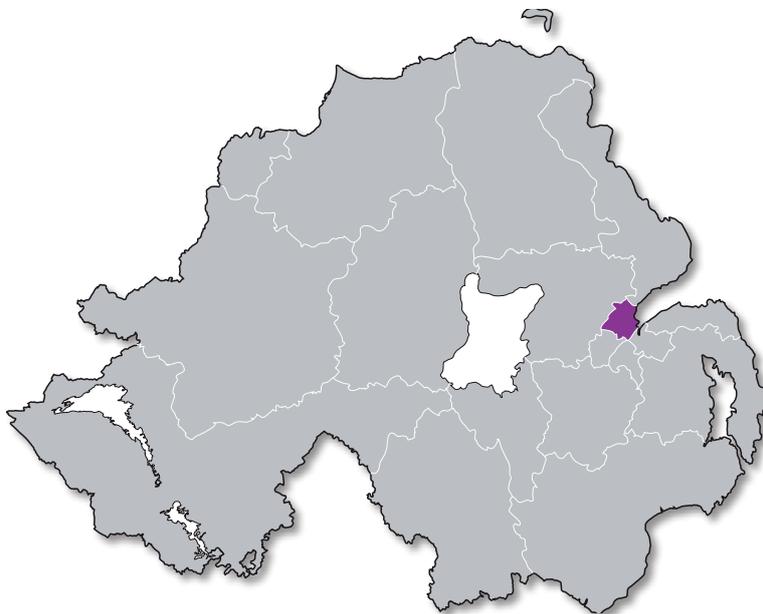




Northern Ireland  
Assembly

# Constituency Profile

## Belfast North - January 2015





## About this Report

Welcome to the 2015 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 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.

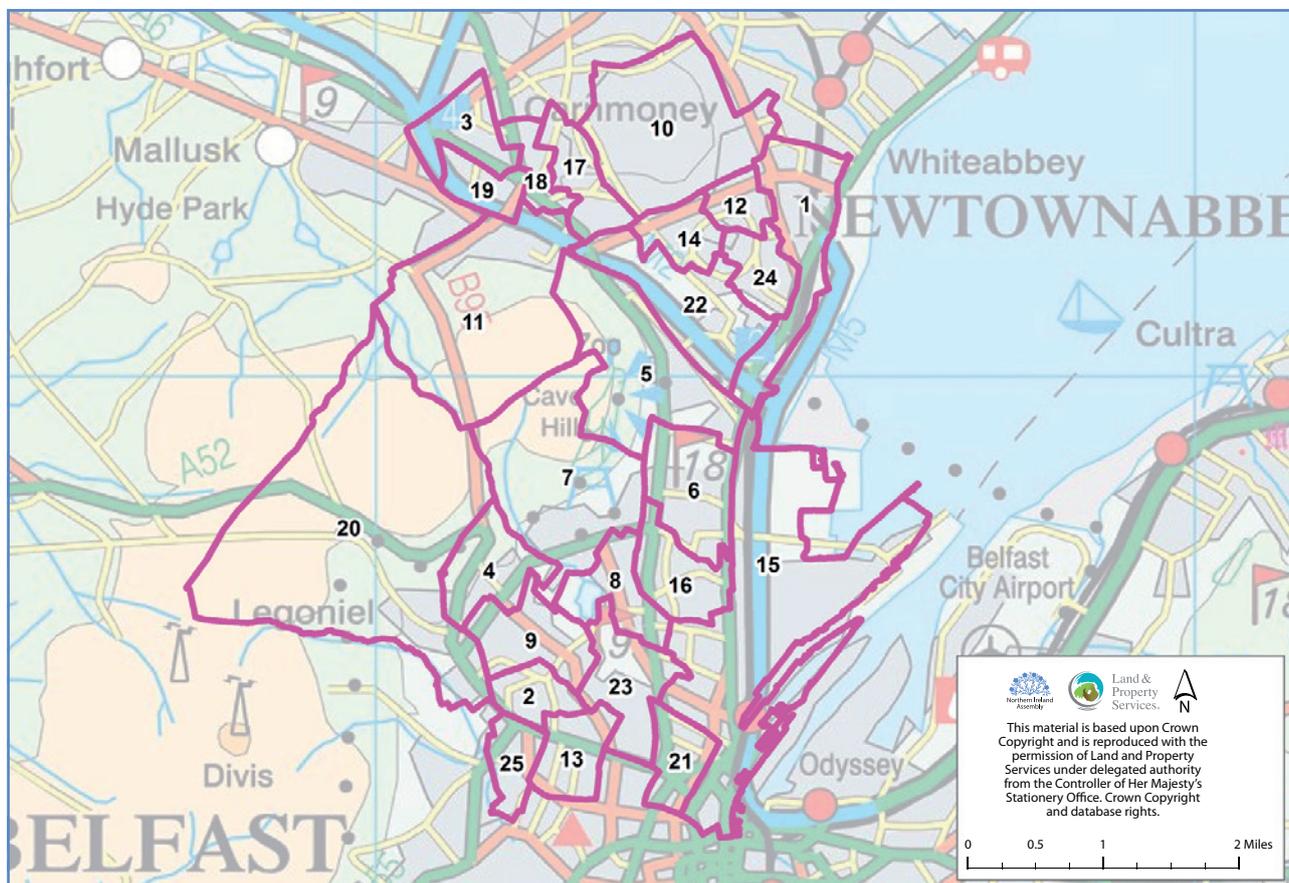
A summary table has been provided showing the latest available data for each indicator, as well as previous data, illustrating change over time.

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. Where appropriate, rates have been re-calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates that correspond with the data.

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>

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



1	Abbey	14	Dunanney
2	Ardoyne	15	Duncairn
3	Ballyhenry	16	Fortwilliam
4	Ballysillan	17	Glebe (Newtownabbey LGD)
5	Bellevue	18	Glengormley
6	Castleview	19	Hightown
7	Cavehill	20	Legoniel
8	Chichester Park	21	New Lodge
9	Cliftonville	22	Valley (Newtownabbey LGD)
10	Cloughfern	23	Water Works
11	Collinbridge	24	Whitehouse
12	Coole	25	Woodvale
13	Crumlin (Belfast LGD)		

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## Summary Profile of Belfast North

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this Profile for the Constituency of Belfast North. For each indicator, the latest available information has been provided along with figures for the previous year and a calculation of change over time. Northern Ireland data is also included to allow for comparison.

When reading this information, there are two important factors to consider. Firstly, the demographic profile will influence the statistical profile of the area. Belfast North has a higher proportion of older people aged 75 and over when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole. This will have an impact on indicators such as health outcomes. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the Constituency. Nine of the 25 wards in Belfast North are ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010.<sup>1</sup>

**Please note:** These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 11/12/2014.

### Demographic Profile

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Population Size (no.)	102,494	102,272	0.2%	1,829,725	1,823,634	0.3%

### Health

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change	Feb 2014	Feb 2013	Change
Proportion of population in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit (%)	18.7	21.2	-2.5	13.7	15.4	-1.7
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	7.8	7.7	0.1	4.4	4.6	-0.2
New incidences of cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	618	535	83	495	489	6

### Education

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2012/13	2011/12	Change	2012/13	2011/12	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	73.8	69.7	4.1	78.5	76.5	2.0
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	9.4	9.3	0.1	10.9	10.7	0.2
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	3.6	3.7	-0.1	4.5	4.6	-0.1

<sup>1</sup> NISRA, NIMDM 2010, [http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm\\_2010.htm](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm_2010.htm)

## Employment

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	190	312	-122	2,011	3,354	-1,343
Unemployment claimant count (%)	8.7	8.5	0.2	5.4	5.4	-

## Low income

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at April (%)	48.9	49.5	-0.6	38.8	39.3	-0.5
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	7.1	9.5	-2.4	3.9	5.3	-1.4
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	21.7	21.6	0.1	11.2	11.4	-0.2
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	35.2	35.6	-0.4	21.5	22.2	-0.7

## Crime

Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2013/14	2012/13	Change	2013/14	2012/13	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	9,465	9,043	422	5,615	5,505	110
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	5,769	5,882	-113	3,318	3,584	-266

## Traffic and Travel

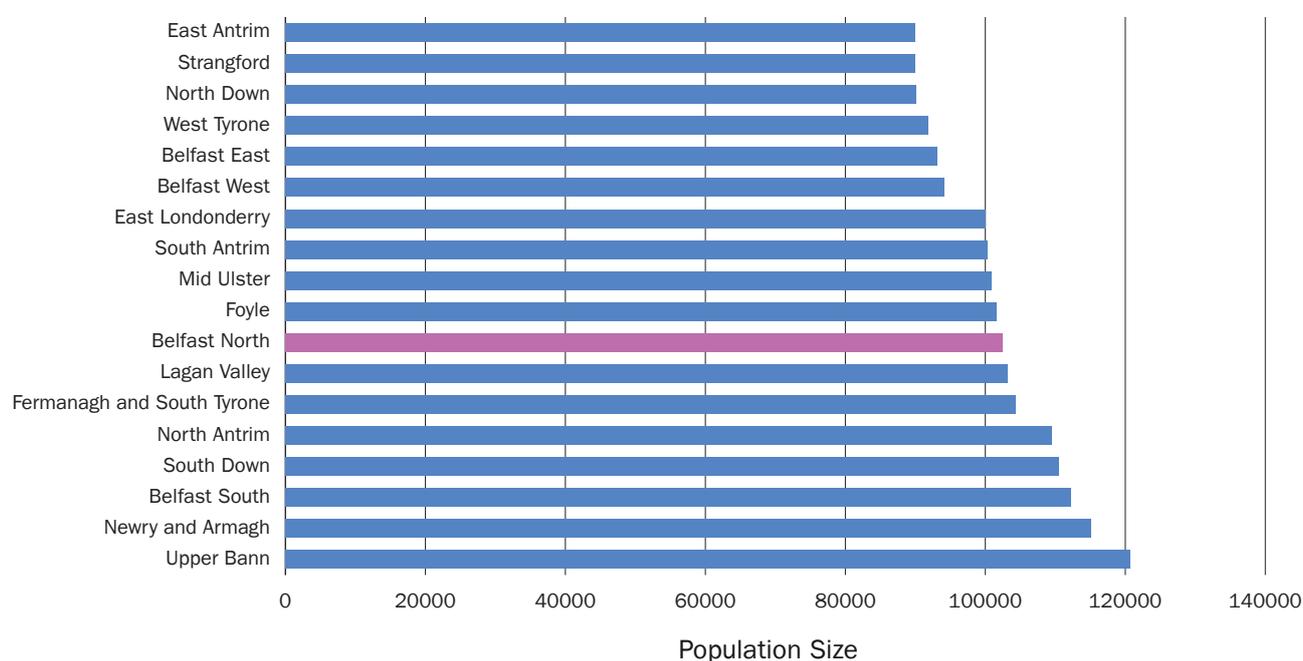
Indicator	Belfast North			Northern Ireland		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	457	466	-9	318	317	1
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	732	723	9	502	494	8

## Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2013, there were 102,494 persons living in Belfast North – 5.6% of the Northern Ireland population. The Constituency of Belfast North had the 8th highest population. The population of Belfast North has increased by 0.2% since June 2012.

Overall, 21.0% of the Belfast North population were children aged 0-15 years, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 16.1% of the Belfast North population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 15.3%.

### Mid-year population estimate by Constituency, June 2013



Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), Mid-year population estimates

### Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2013

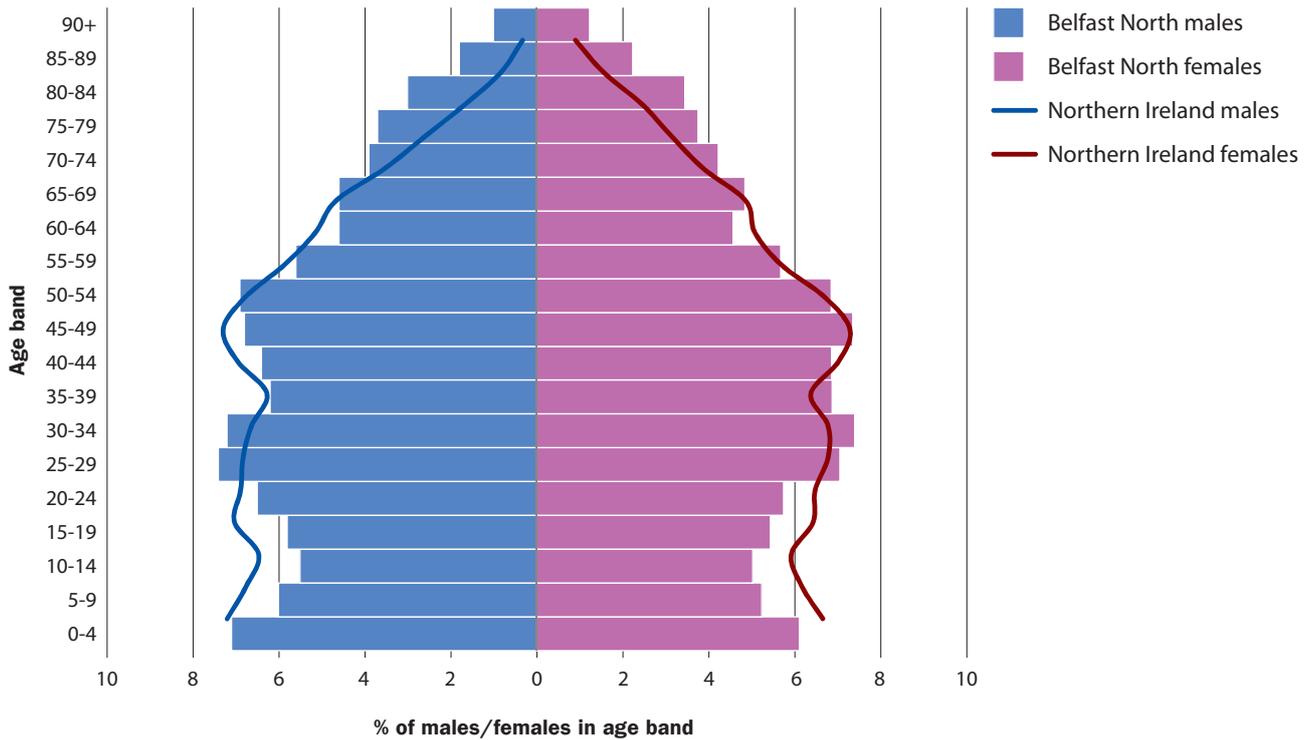
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	10,983	22.4	31,295	63.7	6,846	13.9	49,124
Females	10,494	19.7	33,216	62.2	9,660	18.1	53,370
Persons	21,477	21.0	64,511	62.9	16,506	16.1	102,494

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

## Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that Belfast North has a lower proportion of children, with the exception of males aged 0-4 and a higher proportion of older people aged 75 and over when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole.

Population pyramid for Belfast North compared to Northern Ireland, 2013



Age Group	Belfast North		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Belfast North		Northern Ireland	
	% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group		% of males in age group	% of females in age group	% of males in age group	% of females in age group
0-4	7.8	7.1	7.2	6.6	50-54	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.7
5-9	6.9	6.0	6.8	6.2	55-59	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.7
10-14	6.3	5.5	6.5	5.9	60-64	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.9	5.8	7.0	6.4	65-69	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9
20-24	7.0	6.5	6.9	6.5	70-74	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.9
25-29	7.1	7.4	6.8	6.8	75-79	2.8	3.7	2.6	3.1
30-34	6.8	7.2	6.6	6.8	80-84	1.8	3.0	1.7	2.4
35-39	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	85-89	1.0	1.8	0.8	1.5
40-44	6.4	6.4	7.0	7.0	90+	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.9
45-49	7.0	6.8	7.3	7.3					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

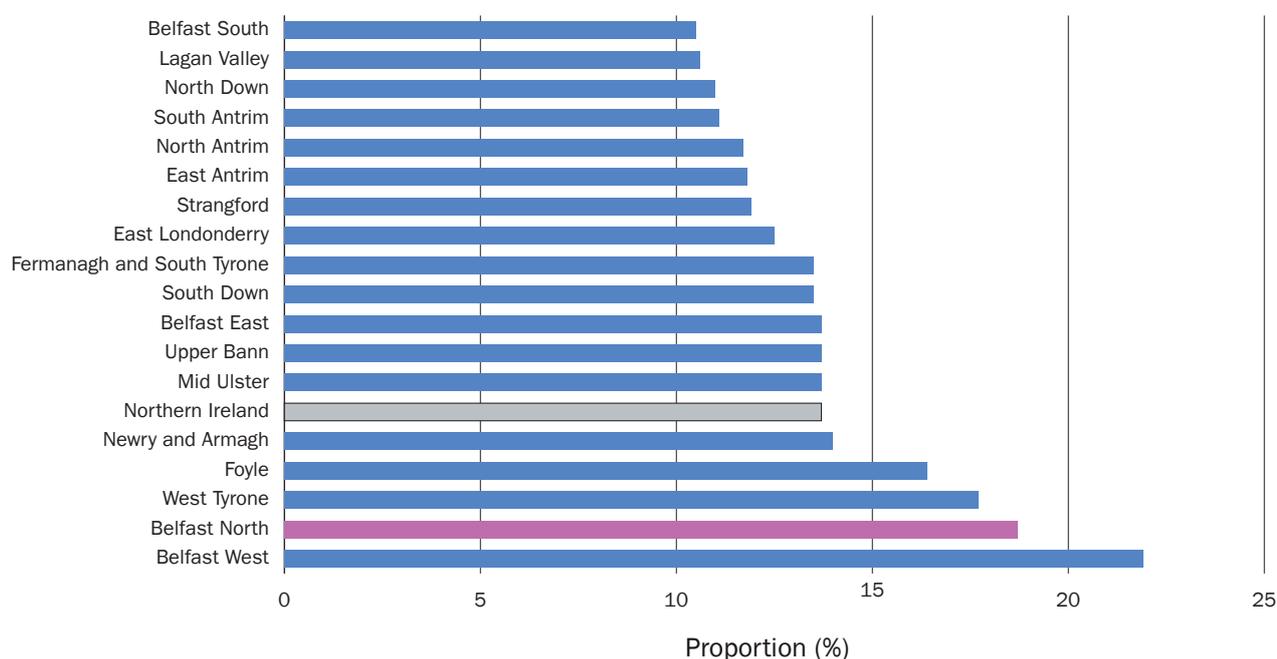
## Health – People in receipt of disability-related benefits

As at February 2014, there were 19,180 people, or 18.7% 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 13.7%.

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 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	13.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	13.5	Joint 9	North Down	11.0	16
Belfast North	18.7	2	Foyle	16.4	4	South Antrim	11.1	15
Belfast South	10.5	18	Lagan Valley	10.6	17	South Down	13.5	Joint 9
Belfast West	21.9	1	Mid Ulster	13.7	Joint 6	Strangford	11.9	12
East Antrim	11.8	13	Newry and Armagh	14.0	5	Upper Bann	13.7	Joint 6
East Londonderry	12.5	11	North Antrim	11.7	14	West Tyrone	17.7	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 (29.3%, 1,430 recipients), Crumlin (28.1%, 1,300 recipients) and Woodvale (25.2%, 970 recipients). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Cavehill (9.5%, 460 recipients), Collinbridge (10.5%, 320 recipients) and Glebe (12.1%, 400 recipients).

### Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2014

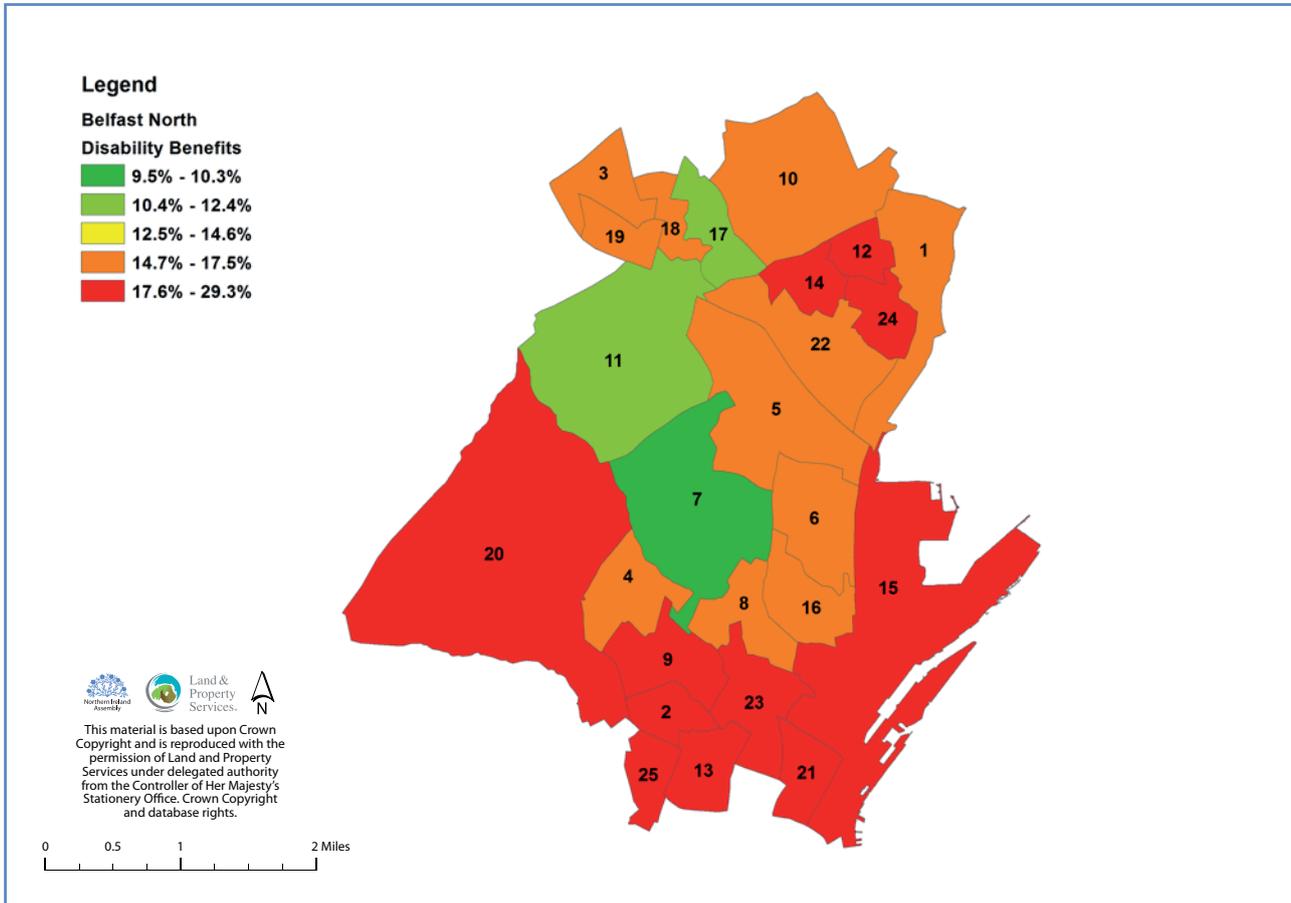
Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of Ward Population <sup>2</sup>	Ward	No. of People in receipt of disability-related benefits	Per cent of Ward Population
Abbey	450	15.8	Dunanney	460	20.1
Ardoyne	1,480	25.1	Duncairn	1,010	19.8
Ballyhenry	440	16.4	Fortwilliam	680	15.3
Ballysillan	910	16.2	Glebe	400	12.1
Bellevue	770	15.3	Glengormley	450	15.6
Castleview	760	16.1	Hightown	380	16.9
Cavehill	460	9.5	Legoniel	1,130	17.6
Chichester Park	860	16.1	New Lodge	1,430	29.3
Cliftonville	1,010	18.7	Valley	610	16.8
Cloughfern	440	15.2	Water Works	1,460	24.8
Collinbridge	320	10.5	Whitehouse	520	23.6
Coole	480	20.5	Woodvale	970	25.2
Crumlin	1,300	28.1			

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 2013 mid-year population estimates.

Proportion of people in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit at ward level, as at February 2014



1	Abbey	14	Dunanney
2	Ardoyne	15	Duncairn
3	Ballyhenry	16	Fortwilliam
4	Ballysillan	17	Glebe (Newtownabbey LGD)
5	Bellevue	18	Glengormley
6	Castleview	19	Hightown
7	Cavehill	20	Legoniel
8	Chichester Park	21	New Lodge
9	Cliftonville	22	Valley (Newtownabbey LGD)
10	Cloughfern	23	Water Works
11	Collinbridge	24	Whitehouse
12	Coole	25	Woodvale
13	Crumlin (Belfast LGD)		

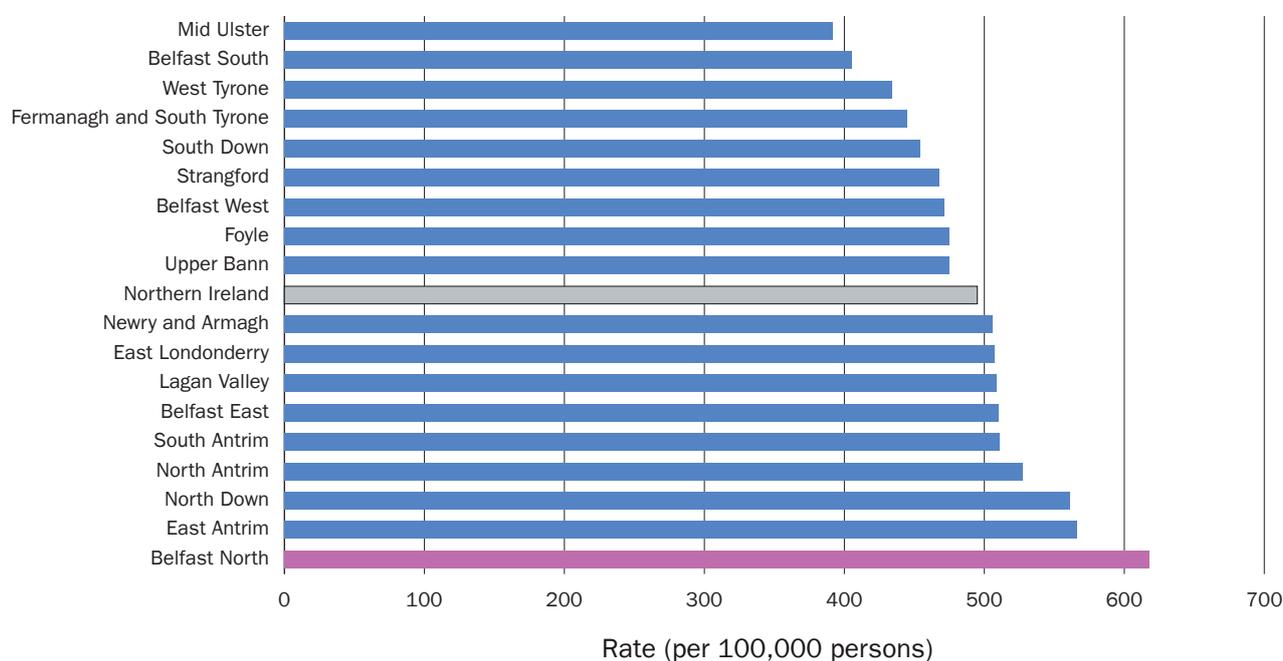
## Health – Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)

In 2012, there were 632 new incidents of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) diagnosed in Belfast North. This equates to a rate of 618 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of new cancer diagnosis was higher for Belfast North than the Northern Ireland rate of 495 per 100,000 persons.

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

### Incidence of new cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) per 100,000 persons, 2012



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	510	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	445	15	North Down	561	3
Belfast North	618	1	Foyle	475	Joint 11	South Antrim	511	5
Belfast South	405	17	Lagan Valley	509	7	South Down	454	14
Belfast West	471	12	Mid Ulster	392	18	Strangford	468	13
East Antrim	566	2	Newry and Armagh	506	9	Upper Bann	475	Joint 11
East Londonderry	507	8	North Antrim	527	4	West Tyrone	434	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

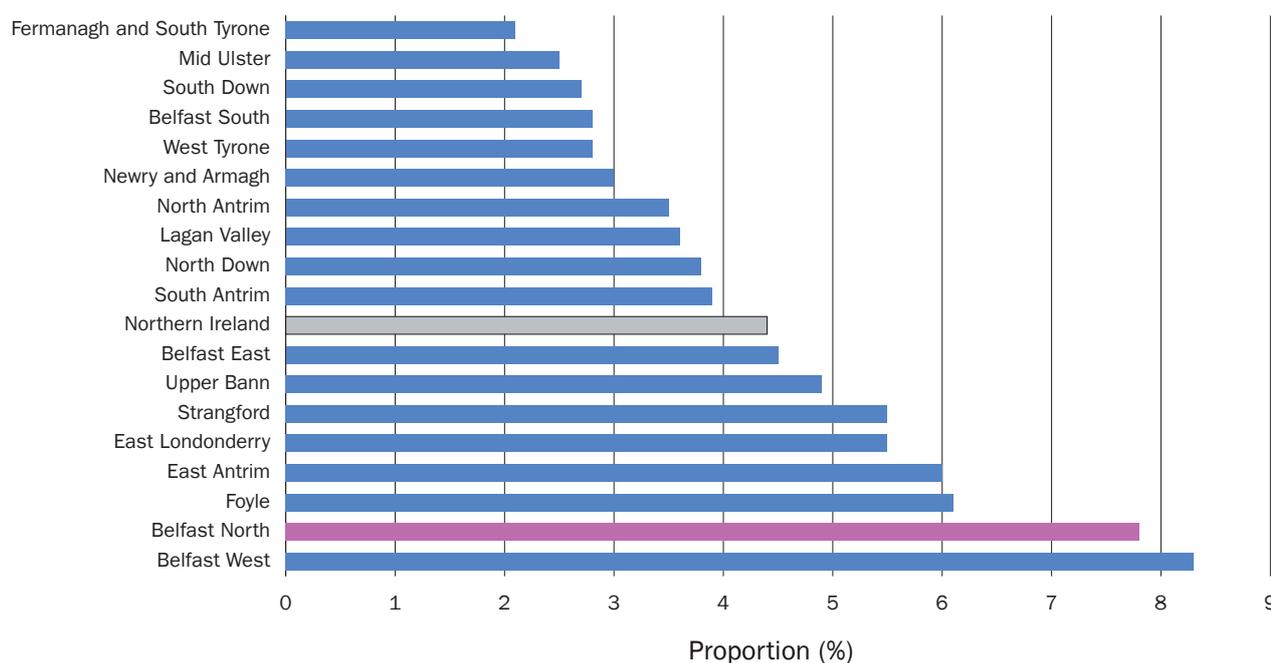
## Health – Births to teenage mothers

In 2012, there were 123 births to teenage mothers in Belfast North. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 7.8% of all births in the Constituency in that year.

A higher proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Belfast North in 2012 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

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, 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.5	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.1	18	North Down	3.8	10
Belfast North	7.8	2	Foyle	6.1	3	South Antrim	3.9	9
Belfast South	2.8	Joint 14	Lagan Valley	3.6	11	South Down	2.7	16
Belfast West	8.3	1	Mid Ulster	2.5	17	Strangford	5.5	Joint 5
East Antrim	6.0	4	Newry and Armagh	3.0	13	Upper Bann	4.9	7
East Londonderry	5.5	Joint 5	North Antrim	3.5	12	West Tyrone	2.8	Joint 14

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

## Health – Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2014, the greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were higher in Belfast North than the Northern Ireland average, were for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes mellitus and coronary heart disease.

The greatest difference, where the prevalence rate per 1,000 patients was the lower in Belfast North than the Northern Ireland average, was for chronic kidney disease.

### Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2014

	Belfast North Patients		All Northern Ireland Patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	6,135	42	74,568	39
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	1,186	8	14,683	8
Patients on the Stroke Register	2,736	19	34,467	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	19,242	133	250,718	130
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	3,568	25	35,663	19
Patients on the Hypothyroid Register	5,179	36	71,719	37
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,683	19	36,735	19
Patients on the Mental Health Register	1,374	9	16,401	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	8,621	60	116,204	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	936	6	12,811	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	2,199	15	29,041	15
Patients on the Peripheral Arterial Disease Register	1,224	8	13,786	7
Patients on the Obesity Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	13,313	114	172,859	112
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 17+ years)	6,695	58	81,867	54
Patients on the Epilepsy Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	1,270	11	15,378	10
Patients on the Chronic Kidney Disease Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	4,991	44	72,302	49
Patients on the Learning Disabilities Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 18+ years)	688	6	10,231	7
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 50+ years)	204	4	3,400	5
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years)	868	7	11,559	8

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

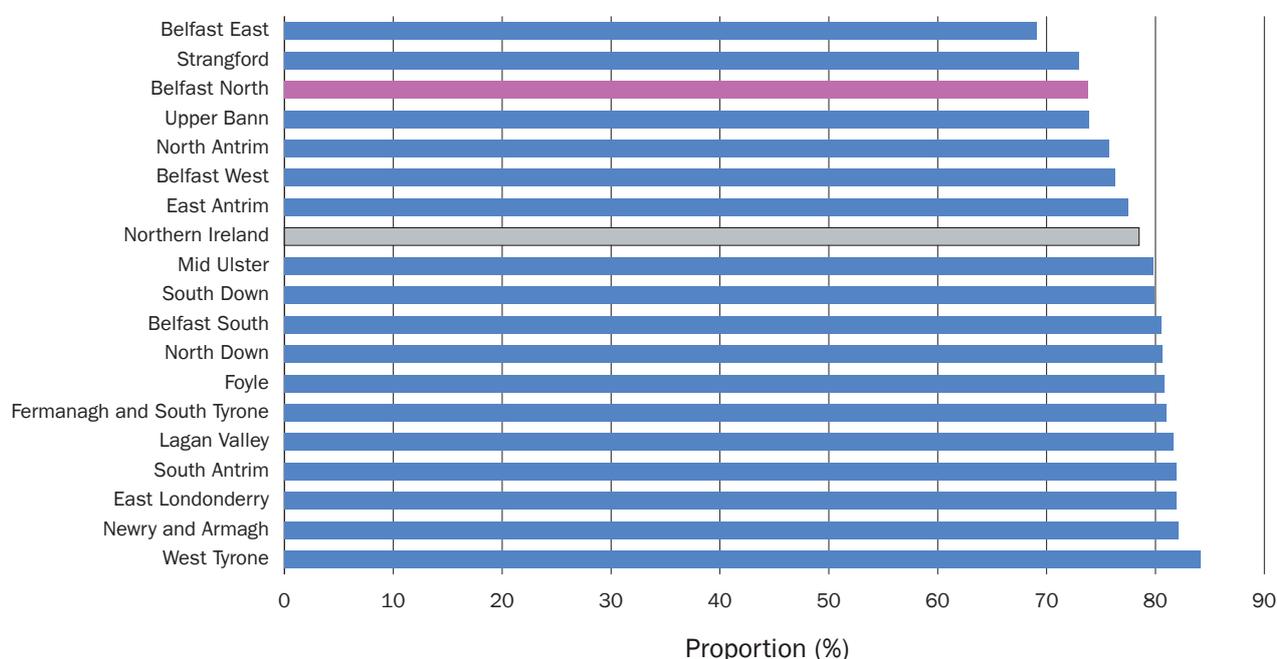
## Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2012/13, 1,119 young people left post primary education in Belfast North. Of these, 826 (73.8%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent, 548 of which included GCSE English and GCSE Maths (or 49.0% of all school leavers) and 17 (1.5%) left school with no GCSEs. In total, 526<sup>1</sup> school leavers (47.0%) achieved two or more A-levels 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 78.5%.

Belfast North had the 3rd 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, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	69.1	18	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	81.0	6	North Down	80.6	8
Belfast North	73.8	16	Foyle	80.8	7	South Antrim	81.9	Joint 3
Belfast South	80.5	9	Lagan Valley	81.6	5	South Down	79.9	10
Belfast West	76.3	13	Mid Ulster	79.8	11	Strangford	73.0	17
East Antrim	77.5	12	Newry and Armagh	82.1	2	Upper Bann	73.9	15
East Londonderry	81.9	Joint 3	North Antrim	75.7	14	West Tyrone	84.1	1

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

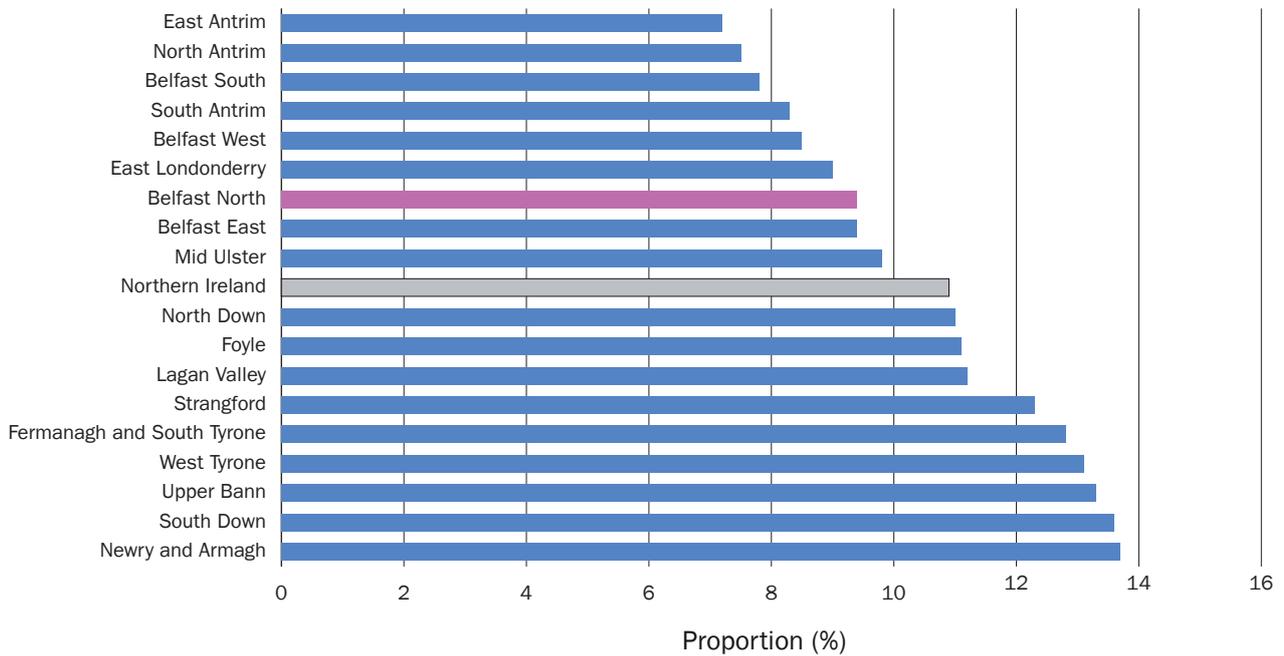
## Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2012/13, there were 7,575 students from Belfast North enrolled in further education. This equates to 9.4% 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 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 10.9%.

Belfast North had the joint 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, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.4	Joint 11	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.8	5	North Down	11.0	9
Belfast North	9.4	Joint 11	Foyle	11.1	8	South Antrim	8.3	15
Belfast South	7.8	16	Lagan Valley	11.2	7	South Down	13.6	2
Belfast West	8.5	14	Mid Ulster	9.8	10	Strangford	12.3	6
East Antrim	7.2	18	Newry and Armagh	13.7	1	Upper Bann	13.3	3
East Londonderry	9.0	13	North Antrim	7.5	17	West Tyrone	13.1	4

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

## Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

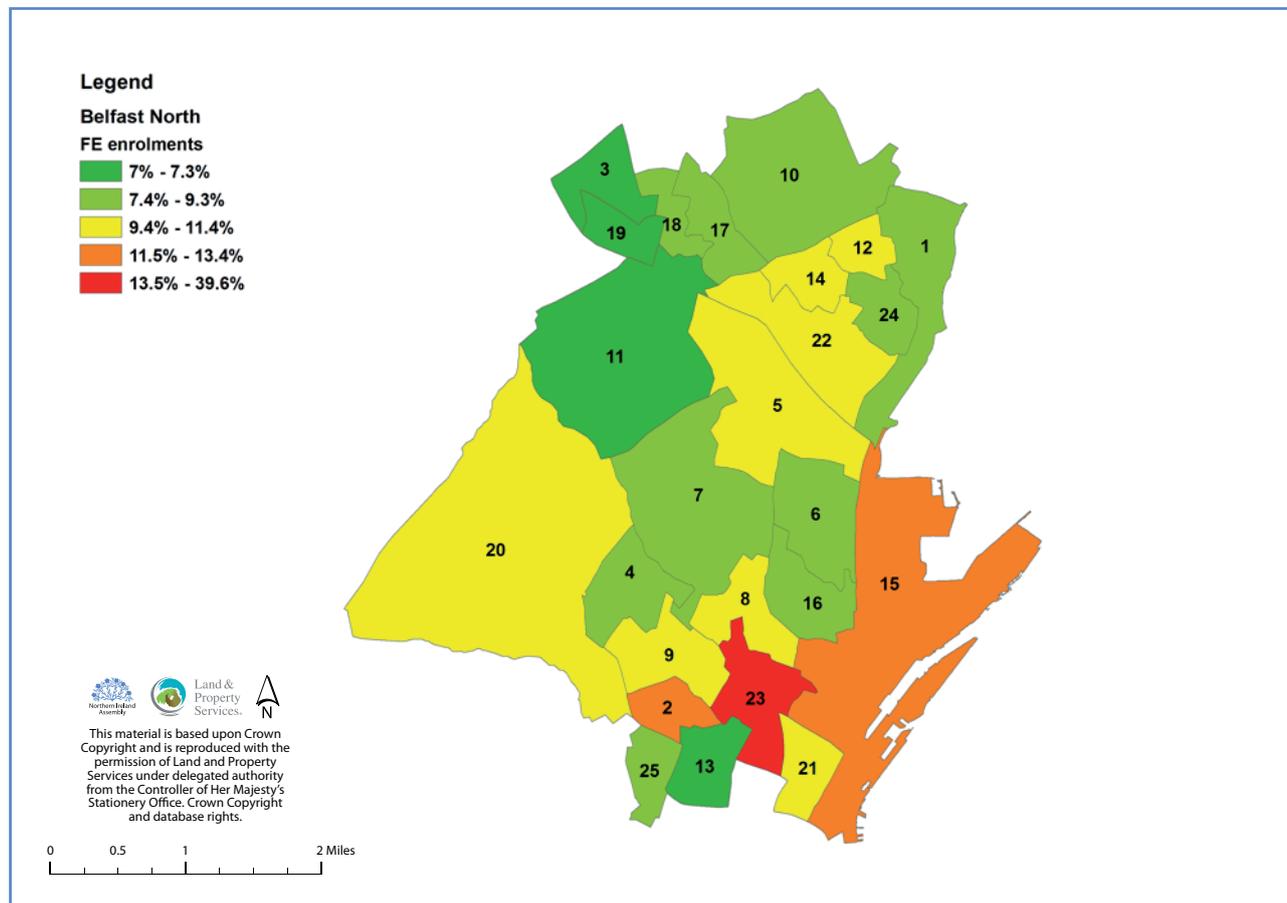
The highest proportion of people enrolled in further education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Water Works (13.6%, 625 enrolments), Ardoyne (11.7%, 510 enrolments) and Duncairn (11.5%, 475 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Hightown (7.0%, 130 enrolments), Ballyhenry (7.2%, 160 enrolments) and Collinbridge (7.2%, 175 enrolments).

### Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

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	210	9.0	Dunanney	170	9.7
Ardoyne	510	11.7	Duncairn	475	11.5
Ballyhenry	160	7.2	Fortwilliam	280	7.7
Ballysillan	390	8.8	Glebe	215	8.2
Bellevue	395	10.0	Glengormley	180	7.8
Castleview	285	7.5	Hightown	130	7.0
Cavehill	300	7.6	Legoniel	485	9.9
Chichester Park	430	10.1	New Lodge	400	10.4
Cliftonville	450	11.1	Valley	275	9.5
Cloughfern	175	7.9	Water Works	625	13.6
Collinbridge	175	7.2	Whitehouse	145	7.7
Coole	210	11.4	Woodvale	240	7.7
Crumlin	265	7.3			

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

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13



1	Abbey	14	Dunanney
2	Ardoyne	15	Duncairn
3	Ballyhenry	16	Fortwilliam
4	Ballysillan	17	Glebe (Newtownabbey LGD)
5	Bellevue	18	Glengormley
6	Castleview	19	Hightown
7	Cavehill	20	Legoniel
8	Chichester Park	21	New Lodge
9	Cliftonville	22	Valley (Newtownabbey LGD)
10	Cloughfern	23	Water Works
11	Collinbridge	24	Whitehouse
12	Coole	25	Woodvale
13	Crumlin (Belfast LGD)		

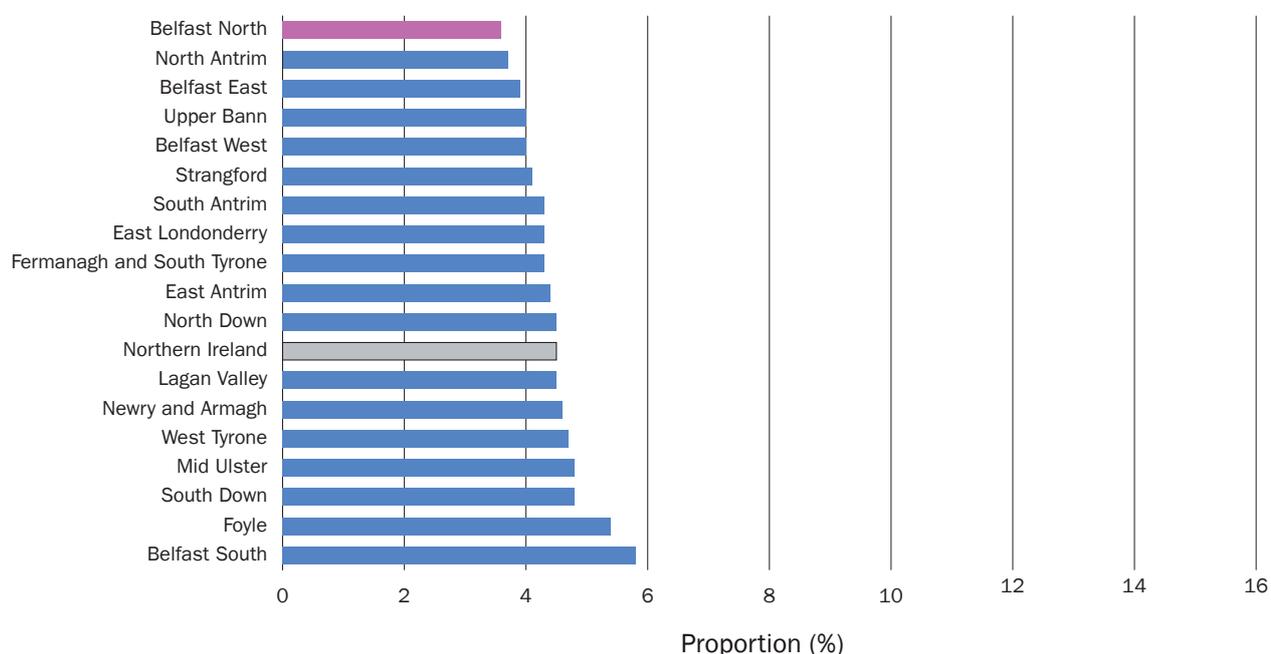
## Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2012/13, there were 2,950 students from Belfast North enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 3.6% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

A lower proportion of Belfast North constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2012/13 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.5%.

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

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2012/13



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.9	16	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.3	Joint 10	North Down	4.5	Joint 7
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.4	2	South Antrim	4.3	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.8	1	Lagan Valley	4.5	Joint 7	South Down	4.8	Joint 3
Belfast West	4.0	Joint 14	Mid Ulster	4.8	Joint 3	Strangford	4.1	13
East Antrim	4.4	9	Newry and Armagh	4.6	6	Upper Bann	4.0	Joint 14
East Londonderry	4.3	Joint 10	North Antrim	3.7	17	West Tyrone	4.7	5

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

## Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

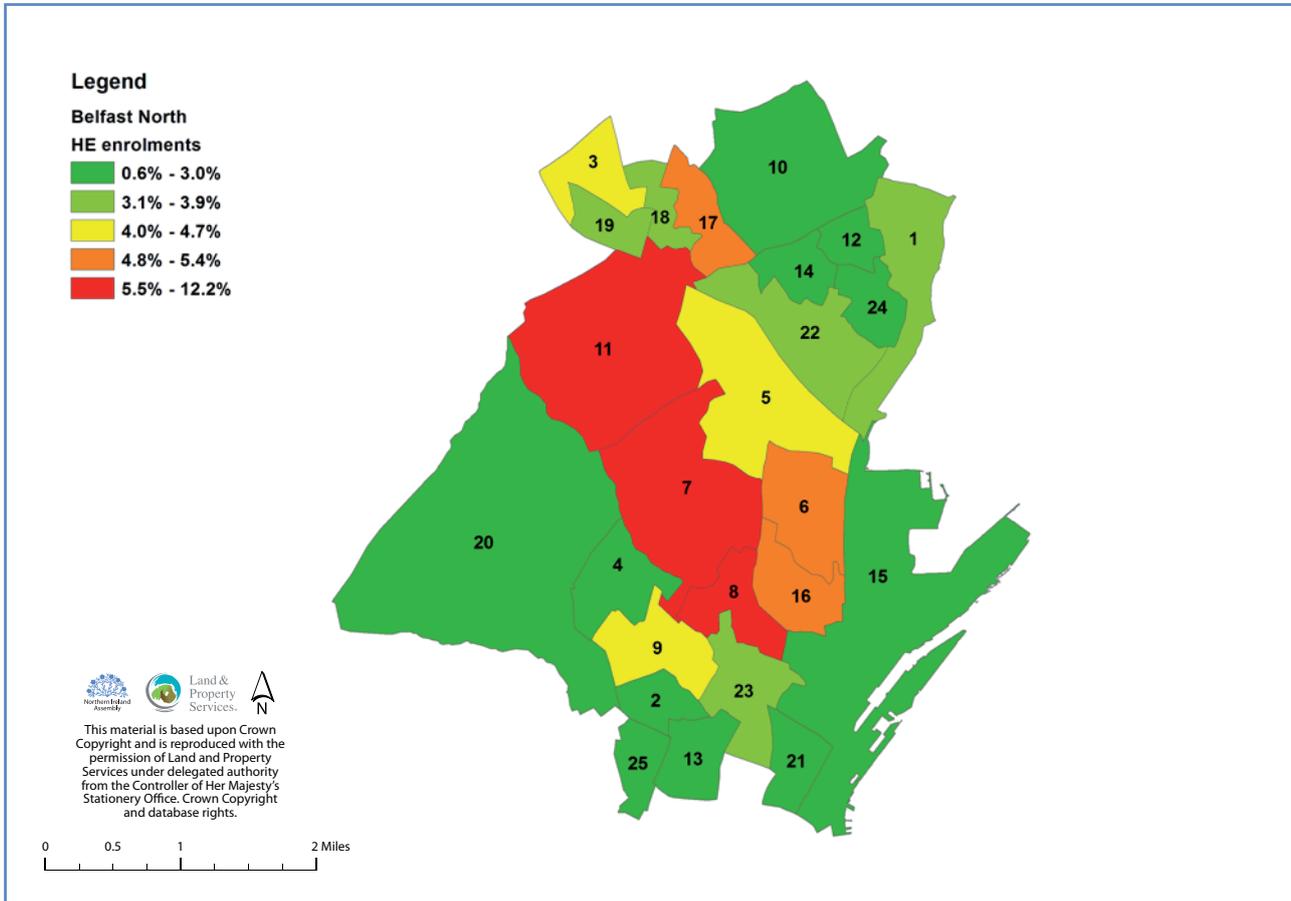
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Cavehill (8.0%, 315 enrolments), Collinbridge (6.6%, 160 enrolments) and Chichester Park (6.1%, 260 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in the wards of Dunanney (0.6%, 10 enrolments), Coole (1.4%, 25 enrolments) and Crumlin (1.4%, 50 enrolments).

### Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13

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	10	0.6
Ardoyne	115	2.6	Duncairn	110	2.7
Ballyhenry	95	4.3	Fortwilliam	175	4.8
Ballysillan	125	2.8	Glebe	135	5.2
Bellevue	180	4.5	Glengormley	80	3.5
Castleview	190	5.0	Hightown	60	3.2
Cavehill	315	8.0	Legoniel	140	2.9
Chichester Park	260	6.1	New Lodge	95	2.5
Cliftonville	180	4.5	Valley	90	3.1
Cloughfern	65	2.9	Water Works	140	3.1
Collinbridge	160	6.6	Whitehouse	40	2.1
Coole	25	1.4	Woodvale	45	1.4
Crumlin	50	1.4			

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

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2012/13



1	Abbey	14	Dunanney
2	Ardoyne	15	Duncairn
3	Ballyhenry	16	Fortwilliam
4	Ballysillan	17	Glebe (Newtownabbey LGD)
5	Bellevue	18	Glengormley
6	Castleview	19	Hightown
7	Cavehill	20	Legoniel
8	Chichester Park	21	New Lodge
9	Cliftonville	22	Valley (Newtownabbey LGD)
10	Cloughfern	23	Water Works
11	Collinbridge	24	Whitehouse
12	Coole	25	Woodvale
13	Crumlin (Belfast LGD)		

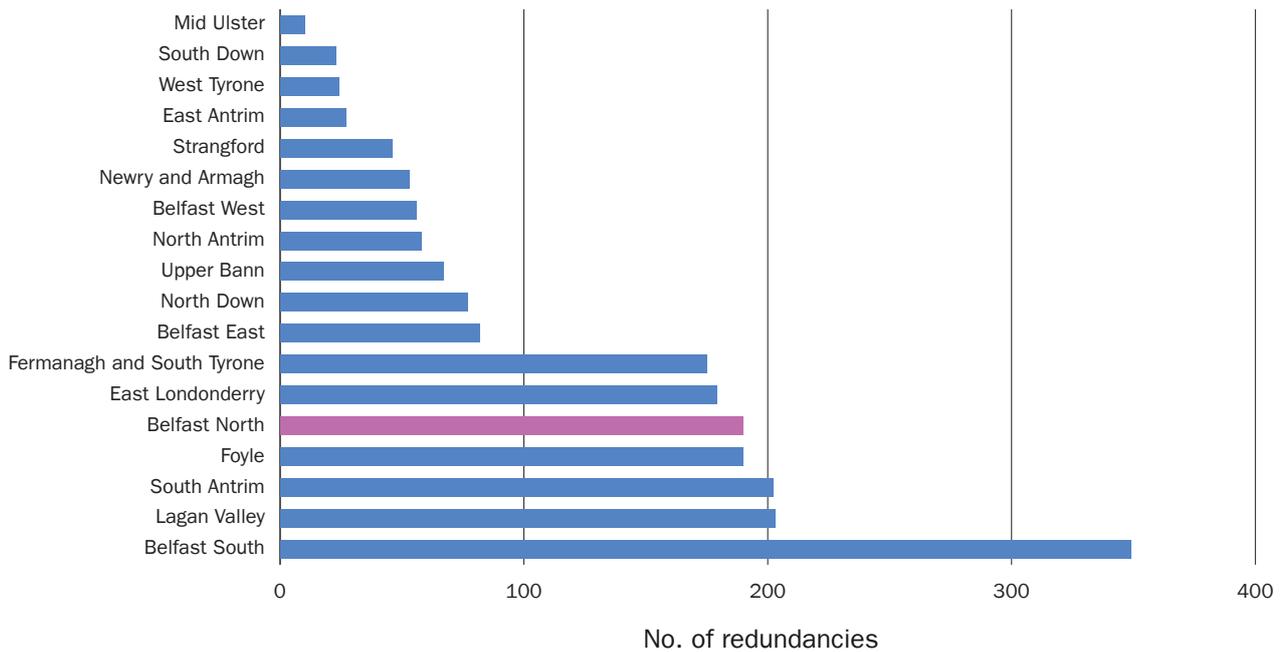
## Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2013, there were 190 confirmed redundancies in Belfast North.

This represents 9.4% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2013.

Belfast North had the joint 4th highest number of redundancies in 2013.

### Number of confirmed redundancies, 2013



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	82	8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	175	7	North Down	77	9
Belfast North	190	Joint 4	Foyle	190	Joint 4	South Antrim	202	3
Belfast South	349	1	Lagan Valley	203	2	South Down	23	17
Belfast West	56	12	Mid Ulster	10	18	Strangford	46	14
East Antrim	27	15	Newry and Armagh	53	13	Upper Bann	67	10
East Londonderry	179	6	North Antrim	58	11	West Tyrone	24	16

Source: NISRA, NINIS

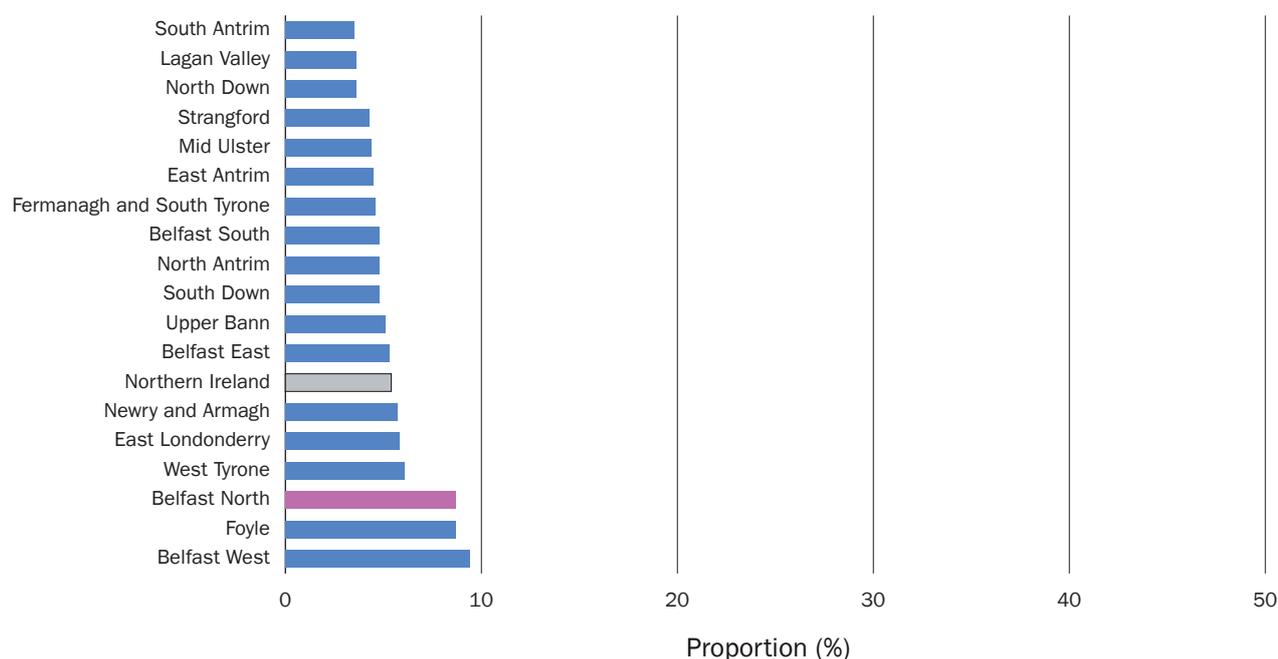
## Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2013, there were 5,487 people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Belfast North. This equates to 8.7% 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 joint 2nd highest unemployment claimant count.

### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	5.3	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.6	12	North Down	3.6	Joint 16
Belfast North	8.7	Joint 2	Foyle	8.7	Joint 2	South Antrim	3.5	18
Belfast South	4.8	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	3.6	Joint 16	South Down	4.8	Joint 9
Belfast West	9.4	1	Mid Ulster	4.4	14	Strangford	4.3	15
East Antrim	4.5	13	Newry and Armagh	5.7	6	Upper Bann	5.1	8
East Londonderry	5.8	5	North Antrim	4.8	Joint 9	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 (17.3%, 639 claimants), Duncairn (16.7%, 400 claimants) and New Lodge (13.5%, 428 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (1.8%, 40 claimants), Glebe (2.6%, 55 claimants) and Ballyhenry (2.8%, 54 claimants).

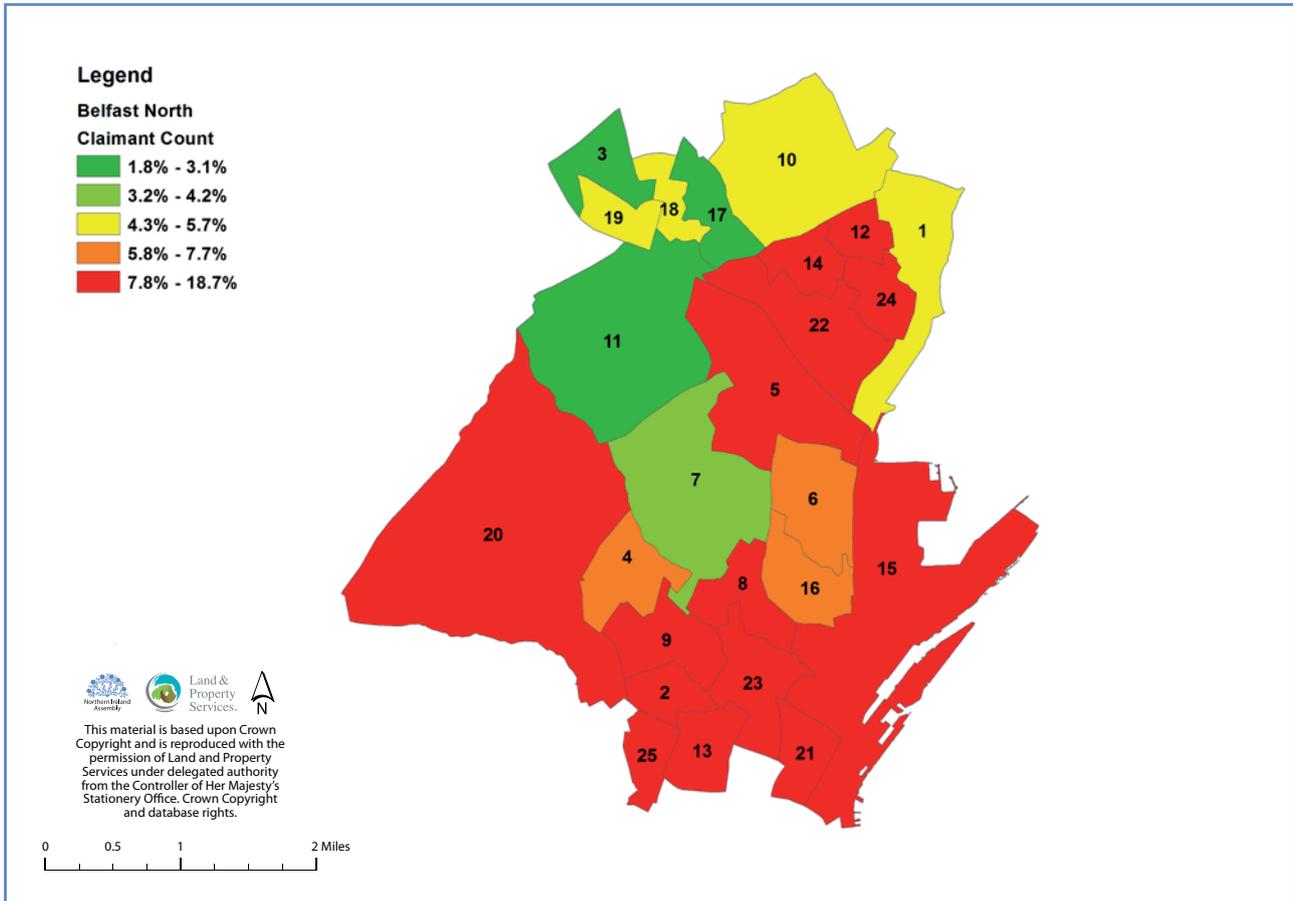
### Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Abbey	88	5.5	Dunanney	135	10.3
Ardoyne	461	12.5	Duncairn	400	16.7
Ballyhenry	54	2.8	Fortwilliam	164	5.8
Ballysillan	260	6.9	Glebe	55	2.6
Bellevue	250	8.5	Glengormley	95	5.2
Castleview	199	6.7	Hightown	58	4.5
Cavehill	99	3.2	Legoniel	307	8.9
Chichester Park	292	9.0	New Lodge	428	13.5
Cliftonville	321	10.1	Valley	184	9.7
Cloughfern	94	5.3	Water Works	639	17.3
Collinbridge	40	1.8	Whitehouse	112	9.4
Coole	136	9.3	Woodvale	316	12.6
Crumlin	300	12.3			

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 (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2013



1	Abbey	14	Dunanney
2	Ardoyne	15	Duncairn
3	Ballyhenry	16	Fortwilliam
4	Ballysillan	17	Glebe (Newtownabbey LGD)
5	Bellevue	18	Glengormley
6	Castleview	19	Hightown
7	Cavehill	20	Legoniel
8	Chichester Park	21	New Lodge
9	Cliftonville	22	Valley (Newtownabbey LGD)
10	Cloughfern	23	Water Works
11	Collinbridge	24	Whitehouse
12	Coole	25	Woodvale
13	Crumlin (Belfast LGD)		

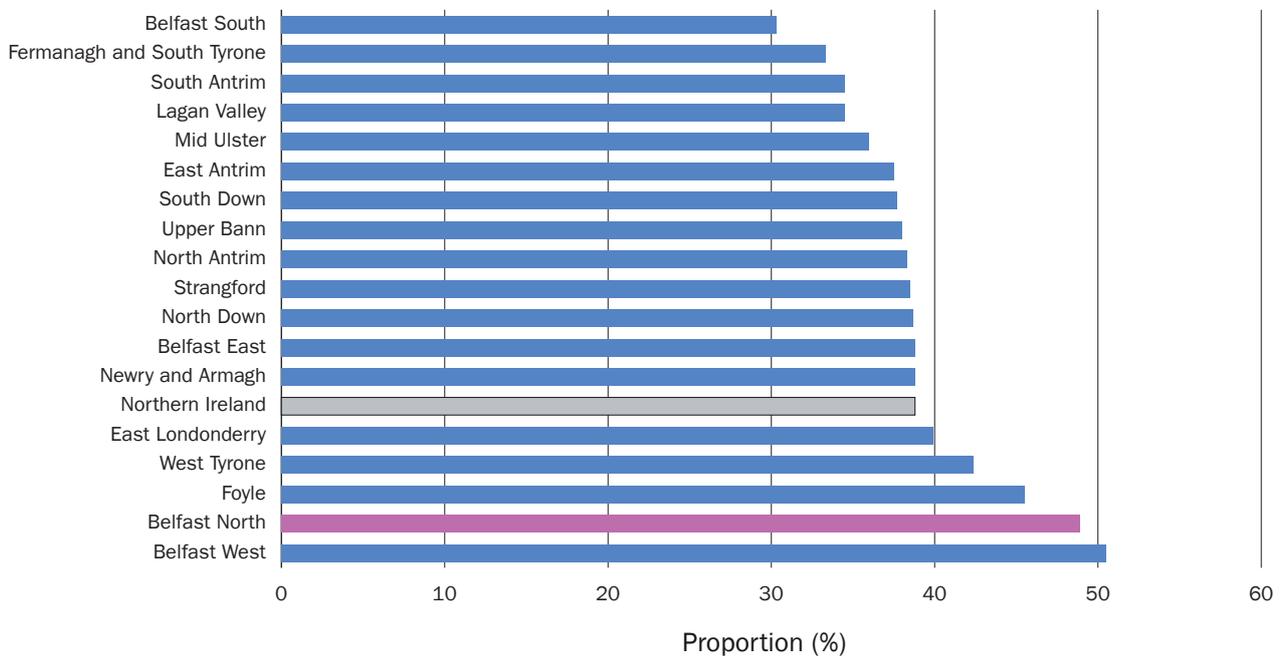
## Low income – People claiming benefits

As at April 2014, 39,640 people in Belfast North claimed at least one of the main benefits<sup>1</sup>. This equates to 48.9% 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 38.8%.

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 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	38.8	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	33.3	17	North Down	38.7	8
Belfast North	48.9	2	Foyle	45.5	3	South Antrim	34.5	Joint 15
Belfast South	30.3	18	Lagan Valley	34.5	Joint 15	South Down	37.7	12
Belfast West	50.5	1	Mid Ulster	36.0	14	Strangford	38.5	9
East Antrim	37.5	13	Newry and Armagh	38.8	Joint 6	Upper Bann	38.0	11
East Londonderry	39.9	5	North Antrim	38.3	10	West Tyrone	42.4	4

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.

## 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 (67.6%, 2,590 claimants), Water Works (64.8%, 2,970 claimants) and Crumlin (63.6%, 2,300 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (31.1%, 760 claimants), Cavehill (33.3%, 1,320 claimants) and Glebe (34.4%, 900 claimants).

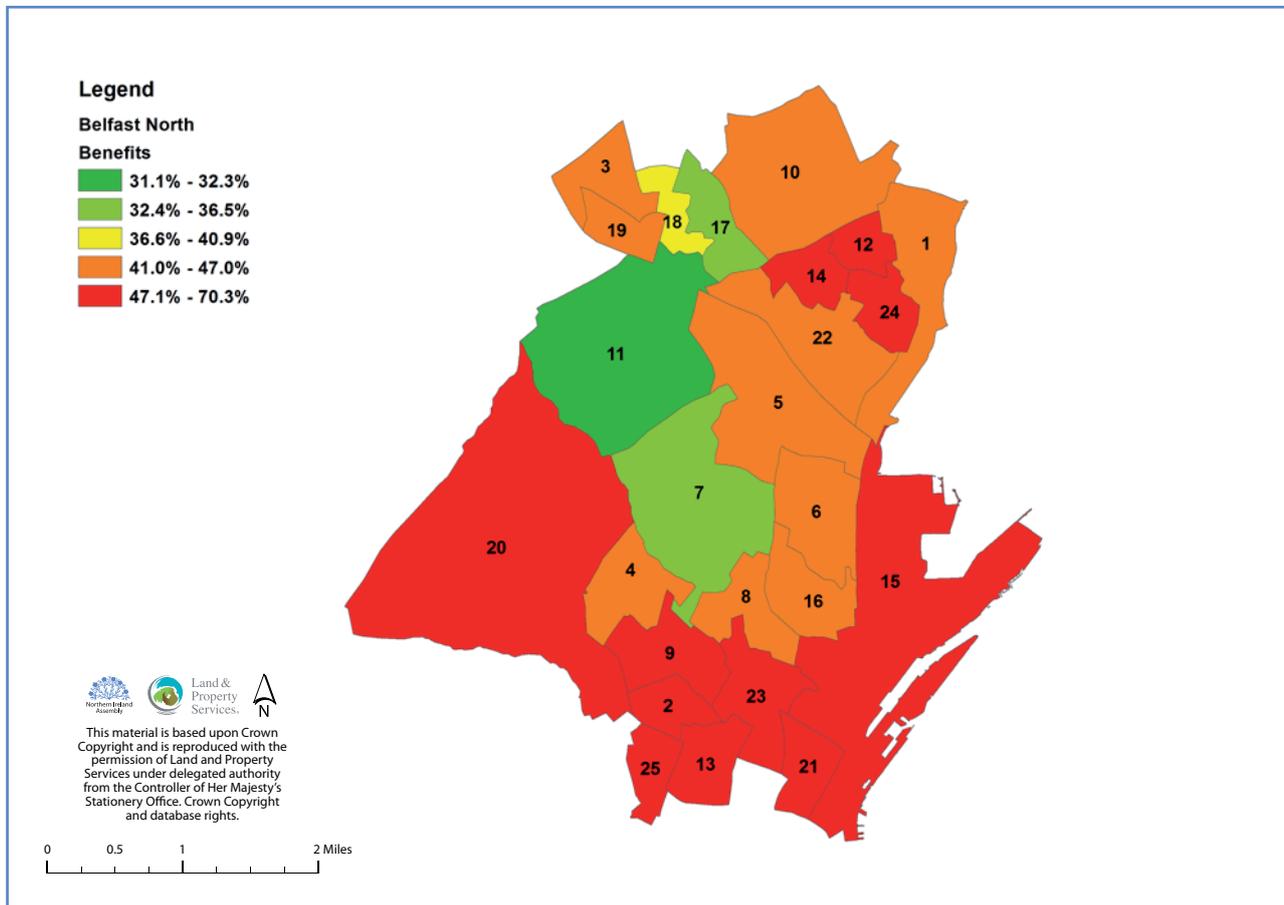
### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2014<sup>1</sup>

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	1,030	44.3	Dunanney	930	52.9
Ardoyne	2,760	63.5	Duncairn	2,130	51.5
Ballyhenry	930	41.6	Fortwilliam	1,600	43.9
Ballysillan	1,900	42.8	Glebe	900	34.4
Bellevue	1,750	44.2	Glengormley	900	39.0
Castleview	1,620	42.6	Hightown	840	45.4
Cavehill	1,320	33.3	Legoniel	2,310	47.1
Chichester Park	1,830	43.0	New Lodge	2,590	67.6
Cliftonville	2,020	50.0	Valley	1,350	46.7
Cloughfern	960	43.1	Water Works	2,970	64.8
Collinbridge	760	31.1	Whitehouse	1,040	55.4
Coole	990	53.7	Woodvale	1,930	61.9
Crumlin	2,300	63.6			

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 people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at April 2014



1	Abbey	14	Dunanney
2	Ardoyne	15	Duncairn
3	Ballyhenry	16	Fortwilliam
4	Ballysillan	17	Glebe (Newtownabbey LGD)
5	Bellevue	18	Glengormley
6	Castleview	19	Hightown
7	Cavehill	20	Legoniel
8	Chichester Park	21	New Lodge
9	Cliftonville	22	Valley (Newtownabbey LGD)
10	Cloughfern	23	Water Works
11	Collinbridge	24	Whitehouse
12	Coole	25	Woodvale
13	Crumlin (Belfast LGD)		

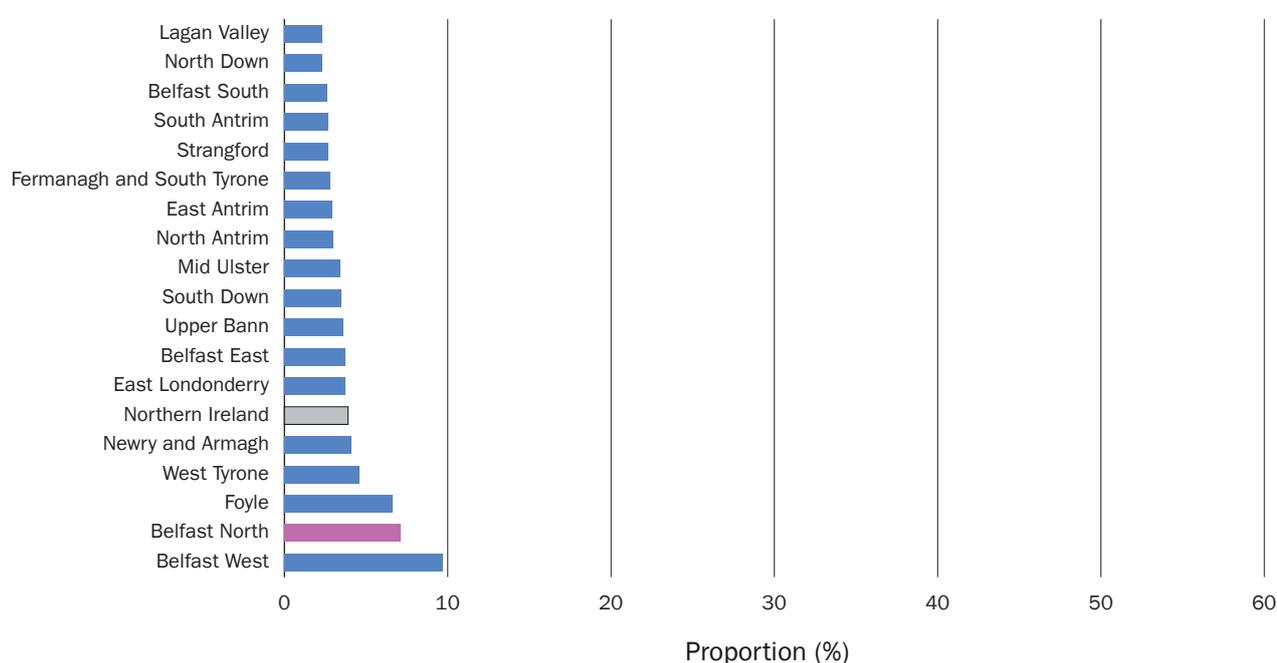
## Low income – People claiming income support

As at February 2014, there were 4,690 people in Belfast North claiming income support, of whom 4,590 were of working age. This equates to 7.1% 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 3.9%.

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 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.7	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.8	13	North Down	2.3	Joint 17
Belfast North	7.1	2	Foyle	6.6	3	South Antrim	2.7	Joint 14
Belfast South	2.6	16	Lagan Valley	2.3	Joint 17	South Down	3.5	9
Belfast West	9.7	1	Mid Ulster	3.4	10	Strangford	2.7	Joint 14
East Antrim	2.9	12	Newry and Armagh	4.1	5	Upper Bann	3.6	8
East Londonderry	3.7	Joint 6	North Antrim	3	11	West Tyrone	4.6	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 Ardoyne (15.5%, 560 claimants), New Lodge (14.1%, 430 claimants) and Crumlin (12.5%, 340 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (1.0%, 20 claimants), Cavehill (1.6%, 50 claimants) and Hightown (2.3%, 30 claimants).

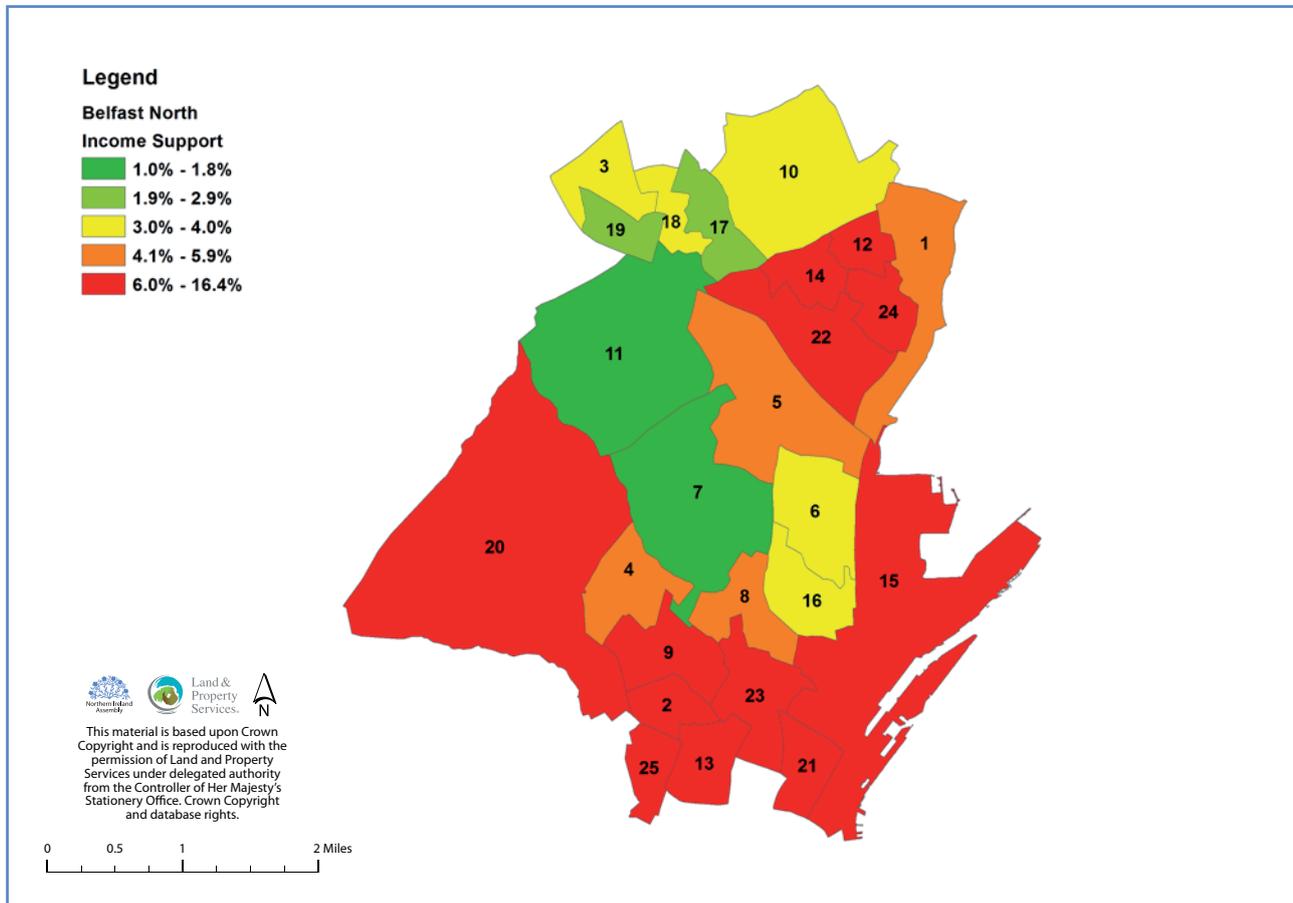
### Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014<sup>1</sup>

Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population <sup>1</sup>	Ward	IS Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Abbey	80	4.6	Dunanney	140	10.0
Ardoyne	560	15.5	Duncairn	300	8.6
Ballyhenry	60	3.5	Fortwilliam	100	3.6
Ballysillan	210	5.8	Glebe	50	2.4
Bellevue	190	5.9	Glengormley	70	3.9
Castleview	120	4.0	Hightown	30	2.3
Cavehill	50	1.6	Legoniel	310	7.8
Chichester Park	190	5.3	New Lodge	430	14.1
Cliftonville	280	8.4	Valley	160	7.0
Cloughfern	70	4.0	Water Works	470	12.1
Collinbridge	20	1.0	Whitehouse	90	6.6
Coole	110	7.6	Woodvale	280	11.9
Crumlin	340	12.5			

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

<sup>1</sup> Working age calculation based on 2013 mid-year population estimates (aged 16-64)

Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2014



1	Abbey	14	Dunanney
2	Ardoyne	15	Duncairn
3	Ballyhenry	16	Fortwilliam
4	Ballysillan	17	Glebe (Newtownabbey LGD)
5	Bellevue	18	Glengormley
6	Castleview	19	Hightown
7	Cavehill	20	Legoniel
8	Chichester Park	21	New Lodge
9	Cliftonville	22	Valley (Newtownabbey LGD)
10	Cloughfern	23	Water Works
11	Collinbridge	24	Whitehouse
12	Coole	25	Woodvale
13	Crumlin (Belfast LGD)		

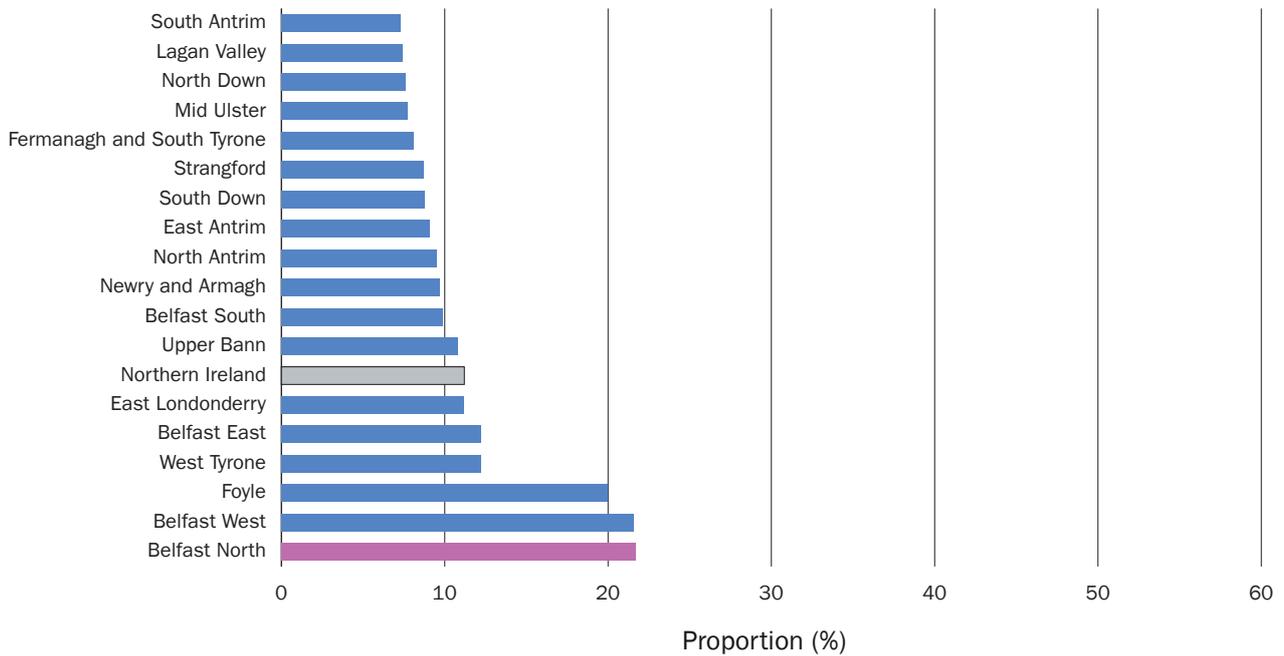
## Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2014, there were 17,600 people in Belfast North claiming housing benefit. This equates to 21.7% 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 2014 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.2%.

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 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.2	Joint 4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.1	14	North Down	7.6	16
Belfast North	21.7	1	Foyle	20.0	3	South Antrim	7.3	18
Belfast South	9.9	8	Lagan Valley	7.4	17	South Down	8.8	12
Belfast West	21.6	2	Mid Ulster	7.7	15	Strangford	8.7	13
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.7	9	Upper Bann	10.8	7
East Londonderry	11.2	6	North Antrim	9.5	10	West Tyrone	12.2	Joint 4

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

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

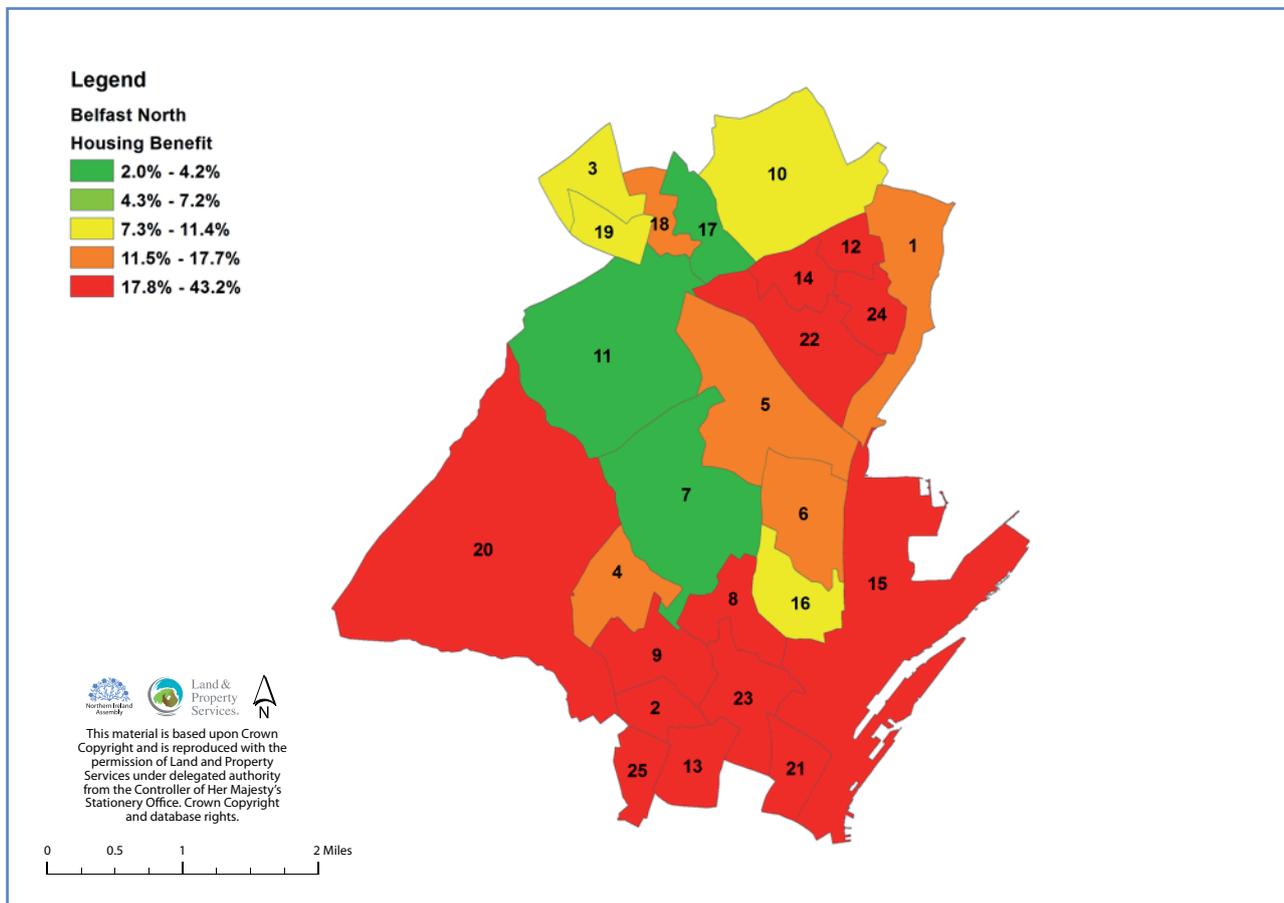
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of New Lodge (42.0%, 1,610 claimants), Water Works (41.9%, 1,920 claimants) and Crumlin (41.7%, 1,510 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (2.0%, 50 claimants), Cavehill (2.8%, 110 claimants) and Glebe (3.1%, 80 claimants).

### Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2014

Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	No. of people claiming Housing Benefit	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Abbey	300	12.9	Dunanney	500	28.5
Ardoyne	1,720	39.6	Duncairn	1,410	34.1
Ballyhenry	180	8.1	Fortwilliam	350	9.6
Ballysillan	660	14.9	Glebe	80	3.1
Bellevue	670	16.9	Glengormley	290	12.6
Castleview	580	15.2	Hightown	140	7.6
Cavehill	110	2.8	Legoniel	1,000	20.4
Chichester Park	780	18.3	New Lodge	1,610	42.0
Cliftonville	870	21.5	Valley	590	20.4
Cloughfern	200	9.0	Water Works	1,920	41.9
Collinbridge	50	2.0	Whitehouse	500	26.7
Coole	420	22.8	Woodvale	1,150	36.9
Crumlin	1,510	41.7			

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

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit at ward level, as at June 2014



1	Abbey	14	Dunanney
2	Ardoyne	15	Duncairn
3	Ballyhenry	16	Fortwilliam
4	Ballysillan	17	Glebe (Newtownabbey LGD)
5	Bellevue	18	Glengormley
6	Castleview	19	Hightown
7	Cavehill	20	Legoniel
8	Chichester Park	21	New Lodge
9	Cliftonville	22	Valley (Newtownabbey LGD)
10	Cloughfern	23	Water Works
11	Collinbridge	24	Whitehouse
12	Coole	25	Woodvale
13	Crumlin (Belfast LGD)		

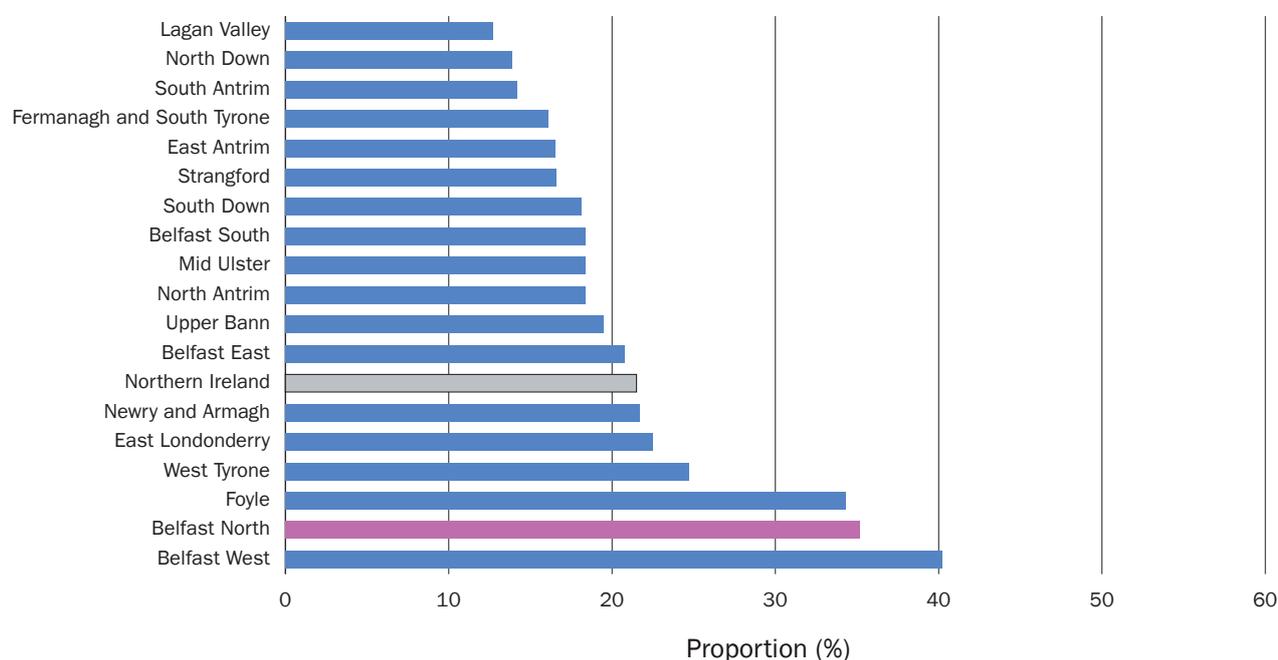
## Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2012, there were 7,610 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families in Belfast North. This equates to 35.2% of all children in the area.

A higher proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in low income families in Belfast North when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 21.5%.

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

### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families, as at August 2012



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	20.8	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	16.1	15	North Down	13.9	17
Belfast North	35.2	2	Foyle	34.3	3	South Antrim	14.2	16
Belfast South	18.4	Joint 9	Lagan Valley	12.7	18	South Down	18.1	12
Belfast West	40.2	1	Mid Ulster	18.4	Joint 9	Strangford	16.6	13
East Antrim	16.5	14	Newry and Armagh	21.7	6	Upper Bann	19.5	8
East Londonderry	22.5	5	North Antrim	18.4	Joint 9	West Tyrone	24.7	4

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

## Low income – Children living in low income families at ward level

The highest proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families (as a percentage of all children) were concentrated in the wards of Crumlin (57.6%), Ardoyne (56.8%) and Waterworks (50.8%). The lowest proportions were found in Collinbridge (8.6%), Cavehill (9.5%) and Glebe (9.6%).

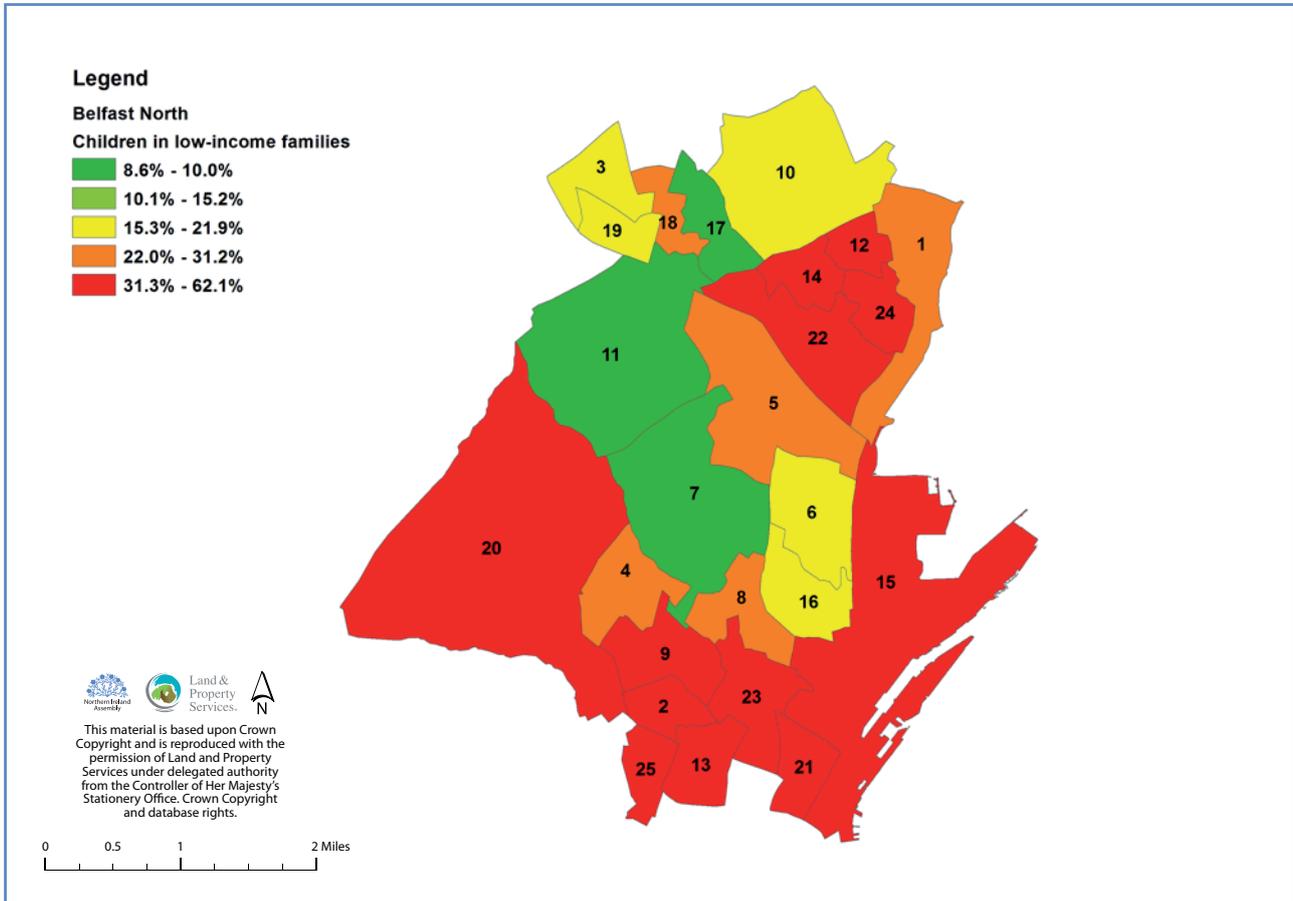
### Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) <sup>1</sup>	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Abbey	26.9	Dunanney	49.9
Ardoyne	56.8	Duncairn	47.7
Ballyhenry	15.9	Fortwilliam	17.2
Ballysillan	31.2	Glebe	9.6
Bellevue	30.0	Glengormley	22.3
Castleview	21.6	Hightown	17.4
Cavehill	9.5	Legoniel	36.1
Chichester Park	28.5	New Lodge	50.0
Cliftonville	41.4	Valley	37.4
Cloughfern	18.1	Water Works	50.8
Collinbridge	8.6	Whitehouse	32.5
Coole	41.5	Woodvale	46.0
Crumlin	57.6		

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

1 Percentage of Children in Low-Income Families: 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) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2012



1	Abbey	14	Dunanney
2	Ardoyne	15	Duncairn
3	Ballyhenry	16	Fortwilliam
4	Ballysillan	17	Glebe (Newtownabbey LGD)
5	Bellevue	18	Glengormley
6	Castleview	19	Hightown
7	Cavehill	20	Legoniel
8	Chichester Park	21	New Lodge
9	Cliftonville	22	Valley (Newtownabbey LGD)
10	Cloughfern	23	Water Works
11	Collinbridge	24	Whitehouse
12	Coole	25	Woodvale
13	Crumlin (Belfast LGD)		

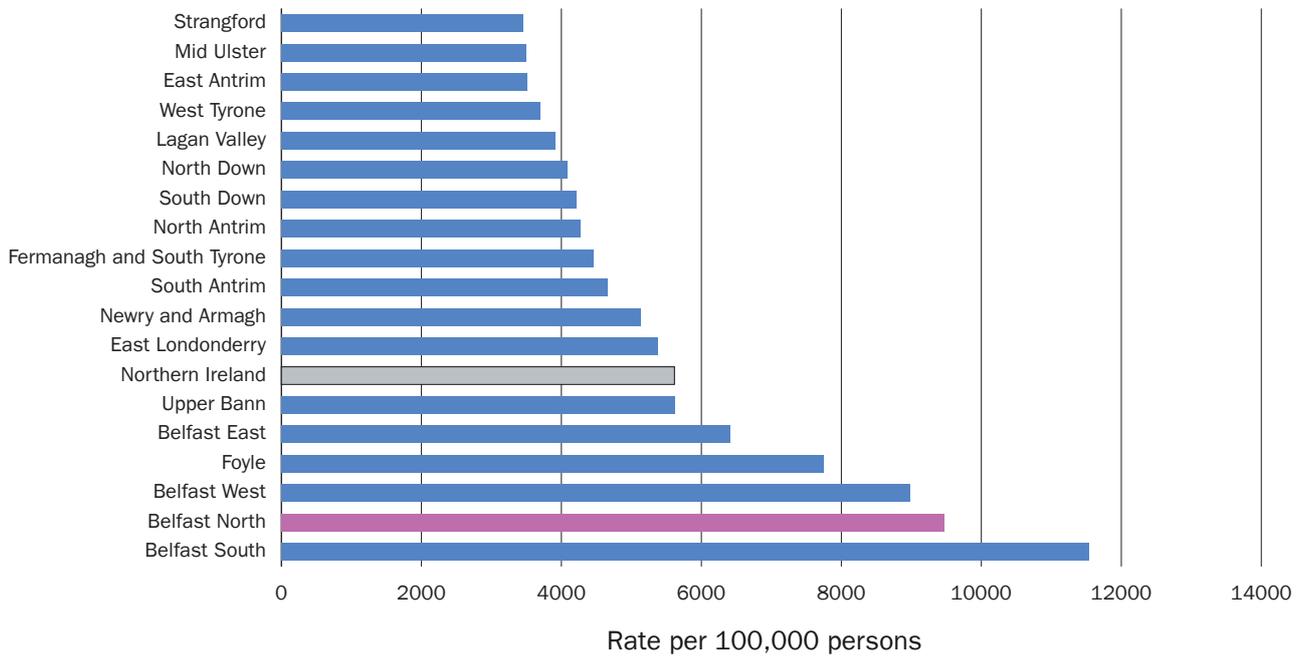
## Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2013/14, a total of 9,701 criminal offences were recorded in the Belfast North area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 9,465 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Belfast North was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,615 per 100,000 persons.

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

### Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,415	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,461	10	North Down	4,080	13
Belfast North	9,465	2	Foyle	7,742	4	South Antrim	4,665	9
Belfast South	11,536	1	Lagan Valley	3,920	14	South Down	4,219	12
Belfast West	8,976	3	Mid Ulster	3,492	17	Strangford	3,458	18
East Antrim	3,507	16	Newry and Armagh	5,131	8	Upper Bann	5,624	6
East Londonderry	5,372	7	North Antrim	4,265	11	West Tyrone	3,699	15

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

## Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2013/14, rates of all types of crime examined, most notably criminal damage, violence and domestic burglary were higher in Belfast North when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

### Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2013/14

	Belfast North		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Violence with injury (including homicide)	1,265	1,234	14,157	774
Violence without injury	1,505	1,468	18,246	997
Sexual offences	160	156	2,234	122
Robbery	156	152	958	52
Domestic burglary	638	622	5,753	314
Non-domestic burglary	284	277	3,314	181
Vehicle offences	488	476	5,609	307
Theft from the person	87	85	576	31
Bicycle theft	89	87	1,097	60
Shoplifting	672	656	6,372	348
All other theft offences	1,374	1,341	13,302	727
Criminal damage	2,089	2,038	19,889	1,087
Trafficking of drugs	89	87	968	53
Possession of drugs	277	270	3,764	206
Possession of weapons offences	72	70	727	40
Public order offences	188	183	1,536	84
Miscellaneous crimes against society	151	147	2,415	132
Other fraud	117	114	1,829	100
Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	1,177	1,148	12,720	695
Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	30	29	179	10
Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	110	107	691	38
Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	154	150	961	53

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 (27,835), New Lodge (21,990) and Water Works (18,591). The lowest rates were recorded in Glebe (2,776), Cavehill (3,499), and Collinbridge (3,763).

### Crime rates per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	Recorded Crime Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violence against Person Rate <sup>2</sup>	Burglary Rate	Criminal Damage Rate	Hate Crime Rate <sup>3</sup>
Abbey	4,577	1,092	493	1,373	35
Ardoyne	10,732	3,957	951	2,598	357
Ballyhenry	4,471	931	782	298	75
Ballysillan	5,485	1,544	461	1,651	231
Bellevue	7,489	2,682	556	1,728	437
Castleview	5,311	2,074	804	1,185	106
Cavehill	3,499	864	1,153	576	62
Chichester Park	10,859	3,132	1,294	2,626	113
Cliftonville	8,864	2,659	1,163	2,419	517
Cloughfern	4,678	1,525	416	1,213	69
Collinbridge	3,763	1,080	589	491	65
Coole	4,942	1,875	597	1,321	213
Crumlin	7,814	2,935	432	1,511	130
Dunanney	5,424	2,450	481	831	175
Duncairn	27,835	9,050	1,567	4,917	979
Fortwilliam	10,059	2,588	1,080	2,115	450
Glebe	2,776	1,056	664	573	121
Glengormley	4,481	1,633	347	1,216	139
Hightown	4,089	1,422	489	533	0
Legoniel	7,043	2,586	732	1,730	405
New Lodge	21,990	6,532	1,577	4,832	512
Valley	14,176	2,780	881	1,679	55
Water Works	18,591	5,976	1,986	3,888	340
Whitehouse	5,941	2,358	499	1,224	181
Woodvale	9,166	3,376	545	2,830	493

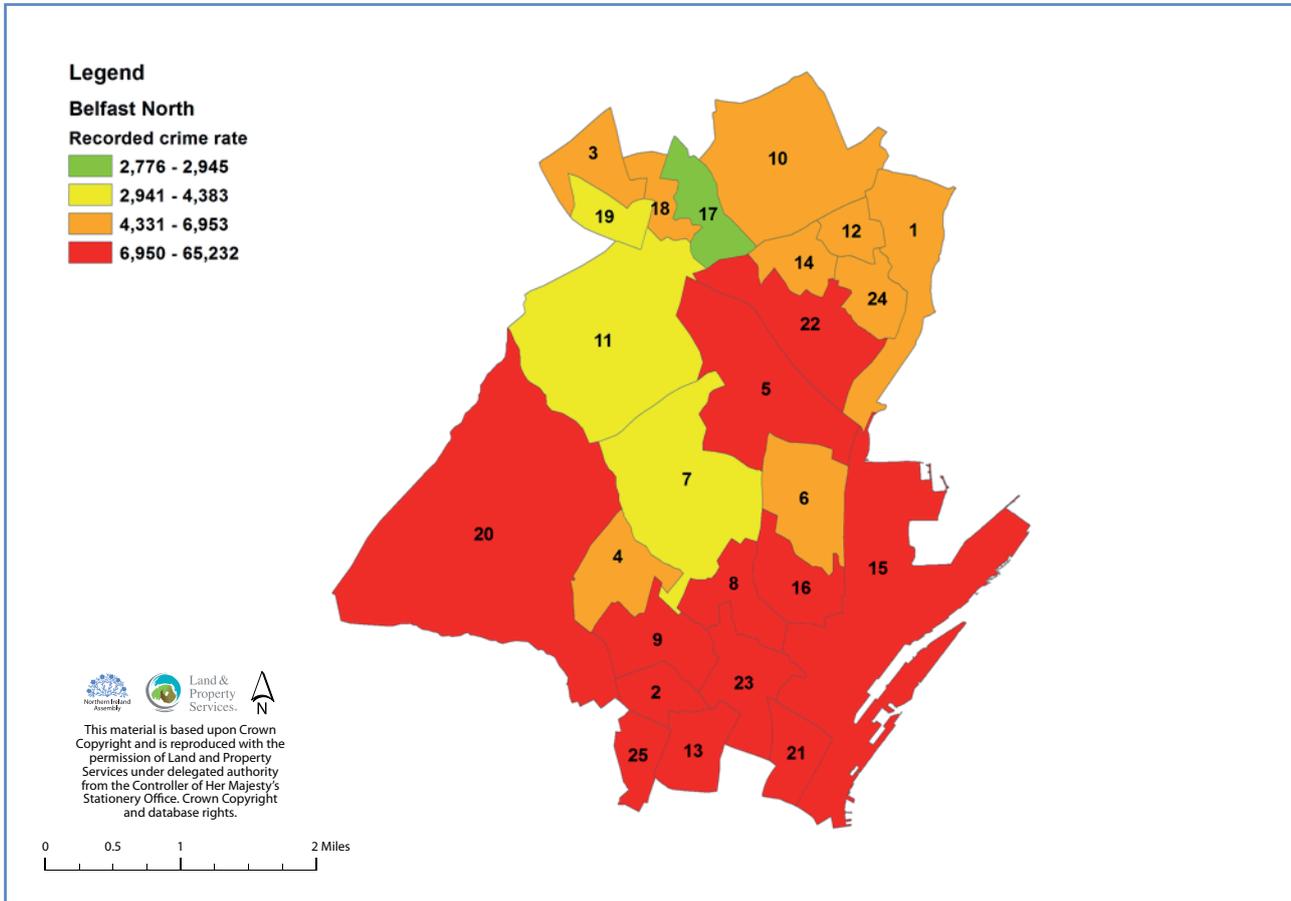
Source: NISRA, NINIS (Notifiable Offences Recorded, Police Service for Northern Ireland)

1 All crime rates were calculated per 100,000 persons using the 2013 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

2 Violence against the person includes sex offences and robbery.

3 Hate Crimes include notifiable offences that have been identified as having a defined hate motivation by the victim or any other person. They fall into three categories, namely: racist, sectarian and homophobic

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14



1	Abbey	14	Dunanney
2	Ardoyne	15	Duncairn
3	Ballyhenry	16	Fortwilliam
4	Ballysillan	17	Glebe (Newtownabbey LGD)
5	Bellevue	18	Glengormley
6	Castleview	19	Hightown
7	Cavehill	20	Legoniel
8	Chichester Park	21	New Lodge
9	Cliftonville	22	Valley (Newtownabbey LGD)
10	Cloughfern	23	Water Works
11	Collinbridge	24	Whitehouse
12	Coole	25	Woodvale
13	Crumlin (Belfast LGD)		

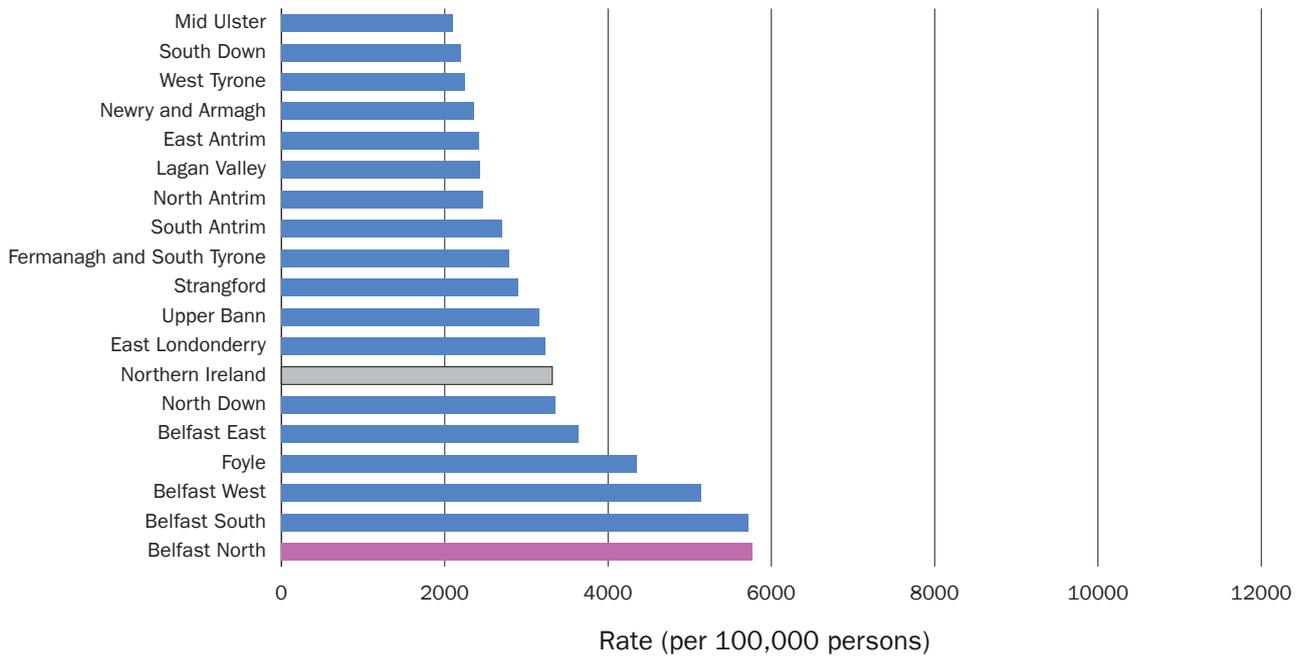
## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2013/14, there were 5,913 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Belfast North. This equates to a rate of 5,769 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Belfast North was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,318 per 100,000 persons.

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

### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2013/14



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,633	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,791	10	North Down	3,355	6
Belfast North	5,769	1	Foyle	4,357	4	South Antrim	2,699	11
Belfast South	5,721	2	Lagan Valley	2,433	13	South Down	2,201	17
Belfast West	5,141	3	Mid Ulster	2,098	18	Strangford	2,899	9
East Antrim	2,416	14	Newry and Armagh	2,353	15	Upper Bann	3,161	8
East Londonderry	3,230	7	North Antrim	2,467	12	West Tyrone	2,252	16

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

## Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour at ward level

The highest numbers of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 100,000 persons) were concentrated in the wards of Duncairn (16,827), Waterworks (12,801), and New Lodge (9,603). The lowest rates were found in Glebe (1,418), Ballysillan (2,858) and Collinbridge (2,912).

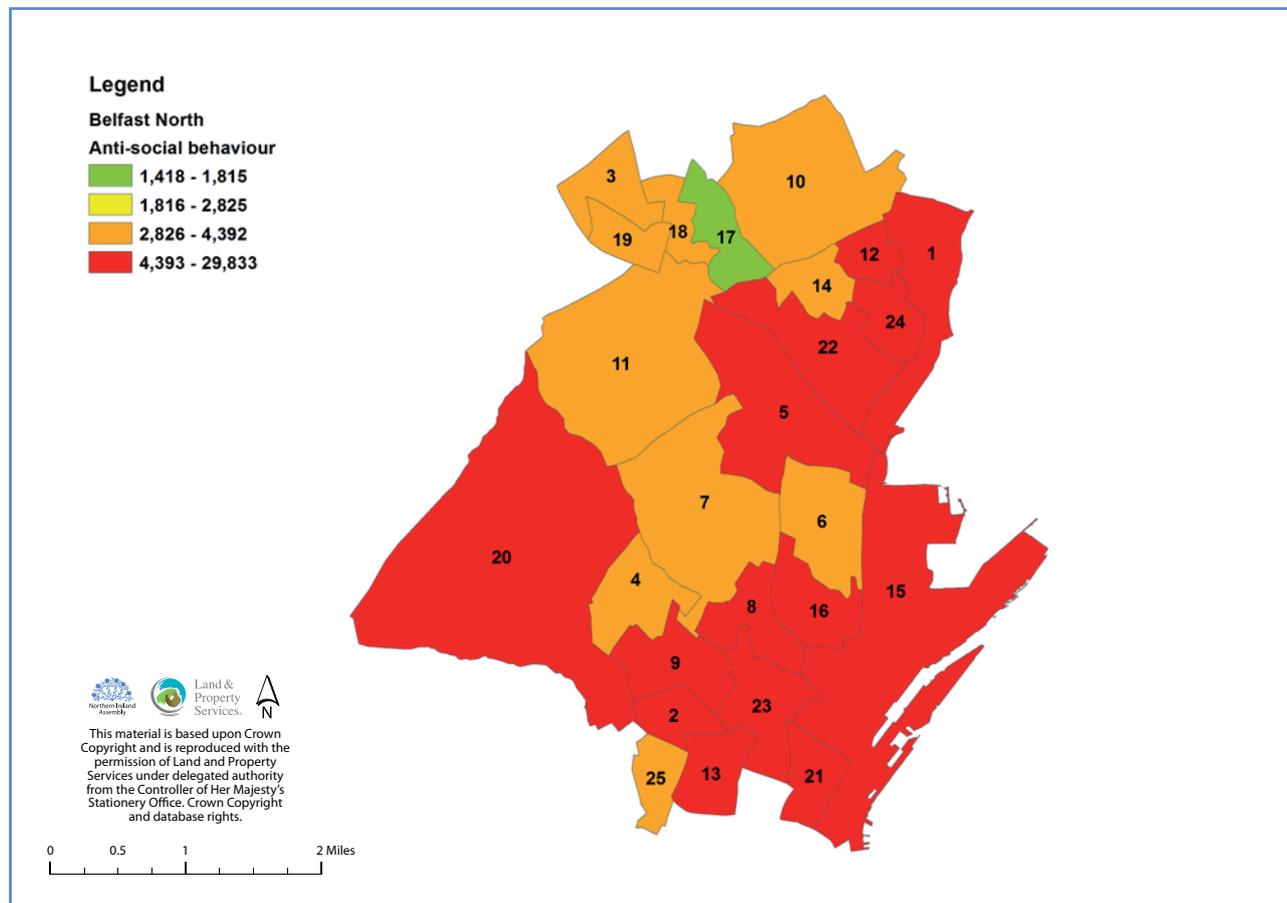
### Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	ASB Incidents <sup>1</sup>	Per 100,000 Population	Ward	ASB Incidents	Per 100,000 Population
Abbey	125	4,401	Dunanney	69	3,018
Ardoyne	268	4,551	Duncairn	859	16,827
Ballyhenry	79	2,943	Fortwilliam	226	5,086
Ballysillan	161	2,858	Glebe	47	1,418
Bellevue	239	4,748	Glengormley	114	3,960
Castleview	187	3,957	Hightown	74	3,289
Cavehill	161	3,313	Legoniel	301	4,690
Chichester Park	439	8,233	New Lodge	469	9,603
Cliftonville	347	6,408	Valley	200	5,505
Cloughfern	92	3,188	Water works	754	12,801
Collinbridge	89	2,912	Whitehouse	106	4,807
Coole	145	6,178	Woodvale	143	3,713
Crumlin	217	4,684			

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

<sup>1</sup> ASB data should be interpreted as 'calls for service' rather than as figures which reflect the true level of victimisation. As these figures only relate to those anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police (and may exclude incidents reported to other agencies, such as local councils), they only provide an indication of the true extent of reported anti-social behaviour.

Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013/14



1	Abbey	14	Dunanney
2	Ardoyne	15	Duncairn
3	Ballyhenry	16	Fortwilliam
4	Ballysillan	17	Glebe (Newtownabbey LGD)
5	Bellevue	18	Glengormley
6	Castleview	19	Hightown
7	Cavehill	20	Legoniel
8	Chichester Park	21	New Lodge
9	Cliftonville	22	Valley (Newtownabbey LGD)
10	Cloughfern	23	Water Works
11	Collinbridge	24	Whitehouse
12	Coole	25	Woodvale
13	Crumlin (Belfast LGD)		

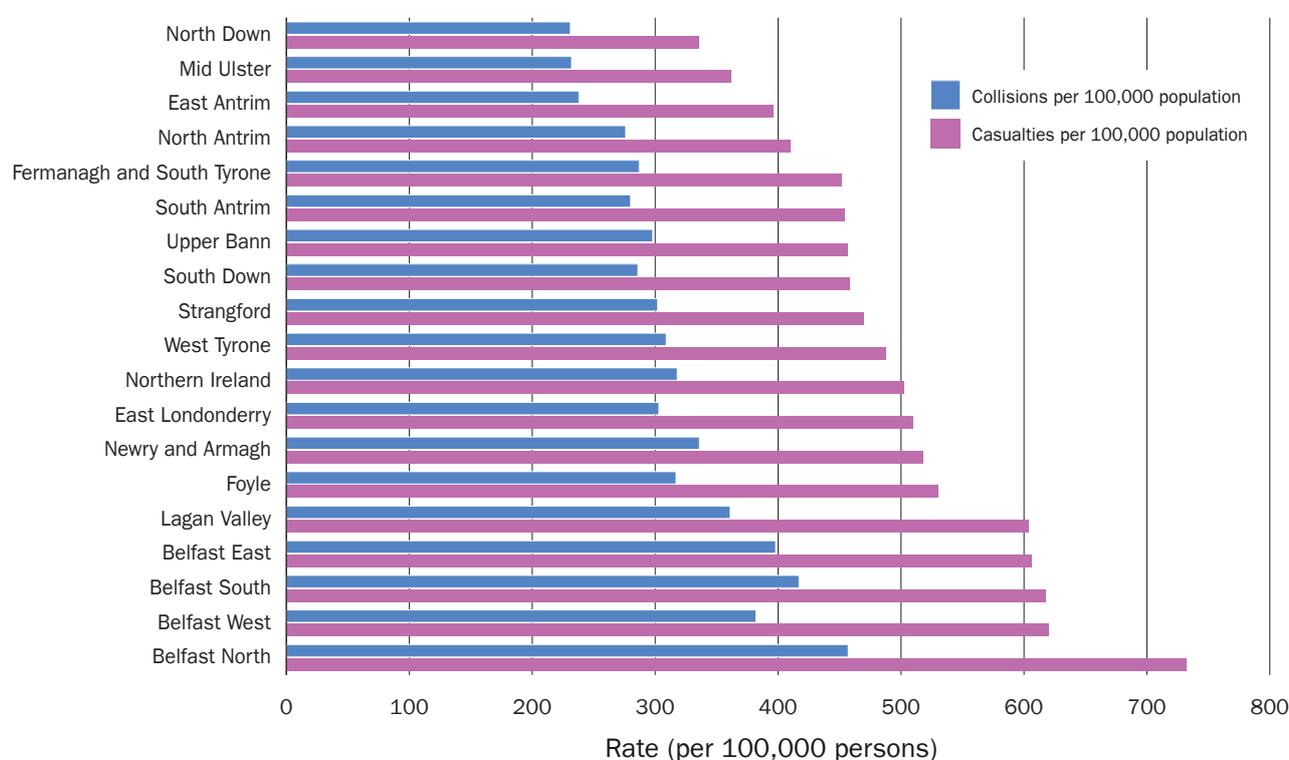
## Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2013, there were 468 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Belfast North, a collision rate of 457 per 100,000 persons. There were 750 casualties – 1 person was killed, 40 were seriously injured and 709 were slightly injured, a rate of 732 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for Belfast North was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 318 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 502 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast North had the highest collision rate.

### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2013



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	398	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	287	12	North Down	231	18
Belfast North	457	1	Foyle	317	7	South Antrim	280	14
Belfast South	417	2	Lagan Valley	361	5	South Down	286	13
Belfast West	382	4	Mid Ulster	232	17	Strangford	302	10
East Antrim	238	16	Newry and Armagh	336	6	Upper Bann	298	11
East Londonderry	303	9	North Antrim	276	15	West Tyrone	309	8

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 (2,194), New Lodge (962) and Abbey (951). The lowest rates were recorded in Crumlin (0), Glebe (0) and Valley (0).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Duncairn (3,467), New Lodge (1,679) and Abbey (1,585). The lowest rates were recorded in Valley (0), Glebe (0) and Crumlin (0).

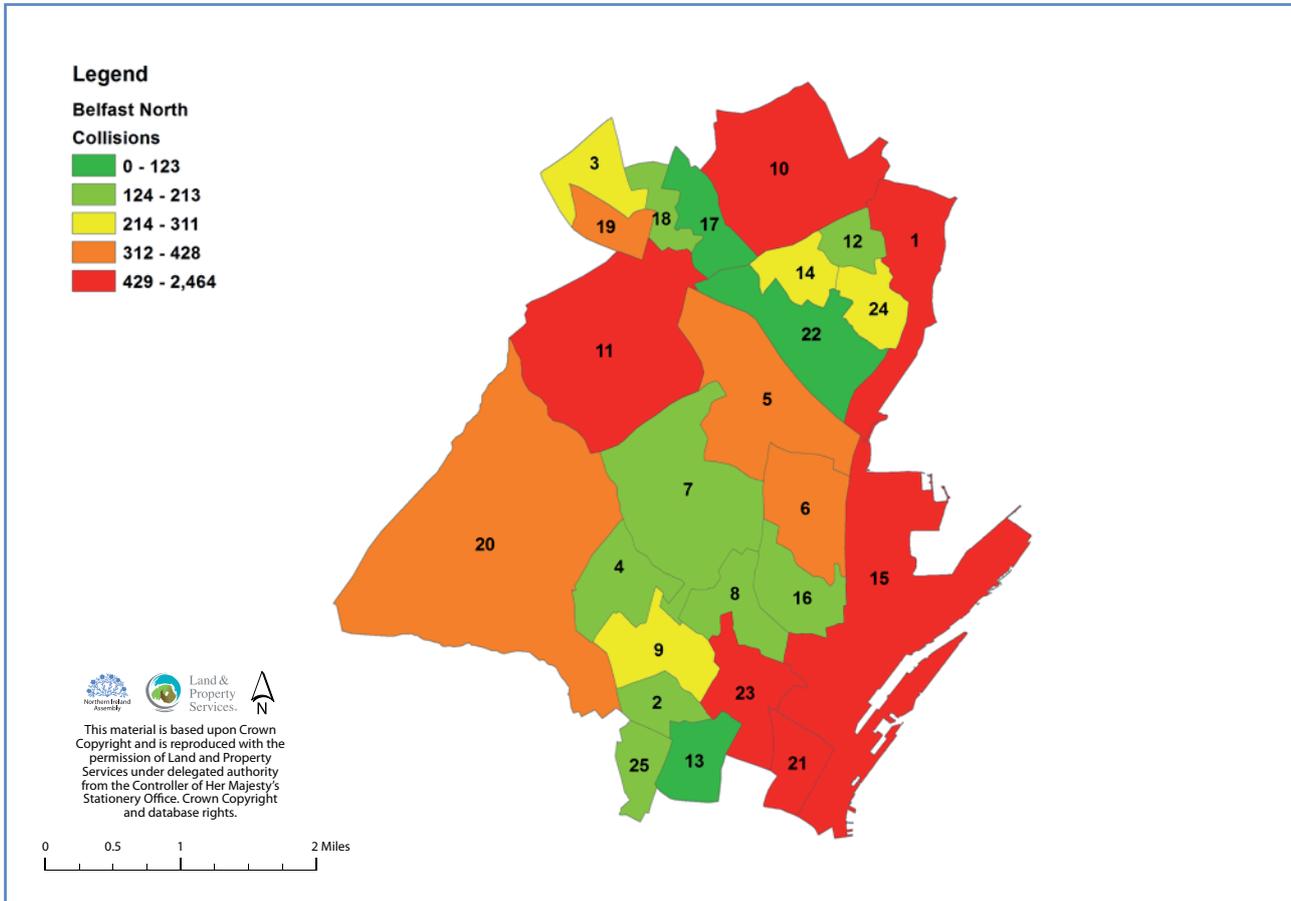
### Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) <sup>1</sup>	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Abbey	27	45	951	1,585
Ardoyne	12	28	204	476
Ballyhenry	7	12	261	447
Ballysillan	11	19	195	337
Bellevue	18	28	358	556
Castleview	17	35	360	741
Cavehill	10	14	206	288
Chichester Park	9	12	169	225
Cliftonville	16	26	296	480
Cloughfern	13	21	451	728
Collinbridge	24	36	785	1,178
Coole	5	9	213	384
Crumlin	0	0	0	0
Dunanney	6	9	263	394
Duncairn	112	177	2,194	3,467
Fortwilliam	8	10	180	225
Glebe	0	0	0	0
Glengormley	4	4	139	139
Hightown	7	10	311	444
Legoniel	20	33	312	514
New Lodge	47	82	962	1,679
Valley	0	0	0	0
Water Works	34	47	577	798
Whitehouse	5	8	227	363
Woodvale	8	9	208	234

Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

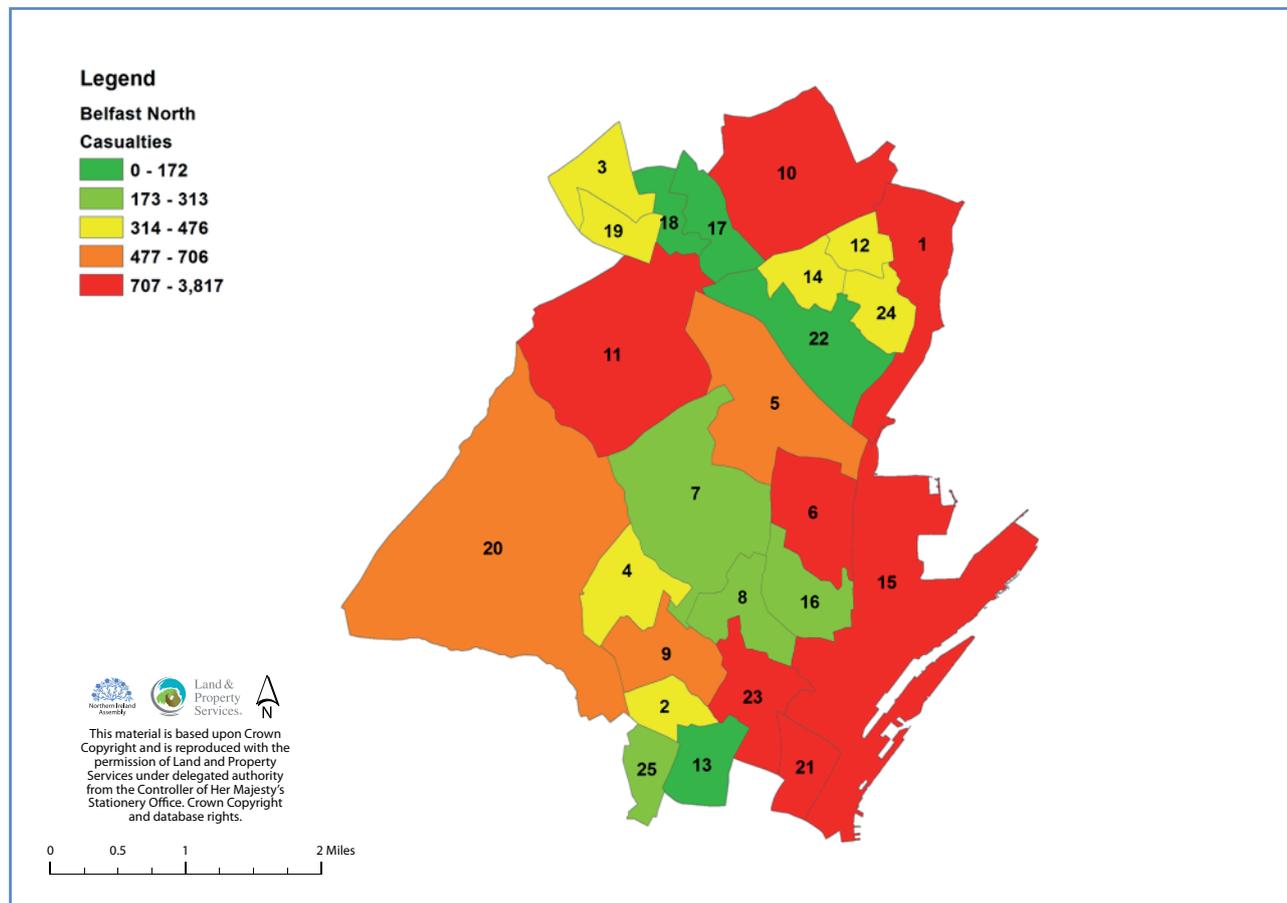
<sup>1</sup> The dataset is compiled from Collision Report Forms (CRFs) forms submitted by police officers after any road traffic collision involving death or personal injury is reported to them. The data set excludes road collisions resulting in damage only.

Road traffic collision rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013



1	Abbey	14	Dunanney
2	Ardoyne	15	Duncairn
3	Ballyhenry	16	Fortwilliam
4	Ballysillan	17	Glebe (Newtownabbey LGD)
5	Bellevue	18	Glengormley
6	Castleview	19	Hightown
7	Cavehill	20	Legoniel
8	Chichester Park	21	New Lodge
9	Cliftonville	22	Valley (Newtownabbey LGD)
10	Cloughfern	23	Water Works
11	Collinbridge	24	Whitehouse
12	Coole	25	Woodvale
13	Crumlin (Belfast LGD)		

Road traffic casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2013



1	Abbey	14	Dunanney
2	Ardoyne	15	Duncairn
3	Ballyhenry	16	Fortwilliam
4	Ballysillan	17	Glebe (Newtownabbey LGD)
5	Bellevue	18	Glengormley
6	Castleview	19	Hightown
7	Cavehill	20	Legoniel
8	Chichester Park	21	New Lodge
9	Cliftonville	22	Valley (Newtownabbey LGD)
10	Cloughfern	23	Water Works
11	Collinbridge	24	Whitehouse
12	Coole	25	Woodvale
13	Crumlin (Belfast LGD)		

## Notes

### Demographic Profile

The latest 2013 population estimates were published on 26 June 2014. The estimates for the large geographical areas were created from aggregating small area population estimates of their constituent electoral wards and sub-divisions of wards. Mid-year population estimates are created using multiple data sources: Census, births & deaths registrations, and health cards (for migration estimates). The geographical quality of each data source is very good; the vast majority of records can be allocated to the exact location of residence using the POINTER database, the remainder based on the postcode of residence.

### 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 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, or 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 (e.g. 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.

### 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 2014. 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 2014. 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 2014. Proportions calculated using latest available mid-year estimates.

### Children in Low Income Families

Children in Low Income Families is a snapshot of data on 31st August 2012. Percentage of Children in low income families: 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 2013 represents the financial year 2013/14.

### 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.







This document has been produced by Research and Information Service (RaISe) for the benefit of Assembly members and their staff.

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