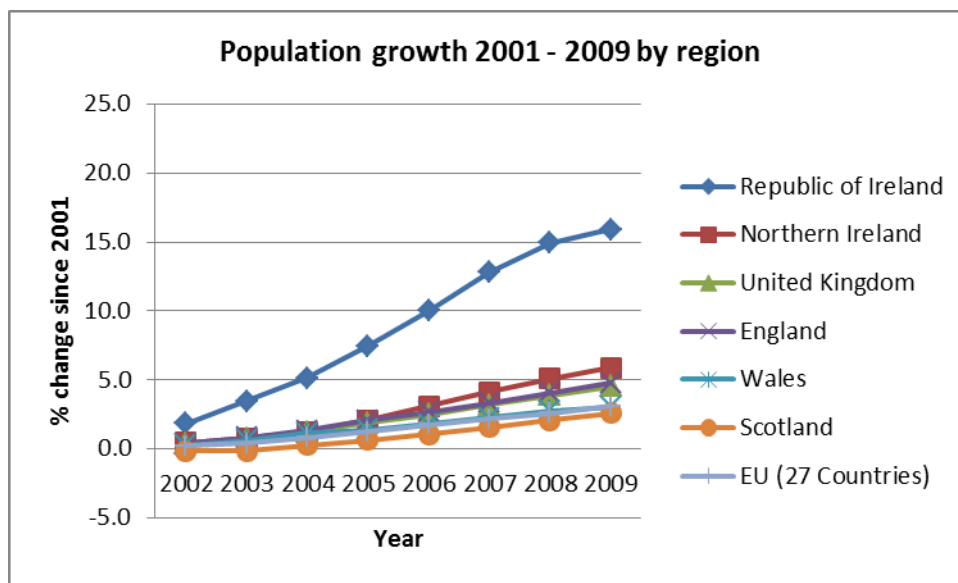
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Children (aged 0-15)	381,234	380,141	380,068	381,070	382,127	382,022
Working age (aged 16-59F/64M)	1,063,613	1,077,416	1,089,389	1,098,112	1,104,902	1,109,050
Older people (aged 60+F/65+M)	279,561	284,062	289,691	295,821	301,867	308,320
All Ages	1,724,408	1,741,619	1,759,148	1,775,003	1,788,896	1,799,392

Source: NISRA, Demography and Methodology Branch, Mid-year Estimates

<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>

International and Regional comparisons

- Between 2001 and 2009¹, Northern Ireland had the fastest growing population of any UK region, with an estimated increase of 5.9% - higher than in England (4.8%), Wales (3.1%) and Scotland (2.6%) for the same period.
- Proportionally, population growth for Northern Ireland was much lower than that for the Republic of Ireland which was estimated to have grown by 15.9% from over 3.8 million in 2001 to almost 4.5 million in 2009.
- The size of the population of Northern Ireland increased at a faster rate than that of the EU (27 countries) which increased by 3.1% between 2001 and 2009.



Sources: ONS (UK and Constituents); Central Statistics Office Ireland (Republic of Ireland); Eurostat (EU)

Population estimates (in thousands) by region, 2001-2009

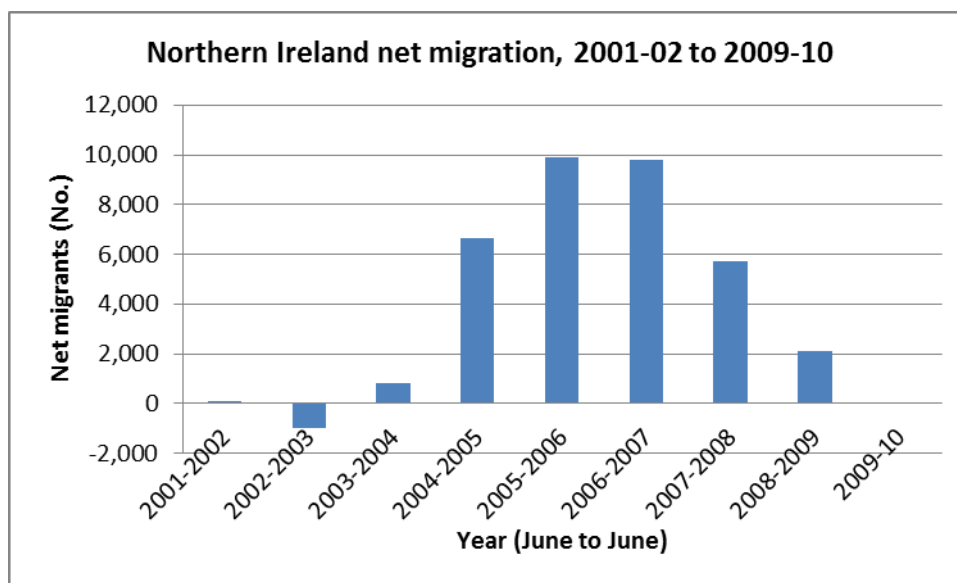
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
United Kingdom	59,113	59,552	60,235	60,986	61,792
England	49,450	49,863	50,466	51,106	51,810
Wales	2,910	2,929	2,950	2,976	2,999
Scotland	5,064	5,057	5,095	5,144	5,194
Republic of Ireland	3,847	3,980	4,134	4,339	4,459
EU (27 Countries)	483,797	486,646	491,135	495,292	499,705
Northern Ireland	1,689	1,703	1,724	1,759	1,789

Sources: ONS (UK and Constituents); Central Statistics Office Ireland (Republic of Ireland); Eurostat (EU)

¹ 2010 figures unavailable for all regions

2 Migration

- Net migration² in Northern Ireland for the year June 2009 to June 2010 was zero. During this period, an estimated 22,500 people came to live in Northern Ireland while the same number left Northern Ireland to live elsewhere.
- Between 2002-03 and 2006-07 net migration increased steadily. Since its peak in 2006-07 at 9,806, net migration has been falling year-on-year.



Source: NISRA, Demography and Methodology Branch, Migration Statistics

Estimated Net migration for Northern Ireland, 2000-01 to 2009-10 (June to June)

	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05	2006-2007	2008-09	2009-10
Estimated Total Inflows	18,380	18,336	26,901	32,266	23,547	22,500
Estimated Total Outflows	20,255	19,332	20,230	22,460	21,427	22,500
Estimated Total Migration	-1,875	-996	6,671	9,806	2,120	0

Source: NISRA, Demography and Methodology Branch, Migration Statistics

[http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/migration/NI_Migration_Report\(2009\).pdf](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/migration/NI_Migration_Report(2009).pdf)

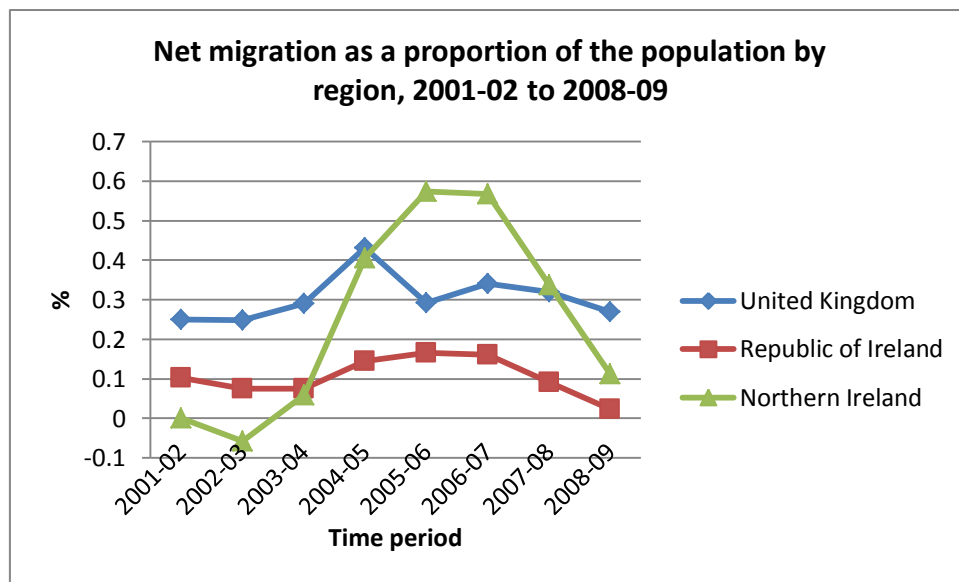
[http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/midyear/Statistics%20Press%20Notice%20-%20MYE%20NI%202010%20\(DFP%20Press%20Office\)%20-%20web.pdf](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/midyear/Statistics%20Press%20Notice%20-%20MYE%20NI%202010%20(DFP%20Press%20Office)%20-%20web.pdf)

² Refers to long-term migration only (i.e. resident for 1 year or more)

International and Regional comparisons

Please note that sources of data and methods for calculating net migration vary by region and so caution should be exercised when interpreting these comparisons.

- As with Northern Ireland, net migration in the UK and the Republic of Ireland also increased between 2001-02 and 2006-07 and has decreased since then.
- Northern Ireland reports to have experienced a sharper increase and subsequent fall in the net number of migrants as a proportion of the population than that reported for the UK or the Republic of Ireland.



Sources: NISRA, DMB (Northern Ireland); ONS (UK and Constituents); Central Statistics Office Ireland (Republic of Ireland);

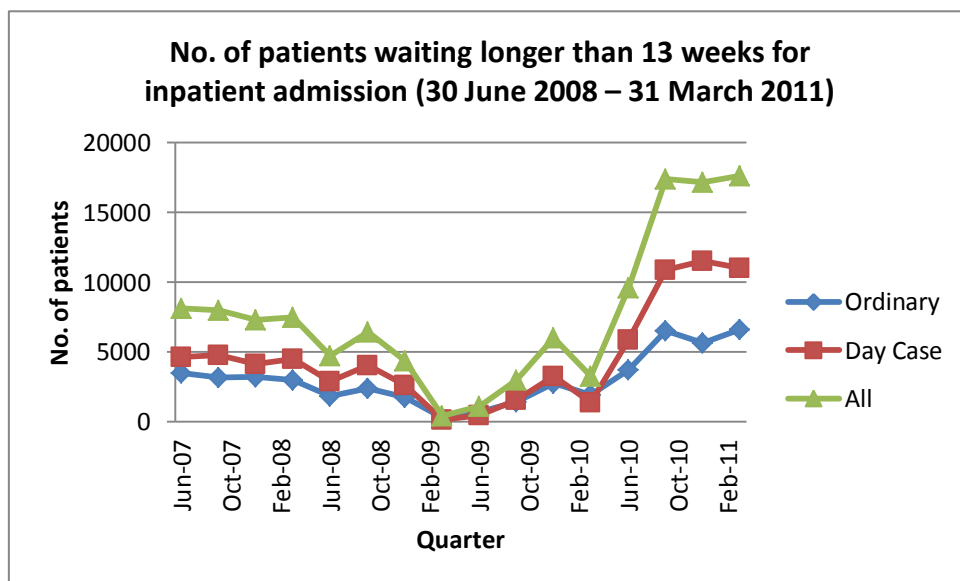
Net migration in thousands by region, 2001-02 to 2008-09

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
United Kingdom	148	148	174	260	177	208	196	166
England	145	152	172	252	164	181	176	141
Wales	3	-1	2	-	3	5	4	5
Scotland	-1	-4	1	8	6	17	9	18
Republic of Ireland	4	3	3	6	7	7	4	1
Northern Ireland	-	-1	1	7	10	10	6	2

Sources: NISRA; ONS; Central Statistics Office Ireland

3 Health – Waiting Times

- The total number of patients waiting to be admitted to hospitals in Northern Ireland at 31st March 2011 stood at 52,880, up 4% on the previous quarter, and up 47% on the same quarter in the previous year.
- A third (33%) of patients were waiting more than 13 weeks while 2% were waiting more than the 36 week target beyond which no patient should wait.
- Of those patients waiting for more than 13 weeks, the greatest proportion were waiting for general surgery (21%) followed by trauma and orthopaedics (20%) and urology (12%).



Source: Department of Health Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS), Inpatient Waiting Times Dataset

Patients waiting longer than 13 weeks for inpatient admission, 2007 - 2011

	June 2007	March 2008	March 2009	March 2010	March 2011
Ordinary	3,474	2,999	268	1,901	6,627
Day Case	4,638	4,452	119	1,388	11,003
All patients	8,112	7,481	387	3,289	17,630

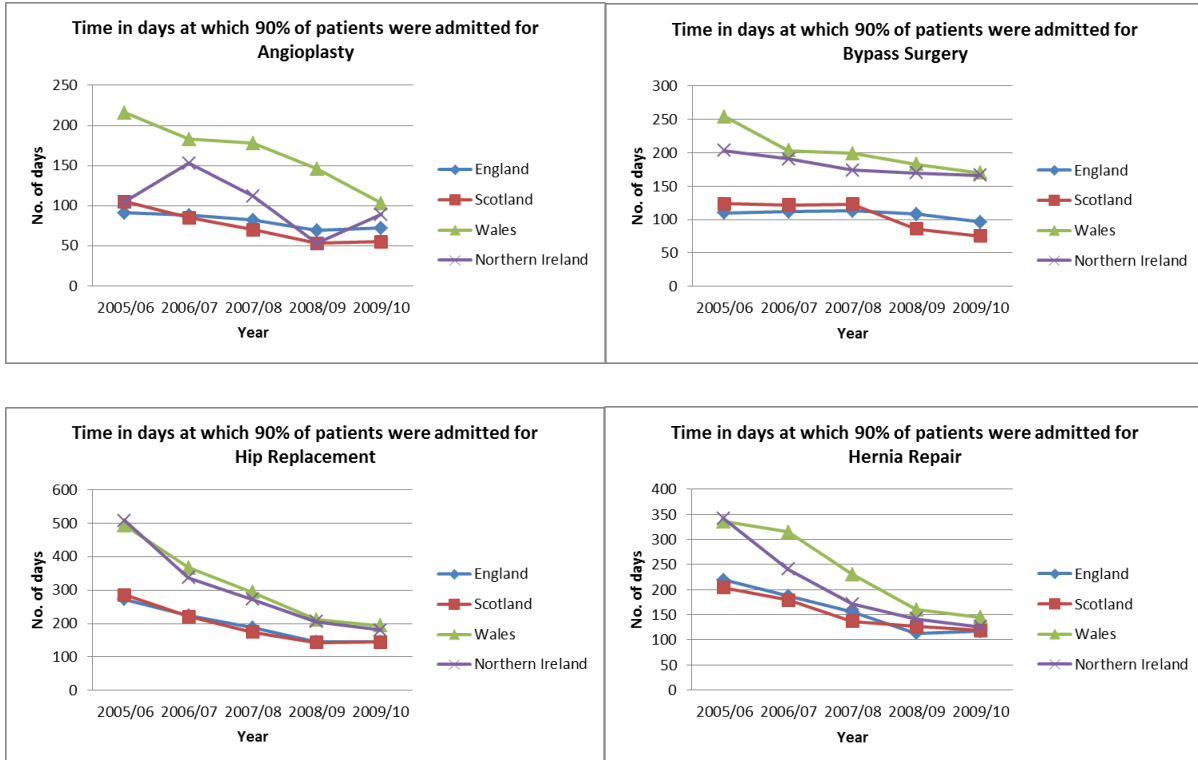
Source: DHSSPS, Inpatient Waiting Times Dataset

http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-activity_stats-2/waiting_times_main/waiting_times.htm

Regional comparisons

Waiting times for admission to hospital in other administrations are not always measured in a comparable manner to those in Northern Ireland. Since 2005–06, the UK Comparative Waiting Times Group (UKCWTG) has analysed inpatient procedures and the length of time a patient has waited for treatment, from the initial decision to admit to the date of admission for the procedure, including periods of suspension from the waiting list for medical and social reasons to allow comparisons to be made for specific procedures.

- In general, between 2005/06 and 2009/10, waiting times for patients for Angioplasty, bypass surgery, hip replacement and hernia repair have fallen while numbers of these procedures have tended to increase across the UK.
- For each of the four selected procedures illustrated below, the number of days at which 90% of patients were admitted for bypass surgery was higher in Northern Ireland than in England and Scotland but lower or similar to waiting times in Wales.
- Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 there was a sharp increase in the number of days at which 90% of patients were admitted for angioplasty in Northern Ireland. This was not the case in England, Scotland or Wales.

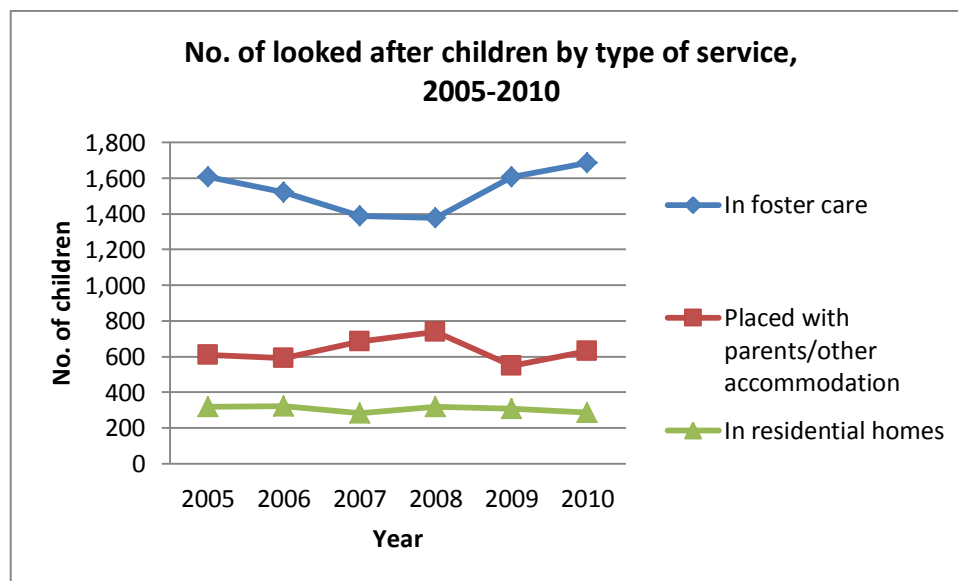


Source: UK Health Statistics 2010

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_health/ukhs4/ukhs4-2010.pdf

4 Health – Looked After Children / Those on Child Protection Register

- In 2010 there were 2,606 looked after children in Northern Ireland, the greatest proportion (65%) of whom were in foster care.
- Between 2005 and 2008 the number of children in foster care decreased. Since then, this figure has increased by almost a quarter (23%) to 1,687.
- The total number of children in the child protection register has increased by almost 48% from 1,593 in 2005 to 2,357 in 2010.



Source: Department of Health Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS), Children Order Statistical Trends for Northern Ireland 2004/05 to 2009/10

Looked after children and children on the child protection register, 2005-2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Children looked after						
- In residential homes	317	321	283	319	308	287
- In foster care	1,606	1,522	1,389	1,376	1,607	1,687
- Other	608	593	684	738	548	632
All children looked after	2,531	2,436	2,356	2,433	2,463	2,606
No. of children on child protection register	1,593	1,639	1,805	2,071	2,488	2,357

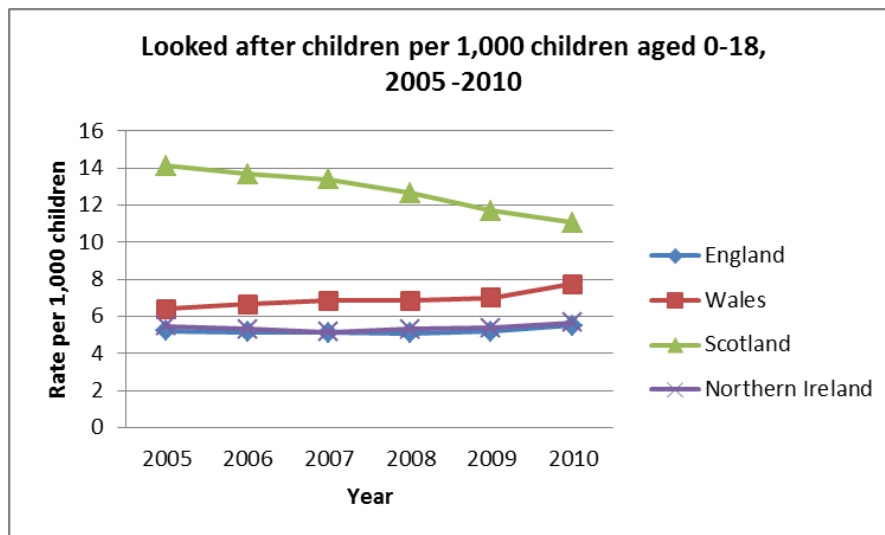
Source: DHSSPS, Children Order Statistical Trends

http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/2_children_order_statistical_trends_for_northern_ireland_2004-05_to_2009-10_-_tab_biii.pdf

Regional comparisons

Looked after children

- In 2009/10 the number of looked after children per 1,000 children in Northern Ireland was lower than the number of looked after children per 1,000 children for Scotland and Wales but similar the figure in England. Scotland has the highest figure although it is worth noting that there are regional differences in how these figures are calculated.
- Between 2005 and 2010 the number of looked after children per 1,000 children increased slightly in Northern Ireland as it did in England and Wales. The number of looked after children per 1,000 children in Scotland, on the other hand, has been falling steadily since 2005.



Looked after children per 1,000 children aged 0-18, 2005 to 2010

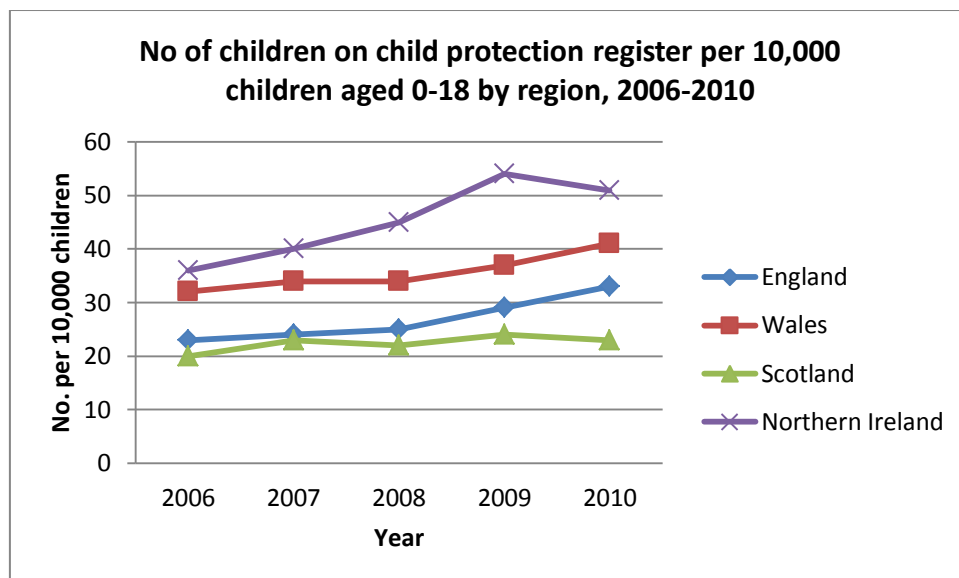
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
England	5	5	5	5	5	6
Wales	6	7	7	7	7	8
Scotland	14	14	13	13	12	11
Northern Ireland	5	5	5	5	5	6

Sources: Department for Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland; the Department for Children, Schools and Families, England; the Scottish Government; Stats Wales

Regional comparisons

Children on the child protection register

- The number of children on the child protection register per 10,000 children aged 0-18 is higher in Northern Ireland than in England, Scotland or Wales.
- Overall, the number of children on the children protection has increased between 2006 and 2010 in all regions of the UK.
- While Scotland has the highest proportion of looked after children it has the lowest proportion of children on the child protection register.



Source: NSPCC

No. of children (per 10,000) on child protection register, 2006 to 2010

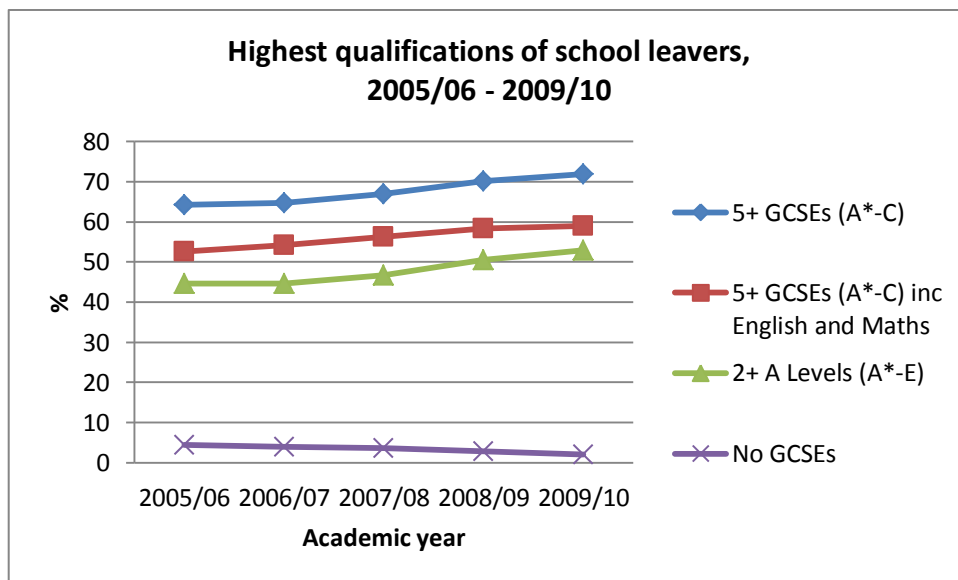
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
England	23	24	25	29	33
Wales	32	34	34	37	41
Scotland	20	23	22	24	23
Northern Ireland	36	40	45	54	51

Source: NSPCC

http://www.nspcc.org.uk/Inform/research/statistics/child_protection_register_statistics_wda48723.html

5 Education – Qualifications of school leavers

- In 2009/10 more than half (53.0%) of all school leavers achieved two or more A levels or equivalent at grades A*-E, an increase of 8.3 percentage points over the last five years from 44.7% in 2005/06.
- The proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent increased from 64.2% in 2005/06 to 71.9% in 2009/10. Overall, 59.0% of school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent including English and Maths in 2009/10, up from 52.6% in 2005/06.
- Over the last five years the proportion of pupils leaving school with no GCSEs has decreased from 4.5% in 2005/06 to 2.1% in 2009/10.



Source: Department of Education, School Leavers Survey

Highest qualifications of school leavers, 2005/06 – 2009/10

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
5+ GCSEs (A*-C)	64.2%	64.7%	66.9%	70.1%	71.9%
5+ GCSEs (A*-C) inc English and Maths	52.6%	54.2%	56.3%	58.4%	59.0%
2+ A Levels (A*-E)	44.7%	44.6%	46.7%	50.6%	53.0%
No GCSEs	4.5%	3.9%	3.6%	2.9%	2.1%

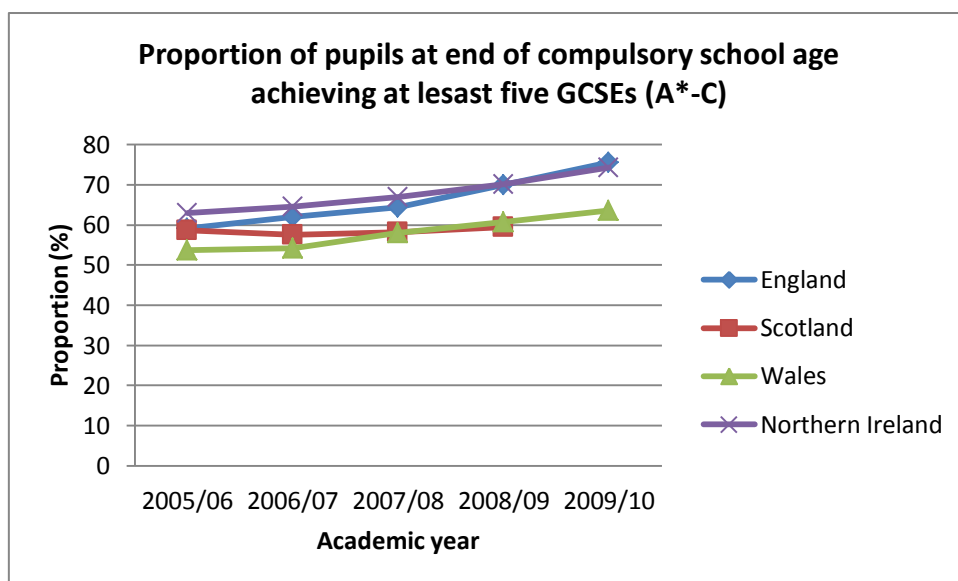
Source: Department of Education, School Leavers Survey

http://www.deni.gov.uk/qualifications_and_destinations_2009_10.pdf

Regional comparisons

The education systems and recording methods differ across regions of the UK³. This data has been equalised and published by the ONS in order to allow comparison.

- A higher proportion of Northern Ireland pupils achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C at the end of compulsory school age when compared to their Scottish and Welsh counterparts. While in 2005/06 pupils in Northern Ireland performed better than pupils in England this gap has since closed.
- Between 2005/06 and 2009/10 the proportion of pupils in all regions of the UK achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent has increased steadily.



Source: Office for National Statistics, Regional Trends

Proportion of pupils achieving at least 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent at end of compulsory school age by region, 2005/06 – 2009/10

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
England	59.2	62	64.4	70	75.6
Scotland	58.6	57.5	58.2	59.5	N/A
Wales	53.8	54.2	58	60.7	63.7
Northern Ireland	63	64.5	66.9	70.1	74.3

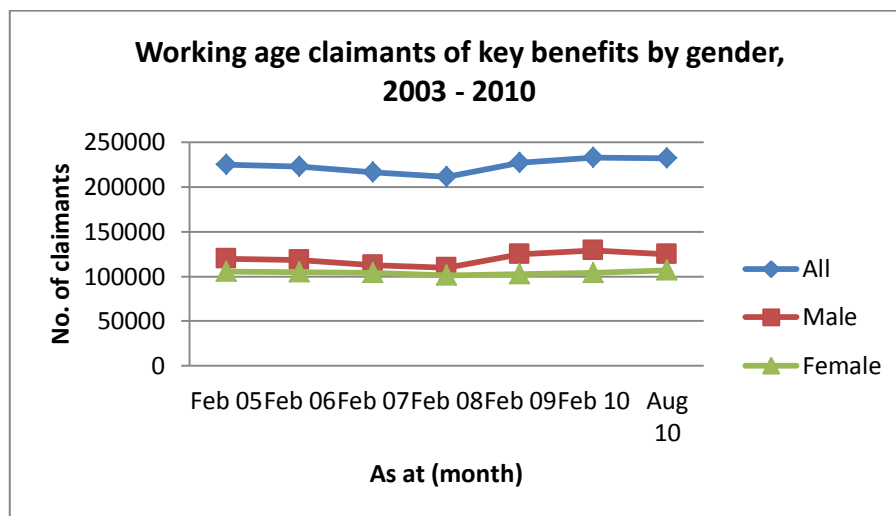
Source: Office for National Statistics, Regional Trends

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=836>

³ Pupils in Scotland do not sit GCSEs but have an alternative education system.

6 Persons of working age on key benefits

- As at August 2010, 232,060 people of working age were claiming at least one key benefit⁴, up from 211,240 in February 2008.
- Between February 2005 and February 2008, the number of working age people on key benefits decreased by 6.0%.
- The number of male claimants increased from 109,760 in February 2008 to 128,920 in February 2010 while the number of female claimants increased from 101,480 to 103,820 during the same period.



Source: Department for Social Development, Social Security Benefits

No. of working age persons claiming at least one of the main benefits by gender, February 2005 – August 2010

	Feb 05	Feb 06	Feb 07	Feb 08	Feb 09	Feb 10	Aug 10
Male	119,740	118,100	112,360	109,760	124,720	128,920	124,980
Female	105,320	104,800	104,140	101,480	102,760	103,820	107,080
All	225,060	222,900	216,500	211,240	227,480	232,740	232,060

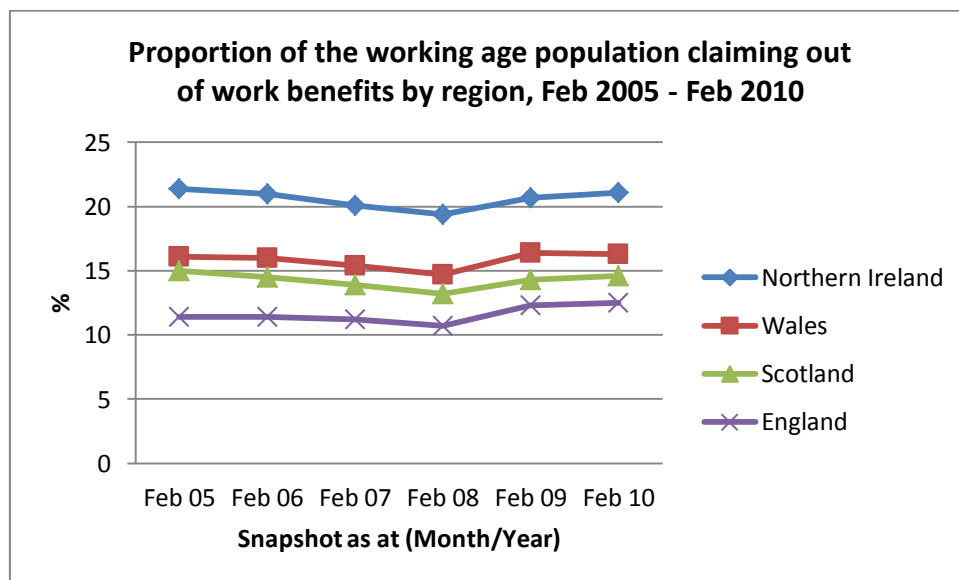
Source: Department for Social Development, Social Security Benefits

http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats_and_research/stats-publications/stats-benefit-publications/client_group_analysis.htm

⁴ The Working Age client group combines data collected for Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance. State Pension Credit which replaced Income Support for persons aged 60 and over in October 2003 is included for males aged 60 – 64. From 27th October 2008, Employment & Support Allowance (ESA) replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on the grounds of incapacity for new claims. **ESA is not included as a key benefit.**

Regional comparisons

- When calculated as a proportion of the working age population, Northern Ireland has a higher proportion of people claiming out of work benefits⁵ than the rest of the UK.
- As at February 2010, 21.1% of working age people in Northern Ireland were claiming out of work benefits. This compares with 16.3% of working age people in Wales, 14.6% in Scotland and 12.5% in England.
- The proportion of out of work benefit claimants in Northern Ireland fell between 2005 and 2008 and increased thereafter. This pattern was also evidenced in the rest of the UK.



Source: NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, Office for National Statistics

	Feb 05	Feb 06	Feb 07	Feb 08	Feb 09	Feb 10
Northern Ireland	21.4	21.0	20.1	19.4	20.7	21.1
Wales	16.1	16	15.4	14.7	16.4	16.3
Scotland	15	14.5	13.9	13.2	14.3	14.6
England	11.4	11.4	11.2	10.7	12.3	12.5

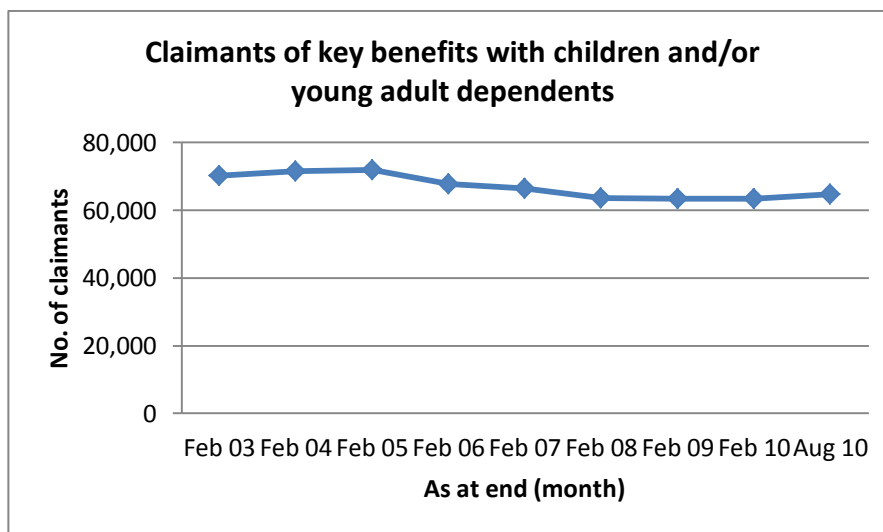
Source: NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, Office for National Statistics

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/gor/contents.aspx>

⁵ Key Out-of-Work Benefits refer to the number of working-age people who are claiming one or more of the following benefits: Bereavement Benefit, Carer's Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, ESA and Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Income support, Jobseeker's Allowance, and Widow's Benefit.

7 Families with children on key benefits

- 122,060 children were living in families claiming a key benefit⁶ at August 2010.
- Although the number of families with children on key benefits had been declining since 2005, this figure increased between February and August 2010.
- Almost two thirds (63%) of families with children had been on benefits for at least 2 years. For the sick and disabled group the figure was 83%, while that for the unemployed group was 7%.



Source: Department for Social Development, Social Security Benefits

Families with children on key benefits by age of youngest child/dependent, February 2003 – August 2010

	Feb 03	Feb 04	Feb 05	Feb 06	Feb 07	Feb 08	Feb 09	Feb 10	Aug 10
Under 5	25,700	25,080	23,820	23,040	22,820	21,060	22,920	23,680	23,160
5 - under 11	21,160	22,980	22,880	21,300	20,580	19,540	17,800	18,340	18,680
11 to under 16	15,600	16,340	16,100	16,260	15,720	15,380	15,780	14,440	14,200
16 or over	5,000	5,940	8,260	6,500	6,680	7,060	6,480	6,440	8,020
All*	70,280	71,580	71,920	67,720	66,440	63,540	63,440	63,400	64,720

Source: Department for Social Development, Social Security Benefits

*includes unknowns

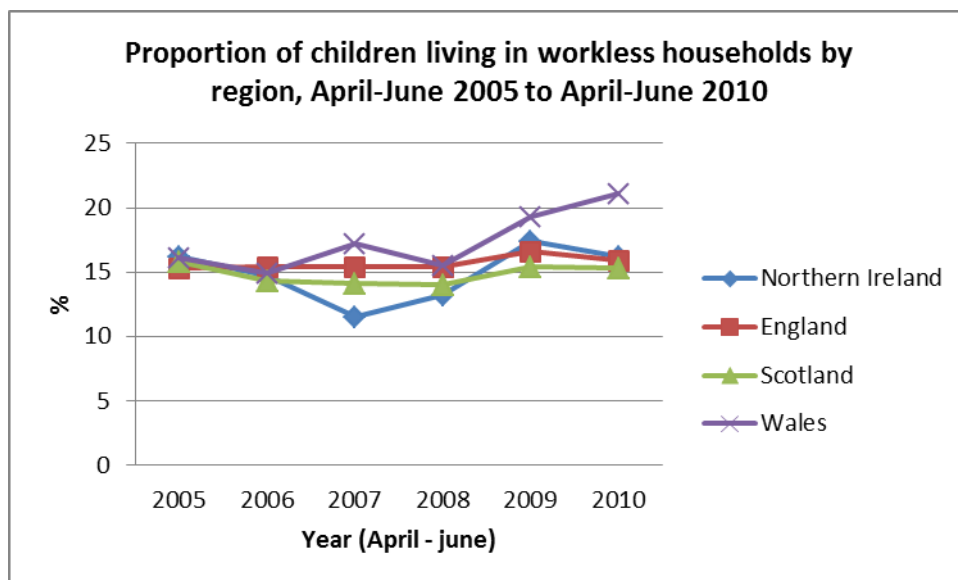
http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/bulletin_may11.doc

⁶ The Working Age client group combines data collected for Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance. State Pension Credit which replaced Income Support for persons aged 60 and over in October 2003 is included for males aged 60 – 64. From 27th October 2008, Employment & Support Allowance (ESA) replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on the grounds of incapacity for new claims. **ESA is not included as a key benefit.**

Regional comparisons

Please note that this section focuses on children living in workless households.

- In 2010 Northern Ireland had the second highest proportion of children living in workless households in the UK.
- Generally, the proportion of children living in workless households decreased or remained unchanged between 2005 and 2007/08. In 2009 the proportion of children living in workless households increased. In 2010 the proportion of children living in workless households decreased in Northern Ireland while the estimate increased or remained unchanged in other parts of the UK.



Source: 'Work and worklessness among households', Labour Force Survey household datasets, Office for National Statistics

Proportion of children living in workless households by region 2005 - 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Northern Ireland	16.2%	14.7%	11.5%	13.2%	17.4%	16.2%
England	15.3%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	16.6%	15.9%
Scotland	15.8%	14.3%	14.1%	14%	15.4%	15.3%
Wales	16.1%	14.9%	17.2%	15.5%	19.3%	21.1%

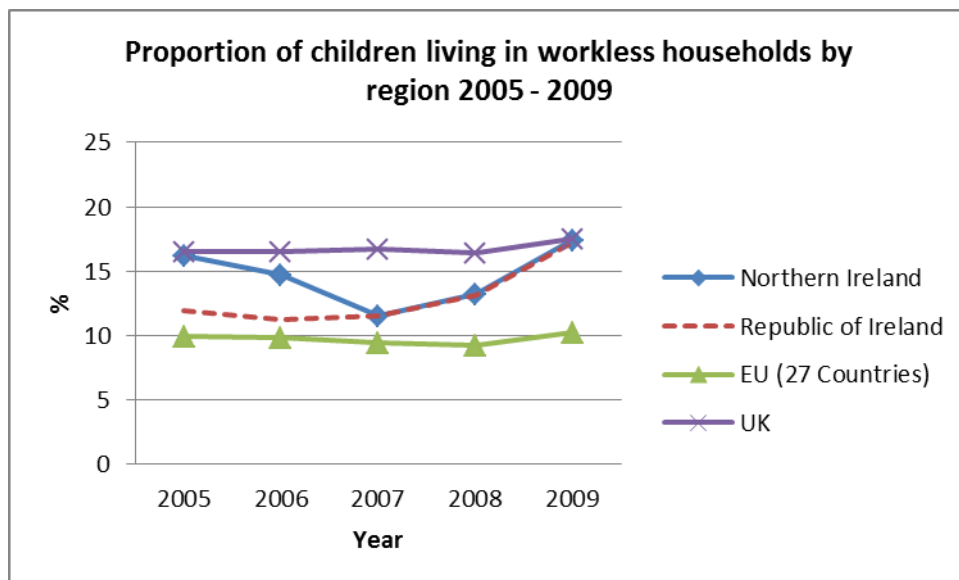
Source: 'Work and worklessness among households', ONS

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14977>

International and Regional comparisons

Please note that this section focuses on children living in workless households and draws from the Labour Force Survey. **As a sample survey estimates are subject to sampling error and so care should be exercised in interpreting these comparisons.**

- In 2009 Northern Ireland had a similar proportion of children living in workless households when compared to the UK as a whole and the Republic of Ireland and a higher proportion when compared to the EU (27 countries) average.
- Since 2007, the proportion of children living in workless households in Northern Ireland has increased at a faster rate than that of the UK and the EU. It has increased at the same rate as the Republic of Ireland.



Sources: 'Work and worklessness among households', ONS (Northern Ireland data); Eurostat (Republic of Ireland, EU and UK data)

Proportion of children living in workless households by region, 2005-2009

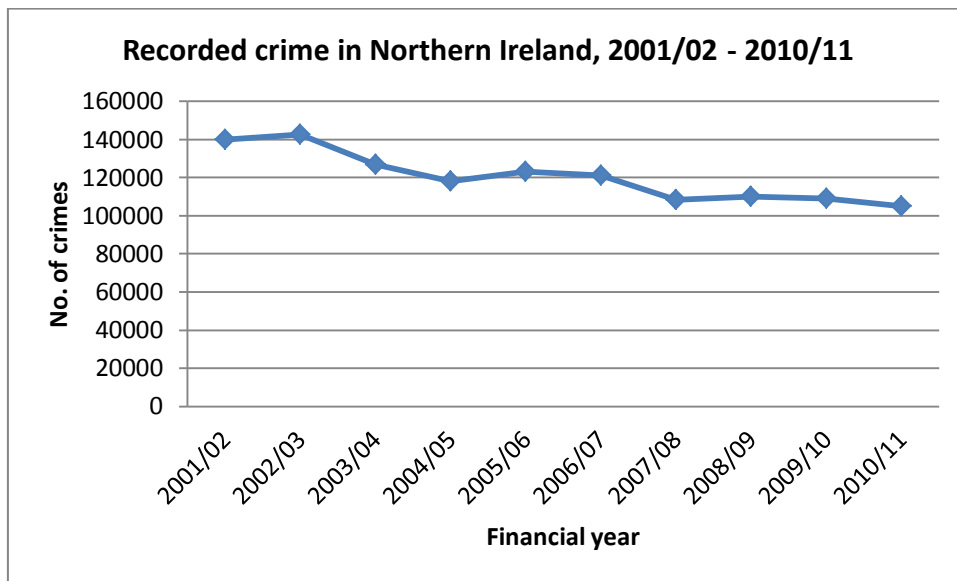
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Northern Ireland	16.2	14.7	11.5	13.2	17.4
Ireland	11.9	11.2	11.5	13.1	17.2
EU 27	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.2	10.2
UK	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.4	17.5

Source: 'Work and worklessness among households', ONS (Northern Ireland data); Eurostat (Republic of Ireland, EU and UK data)

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tsisc080&plugin=1>

8 Recorded Crime

- There were 105,040 offences recorded by the PSNI in 2010/11, the lowest level since revised Home Office Counting Rules were introduced in April 1998. This equates to a rate of 5,787 per 100,000 persons.
- Both the number of offences and the crime rate have been falling steadily over the last ten years.
- Between 2009/10 and 2010/11 violent crime fell by 0.7%, Burglary by 5.1%, theft by 4.4% and criminal damage by 5.5%.



Source: PSNI, Crime Statistics

Recorded crime in Northern Ireland 2005/06 – 2010/11

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
No. of crimes	123,194	121,144	108,468	110,094	109,139	105,040
Rate per 100,000 persons	7,074	6,887	6,111	6,154	6,065	5,787

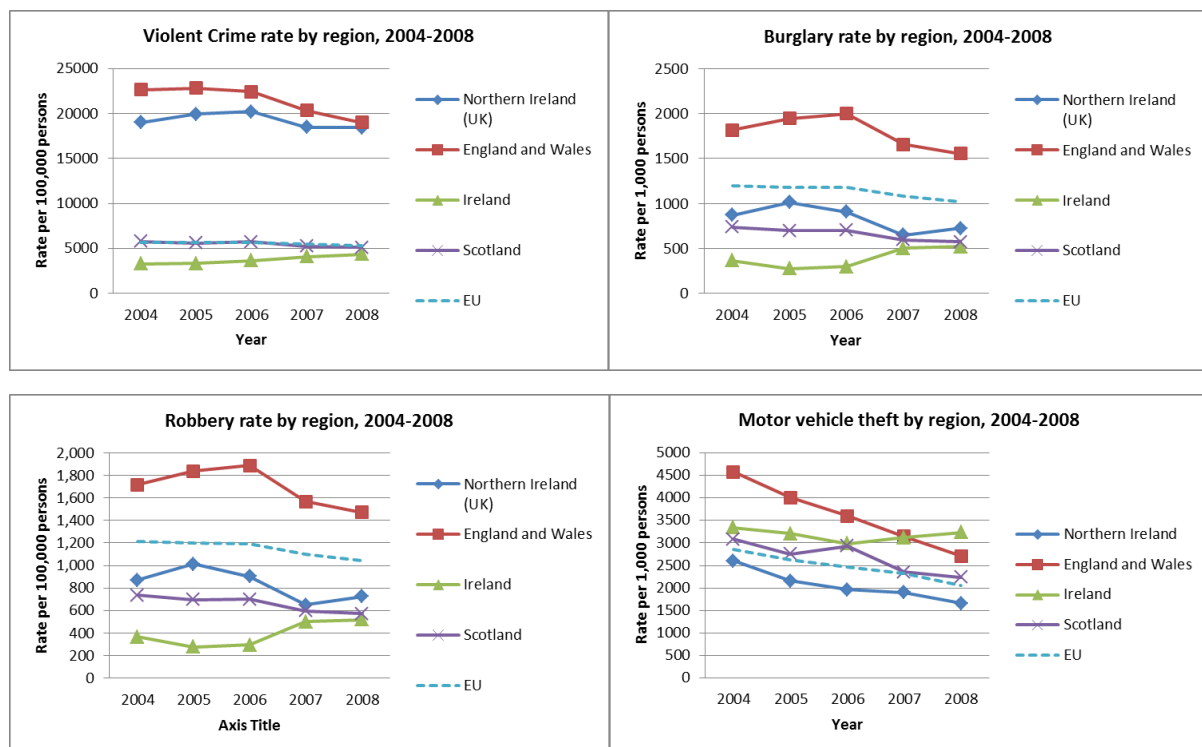
Source: PSNI Crime Statistics

[http://www.psni.police.uk/1. 10 11 recorded crime.pdf](http://www.psni.police.uk/1.10.11.recorded.crime.pdf)

Regional comparisons

This section compares rates of specific crimes, namely violent crime, burglary, robbery and motor vehicle theft.

- With the exception of violent crime, crime rates for specific crimes tend to be lower in Northern Ireland than in the EU (27 Countries) as a whole. Rates of burglary, robbery and motor vehicle theft are all lower in Northern Ireland.
- Rates of violent crime, burglary and robbery are lower in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales but higher than rates for the Republic of Ireland and Scotland.
- Rates of motor vehicle theft are lower in Northern Ireland than any other region of the UK and Ireland and are below the EU average.
- In general, crime rates in Northern Ireland, the UK and the EU have been falling while they have been increasing in the Republic of Ireland. In previous years, with the exception of motor vehicle theft, rates in the Republic of have tended to be much lower than rates in other regions.

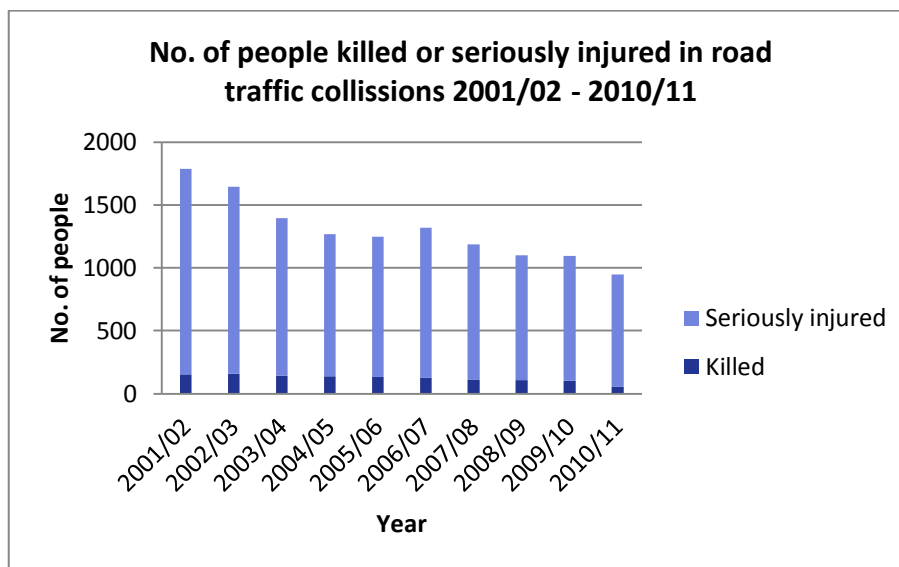


Source: Eurostat, Crime Statistics

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=crim_gen&lang=en

9 Road Traffic Accident Casualties

- In 2010/11, 58 people were killed and 8,738 were injured, 891 of them seriously, in road traffic collisions in Northern Ireland.
- Over the last ten years the number of persons killed on the roads has decreased steadily from 153 in 2001/02 to the latest figure of 58 in 2010/11, the lowest figure on record.
- The number of people seriously injured on the roads has also fallen over the last ten years.



Source: Police Service OF Northern Ireland (PSNI), *Police Recorded Injury Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties Northern Ireland*

Road traffic casualties, 2006/07 – 2010/11

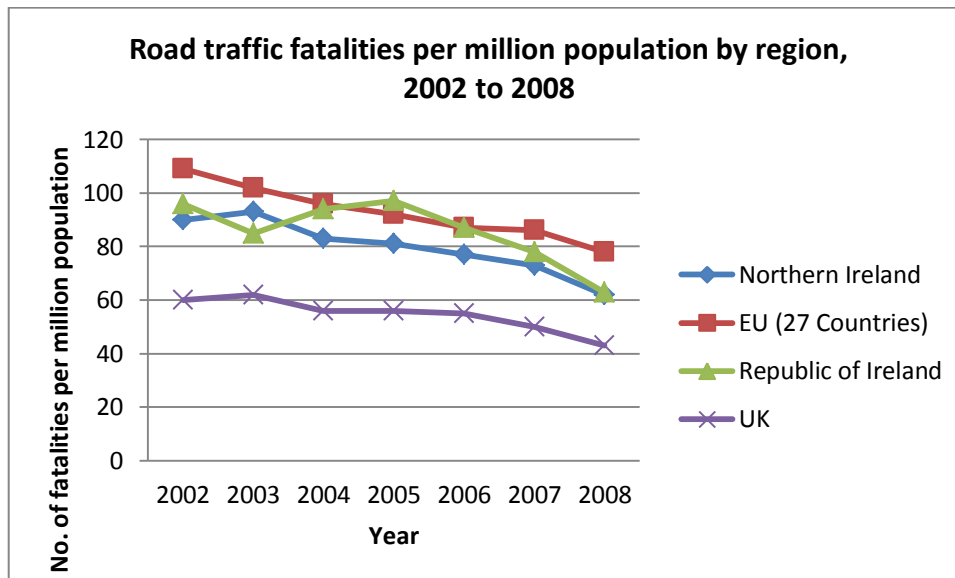
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Killed	128	110	106	101	58
Seriously injured	1,194	1,076	998	995	891
Slightly injured	7,910	8,562	8,367	8,579	7,847
Total Casualties	9,232	9,748	9,471	9,675	8,796

Source: PSNI, *Police Recorded Injury Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties Northern Ireland*

http://www.psni.police.uk/10_11_recorded_injury_rtcs-2.pdf

International and Regional comparisons

- Until 2008, the number of road traffic fatalities per million population in Northern Ireland was higher than the UK figure and lower than that of the EU (27 Countries). However, it is worth noting that in 2010/11 the Northern Ireland figure dropped significantly (comparative data currently unavailable).
- *Between 2002 and 2008*, the number of road traffic fatalities per million population fell in Northern Ireland as did it in the UK and the EU as a whole.



Sources: PSNI (Northern Ireland figures); Eurostat (comparative data)

Road traffic fatalities per million population by region, 2002 - 2008

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU (27 Countries)	109	102	96	92	87	86	78
Republic of Ireland	96	85	94	97	87	78	63
UK	60	62	56	56	55	50	43
Northern Ireland	90	93	83	81	77	73	62

Sources: PSNI (Northern Ireland figures); Eurostat (comparative data)

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tsdtr420&plugin=1>