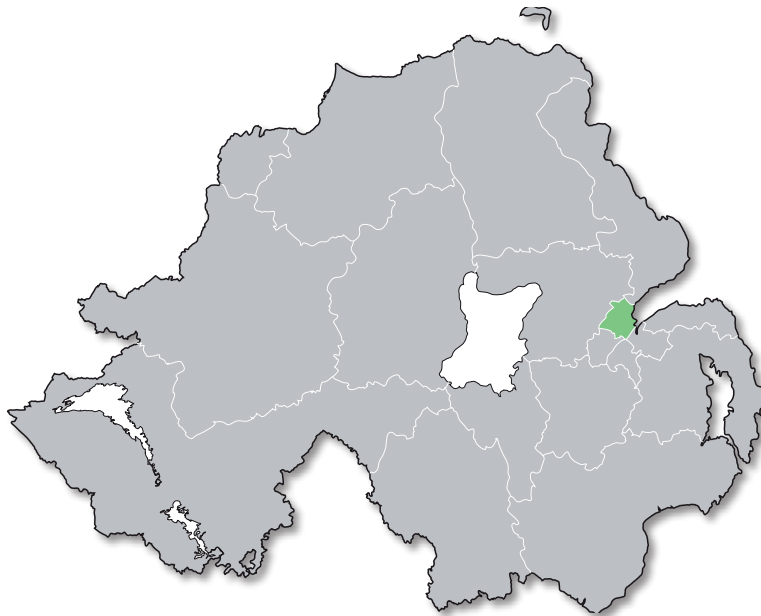




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

## Belfast North - December 2013





## About this Report

Welcome to the 2013 statistical profile of the Constituency of Belfast North produced by the Research and Information Service (RaISe) of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The profile is based on the new Constituency boundary which came into force following the May 2011 Assembly elections.

This report includes a demographic profile of Belfast North using 2011 Census data and indicators of Health, Education, the Labour Market, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel. For each indicator, this profile presents:

- The most up-to-date information available for Belfast North;
- How Belfast North compares with the Northern Ireland average; and,
- How Belfast North compares with the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland.

For a number of indicators, ward level data is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the Constituency of Belfast North.

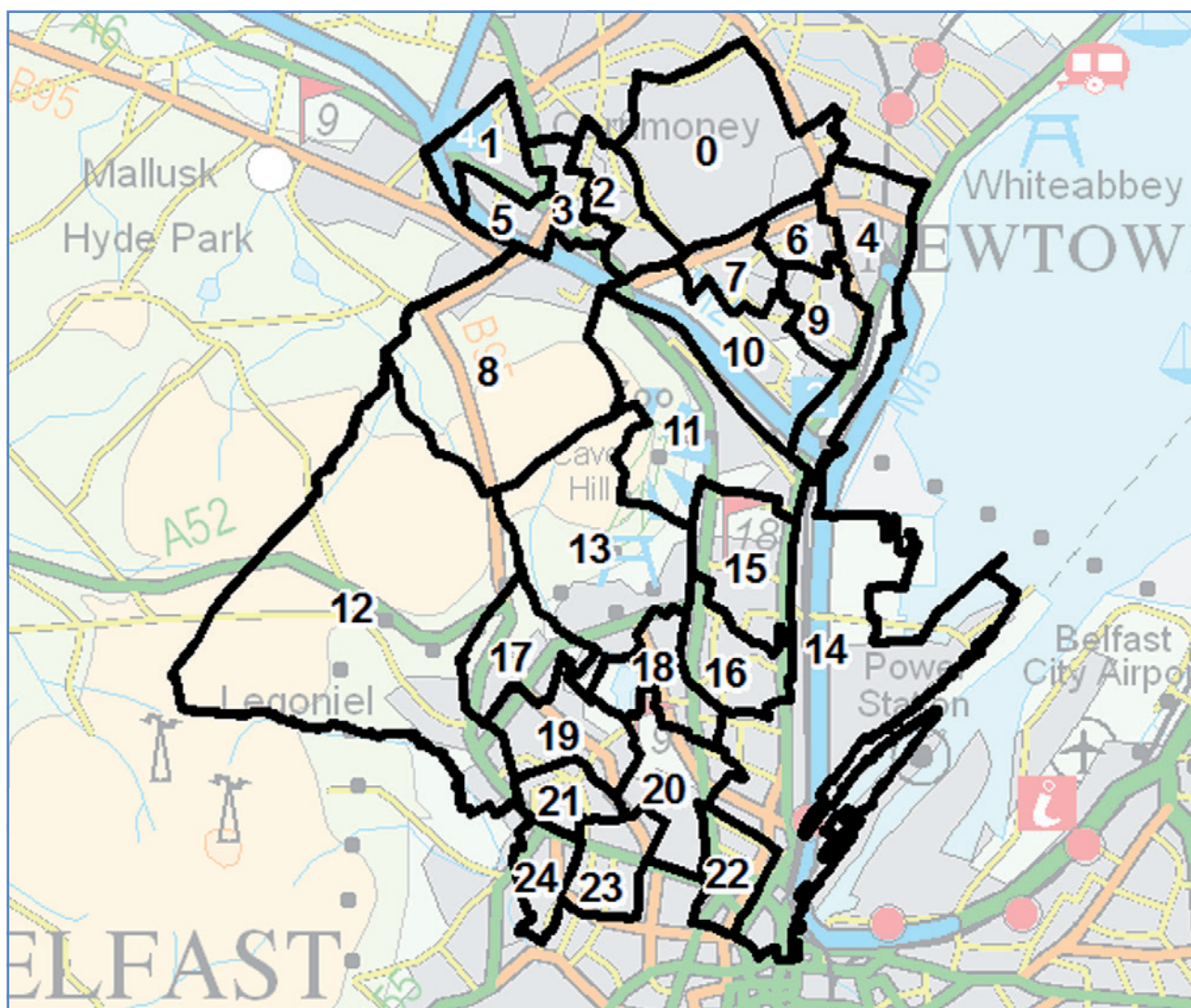
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as government Departments sometimes revise figures and also rates have been re-calculated using the most up-to-date data available at the time of publishing, primarily the 2011 Census.

Most of the data used in this report has been obtained from NISRAs Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS). To access the full range of information available on NINIS, please visit:  
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk>

A more detailed analysis of the results of the 2011 Census at Constituency level can be found at:  
<http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/Documents/RaISe/Publications/2012/general/7013.pdf>

This report presents a statistical profile of the Constituency of Belfast North which comprises of the wards shown overleaf.



0	Cloughfern	9	Whitehouse	18	Chichester Park
1	Ballyhenry	10	Valley	19	Cliftonville
2	Glebe	11	Bellevue	20	Waterworks
3	Glengormley	12	Legoniel	21	Ardoyne
4	Abbey	13	Cavehill	22	New Lodge
5	Hightown	14	Duncairn	23	Crumlin
6	Coole	15	Castlevue	24	Woodvale
7	Dunanney	16	Fortwilliam		
8	Collinbridge	17	Ballysillan		

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## Summary Profile of Belfast North

**Please note:** The figures below may differ slightly from those contained in previous constituency profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 02/12/2013.

### Demographic Profile

Indicator	2011	2001	Change
Population Size (no.)	102,531	104,208	-1.6%
% Catholic	46.9	44.0	2.9
% Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	45.7	52.7	-7.0
% other religions and philosophies	1.0	0.5	0.5
% no religion	6.4	2.9	3.5

### Health

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Life expectancy of males (years)	2009-2011	73.1	73.6	-0.5
Life expectancy of females (years)	2009-2011	79.3	79.3	-
Age standardised death due to cancer per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	165	163	2
Age standardised death due to respiratory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	48	41	7
Age standardised death due to circulatory disease per 100,000 persons	2007-2011	107	105	2
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	2011	526	570	-44
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	At Feb 2013	21.2	20.8	0.4
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	2011	7.7	8.4	-0.7

### Education

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	2011/12	69.7	63.7	6.0
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	2011/12	9.2	9.4	-0.2
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	2011/12	3.6	3.6	-

## Labour Market

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	2012	312	97	215
Unemployment claimant count (%)	2012	8.5	7.8	0.7

## Low income

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits (%)	April 2013	49.2	49.1	0.1
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming income support (%)	Feb 2013	9.4	9.6	-0.2
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit (%)	June 2013	21.4	21.3	0.1
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (%)	Aug 2011	35.6	36.8	-1.2

## Crime

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	2012/13	9,020	9,111	-91
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	2012/13	5,867	5,734	133

## Traffic and Travel

Indicator	Year	Latest Year	Previous Year	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	2012	460	449	11
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	2012	715	700	15



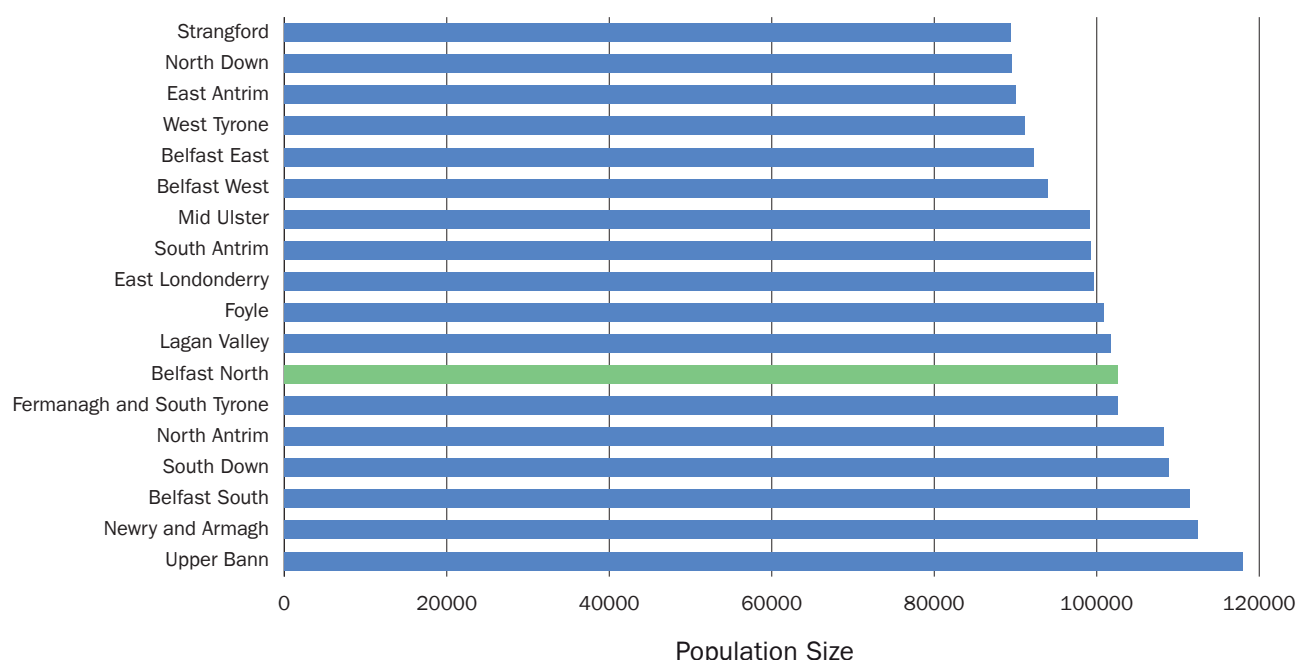
## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at Census Day 2011, there were 102,531 persons living in Belfast North - 5.7% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Belfast North had the 7th highest population. Since the 2001 Census, the population of the area covered by the current Belfast North boundary decreased by 1.6% from 104,208 to 102,531 in 2011.

The median age of those living in Belfast North in 2011 was 37 years, the same as the Northern Ireland average.

Overall, 20.5% of the Belfast North population were children aged 0-15 years, similar to the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 16.0% of the Belfast North population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 14.6%.

### Total population by Constituency, 2011 Census



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Northern Ireland Census 2011

### Population of Belfast North by gender and age group, 2011 Census

	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	10,784	22.0	31,618	64.4	6,705	13.7	49,107
Females	10,195	19.1	33,495	62.7	9,734	18.2	53,424
Persons	20,979	20.5	65,113	63.5	16,439	16.0	102,531

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011

## Demographic profile – religion

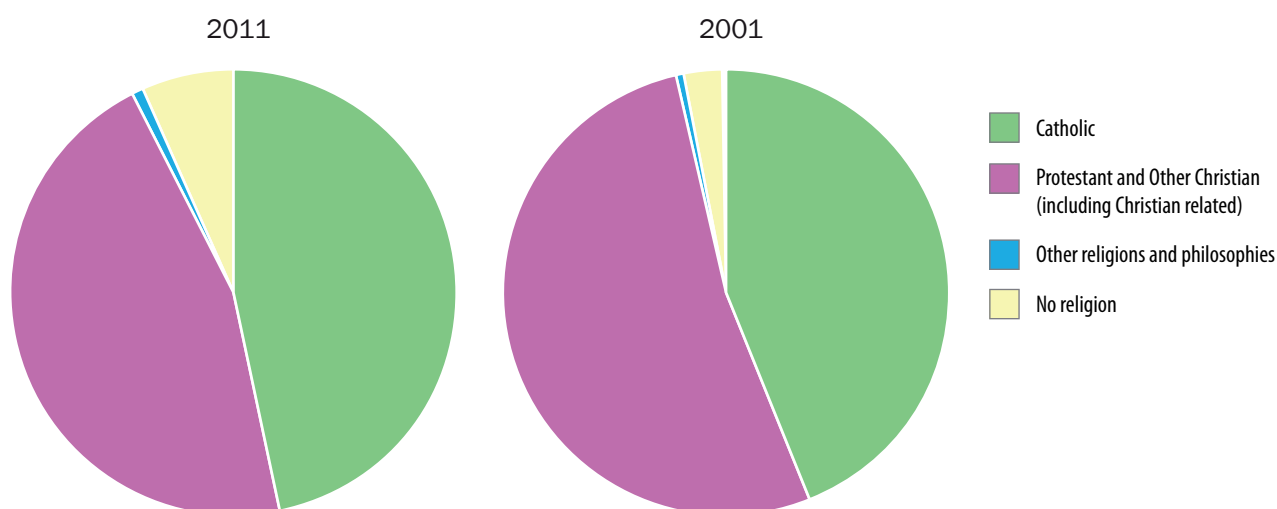
As at Census Day 2011,

- 46.9% of Belfast North residents belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion;
- 45.7% belong to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions;
- 1.0% belong to or were brought up in other religions; and,
- 6.4% belong to or were brought up in no religion.

Since the 2001 Census, the proportion of Belfast North residents that belong to or were brought up in:

- The Catholic religion has increased by 2.9 percentage points from 44.0%;
- Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religions has decreased by 7.0 percentage points from 52.7%;
- Other religions has increased by 0.5 percentage points from 0.5%;
- No religion has increased by 3.5 percentage points from 2.9%.

### Religion or religion brought up in, 2011 and 2001 Census



### Religion or religion brought up in, 2011 and 2001 Census

	2011		2001		Change	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	Percentage points
Catholic	48,126	46.9	45,850	44.0	2,276	2.9
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	46,821	45.7	54,905	52.7	-8,084	-7.0
Other religions and philosophies	1,066	1.0	482	0.5	584	0.5
No religion	6,518	6.4	2,971	2.9	3,547	3.5

Source: NISRA, Northern Ireland Census 2011 and 2001

## Health – Life expectancy of males

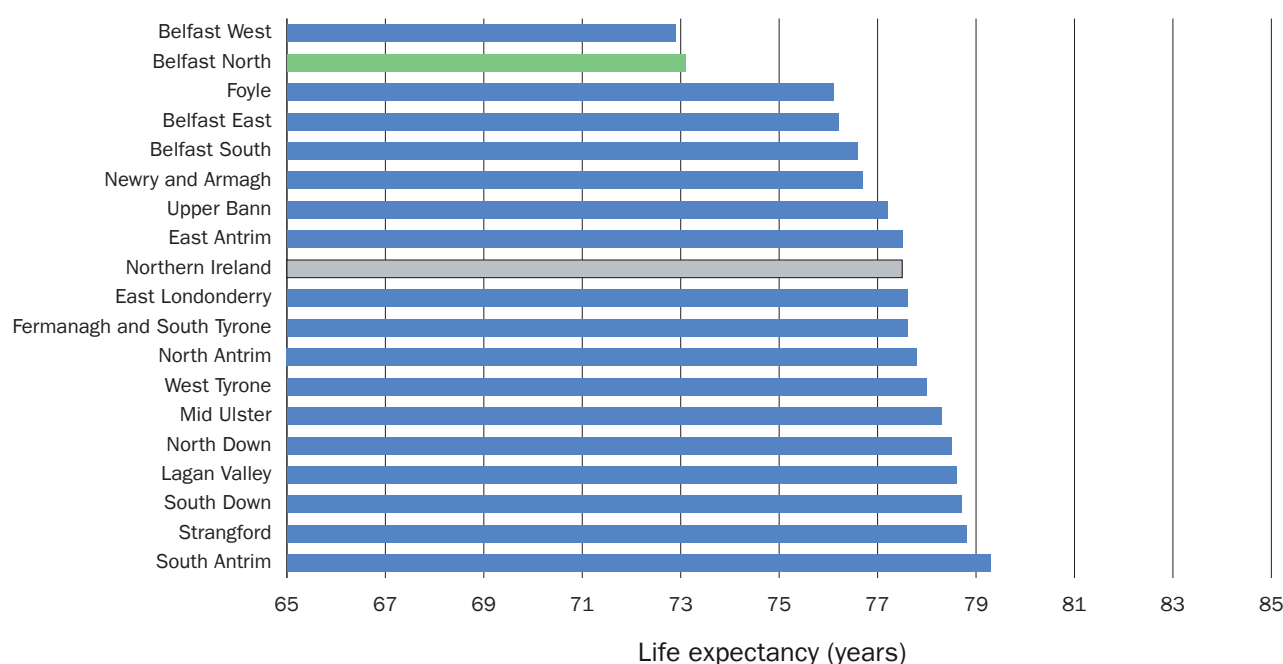
Life expectancy at birth for males born in Belfast North (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 73.1 years.

This is lower than the Northern Ireland average of 77.5 years.

The Constituency of Belfast North has the 2nd lowest male life expectancy.

*Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.*

### Life expectancy of males, 2009-2011 <sup>(p)</sup>



	Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank
Belfast East	76.2	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	77.6	Joint 9	North Down	78.5	5
Belfast North	73.1	17	Foyle	76.1	16	South Antrim	79.3	1
Belfast South	76.6	14	Lagan Valley	78.6	4	South Down	78.7	3
Belfast West	72.9	18	Mid Ulster	78.3	6	Strangford	78.8	2
East Antrim	77.5	11	Newry and Armagh	76.7	13	Upper Bann	77.2	12
East Londonderry	77.6	Joint 9	North Antrim	77.8	8	West Tyrone	78.0	7

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (Health Inequalities, PHIRB, IAD)

## Health – Life expectancy of females

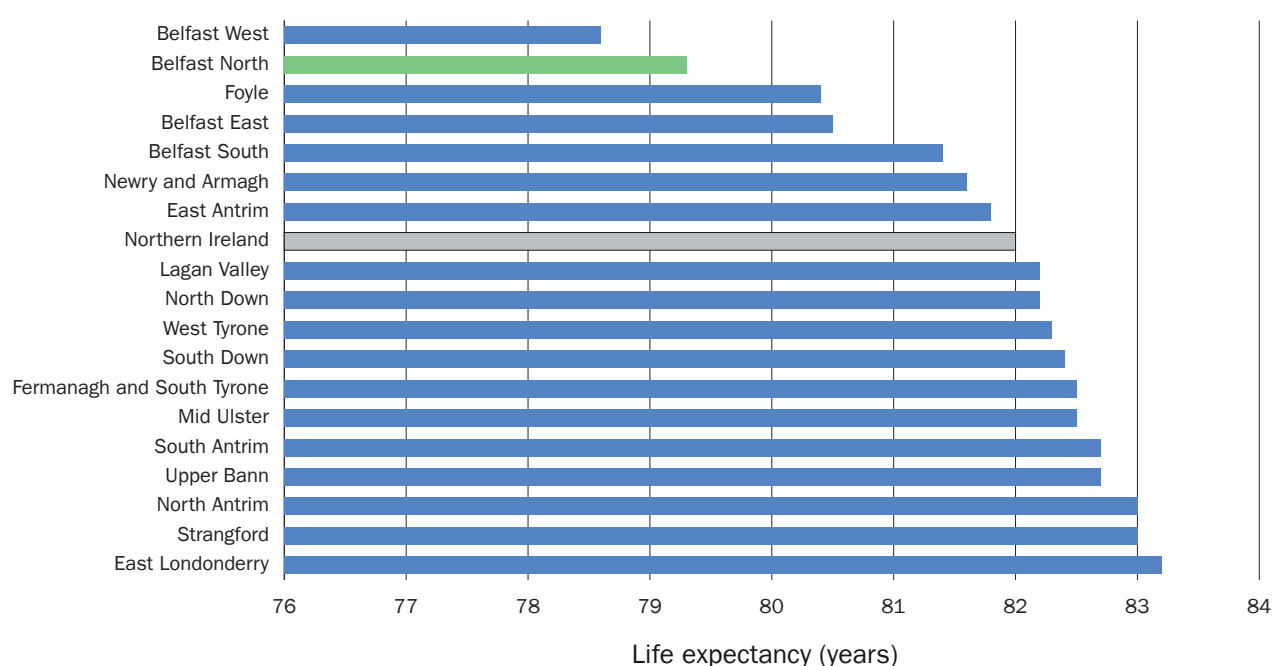
Life expectancy at birth for females born in Belfast North (2009-2011) (p) is estimated to be 79.3 years.

This is lower than the Northern Ireland average of 82.0 years.

The Constituency of Belfast North has the 2nd lowest female life expectancy.

*Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.*

### Life expectancy of females, 2009-2011 <sup>(p)</sup>



	Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank		Life Exp.	Rank
Belfast East	80.5	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	82.5	Joint 6	North Down	82.2	Joint 10
Belfast North	79.3	17	Foyle	80.4	16	South Antrim	82.7	Joint 4
Belfast South	81.4	14	Lagan Valley	82.2	Joint 10	South Down	82.4	8
Belfast West	78.6	18	Mid Ulster	82.5	Joint 6	Strangford	83.0	Joint 2
East Antrim	81.8	12	Newry and Armagh	81.6	13	Upper Bann	82.7	Joint 4
East Londonderry	83.2	1	North Antrim	83.0	Joint 2	West Tyrone	82.3	9

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (Health Inequalities, PHIRB, IAD)

## Health – Standardised mortality rate for cancer

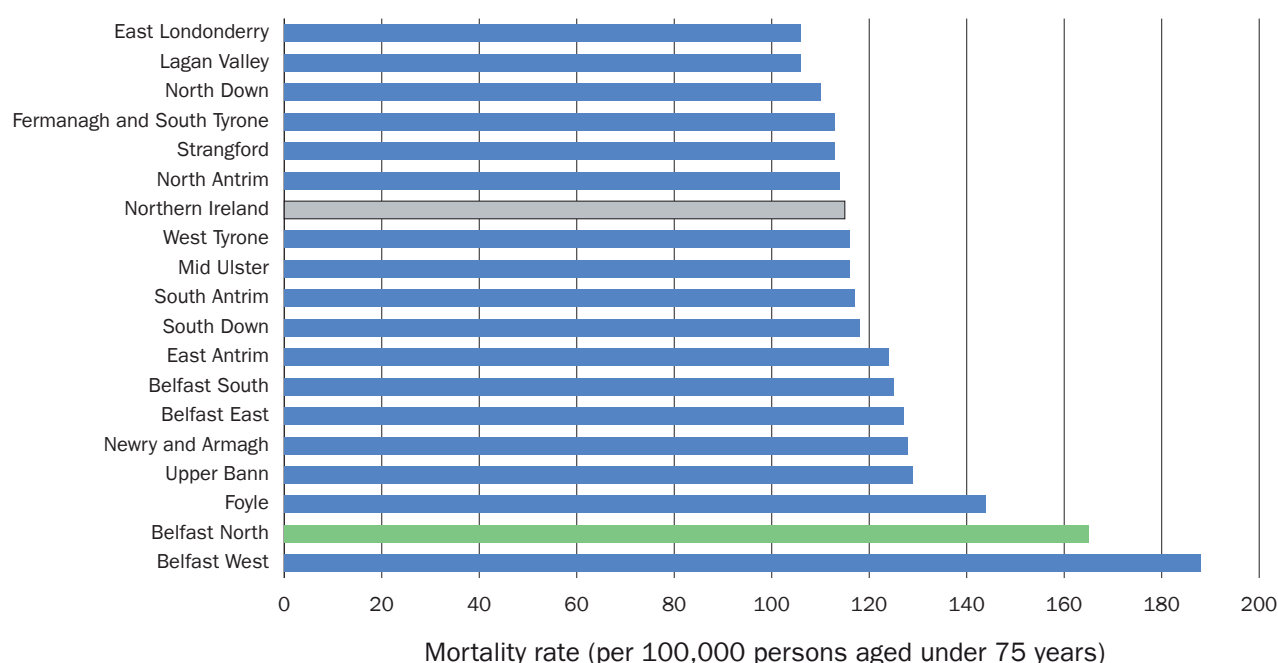
The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast North was 165 per 100,000 persons – 190 for males and 142 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast North was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 115 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast North had the 2nd highest age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

*Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.*

### Age standardised cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011 <sup>(p)</sup>



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	127	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	113	Joint 14	North Down	110	16
Belfast North	165	2	Foyle	144	3	South Antrim	117	10
Belfast South	125	7	Lagan Valley	106	Joint 17	South Down	118	9
Belfast West	188	1	Mid Ulster	116	Joint 11	Strangford	113	Joint 14
East Antrim	124	8	Newry and Armagh	128	5	Upper Bann	129	4
East Londonderry	106	Joint 17	North Antrim	114	13	West Tyrone	116	Joint 11

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (Health Inequalities, PHIRB, IAD)

## Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease

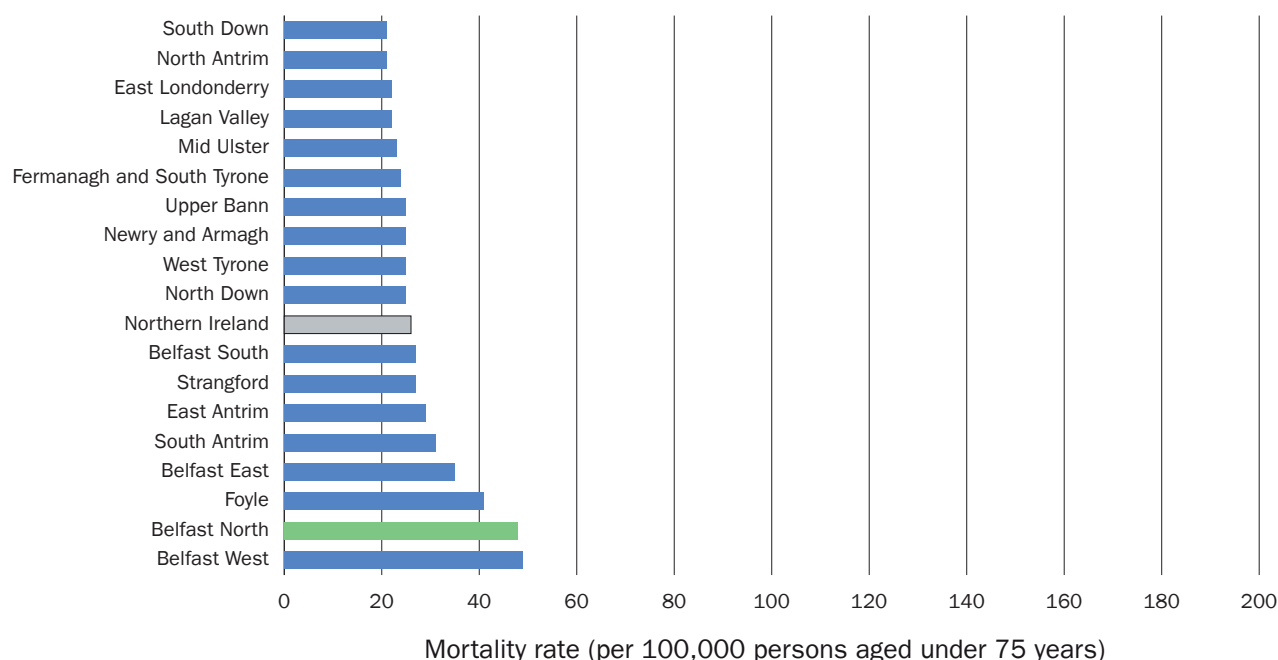
The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast North was 48 per 100,000 persons – 57 for males and 40 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast North was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 26 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast North had the 2nd highest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

*Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.*

### Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011 <sup>(p)</sup>



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	35	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	24	13	North Down	25	Joint 9
Belfast North	48	2	Foyle	41	3	South Antrim	31	5
Belfast South	27	Joint 7	Lagan Valley	22	Joint 15	South Down	21	Joint 17
Belfast West	49	1	Mid Ulster	23	14	Strangford	27	Joint 7
East Antrim	29	6	Newry and Armagh	25	Joint 9	Upper Bann	25	Joint 9
East Londonderry	22	Joint 15	North Antrim	21	Joint 17	West Tyrone	25	Joint 9

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (Health Inequalities, PHIRB, IAD)

## Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease

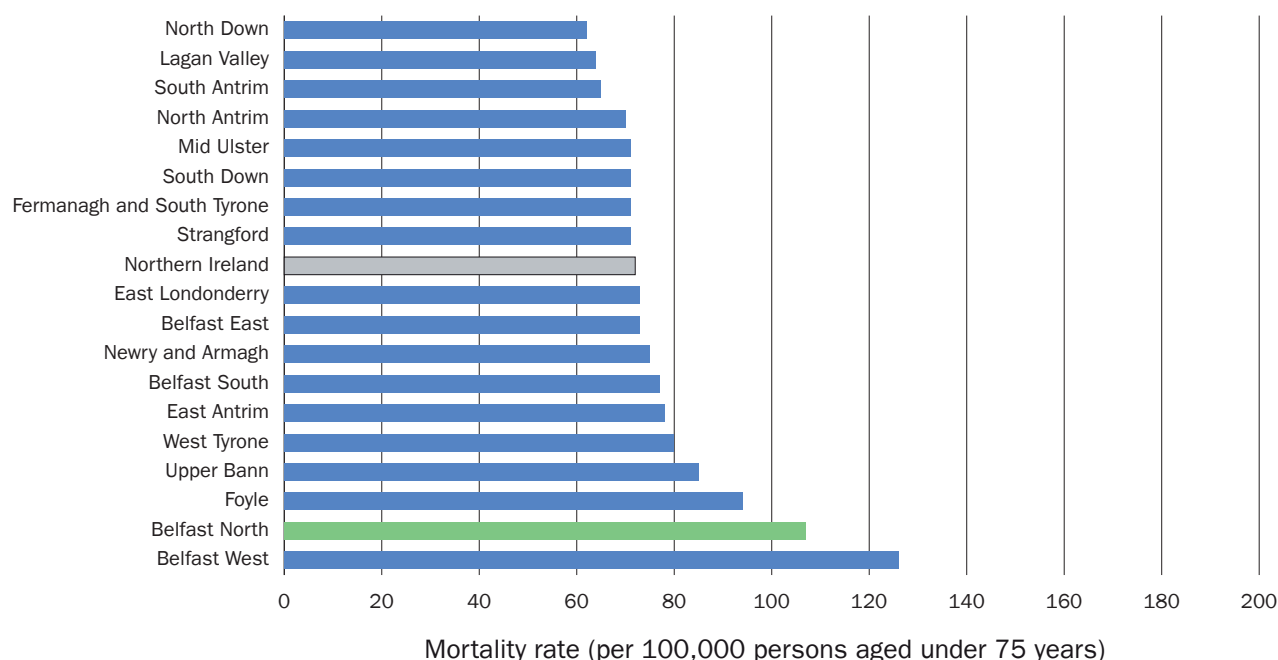
The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast North was 107 per 100,000 persons – 157 for males and 62 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years in Belfast North was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 72 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast North had the 2nd highest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2007-2011) (p) for those aged under 75 years.

*Please note these figures are provisional. 2009-11(p) data incorporates the 2011 Census and will remain provisional until the release of the 2011 mid-year estimates in 2013/2014.*

### Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons aged under 75 years, 2007-2011<sup>(p)</sup>



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	73	Joint 9	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	71	Joint 11	North Down	62	18
Belfast North	107	2	Foyle	94	3	South Antrim	65	16
Belfast South	77	7	Lagan Valley	64	17	South Down	71	Joint 11
Belfast West	126	1	Mid Ulster	71	Joint 11	Strangford	71	Joint 11
East Antrim	78	6	Newry and Armagh	75	8	Upper Bann	85	4
East Londonderry	73	Joint 9	North Antrim	70	15	West Tyrone	80	5

Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (Health Inequalities, PHIRB, IAD)

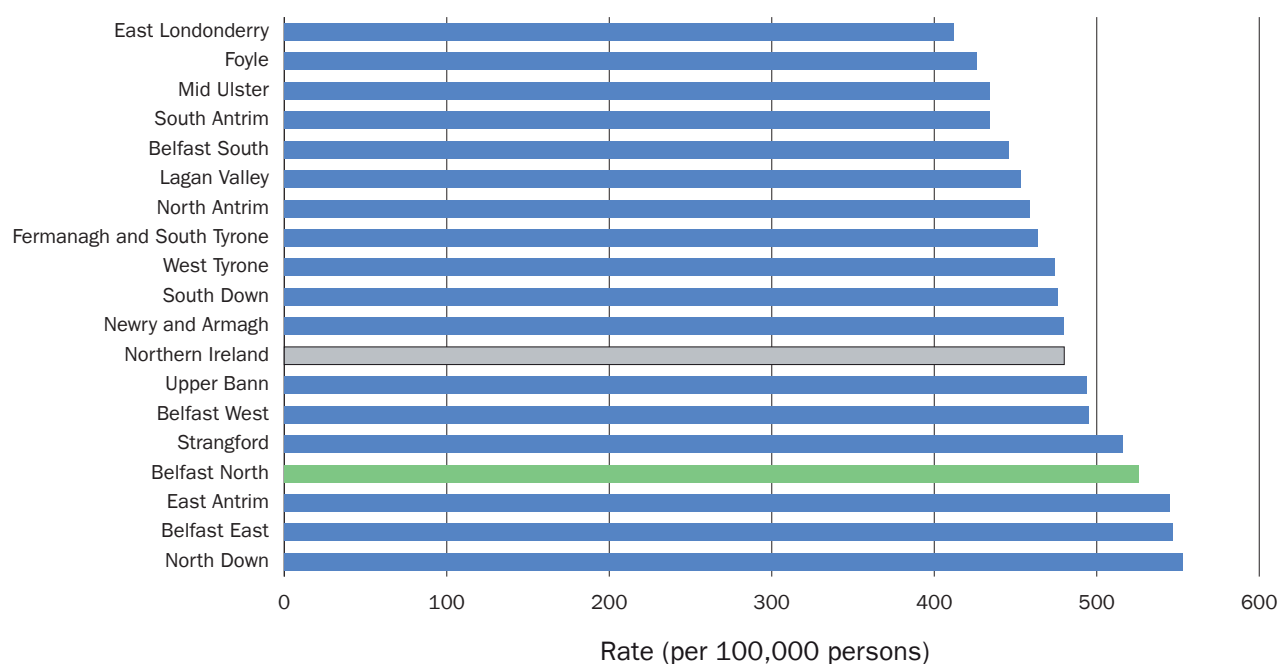
## Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2011, there were 539 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Belfast North. This equates to a rate of 526 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was higher for Belfast North than the Northern Ireland rate of 480 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast North had the 4th highest new cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons.

### Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) per 100,000 persons, 2011



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	547	2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	464	11	North Down	553	1
Belfast North	526	4	Foyle	426	17	South Antrim	434	Joint 15
Belfast South	446	14	Lagan Valley	453	13	South Down	476	9
Belfast West	495	6	Mid Ulster	434	Joint 15	Strangford	516	5
East Antrim	545	3	Newry and Armagh	480	8	Upper Bann	494	7
East Londonderry	412	18	North Antrim	459	12	West Tyrone	474	10

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)



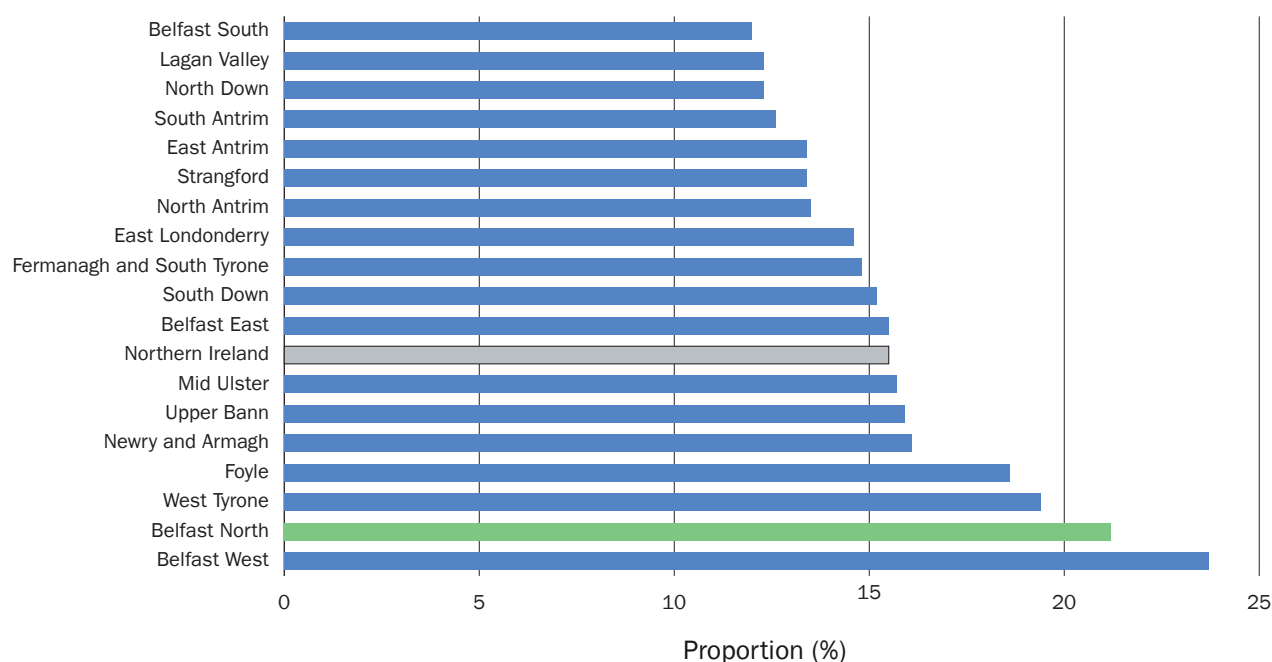
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2013, there were 21,710 people, or 21.2% of all constituents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in Belfast North.

A higher proportion of people living in Belfast North were in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 15.5%.

Belfast North had the 2nd highest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients.

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, as at February 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	15.5	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	14.8	10	North Down	12.3	Joint 16
Belfast North	21.2	2	Foyle	18.6	4	South Antrim	12.6	15
Belfast South	12.0	18	Lagan Valley	12.3	Joint 16	South Down	15.2	9
Belfast West	23.7	1	Mid Ulster	15.7	7	Strangford	13.4	Joint 13
East Antrim	13.4	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	16.1	5	Upper Bann	15.9	6
East Londonderry	14.6	11	North Antrim	13.5	12	West Tyrone	19.4	3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Social Development)

## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (as a percentage of the population) were concentrated in the wards of New Lodge (32.7%, 1,620 recipients), Crumlin (31.9%, 1,460 recipients) and Waterworks (29.2%, 1,700 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Cavehill (10.8%, 520 recipients), Colinbridge (11.0%, 340 recipients) and Glebe (13.3%, 440 recipients).

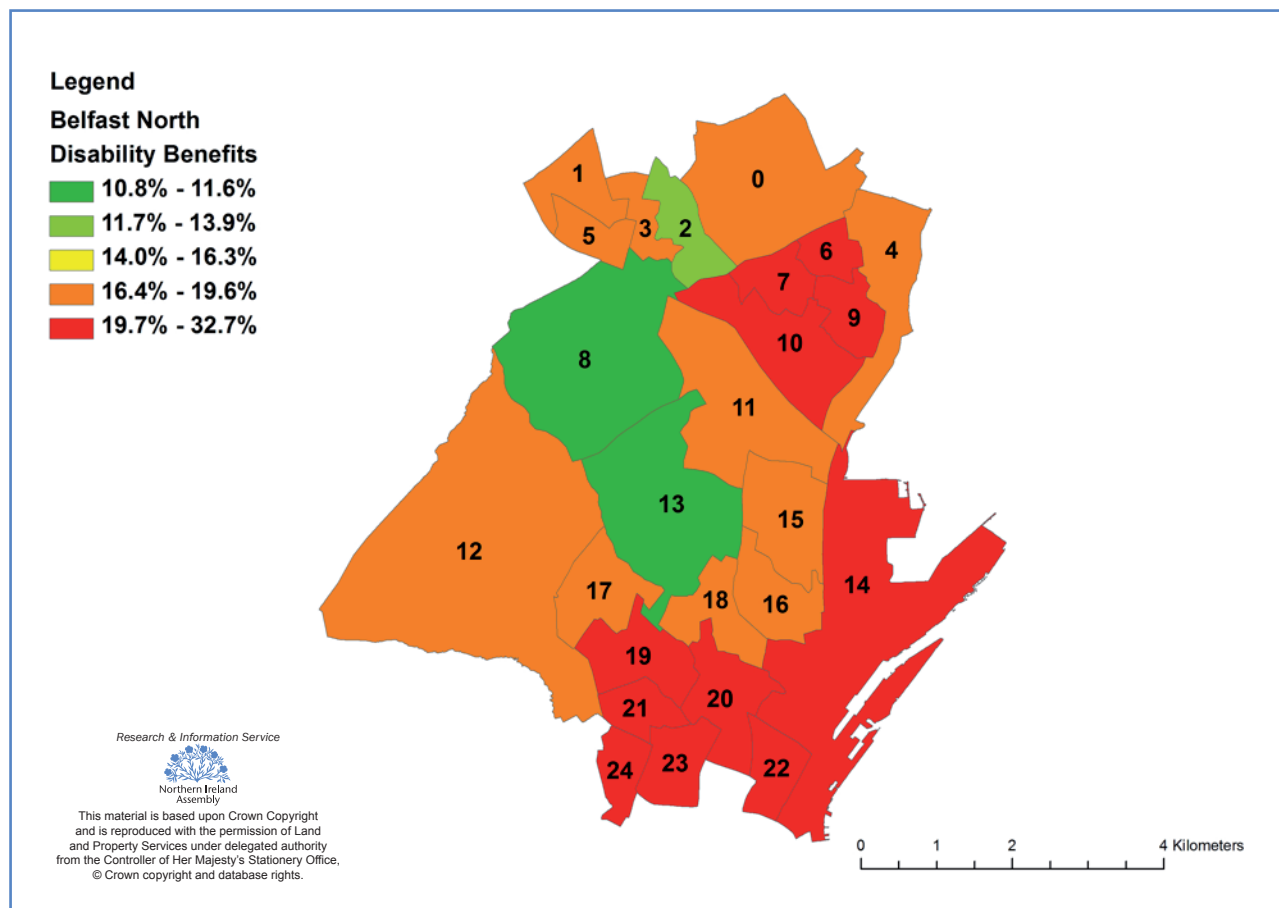
### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of Ward Population <sup>2</sup>	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Abbey	490	17.4	Dunanney	550	24.3
Ardoyne	1,670	27.9	Duncairn	1,210	24.7
Ballyhenry	470	17.0	Fortwilliam	760	16.7
Ballysillan	1,020	18.1	Glebe	440	13.3
Bellevue	860	17.5	Glengormley	500	16.9
Castleview	850	18.0	Hightown	400	17.9
Cavehill	520	10.8	Legoniel	1,250	19.5
Chichester Park	1,010	18.5	New Lodge	1,620	32.7
Cliftonville	1,080	20.3	Valley	730	20.9
Cloughfern	510	17.3	Water Works	1,700	29.2
Collinbridge	340	11.0	Whitehouse	590	28.5
Coole	540	22.4	Woodvale	1,130	27.6
Crumlin	1,460	31.9			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Analytical Services Unit, DSD)

1. Disability benefits include Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance.
2. Percentage of ward population calculated using Census 2011 Estimates.

## Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit, 2013



0	Cloughfern	9	Whitehouse	18	Chichester Park
1	Ballyhenry	10	Valley	19	Cliftonville
2	Glebe	11	Bellevue	20	Waterworks
3	Glengormley	12	Legoniel	21	Ardoyne
4	Abbey	13	Cavehill	22	New Lodge
5	Hightown	14	Duncairn	23	Crumlin
6	Coole	15	Castleview	24	Woodvale
7	Dunanney	16	Fortwilliam		
8	Collinbridge	17	Ballysillan		

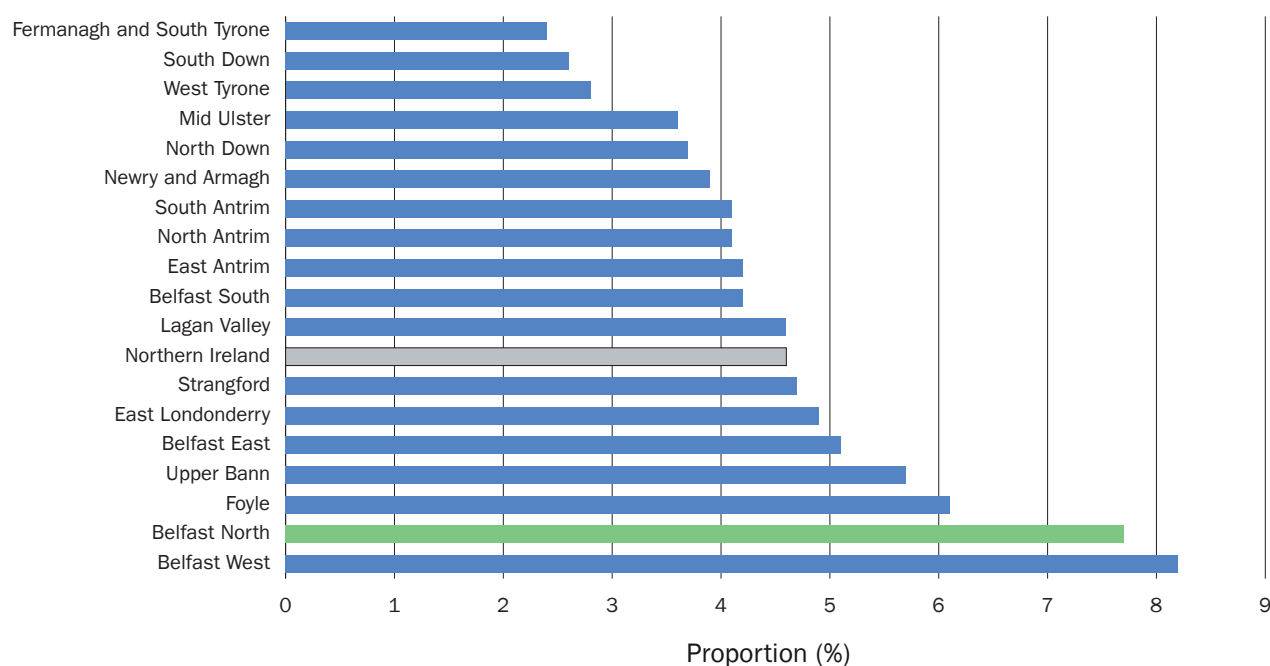
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2011, there were 122 births to teenage mothers in Belfast North. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 7.7% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A higher proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Belfast North in 2011 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

The Constituency of Belfast North had the 2nd highest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

### Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2011



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.1	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.4	18	North Down	3.7	14
Belfast North	7.7	2	Foyle	6.1	3	South Antrim	4.1	Joint 11
Belfast South	4.2	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	4.6	8	South Down	2.6	17
Belfast West	8.2	1	Mid Ulster	3.6	15	Strangford	4.7	7
East Antrim	4.2	Joint 9	Newry and Armagh	3.9	13	Upper Bann	5.7	4
East Londonderry	4.9	6	North Antrim	4.1	Joint 11	West Tyrone	2.8	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

## Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2013, there was a higher prevalence of coronary heart disease, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity and diabetes mellitus and a lower prevalence of hypothyroid and chronic kidney disease amongst patients whose GP practice is located in the Belfast North area compared to GP practices across all of Northern Ireland.

### Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2013

	Belfast North Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the coronary heart disease register	6,286	44	74,648	39
Patients on the heart failure register	1,173	8	14,410	8
Patients on the stroke register	2,653	18	33,470	18
Patients on the hypertension register	18,886	131	245,730	129
Patients on the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease register	3,519	24	34,522	18
Patients on the hypothyroid register	4,890	34	68,621	36
Patients on the cancer register	2,468	17	33,781	18
Patients on the mental health register	1,335	9	16,110	8
Patients on the asthma register	8,659	60	115,389	60
Patients on the dementia register	920	6	12,278	6
Patients on the atrial fibrillation register	2,127	15	27,760	15
Patients on the obesity register (Patients aged 16+)	13,262	115	168,976	111
Patients on the diabetes mellitus register (Patients aged 17+)	6,430	56	79,072	53
Patients on the epilepsy register (Patients aged 18+)	1,271	11	15,115	10
Patients on the chronic kidney disease register (patients aged 18+)	4,583	41	67,259	46
Patients on the learning disabilities register (Patients aged 18+)	690	6	9,852	7

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Payment Calculation and Analysis System, DHSSPS)

## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

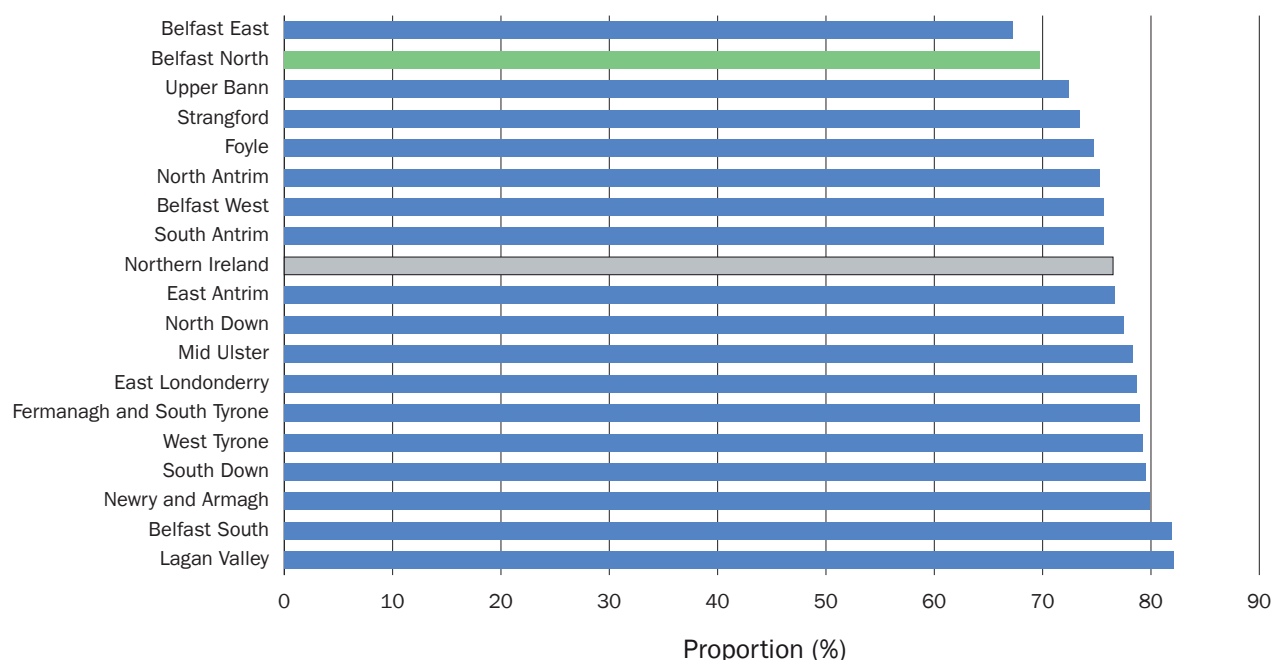
In 2011/12, 1,150 young people left post primary education in Belfast North. Of these, 801 achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent (601 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths) while 29 left school with no GCSEs. In total, 596<sup>1</sup> achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

In all, 69.7% of Belfast North school leavers achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent.

A lower proportion of Belfast North pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 76.5%.

Belfast North had the 2nd lowest proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent.

### Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	67.2	18	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	79.0	6	North Down	77.5	9
Belfast North	69.7	17	Foyle	74.7	14	South Antrim	75.6	Joint 11
Belfast South	81.9	2	Lagan Valley	82.1	1	South Down	79.5	4
Belfast West	75.6	Joint 11	Mid Ulster	78.3	8	Strangford	73.4	15
East Antrim	76.7	10	Newry and Armagh	79.9	3	Upper Bann	72.4	16
East Londonderry	78.7	7	North Antrim	75.3	13	West Tyrone	79.2	5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

<sup>1</sup> Please note that these pupils may also be included in the number achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent.

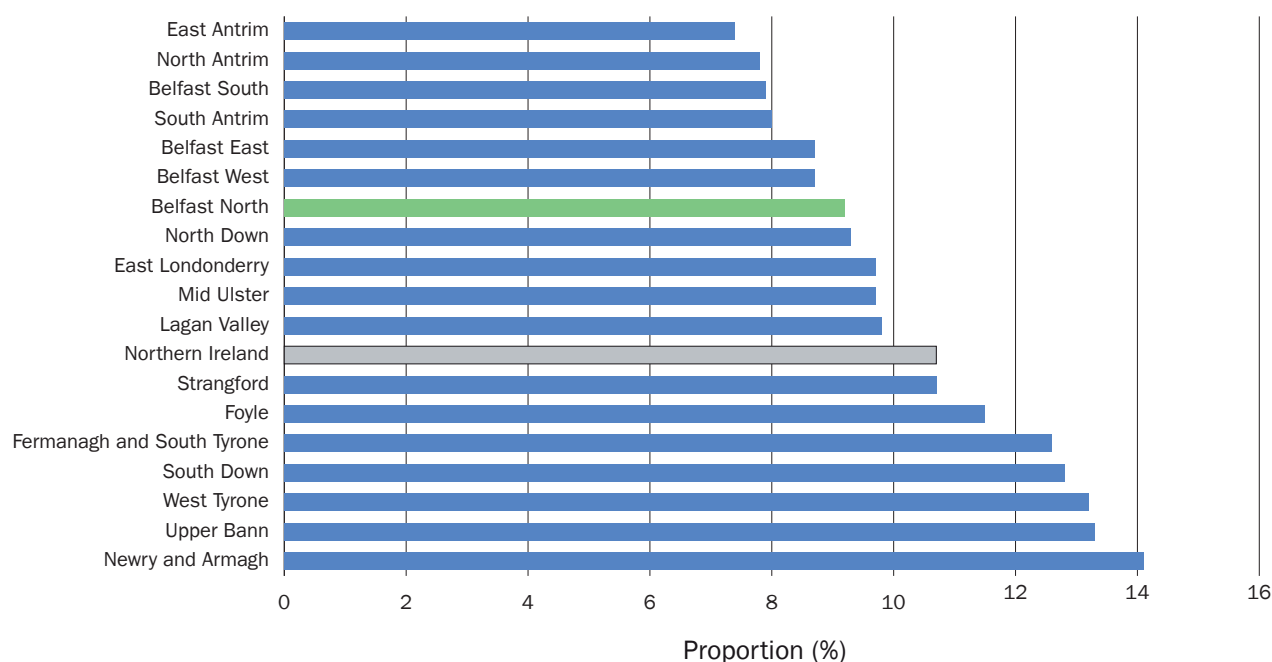
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2011/12, there were 7,540 students from Belfast North enrolled in further education. This equates to 9.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in further education.

A lower proportion of Belfast North constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in further education in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.7%.

Belfast North had the 7th lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in further education.

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.7	Joint 13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.6	5	North Down	9.3	11
Belfast North	9.2	12	Foyle	11.5	6	South Antrim	8.0	15
Belfast South	7.9	16	Lagan Valley	9.8	8	South Down	12.8	4
Belfast West	8.7	Joint 13	Mid Ulster	9.7	Joint 9	Strangford	10.7	7
East Antrim	7.4	18	Newry and Armagh	14.1	1	Upper Bann	13.3	2
East Londonderry	9.7	Joint 9	North Antrim	7.8	17	West Tyrone	13.2	3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Employment and Learning)

## Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Water Works (12.2%, 565 enrolments), Duncairn (12.0%, 480 enrolments) and Dunanney (11.4 %, 205 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Woodvale (5.0%, 165 enrolments), Collinbridge (6.4%, 155 enrolments) and Glengormley (7.2%, 170 enrolments).

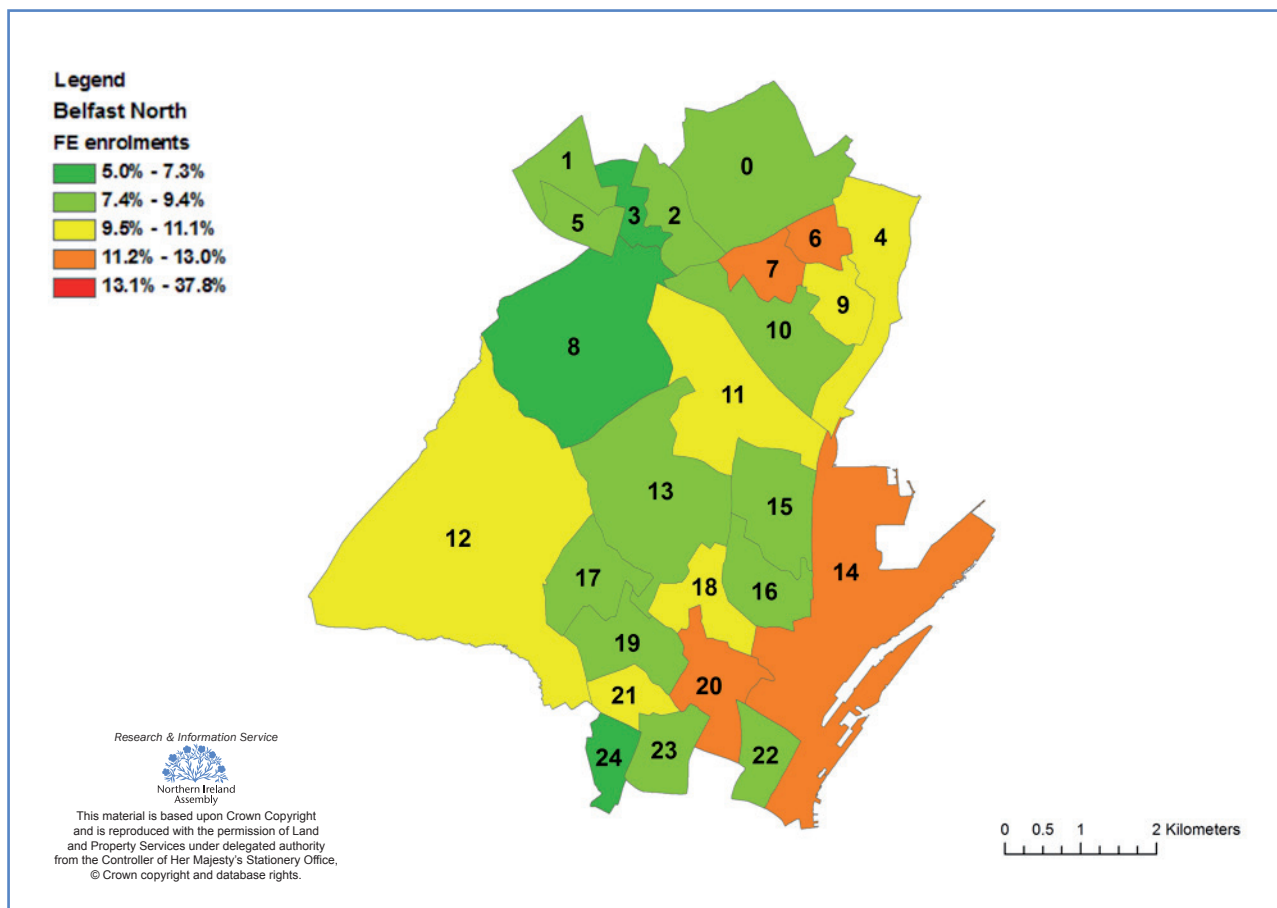
### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2011/12

Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total FE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Abbey	245	10.5	Dunanney	205	11.4
Ardoyne	450	10.1	Duncairn	480	12.0
Ballyhenry	170	7.5	Fortwilliam	340	9.1
Ballysillan	370	8.2	Glebe	225	8.6
Bellevue	380	9.8	Glengormley	170	7.2
Castleview	340	8.9	Hightown	150	8.1
Cavehill	320	8.2	Legoniel	490	10.0
Chichester Park	445	10.2	New Lodge	370	9.4
Cliftonville	370	9.1	Valley	235	8.4
Cloughfern	215	9.4	Water Works	565	12.2
Collinbridge	155	6.4	Whitehouse	190	10.7
Coole	215	11.2	Woodvale	165	5.0
Crumlin	280	7.7			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Employment and Learning)



## Proportion of People aged 16 and over enrolled in Further Education by Ward, 2011/12



0	Cloughfern	9	Whitehouse	18	Chichester Park
1	Ballyhenry	10	Valley	19	Cliftonville
2	Glebe	11	Bellevue	20	Waterworks
3	Glengormley	12	Legoniel	21	Ardoyne
4	Abbey	13	Cavehill	22	New Lodge
5	Hightown	14	Duncairn	23	Crumlin
6	Coole	15	Castleview	24	Woodvale
7	Dunanney	16	Fortwilliam		
8	Collinbridge	17	Ballysillan		

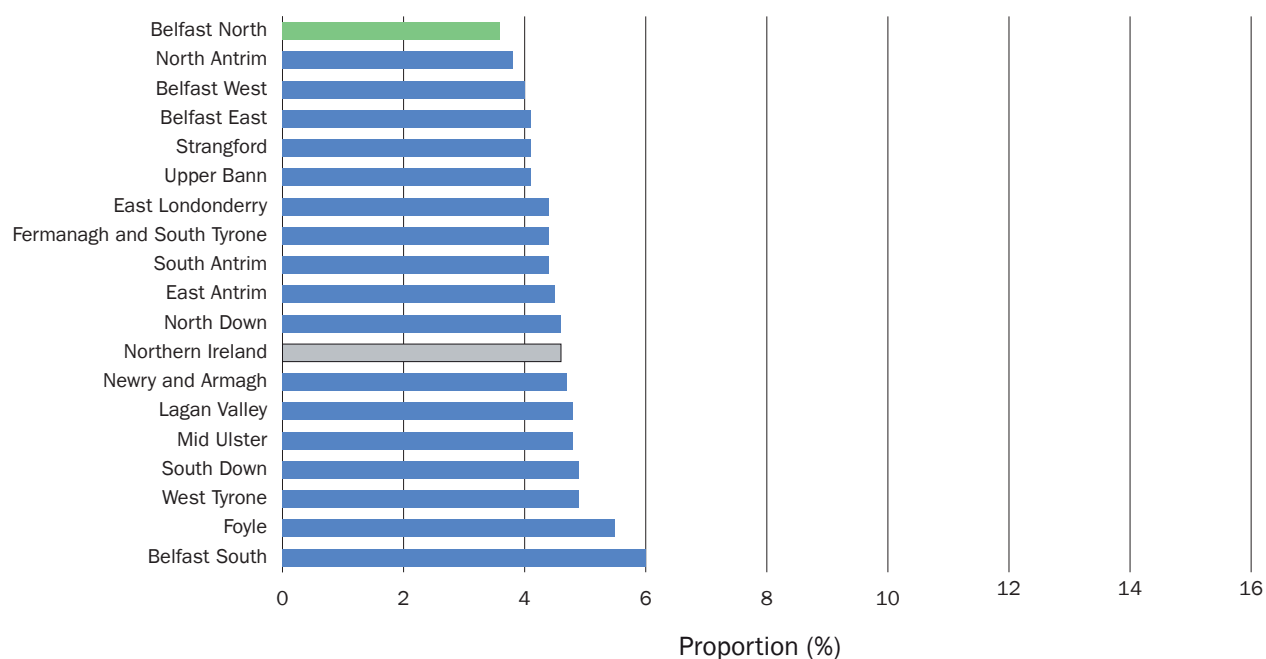
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2011/12, there were 2,975 students from Belfast North enrolled in higher education. This equates to 3.6% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education.

A lower proportion of Belfast North constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education in 2011/12 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

Belfast North had the lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in higher education.

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2011/12



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.1	Joint 13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.4	Joint 10	North Down	4.6	8
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.5	2	South Antrim	4.4	Joint 10
Belfast South	6.0	1	Lagan Valley	4.8	Joint 5	South Down	4.9	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.0	16	Mid Ulster	4.8	Joint 5	Strangford	4.1	Joint 13
East Antrim	4.5	9	Newry and Armagh	4.7	7	Upper Bann	4.1	Joint 13
East Londonderry	4.4	Joint 10	North Antrim	3.8	17	West Tyrone	4.9	Joint 3

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Employment and Learning)

## Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

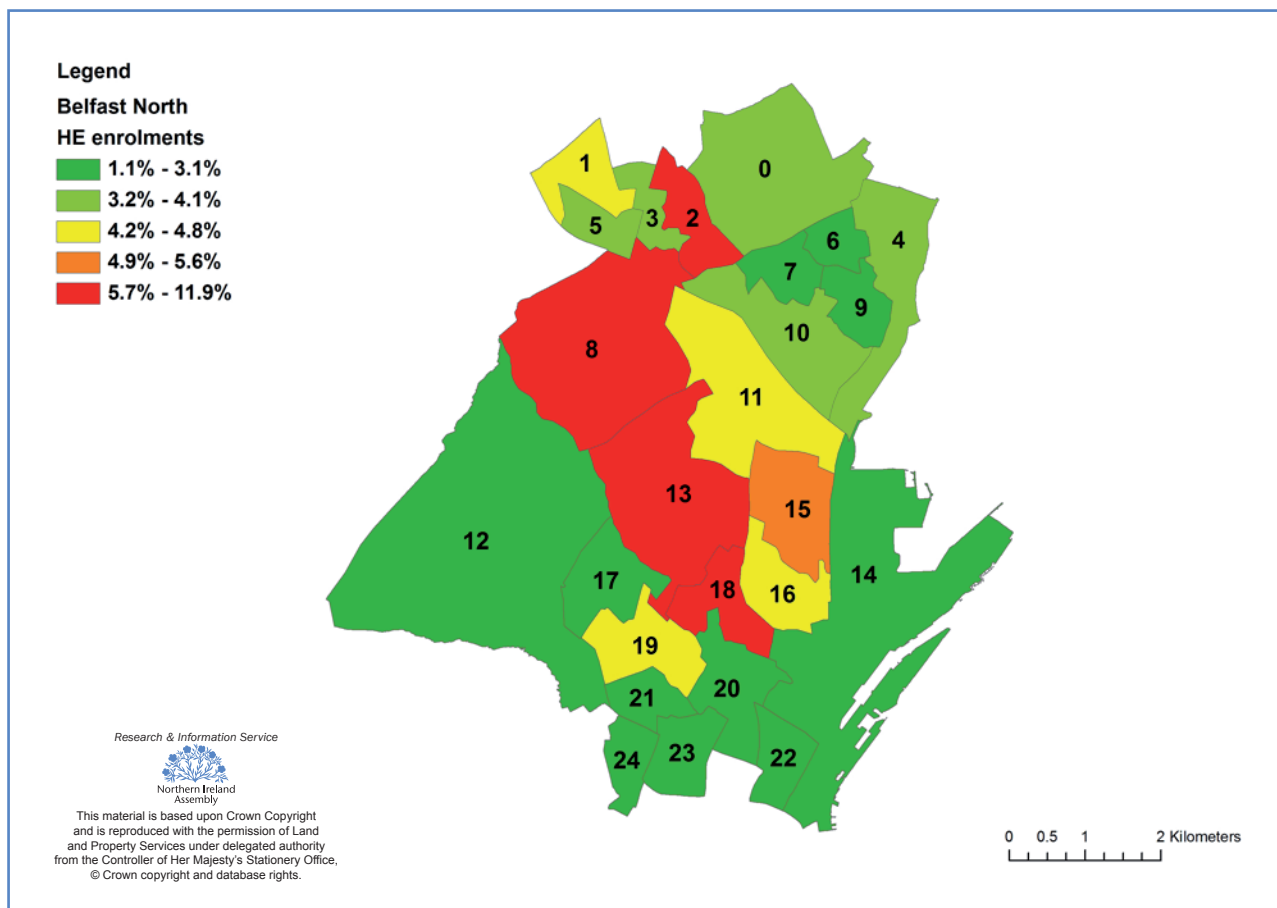
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Cavehill (7.1%, 275 enrolments), Collinbridge (7.0%, 170 enrolments) and Chichester Park (6.2%, 270 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Crumlin (1.1%, 40 enrolments), Dunanney (1.1%, 20 enrolments) and Coole (1.3%, 25 enrolments).

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2011/12

Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total HE enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Abbey	75	3.2	Dunanney	20	1.1
Ardoyne	115	2.6	Duncairn	105	2.6
Ballyhenry	100	4.4	Fortwilliam	170	4.5
Ballysillan	135	3.0	Glebe	150	5.7
Bellevue	165	4.3	Glengormley	80	3.4
Castleview	195	5.1	Hightown	65	3.5
Cavehill	275	7.1	Legoniel	140	2.8
Chichester Park	270	6.2	New Lodge	90	2.3
Cliftonville	180	4.4	Valley	90	3.2
Cloughfern	75	3.3	Water Works	145	3.1
Collinbridge	170	7.0	Whitehouse	40	2.3
Coole	25	1.3	Woodvale	50	1.5
Crumlin	40	1.1			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department for Employment and Learning)

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled in HE Education by Ward, 2011/12



0	Cloughfern	9	Whitehouse	18	Chichester Park
1	Ballyhenry	10	Valley	19	Cliftonville
2	Glebe	11	Bellevue	20	Waterworks
3	Glengormley	12	Legoniel	21	Ardoyne
4	Abbey	13	Cavehill	22	New Lodge
5	Hightown	14	Duncairn	23	Crumlin
6	Coole	15	Castleview	24	Woodvale
7	Dunanney	16	Fortwilliam		
8	Collinbridge	17	Ballsillan		

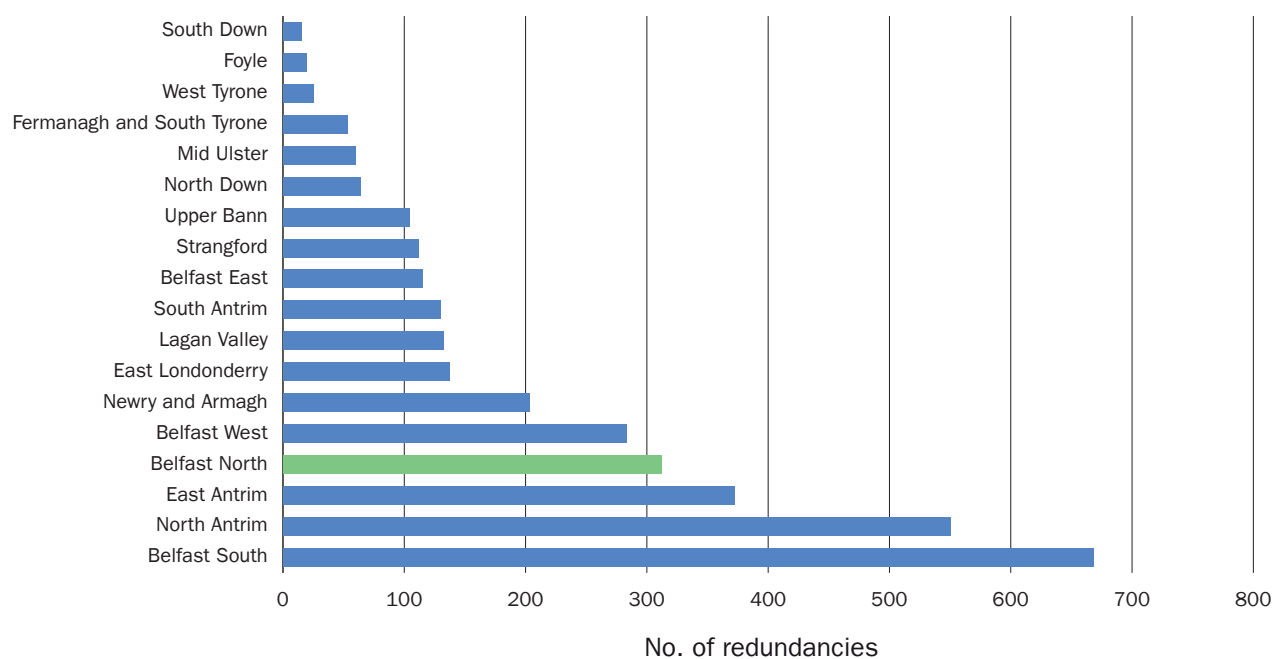
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2012, there were 312 confirmed redundancies in Belfast North.

This represents 9.3% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2012.

Belfast North had the 4th highest number of redundancies in 2012.

### Number of confirmed redundancies, 2012



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	115	10	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	53	15	North Down	64	13
Belfast North	312	4	Foyle	19	17	South Antrim	130	Joint 8
Belfast South	668	1	Lagan Valley	132	Joint 8	South Down	15	18
Belfast West	283	5	Mid Ulster	60	14	Strangford	112	11
East Antrim	372	3	Newry and Armagh	203	6	Upper Bann	104	12
East Londonderry	137	7	North Antrim	550	2	West Tyrone	25	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS

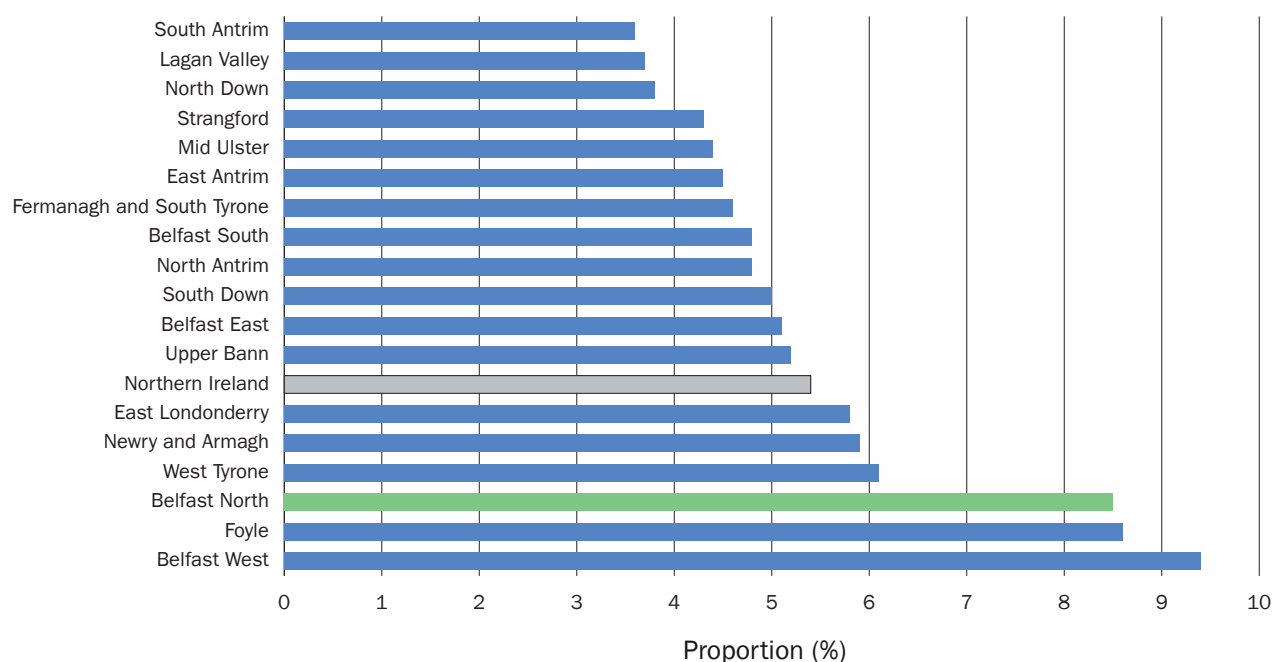
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2012, there were 5,370 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Belfast North. This equates to 8.5% of all working age people in the Constituency.

A higher proportion of working age people in Belfast North claimed unemployment-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.4%.

Belfast North was the Constituency with the 3rd highest unemployment claimant count in 2012.

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.1	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.6	12	North Down	3.8	16
Belfast North	8.5	3	Foyle	8.6	2	South Antrim	3.6	18
Belfast South	4.8	Joint 10	Lagan Valley	3.7	17	South Down	5.0	9
Belfast West	9.4	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	14	Strangford	4.3	15
East Antrim	4.5	13	Newry and Armagh	5.9	5	Upper Bann	5.2	7
East Londonderry	5.8	6	North Antrim	4.8	Joint 10	West Tyrone	6.1	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Water Works (16.6%, 613 claimants), Duncairn (15.0%, 361 claimants) and Ardoyne (13.1%, 481 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (2.4%, 54 claimants), Glebe (3.0%, 64 claimants) and Cavehill (3.3%, 103 claimants).

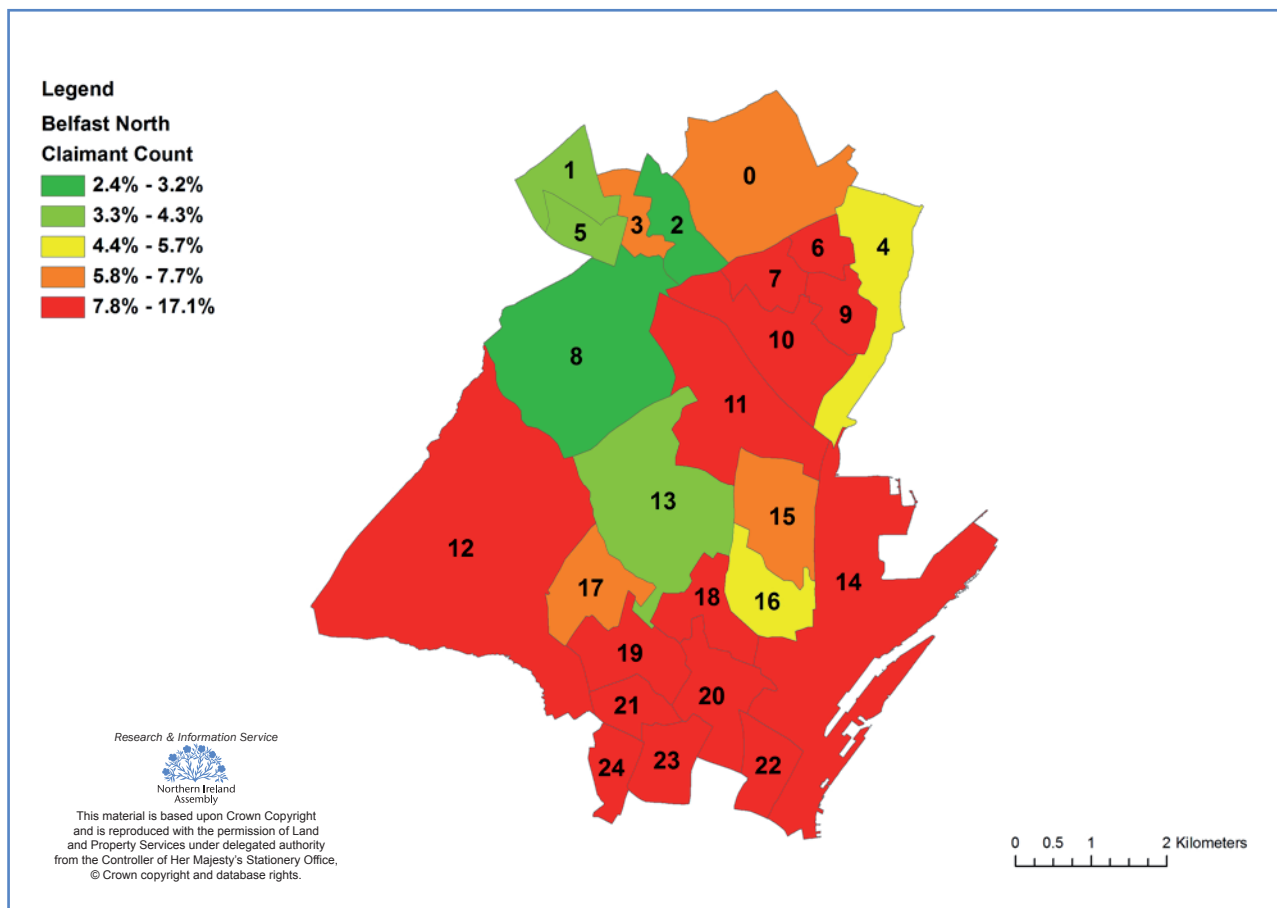
### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2012

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Abbey	82	5.2	Dunanney	136	10.3
Ardoyne	481	13.1	Duncairn	361	15.0
Ballyhenry	63	3.3	Fortwilliam	138	4.9
Ballysillan	276	7.3	Glebe	64	3.0
Bellevue	259	8.8	Glengormley	106	5.8
Castleview	184	6.2	Hightown	53	4.0
Cavehill	103	3.3	Legoniel	299	8.7
Chichester Park	274	8.5	New lodge	404	12.7
Cliftonville	293	9.2	Valley	184	9.7
Cloughfern	107	6.0	Water Works	613	16.6
Collinbridge	54	2.4	Whitehouse	109	9.0
Coole	148	10.2	Woodvale	310	12.4
Crumlin	271	11.1			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

<sup>1</sup> The working age population refers to men and women aged 16 to 64.

## Proportion of working age people (males and females aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefit, 2012



0	Cloughfern	9	Whitehouse	18	Chichester Park
1	Ballyhenry	10	Valley	19	Cliftonville
2	Glebe	11	Bellevue	20	Waterworks
3	Glengormley	12	Legoniel	21	Ardoyne
4	Abbey	13	Cavehill	22	New Lodge
5	Hightown	14	Duncairn	23	Crumlin
6	Coole	15	Castleview	24	Woodvale
7	Dunanney	16	Fortwilliam		
8	Collinbridge	17	Ballysillan		



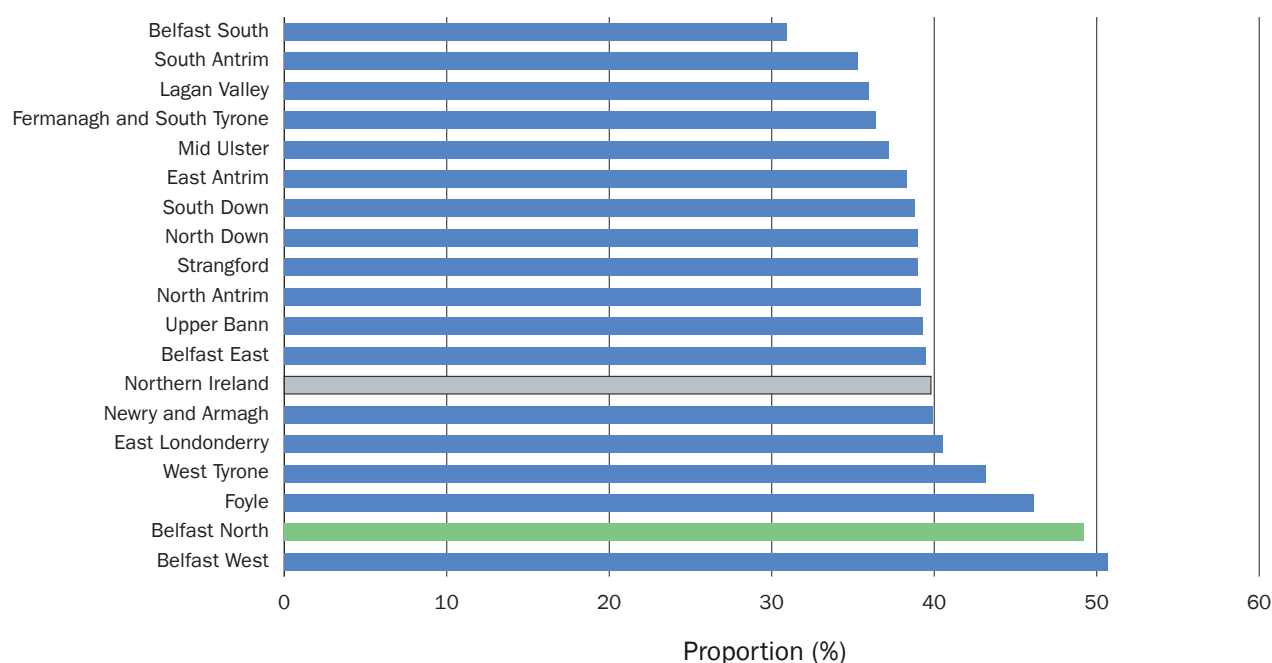
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2013, 40,100 people in Belfast North claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 49.2% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast North claimed at least one benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 39.8%.

Belfast North was the Constituency with the 2nd highest proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits, as at April 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	39.5	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	36.4	15	North Down	39.0	Joint 10
Belfast North	49.2	2	Foyle	46.1	3	South Antrim	35.3	17
Belfast South	30.9	18	Lagan Valley	36.0	16	South Down	38.8	12
Belfast West	50.7	1	Mid Ulster	37.2	14	Strangford	39.0	Joint 10
East Antrim	38.3	13	Newry and Armagh	39.9	6	Upper Bann	39.3	8
East Londonderry	40.5	5	North Antrim	39.2	9	West Tyrone	43.2	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Social Security Benefits data, DSD)

## Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming at least one benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of New Lodge (66.9%, 2,630 claimants), Crumlin (64.9%, 2,350 claimants) and Water Works (63.7%, 2,950 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (31.6%, 770 claimants), Glebe (33.9%, 890 claimants) and Cavehill (34.4%, 1,340 claimants).

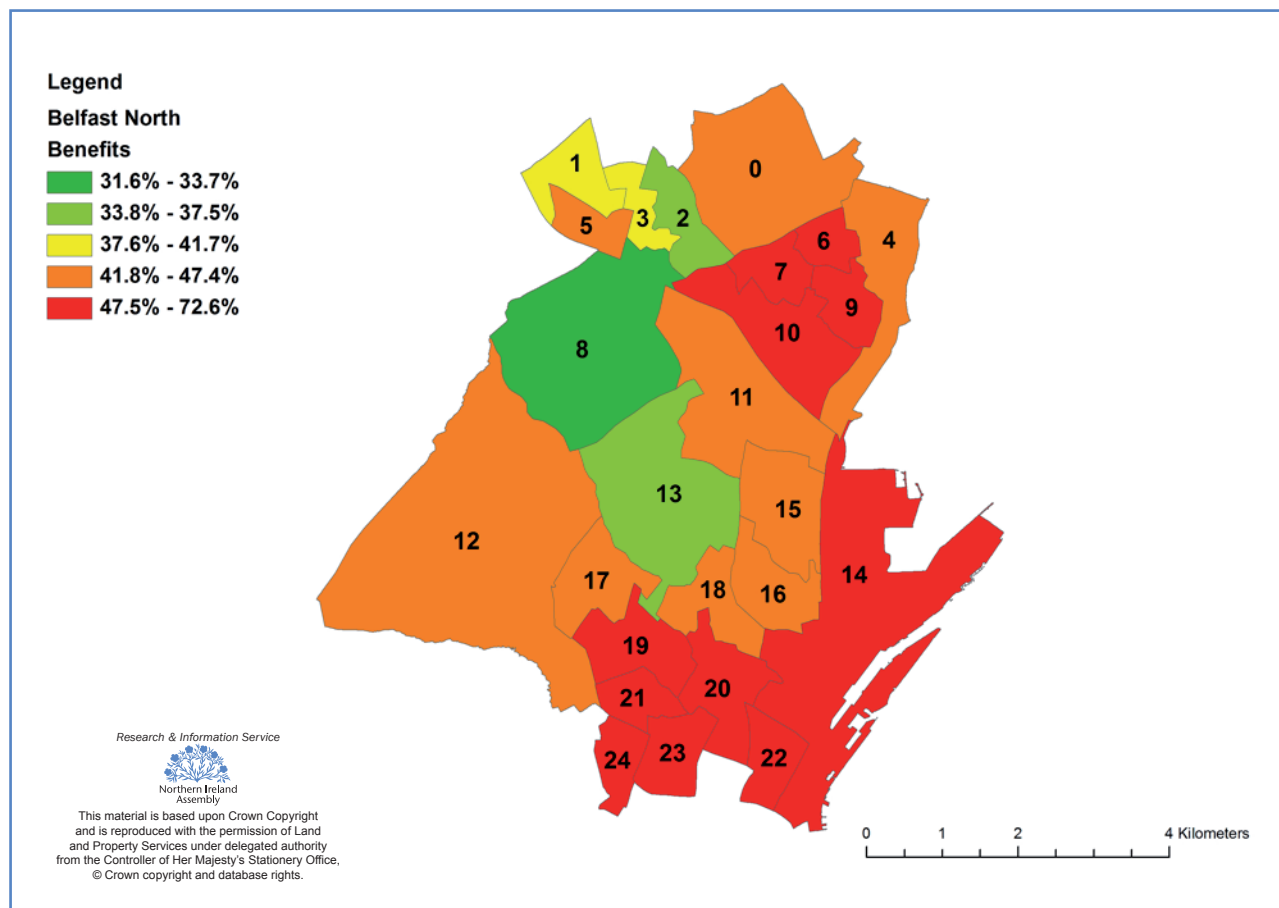
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2013<sup>1</sup>

Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Abbey	1,020	43.6	Dunanney	970	54.2
Ardoyne	2,790	62.6	Duncairn	2,140	53.6
Ballyhenry	950	41.6	Fortwilliam	1,620	43.1
Ballysillan	1,910	42.4	Glebe	890	33.9
Bellevue	1,760	45.5	Glengormley	940	39.6
Castleview	1,690	44.2	Hightown	840	45.5
Cavehill	1,340	34.4	Legoniel	2,330	47.4
Chichester Park	1,840	42.4	New Lodge	2,630	66.9
Cliftonville	1,990	49.2	Valley	1,400	50.1
Cloughfern	1,000	43.8	Water Works	2,950	63.7
Collinbridge	770	31.6	Whitehouse	1,040	58.8
Coole	980	51.0	Woodvale	1,960	59.1
Crumlin	2,350	64.9			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Social Security Benefits data, DSD)

<sup>1</sup> Main benefits for **working age** claimants are Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64. The main benefits for **pensionable age** claimants are Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit.

## Proportion of persons aged 16 and over claiming at least one benefit, at April 2013



0	Cloughfern	9	Whitehouse	18	Chichester Park
1	Ballyhenry	10	Valley	19	Cliftonville
2	Glebe	11	Bellevue	20	Waterworks
3	Glengormley	12	Legoniel	21	Ardoyne
4	Abbey	13	Cavehill	22	New Lodge
5	Hightown	14	Duncairn	23	Crumlin
6	Coole	15	Castleview	24	Woodvale
7	Dunanney	16	Fortwilliam		
8	Collinbridge	17	Ballysillan		

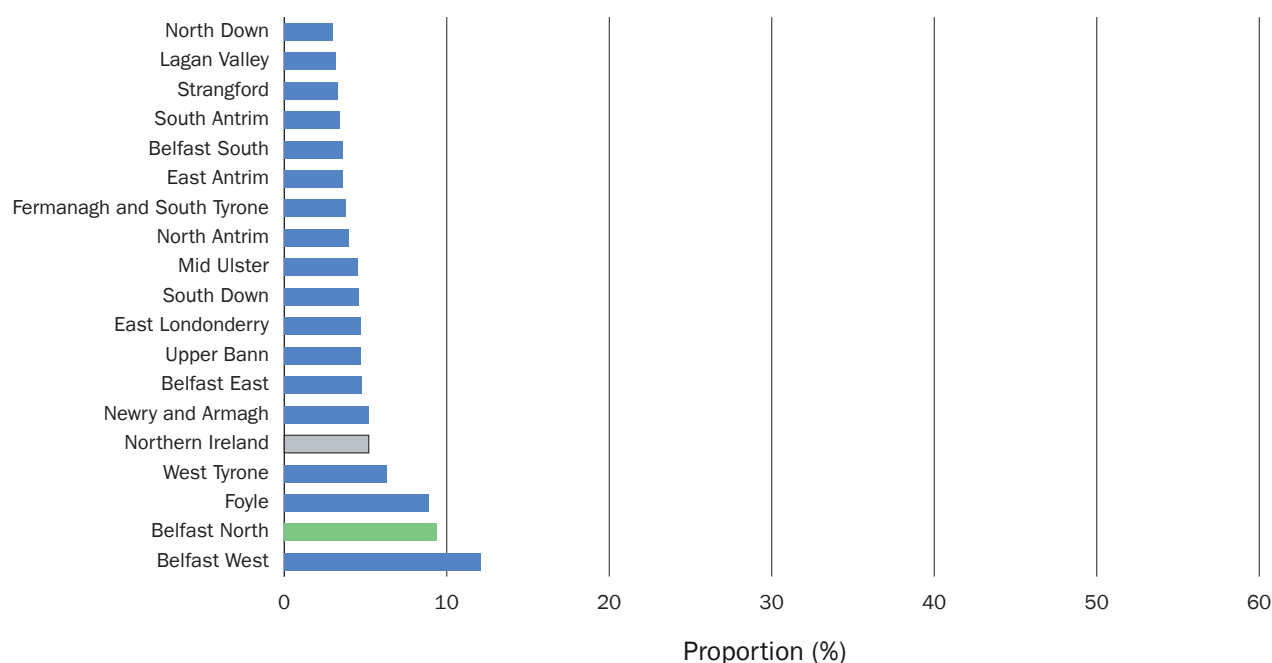
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2013, there were 6,300 people in Belfast North claiming income support, of whom 6,130 were of working age. This equates to 9.4% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A higher proportion of working age people living in Belfast North claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 5.2%.

Belfast North was the Constituency with the 2nd highest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

### Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.8	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3.8	12	North Down	3.0	18
Belfast North	9.4	2	Foyle	8.9	3	South Antrim	3.4	15
Belfast South	3.6	Joint 13	Lagan Valley	3.2	17	South Down	4.6	9
Belfast West	12.1	1	Mid Ulster	4.5	10	Strangford	3.3	16
East Antrim	3.6	Joint 13	Newry and Armagh	5.2	5	Upper Bann	4.7	Joint 7
East Londonderry	4.7	Joint 7	North Antrim	4.0	11	West Tyrone	6.3	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Social Security Benefits data, DSD)

## Low income – People claiming income support at ward level

The highest proportion of Income Support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of New Lodge (19.6%, 620 claimants), Ardoyne (18.3%, 680 claimants) and Crumlin (18.0%, 490 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (1.5%, 30 claimants), Cavehill (1.9%, 60 claimants) and Glebe (2.8%, 60 claimants).

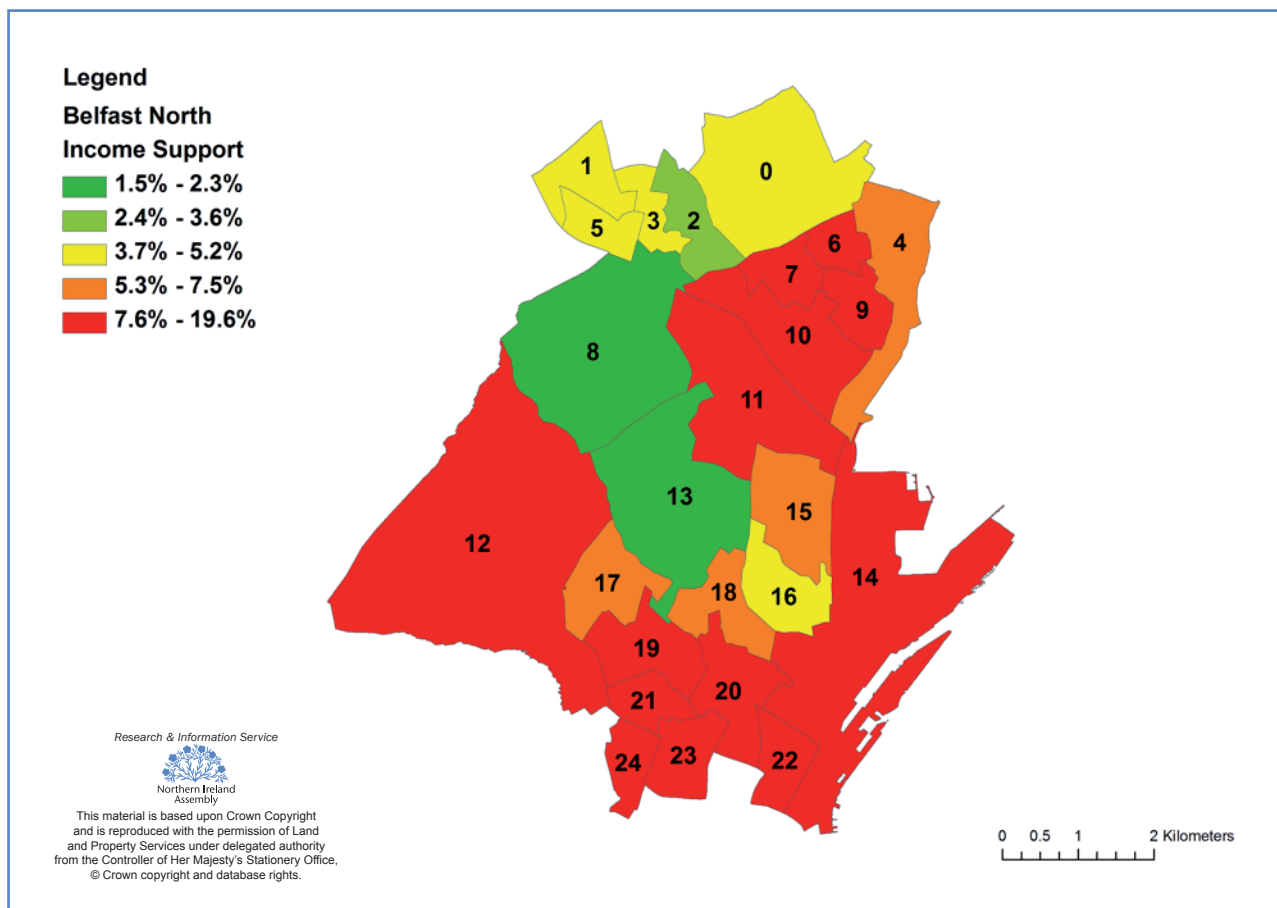
### Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2013

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Abbey	100	5.8	Dunanney	180	12.8
Ardoyne	680	18.3	Duncairn	390	11.8
Ballyhenry	80	4.5	Fortwilliam	130	4.6
Ballysillan	240	6.5	Glebe	60	2.8
Bellevue	240	7.6	Glengormley	80	4.3
Castlevue	170	5.7	Hightown	50	3.8
Cavehill	60	1.9	Legoniel	410	10.2
Chichester Park	270	7.4	New Lodge	620	19.6
Cliftonville	350	10.4	Valley	200	9.1
Cloughfern	90	4.9	Water Works	620	15.7
Collinbridge	30	1.5	Whitehouse	110	8.6
Coole	140	9.4	Woodvale	350	13.9
Crumlin	490	18.0			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Social Security Benefits data, DSD)

<sup>1</sup> Working age calculation based on Census 2011 population estimates (aged 16-64)

### Proportion of working age population claiming income support by Ward, 2013



0	Cloughfern	9	Whitehouse	18	Chichester Park
1	Ballyhenry	10	Valley	19	Cliftonville
2	Glebe	11	Bellevue	20	Waterworks
3	Glengormley	12	Legoniel	21	Ardoyne
4	Abbey	13	Cavehill	22	New Lodge
5	Hightown	14	Duncairn	23	Crumlin
6	Coole	15	Castleview	24	Woodvale
7	Dunanney	16	Fortwilliam		
8	Collinbridge	17	Ballysillan		

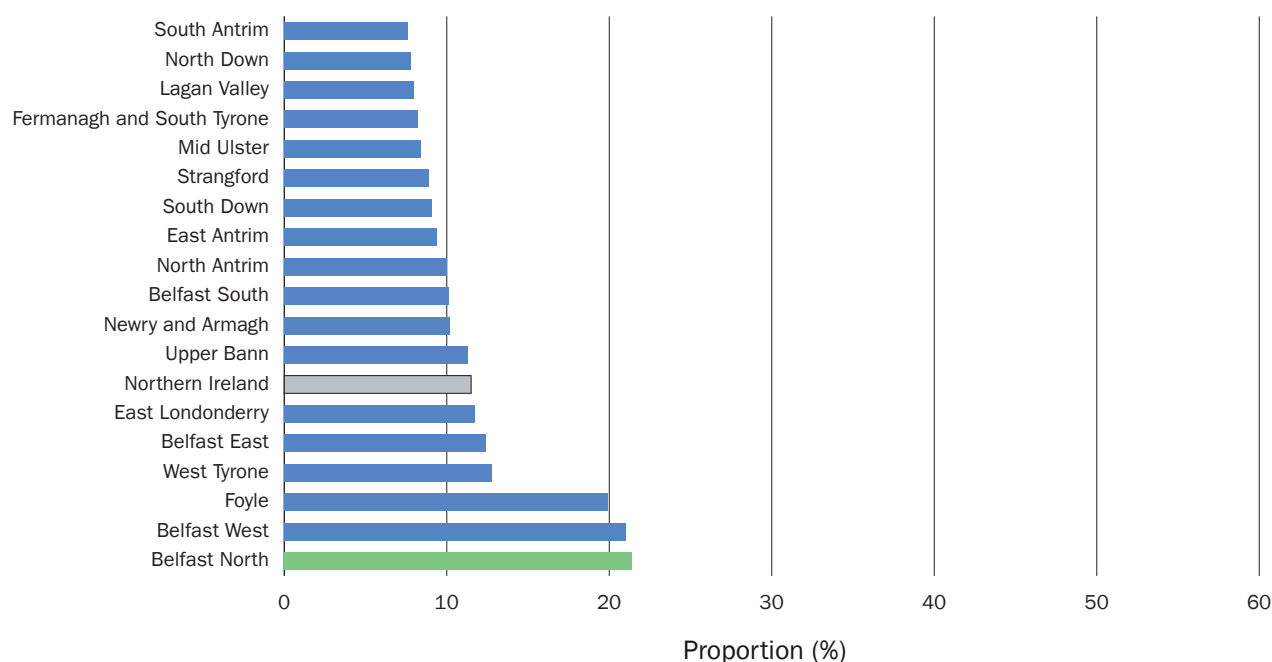
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2013, there were 17,490 people in Belfast North claiming housing benefit. This equates to 21.4% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming this benefit.

A higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast North claimed housing benefit in 2013 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.5%.

Belfast North was the constituency with the highest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.4	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.2	15	North Down	7.8	17
Belfast North	21.4	1	Foyle	19.9	3	South Antrim	7.6	18
Belfast South	10.1	9	Lagan Valley	8.0	16	South Down	9.1	12
Belfast West	21.0	2	Mid Ulster	8.4	14	Strangford	8.9	13
East Antrim	9.4	11	Newry and Armagh	10.2	8	Upper Bann	11.3	7
East Londonderry	11.7	6	North Antrim	10.0	10	West Tyrone	12.8	4

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Housing Benefit data, Northern Ireland Housing Executive, aggregated by DSD)

## Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

The highest proportion of people claiming Housing Benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of New Lodge (41.2%, 1,620 claimants), Crumlin (41.2%, 1,490 claimants) and Water Works (40.6%, 1,880 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (2.1%, 50 claimants), Glebe (3.0%, 80 claimants) and Cavehill (3.1%, 120 claimants).

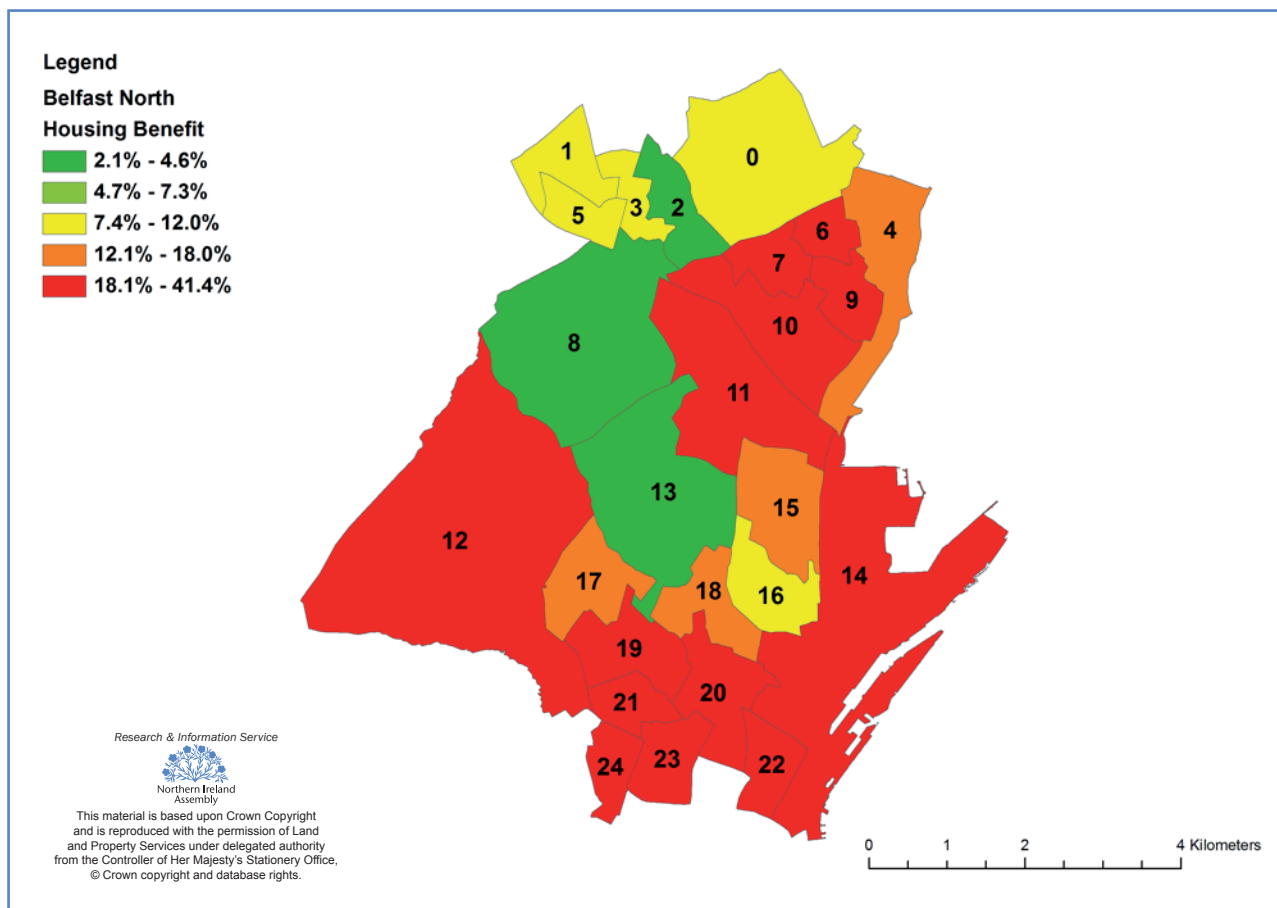
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2013

Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming at least one benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Abbey	290	12.4	Dunanney	490	27.4
Ardoyne	1,680	37.7	Duncairn	1,390	34.8
Ballyhenry	180	7.9	Fortwilliam	350	9.3
Ballysillan	640	14.2	Glebe	80	3.0
Bellevue	700	18.1	Glengormley	280	11.8
Castleview	610	16.0	Hightown	140	7.6
Cavehill	120	3.1	Legoniel	1,000	20.3
Chichester Park	780	18.0	New Lodge	1,620	41.2
Cliftonville	870	21.5	Valley	610	21.8
Cloughfern	210	9.2	Water Works	1,880	40.6
Collinbridge	50	2.1	Whitehouse	500	28.3
Coole	420	21.8	Woodvale	1,140	34.3
Crumlin	1,490	41.2			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Housing Benefit data, Northern Ireland Housing Executive, aggregated by DSD)



## Proportion of those aged 16 or over claiming Housing Benefit, 2013



0	Cloughfern	9	Whitehouse	18	Chichester Park
1	Ballyhenry	10	Valley	19	Cliftonville
2	Glebe	11	Bellevue	20	Waterworks
3	Glengormley	12	Legoniel	21	Ardoyne
4	Abbey	13	Cavehill	22	New Lodge
5	Hightown	14	Duncairn	23	Crumlin
6	Coole	15	Castleview	24	Woodvale
7	Dunanney	16	Fortwilliam		
8	Collinbridge	17	Ballysillan		

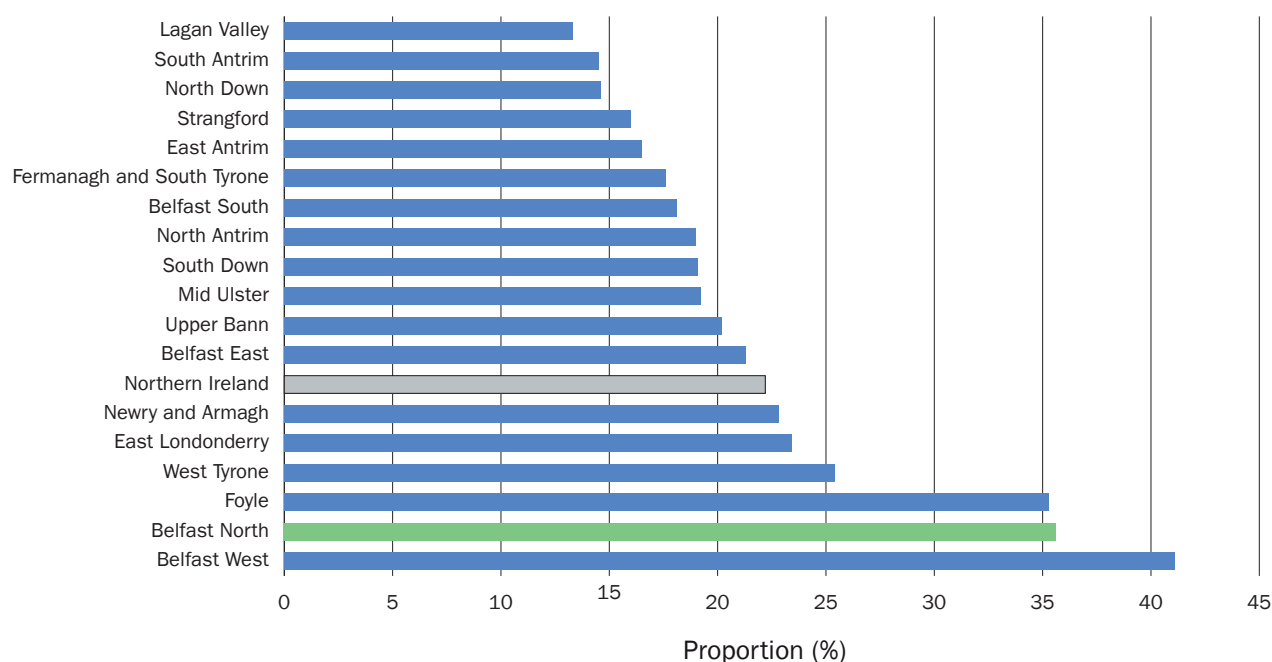
## Low income – Children living in Poverty

As at August 2011, there were 7,615 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty<sup>1</sup> in Belfast North. This equates to 35.6% of all children in the Constituency.

A higher proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in poverty in Belfast North when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 22.2%.

Belfast North was the Constituency with the 2nd highest proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in poverty.

### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty, as at August 2011



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	21.3	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	17.6	13	North Down	14.6	16
Belfast North	35.6	2	Foyle	35.3	3	South Antrim	14.5	17
Belfast South	18.1	12	Lagan Valley	13.3	18	South Down	19.1	10
Belfast West	41.1	1	Mid Ulster	19.2	9	Strangford	16.0	15
East Antrim	16.5	14	Newry and Armagh	22.8	6	Upper Bann	20.2	8
East Londonderry	23.4	5	North Antrim	19.0	11	West Tyrone	25.4	4

Source: NINIS (Child Poverty Unit, Department for Work and Pension)

<sup>1</sup> Children in poverty refers to the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA.

## Low income – Children living in Poverty at ward level

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Ardoyne (59.4%), Crumlin (58.2%) and New Lodge (53.9%). The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (7.6%), Cavehill (9.1%) and Glebe (10.3%).

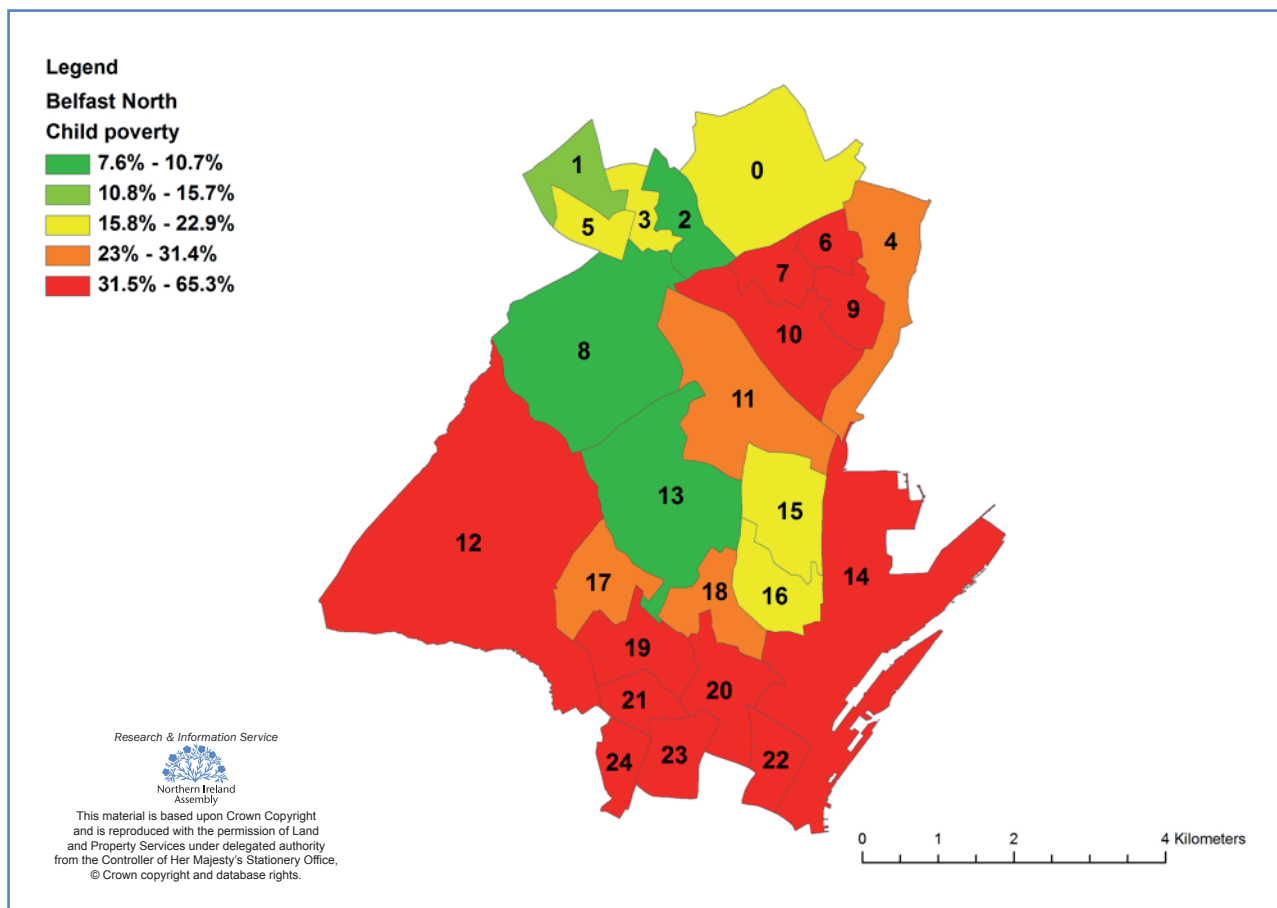
### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in poverty at ward level, as at August 2011

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Abbey	26.5	Dunanney	45.2
Ardoyne	59.4	Duncairn	49.0
Ballyhenry	14.0	Fortwilliam	21.0
Ballysillan	28.3	Glebe	10.3
Bellevue	28.5	Glengormley	20.0
Castlevue	22.8	Hightown	18.0
Cavehill	9.1	Legoniel	36.3
Chichester Park	28.5	New Lodge	53.9
Cliftonville	43.2	Valley	36.6
Cloughfern	18.5	Water Works	51.4
Collinbridge	7.6	Whitehouse	36.8
Coole	38.7	Woodvale	52.1
Crumlin	58.2		

Source: NINIS (Child Poverty Unit, Department for Work and Pension)

<sup>1</sup> Children in poverty refers to the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA.

### Proportion of children (aged 0-15 years) in poverty by Ward, at 31 August 2011



0	Cloughfern	9	Whitehouse	18	Chichester Park
1	Ballyhenry	10	Valley	19	Cliftonville
2	Glebe	11	Bellevue	20	Waterworks
3	Glengormley	12	Legoniel	21	Ardoyne
4	Abbey	13	Cavehill	22	New Lodge
5	Hightown	14	Duncairn	23	Crumlin
6	Coole	15	Castleview	24	Woodvale
7	Dunanney	16	Fortwilliam		
8	Collinbridge	17	Ballysillan		

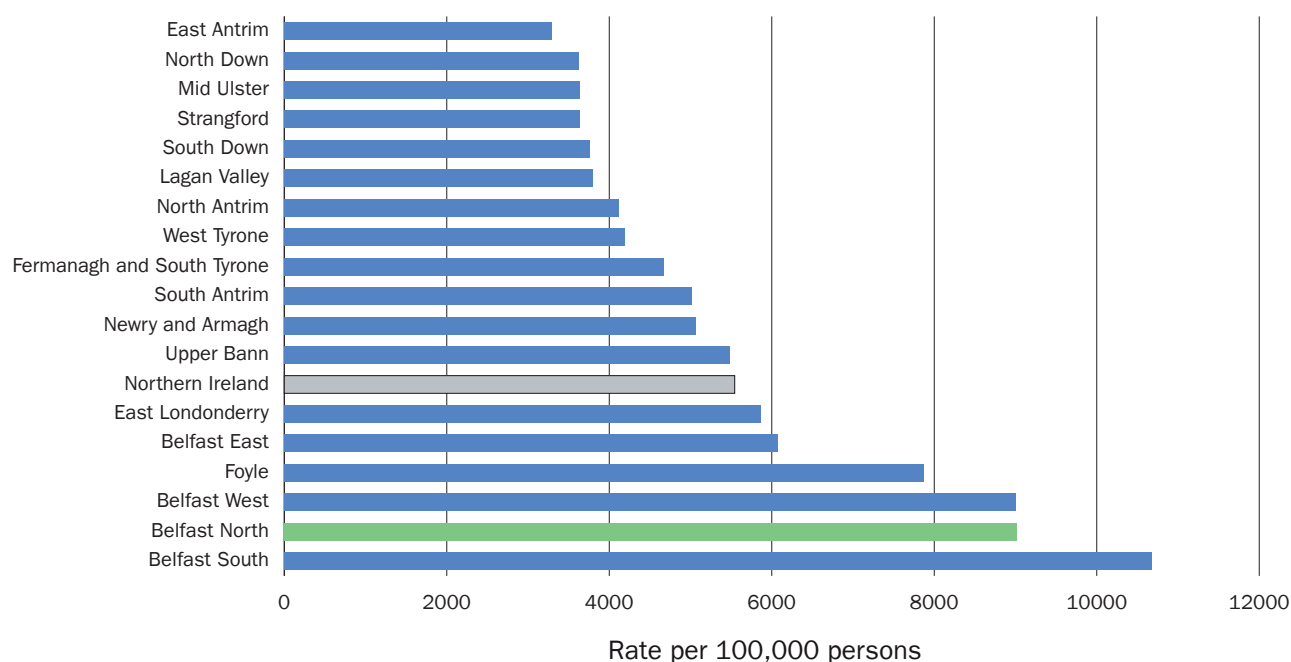
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2012/13, a total of 9,248 criminal offences were recorded in the Belfast North area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 9,020 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Belfast North was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,544 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast North was the Constituency with the 2nd highest recorded crime rate.

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2012/13



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,077	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,671	10	North Down	3,622	17
Belfast North	9,020	2	Foyle	7,866	4	South Antrim	5,018	9
Belfast South	10,683	1	Lagan Valley	3,796	13	South Down	3,763	14
Belfast West	9,006	3	Mid Ulster	3,634	16	Strangford	3,641	15
East Antrim	3,296	18	Newry and Armagh	5,067	8	Upper Bann	5,489	7
East Londonderry	5,870	6	North Antrim	4,112	12	West Tyrone	4,185	11

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, Police Service for Northern Ireland)

## Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2012/13, rates of all crime types listed in the below table were higher in Belfast North when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

### Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2012/13

	Belfast North		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery	2,938	2,865	33,251	1,836
Burglary	939	916	9,581	529
Vehicle offences	448	437	5,339	295
Theft including from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting and other theft excluding vehicle offences	1,950	1,902	20,691	1,143
Criminal damage	2,142	2,089	20,959	1,157
Trafficking of drugs	71	69	890	49
Possession of drugs	262	256	3,488	193
Possession of weapons	62	60	651	36
Public order offences	191	186	1,517	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	136	133	2,191	121
Other fraud	109	106	1,831	101

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, PSNI)

## Crime – Crime rate at ward level

The highest recorded crime rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Duncairn (26,117), New Lodge (20,465) and Water Works (19,866). The lowest rates were recorded in Glebe (2,835), Cavehill (3,320) and Collinbridge (3,866).

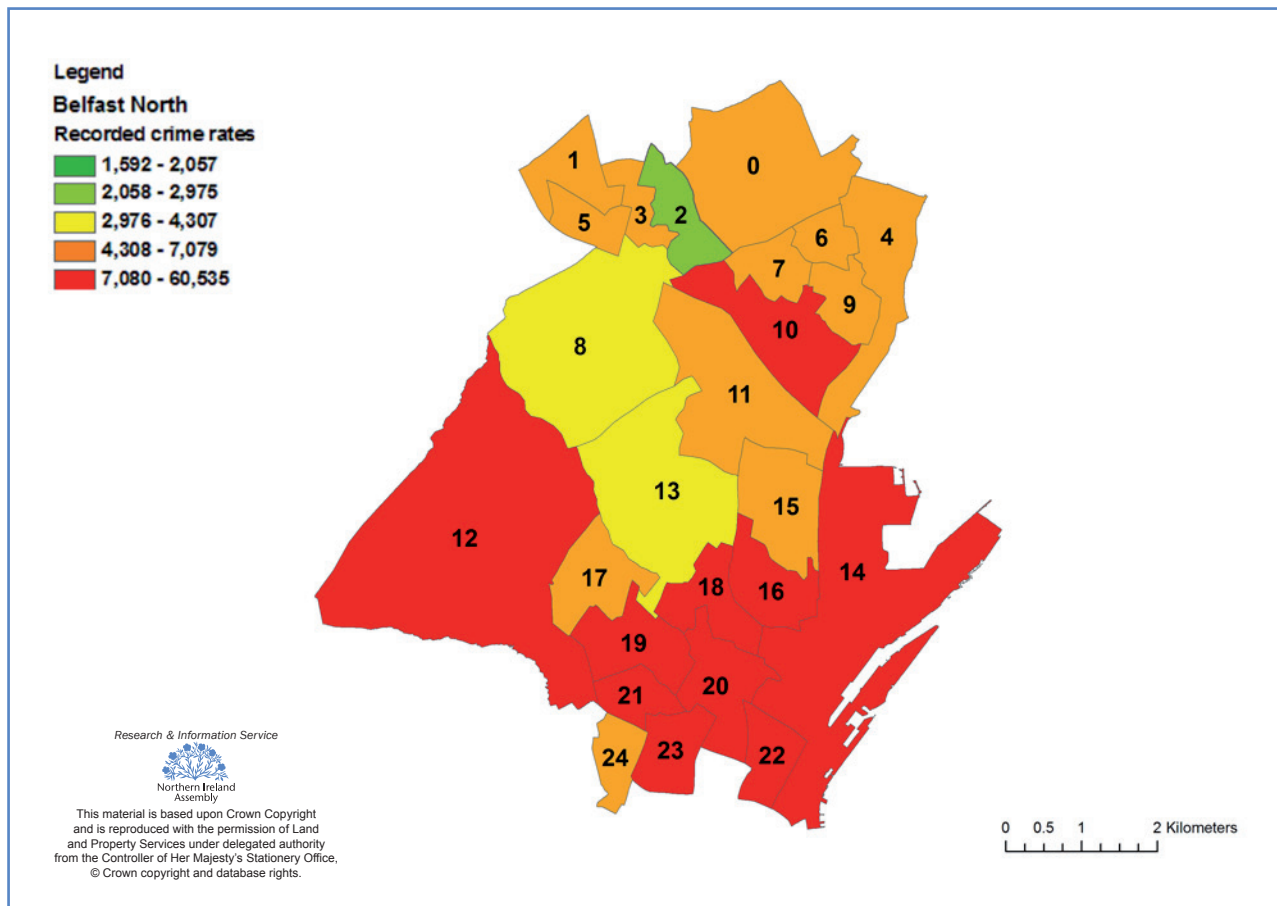
### Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violence against Person Rate <sup>2</sup>	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate
Abbey	6,148	1,635	1,066	1,279
Ardoyne	9,420	3,157	685	2,639
Ballyhenry	5,411	1,443	289	902
Ballysillan	5,706	1,386	782	1,671
Bellevue	6,762	2,200	733	1,772
Castleview	4,468	1,355	445	1,525
Cavehill	3,320	913	788	809
Chichester Park	9,501	3,045	1,156	1,981
Cliftonville	7,842	2,195	1,445	1,989
Cloughfern	4,888	1,392	272	1,494
Collinbridge	3,866	1,007	552	780
Coole	4,981	1,868	415	1,079
Crumlin	7,988	2,663	873	2,139
Dunanney	5,659	2,343	354	1,547
Duncairn	26,117	9,284	2,102	4,611
Fortwilliam	7,520	1,995	943	1,403
Glebe	2,835	603	483	844
Glengormley	4,958	1,956	101	1,686
Hightown	5,320	1,967	581	894
Legoniel	7,958	2,809	999	1,888
New Lodge	20,465	6,485	1,374	4,545
Valley	12,593	2,633	744	1,460
Water Works	19,866	6,416	1,921	5,404
Whitehouse	6,808	3,815	435	1,207
Woodvale	6,825	1,957	1,003	1,590

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, Police Service for Northern Ireland)

- 1 All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 population using the Census 2011 Estimates.
- 2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

### Recorded Crime rates per 100,000 population (April 2012 - March 2013)



0	Cloughfern	9	Whitehouse	18	Chichester Park
1	Ballyhenry	10	Valley	19	Cliftonville
2	Glebe	11	Bellevue	20	Waterworks
3	Glengormley	12	Legoniel	21	Ardoyne
4	Abbey	13	Cavehill	22	New Lodge
5	Hightown	14	Duncairn	23	Crumlin
6	Coole	15	Castleview	24	Woodvale
7	Dunanney	16	Fortwilliam		
8	Collinbridge	17	Ballysillan		



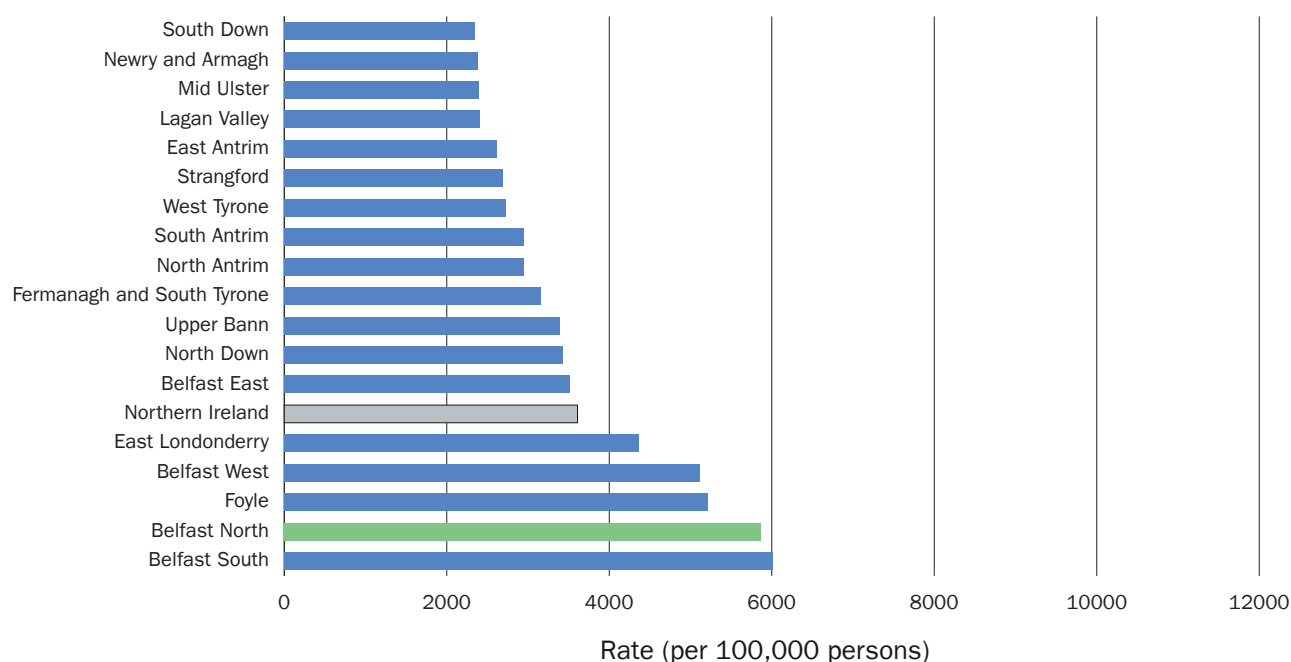
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2012/13, there were 6,016 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Belfast North. This equates to a rate of 5,867 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Belfast North was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,609 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast North was the Constituency with the 2nd highest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2012/13



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,519	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	3,159	9	North Down	3,428	7
Belfast North	5,867	2	Foyle	5,216	3	South Antrim	2,945	11
Belfast South	6,009	1	Lagan Valley	2,412	15	South Down	2,344	18
Belfast West	5,117	4	Mid Ulster	2,398	16	Strangford	2,688	13
East Antrim	2,621	14	Newry and Armagh	2,384	17	Upper Bann	3,396	8
East Londonderry	4,365	5	North Antrim	2,953	10	West Tyrone	2,723	12

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Anti-social behaviour incidents, PSNI)

## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest number of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 population) were concentrated in the wards of Duncairn (16,956), Water Works (14,788) and New Lodge (9,172). The lowest rates were found in Castlereview (2,668), Dunanney (2,918) and Ballyhenry (2,994).

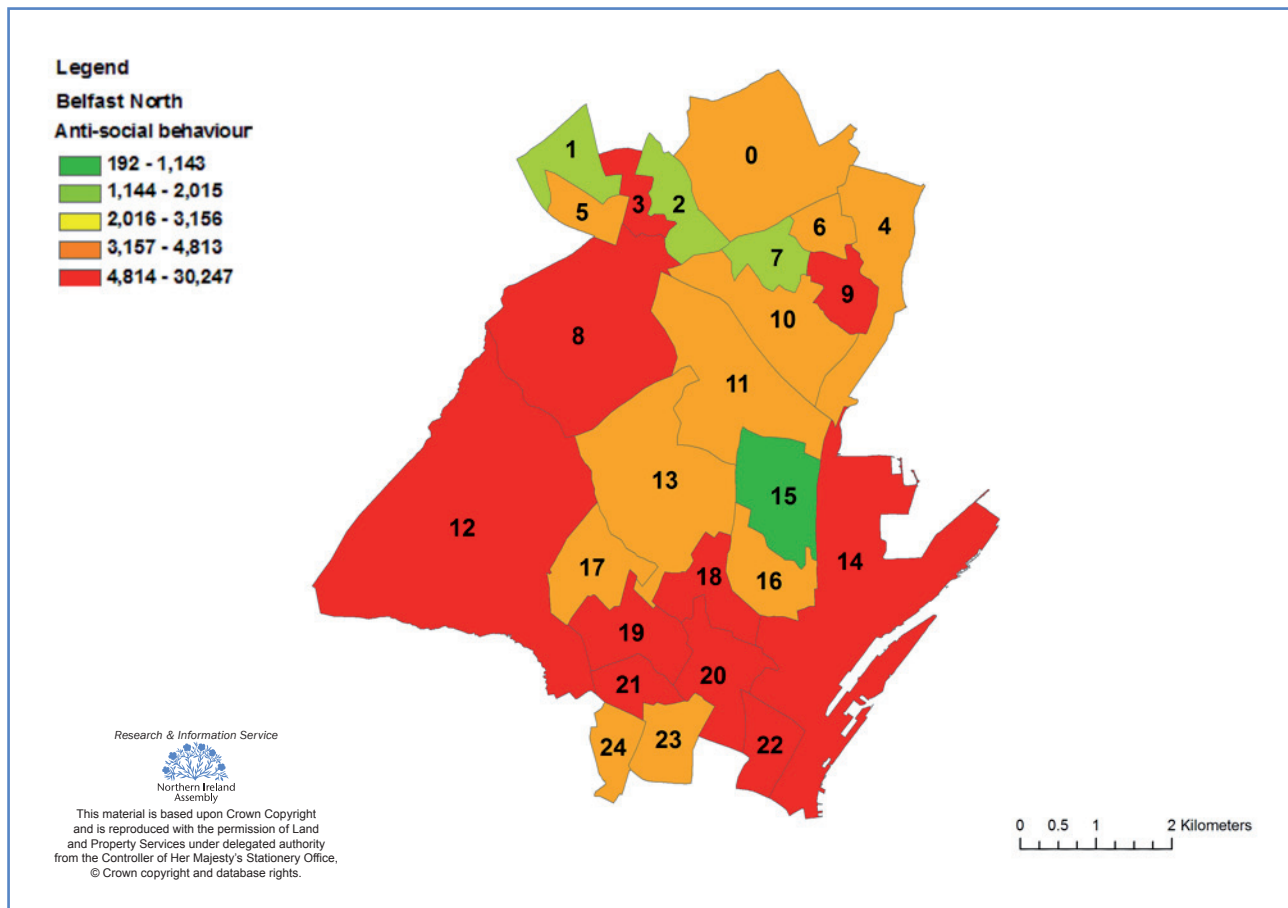
### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012/13

Ward	ASB Incidents <sup>1</sup>	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Abbey	135	4,797	Dunanney	66	2,918
Ardoyne	315	5,261	Duncairn	831	16,956
Ballyhenry	83	2,994	Fortwilliam	195	4,275
Ballysillan	191	3,395	Glebe	102	3,076
Bellevue	164	3,340	Glengormley	200	6,745
Castlereview	126	2,668	Hightown	86	3,844
Cavehill	201	4,170	Legoniel	340	5,305
Chichester Park	337	6,181	New lodge	454	9,172
Cliftonville	321	6,023	Valley	159	4,551
Cloughfern	122	4,141	Water works	862	14,788
Collinbridge	156	5,068	Whitehouse	118	5,698
Coole	95	3,944	Woodvale	154	3,767
Crumlin	203	4,430			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Anti-social behaviour incidents, PSNI)

<sup>1</sup> Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents recorded by the PSNI are compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged.

### Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents per 100,000 population, 2012/13



0	Cloughfern	9	Whitehouse	18	Chichester Park
1	Ballyhenry	10	Valley	19	Cliftonville
2	Glebe	11	Bellevue	20	Waterworks
3	Glengormley	12	Legoniel	21	Ardoyne
4	Abbey	13	Cavehill	22	New Lodge
5	Hightown	14	Duncairn	23	Crumlin
6	Coole	15	Castleview	24	Woodvale
7	Dunanney	16	Fortwilliam		
8	Collinbridge	17	Ballysillan		

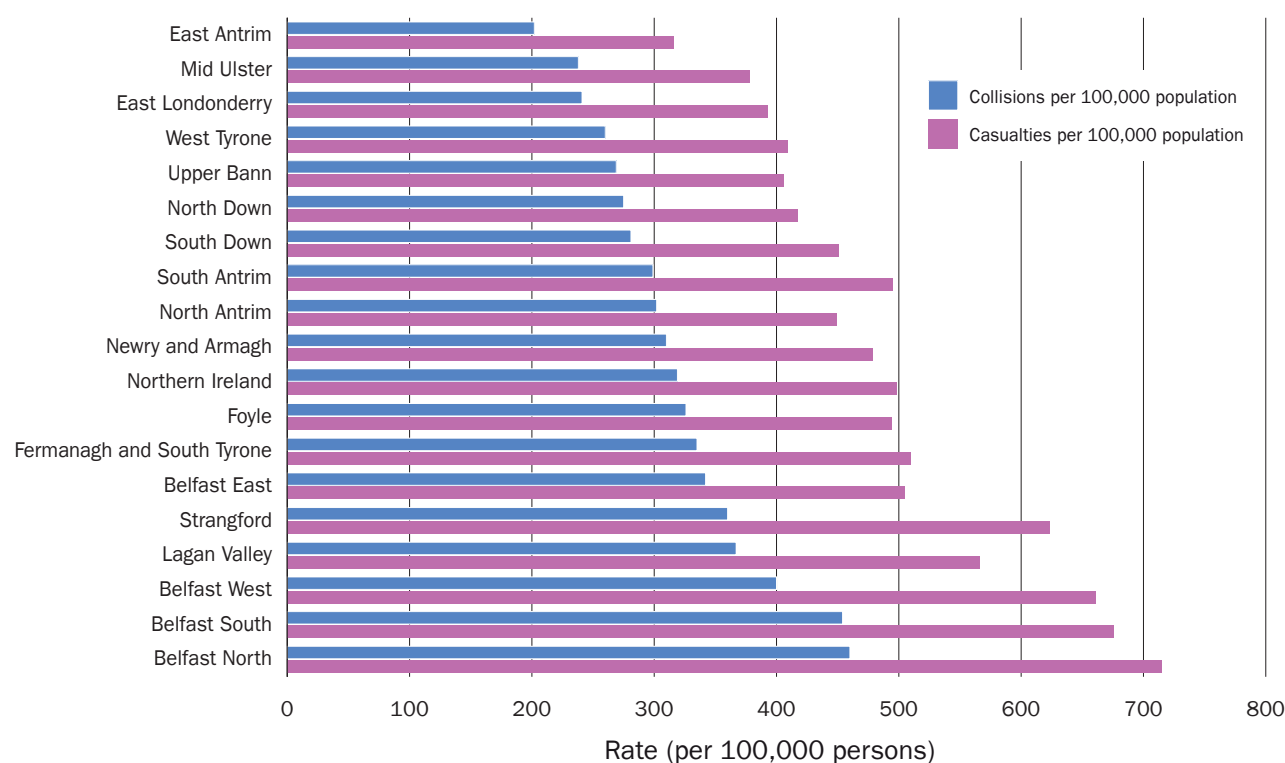
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2012, there were 472 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Belfast North, a collision rate of 460 per 100,000 persons. There were 733 casualties – 1 person was killed, 39 were seriously injured and 693 were slightly injured, a rate of 715 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for Belfast North was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 319 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 498 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast North had the highest collision rate.

### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2012



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	342	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	335	7	North Down	275	13
Belfast North	460	1	Foyle	326	8	South Antrim	299	11
Belfast South	454	2	Lagan Valley	367	4	South Down	281	12
Belfast West	400	3	Mid Ulster	238	17	Strangford	360	5
East Antrim	202	18	Newry and Armagh	310	9	Upper Bann	269	14
East Londonderry	241	16	North Antrim	302	10	West Tyrone	260	15

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties at ward level

The highest road traffic collision rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Duncairn (2,367), New Lodge (1,273) and Abbey (817). The lowest rates were recorded in Coole (166), Dunanney (177) and Hightown (179).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Duncairn (3,714), New Lodge (2,141) and Abbey (1,208). The lowest rates were recorded in Coole (166), Glebe (211) and Dunanney (221).

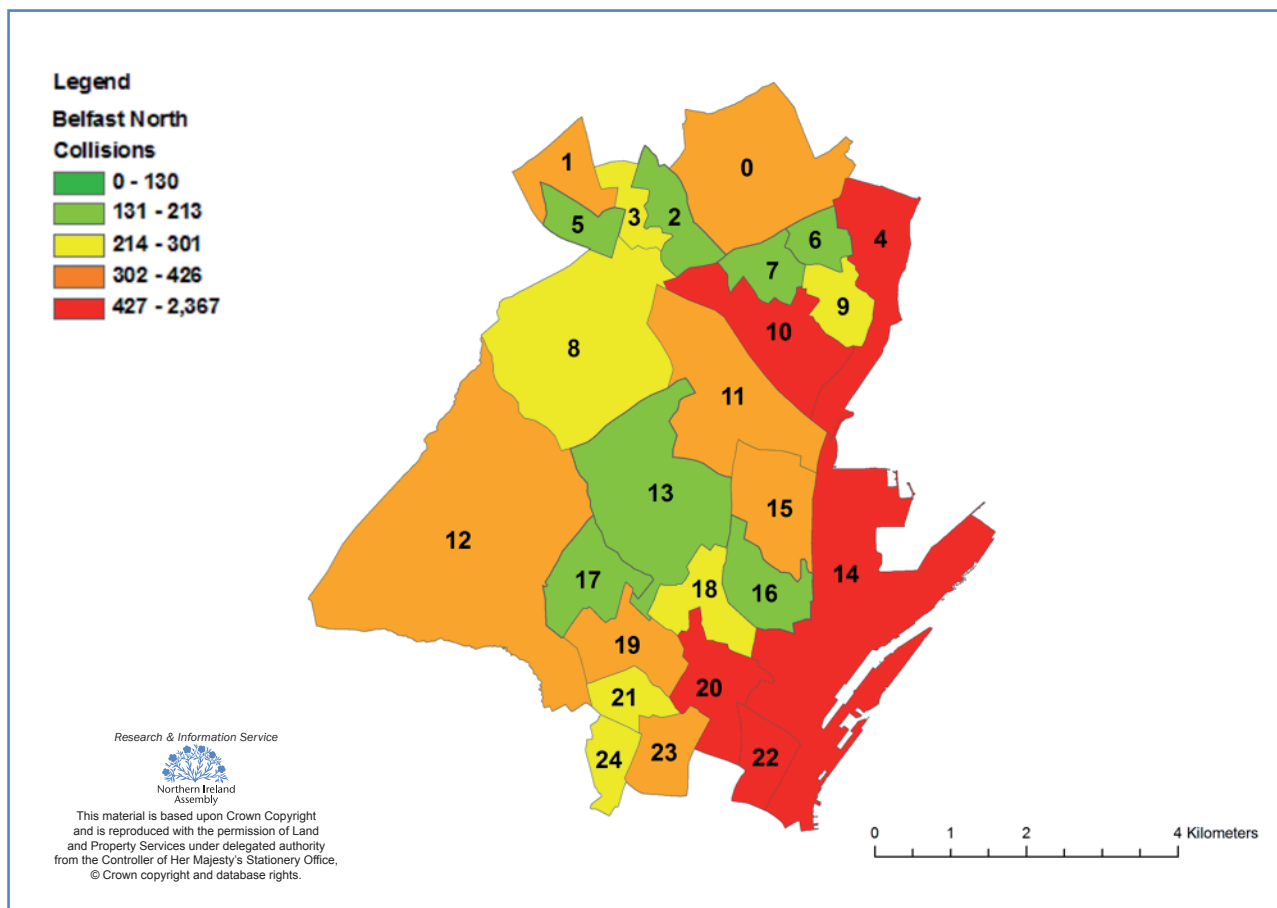
### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2012

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Abbey	23	34	817	1,208
Ardoyne	13	18	217	301
Ballyhenry	11	12	397	433
Ballysillan	11	23	196	409
Bellevue	15	26	305	530
Castlevue	18	29	381	614
Cavehill	9	15	187	311
Chichester Park	12	19	220	348
Cliftonville	20	26	375	488
Cloughfern	12	24	407	815
Collinbridge	9	18	292	585
Coole	4	4	166	166
Crumlin	19	27	415	589
Dunanney	4	5	177	221
Duncairn	116	182	2,367	3,714
Fortwilliam	9	12	197	263
Glebe	7	7	211	211
Glengormley	7	10	236	337
Hightown	4	8	179	358
Legoniel	22	31	343	484
New Lodge	63	106	1,273	2,141
Valley	19	33	544	944
Water Works	31	45	532	772
Whitehouse	5	5	241	241
Woodvale	9	14	220	342

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

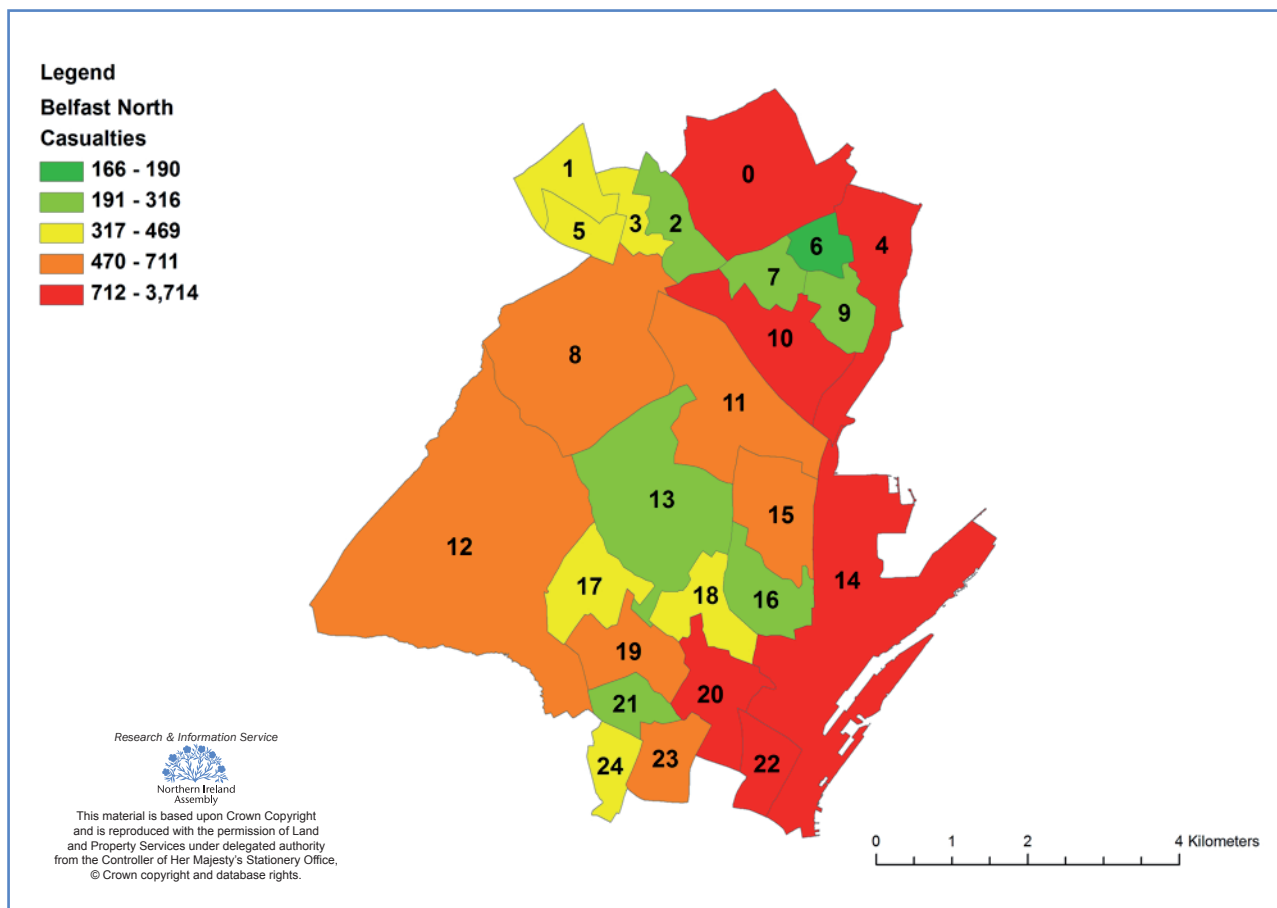
<sup>1</sup> The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

## Road Traffic Collisions (Involving injury) per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Cloughfern	9	Whitehouse	18	Chichester Park
1	Ballyhenry	10	Valley	19	Cliftonville
2	Glebe	11	Bellevue	20	Waterworks
3	Glengormley	12	Legoniel	21	Ardoyne
4	Abbey	13	Cavehill	22	New Lodge
5	Hightown	14	Duncairn	23	Crumlin
6	Coole	15	Castleview	24	Woodvale
7	Dunanney	16	Fortwilliam		
8	Collinbridge	17	Ballysillan		

## Road Traffic Casualties per 100,000 population, 2012



0	Cloughfern	9	Whitehouse	18	Chichester Park
1	Ballyhenry	10	Valley	19	Cliftonville
2	Glebe	11	Bellevue	20	Waterworks
3	Glengormley	12	Legoniel	21	Ardoyne
4	Abbey	13	Cavehill	22	New Lodge
5	Hightown	14	Duncairn	23	Crumlin
6	Coole	15	Castleview	24	Woodvale
7	Dunanney	16	Fortwilliam		
8	Collinbridge	17	Ballysillan		

## Notes

### Demographic Profile

The Census collected information on the resident population of Northern Ireland on Census Day (27 March 2011). Questionnaires were delivered to every household and communal establishment and residents asked to complete and return with information as correct on Census Day. Special arrangements were made to enumerate special groups such as the Armed Forces. The Census Coverage Survey (an independent doorstep survey) followed between 9 May and 3 June 2011 and was used to adjust the Census counts for under-enumeration.

### Life expectancy of males and females

The expected years of life at birth based on the mortality rates of the period in question. The data is based upon the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office. DHSSPS calculates the sub Northern Ireland level figures. The dataset was derived using the Central Postcode Directory. All figures presented here are period life expectancies. Period expectation of life at a given age for an area in a given time period is an estimate of the average number of years a person of that age would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout the rest of his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area in each time period, rather than mortality among those born in each area. It is not therefore the number of years a person in the area in each time period could actually expect to live, both because the death rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those in the area may live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives.

### Standardised mortality rates (cancer, respiratory disease, circulatory disease)

Standardised mortality rates are standardised to the mid-year population estimate for each of the grouped years. Rates will therefore vary from those published elsewhere that may use different standardisation (e.g. the HSC Inequalities Monitoring System publish rates standardised to the NI 2001 Census population). The data is based on the number of deaths for the calendar years grouped. The data is based upon the number of deaths provided by the General Register Office Mid-Year Population Estimates /Small Area Population Estimates provided by NISRA.

### Diagnosis of new incidences of cancer

All newly diagnosed malignant cancers (C00-C97) occurring between 1993 and 2010 excluding nonmelanoma skin cancer (NMSC) (C44). Data on cancer incidence are available from multiple sources, primarily pathological records, hospital discharges and death registrations from the General Registrar Office (GRO). This data is captured electronically, collated and quality assured on a regular basis to provide a population based registry of cancer incidence for Northern Ireland. Tumour details are collected on cancer diagnoses according to the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD10). Further information is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site ([www.qub.ac.uk/nicr](http://www.qub.ac.uk/nicr)).

### People in receipt of disability-related benefits

The information is aggregated data from IAD 100% scans of Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance data, and a 100% scan of MIDAS data for Employment and Support Allowance at 1992 ward level. Data has been rounded to the nearest ten.

### Births to teenage mothers

The information is aggregated data from the GRO birth files, which are gathered when children are registered at the Registrar's Office. The dataset is updated as registrations take place, however the complete year's file is finalised in November. The dataset is gathered annually in December.



### **Disease prevalence – Quality Outcomes Framework**

The Quality and Outcomes Framework data has been obtained from the Payment Calculation and Analysis System (PCAS). PCAS is a Northern Ireland IT system, which supports the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) payment process.

### **School leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A\*-C)**

The dataset is collected from schools via their C2k administration system. The dataset is gathered annually in November. Data are shown by financial year. For 2008/09 and 2010/11 the qualifications of school leavers have been revised from the figures originally released to correct A-Level or equivalent figures that did not remove AS-qualifications that were taken in the same subject as an A2 qualification.

### **Further Education Enrolments**

The information is data derived from the Further Education Statistical Record, a computerised return consisting of an individual record for each enrolment on a vocational course in Northern Ireland Further Education Institutions. The dataset is gathered annually at the 1st November and is a full year count of the previous academic year. Colleges collect the information on Enrolment forms. This information is entered onto the Colleges Management Information System. The Department extracts and validates this information from the colleges.

### **Higher Education Enrolments**

The information refers to NI domiciled students enrolled at higher education institutions in the UK. The dataset is collected annually and is based on enrolments in higher education institutions in the UK on 1st December each year. The dataset is collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency from higher education institutions throughout the UK and provided to the Department for Employment and Learning, Northern Ireland, for analysis. Figures for NI domiciled enrolments at England HEIs include enrolments at the Open University (OU), as the administrative centre of the OU is located in England, so it is treated as an English institution, even though the majority remain in NI and study via distance learning.

### **Redundancies**

Redundancy Statistics: While the figures provided are likely to be an underestimate of total job losses, it is not possible to quantify the extent of the shortfall. Subject to the criteria mentioned above, employers must notify the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment of (a) redundancies proposed and (b) redundancies confirmed. Since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses. Proposed redundancies are notified to the Department using the Advance Notification - HR1 Form. Redundancies do not necessarily equate to job losses, for example, employees who do not qualify for a redundancy package, those on temporary contracts, will not be incorporated into the redundancy figures.

### **Unemployment Claimant Count**

The claimant count consists of all people claiming JSA at Jobcentre Plus local offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which their claim is made. The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted data is only available at government region level (eg Northern Ireland). Claimant count rates: Claimant Count Unemployment rates are expressed as a percentage of the working age population and are calculated by expressing the numbers of claimants at that time as a percentage of the resident working age population (16-64). The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of claimant count rates, was changed in August 2010 to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women. Please see link for further details [http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction\\_of\\_new\\_working\\_age\\_definition.pdf](http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction_of_new_working_age_definition.pdf). Relationship between claimant count and unemployment: There is a large degree of overlap between the claimant count and unemployment although the latter figures are generally higher. People who are not claimants can appear among the

unemployed if they are not entitled to unemployment related benefits. For example: (i) people who are only looking for part-time work (ii) young people under 18 who are looking for work but do not take up the offer of a Youth Training place (iii) students looking for vacation work (iv) people who have left their job voluntarily. Some people recorded in the claimant count would not be counted as unemployed. For example, in certain circumstances people can claim Jobseeker's Allowance while they have relatively low earnings from part-time work. These people would not be unemployed. Unemployment is only available at Northern Ireland level.

#### **People claiming benefits (at least one of the main benefits)**

The information is aggregated data from a database created by merging all the MIDAS 100% scans of the main Social Security Benefits. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at April 2012. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

#### **People claiming income support**

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Income Support data at postcode level. The figures may differ from forthcoming National Statistics which are based on validated ASD/IFD data. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at February 2012. Proportions based on working age population (16-59/64) and calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

#### **People claiming housing benefit**

The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level. The dataset is a snapshot of the benefit at June 2012. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

#### **Children in Poverty**

Children in Poverty - This is a snapshot of data on 31st August of each year. Notes: Children in IS/JSA families: Number of children living in families in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Children in families receiving WTC and CTC, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families in receipt of both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families receiving CTC only, and income <60% median income: Number of children living in families receiving Child Tax Credit only whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA: Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Percentage of Children in "Poverty": Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

#### **Crime**

Recorded Crime (Notifiable Offences Recorded) data are compiled from offence information that is submitted by police officers and entered onto a PSNI crime recording system. The data are presented on a financial year basis. The figures for Violence against the person with injury and Violence against the person without injury are subsets of the overall Violence against the person figures. Similarly, figures for Burglary in a dwelling and Burglary in a building other than a dwelling are subsets of the overall Burglary figures. Further information on this update and a user guide providing a background into police recorded crime can be found on the PSNI website via the following web address. [http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/update\\_crime\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/update_crime_statistics.htm)

#### **Anti-social Behaviour**

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Recorded by the Police. The dataset is compiled from the force Command and Control system, where calls for service from members of the public are logged. ASB incidents (i.e. those

calls for service which do not result in a recordable crime) are recorded according to agreed definitions and associated closing codes. Incident figures are based on operational Police information and consequently are subject to change. Incidents are attributed to PSNI Command Areas at the time of recording and are therefore not dependent on postcode availability or quality and have not been matched with the CPD.

Further information and further figures on Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents can be found on the PSNI website [http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics/updates\\_antisocial\\_behaviour\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_antisocial_behaviour_statistics.htm)


Data are collected on a financial year basis. As such data for 2006 represents the financial year 2006/07.

### **Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties**

The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms that are submitted by police officers and entered onto a database. These forms are completed by the officer when any collision involving death or personal injury occurring on a road or other public place is reported to them. Datasets are produced on a calendar year basis. Note: The data set excludes the following a) collisions resulting in damage only b) collisions in car parks and picnic areas c) collisions reported to the police 30 days or more after their occurrence d) collisions on a road closed to the public by order of the Department of the Environment, during the holding of motor car, motor cycle, pedal cycle races etc.







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For further information please contact:

Barbara Love, Research Officer  
Research and Information Service (RaISe)  
Northern Ireland Assembly  
Ballymiscaw  
Stormont  
Belfast BT4 3XX

Email: [barbara.love@niassembly.gov.uk](mailto:barbara.love@niassembly.gov.uk)  
Phone: (028) 9052 0388  
Fax: (028) 9041 8320