



Consortium for the Regional Support for Women in Disadvantaged and Rural Areas

Response to: Domestic Rating Measures

Issued by: Department of Finance

November 2023

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Foyle Women's
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Women's Regional Consortium: Working to Support Women in Rural Communities and Disadvantaged Urban Areas

1. Introduction

1.1 This response has been undertaken collaboratively by the members of the Consortium for the Regional Support for Women in Disadvantaged and Rural Areas (hereafter, either the Women's Regional Consortium or simply the Consortium), which is funded by the Department for Communities and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs.

1.2 The Women's Regional Consortium consists of seven established women's sector organisations that are committed to working in partnership with each other, government, statutory organisations and women's organisations, centres and groups in disadvantaged and rural areas, to ensure that organisations working for women are given the best possible support in the work they do in tackling disadvantage and social exclusion.¹ The seven groups are as follows:

- ♀ Training for Women Network (TWN) – Project lead
- ♀ Women's Resource and Development Agency (WRDA)
- ♀ Women's Support Network (WSN)
- ♀ Northern Ireland's Rural Women's Network (NIRWN)
- ♀ Women's TEC
- ♀ Women's Centre Derry
- ♀ Foyle Women's Information Network (FWIN)

1.3 The Consortium is the established link and strategic partner between government and statutory agencies and women in disadvantaged and rural areas, including all groups, centres and organisations delivering essential frontline services, advice and support. The Consortium ensures that there is a continuous two-way flow of

¹ Sections 1.2-1.3 represent the official description of the Consortium's work, as agreed and authored by its seven partner organisation

information between government and the sector. It also ensures that organisations/centres and groups are made aware of consultations, government planning and policy implementation. In turn, the Consortium ascertains the views, needs and aspirations of women in disadvantaged and rural areas and takes these views forward to influence policy development and future government planning, which ultimately results in the empowerment of local women in disadvantaged and rurally isolated communities.

1.4 The Women's Regional Consortium appreciates the opportunity to respond to the Department of Finance's Consultation on Domestic Rating Measures. The Women's Regional Consortium fundamentally disagrees with the framing of the revenue raising consultations. The need for reform has been conflated with the need for cuts and charges for services. This has resulted in consultations which ask how to cut/charge for services rather than should we charge at all. We firmly believe that there is an urgent need for investment in our public services rather than cuts, in order to save money in the longer term.

1.5 The Women's Regional Consortium is opposed to the introduction of charges/fees across all the options directed by the Secretary of State to consult on. What we have outlined in this response clearly indicates that for many people in Northern Ireland, particularly those on the lowest incomes, there is simply no capacity to pay any additional charges no matter where they are introduced.

1.6 We wish to endorse the response made by the Women's Policy Group (WPG) of which the Women's Regional Consortium is a member and the response made by our colleagues in Housing Rights.

1.7 The Women's Regional Consortium also endorses the following statement prepared by the NI Womens Budget Group and Ulster University:

Gender Budgeting requires government departments to analyse the different impact of a budget on people of different genders, starting as early in the budget cycle as possible. The aim of gender budgeting is to ensure that the distribution of resources creates more gender equal outcomes. Over time, gender analysis should become

embedded at all stages of the budget process. Women's intersecting identities are also included in this analysis and policy-makers are expected to promote these areas of equality as well.

There is widespread political support for gender budgeting in Northern Ireland and a growing evidence base that it can help create a more equal society. In the current budget crisis women will experience particular disadvantages due to the pre-existing socio-economic conditions. For example, there is strong evidence that women have suffered disproportionately from over a decade of Westminster austerity measures, the pandemic, and the cost-of-living crisis². We cannot afford to continue making decisions at the expense of women and risk further degradations to gender equality and additional intersecting equalities as well.

Not only is there an immediate need for gender budgeting in our current crisis, but the benefits would help to improve the budgetary process. Gender budgeting is good budgeting; it encourages greater transparency of government processes, more in-depth assessments of how policies and budgets affect constituents and closer cooperation between governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. It encourages a more targeted approach to the spending of public money, which will improve policy outcomes. Implementing gender budgeting mechanisms would provide decision-makers with the tools to recognise and mitigate gendered economic impacts and promote gender equality. Whilst political crises that affect budget processes are outside the control of departmental officials, strategically embedding gender budgeting measures will create a firewall to prevent such disproportionate disadvantages in future.

We recognise that the current equality screening and impact assessment duties under Section 75 provide policy infrastructure that could be used to progress gender budgeting. The EQIA process allows space to identify budget impacts on women and

² MacDonald, E.M. (2018) The gendered impact of austerity: Cuts are widening the poverty gap between women and men. British Politics and Policy at

LSE. <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/gendered-impacts-of-austerity-cuts/>

Charlton, E. (2023) This is Why Women are Bearing the Brunt of the Cost of Living Crisis According to Research. World Economic Forum. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/01/cost-of-living-crisis-women-gender-gap/>

opportunities to promote more gender equal outcomes. However, too often the analysis included in these documents focuses only on equal treatment or stops at the point of acknowledging pre-existing inequalities. For gender budgeting to be fully implemented, the next stage must be to reformulate budgets and budgetary policy with targeted measures to improve outcomes for women and girls. Additionally, Section 75 screening and impact assessment typically takes place at the very end of the budget planning process or after the budget has been finalised. The OECD³ highlights that best practice for gender budgeting is to embed it at all levels of policy- and budget-making: planning, formulation, approval, implementation, monitoring and reformulation. It is crucial that gender equality obligations are not a 'tick-box exercise,' but rather that gender equality is mainstreamed in every area of the budgetary process through gender analysis of data supported by experts from civil society.

³ OECD (2023), OECD Best Practices for Gender Budgeting, *OECD Journal on Budgeting*, vol. 23/1, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9574ed6f-en>.

2.0 General Comments

- 2.1 The Women's Regional Consortium believes that there is a clear need for the reform of public services in Northern Ireland but fundamentally disagrees with the view that this should be done through cuts to services or charging for services.
- 2.2 We are part of and support the Where's Our Democracy? Campaign which recently published its Common Sense Budget for Northern Ireland.⁴ It highlights how the 2023 budget cuts have had a devastating impact on people, communities and organisations in Northern Ireland, worsening their quality of life and health outcomes. The Common Sense budget advocates 'Invest to Save' – that Government needs to make common sense decisions and invest in Northern Ireland now in order to save the economy money in the long run.
- 2.3 We also support the calls made by our colleagues in the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, Northern Ireland Committee (NIC-ICTU) in their Smart Money policy paper.⁵ This policy paper states that *"In order to save money, it is necessary to spend it first."* It states that Northern Ireland's public services are not sustainable under the spending plans outlined by the most recent Northern Ireland budget and that the only path to sustainable public finances is for *"immediate and unnecessary obstacles to be removed and a realistic programme of investment that would allow the space for reforms."*
- 2.4 The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland has written to the Northern Ireland Permanent Secretaries asking them to set out options for raising more public revenue. In this letter he said that he was *"keen to explore super parity measures including water charges, prescription charges and tuition fees"*. Lisa Wilson, Senior Economist at the Nevin Economic Research Institute (NERI) has

⁴ Common Sense Budget for Northern Ireland, Where's Our Democracy? Campaign, December 2023 <https://wrda.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Common-Sense-Budget.pdf>

⁵ Smart Money: Better options for Northern Ireland's public finances, NIC ICTU Policy Paper, September 2023

[Smart Money: Better options for Northern Ireland's public finances | ICTU NIC](#)

said that issues of super-parity are being “*misrepresented*” and stated: “*Although it is the case that the Executive has made policy decisions to forego certain streams of revenue, or rather, spend differently compared to other parts of the UK on these areas of super-parity, Northern Ireland does not receive additional monies to fund these. They are funded from within our existing funding allocation. We are not partying with super-parity.*”⁶

2.5 As raised by the Where is Our Democracy? Campaign issues of sub-parity are rarely, if ever, mentioned in these discussions. Sub-parity refers to those areas where Northern Ireland receives comparatively less spending than in GB, including childcare, mental health spending and public sector pay. Along with our colleagues in the Where is Our Democracy? Campaign we note that the areas of sub-parity are areas that impact on the most vulnerable and particularly on women who are more likely to be caring for children, more likely to suffer from mental health issues and more likely to work in the public sector. As Lisa Wilson notes “*England offers 30 hours per week of free childcare, for 38 weeks of the year to all three- and four-year-olds to all eligible working parents’ children. By September 2025, the provision will be extended and will cover all children above the age of nine months. The same provision is not available in Northern Ireland.*”⁷

2.6 We believe that there are many areas where Northern Ireland is unique and where there are additional needs that need to be taken into consideration in relation to budgets not least being the legacy of the conflict here. We are in agreement with our colleagues in the Where is Our Democracy? Campaign and in NIC-ICTU about the need for the introduction of a needs-based funding floor to replace the Barnett Formula.

2.7 The Holtham Commission⁸ report called for a reassessment of the Barnett Formula and advocated for a needs-based assessment. “*A needs-based*

⁶ [We are not partying with super-parity | NERI \(nerinstitute.net\)](https://nerinstitute.net)

⁷ [We are not partying with super-parity | NERI \(nerinstitute.net\)](https://nerinstitute.net)

⁸ Fairness and Accountability: A New Funding Settlement for Wales, Independent Commission on Funding and Finance for Wales, July 2010
[fairness-and-accountability.pdf \(gov.wales\)](https://www.gov.wales/government/commitments/fairness-and-accountability)

approach to public finances refers to the principle of allocating government resources based on the specific needs of different regions within the UK. This approach seeks to satisfy the principle of parity by recognising that different areas or population segments may require varying levels of support and investment to address their unique challenges and promote equitable outcomes. Introducing a needs-based system or a system of fiscal equalisation to replace the Barnett formula would ensure that spending power for public services actually is equalised on a per capita basis among the regions.”⁹

- 2.8 The revenue raising measures directed by the Secretary of State to consult on will not raise the required funds to plug the hole in our finances and allow for much needed investment in public services. We would ask the question that if this is the case why are we considering these measures? The revenue raised from the proposed measures being consulted on will take a considerable amount of time to be realised but will impact on the most vulnerable and those struggling financially straight away. We also argue that many of these decisions will not raise the sums being publically touted given administration costs and the need to introduce mitigation measures.
- 2.9 As Lisa Wilson from NERI highlights in relation to the introduction of water charges *“it is important to recognise that the amount estimated as foregone or spent does not necessarily equate to the amount that could be raised or saved. So, if water charges were implemented, it does not necessarily follow that we would raise £345 million. The amount that would be raised would ultimately depend on the final charging model that would be applied and would have to take into consideration the fact that many households in Northern Ireland would severely struggle or be unable to pay anything at all. Such are the dire straits under which many live.”¹⁰*

⁹ Smart Money: Better options for Northern Ireland’s public finances, NIC ICTU Policy Paper, September 2023

[Smart Money: Better options for Northern Ireland’s public finances | ICTU NIC](#)

¹⁰ [We are not partying with super-parity | NERI \(nerinstitute.net\)](#)

2.10 We therefore argue what is needed is long-term investment in the human capital of our population, not cuts and charges, and this will only be helped by having a stable and functioning Northern Ireland Assembly. *“For 40% of the time since devolution, there has been no functioning government in Northern Ireland. There has been a lot of time lost and, as a result, a failure to make progress on resolving Northern Ireland’s long-term challenges.”*¹¹ The lack of a functioning Northern Ireland Assembly has meant that a range of important Strategies and Reviews have failed to be implemented including the full range of Social Inclusion Strategies (Gender, Anti-Poverty, LGBTQI+ and Disability) as well as a Childcare Strategy, Welfare Mitigations Review and Discretionary Support Review, to name a few. It remains to be seen how these important Strategies and Reviews will be taken forward and funded given the recent restoration of the Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive. What is clear however is that it will be impossible to achieve an economically prosperous economy and increase revenue when many of our people are living in poverty and unable to access their rights.

Ability to Pay for Proposed Charges

2.11 Proposals for the introduction of charges/fees fail to take account of the environment in which we are living and the impact that this will have had particularly on certain groups of people, often the most vulnerable. We have come through a decade of welfare reform and austerity changes closely followed by a global pandemic and now an ongoing Cost of Living Crisis. These have all had greater impacts on those on the lowest incomes and it is hard to see how many people will be able to afford to pay for any additional expense given the pressures on their incomes.

2.12 Analysis by the Consumer Council for Northern Ireland on Discretionary Income¹² shows that 50% of Northern Ireland’s households have less than £80 per week left over after all spending on essentials (see image below). Those

¹¹ <https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/sites/default/files/2023-05/ifg-bennett-belfast-roundtable.pdf>

¹² Q2 2023 Northern Ireland Household Expenditure Tracker, Consumer Council for Northern Ireland, November 2023
[Q2 2023 Northern Ireland Household Expenditure Tracker | Consumer Council](#)

in the lowest earning households at the bottom 25% of the income distribution (Quartile 1) have discretionary income of just £26.81 per week after spending on the basics. The Consumer Council's analysis also shows that Northern Ireland's lowest earning households gross household income per week is 9% lower than the UK at £258.34 per week and that income from social security benefits is at 71% in Northern Ireland compared to 60% in the UK. These figures illustrate the significant pressures faced by those on the lowest incomes who will clearly struggle to find any money to meet new charges for services.



(Source: Consumer Council for Northern Ireland)

2.13 An ARK Research update¹³ has also highlighted some issues from the Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey which point to likely problems meeting any additional expenditure from low income levels. Survey respondents were asked how their household income has changed since the first lockdown in March 2020. While the majority (53.3%) of households reported their household income had remained the same, 26% reported a decline. Respondents reporting financial hardship were asked to identify how they have been coping

¹³ The Other Division in Northern Ireland: public attitudes to poverty, economic hardship and social security, ARK Research Update Number 146, May 2022
<https://www.ark.ac.uk/ARK/sites/default/files/2022-05/update146.pdf>

- 44.6% reported borrowing from friends and family and 26.6% reported increasing credit card debt.

2.14 The ARK research paper also looked at how increases in the Cost of Living might impact on households. It found that around 25% of households could not afford to pay an unexpected £500 bill. The research paper suggests that this should not be a surprise given that the Family Resources Survey 2019-20 found that 36% of households have no savings. Responses to the question “*Did your household turn heating down or off because you could not afford the costs last winter, even though it was too cold in the house/flat?*” reveal a concerning situation for low income households. Even in Winter 2020, before the soaring costs of energy and while Universal Credit claimants received a £20 a week uplift, over half of respondents (52.1%) who described themselves as low income had turned the heating down or off because they could not afford it.

Women’s Ability to Pay for Proposed Charges

2.15 Women are more likely to be in receipt of social security benefits, more likely to be in low-paid, part-time and insecure work, more likely to be providing care either for children or other family members which limits their ability to carry out paid work and more likely to have to make up for cuts to public services through unpaid work. All these factors contribute to keeping women’s incomes generally lower over their lifetimes and therefore puts them at greater risk of living on a low-income and in poverty.

2.16 These existing gender inequalities have been worsened by the Covid19 pandemic¹⁴, a decade of welfare reform and austerity policies that have hit women harder¹⁵ and now the Cost-of-Living Crisis is compounding the worsening situation for women. The impact of all these issues coming together has helped to create a perfect storm where women on the lowest

¹⁴ NI Covid-19 Feminist Recovery Plan: Relaunch One Year On, Women’s Policy Group NI, July 2021 <https://wrda.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/WPG-COVID-19-Feminist-Recovery-Plan-Relaunch-One-Year-On.pdf>

¹⁵ Estimating the gender impact of tax and benefit changes, Richard Cracknell, Richard Keen, Commons Briefing Papers SN06758, December 2017 <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06758/SN06758.pdf>

incomes are struggling to meet their most basic needs, having to access foodbanks and expensive credit to afford essential items. This raises grave concerns for future generations and the costs and impacts to individuals, communities, the economy, education and health.

- 2.17 Women often bear the brunt of poverty in the home managing household budgets to shield their children from its worst effects. This means that women end up acting as the ‘shock absorbers’ of poverty going without food, heat or clothes in order to meet the needs of children and/or other family members when money is tight.¹⁶ These actions taken by women are often unseen within the home and given little attention or focus in terms of policy. It is likely therefore that many women will be considerably impacted by any revenue raising measures introduced.
- 2.18 The following paragraphs highlight how women have been impacted by welfare reform and austerity policies, a constrained budget for Northern Ireland, the impact of debt and the Cost-of-Living Crisis. The points made in the following paragraphs must be considered in identifying the gendered impacts across the full range of revenue raising proposals.

Welfare Reform/Austerity Policies and Women

- 2.19 The safety net provided by the social security system has been weakened by a decade of welfare reform changes meaning that many people are unable to meet the costs of essential items such as food, heat and clothing and are unable to cope with unexpected life events such as a washing machine breaking down. Welfare reform and austerity policies have disproportionately impacted on women. Research by the House of Commons Library shows that 86% of the savings to the Treasury through tax and benefit changes since 2010 will have come from women.¹⁷

¹⁶ A Female Face, Fabian Society Blog by Mary-Ann Stephenson, Women’s Budget Group, February 2019

<https://fabians.org.uk/a-female-face/>

¹⁷ Estimating the gender impact of tax and benefit changes, Richard Cracknell, Richard Keen, Commons Briefing Papers SN06758, December 2017

<http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06758/SN06758.pdf>

2.20 In Northern Ireland an analysis of the impact of the reforms by the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission (NIHRC)¹⁸ showed that across most income levels the overall cash impact of the reforms is more negative for women than for men. Their most striking finding was that households with children experience much larger losses as a result of the reforms than those without children. This is particularly the case for lone parents (who are mostly women) who lose £2,250 on average, equivalent to almost 10% of their net income.

Universal Credit and Women

2.21 There is substantial evidence that Universal Credit, and in particular problems with the five-week wait at the start of a Universal Credit claim, are causing widespread financial hardship, debt and increased reliance on food banks. Women's Regional Consortium research on the Impact of Universal Credit on Women¹⁹ painted an overwhelmingly negative picture of life for women living on Universal Credit fraught with financial insecurity, worry, debt and in some cases cold and hunger.

2.22 The research found that almost all of the women reported negative impacts due to the five-week wait for Universal Credit. Many had needed to borrow money from family members/friends (61%) or lenders (25%) to survive. Some had been forced to cut back on food/essentials to make ends meet (53%) and others had resorted to selling their possessions (18%) or using a foodbank (21%). Others had reported getting behind with their bills (42%) and sadly some of the women reported that the five-week wait had impacted negatively on their children (39%) or that they had felt cold/hungry (30%) due to a lack of money.

¹⁸ Cumulative impact assessment of tax and social security reforms in Northern Ireland, NIHRC, November 2019

https://www.nihrc.org/uploads/publications/Final_CIA_report_Oct_2019.pdf

¹⁹ The Impact of Universal Credit on Women, Women's Regional Consortium, September 2020
<https://womensregionalconsortiumni.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/September-2020-The-Impact-of-Universal-Credit-on-Women.pdf>

Discretionary Support and Women

- 2.23 Changes to the Social Fund as a result of welfare reform have meant that there is less help available through the social security system for those with extreme, exceptional or crisis situations. Since the Social Fund has been replaced by Discretionary Support (DS) there has been a weakening of this safety net for the most vulnerable borrowers meaning that it no longer provides the support it once did.
- 2.24 Funding cuts across Departments as a result of a constrained Budget imposed by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland has seen further cuts to Discretionary Support with a reduction in the funding available for Discretionary Support grants to £20m in 2023-24 from £40.3m in 2022-23.²⁰ The Department for Communities emphasises that this cut will reduce the number of times and/or circumstances where help can be made available for those suffering financial hardship.
- 2.25 Statistics show that 67% of those in receipt of Discretionary Support Grants are women. Reducing access to this important source of crisis help will therefore be particularly detrimental for women who are already suffering great financial pain as a result of welfare reform and the impact of the Cost-of-Living Crisis. It could also mean that those on the lowest incomes and some of the most vulnerable households in Northern Ireland will be driven to expensive and sometimes dangerous forms of lending.

Women and Debt

- 2.26 Borrowing and debt is far from gender neutral. As women's incomes are generally lower over their lifetimes this leaves them more vulnerable to short-term financial problems or income shocks making them more likely to have to rely on borrowing and debt to make ends meet.

²⁰ Changes to the Discretionary Support Scheme, Draft Equality Impact Assessment, Department for Communities, July 2023
<https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/consultations/communities/dfc-changes-to-the-discretionary-support-scheme-eqia.pdf>

- 2.27 Research by the Women’s Regional Consortium²¹ on Women Living with Debt in Northern Ireland showed a significant amount of women reported having difficulty meeting their debt repayments and/or missing repayments (60%). The majority of the women’s borrowing had been to fund essential items or to make ends meet. It also found that many (51%) had resorted to high-cost lending. The impact of the Cost-of-Living Crisis on women’s debts was evident with 60% of the women reporting their debts had been impacted by rising energy prices and 60% also reporting their debts had been impacted by rising food prices.
- 2.28 Single parents are more likely to be impacted by financial hardship and debt. In Northern Ireland Census results show that the majority of single parent households are headed by a woman (93%). Research by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation²² has found that single parents are by far the most likely of any family type to be struggling with poverty. Further research by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation²³ shows that the risk of living in very deep poverty has increased by a third for people in lone-parent families, to reach 19% or 900,000 people.
- 2.29 Low-income households are more likely to have to rely on high-cost credit as they are often unable to access cheaper forms of borrowing due to their low-income and/or other debts. Many of these borrowers are forced to use expensive forms of lending to buy essential goods and larger purchases they otherwise could not afford. This leaves these households vulnerable to exploitation through high interest charges, illegal lending and the likelihood of problem debt.
- 2.30 Some of the most vulnerable borrowers are forced into using illegal lending or ‘loan sharking’ because of a more urgent need for money. In Northern Ireland

²¹ Women Living with Debt, Women’s Regional Consortium, September 2022

<https://www.womensregionalconsortiumni.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Women-Living-with-Debt-1.pdf>

²² UK Poverty 2022, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, January 2022

<https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/uk-poverty-2022>

²³ Going without: deepening poverty in the UK, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, July 2022

[Going without: deepening poverty in the UK | JRF](#)

illegal lending is often linked with perceived paramilitary activity.²⁴ Research conducted by Advice NI on behalf of the Consumer Council²⁵ in Northern Ireland has highlighted that one of the themes around illegal lending is low income and lack of access to mainstream credit. Two pieces of research by the Women's Regional Consortium²⁶ with women in Northern Ireland found examples of borrowing through loan sharks including paramilitaries.

2.31 Research by the University of Ulster found that Universal Credit was repeatedly described as a driver for illegal lending²⁷ particularly around the harm caused by the five-week wait and issues with short-term benefits loans that were repaid from future benefits. This ensured that benefit claimants were often short of the funds they needed to support their household leading them to look to other means of getting the money they needed.

2.32 An independent Review into Discretionary Support²⁸ has found that it provides an important source of borrowing for those on the lowest incomes and can help to divert people from illegal lending such as paramilitaries. The Review found that 11% of their survey respondents (19 out of 172) said they managed the impact of not getting a Discretionary Support award by borrowing from a local money lender.

²⁴ Expensive Lending in Northern Ireland, Centre for Economic Empowerment, NICVA, May 2013
https://www.nicva.org/sites/default/files/d7content/attachments-resources/cee_expensive_lending_in_northern_ireland_2013.pdf

²⁵ Illegal Lending – The Human Story, Advice NI, September 2019
<https://www.adviceni.net/policy/publications/illegal-lending-human-story>

²⁶ Making Ends Meet: Women's Perspectives on Access to Lending, Women's Regional Consortium, February 2020

[Making-Ends-Meet-Womens-Perspectives-on-Access-to-Lending.pdf](https://www.womensregionalconsortiumni.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Women-Living-with-Debt-1.pdf)
([womensregionalconsortiumni.org.uk](https://www.womensregionalconsortiumni.org.uk))

Women Living with Debt, Women's Regional Consortium, September 2022

<https://www.womensregionalconsortiumni.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Women-Living-with-Debt-1.pdf>

²⁷ Illegal Money Lending and Debt Project, Research Report of Findings, Ulster University and the Consumer Council, March 2020

[Illegal Money Lending Report.PDF](https://www.consumer-council.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Illegal-Money-Lending-Report.pdf) ([consumer-council.org.uk](https://www.consumer-council.org.uk))

²⁸ Independent Review of Discretionary Support, Department for Communities, February 2022
<https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/communities/dfc-independent-review-of-discretionary-support-22.pdf>

The Impact of the Cost-of-Living Crisis on Women

- 2.33 Economic crises tend to hit women harder and the Cost-of-Living Crisis is no different. In February and March of 2023 the Women's Regional Consortium and Ulster University carried out research with 250 women in Northern Ireland on the impact of the Cost-of-Living Crisis on their lives.²⁹
- 2.34 The findings from this research paint a stark picture of women's lives which are increasingly occupied with hunger, cold, debt, anxiety and concerns about the outlook for themselves and their children:
- 96% of the women felt their financial situation was worse than it was in the previous year.
 - 91% of the women reported difficulty paying their bills as a result of cost of living increases.
 - The price increases reported as having the biggest impact on women's household budgets were increases in energy bills (90%) and increases in food bills (89%).
 - Just over half of the women reported being in debt (56%) and of these 82% reported they had to borrow as a result of cost of living increases.
 - 62% of the women reported they had been unable to save recently and 31% reported their savings had decreased. None of the women reported they had been able to increase their savings.
 - The actions taken by the women to cope with cost of living increases were:
 - 86% buying cheaper items;
 - 81% cutting energy use;
 - 55% using charity shops/second hand websites;
 - 49% reduced the use of their car/public transport;
 - 47% relying on friends/family for help;
 - 43% skipped meals.
 - 78% of the women had felt cold or hungry or both as a result of cost of living increases.

²⁹ Women's Experiences of the Cost-of-Living Crisis in Northern Ireland, Women's Regional Consortium & Ulster University, June 2023

<https://www.womensregionalconsortiumni.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Womens-Experiences-of-the-Cost-of-Living-Crisis-in-NI-2.pdf>

- 41% of the women had needed to use a foodbank/other charitable support due to increases in the cost of living.
- Many of the women were skipping meals, living in cold homes and going without other necessities such as clothing to protect their children and families from financial hardship and poverty.
- Lack of awareness around existing help through the benefits system meant that some women missed out on financial support that could have significantly helped their household budgets and emotional wellbeing.
- Rural women faced additional issues particularly around transport costs, lack of public transport, reliance on unregulated home heating oil, rising prices/availability of broadband, increased isolation due to cost of living pressures and less choice in terms of price/products when shopping in smaller, local shops.
- Women who were asylum seekers with No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) found it really difficult to cope with the rising cost of food (particularly healthy food), transport costs and children's costs. This meant that they often had to rely on charity or borrowing from friends/family to make ends meet.

Unpaid Care and Women

- 2.35 Caring remains a gendered issue and it is still very much seen to be seen to be “*women’s work*”. According to the 2021 Census, there are over 220,000 people providing unpaid care in Northern Ireland. The Family Resources Survey shows that 57% of unpaid carers are women and 43% are men in Northern Ireland. A recent consultation by the Department of Health³⁰ has proposed cuts to domiciliary care packages which will mean that more people, many of them women, may end up acting as unpaid carers for elderly or disabled family members.
- 2.36 Research from Carers NI in 2022 found that a significant number of unpaid carers were experiencing financial pressure and 1 in 6 said they were struggling with the cost of food.³¹ Trussell Trust research shows that one in four people

³⁰ <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/consultations/health/doh-budget-eqia-cons.pdf>

³¹ [State of Caring in Northern Ireland 2022, Carers NI, November 2022](https://www.carersuk.org/reports/state-of-caring-in-northern-ireland-2022/)
<https://www.carersuk.org/reports/state-of-caring-in-northern-ireland-2022/>

(27%) providing unpaid care for sick or disabled loved ones in Northern Ireland are experiencing food insecurity – more than twice the rate of non-carers (12%).³²

- 2.37 A report by the Carer Poverty Commission in Northern Ireland also showed that one in four unpaid carers in Northern Ireland are living in poverty which is significantly higher than the non-carer population (16%) and higher than the carer poverty rate in the rest of the UK (23%).³³ It showed that carers are being driven to poverty by a combination of the high extra costs of caring for a sick or disabled person, barriers to employment and inadequate support from the social security system. This severe financial pressure is leaving carers struggling to afford the price of food, borrowing money from loan sharks, living in cold homes and relying on charity shops to get by.
- 2.38 Research carried out by the Women’s Regional Consortium & Ulster University on the impact of the Cost-of-Living Crisis on women³⁴ highlighted the issues for those providing unpaid care. Around 28% of the women who took part in the research were providing unpaid care and it was clear that increases in the cost of living had put a strain on them causing them to struggle to make ends meet, to heat their homes adequately, to afford travel costs for medical appointments, impacting on what activities they can do with the person they care for and causing significant anxiety and stress.

“I care for my mother who is 84 and immobile. Her heating has had to be on more and it is taking way more money for gas than it used to try to keep her warm enough. She has a hospital bed (she needs it because it’s adjustable), a hoist, an electric cushion to stop her getting bedsores. All these extra electric things are running as well all day every day. Her electricity has really soared as well not just in terms of how much it is used but in the cost of it as well which is crazy. I’m trying to

³² [Hunger in Northern Ireland, Trussell Trust, June 2023](#)
[2023-Hunger-in-Northern-Ireland-report-web-updated-10Aug2023.pdf \(trusselltrust.org\)](#)

³³ [The experiences of poverty among unpaid carers in Northern Ireland, the Carer Poverty Commission in NI, August 2023](#)
<https://www.carersuk.org/media/jb0ah2xh/the-experiences-of-poverty-among-unpaid-carers-in-northern-ireland.pdf>

³⁴ Women’s Experiences of the Cost-of-Living Crisis in Northern Ireland, Women’s Regional Consortium & Ulster University, June 2023
<https://www.womensregionalconsortiumni.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Womens-Experiences-of-the-Cost-of-Living-Crisis-in-NI-2.pdf>

take her out an odd time for a wee break and change of scene but the money's just not there for it anymore."

"My son has a serious brain condition, he's in a wheelchair and has spinal, brain and kidney problems. We're filling our car up two or three times a week to travel to his hospital and care appointments. That broke things for us, the first time we have ever been in debt. It destroyed us. Nobody recognises this and we don't get any help for any of it. We have him every other weekend and the heat in the house has to be on 24/7 it's not easy. As far as food we only eat off the bargain shelves that's it."

(Quotes from Focus Group participants in Women's Regional Consortium Research on the Impact of the Cost-of-Living Crisis on Women)

Lived Experiences of Women

- 2.39 The voices of those in poverty are often missed in these discussions around revenue raising. We have raised in the preceding paragraphs how women's financial wellbeing has been impacted by a range of factors over the last number of years leaving those women on the lowest incomes struggling to afford the essentials and to be able to live dignified, healthy lives. It is abundantly clear from the wealth of evidence and research that many women and families are not in a position to be able to pay additional charges of any kind. Many of these women are already going without the essentials of life, including food and heat, to try and provide for their children and families. Asking these women to contribute to revenue raising is simply unconscionable.
- 2.40 The Women's Regional Consortium has a wealth of lived experience from women who have taken part in our research. This is extremely valuable in illustrating the precarious financial situation of many women and families at the present time. We include a selection of quotes from the women who took part in Women's Regional Consortium research on the impact of the Cost-of-Living Crisis to help Government understand the financial pressures women are facing and to ensure that their voices are front and centre of considerations around revenue raising. We also refer the Department to the addendum to the research paper: [Quotes from Women's Regional Consortium Focus Group Research on Women's Experiences of the Cost-of-Living Crisis](#). We urge the

Department to consider this lived experience carefully in making any decisions around revenue raising:

“We’re not living, we’re just existing.”

“I don’t understand them saying inflation is 10% sure the prices have doubled! Everything is going up more than that. Gas is the same it has at least doubled for me, I just can’t get out of the emergency.”

“I spent £30 on one bag of shopping which had about 6 items in it. It’s shocking. We’re all eating chicken strips and chips, that’s all we eat for 4 days is chicken strips because I can’t afford anything else.”

“I’ve had to sit in a cold apartment which is causing damp. I’ve had to wash in cold water and go without food.”

“I’ve had to skip meals to make sure my children eat or I just eat toast.”

“I’m having to borrow for the way I normally live. I used to have a certain amount of money to cover my ordinary bills but that’s not there anymore. I’ll have another week until I get paid so I’ll use my credit card to get whatever I need. It’s all essential stuff, it’s just for living.”

“I had £400 saved and I had to go into it, it’s gone. I put it away as a fund for my oldest. It’s horrible going into your kid’s money, I feel so guilty about it but we had to eat.”

“The extras are all gone now, going out is a luxury, we were hardly able to do it in the first place. Even the special occasion treats are gone now like for birthdays, etc. There’s no spare income for it now.”

“I live off cereal or toast. My son is 17 months old and I’m starting to potty train him early to save money on nappies. You’re having to start to do things earlier because of the price of things.”

“I’m only heating the room I’m in which with a new baby isn’t ideal. I’m cutting back and going out places so that I’m not having to use my own electric.”

“I had to superglue the soles of my boots back together because they started talking to me. I walk a lot especially now as I can’t afford the bus. I’m sewing my coats and missing meals, anything to save money.”

“Our Government need to get back up on the hill [Stormont] to do more for people. Their people are struggling, on their knees, starving, cold. Why are they not up there fighting our corner?”

“Government need to increase benefits. There needs to be an increase in income whether people are working through a Living Wage and if you can't work on a benefits system that gives you enough of an income that you're able to live and not struggle. At the minute anyone on benefits is existing they're not living.”

“I don't think anyone recognises the impact of this Crisis on women especially. We have a high level of responsibility and it's impacting really badly and Government are not taking enough notice. People are suicidal and feel like a failure. I'm lying in bed at night and getting really bad intrusive thoughts to the point where I look at my daughter and think if something happens to me who will look after her? I asked the person in charge in my hostel to ring me in the morning and check if I'm OK. It's really, really impacting on people and Government need to be more aware of the impacts of this Crisis.”

“My kids go to Breakfast Club in school and that's a godsend. If I didn't have that I don't know what I'd do. There are times I've went three or four days with very little to eat, maybe I'd grab an apple just so I have something in my stomach and I'm not going to bed with hunger pains and growling in my stomach.”

“My pay does not stretch to cover food costs and fuel. We have been buying cheaper brands to make it through the month. I only put £70 in my car per month so going to see family who live 45 miles away is a no go, we can only do it once every few months.”

Specific Questions

Part One

1. Should the maximum capital value cap be removed?

Yes (with caveats)

No

The Women's Regional Consortium believes that those with the broadest shoulders should pay more towards rates and that those on the lowest incomes should receive help and support to pay their rates bills. Essentially, people with higher incomes who can afford to pay more for their rates should pay more.

2. What, in your view, would be the impact of removing this support?

We believe there is the potential for a number of impacts around removing this support. It has the potential to impact on those in rural areas, older people and potentially on women who have longer life expectancy and lower financial wellbeing than men. Some of these women may be classed as "asset rich, income poor" living alone on relatively low incomes in larger family homes having lost their partner and with grown up children.

Women's incomes are generally lower over their lifetimes as they are more likely than men to claim social security benefits, more likely to be in low-paid, part-time and insecure work, more likely to be providing care for children/family members and more likely to have to make up for cuts to services through unpaid work.

Research shows that women have lower financial wellbeing, have fewer retirement plans and smaller pension pots than men as well as being less likely to save regularly. Statistics from the Money and Pensions Service³⁵ show the following:

³⁵ UK Adult Financial Wellbeing Survey 2021 Gender Report, Money and Pensions Service, January 2023 <https://maps.org.uk/en/publications/research/2023/cross-cutting-themes-adult-financial-wellbeing-survey#Gender>

- A much smaller proportion of women are working in full time employment – 35% in comparison to 54% of men.
- Significantly more women are on lower personal incomes of up to £17.5k, (62%) compared to men (42%).
- Three in five women report not having a plan for their finances in retirement (60%). This is significantly higher than the figure for men (44%).
- Less than half of women (41%) feel they understand enough about pensions to make decisions about retirement, compared to 57% of men.
- Significantly fewer women are currently or have ever paid into a pension (69%) than men (73%).
- Women are more likely to have no savings at all (18%) compared to men (13%).
- Just over half (54%) of women from the struggling and squeezed segments report being able to save every/most months, significantly lower than the figure for men which is closer to three in five (59%).
- Almost half of women in the UK have less than £1000 in savings and investments (46%) which is higher compared to the figure for men which is closer to two in five (38%).
- 27% of women stated they would be unable to pay an unexpected bill of £300, compared to around a fifth of men (21%).

We also note data just published from the Pensions Policy Institute³⁶ which found that women retiring at 67 (the new UK state pension age from 2026) will have saved an average of £69,000 compared with £205,000 for men.

With these figures in mind if the Department is going to remove the maximum capital value cap, support for those who are asset rich but income poor must be put in place immediately. We agree with our colleagues in the Women's Policy Group that the Lone Pensioner Allowance is not a sufficient mitigation to this problem in terms of the amount of the discount and because it is only available to those aged over 70.

³⁶ <https://www.theguardian.com/money/2024/feb/07/uk-women-need-to-work-extra-19-years-to-retire-with-same-pension-pot-as-men>

We point the Department to the approach taken in the Republic of Ireland where those with limited income can apply to defer their local property tax and suggest that this may be a consideration to mitigate the impacts on those who are asset rich but cash poor - [Deferring payment of the Local Property Tax \(citizensinformation.ie\)](http://citizensinformation.ie)

We also support the call by our colleagues in the Northern Ireland Anti-Poverty Network (NIAPN) for an increase in the Rates Support Grant for councils that raise less money through rates. The consultation document states: *“The majority (65%) of the domestic properties which benefit from the cap are located in the Ards & North Down and Belfast council areas. The properties in these two council areas account for 74% of the cost of the relief.”* As highlighted by NIAPN increasing the Rates Support Grant is necessary to re-balance the regional disparities and inequities that plague Northern Ireland.

Part Two

3. Should the early payment discount be removed?

Yes

No

4. What, in your view, would be the impact of removing this support?

Households on lower incomes have the option to pay by direct debit enabling them to make smaller, more affordable payments spread out over time. These households are unable to avail of any discount despite potentially facing affordability issues with their rates. These are the households that arguably are most in need of a discount on their rates yet are excluded from it giving this discount instead to households with higher levels of income. We agree with our colleagues in Housing Rights that this is unfair and creates two tiers where lower income households who are the most vulnerable are at the disadvantage of having to pay more.

As we have shown in Section 2.0 of this response many households on the lowest incomes are already under severe financial stress following a decade of welfare reform changes, a pandemic and now a Cost of Living Crisis. Many of these households are struggling to meet their housing costs, feed their families, heat their homes and meet the costs of essentials. Providing these households with even a small discount on their rates would not only be fairer but would provide much needed help to enable them to meet their bills.

Part Three

5. Should the landlord allowance of 10% be removed?

Yes

No

6. What, in your view, would be the impact of removing this support?

We are concerned that removing the landlord allowance would have a negative impact on tenants. In their response to this consultation, Housing Rights have stated that in their experience *“the rent paid by tenants to their landlords is overwhelmingly inclusive of rates.”* We therefore believe the impact of removing this support could worsen the impacts on financially vulnerable households. We agree with our colleagues in NIAPN that if there was a proposal to remove the landlord allowance tied to protections for tenants we would revisit our views on the removal of this allowance.

We wish to reiterate and support the following points made by our colleagues in Housing Rights in relation to the crisis in the private rented sector:

- As of August 2023, average private rent prices in Northern Ireland were rising at a rate of 9.6%³⁷, the highest rate in the UK. As of Q3 2023, the average

³⁷ [Index of Private Housing Rental Prices, UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/housing/rental-prices)

rent price of properties in Northern Ireland was £810 per month.³⁸ This represents a 17% increase on Q3 2021, when it was £691.

- The rising price of rents in the private rented sector can be explained by demand far outstripping supply. According to PropertyPal, in figures presented at Housing Rights' most recent Private Rented Sector Conference, rental stock is down 43% compared to pre-pandemic levels.
- At Housing Rights' PRS Conference, Jordan Buchanan, Chief Operating Officer of PropertyPal in Northern Ireland, highlighted that falling levels of housing affordability in Northern Ireland as a result of interest rate inflation combined with a cost-of-living crisis, were impacting on people's ability to secure mortgages. Therefore, as less people can afford to buy a home, households are being driven into or forced to stay longer in the private rented sector, creating excess demand that is far outstripping supply.
- This excess demand without the stock to accommodate it not only creates rent inflation, but stifles space and cuts off access of entry to the sector at an affordable price, forcing out those whose affordability limits have been surpassed. Often into homelessness and onto the already pressurised social housing waiting list.
- This myriad of issues combining to drive up rent prices at unprecedented and rapid levels, has led to record levels of households presenting as homeless due to loss of private rented accommodation³⁹, a total of 2,128 in 2022/23. These households will then be assessed by the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) and be considered statutorily homeless. This means that NIHE is under statutory duty to provide Temporary Accommodation.
- Temporary Accommodation is also in crisis, as is the wider Social Housing Sector. There are over 45,000 households on the social housing waiting list, the highest amount ever. 33,000 of these households are in housing stress.⁴⁰ 8,000 households are considered statutorily homeless.
- In 2022/23, there were over 10,000 placements in Temporary Accommodation, an increase of 206% on the 2018/19 figures.⁴¹ As of July

³⁸ [Northern Ireland Housing Market Trends Q3 2021 - PropertyPal Content Hub](#)

³⁹ [ni-housing-stats-22-23-tables3.ods \(live.com\)](#)

⁴⁰ *ibid*

⁴¹ Figures presented by NIHE at Housing Rights event

2023, there were 4,569 children in Temporary Accommodation.⁴² In briefing the Homelessness All Party Group on Monday 15th January 2024, the NIHE estimated that the cost of providing Temporary Accommodation in 2023/24 could be around £30 million. To put this in perspective, NIHE spent £4.87 million on Temporary Accommodation in 2017/18.

All these figures outlined by Housing Rights are hugely worrying pointing to an affordability crisis in the private rented sector. We are concerned that the removal of the landlord allowance would mean that this cost was passed on to the tenant. Given the figures outlined by Housing Rights many tenants are likely to be struggling to meet these costs due to the market crisis. Having to pay an additional amount could mean the difference between able to afford to stay in their home in the private rented sector or having to give up their tenancy and become homeless.

We join Housing Rights in the belief that this proposal risks making financially vulnerable households homeless. Proposals which may result in increased numbers of homeless households will have huge cost implications in terms of providing temporary accommodation (as highlighted above) and the additional, hidden costs of homelessness which are widely accepted in housing and homelessness policy design⁴³. It is clear that the prevention of homelessness is cheaper and more cost effective than the cure.

⁴² [ni-homelessness-bulletin-jan-jun-2023-tables.ods \(live.com\)](#)

⁴³ [Cost of homelessness | Crisis UK | Together we will end homelessness](#)