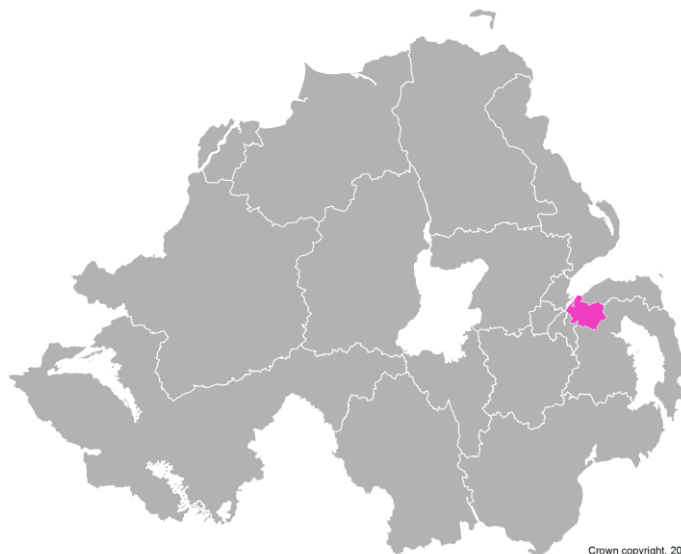




Northern Ireland
Assembly

Constituency Profile

Belfast East – June 2016



Crown copyright, 2016

About this Report

Welcome to the June 2016 Constituency Profile for Belfast East. This profile has been produced by the Northern Ireland Assembly's Research and Information Service (RaISe) to support the work of Members.

The report includes a demographic profile of Belfast East and indicators of Health, Education, Employment, Business, Low Income, Crime and Traffic and Travel.

For each indicator, this profile presents:

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

For a number of indicators, ward level data¹ is provided demonstrating similarities and differences within the constituency.

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

Constituency Profiles are also available for each of the other 17 Constituencies in Northern Ireland and can be accessed via the Northern Ireland Assembly website.

<http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/assembly-business/research-and-information-service-raise/>

The data used to produce this report has been obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency's Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS). To access the full range of information available on NINIS, please visit:

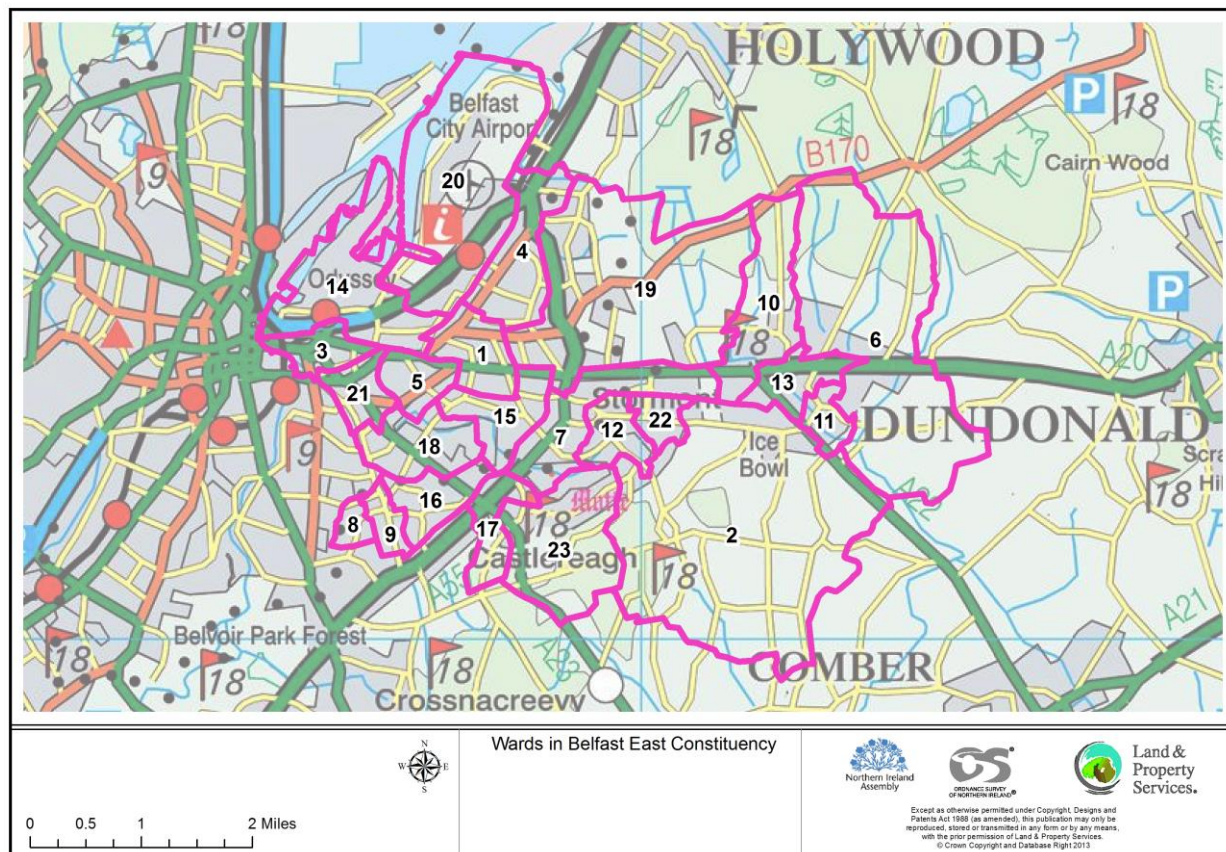
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/>

Please note that the figures contained in this report may not be comparable with those in previous Constituency Profiles as figures are sometimes revised and as more up-to-date mid-year estimates are published. Where appropriate, rates have been calculated using the most up-to-date mid-year estimates that correspond with the data.

This report uses the names of the former Departments which were in place at the time.

¹ Ward data is based on the 1993 ward boundaries

This report presents a statistical profile of the constituency of Belfast East which comprises the wards shown below.



1	Ballyhackamore	13	Graham's Bridge
2	Ballyhanwood	14	Island
3	Ballymacarrett	15	Knock
4	Belmont	16	Lisnasharragh
5	Bloomfield (Belfast LGD)	17	Lower Braniel
6	Carrowreagh	18	Orangefield
7	Cherryvalley	19	Stormont
8	Cregagh	20	Sydenham
9	Downshire	21	The Mount
10	Dundonald	22	Tullycarnet
11	Enler	23	Upper Braniel
12	Gilnahirk		

Table of Contents

Summary Profile of Belfast East	5
Demographic profile – age and gender	8
Demographic profile – population pyramid	9
Health – Life expectancy of males	10
Health – Life expectancy of females	11
Health – Standardised mortality rate for cancer	12
Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease	13
Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease	14
Health – Cancer incidence rate	15
Health - Births to teenage mothers	16
Health - Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)	17
Education – Qualifications of School Leavers	18
Education – Participation in Further Education	19
Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level	20
Education – Participation in Higher Education	22
Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level	23
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies	25
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count	26
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count at ward level	27
Businesses – InvestNI Investment	29
Low income – People claiming benefits	30
Low income – People claiming benefits at ward level	31
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	33
Low income – People claiming Income Support	34
Low income – People claiming Income Support at ward level	35
Low income – People claiming housing benefit	37
Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level	38
Low income – Children living in low income families	40
Low income – Children living in low income families at ward level	41
Crime – Overall crime rate	43
Crime – Rates of specific types of crime	44
Crime – Motivation	45
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour	46
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties	47
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties at ward level	48

Notes

52

Summary Profile of Belfast East

This section summarises the key statistics presented in this Profile for the constituency of Belfast East. For each indicator, the latest available information has been provided along with figures for the previous year or period 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 East has an older population when compared to Northern Ireland as a whole. This will have an impact on indicators such as health outcome. Secondly, many of the indicators, such as those around low income, reflect levels of deprivation in the constituency. Two of the 23 wards in Belfast East (The Mount and Ballymacarrett) are ranked in the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, based on the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010.²

Please note: These figures may differ slightly from those contained in previous Constituency Profiles due to updates or revisions. Figures correct as of 19/05/2016.

Demographic Profile

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Population Size (no.)	93,941	93,074	0.9%	1,840,498	1,829,725	0.6%

Health

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2011-13	2010-12	Change	2011-13	2010-12	Change
Male life expectancy (years)	77.5	76.9	0.6	78.1	77.7	0.4
Female life expectancy (years)	81.5	81.0	0.5	82.4	82.1	0.3
Indicator	2008-12	2007-11	Change	2008-12	2007-11	Change
Cancer death rate, per 100,000 persons	316	327	-11	292	293	-1
Circulatory death rate, per 100,000 persons	359	375	-16	334	355	-21
Respiratory death rate, per 100,000 persons	182	185	-3	156	160	-4
Indicator	2006-12	2005-11	Change	2006-12	2005-11	Change
Cancer incidence rate excluding non-melanoma skin cancer per 100,000 persons	574	577	-3	567	560	7
Indicator	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers (%)	4.2	4.2	0.0	3.4	3.9	-0.4

² NISRA, NIMDM 2010, http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm_2010.htm

Education

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2013/14	2012/13	Change	2013/14	2012/13	Change
Proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent	76.6	69.1	7.6	78.6	78.5	0.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Further Education	8.0	9.4	-1.4	9.7	10.8	-1.1
Proportion of the population age 16+ participating in Higher Education	3.9	3.9	0.0	4.4	4.5	-0.1

Employment

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
No. of confirmed redundancies	220	82	138	2,136	2,129	7
Unemployment claimant count (%)	4.6	5.2	-0.5	4.6	5.4	-0.8

Business

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
InvestNI assistance (£m)	13.1	25.4	-12.3	193.2	211.6	-18.4

Low income

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming benefits at February (%)	37.7	38.4	-0.7	38.4	38.6	-0.2
Proportion of people aged 16+ claiming housing benefit at June (%)	12.0	12.1	-0.1	11.2	11.2	0.0
Employment and support allowance claimants (%)	9.4	7.8	1.6	9.9	8.2	1.7
Proportion of working age people claiming income support at February (%)	3.0	3.7	-0.7	3.3	3.9	-0.6
Indicator	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in low income families at August (%)	20.9	20.8	0.1	21.6	21.5	0.1

Crime

Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2013/14	2012/13	Change	2013/14	2012/13	Change
Overall recorded crime rate per 100,000 persons	6,562	6,415	147	5,709	5,615	94
Anti-social behaviour incidents per 100,000 persons	3,249	3,633	-284	3,313	3,318	-5

Traffic and Travel

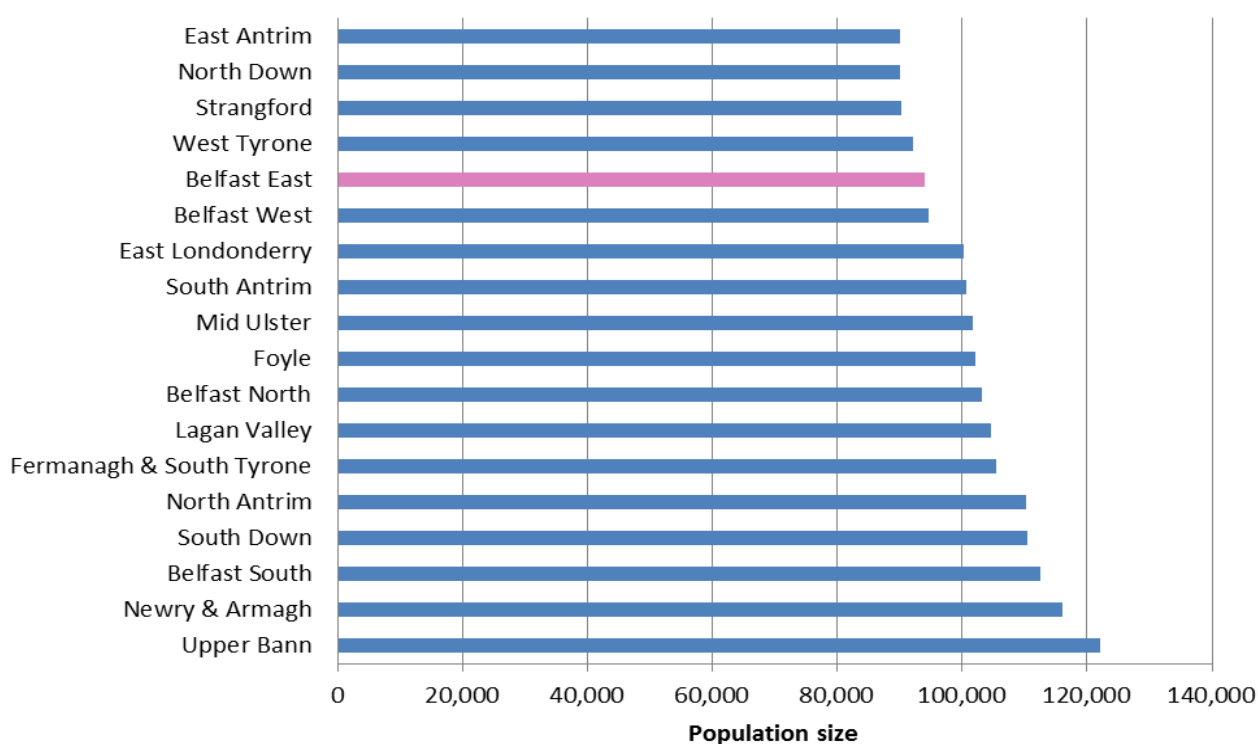
Indicator	Belfast East			Northern Ireland		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Road traffic collisions per 100,000 persons	317	398	-80	331	318	13
Road traffic casualties per 100,000 persons	464	606	-142	510	502	8

Demographic profile – age and gender

As at June 2014, there were 93,941 persons living in Belfast East – 5.1% of the Northern Ireland population. The constituency of Belfast East had the fifth lowest population. The population of Belfast East increased by 0.9% since June 2013.

Overall, 18.7% of the Belfast East population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons made up 17.3% of the Belfast East population, higher than the Northern Ireland average of 15.5%.

Mid-year population estimate by constituency, June 2014



Mid-year population estimates by age and gender, June 2014

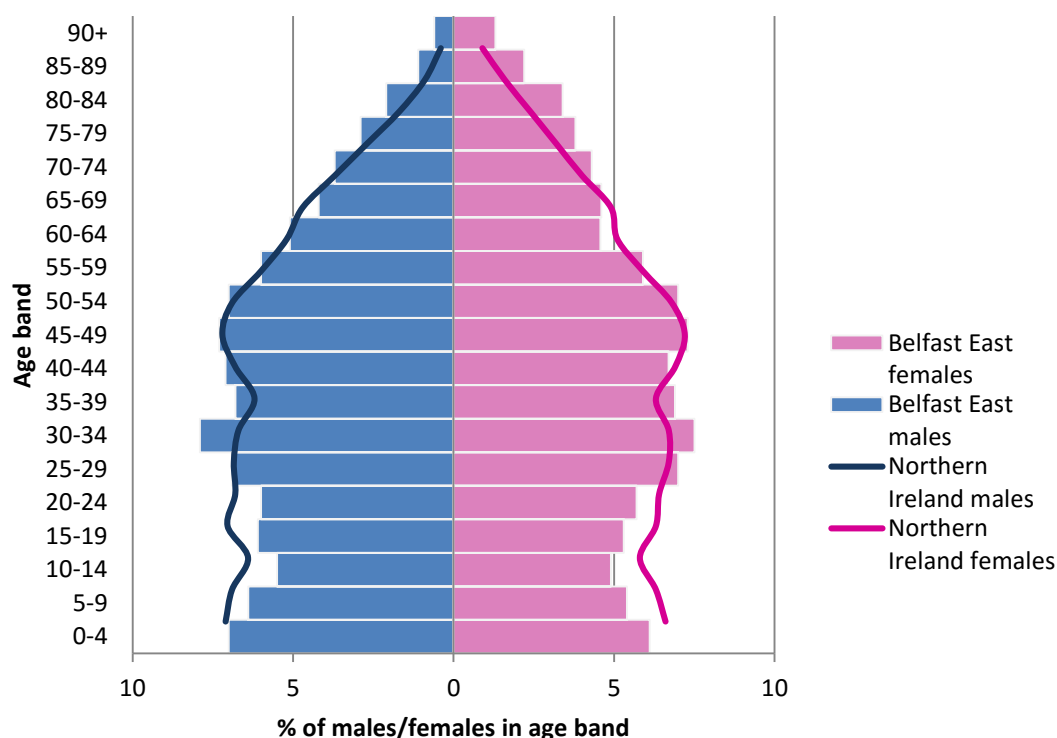
	Aged 0-15 years		Aged 16-64 years		Aged 65+		All ages
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Males	9,027	20.0	29,398	65.2	6,638	14.7	45,063
Females	8,580	17.6	30,714	62.8	9,584	19.6	48,878
Persons	17,607	18.7	60,112	64.0	16,222	17.3	93,941

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

Demographic profile – population pyramid

The population pyramid below illustrates in detail that Belfast East has a lower proportion of children and a higher proportion of older people when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

Population pyramid for Belfast East compared to Northern Ireland, June 2014



Age Group	Belfast East		Northern Ireland		Age Group	Belfast East		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	7.0	6.1	7.1	6.6	50-54	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8
5-9	6.4	5.4	6.9	6.3	55-59	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9
10-14	5.5	4.9	6.4	5.8	60-64	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.1
15-19	6.1	5.3	7.0	6.3	65-69	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.9
20-24	6.0	5.7	6.8	6.4	70-74	3.7	4.3	3.7	4.0
25-29	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.7	75-79	2.9	3.8	2.7	3.2
30-34	7.9	7.5	6.7	6.7	80-84	2.1	3.4	1.7	2.4
35-39	6.8	6.9	6.2	6.3	85-89	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.6
40-44	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.9	90+	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.9
45-49	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2					

Source: NISRA, Mid-year population estimates

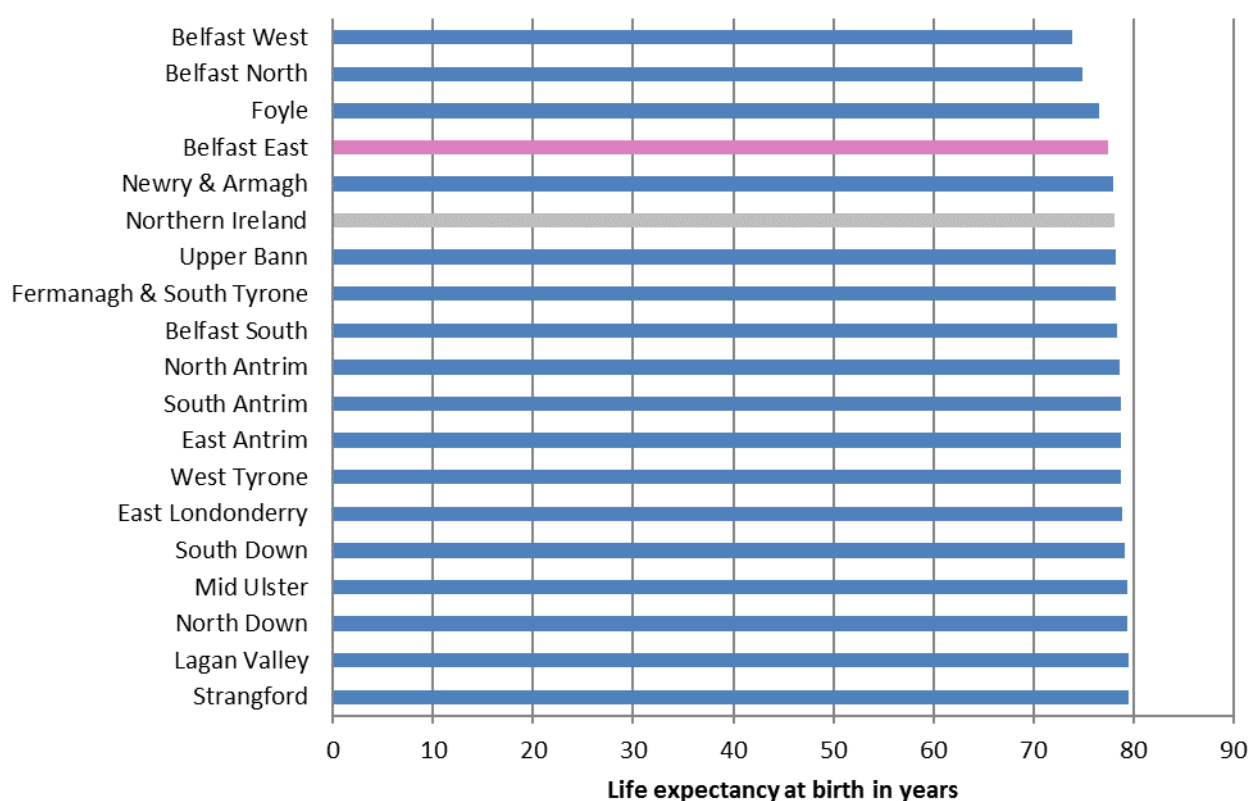
Health – Life expectancy of males

Life expectancy at birth for males born between 2011 and 2013 in Belfast East is estimated to be 77.5 years on average.

This is lower than the Northern Ireland male average of 78.1 years.

The constituency of Belfast East has the fourth lowest male life expectancy.

Life expectancy of males born between 2011 and 2013



	Life exp.	Rank		%	Life exp.		%	Life exp.
Belfast East	77.5	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	78.2	Joint 12	North Down	79.3	Joint 3
Belfast North	74.9	17	Foyle	76.5	16	South Antrim	78.7	Joint 8
Belfast South	78.4	11	Lagan Valley	79.5	Joint 1	South Down	79.1	5
Belfast West	73.9	18	Mid Ulster	79.3	Joint 3	Strangford	79.5	Joint 1
East Antrim	78.7	Joint 8	Newry and Armagh	78.0	14	Upper Bann	78.2	Joint 12
East Londonderry	78.8	Joint 6	North Antrim	78.6	Joint 8	West Tyrone	78.8	Joint 6

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

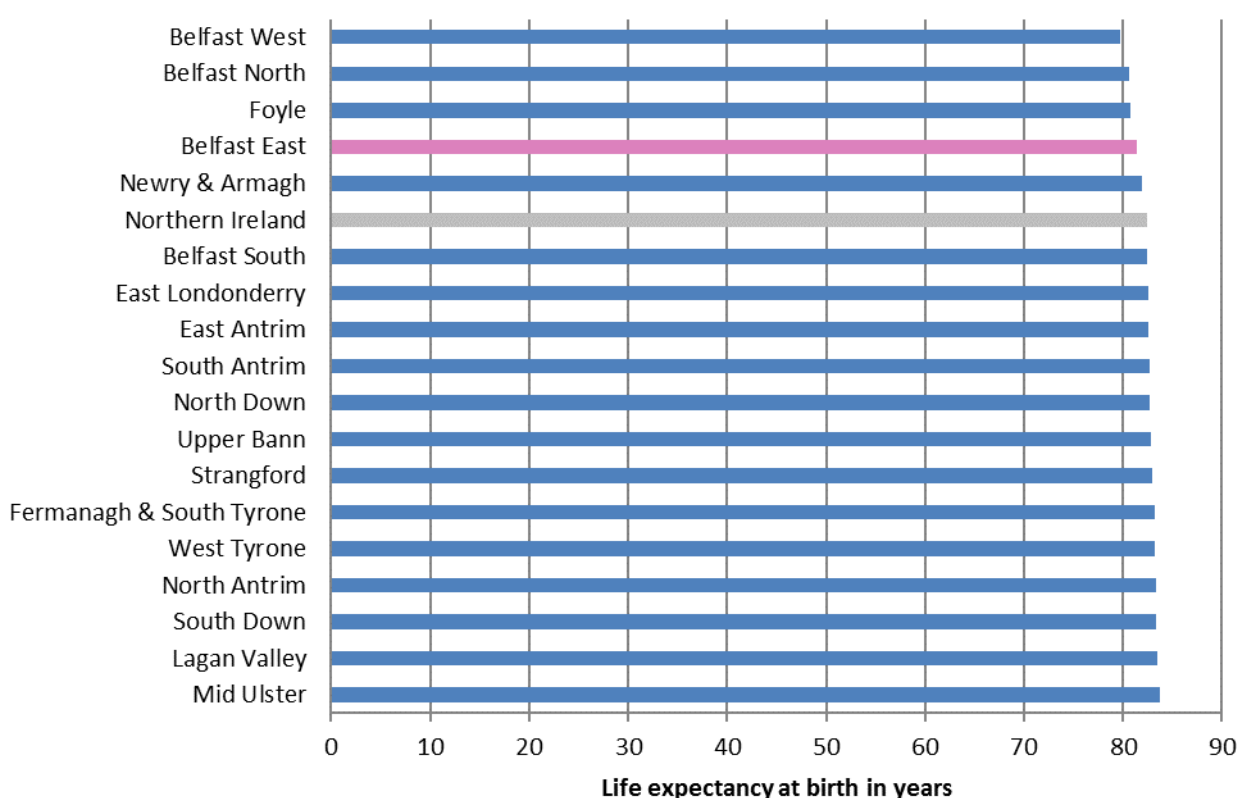
Health – Life expectancy of females

Life expectancy at birth for females born between 2011 and 2013 in Belfast East is estimated to be 81.5 years.

This is lower than the Northern Ireland female average of 82.4 years.

The constituency of Belfast East has the fourth lowest female life expectancy.

Life expectancy of females born between 2011 and 2013



	Life exp.	Rank		%	Life exp.		%	Life exp.
Belfast East	81.5	15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	83.2	6	North Down	82.7	Joint 9
Belfast North	80.7	Joint 16	Foyle	80.7	Joint 16	South Antrim	82.7	Joint 9
Belfast South	82.4	13	Lagan Valley	83.5	2	South Down	83.4	Joint 3
Belfast West	79.8	18	Mid Ulster	83.8	1	Strangford	83.0	7
East Antrim	82.6	11	Newry and Armagh	81.9	14	Upper Bann	82.8	8
East Londonderry	82.5	12	North Antrim	83.4	Joint 3	West Tyrone	83.3	5

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

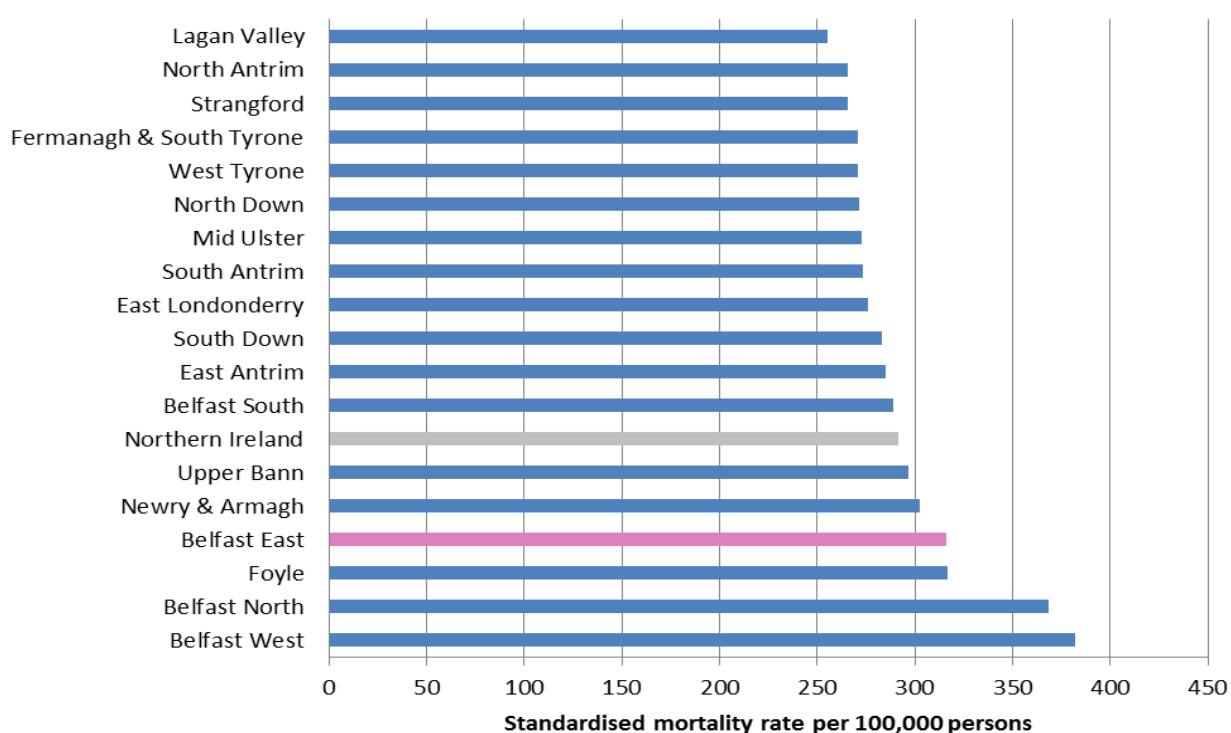
Health – Standardised mortality rate for cancer

The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2008-2012) in Belfast East was 316 per 100,000 persons – 415 for males and 255 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2008-2012) in Belfast East was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 292 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East had the fourth highest age standardised mortality rate due to cancer (2008-2012).

Age standardised cancer mortality rate per 100,000 persons, 2008-2012



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	316	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	271	15	North Down	271	13
Belfast North	369	2	Foyle	317	3	South Antrim	273	11
Belfast South	289	7	Lagan Valley	255	18	South Down	283	9
Belfast West	382	1	Mid Ulster	273	12	Strangford	266	16
East Antrim	285	8	Newry and Armagh	302	5	Upper Bann	297	6
East Londonderry	276	10	North Antrim	266	17	West Tyrone	271	14

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

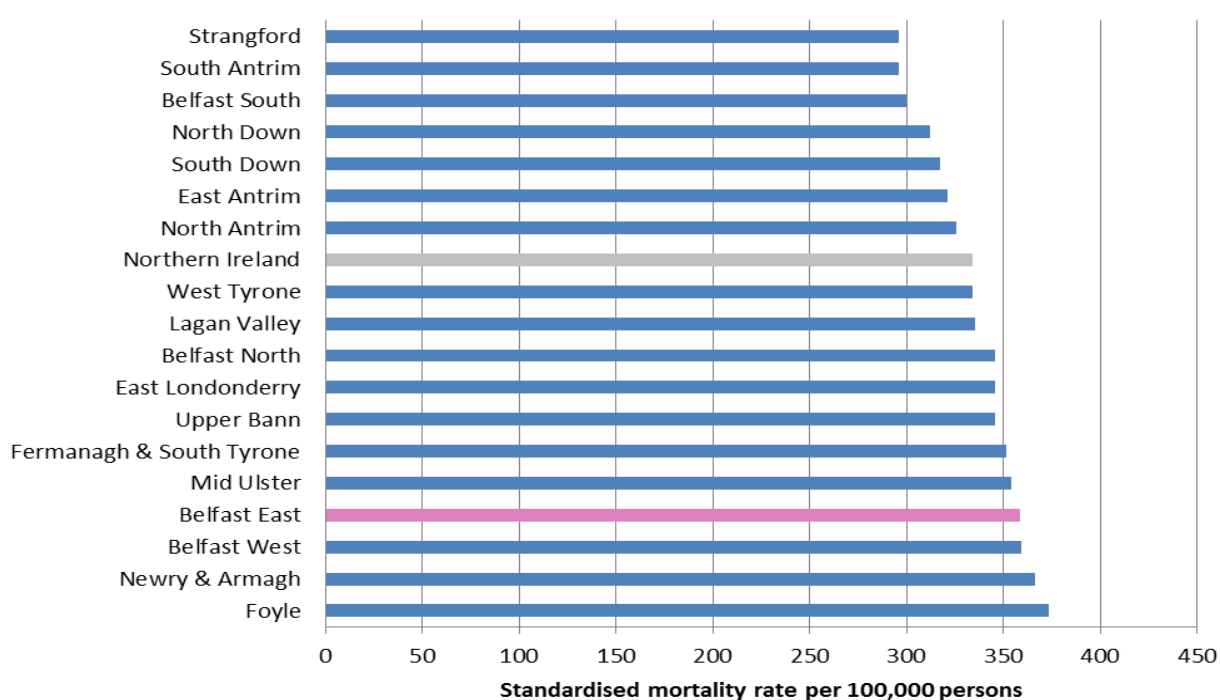
Health – Standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2008-2012) in Belfast East was 359 per 100,000 persons – 431 for males and 310 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2008-2012) in Belfast East was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 334 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East had the fourth highest age standardised mortality rate due to circulatory disease (2008-2012).

Age standardised circulatory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons, 2008-2012



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	359	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	352	6	North Down	312	15
Belfast North	345	9	Foyle	374	1	South Antrim	296	17
Belfast South	300	16	Lagan Valley	336	10	South Down	317	14
Belfast West	359	3	Mid Ulster	354	5	Strangford	296	18
East Antrim	321	13	Newry and Armagh	366	2	Upper Bann	346	7
East Londonderry	346	8	North Antrim	326	12	West Tyrone	334	11

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

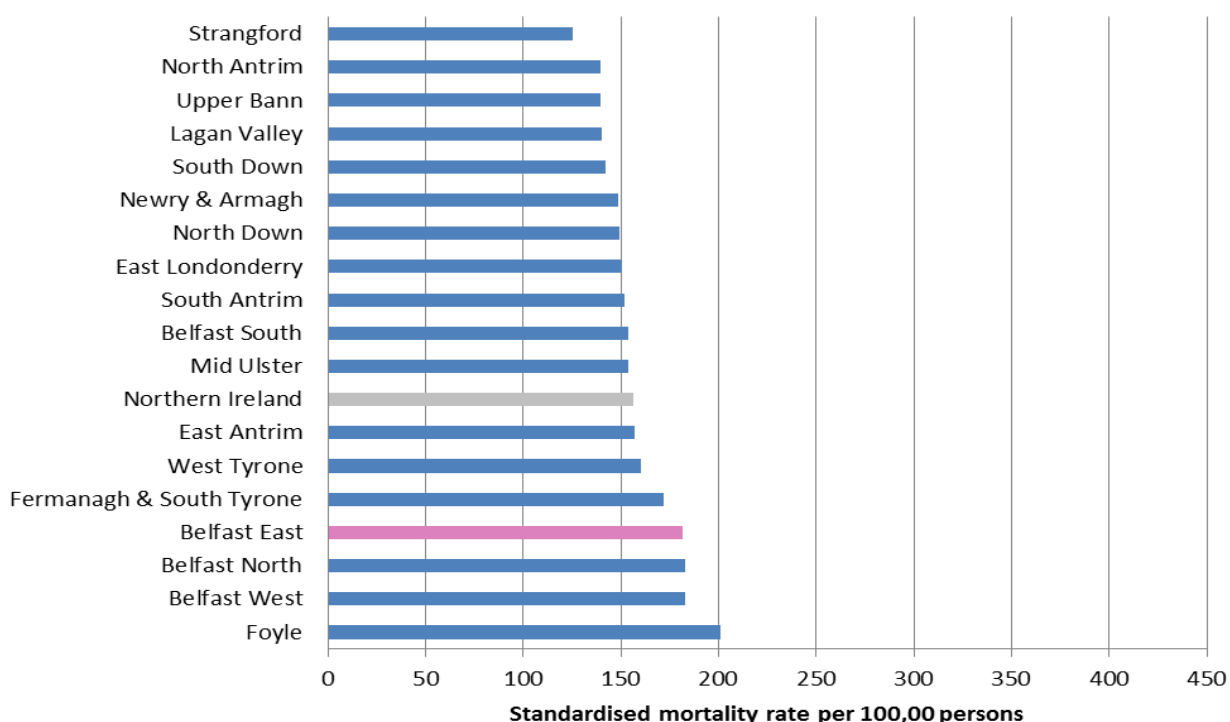
Health – Standardised mortality rate for respiratory disease

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2008-2012) in Belfast East was 182 per 100,000 persons – 245 for males and 151 for females.

The age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2008-2012) in Belfast East was higher than the Northern Ireland rate of 156 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East had the fourth highest age standardised mortality rate due to respiratory disease (2008-2012).

Age standardised respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000 persons, 2008-2012



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	182	4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	172	5	North Down	149	12
Belfast North	183	3	Foyle	201	1	South Antrim	152	10
Belfast South	154	9	Lagan Valley	140	15	South Down	142	14
Belfast West	183	2	Mid Ulster	154	8	Strangford	125	18
East Antrim	157	7	Newry and Armagh	149	13	Upper Bann	139	16
East Londonderry	151	11	North Antrim	139	17	West Tyrone	160	6

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

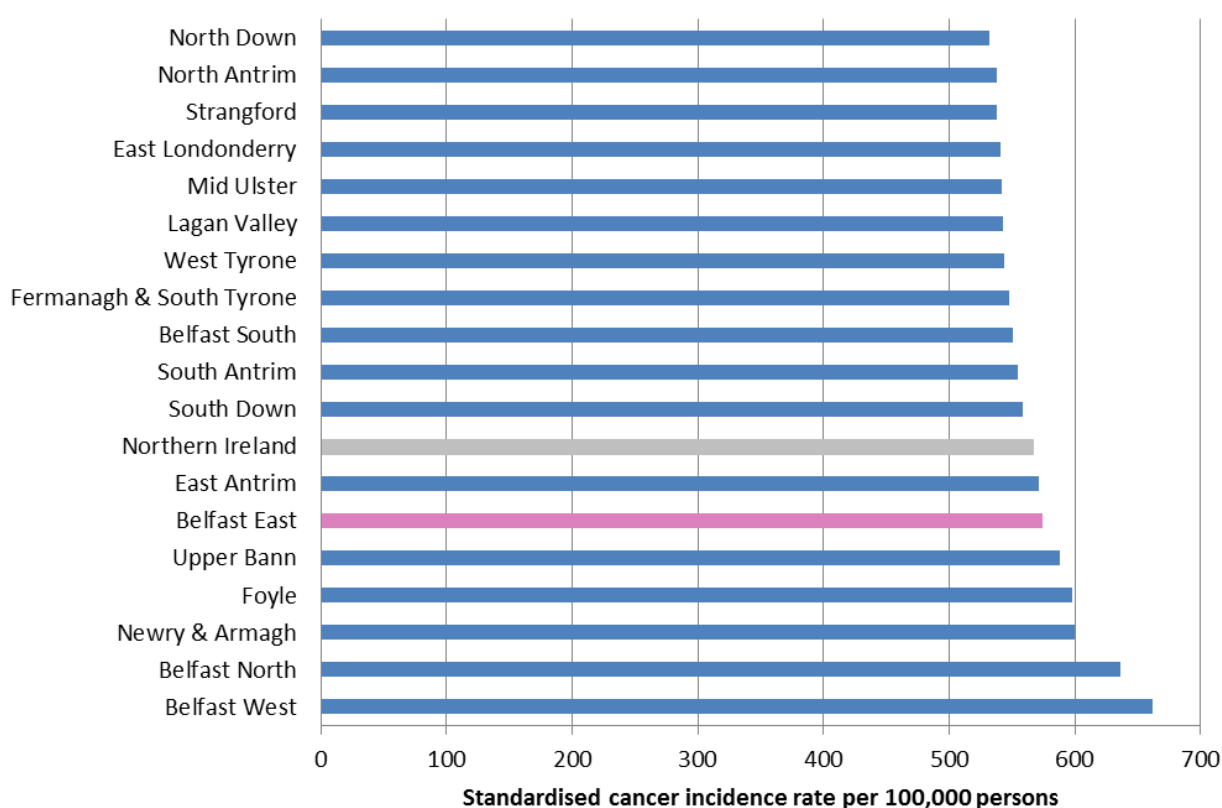
Health – Cancer incidence rate

The standardised cancer incidence rate for Belfast East for the period 2006-2012 was 574 per 100,000 persons (672 for males compared to 517 for females).

The standardised cancer incidence rate was higher for Belfast East than the Northern Ireland rate of 567 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East had the sixth highest standardised cancer incidence rate.

Standardised cancer incidence rate, 2006-2012



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	574	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	547	11	North Down	532	18
Belfast North	636	2	Foyle	598	4	South Antrim	555	9
Belfast South	551	10	Lagan Valley	543	13	South Down	559	8
Belfast West	662	1	Mid Ulster	542	14	Strangford	538	Joint 16
East Antrim	571	7	Newry and Armagh	600	3	Upper Bann	588	5
East Londonderry	541	15	North Antrim	538	Joint 16	West Tyrone	544	12

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

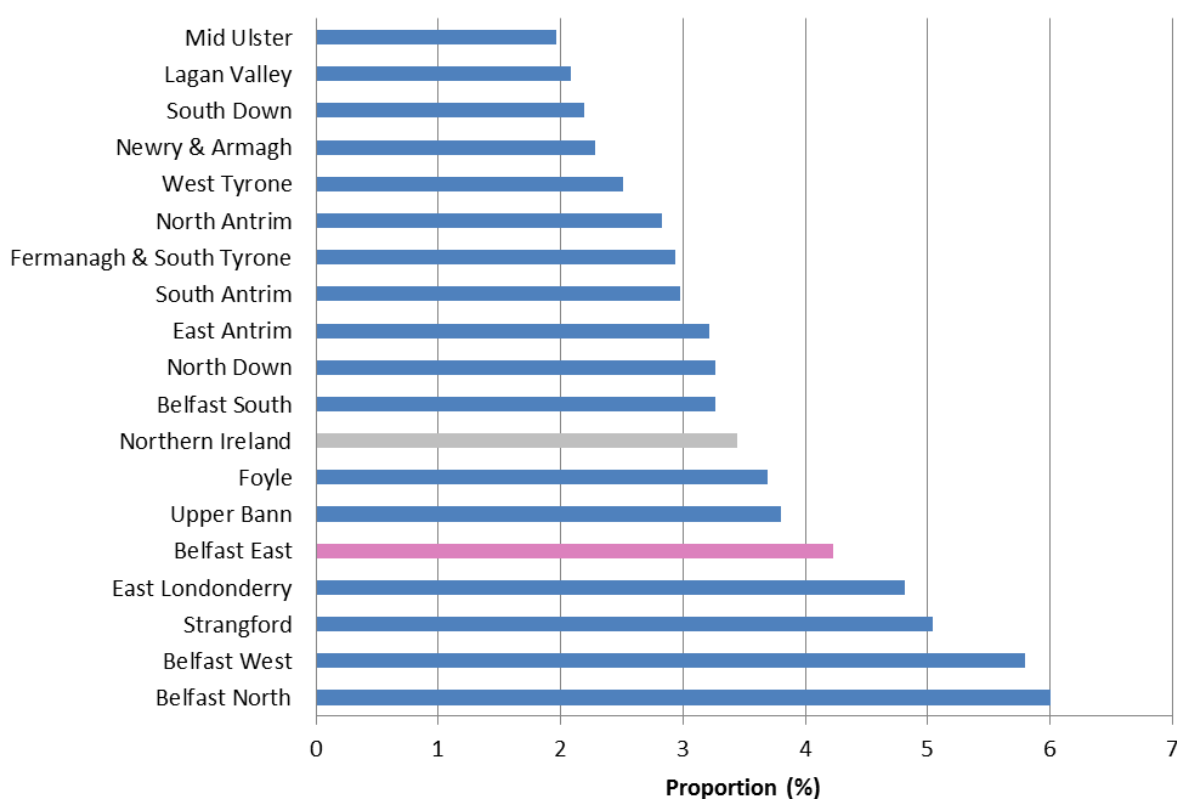
Health - Births to teenage mothers

In 2014, there were 52 births to teenage mothers in Belfast East. Births to teenage mothers accounted for 4.2% of all births in the constituency in that year.

A higher proportion of births were to teenage mothers in Belfast East in 2014 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.4%.

The constituency of Belfast East had the fifth highest proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers.

Proportion of all births which were to teenage mothers, 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.2	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.9	12	North Down	3.3	Joint 8
Belfast North	6.0	1	Foyle	3.7	7	South Antrim	3.0	11
Belfast South	3.3	Joint 8	Lagan Valley	2.1	17	South Down	2.2	16
Belfast West	5.8	2	Mid Ulster	2.0	18	Strangford	5.0	3
East Antrim	3.2	10	Newry and Armagh	2.3	15	Upper Bann	3.8	6
East Londonderry	4.8	4	North Antrim	2.8	13	West Tyrone	2.5	14

Source: NISRA, NINIS (General Register Office)

Health - Disease prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework)

As at 31 March 2015, the greatest differences, where prevalence rates per 1,000 patients were higher in Belfast East than the Northern Ireland average, were for coronary heart disease and diabetes mellitus.

There was a lower prevalence rates per 1,000 patients of obesity and learning disabilities in Belfast East when compared to all of Northern Ireland.

Disease Prevalence per 1,000 patients as reported through Quality Outcome Framework, 2015

	Belfast East patients		Northern Ireland patients	
	No.	Prevalence	No.	Prevalence
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	4,714	44	74,395	38
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	819	8	15,142	8
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	220	2	3,806	2
Patients on the Stroke Register	2,193	20	35,100	18
Patients on the Hypertension Register	14,244	132	255,386	132
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	2,233	21	36,988	19
Patients on the Cancer Register	2,315	21	39,461	20
Patients on the Mental Health Register	1,121	10	16,696	9
Patients on the Asthma Register	6,541	60	116,817	60
Patients on the Dementia Register	930	9	13,221	7
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	1,818	17	30,758	16
Patients on the Peripheral Arterial Disease Register	786	7	13,679	7
Patients on the Obesity Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	9,127	103	168,964	109
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register (prevalence based on those aged 17+)	5,270	60	84,836	56
Patients on the Epilepsy Register (prevalence based on those aged 18+)	944	11	15,649	10
Patients on the Learning Disabilities Register (prevalence based on those aged 18+)	598	7	12,548	8
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register (prevalence based on those aged 50+)	352	9	4,627	7
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register (prevalence based on those aged 16+)	705	8	11,552	7

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

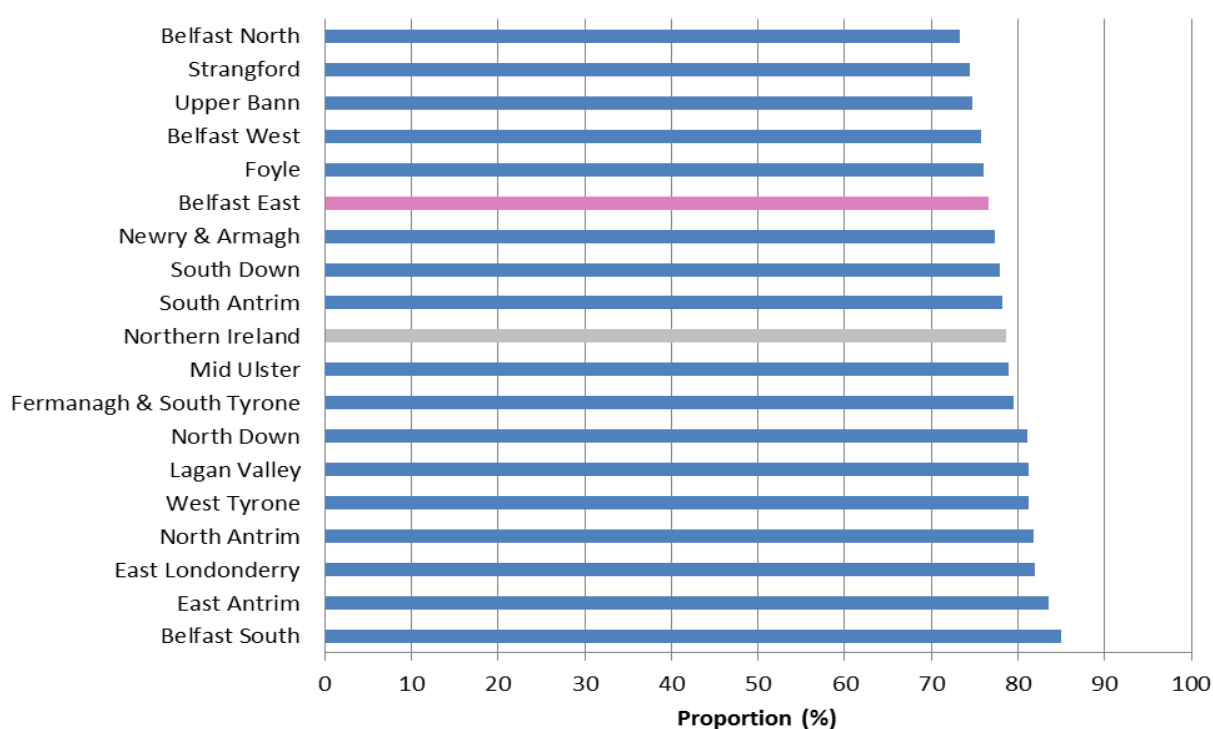
Education – Qualifications of School Leavers

In 2013/14, 873 young people left post primary education in Belfast East. Of these, 669 (76.6%) achieved at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent, 574 of which (65.8% of all school leavers) included English and Maths. In total, 484³ school leavers (55.4%) achieved two or more A-levels or equivalent.

A lower proportion of Belfast East pupils left post primary school with at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 78.6%.

Belfast East had the sixth 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, 2013/14



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	76.6	13	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	79.6	8	North Down	81.0	7
Belfast North	73.3	18	Foyle	76.0	14	South Antrim	78.2	10
Belfast South	84.9	1	Lagan Valley	81.2	Joint 5	South Down	77.9	11
Belfast West	75.7	15	Mid Ulster	78.9	9	Strangford	74.4	17
East Antrim	83.5	2	Newry and Armagh	77.3	12	Upper Bann	74.7	16
East Londonderry	81.9	3	North Antrim	81.8	4	West Tyrone	81.2	Joint 5

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Department of Education)

³ Please note that these pupils are included in the number achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent

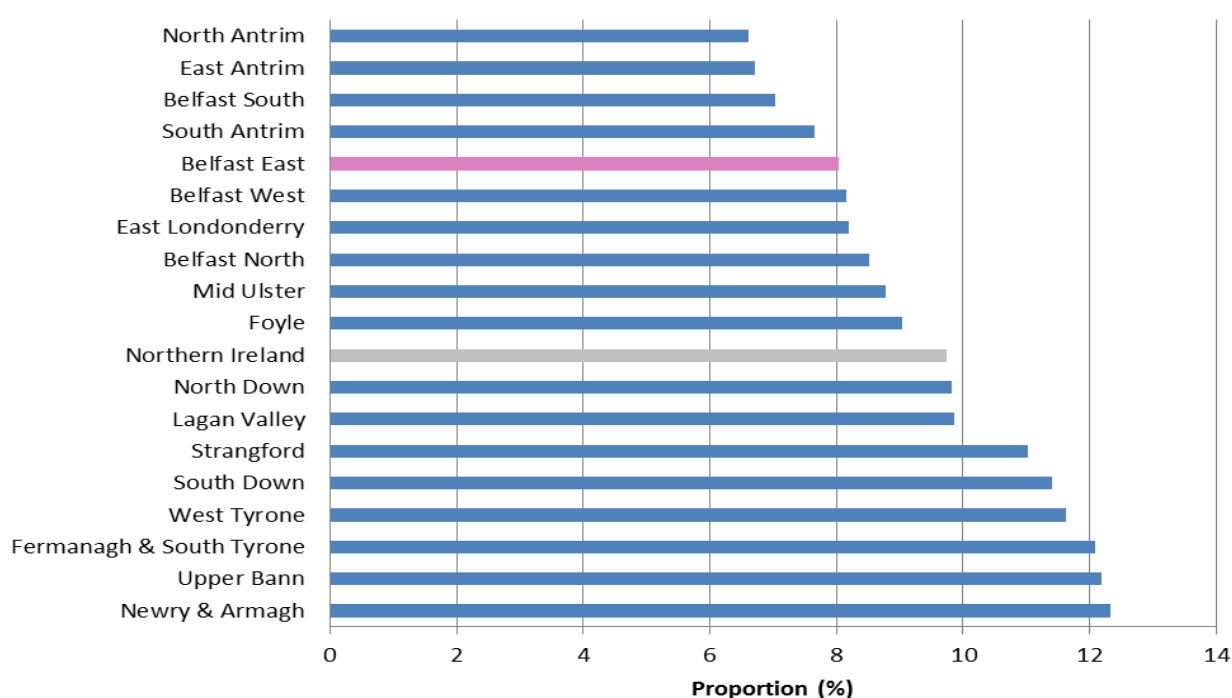
Education – Participation in Further Education

In 2013/14, there were 6,127 students from Belfast East enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions. This equates to 8.0% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

A lower proportion of Belfast East constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled on regulated further education courses in 2013/14 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 9.7%.

Belfast East had the fifth lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over enrolled on regulated courses at Northern Ireland further education institutions.

Enrolments in further education institutions as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over, 2013/14



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	8.0	14	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	12.1	3	North Down	9.8	8
Belfast North	8.5	11	Foyle	9.0	9	South Antrim	7.7	15
Belfast South	7.0	16	Lagan Valley	9.9	7	South Down	11.4	5
Belfast West	8.2	Joint 12	Mid Ulster	8.8	10	Strangford	11.0	6
East Antrim	6.7	17	Newry and Armagh	12.3	1	Upper Bann	12.2	2
East Londonderry	8.2	Joint 12	North Antrim	6.6	18	West Tyrone	11.6	4

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

Education – Participation in Further Education at ward level

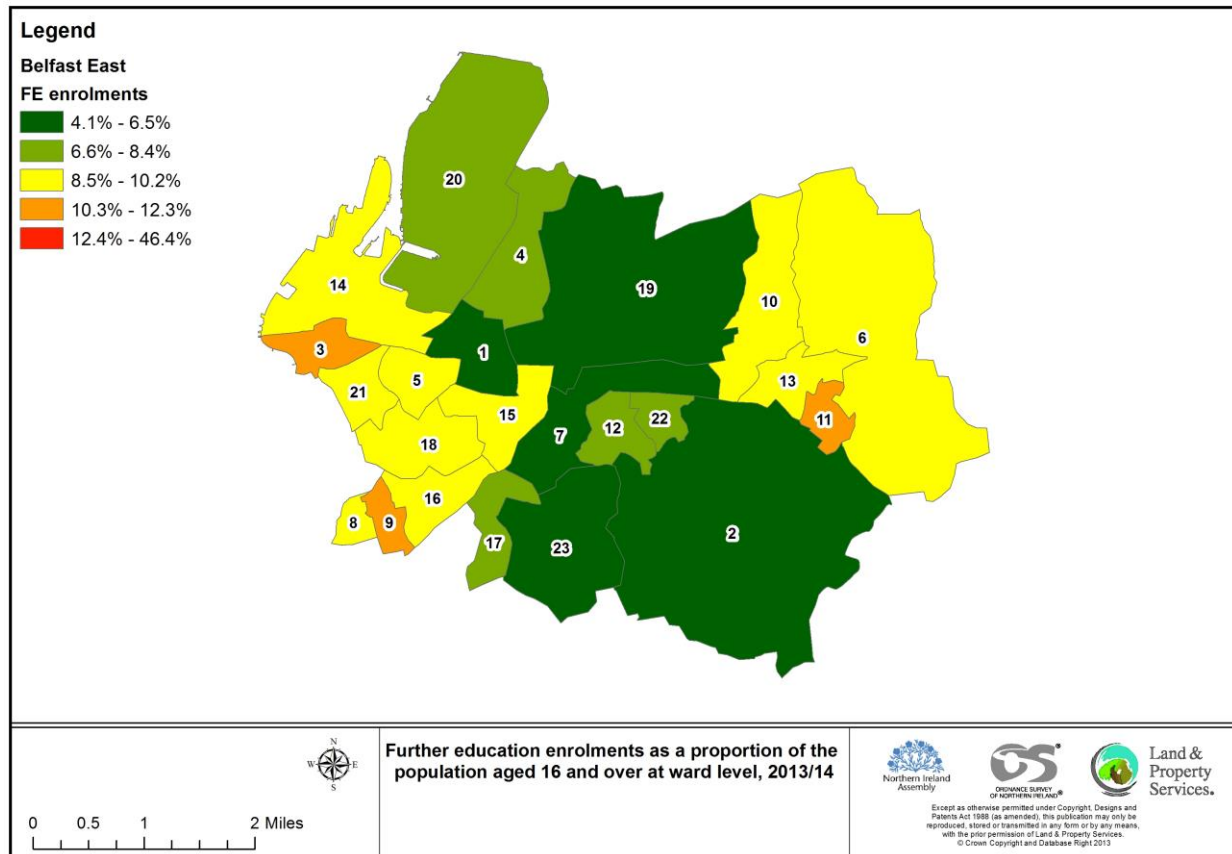
The highest proportion of people enrolled on regulated courses in further education institutions (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Enler (12.3%, 256 enrolments), Downshire (10.8%, 215 enrolments) and Ballymacarrett (10.6%, 417 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in Stormont (4.1%, 187 enrolments), Cherryvalley (5.0%, 250 enrolments), Ballyhackamore (6.0%, 288 enrolments) and Ballyhanwood (6.0%, 162 enrolments).

Enrolments in further education institutions as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total further education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballyhackamore	288	6.0	Grahams bridge	210	9.4
Ballyhanwood	162	6.0	Island	382	9.1
Ballymacarrett	417	10.6	Knock	342	8.7
Belmont	354	7.0	Lisnasharragh	162	9.3
Bloomfield (Belfast)	387	8.8	Lower Braniel	164	7.8
Carrowreagh	366	9.5	Orangefield	415	8.9
Cherryvalley	250	5.0	Stormont	187	4.1
Cregagh	160	9.3	Sydenham	312	7.4
Downshire	215	10.8	The Mount	436	9.3
Dundonald	252	9.0	Tullycarnet	153	8.4
Enler	256	12.3	Upper Braniel	118	6.3
Gilnahirk	139	6.8			

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

Further education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level,
2013/14



1	Ballyhackamore	13	Graham's Bridge
2	Ballyhanwood	14	Island
3	Ballymacarrett	15	Knock
4	Belmont	16	Lisnasharragh
5	Bloomfield (Belfast LGD)	17	Lower Braniel
6	Carrowreagh	18	Orangefield
7	Cherryvalley	19	Stormont
8	Cregagh	20	Sydenham
9	Downshire	21	The Mount
10	Dundonald	22	Tullycarnet
11	Enler	23	Upper Braniel
12	Gilnahirk		

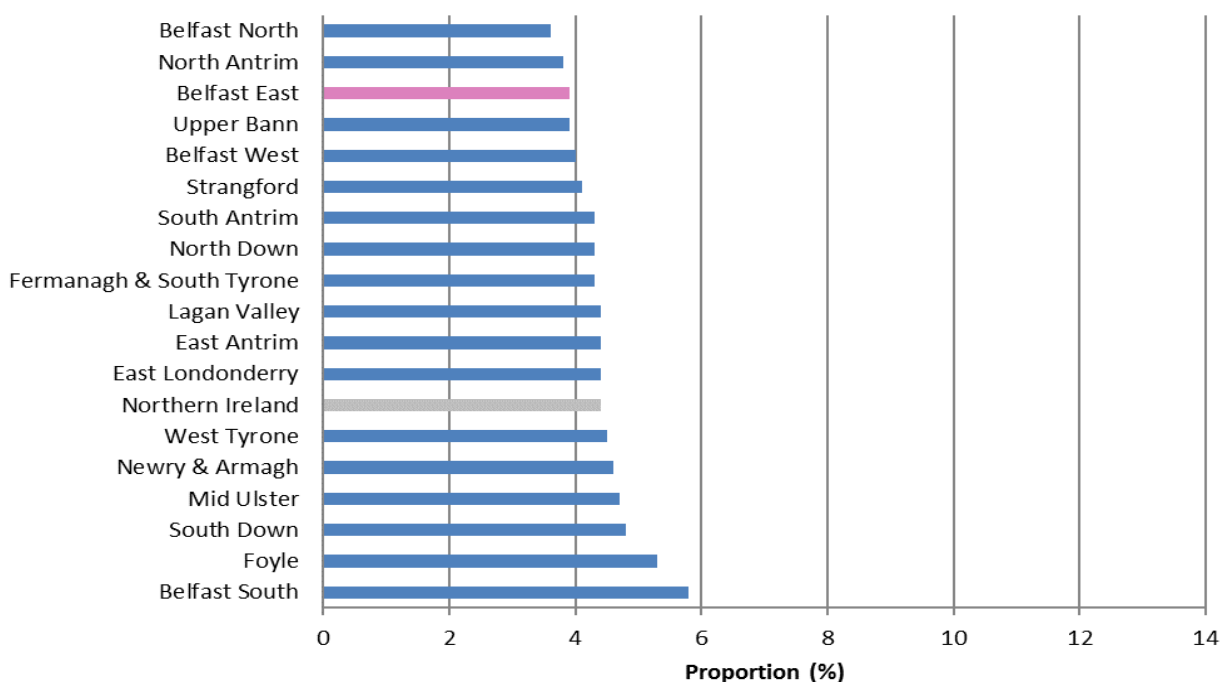
Education – Participation in Higher Education

In 2013/14, there were 2,950 students from Belfast East enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland. This equates to 3.9% of all constituents aged 16 and over being enrolled in higher education institutions.

A lower proportion of Belfast East constituents (aged 16 and over) were enrolled in higher education institutions in 2013/14 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.4%.

Belfast East had the joint third 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, 2013/14



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.9	Joint 15	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.3	Joint 10	North Down	4.3	Joint 10
Belfast North	3.6	18	Foyle	5.3	2	South Antrim	4.3	Joint 10
Belfast South	5.8	1	Lagan Valley	4.4	Joint 7	South Down	4.8	3
Belfast West	4.0	14	Mid Ulster	4.7	4	Strangford	4.1	13
East Antrim	4.4	Joint 7	Newry and Armagh	4.6	5	Upper Bann	3.9	Joint 15
East Londonderry	4.4	Joint 7	North Antrim	3.8	17	West Tyrone	4.5	6

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

Education – Participation in Higher Education at ward level

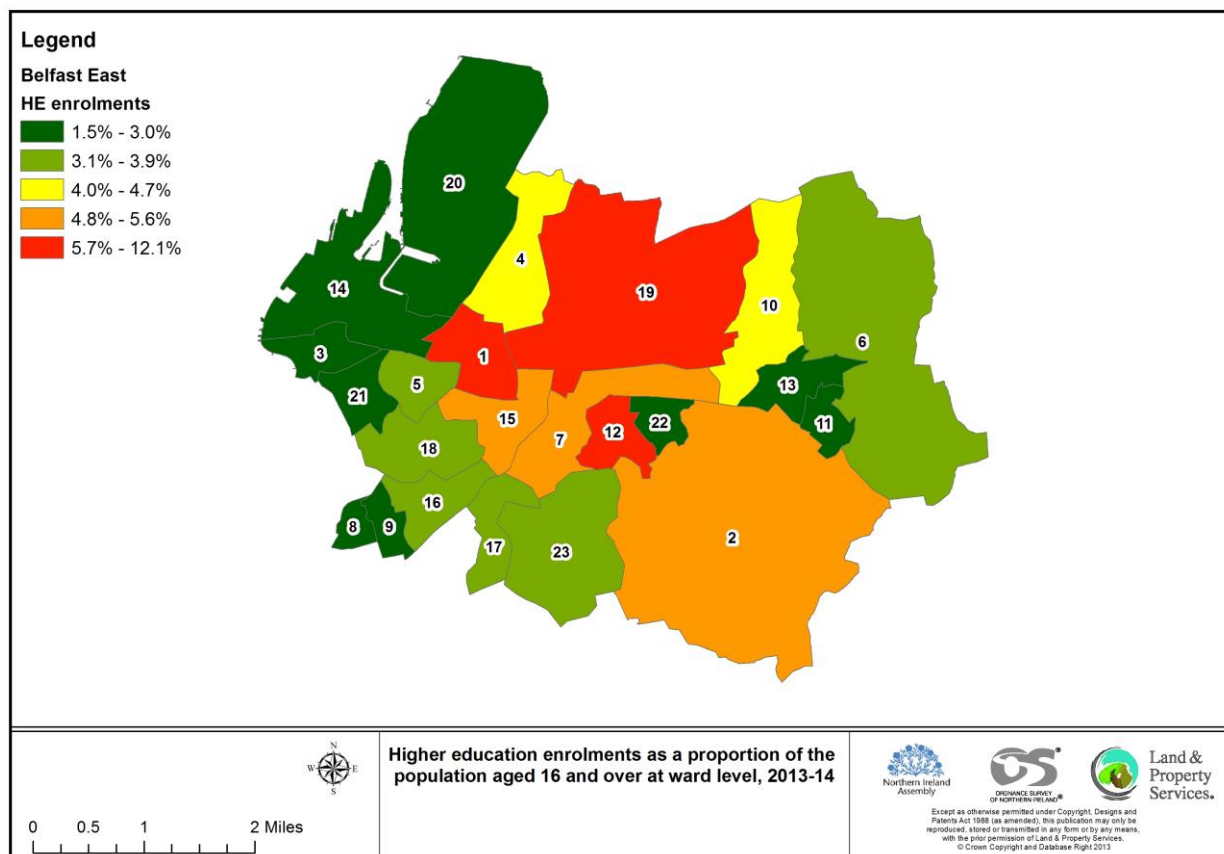
The highest proportion of people enrolled in higher education (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Stormont (8.1%, 370 enrolments), Gilnahirk (6.4%, 130 enrolments) and Ballyhackamore (6.0%, 290 enrolments). The lowest proportions were found in The Mount (1.5%, 70 enrolments), Cregagh (1.7%, 30 enrolments), Enler (2.2%, 45 enrolments) and Tullycarnet (2.2%, 40 enrolments).

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2013/14

Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over	Ward	Total higher education enrolments	Per cent of people aged 16 and over
Ballyhackamore	290	6.0	Graham's Bridge	60	2.7
Ballyhanwood	130	4.8	Island	105	2.5
Ballymacarrett	90	2.3	Knock	190	4.8
Belmont	225	4.4	Lisnasharragh	55	3.2
Bloomfield	150	3.4	Lower Braniel	65	3.1
Carrowreagh	125	3.2	Orangefield	180	3.8
Cherryvalley	265	5.4	Stormont	370	8.1
Cregagh	30	1.7	Sydenham	105	2.5
Downshire	55	2.8	The Mount	70	1.5
Dundonald	115	4.1	Tullycarnet	40	2.2
Enler	45	2.2	Upper Braniel	60	3.2
Gilnahirk	130	6.4			

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

Higher education enrolments as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over at ward level, 2013/14



1	Ballyhackamore	13	Graham's Bridge
2	Ballyhanwood	14	Island
3	Ballymacarrett	15	Knock
4	Belmont	16	Lisnasharragh
5	Bloomfield (Belfast LGD)	17	Lower Braniel
6	Carrowreagh	18	Orangefield
7	Cherryvalley	19	Stormont
8	Cregagh	20	Sydenham
9	Downshire	21	The Mount
10	Dundonald	22	Tullycarnet
11	Enler	23	Upper Braniel
12	Gilnahirk		

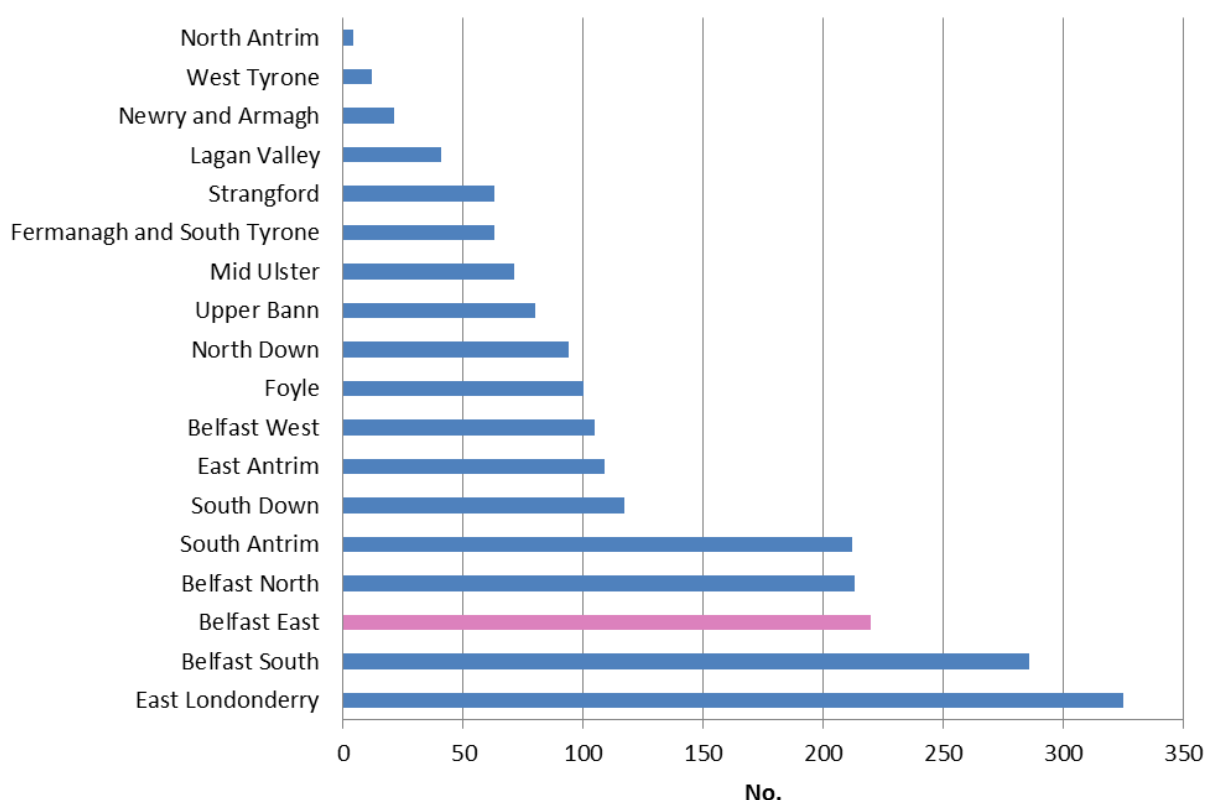
Labour Market – Confirmed redundancies

In 2014, there were 220 confirmed redundancies in Belfast East.

This represents 10.3% of all confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland in 2014.

Belfast East had the third highest number of redundancies in 2014.

Number of confirmed redundancies, 2014



	No.	Rank		No.	Rank		No.	Rank
Belfast East	220	3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	63	Joint 13	North Down	94	10
Belfast North	213	4	Foyle	100	9	South Antrim	212	5
Belfast South	286	2	Lagan Valley	41	15	South Down	117	6
Belfast West	105	8	Mid Ulster	71	12	Strangford	63	Joint 13
East Antrim	109	7	Newry and Armagh	21	16	Upper Bann	80	11
East Londonderry	325	1	North Antrim	4	18	West Tyrone	12	17

Source: NISRA, NINIS

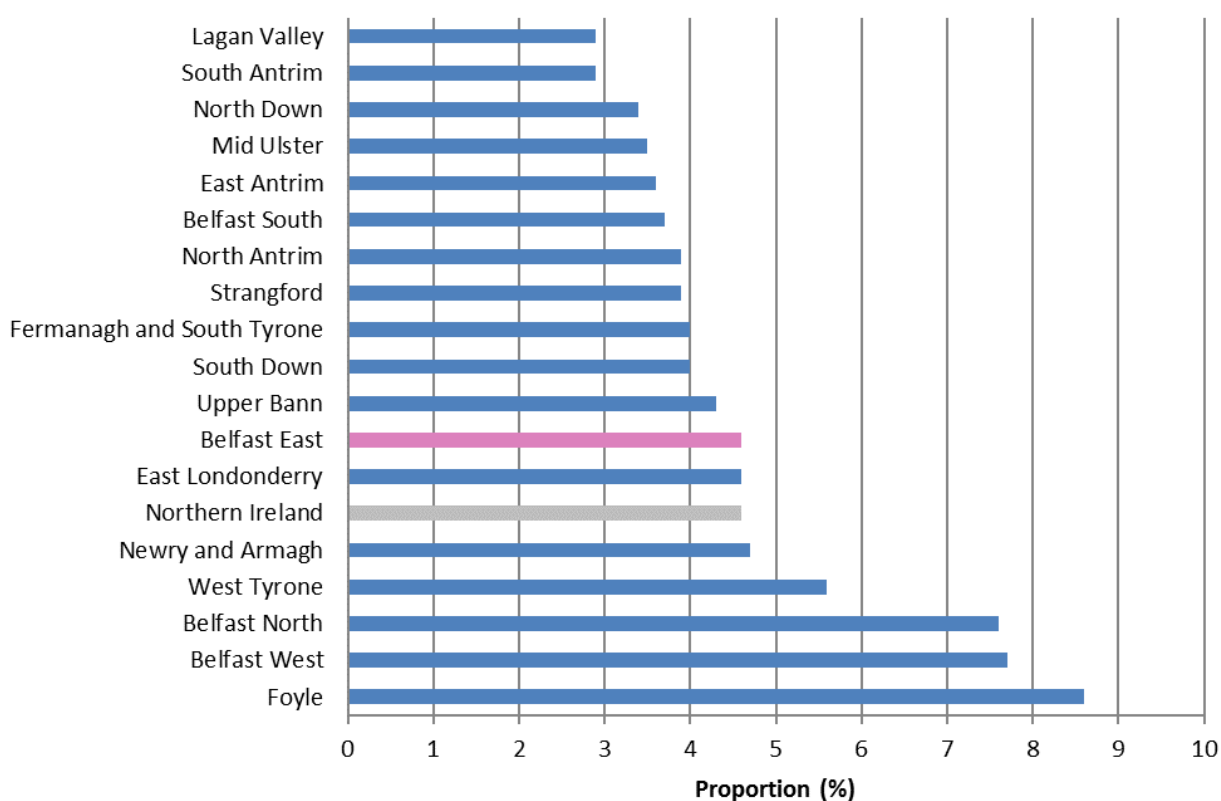
Labour Market – Unemployment Claimant Count

During the period January – December 2014, there were 2,766 people claiming unemployment benefits in Belfast East. This equates to 4.6% of all working age people in the constituency.

A higher proportion of working age people in Belfast East claimed unemployment-related benefits when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 4.6%.

Belfast East was the constituency with the joint sixth highest unemployment claimant count.

Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits, 2014



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	4.6	Joint 6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4.0	Joint 9	North Down	3.4	16
Belfast North	7.6	3	Foyle	8.6	1	South Antrim	2.9	Joint 17
Belfast South	3.7	13	Lagan Valley	2.9	Joint 17	South Down	4.0	Joint 9
Belfast West	7.7	2	Mid Ulster	3.5	15	Strangford	3.9	Joint 11
East Antrim	3.6	14	Newry and Armagh	4.7	5	Upper Bann	4.3	8
East Londonderry	4.6	Joint 6	North Antrim	3.9	Joint 11	West Tyrone	5.6	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 The Mount (11.0%, 429 claimants), Ballymacarrett (10.2%, 324 claimants) and Tullycarnet (8.1%, 117 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Gilnahirk (1.2%, 18 claimants), Stormont (1.7%, 56 claimants), Ballyhanwood (1.7%, 34 claimants) and Dundonald (1.7%, 36 claimants).

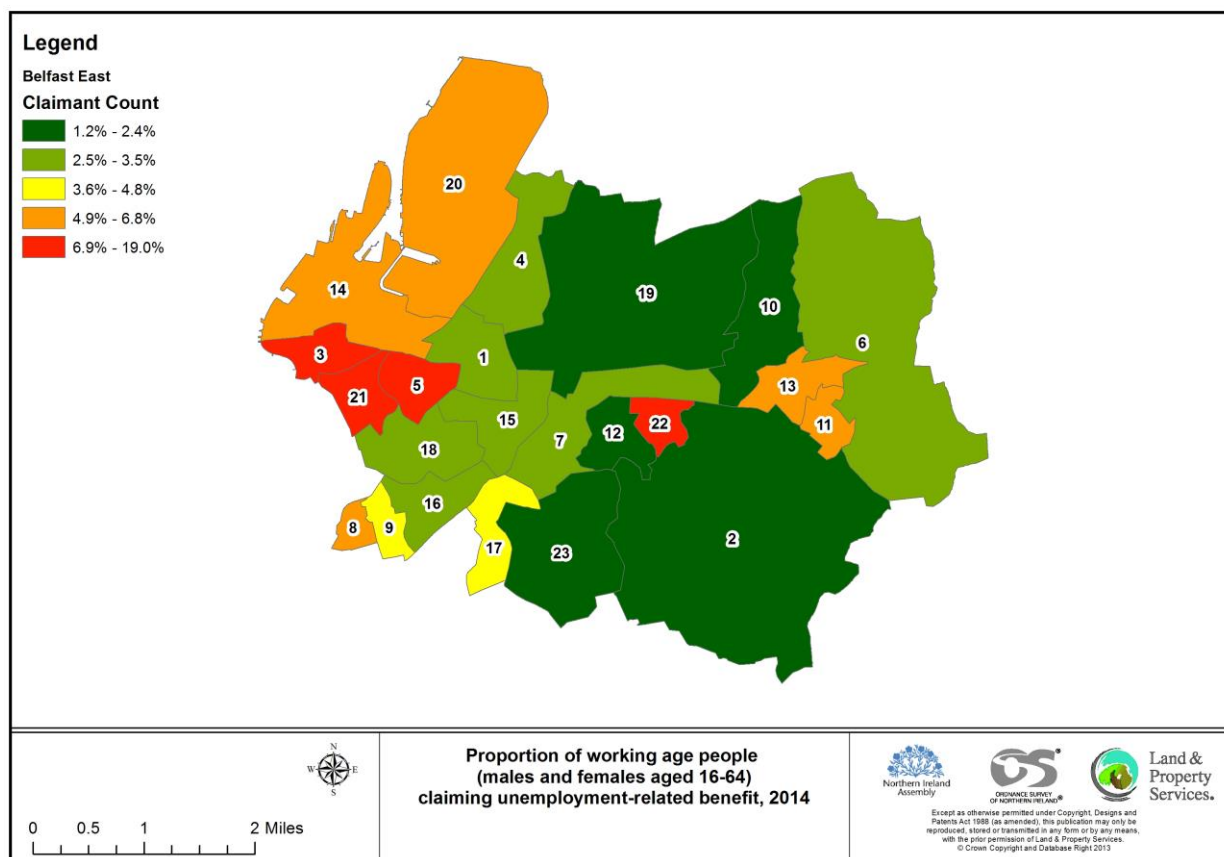
Proportion of working age people (aged 16-64) claiming unemployment-related benefits at ward level, 2014

Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population ⁴	Ward	Claimant Count	Per cent of Working Age Population
Ballyhackamore	121	3.2	Graham's Bridge	87	5.3
Ballyhanwood	34	1.7	Island	241	6.8
Ballymacarrett	324	10.2	Knock	101	3.4
Belmont	102	2.6	Lisnasharragh	45	3.4
Bloomfield	275	7.6	Lower Braniel	65	4.1
Carrowreagh	91	3.0	Orangefield	94	2.5
Cherryvalley	99	2.8	Stormont	56	1.7
Cregagh	80	5.9	Sydenham	178	5.5
Downshire	59	3.7	The Mount	429	11.0
Dundonald	36	1.7	Tullycarnet	117	8.1
Enler	81	5.0	Upper Braniel	33	2.4
Gilnahirk	18	1.2			

Source: NISRA, NINIS (Claimant Count)

⁴ 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, 2014



1	Ballyhackamore	13	Graham's Bridge
2	Ballyhanwood	14	Island
3	Ballymacarrett	15	Knock
4	Belmont	16	Lisnasharragh
5	Bloomfield (Belfast LGD)	17	Lower Braniel
6	Carrowreagh	18	Orangefield
7	Cherryvalley	19	Stormont
8	Cregagh	20	Sydenham
9	Downshire	21	The Mount
10	Dundonald	22	Tullycarnet
11	Enler	23	Upper Braniel
12	Gilnahirk		

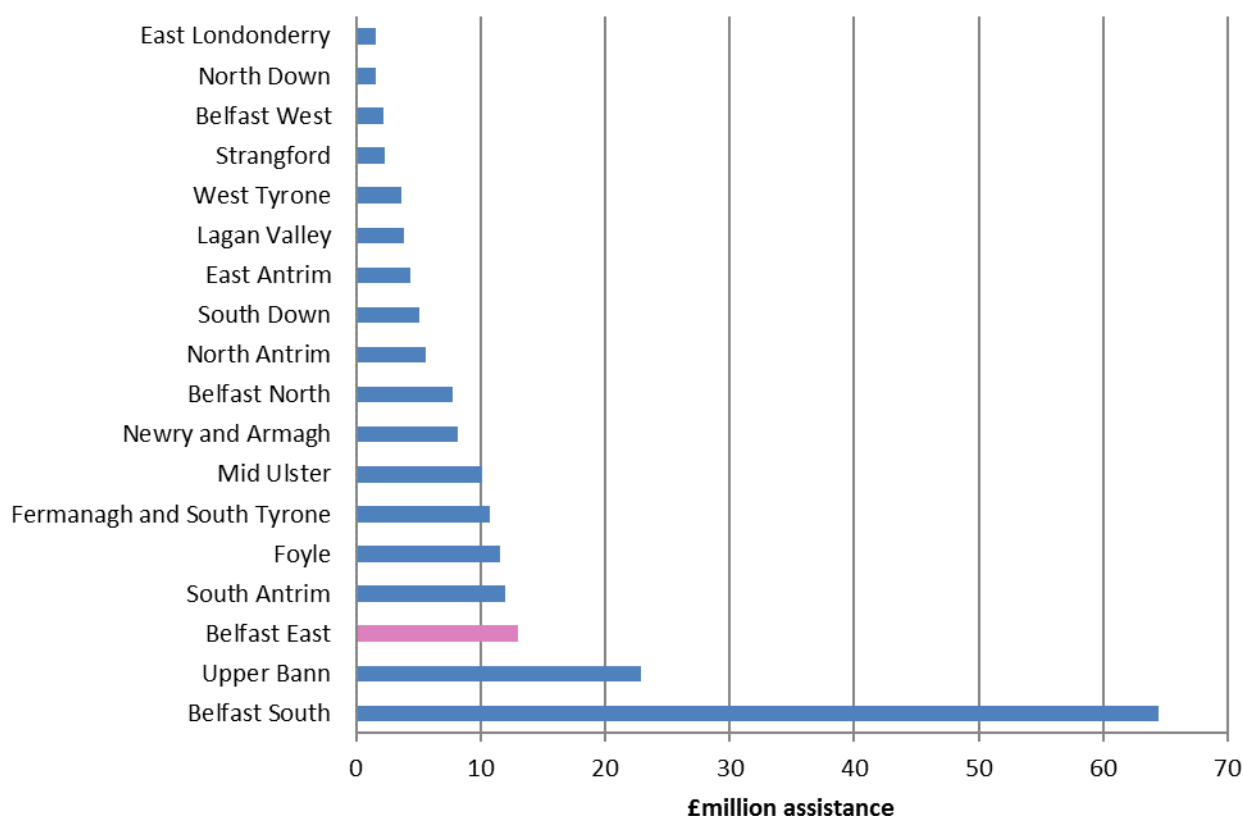
Businesses – InvestNI Investment

In 2014, InvestNI made 337 offers of assistance and investment to companies in Belfast East, 44 per 10,000 persons. The number of offers per 10,000 persons was higher for Belfast East than the Northern Ireland average of 34 per 10,000 persons.

During the period, £13.1m of assistance was provided to companies within the constituency, £165.9 per head of population. This was higher than the Northern Ireland average of £117.8 assistance per head of population.

A further £69.6m planned investment has been allocated to companies within the constituency, £907.0 per head of population. This is lower than the investment per head of population planned for Northern Ireland which stands at £916.3.

Amount of InvestNI assistance in £million, 2014



	Offers	Offers Per 10,000	Assistance (£m)	Assistance (£) Per Head	Investment (£m)	Investment (£) Per Head
Belfast East	337	44	13.1	165.9	69.6	907.0
Northern Ireland	4,973	34	193.2	117.8	1367.1	916.3

Source: NISRA, NINIS

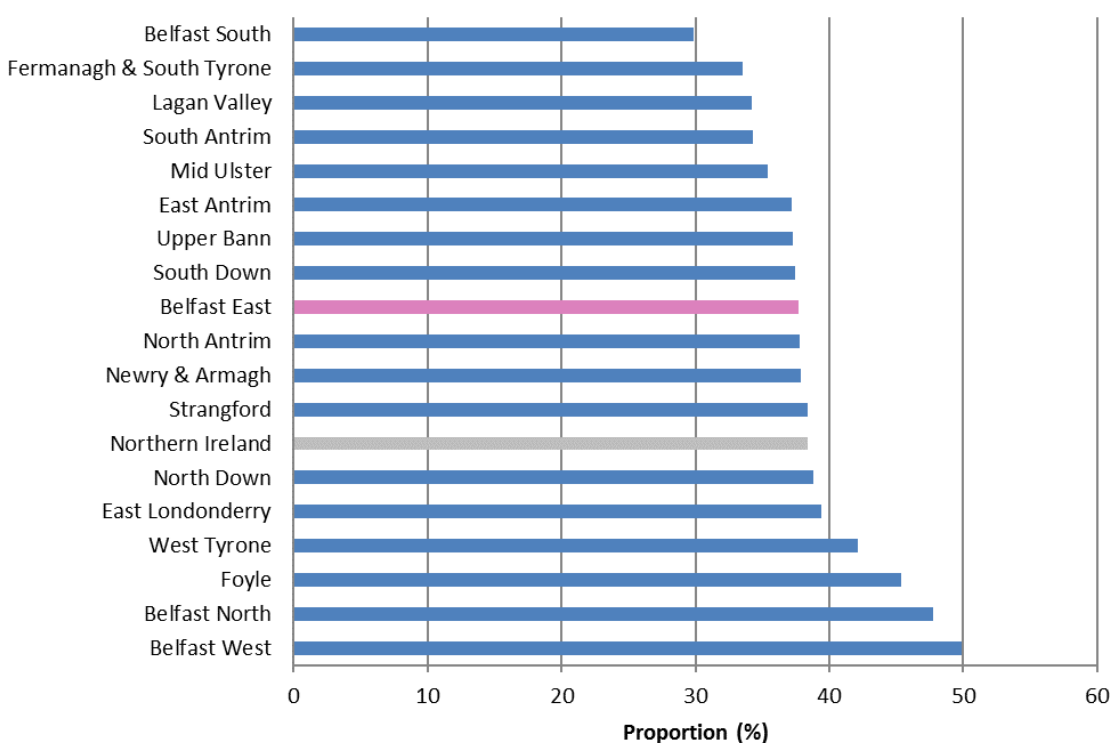
Low income – People claiming benefits

As at February 2015, 28,810 people in Belfast East claimed at least one of the main benefits. This equates to 37.7% of all constituents aged 16 and over.

A lower proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast East claimed at least one benefit when compared with the Northern Ireland average of 38.4%.

Belfast East was the constituency with the ninth lowest 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 February 2015



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	37.7	10	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	33.6	17	North Down	38.8	6
Belfast North	47.8	2	Foyle	45.4	3	South Antrim	34.3	15
Belfast South	29.9	18	Lagan Valley	34.2	16	South Down	37.5	11
Belfast West	49.9	1	Mid Ulster	35.4	14	Strangford	38.4	7
East Antrim	37.2	13	Newry and Armagh	37.9	8	Upper Bann	37.3	12
East Londonderry	39.4	5	North Antrim	37.8	9	West Tyrone	42.1	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 Ballymacarrett (53.4%, 2,090 claimants), Tullycarnet (45.6%, 830 claimants) and Graham's Bridge (45.3%, 1,010 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Carrowreagh (28.8%, 1,110 claimants), Dundonald (30.5%, 850 claimants) and Orangefield (32.5%, 1,520 claimants).

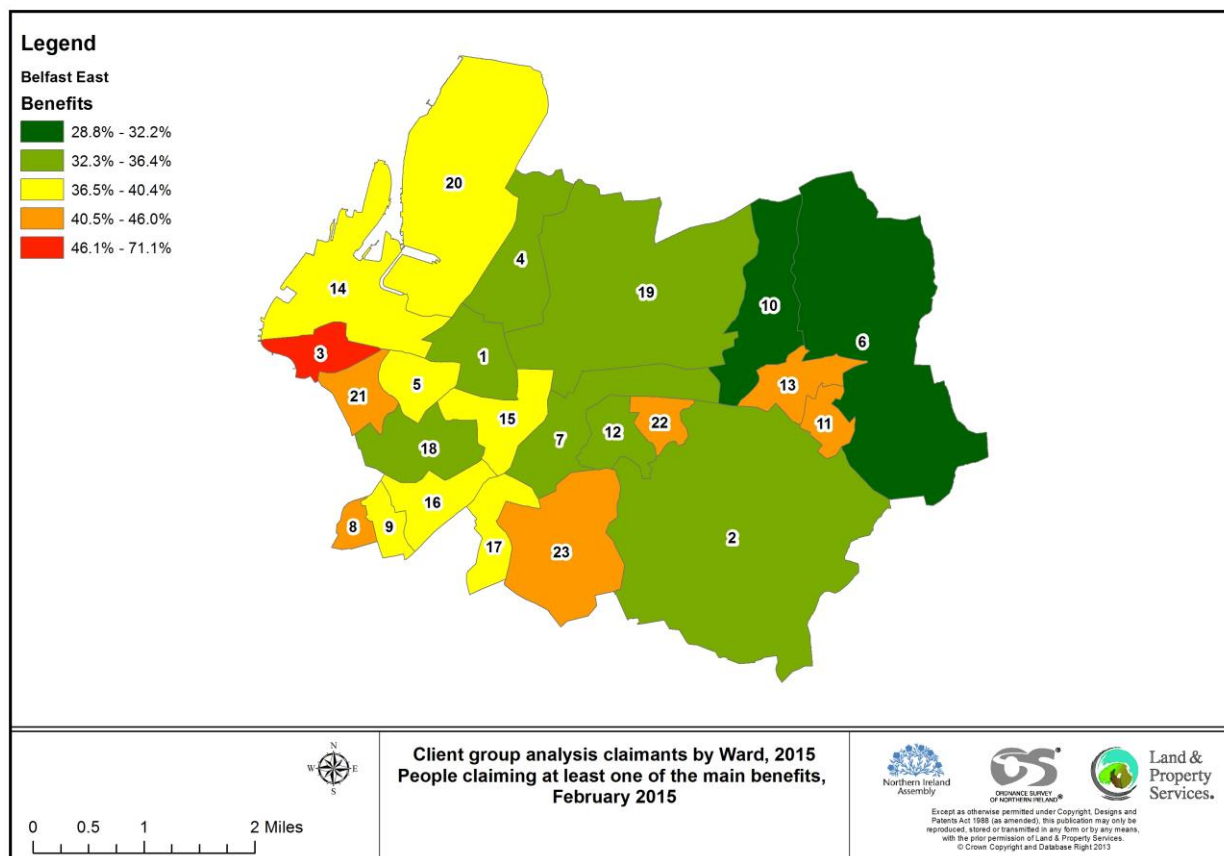
Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming at least one of the main benefits at ward level, as at February 2015⁵

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
Ballyhackamore	1,580	32.7	Graham's Bridge	1,010	45.3
Ballyhanwood	950	35.2	Island	1,570	37.3
Ballymacarrett	2,090	53.4	Knock	1,490	37.8
Belmont	1,750	34.6	Lisnasharragh	680	39.2
Bloomfield	1,680	38.1	Lower Braniel	830	39.7
Carrowreagh	1,110	28.8	Orangefield	1,520	32.5
Cherryvalley	1,770	35.8	Stormont	1,590	34.8
Cregagh	770	44.8	Sydenham	1,600	38.2
Downshire	770	38.6	The Mount	2,060	44.1
Dundonald	850	30.5	Tullycarnet	830	45.6
Enler	880	42.3	Upper Braniel	770	41.2
Gilnahirk	690	34.0			

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

⁵ 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 February 2015



1	Ballyhackamore	13	Graham's Bridge
2	Ballyhanwood	14	Island
3	Ballymacarrett	15	Knock
4	Belmont	16	Lisnasharragh
5	Bloomfield (Belfast LGD)	17	Lower Braniel
6	Carrowreagh	18	Orangefield
7	Cherryvalley	19	Stormont
8	Cregagh	20	Sydenham
9	Downshire	21	The Mount
10	Dundonald	22	Tullycarnet
11	Enler	23	Upper Braniel
12	Gilnahirk		

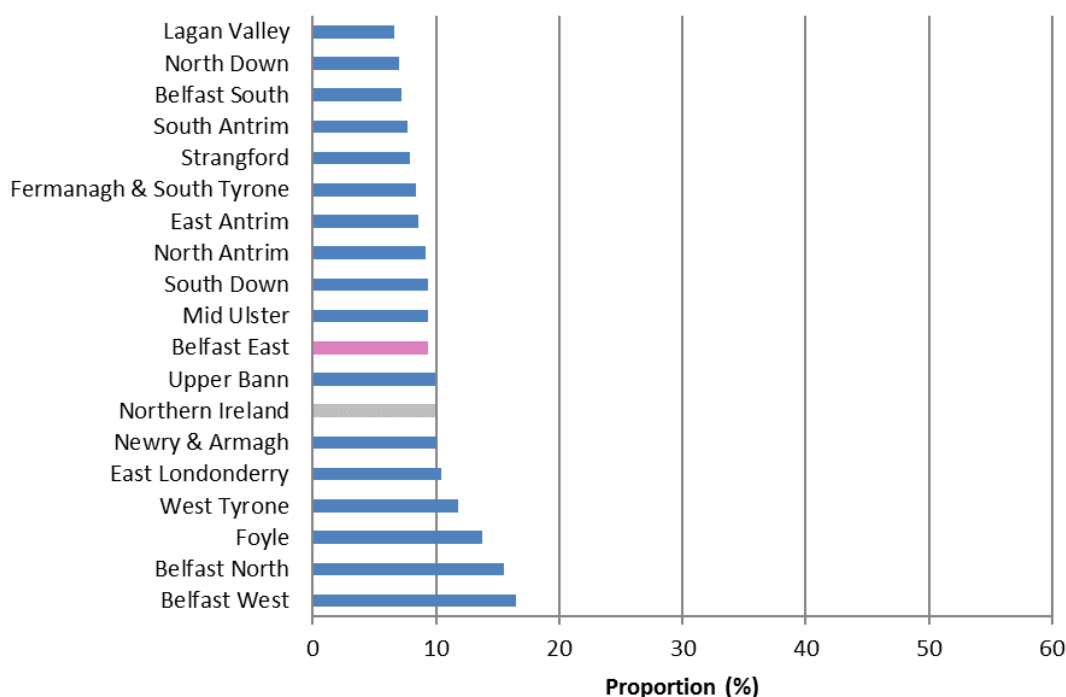
Low income – People claiming Employment and Support Allowance

As at February 2015, there were 5,640 people in Belfast East claiming Employment and Support Allowance. This equates to 9.4% of people aged 16-64 years.

A lower proportion of people aged 16-64 years living in Belfast East claimed Employment and Support Allowance when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 9.9%.

Belfast East was the constituency with the joint eighth highest proportion of people aged 16-64 years claiming Employment and Support Allowance.

Proportion of working age people claiming Employment and Support Allowance, as at February 2015



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	9.4	Joint 8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.4	13	North Down	7.0	17
Belfast North	15.5	2	Foyle	13.8	3	South Antrim	7.7	15
Belfast South	7.2	16	Lagan Valley	6.6	18	South Down	9.4	Joint 8
Belfast West	16.5	1	Mid Ulster	9.4	Joint 8	Strangford	7.9	14
East Antrim	8.6	12	Newry and Armagh	10.0	6	Upper Bann	9.9	7
East Londonderry	10.4	5	North Antrim	9.2	11	West Tyrone	11.8	4

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

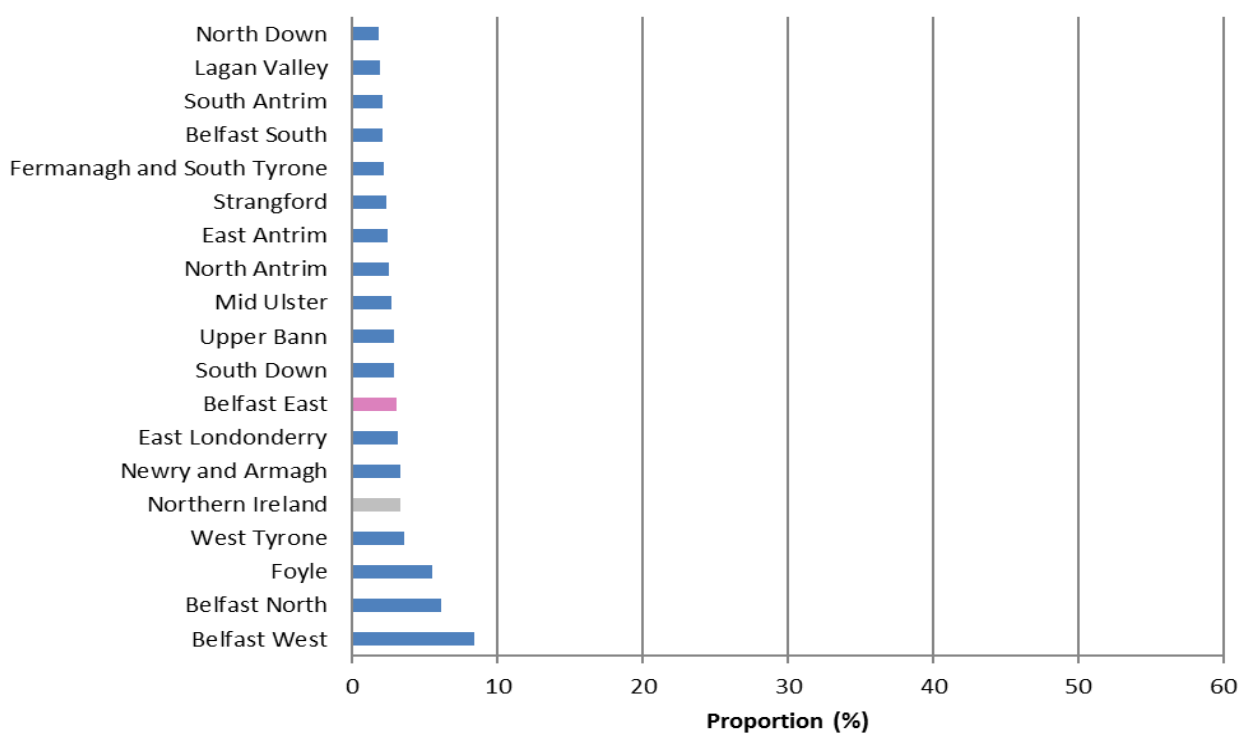
Low income – People claiming Income Support

As at February 2015, there were 1,850 people in Belfast East claiming income support, of whom 1,810 were of working age. This equates to 3.0% of working age people claiming the benefit.

A lower proportion of working age people living in Belfast East claimed income support when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 3.3%.

Belfast East was the Constituency with the seventh highest proportion of working age people claiming income support.

Proportion of working age people claiming income support, as at February 2015



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	3.0	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2.2	14	North Down	1.8	18
Belfast North	6.1	2	Foyle	5.5	3	South Antrim	2.1	Joint 15
Belfast South	2.1	Joint 15	Lagan Valley	1.9	17	South Down	2.9	Joint 8
Belfast West	8.4	1	Mid Ulster	2.7	10	Strangford	2.3	13
East Antrim	2.4	12	Newry and Armagh	3.3	5	Upper Bann	2.9	Joint 8
East Londonderry	3.1	6	North Antrim	2.5	11	West Tyrone	3.6	4

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

Low income – People claiming Income Support at ward level

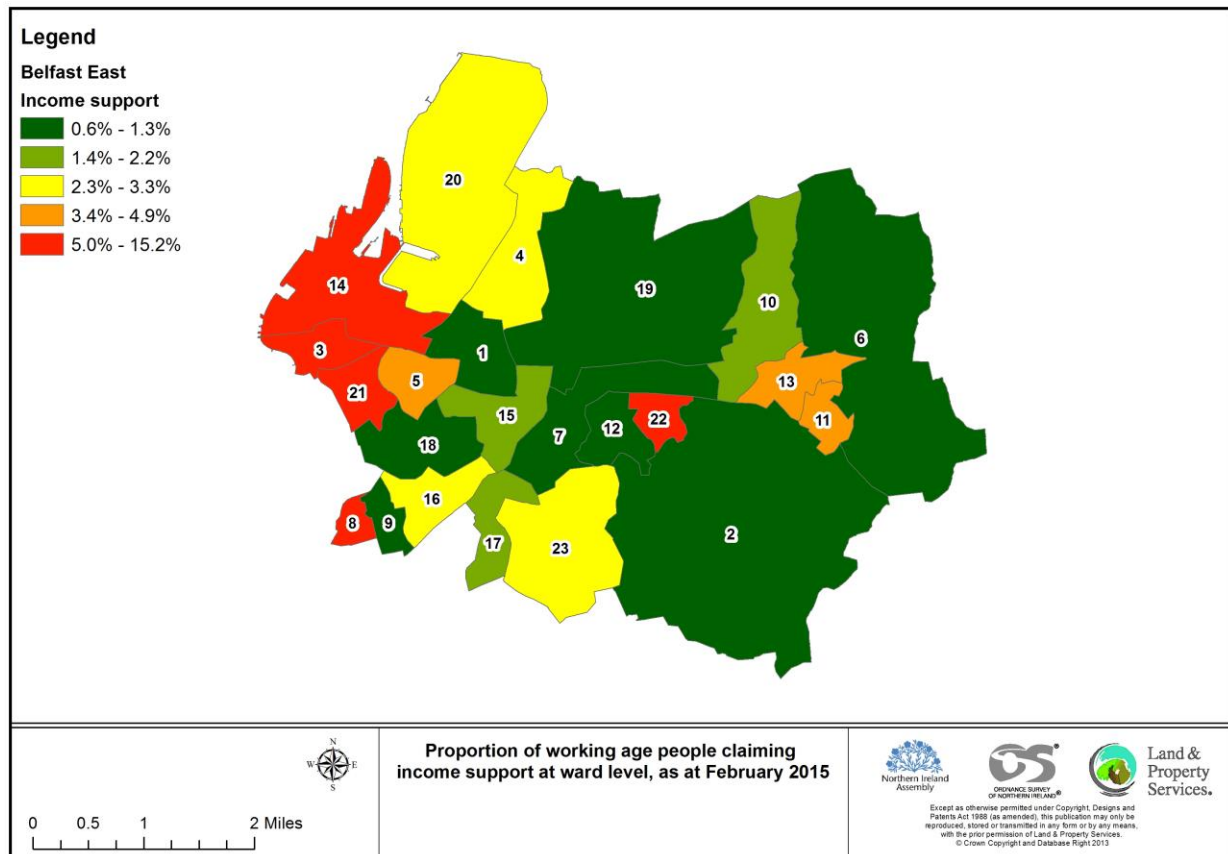
The highest proportion of income support claimants (as a percentage of the working age population) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (8.9%, 290 claimants), Tullycarnet (8.2%, 120 claimants) and The Mount (6.2%, 250 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Stormont (0.6%, 20 claimants), Gilnahirk (0.7%, 10 claimants) and Ballyhanwood (1.0%, 20 claimants).

Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2015

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
Ballyhackamore	40	1.1	Graham's Bridge	80	4.7
Ballyhanwood	20	1.0	Island	180	5.0
Ballymacarrett	290	8.9	Knock	60	2.0
Belmont	90	2.3	Lisnasharragh	40	3.0
Bloomfield	130	3.6	Lower Braniel	30	1.9
Carrowreagh	40	1.2	Orangefield	50	1.3
Cherryvalley	40	1.1	Stormont	20	0.6
Cregagh	80	6.0	Sydenham	110	3.3
Downshire	20	1.3	The Mount	250	6.2
Dundonald	30	1.4	Tullycarnet	120	8.2
Enler	80	4.9	Upper Braniel	40	2.8
Gilnahirk	10	0.7			

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

Proportion of working age people claiming income support at ward level, as at February 2015



1	Ballyhackamore	13	Graham's Bridge
2	Ballyhanwood	14	Island
3	Ballymacarrett	15	Knock
4	Belmont	16	Lisnasharragh
5	Bloomfield (Belfast LGD)	17	Lower Braniel
6	Carrowreagh	18	Orangefield
7	Cherryvalley	19	Stormont
8	Cregagh	20	Sydenham
9	Downshire	21	The Mount
10	Dundonald	22	Tullycarnet
11	Enler	23	Upper Braniel
12	Gilnahirk		

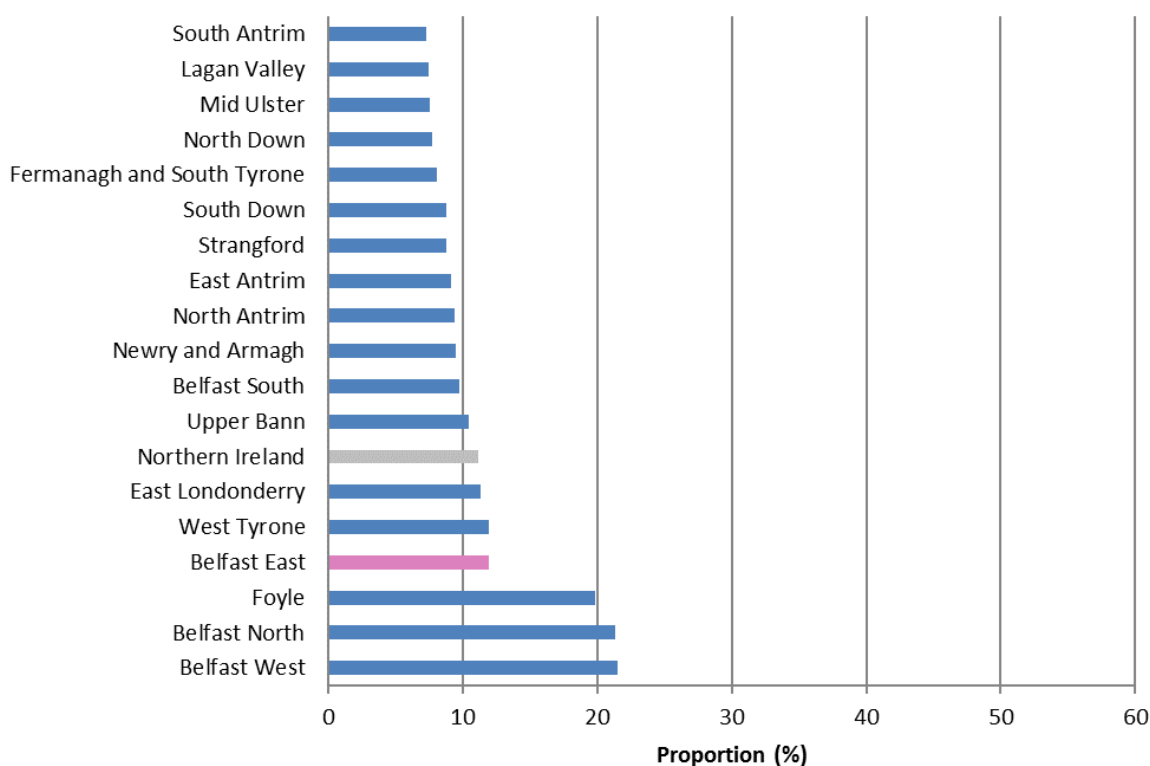
Low income – People claiming housing benefit

As at June 2015, there were 9,150 people in Belfast East claiming housing benefit. This equates to 12.0% of all constituents aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit.

A higher proportion of people aged 16 and over living in Belfast East claimed housing benefit in 2015 when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 11.2%.

Belfast East was the constituency with the joint fourth highest proportion of housing benefit claimants.

Proportion of people aged 16 and over claiming housing benefit, as at June 2015



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	12.0	Joint 4	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	8.1	14	North Down	7.7	15
Belfast North	21.4	2	Foyle	19.8	3	South Antrim	7.3	18
Belfast South	9.7	8	Lagan Valley	7.5	17	South Down	8.8	Joint 12
Belfast West	21.5	1	Mid Ulster	7.6	16	Strangford	8.8	Joint 12
East Antrim	9.1	11	Newry and Armagh	9.5	9	Upper Bann	10.5	7
East Londonderry	11.3	6	North Antrim	9.4	10	West Tyrone	12.0	Joint 4

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

Low income – People claiming housing benefit at ward level

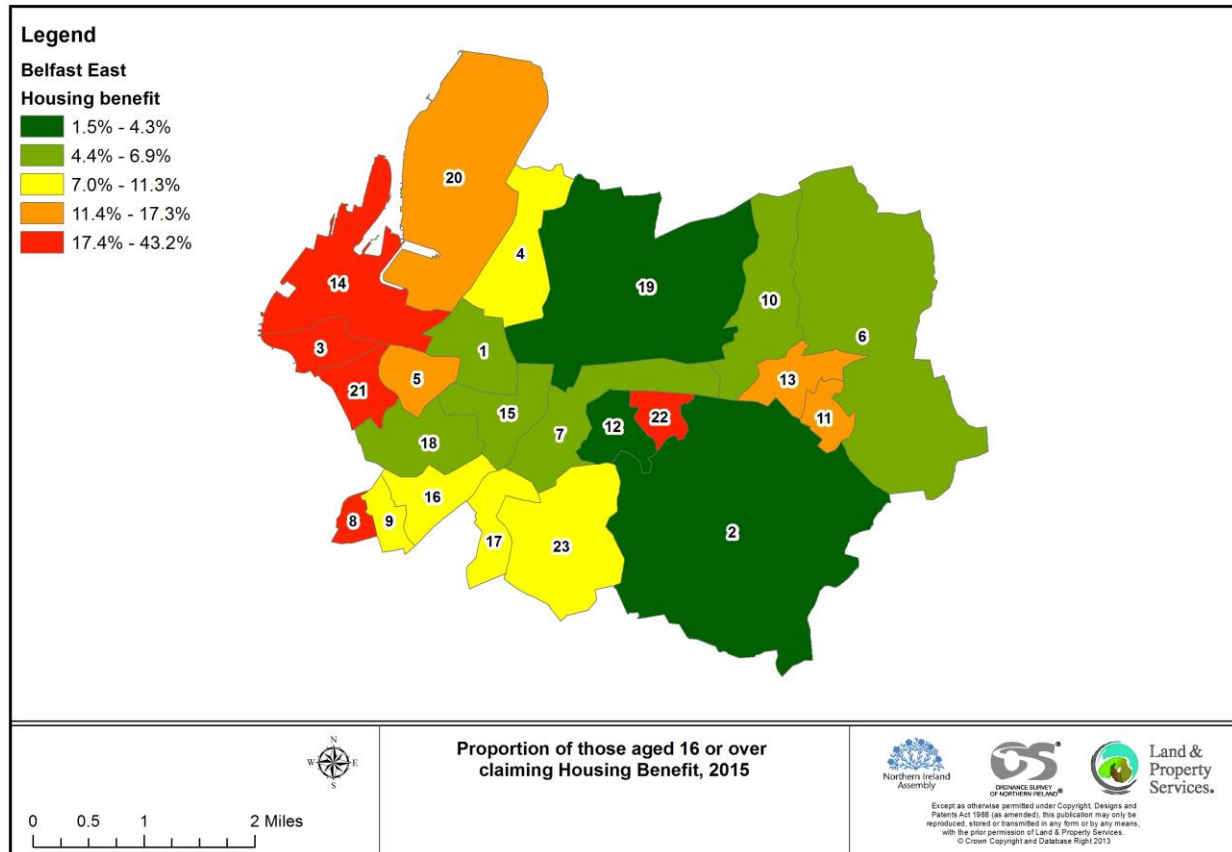
The highest proportion of people claiming housing benefit (as a percentage of those aged 16 and over) were concentrated in the wards of Ballymacarrett (33.7%, 1,320 claimants), The Mount (29.1%, 1,360 claimants) and Island (22.6%, 950 claimants). The lowest proportions were found in Gilnahirk (1.5%, 30 claimants), Stormont (1.8%, 80 claimants) and Ballyhanwood (2.6%, 70 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
Ballyhackamore	330	6.8	Graham's Bridge	330	14.8
Ballyhanwood	70	2.6	Island	950	22.6
Ballymacarrett	1,320	33.7	Knock	260	6.6
Belmont	420	8.3	Lisnasharragh	170	9.8
Bloomfield	750	17.0	Lower Braniel	230	11.0
Carrowreagh	230	6.0	Orangefield	250	5.3
Cherryvalley	250	5.0	Stormont	80	1.8
Cregagh	360	20.9	Sydenham	580	13.8
Downshire	180	9.0	The Mount	1,360	29.1
Dundonald	130	4.7	Tullycarnet	380	20.9
Enler	330	15.9	Upper Braniel	160	8.6
Gilnahirk	30	1.5			

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 2015



1	Ballyhackamore	13	Graham's Bridge
2	Ballyhanwood	14	Island
3	Ballymacarrett	15	Knock
4	Belmont	16	Lisnasharragh
5	Bloomfield (Belfast LGD)	17	Lower Braniel
6	Carrowreagh	18	Orangefield
7	Cherryvalley	19	Stormont
8	Cregagh	20	Sydenham
9	Downshire	21	The Mount
10	Dundonald	22	Tullycarnet
11	Enler	23	Upper Braniel
12	Gilnahirk		

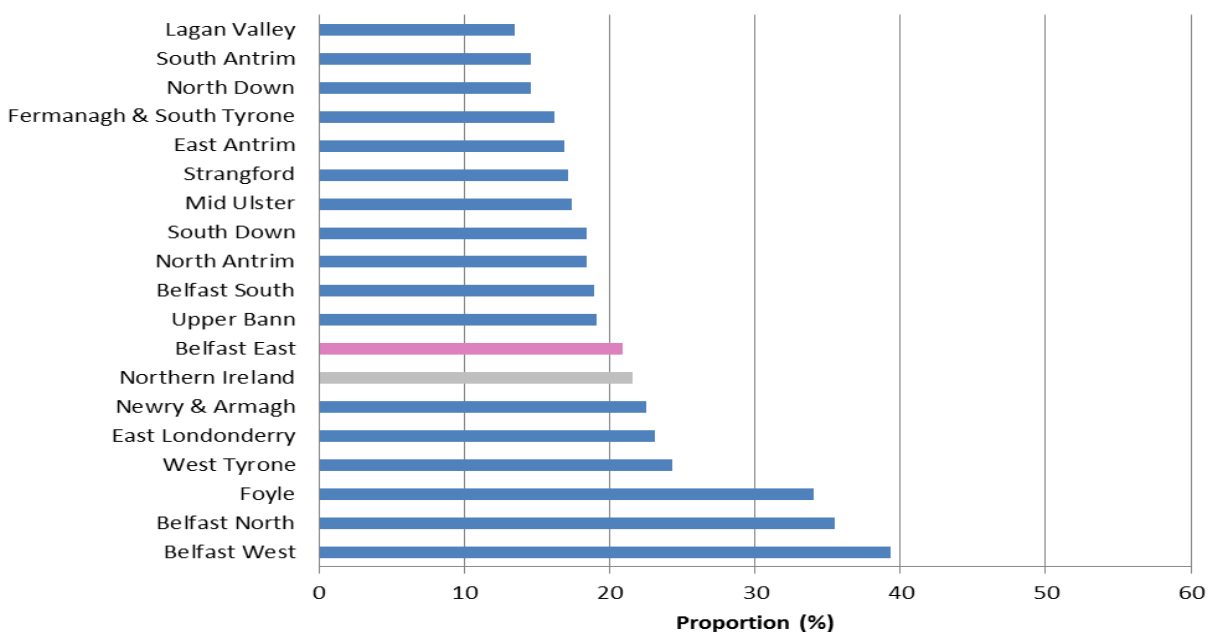
Low income – Children living in low income families

As at August 2013, there were 3,520 children aged 0-15 years living in low income families⁶ in Belfast East. This equates to 20.9% of all children aged 0-15 years in the area.

A lower proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years were living in low income families in Belfast East when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 21.6%.

Belfast East was the constituency with the seventh 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 2013



	%	Rank		%	Rank		%	Rank
Belfast East	20.9	7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	16.2	15	North Down	14.6	Joint 16
Belfast North	35.5	2	Foyle	34.0	3	South Antrim	14.6	Joint 16
Belfast South	18.9	9	Lagan Valley	13.5	18	South Down	18.4	Joint 10
Belfast West	39.3	1	Mid Ulster	17.4	12	Strangford	17.1	13
East Antrim	16.9	14	Newry and Armagh	22.5	6	Upper Bann	19.1	8
East Londonderry	23.1	5	North Antrim	18.4	Joint 10	West Tyrone	24.3	4

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

⁶ Children in low income families 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 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 The Mount (49.9 %), Ballymacarrett (48.3%) and Island (37.1%). The lowest proportions were found in Stormont (2.5%), Gilnahirk (3.4%) and Ballyhanwood (7.1%).

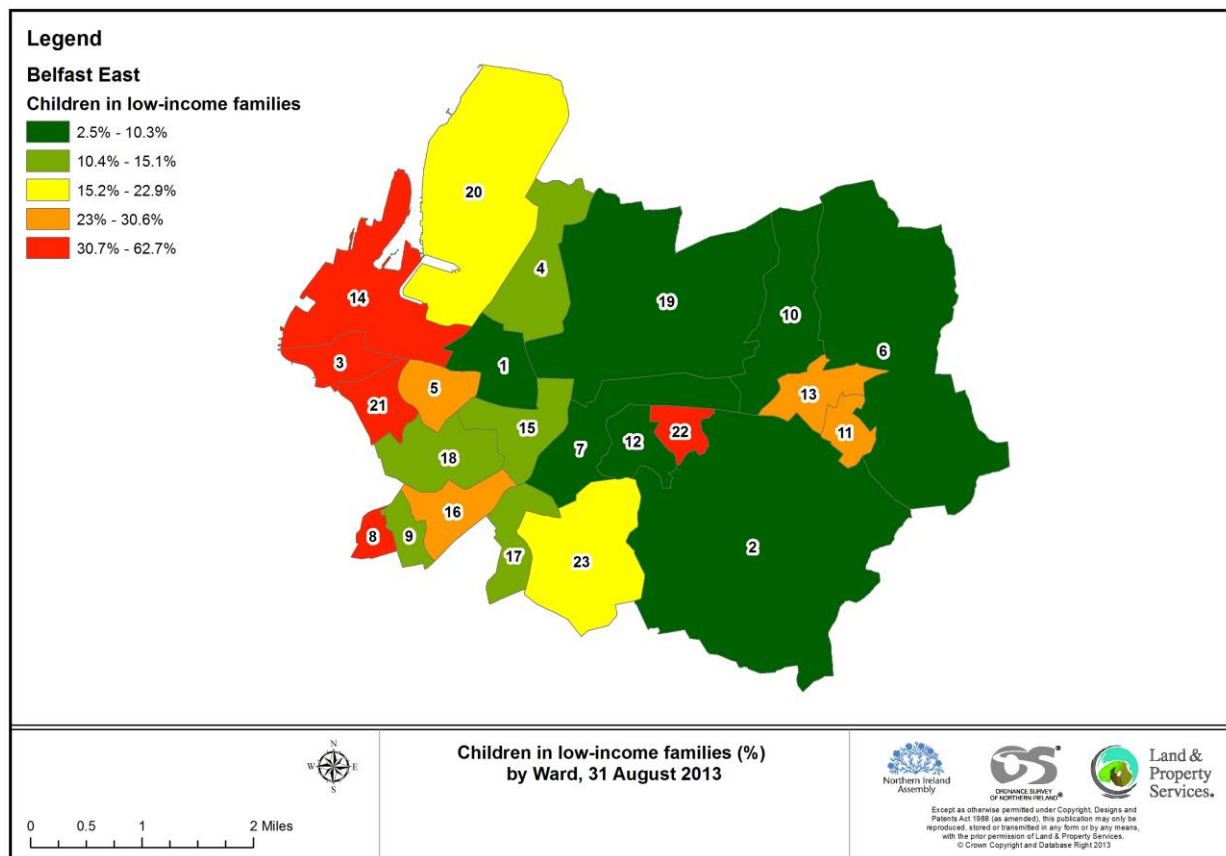
Proportion of children aged 0 – 15 years living in low income families at ward level, as at August 2013

Ward	Children in Poverty (%) ⁷	Ward	Children in Poverty (%)
Ballyhackamore	9.2	Graham's Bridge	23.7
Ballyhanwood	7.1	Island	37.1
Ballymacarrett	48.3	Knock	11.4
Belmont	14.9	Lisnasharragh	23.6
Bloomfield	25.7	Lower Braniel	14.8
Carrowreagh	9.9	Orangefield	11.7
Cherryvalley	7.8	Stormont	2.5
Cregagh	32.7	Sydenham	21.0
Downshire	13.4	The Mount	49.9
Dundonald	7.6	Tullycarnet	34.8
Enler	24.2	Upper Braniel	18.2
Gilnahirk	3.4		

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

⁷ 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 2013



1	Ballyhackamore	13	Graham's Bridge
2	Ballyhanwood	14	Island
3	Ballymacarrett	15	Knock
4	Belmont	16	Lisnasharragh
5	Bloomfield (Belfast LGD)	17	Lower Braniel
6	Carrowreagh	18	Orangefield
7	Cherryvalley	19	Stormont
8	Cregagh	20	Sydenham
9	Downshire	21	The Mount
10	Dundonald	22	Tullycarnet
11	Enler	23	Upper Braniel
12	Gilnahirk		

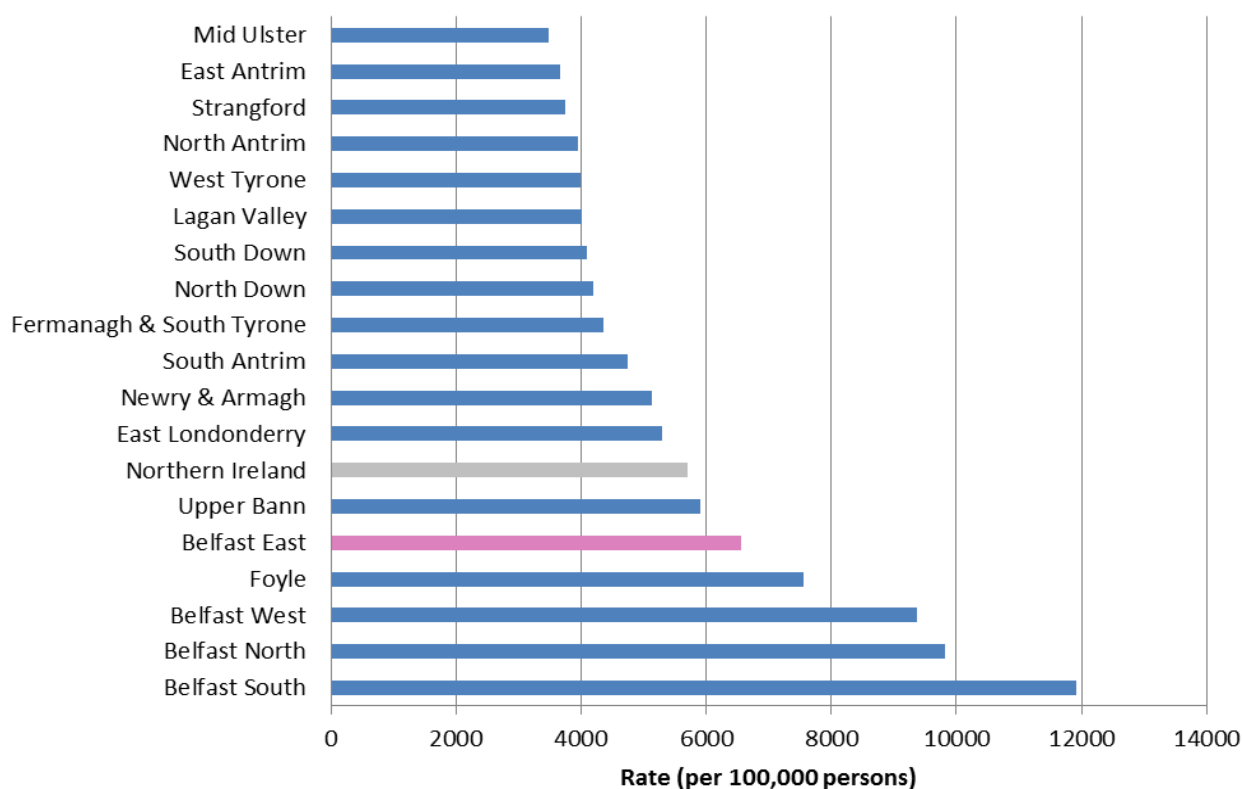
Crime – Overall crime rate

In 2014/15, a total of 6,164 criminal offences were recorded in the Belfast East area. This equates to an overall recorded crime rate of 6,562 per 100,000 persons.

The recorded crime rate for Belfast East was higher than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 5,709 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East was the constituency with the fifth highest recorded crime rate.

Overall crime rate per 100,000 persons, 2014/15



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	6,562	5	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,348	10	North Down	4,196	11
Belfast North	9,809	2	Foyle	7,557	4	South Antrim	4,747	9
Belfast South	11,910	1	Lagan Valley	4,015	13	South Down	4,092	12
Belfast West	9,376	3	Mid Ulster	3,486	18	Strangford	3,736	16
East Antrim	3,657	17	Newry and Armagh	5,135	8	Upper Bann	5,904	6
East Londonderry	5,303	7	North Antrim	3,940	15	West Tyrone	3,983	14

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

Crime – Rates of specific types of crime

In 2014/15, rates of criminal damage, violence and all other theft offences were the highest of all crime types recorded in Belfast East.

The greatest differences, where rates were higher in Belfast East than the Northern Ireland average, were for criminal damage, other theft offences, shoplifting and domestic burglary.

The greatest differences, where rates were lower in Belfast East than the Northern Ireland average, were for possession of drugs, vehicle offences and violence with injury (including homicide).

Crime rate per 100,000 persons by crime type, 2014/15

	Belfast East		Northern Ireland	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Recorded crime - offences	6,164	6,562	105,072	5,709
Violence with injury (including homicide)	735	782	14,479	787
Violence without injury	1,044	1,111	19,801	1,076
Sexual offences	141	150	2,729	148
Robbery	64	68	880	48
Domestic burglary	353	376	5,873	319
Non-domestic burglary	170	181	3,064	166
Vehicle offences	244	260	5,089	277
Theft from the person	30	32	514	28
Bicycle theft	84	89	966	52
Shoplifting	455	484	6,495	353
All other theft offences	927	987	13,443	730
Criminal damage	1,318	1,403	19,830	1,077
Trafficking of drugs	46	49	871	47
Possession of drugs	170	181	4,177	227
Possession of weapons offences	38	40	772	42
Public order offences	77	82	1,447	79
Miscellaneous crimes against society	137	146	2,746	149
Other fraud	131	139	1,896	103

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

Crime – Motivation

In 2014/15, there were 821 offences with a domestic abuse motivation, 13.3% of all crimes recorded in the area. The proportion of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation in Belfast East is higher than the Northern Ireland average of 12.8%.

Crimes with a domestic abuse motivation, 2014/15

	Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	Proportion of all recorded crimes (%)
Belfast East	821	13.3
Belfast North	1,221	12.1
Belfast South	853	6.4
Belfast West	1,015	11.4
East Antrim	537	16.3
East Londonderry	718	13.5
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	642	14.0
Foyle	1,049	13.6
Lagan Valley	487	11.6
Mid Ulster	561	15.8
Newry and Armagh	740	12.4
North Antrim	640	14.7
North Down	559	14.8
South Antrim	597	12.5
South Down	697	15.4
Strangford	514	15.2
Upper Bann	1,166	16.2
West Tyrone	588	16.0

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

In 2014/15, there were 15 offences with a homophobic motivation, 128 offences with a racist motivation and 116 offences with a sectarian motivation recorded in Belfast East.

Crimes with a homophobic, racist or sectarian motivation, 2014/15

	Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation
Belfast East	15	128	116

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

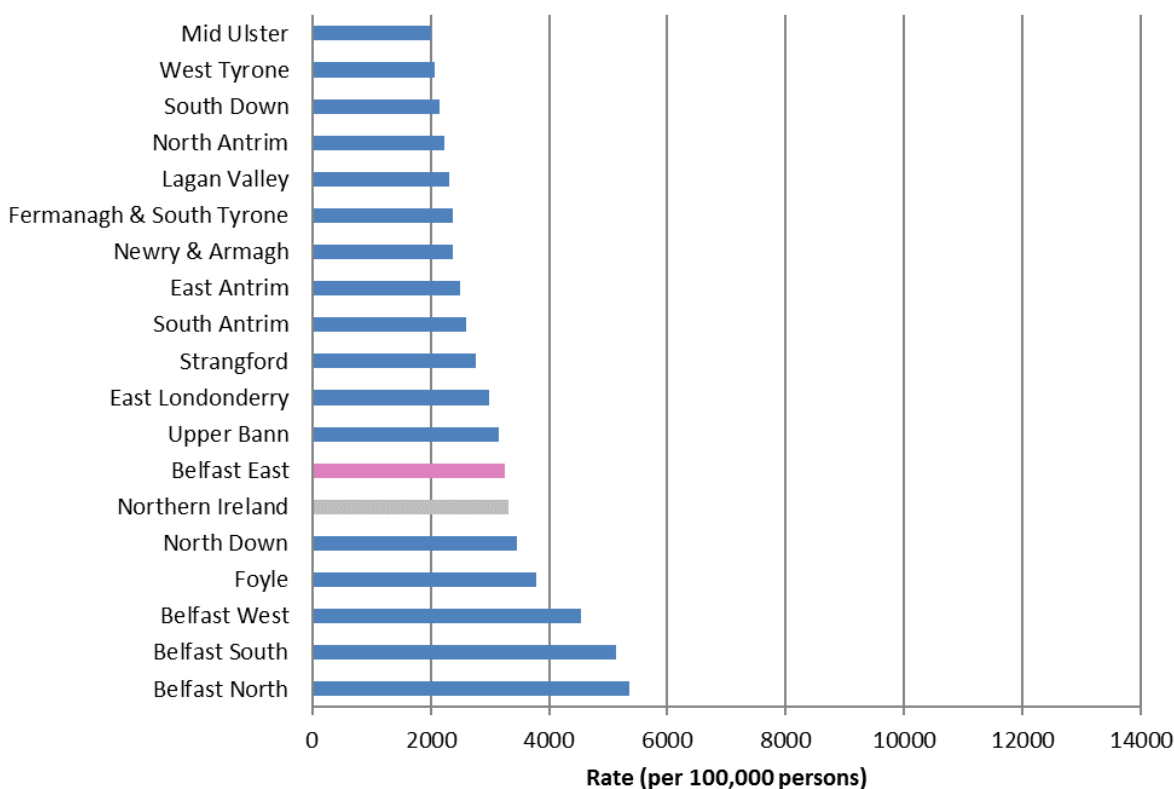
Crime – Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2014/15, there were 3,052 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Belfast East. This equates to a rate of 3,249 per 100,000 persons.

The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Belfast East was lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 3,313 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East was the constituency with the sixth highest rate of anti-social behaviour incidents.

Anti-social behaviour incident rate per 100,000 persons, 2014/15



	Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank
Belfast East	3,249	6	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,378	13	North Down	3,450	5
Belfast North	5,360	1	Foyle	3,782	4	South Antrim	2,590	10
Belfast South	5,129	2	Lagan Valley	2,305	14	South Down	2,147	16
Belfast West	4,547	3	Mid Ulster	2,004	18	Strangford	2,766	9
East Antrim	2,500	11	Newry and Armagh	2,381	12	Upper Bann	3,151	7
East Londonderry	2,985	8	North Antrim	2,227	15	West Tyrone	2,074	17

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

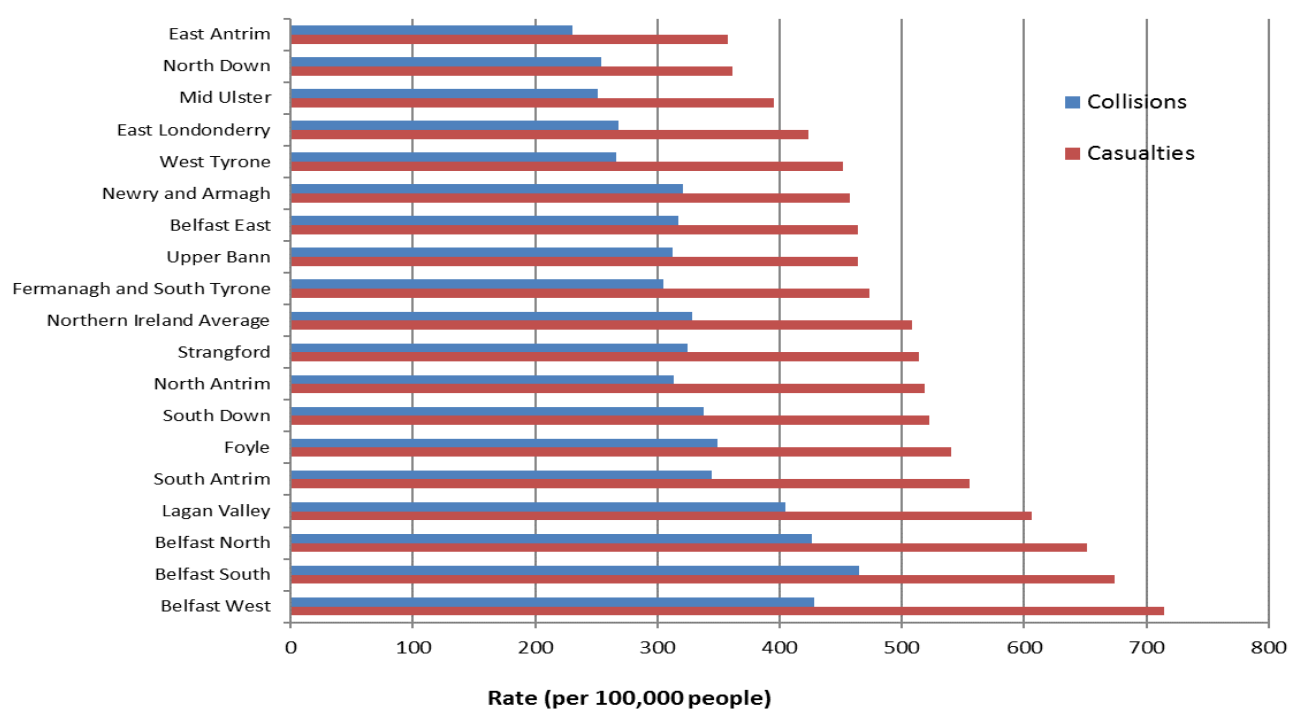
Traffic and Travel – Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties

In 2014, there were 298 road traffic collisions with injury reported in Belfast East, a collision rate of 317 per 100,000 persons. There were 436 casualties – no-one was killed, 17 people were seriously injured and 419 were slightly injured, a rate of 464 casualties per 100,000 persons.

The road traffic collision rate for Belfast East was lower than the overall Northern Ireland rate of 331 per 100,000 persons while the casualty rate was also lower than the Northern Ireland rate of 510 per 100,000 persons.

Belfast East had the ninth lowest collision rate.

Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons, 2014



	Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank		Collision rate	Rank
Belfast East	317	10	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	305	13	North Down	254	16
Belfast North	427	3	Foyle	349	5	South Antrim	344	6
Belfast South	465	1	Lagan Valley	404	4	South Down	338	7
Belfast West	428	2	Mid Ulster	252	17	Strangford	325	8
East Antrim	231	18	Newry and Armagh	321	9	Upper Bann	312	12
East Londonderry	268	14	North Antrim	313	11	West Tyrone	266	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 Island (792), Ballymacarrett (541) and The Mount (537). The lowest rates were recorded in Enler (77), Carrowreagh (103) and Cregagh (138).

The highest road traffic casualty rates (per 100,000 persons) were found in the wards of Island (1,396), Ballymacarrett (701) and Downshire (700). The lowest rates were recorded in Enler (116), Tullycarnet (164) and Cregagh (184).

Road traffic collision and casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2014

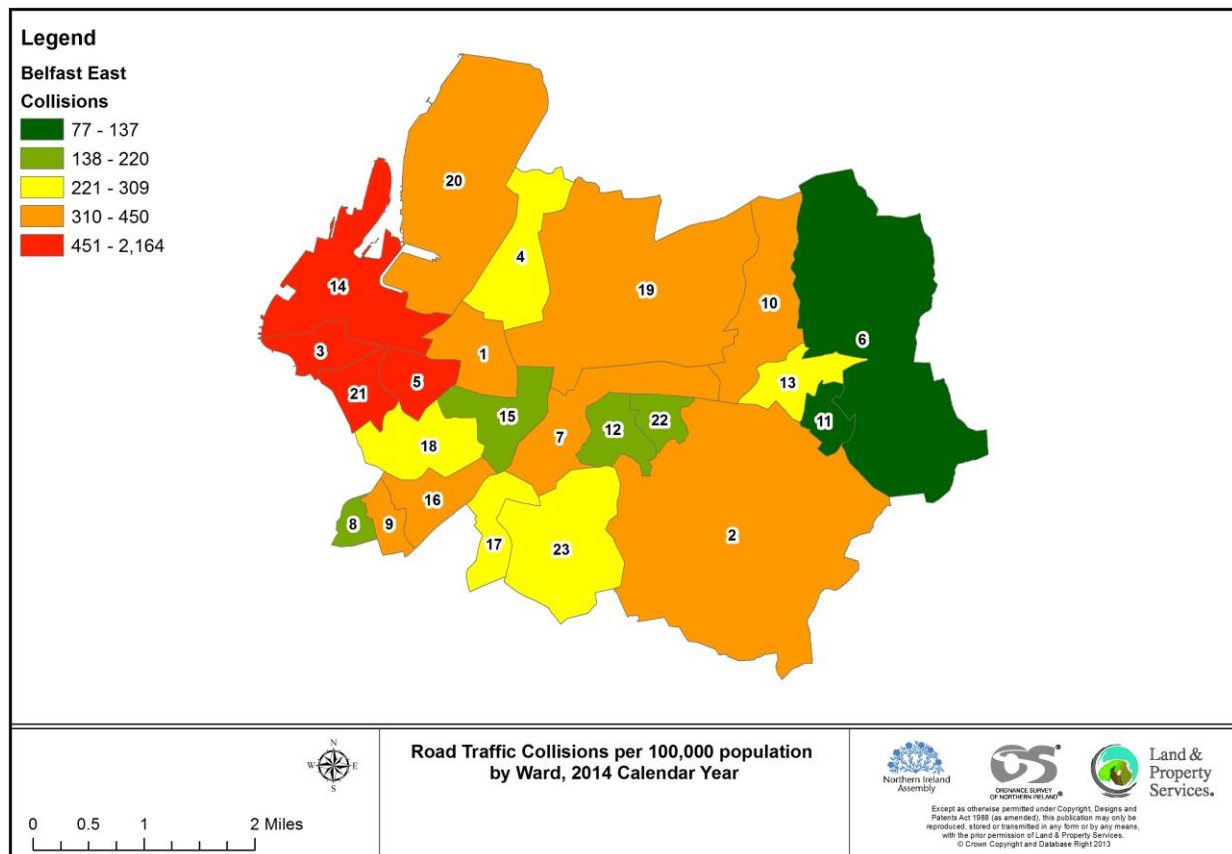
Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ⁸	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Ballyhackamore	19	26	324	443
Ballyhanwood	10	13	315	410
Ballymacarrett	27	35	541	701
Belmont	17	27	274	435
Bloomfield	26	37	486	691
Carrowreagh	5	10	103	207
Cherryvalley	19	33	319	554
Cregagh	3	4	138	184
Downshire	8	17	329	700
Dundonald	11	16	321	467
Enler	2	3	77	116
Gilnahirk	5	5	201	201
Grahams Bridge	7	13	255	474
Island	42	74	792	1396
Knock	10	15	210	315
Lisnasharragh	7	9	324	416
Lower Braniel	7	9	281	362

⁸ 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.

Ward	Total Collisions (involving injury) ⁸	Total Casualties	Collisions per 100,000 pop.	Casualties per 100,000 pop.
Orangefield	13	19	230	336
Stormont	18	22	321	392
Sydenham	19	28	376	555
The Mount	32	41	537	689
Tullycarnet	4	4	164	164
Upper Braniel	7	8	305	349

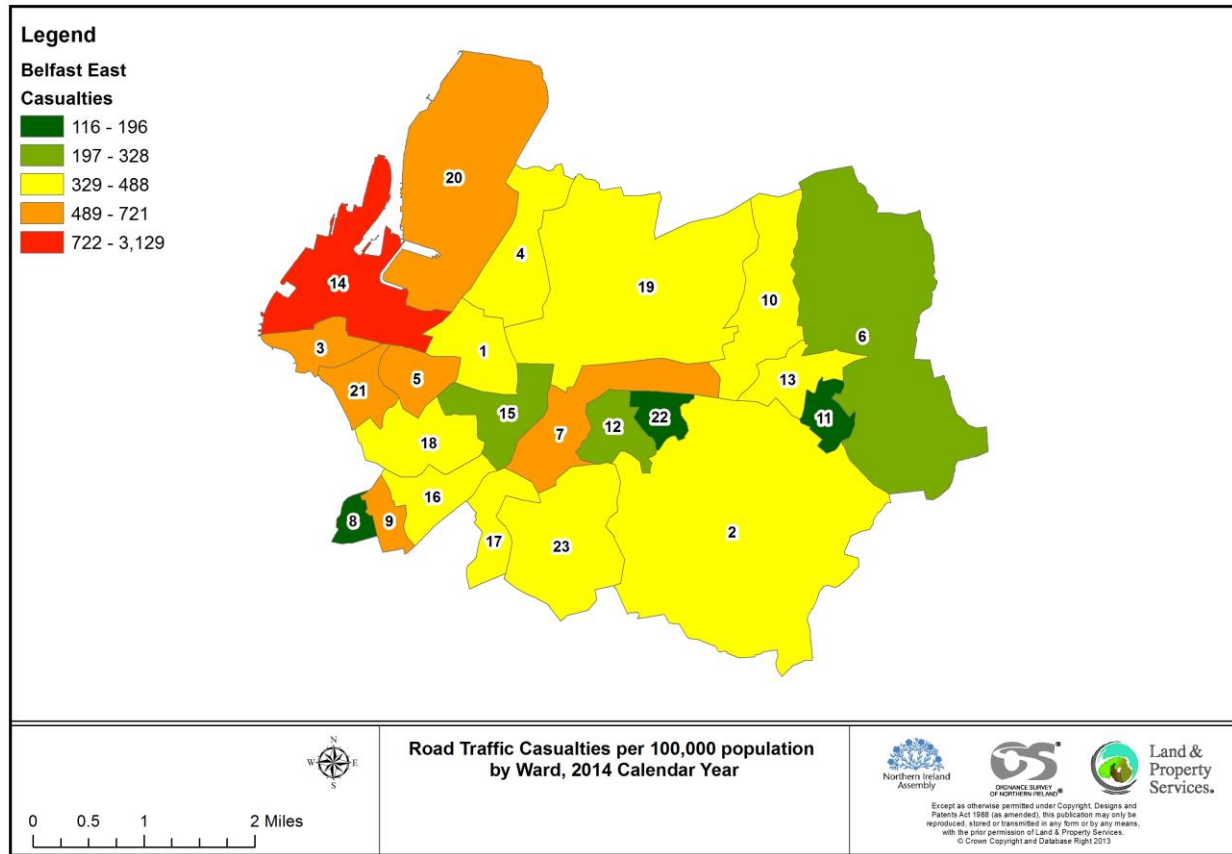
Source: NISRA, NINIS (PSNI)

Road traffic collision rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2014



1	Ballyhackamore	13	Graham's Bridge
2	Ballyhanwood	14	Island
3	Ballymacarrett	15	Knock
4	Belmont	16	Lisnasharragh
5	Bloomfield (Belfast LGD)	17	Lower Braniel
6	Carrowreagh	18	Orangefield
7	Cherryvalley	19	Stormont
8	Cregagh	20	Sydenham
9	Downshire	21	The Mount
10	Dundonald	22	Tullycarnet
11	Enler	23	Upper Braniel
12	Gilnahirk		

Road traffic casualty rate per 100,000 persons at ward level, 2014



1	Ballyhackamore	13	Graham's Bridge
2	Ballyhanwood	14	Island
3	Ballymacarrett	15	Knock
4	Belmont	16	Lisnasharragh
5	Bloomfield (Belfast LGD)	17	Lower Braniel
6	Carrowreagh	18	Orangefield
7	Cherryvalley	19	Stormont
8	Cregagh	20	Sydenham
9	Downshire	21	The Mount
10	Dundonald	22	Tullycarnet
11	Enler	23	Upper Braniel
12	Gilnahirk		

Notes

Mid-year population estimates

The latest 2014 population estimates were published on 4 June 2015. 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.

Life expectancy

All figures are three-year averages, produced by aggregating the number of deaths and mid-year population estimates across each three-year period to provide large enough numbers to ensure that the figures presented are sufficiently robust. As such, 2011 data represents the average for 2011-2013. Life expectancy figures are based on deaths registered in each calendar year and mid-year population estimates as the denominator.

Standardised mortality rates

All deaths occurring from specific diseases/causes over a five year period. Deaths data is supplied by the Demography and Methodology Branch. Death rates in each geographical area were directly standardised by age and sex with respect to the European Standard Population 2010. Data shown relates to the number of deaths per 100,000 population. The quality of the data are very good, however caution should be used in drawing conclusions about the age standardised death rate at a sub-NI level as the rates are subject to a degree of statistical error.

Cancer incidence rate

All newly diagnosed malignant cancers (C00-C97) occurring over a seven year period, excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (C44). Data on cancer incidence is supplied by the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry (NICR). Incidence in each geographical area were directly standardised by age and sex with respect to the European Standard Population 2010. Data shown relates to the number of new cases per 100,000 population. The quality of information from NICR has been assigned a grade A by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). However NICR annually revise cancer incidence figures to allow for the availability of new information. Incidence figures may thus change slightly over time.

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 data is then analysed and merged with the Pointer Address database and published in the Registrar General Report as well as being forwarded onto NINIS. The dataset is gathered

annually in December. The datasets were created using the Pointer Address database to allocate a unique property reference number (UPRN) and geo-spatial co-ordinates to each home address.

Disease prevalence

The Quality and Outcomes Framework is a system to remunerate general practices for providing good quality care to patients. It is a fundamental part of the General Medical Services contract introduced on 1st April 2004. The QOF measures achievement against a range of evidence-based indicators, with points and payments awarded according to the level of achievement. Disease prevalence data is used within the QOF to calculate points and payments within the clinical and public health domain areas. The aim of the prevalence adjustments is to deliver a more equitable distribution of payments in the light of different workloads that practices face in achieving the same number of quality points.

Qualifications of school leavers

The dataset is gathered annually in November. The dataset is collected from schools via their C2k administration system. The data goes through thorough validation checks before it is released. It is then merged with the CPD. The quality of the data is very good as thorough validation checks were applied. It should be noted that approximately 3% of pupils have incomplete or missing postcode information.

Further education enrolments

Enrolments on Regulated courses at Northern Ireland Further Education (FE) Institutions. From 2013/14 the information is data derived from the Consolidated Data Return (CDR), a computerised return consisting of an individual record for each enrolment on a 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. The data is then merged with the CPD and checked. The quality of the data is good although the Department is still in the process of developing it and it is expected to improve year on year. The most common issue affecting quality is non-response in fields that are non-mandatory.

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. For 2013/14, NI Domiciled enrolments and qualifications at Open University are available. In previous years, these figures were included in NI students studying in England, as the administrative centre of the Open University is located in England. All small area data has been adjusted using a rounding method to avoid the disclosure of any personal information.

Confirmed redundancies

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.

Unemployment claimant count

The Claimant Count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits - since October 1996 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). The series has been used as a main indicator of labour market activity since the 1970's and figures are derived from records of claimants held at Job Benefit Offices. 'Claimants' include the severely disabled claimants, but exclude students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. 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. Non-Seasonally Adjusted Series: The Claimant Count annual averages are not seasonally adjusted.

InvestNI Investment

The information is aggregated data sourced from Invest NI administrative datasets. It represents the total amount of assistance offered to companies by Invest NI over the time period and the total planned investment related to these projects. The assistance/investment datasets are updated by letter of offer reports. Total offer locations exceed total number of offers, as some projects are located in more than one area. Data are shown by financial year. Invest NI revises performance data on a regular basis to ensure that it reflects implemented projects; therefore, the data may differ to previously published information. Figures per 10,000 and per head are based on Adult Population Estimates for 2014.

People claiming 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 merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. Number of working age claimants claiming at least one of the main benefits (Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Pension Credit for males aged 60 - 64) and number of pensionable age claimants claiming at least one of the main benefits (Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit and Pension Credit. Pension Credit replaced Income Support in October 2003). The dataset was created using the most recent CPD. In producing this analysis, individual records were attributed to Local Government District on the basis of their postcode. Not all records can be correctly allocated to a Local Government District using this method, and some cannot be allocated at all.

Employment and Support Allowance

The information is aggregated data from unvalidated 100% MIDAS scans of Employment and Support Allowance data at postcode level. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. The aggregated information is then checked and forwarded onto NINIS. From October 2008 Employment and Support Allowance replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on incapacity grounds for new customers.

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 merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS.

Housing benefit

The information is aggregated data from Housing Executive scans of Housing Benefit data at 1992 ward level. Not all claimants are shown as in some cases gender was missing/unknown. The dataset is merged with the current CPD, with the necessary variables also extracted using SAS. The data has been cross-referenced with previous analysis to safeguard its quality.

Children in low income families

Children in Low-Income Families - This is a snapshot of data on 31st August of each year. 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 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). Note: Errors in data between February and July 2015. The correct data was published on NINIS in July 2015. Please do not use the version downloaded between February and July 2015.

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 (e.g. 2001 data refers to the 2001/02 financial year). On 6th August 2015 PSNI published a bulletin providing a comprehensive series of police recorded crime data for each financial year from 1998/99 to 2014/15, allowing the user to monitor long term crime trends. The Home Office introduced a new classification in April 2015 (Modern Slavery) which can be found within Violence without injury; these offences were previously classified to Sexual offences and Miscellaneous crimes against society. For this reason these classifications will differ slightly from the figures published in the annual trends bulletin. The dataset was created using the CPD for distribution to Assembly Areas, Education & Library Boards and Health & Social Care Trusts. Crimes 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.

Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour incident data (i.e. those calls for service which do not result in a crime being recorded) are output from a command and control system which is used to respond to calls for service from members of the public by prioritising the call and tasking the appropriate police response. Each incident is closed off using codes and definitions set out in the National Standard for Incident Recording, designed to provide a common approach to be followed by police forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in classifying the broad range of calls for service received. These figures 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 those incidents reported to other agencies, such as local councils), they only provide an indication of the true extent of reported anti-social behaviour. As anti-social behaviour incidents are extracted from an operational system whose primary function is to prioritise and respond to calls for service from members of the public, the data will always be subject to change and may not match previously published figures. Incidents of anti-social behaviour are not individually checked for compliance with the National Standard for Incident Recording by the PSNI's Statistics Branch. However, Statistics Branch conduct audits of anti-social behaviour incidents and common types of errors in the application of incident closure codes identified through the audit process are fed back to relevant staff.

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. The data covers only those injury road traffic collisions reported to police, any unreported collisions will not be included in this dataset. In some circumstances LGD statistics will differ slightly to published statistics by PSNI Policing Area. This is due to a discrepancy between the Policing Area recorded on the CRF and the geocode given to the collision.



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

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
Phone: (028) 9052 0388